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Madras War Review

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H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

A Proud Record

I have had a splendid welcome from Madras, and I greatly regret that, in the time at my disposal, I have not been able to pay you a longer visit.

I have seen detachments of troops and these impressed me as keen and ready for any emergency. I have seen your civil defence services, and I congratulate them on their smart appearance and large numbers. They are fortunate in being so well-equipped in ambulances and other vehicles which are well-cared for.

With these examples of your military and civil defence services before me, I have every confidence that if the call should come, whether to defend or attack, Madras will give a good account of herself.

While the danger is still far from India's shores, your voluntary donations of money for war purposes has reached a magnificent total, and far exceeds those of other provinces, as a result of which three fighter squadrons and one bomber squadron of the Royal Air Force carries the name of Madras.

Your record in recruitment, both for the fighting services and nursing services, is a proud one. Vizagapatam and Cocanada have felt the sting of the enemy's attack; they will be avenged, be sure of it. The enemy may come again, but I am sure you will stand firm and united to defend your home-land.

Let your hands and your hearts be strong, steady and unafraid; and if the enemy should come, he will be taught such a lesson by the defenders of Madras that when he has to meet our inevitable attack he will not stand his ground.

—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester—in a message to the people of Madras Presidency.

CONTENTS

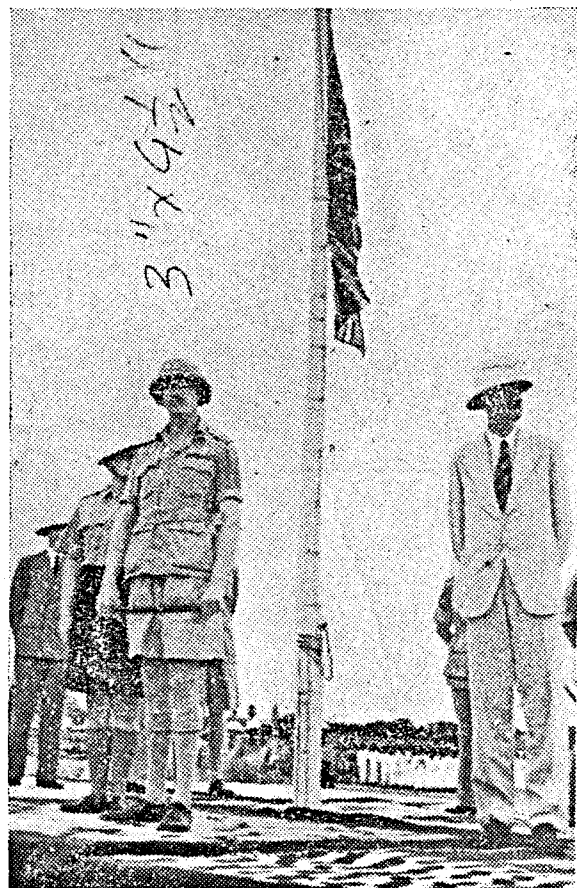
	PAGE		PAGE
A Proud Record	1	Part played by the R.I.N. in Burma Campaign.	13
Running Commentary	2	Why Japan wants to consolidate Her gains in China	15
British and Indian Soldiers: Comradeship ..	6	Australia now is a Camp of many Nations	16
Bravery of Indian Seamen in the Battle of the Atlantic.	8	German Precautions against a possible defeat and collapse.	17
Army Nursing Services in India	9	More German Atrocities in Russia	19
Story of the Battle for Burma	12	Diary of the War	21

Running Commentary

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester's visit The most important event in Madras last week was the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

His Royal Highness attended a parade of A.R.P. services and the St. John Ambulance Brigade on the Island Grounds on Sunday morning, in the presence of a large gathering. Later, he inspected the defences of Madras, manned by Indian, British and Anglo-Indian troops. Among the units he visited were also the Madras Sappers and miners. In a message to the people of the Presidency, His Royal Highness said that he had seen in Madras detachments of troops which impressed him "as keen and ready for any emergency." He expressed his confidence that "if the call should come, whether to defend or attack, Madras will give a good account of herself." In a reply to this message, His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope said: "We have been greatly encouraged and delighted by Your Royal Highness's visit in these times of danger and difficulty." His Excellency added: "In Madras, Civil and Military alike, we are determined to stand up to whatever trials may come, and to advance shoulder to shoulder with our comrades within the Empire and throughout the United Nations, until the cause of human liberty achieves its final triumph and the forces of tyranny and brutality are utterly overthrown."

"Russia Day" Celebrations His Excellency referred to this "Comradeship" of the United Nations in a speech at the "Russia Day" celebrations in Madras. Addressing a large gathering which assembled at the Victoria Public Hall on Monday, he said that Communist Russia, monarchic-democratic Britain and capitalist America had united together, not thinking of the past, but only of the present and the future. He asked the people "to



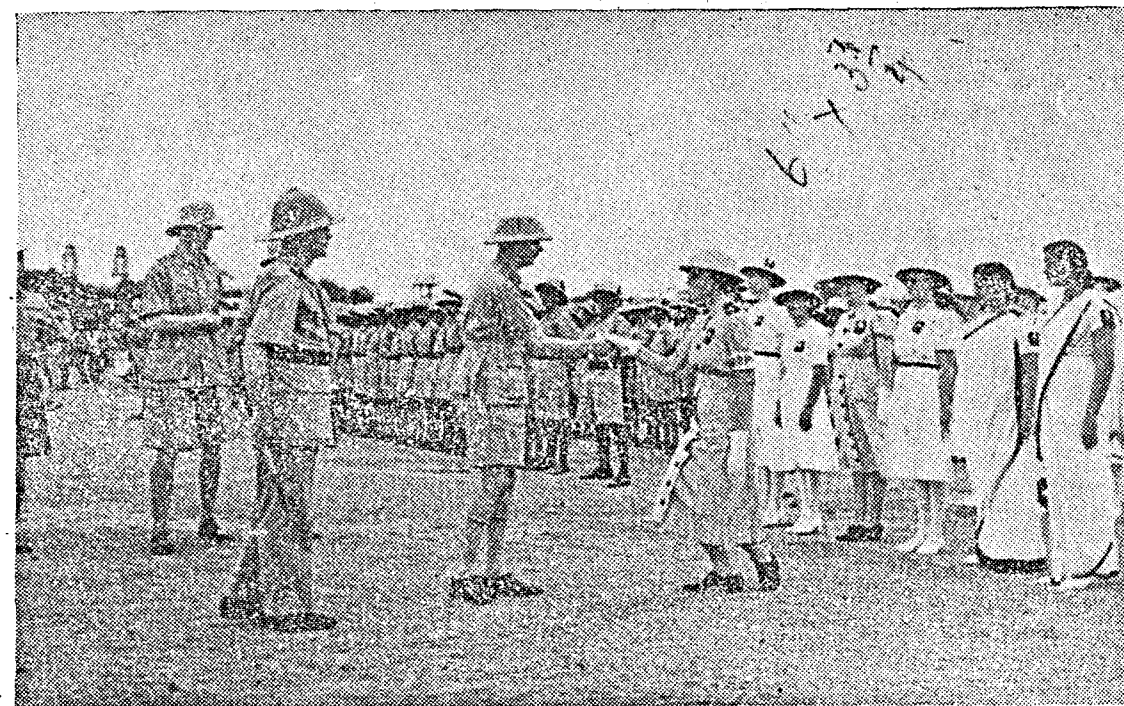
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester congratulated the Civil Defence Services in Madras on their "Smart appearance and large numbers." Photo shows His Royal Highness, with His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, at the parade of the Civil Defence Services on the Island Grounds.

follow the great example of our Russian comrades, of uniting as a nation, and throwing out any potential invader." He said that the Day (June 22) which they were celebrating was a famous and infamous day at the same time. It was infamous because it was the anniversary of the day when Germany broke once more a solemn treaty of alliance and peace and friendship without any

cause except her own greed, and it was famous because it marked the first great turning point in the history of the war, when Germany started digging her own grave. His Excellency pointed out that the Allies were determined to help Russia in every way they could. Referring to the recent Anglo-Russian Pact, he said it showed to doubters and cynics that Russia and Britain meant business. The raids of the Royal Air Force over German cities in recent weeks, said His Excellency, constituted virtually a second front to help Russia, but the second front as such would be started when the Allies became thoroughly prepared and were absolutely certain of reasonable chances of success. In conclusion, he said, "We have to win victory—absolute and complete victory; we can and will get it."

beyond the range of the heaviest guns. That Japan has been relying much on the dominating role of the aircraft-carrier in open ocean warfare, is evident by the tactics she has shown in this battle, when deprived of this advantage.

It is learnt from America that reinforcements may soon be sent to the United States Western Pacific Island bases as a result of the Midway Island battle. It may be asked why should Americans talk of reinforcement now rather than at some earlier date? It is because the destruction of an important part of the Japanese aircraft-carrier fleet in the Midway Island and other actions has released bomber and fighter squadrons, which previously were needed for the defence of America's western seaboard. It has been evident for



H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester inspects the A.R.P. Women's Auxiliary Corps. In the left background may be seen the towers of the Victoria Memorial.

Pacific War: New Phase The Midway Island Battle may be said to represent a new phase in the Pacific war with Japan, as the American

Fleet and aircraft have inflicted serious damage to the Japanese warships in this great encounter. The Japanese Fleet was deprived of its air 'umbrella' by the sinking of two, or possibly three, Japanese aircraft-carriers. After this the American airmen have taken a heavy toll of the exposed warships. The full extent of the Japanese defeat cannot be assessed until it is known what proportion of the damaged Japanese warships have succeeded in limping home. The Midway Island Battle, like the Coral Sea Battle, appears to have been entirely an air engagement conducted far

some time that the Japanese have been trying to do three things: firstly, to cut the supply route from America via Samoa to Australia, secondly, to immobilize Midway Island and other American Pacific bases, and thirdly, to prevent Americans from using the Aleutian Islands as stepping stones to Japan. Until they can build up their sea and air strength again, the Japanese may not be able to make much headway in attaining their objects, but will have to keep on the defensive in the Pacific, says the aeronautical correspondent of the *Daily Herald*. If the Americans are able to seize this chance to take the offensive against Japan, he adds, the Midway Island battle may prove to be the turning point in the Pacific War.

Jap Hitting Power Weakened

It is of interest to note that the Midway action has grievously weakened the hitting power of the Japanese Navy for many months to come. The United States Navy Department has given figures of the losses inflicted up to June 12th, 1942 on the Japanese Navy. Of the combatant types, 51 were sunk and 43 were damaged; the total sunk or damaged including ships probably sunk and possibly sunk, in this specification is 110. Of the non-combatant types 122 have been sunk or damaged. Taking into account only the 51 warships claimed by Washington as having been definitely sunk, it seems that the United States Navy has, in six months, reduced Japan's effective naval tonnage estimated at about 1,000,000 tons on December 7, 1942 by approximately one-eighth.

When Japan started the war, it had 262 vessels of the five principal classes, namely, capital ships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The American Navy has definitely sunk 4 aircraft-carriers, 11 cruisers, 17 destroyers and 6 submarines, that is 38 out of 262, or 15 per cent, have been put out of action. A further 19.4 per cent is reported to have been probably or possibly sunk or damaged. This means that approximately one-third of the offensive power of the Japanese Navy has been permanently or temporarily crippled.

The whole outcome of the Battle of the Pacific hinges on the balance of naval air power. In recent actions like the Coral Sea and the Midway Island battles, the United States Navy has made good use of land-based aircraft to establish local superiority in the air, and was thus able to achieve two impressive victories. If the present loss-rate of Japanese aircraft-carriers can be maintained, the United

States Pacific Fleet will be able to carry out offensive operations beyond the range of land-based air cover. It was a combination of air and sea power in the south-west Pacific that has enabled Japan to make the territorial conquests it has done. The maintenance of these conquests primarily depends on shipping. But the Allied air and sea power is growing and increasing pressure will be brought to bear on the Japanese sea routes, which will cause greater dispersion of Japanese warships for escort duty and will correspondingly increase opportunities for striking heavy blows against the Japanese sea power. The Battle of Midway Island has greatly accelerated this dual process. The Japanese failure here has not merely frustrated their immediate plans in the Central Pacific, but it has also affected their ability to launch a major attack on other areas.

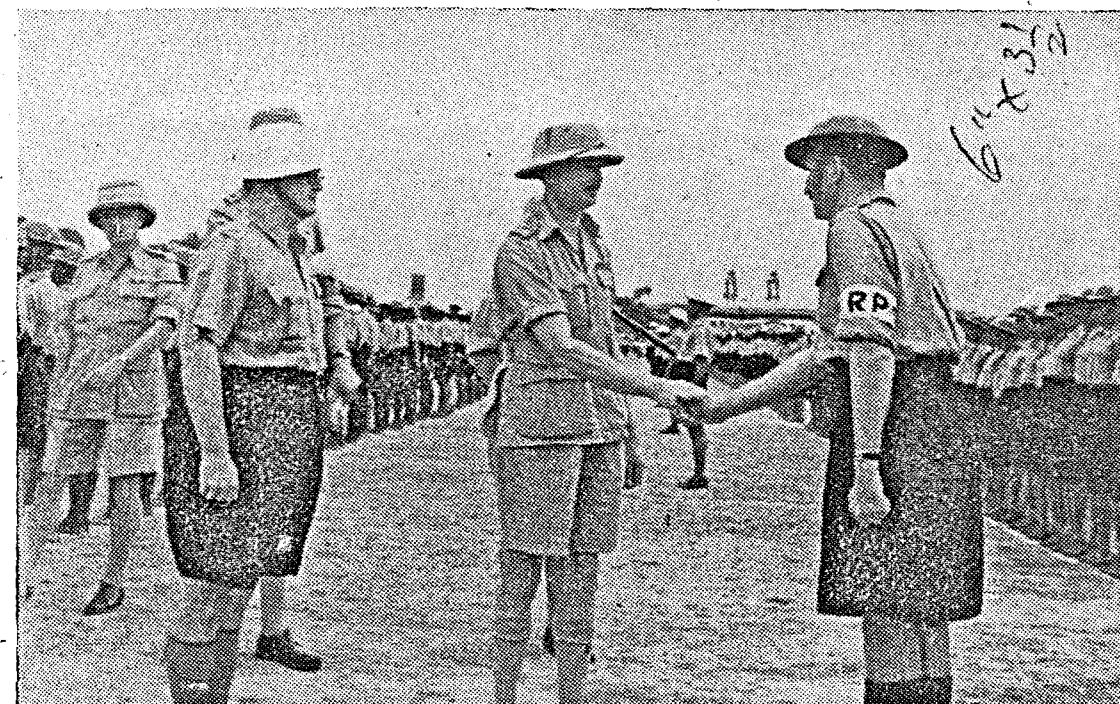
The Libyan Situation

Mr. Attlee, the Deputy Prime Minister, gave on Tuesday in the House of Commons, in the absence of Mr. Churchill, a review of the latest developments in Libya with special reference to the fall of Tobruk. He said that the Government deplored the loss of the gallant troops at Tobruk and expressed sympathy to Field Marshal Smuts for the loss of the South African troops. He read a letter from General Auchinleck which stated that at one stage of the fight the enemy was at a standstill and that if we had been able to take advantage of that, the position would have been different; but the Allied troops were also exhausted and were unable to take advantage of the position. After the fall of Bir Hakeim which was defended by the Free French forces with great tenacity and endurance, the enemy pressed his attacks in the Knightsbridge-El Adem area. The Allied troops and air forces

fought with greatest skill for three days, before they were forced to abandon some positions at Knightsbridge, which opened the way for the enemy to break through to the coast. General Ritchie skilfully withdrew two of his divisions south of Gazala and prevented the enemy's attempt to cut them off. For four days the enemy was held in the air and on the land. But General Ritchie decided to withdraw to the El Adem-El-Duda-Sidi Rezegh area and concentrated his forces towards the frontier leaving what was considered to be an adequate garrison at Tobruk.

ambush in the Acroma-El Adem Knightsbridge triangle. The Eighth Army assembled for the first time with planes, tanks and guns comparably to the enemy in fire-power but not in the strength of numbers. The enemy's advantage in man-power helped him to use motorized infantry to press home any tactical success in a fairly even armoured battle. It is stated that despite its losses the Eighth Army is still a force capable of staging a reverse movement in the Libyan seesaw.

Writing on June 16th, the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: "If



H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester shaking hands with an A.R.P. official.

DAY OF RECKONING FOR JAPAN

- ◆ "The day of reckoning for Japan is not so far off as some people think. For every one of our planes shot down, the Japanese have lost four. Raids like those on Cologne and Essen were just starters to those which are to follow, where United States and Royal Air Force fighters and bombers will ride the skies as a team.
- ◆ "Our production goal is 60,000 planes this year and it is being met. By the end of 1942, the army Air Force will have over 60,000 officers and close on a million men and by June next year, if it becomes necessary, we will double that. American planes in large numbers are being flown constantly by the Ferrying Command to areas where they will do the most good now—Britain, the Middle East and Australia."

—Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Forces.

Fall of Tobruk

How was it that Tobruk which held out for seven months fell so quickly to the enemy?

Reuter's correspondent says that it was due to the fact that the German Afrika Korps assembled and applied an overwhelming weight of armour with terrific impetus. June 13th was the turning point in the Battle of Libya. On that day, the Eighth Army suffered a shattering blow when its main remaining armoured strength was trapped in a carefully prepared enemy anti-tank gun

the enemy wins this battle, the position will be serious for us. But we still have considerable forces between him and the Egyptian frontier. If we win, we can scarcely hope to swoop the enemy who will have a line of retreat opened through the 'Cauldron' gap, which he would scarcely have had if he had chosen to thrust directly eastwards in the first place." It is thus clear that in capturing Tobruk General Rommel has made the task of Allies more difficult but far from impossible.



British and Indian Soldiers: Comradeship

I WAS witness, the other day, of a striking example of the sense of responsibility and comradeship in adversity of the ordinary British soldier towards the Indian, writes an Indian Army Observer from the Assam border.

Our tired forces which had been fighting almost without pause for nearly five months in Burma, had at last reached and crossed the frontier into Assam. Lorries were sent to bring them a stage further back over the stretch of the Manipur road that was rapidly disintegrating under the rains, but when they were about to board their transport, a fresh batch of over 2,000 Indian refugees arrived from Burma. Immediately the men volunteered to turn over their transport to the refugees and, since the road did not permit of fresh transport being sent, these already weary men set out to tramp the 46 miles, through mountain country and pouring rain.

I talked with one of these men, foot-sore and yellow with fever, when he arrived at Palel, and all he said was :—

"Well, there are women and children among them. They needed it a hell of a lot worse than we did."

WANTED:

ENTERTAINERS FOR INDIAN TROOPS

Additional entertainment has been provided for Indian troops in the Middle East by two Indian concert parties recently raised in this country. One is a dancing troupe, with a well-known Indian film star in the lead, and the other a variety show, including a "magician".

Meanwhile two other entertainment parties are being organised in the Punjab by Provincial Co-operative Societies and are expected shortly to leave India for overseas. Efforts are also being made by other provinces to organise village troupes for the entertainment of soldiers. In spite of this, the concert parties which it has been possible to raise and send on tour overseas so far—brilliant, hard-working and highly appreciated as they have been—have not been nearly sufficient in numbers to meet the enormous demand for entertainment and many more can be profitably engaged.

Entertainers, actors and performers are, therefore, required in large numbers and those wishing to volunteer for tours among Indian troops overseas should send their applications to the A.C.E.S. Directorate, General Headquarters, Simla.

Another urgently required amenity for Indian troops overseas is a large supply of coloured posters to brighten the walls of hospitals and recreation huts. The Railway Board has already supplied hundreds, but those are not nearly enough and it is firms in that many large business supply bright, colourful posters and advertisements.



MADRAS PRESIDENCY'S CONTRIBUTION

Contributions to His Excellency the Governor's War Fund have been utilized for the purchase of aircraft and armoured cars which have been named after the districts.



On June 12th we published photos of three such aircraft and now we publish on this page photos of three armoured cars named after district in Madras Presidency.

Bravery of Indian Seamen in The Battle of The Atlantic

By
SIR ARCHIBALD HURD
(Author of the Official History of the Merchant
Navy in the War of 1914-1918).

Forty thousand Indian seamen are hazarding their lives in the Battle of the Atlantic, risking the attacks of U-boats, raiders, bombing aeroplanes and mines in a manner which has won the admiration of all who are familiar with the terror of the war at sea.

There is nothing heroic about the physique of these men, who are known as "lascars," but they are first class sailors. Men from northern lands find it difficult to work in intense heat, and many leading British shipping companies on the "Eastward run" have long employed Indian seamen, making special provision for their diet and comfort. These companies include the P. & O., the British India, the Anchor, the Bibby, the Clan and City lines as well as the Cunard Company.

FIRST-CLASS SAILORS

Since this war broke out many of the ships in which these Indian sailors serve have been diverted from the "Eastern run" to the Atlantic. It was feared, at first, that they would not be able to stand the cold, but they have proved so adaptable that they are now to be met with in all the Seven Seas, wherever British merchantmen are employed in carrying cargoes. Their conduct and efficiency under these conditions have proved their powers of endurance.

Some years ago, when I was discussing the problem of crews with a merchant captain, he told me that he would rather have a crew of lascars than men from any other part of the world because they were such good seamen and so prompt in obeying orders. They never grumbled, he said, and were always ready for any duty, doing it "at the double."

During the struggle of 1914-18, it became my duty to study the records of Indian seamen under the stress and strain of war and they displayed a fine spirit in every ordeal.

I recall, in particular, the sinking of the *Arabia* by a torpedo. She had a crew of Indian seamen under British officers, and of her 437 passengers, 169 were women and children. Everyone on board knew that the ship was doomed, but the sailors showed no signs of panic. They responded instinctively to the call "Women and Children first" at the risk of their own lives. Not until all the women and children were in the boats did they think of their own safety. The behaviour of these men proved their loyalty, devotion and courage.

WON OFFICERS' ADMIRATION

A similar spirit was shown when the *Domala*, with Indian seamen passengers who were being repatriated after detention in Germany, was bombed and set on fire in the English Channel not long after this war had started. In the attack 36 of her crew of 106 were lost as well as 45 of her 143 passengers, but the men were undismayed by the experience. They went about their duties in a manner which won the admiration of the officers.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

Killed			
R. I. A. S. C.			
899891	Sep.	Sankariah.	
I. A. O. C.			
O. C. 4601	L. D. CLK.	S. S. Raju	
I. E.			
62603	Spr.	Narayanan, K.	
62885	Spr.	Ranga.	
Wounded			
I. A. O. C.			
O/31095	Sep./O. & J.	Perumal, K.S.	
I. G. S. C.			
GSF/7634	M/W	Kanan	Narayan
		Swamy.	
63031	Spr.	Chinnathami.	
63658	Spr.	Dhanapal.	
18072	Spr.	Francis.	
13944	Hav.	Khader Mohideen.	
1883	Mess Waiter.	Krishnaswamy.	
63560	Spr.	Muniswami.	
18273	Spr.	Subramaniyan.	
Madras S. & M.			
63561	Spr.	Narasimba.	
65902	Spr.	Raju.	

R. I. A. S. C. Missing
766886 P.A.L./Nk. Kunchanni, P.

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MADRAS WAR REVIEW

Army Nursing Services in India Madras Contributes One-third

BY
MISS CHADWICK

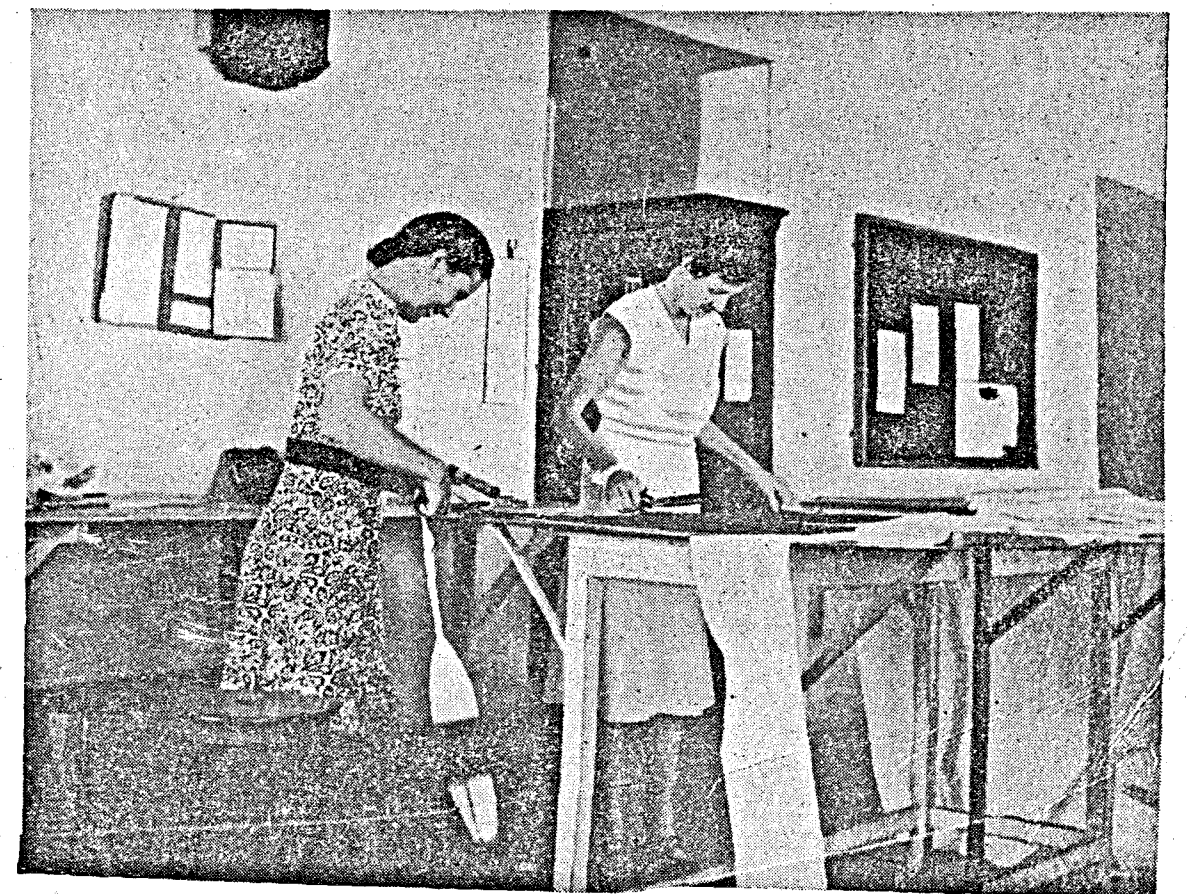
Australia and New Zealand—all have large and efficient nursing service for their troops. China is not so well placed. Nursing in China has made very rapid progress during the last 10-15 years, but the supply does not in any way meet the demand.

Hospitals and hospital personnel are vital necessities to the armed forces in war time, and an efficient nursing service of sufficient strength to meet the demands upon it, is every bit as important, as an unlimited supply of guns, tanks, planes and ammunition. The country which can nurse its fighting men back to health, when wounded or sick, in the shortest possible time, is playing an important part towards the attainment of victory.

The position of the Allied Nations regarding nursing strength varies considerably. England has 100,000 registered nurses from which to supply the military, naval and air force hospitals, so there is no shortage, at home or abroad, for the British Military Hospitals, hospital ships, trains, etc. America, Canada,

And now what is the position in India to-day? This land of ours is one of the largest countries at war on the allied side, and yet is deplorably short of nurses. As far as can be estimated there are only 5,000 registered nurses in India to serve the needs of the whole population as well as to staff the numerous new military hospitals being opened in different parts of the country, as well as hospitals in Egypt and the Middle East, in Iran and Iraq, in Libya or to serve on hospital ships to and from all parts where Indian troops are serving. More nurses needed.

The shortage of nurses for the fighting force is a matter of very grave concern at the present time, and every effort is being made to recruit more and more nurses to meet the military requirements. The nursing services are two in number:—



At a Joint War Casualties Depot: Honorary lady workers cutting cloth for hospital requisites.—P.N.A.

(a) **THE INDIAN MILITARY NURSING SERVICE (TEMPORARY)** which is open to general trained and registered nurses who must be prepared to go overseas, if required.

(b) **THE AUXILIARY NURSING SERVICE**, which is divided into two categories:

(1) Certificated nurses, who for any reason are ineligible for the I.M.N.S. (T.); and

(2) Those who are trained under the A.N.S. scheme. These trainees are given a three-months' intensive, practical and theoretical course of training in approved hospitals; during which time they take the lectures and examinations in First Aid and Home Nursing, of the St. John Ambulance Association.

In addition, at the end of the training, they sit for the final qualifying examination, after passing which they are enrolled for service, and called up in a comparatively short time for service in the military hospitals.

OVERSEAS SERVICE.

Overseas service is optional to the member of the A.N.S. The conditions of service in the I.M.N.S. (T.) have been greatly improved and its members are in no way inferior to nurses from any other country. All new entrants commence with the rank of Sister, and in a recent Government Order they are granted permission to wear the badges of commissioned rank on the shoulder straps of their uniform dresses, viz., Sisters will wear 2 stars a Lieutenant and Matrons will wear 1 crown as Major.

The commencing pay for a Sister is Rs. 20 per month, and the following allowances are made—Uniform Rs. 260, camp kit Rs. 10, expatriation allowance Rs. 40 per mensem; there is also specialist pay for those with special qualifications and "charge pay", when given charge of wards, etc.

Madras has done very well so far, having provided over 100 trained nurses, and trained over 200 auxiliary nurses. These figures



AT A RED CROSS DEMONSTRATION IN MADRAS:—Nurses rendering first aid to 'Casualties'.—P.N.A.

represent one-third of the number now serving in the I.M.N.S. (T) and the A.N.S. from all over India.

The figures are, however, ridiculously small. The Army needs another 500 nurses for the I.M.N.S. and Madras must send more, even at the expense of the civil hospitals.

DUTY TO INDIAN SOLDIERS.

Indian soldiers have not hesitated to leave their homes and their families at the call of

India. They have not hesitated to face great danger in the deserts of the Middle East, in the jungles of Malaya, and in the cold of the northern winters. Indian men are serving on the high seas and suffering great hardships and Indian men are piloting machines amidst the dangers of the skies. Hundreds have been wounded and brought back to India to be nursed. Consider what it must mean to these brave men to be coming home to India—to be nursed back to health. They are admitted to

(Continued on page 14)

"GUESS HOW MUCH!"



A smile brings in money as contribution to the Ambulances. Photo shows a hospital nurse on her rounds.—P.N.A.

From a Jap Lieut.'s Diary

Story of the Battle for Burma Reference to Indians as Cowards

The story of the Battle for Burma as the British saw it has been told. It was a story of retreat, blunders, suffering and death. May be you thought it was a picnic for the Japanese. It was not, writes William Mundy, War correspondent of the *Sydney Herald*. They had their bad moments, too. They made mistakes. They crouched in fear when British bombers roared over them and wondered (as the British Tommy did later) where their own airmen were. They complained of hardships and the heat, and were at times depressed.

A despairing Lieutenant, a gunner subaltern of the 55th Japanese Division, put it all down in a diary I took from his pocket when I found him sprawled dead near the gun he had been manning at a road block near Pegu. It is the only Japanese diary of the campaign in Burma which has been released for publication.

British bullets had killed this lieutenant. You will be glad to know that as you read extracts from his diary. For in it he tells with brief indifference of brutal murders, of helpless prisoners of war, of "requisitioning" of Burmans and Indians to be slaves, tied to the wheels of the Mikado's war machine.

And woven through it there is the Emperor Worship and the inbred conviction that it is Japan's mission to conquer the world which inspires this yellow horde of Nazis in the East, endangering fanaticism and a ruthless, relentless efficiency which only men who have had to fight this armed automaton have learnt to understand. If we are to beat them, it must be with courage, equal self-sacrifice and even greater devotion to the things we believe right.

There are pictures of a mother, father and a pretty smiling Japanese girl in front of the Lieutenant's diary, but on the first page he had written: "They must be forgotten. All must be subservient to the Imperial Army; all must resolutely enhance the power of Emperor over the Four seas (that is the whole world)."

"INDIANS COWARDLY"

The Japanese lieutenant goes on to state in his narrative that they went to Haliwun and that they used collapsible boats to take them there. "On arrival we took bullock carts from natives and requisitioned some Indians as coolies," writes the officer. "They did not want to come but a first class soldier, a fellow graduate of my university, took some of the Indian coolies to the edge of the rice-fields and the remainder saw that it was necessary to do what they were told. **INDIANS ARE COWARDLY PEOPLE FIT ONLY TO BE SLAVES.**"

"On December 19 we reached Victoria Point. On arrival there petrol tanks were on fire and the enemy had escaped. Kosun was our next stop. The natives who had been left behind here did not show themselves, but we had some fun pulling out some native girls."

"We celebrated Christmas Day. Original occupants of the barracks in which we stayed were Burmans and Englishmen, who had been captured by our infantry scouts. They were terribly surprised at the change of affairs. Some were killed at once. I suppose others will be killed later."

(Continued on page 14.)

A LITTLE MIX-UP!

- ◆ "We fear that Admiral Isoruko Yanamoto, the Commander of the Japanese combined fleet, cannot qualify as a prophet. Last year, the Admiral wrote a letter in which he said that he was looking forward to dictating peace at the White House."
- ◆ "Now Tokyo reveals that Yanamoto was the Commander of the Japanese forces which were routed in the Coral Sea battle."
- ◆ "Just a little mix-up; so sorry. The place was Coral, not White; it was Sea, not House. The Japs did not win; they lost. — *Phuaa*"
- ◆ To this mix-up may be added the Japanese loss of Midway Island.

Part Played by the R.I.N. in Burma Campaign

Further information can now be given about the part played in the Burma campaign by the Royal Indian Navy and Burma Navy. Many officers and men of the Burma Navy are now serving with the Royal Indian Navy. Their experience will be of great value both in the protection of this country's coast and in future operations against the Japanese.

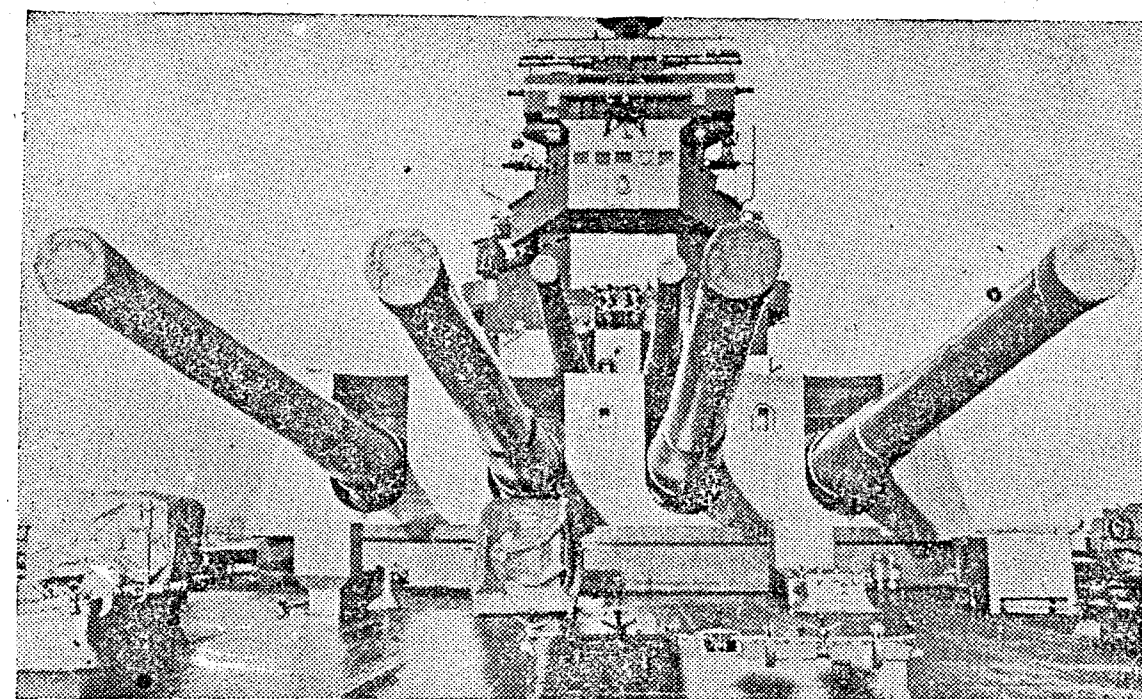
When the enemy were coming dangerously close, motor launches of the Burma Navy evacuated civil and military personnel, including the staffs of light-houses, from the islands of the Mergui Archipelago and Moulmein and Tavoy. These operations were often carried out under fire from the enemy's aircraft and forces ashore, and in extremely bad weather. In intervals between their errands of mercy,

commanding officers found time to intercept country boats manned by the enemy, and also removed to Rangoon craft that would have been of use to the Japanese.

On land operations approaching Rangoon, Burma's naval forces patrolled the delta, swept for mines and gave warning of hostile bombers' proximity. On at least one occasion a motor launch captured a country boat containing Japanese officers and armed Burmese hooligans. Officers and men of the Burma Navy also joined in unloading the cargoes of vessels in port, working continuously for days. Later, when the evacuation of Rangoon was decided upon, they assisted in taking many river craft to sea. This was done in co-operation with the Port Authority's staffs and Indian crews engaged upon the river, and involved considerable risk, as these small craft were not built to stand up to such an ordeal, and might well have foundered in the storms that occur at this time of year. Proceeding, however, in several convoys escorted by motor launches, they made their passage safely along the coast, helping to evacuate personnel from Bassein.

The boisterous wind and heavy seas rendered it necessary for some vessels to proceed very slowly, for if they maintained speed they

BRITAIN'S LATEST BATTLESHIP: THE 35,000-TON "DUKE OF YORK"



In December 1941, Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill and his party were carried to America for the Washington meeting with President Roosevelt aboard the mighty "Duke of York." Laid down on May 5, 1939, she is one of five battleships of the "King George V" class. Displacement, 35,000 tons; personnel 1,150; dimensions, 740 feet x 103 feet; carries four aircraft. Her armament consists of ten 14 inch guns, sixteen 5.25-inch guns, four multiple pom-poms, and smaller guns. The picture gives a view looking towards the forward gun turret of H.M.S. "Duke of York."

shipped water faster than they could get rid of it.

A Burma Navy Officer who was in a tug boat described how water was knee deep on deck.

Larger vessels left Rangoon later, escorted by H.M.I. ships.

Soon after the tug reached Akyab, a strange-looking convoy arrived from Bassein consisting of flat-bottomed river steamers, barges and launches with large numbers of evacuees. It too had had to brave the perils of the open sea, but the Indian seamen who manned it showed the greatest courage and resourcefulness.

In Akyab the Burma Navy's personnel helped to evacuate refugees and surplus stores, and while patrolling the coast and inland waterways—in the later stages under continuous enemy surveillance—kept as much control as possible over marauding bands of hooligans. One of their launches stood by to rescue Royal Air Force men who might have to bale out over deep water.

On shore, officers of the Burma Navy, with Royal Indian Navy ratings, assisted in maintaining electric, water and other essential services, and when evacuation was at last necessary, demolished jetties and sank vessels that could not be removed to safety.

STORY OF THE BATTLE FOR BURMA

(Continued from page 12)

SIAM'S FATE

The first day of 1942 was marred for the lieutenant, however, by a tiff with a Siamese naval officer. "To-day, we welcomed the New Year, 2602," he wrote. "At noon we faced East and paid our humble respects towards his Imperial Majesty. In the afternoon I took the soldiers to see the inner temple at the Siamese Emperor's palace. In this part we were joined by a Thai naval officer. We conversed in English about the connection of Thailand and Japan. I argued that ultimately and for her well-being Siam must be absorbed into our great Empire. Perhaps this was not wise. We parted angrily."

The lieutenant paid a high tribute in his next entry in the diary to American pilots. He said: "Around Mesoht aerodrome three of our planes were defeated by the enemy. They were American planes, piloted by American pilots whose skill was admirable."

Describing the next part of their journey, the Japanese lieutenant wrote that "it was both dangerous and difficult. The horses were

overburdened with equipment and many died on the way. Guns had to be left on the road. We then travelled along a narrow mountain road towards Myonaung where detachments of the Burma Army were defeated by our cavalry. We found the body of a British lieutenant strung to a tree so that everyone could see it. We make jokes about this incident. Everywhere the Burmans were most friendly. This was demonstrated when we reached Thamindut where the villagers gave us a warm welcome. They picked coconuts and gave us them to drink the milk.

ARMY NURSING SERVICES IN INDIA

(Continued from page 11.)

well-equipped hospitals, are attended by doctors and by nursing orderlies, but where are the white uniforms—the gentle hands and the skilled attention of trained nurses? They are sadly lacking, and our men wonder why. At the present time, they are insufficient to give the men the rest, and the comfort from pain, and the individual care and attention to wounds and bodily cleanliness nurses alone can give. Have not our men the right to expect more from us? They have given up all that is dear to them, even health itself, to save India, and to save us, and we must not fail them.

NURSING SERVICE : PROSPECTS.

Life in the I.M.N.S. offers a great deal. The pay is good; there are the opportunities of travel to parts of India which nurses otherwise would not see—and opportunities of seeing other parts of the world also. You will meet with nurses from other training schools and hear of the different methods of teaching and treatment of wounds and disease in other hospitals. You will learn to take a wider outlook on your profession and on life generally. If and when you travel from India and overseas, you will do so as a unit and in charge of a Matron or Senior Sister—so no harm can come to you and when you return to civil life afterwards, your posts will be waiting for you and every consideration will be given to you as having given your service to India and the fighting forces.

(From a talk broadcast from A.I.R., Madras.)

A CHINESE STRATEGIST— TO GUNTHER STEIN

"The United Nations' superiority in air power will prove decisive in the defeat of Japan."

Why Japan wants to Consolidate Her Gains in China

By

Lieut.-General

SIR DOUGLAS BROWNRIGG.

Developments elsewhere must not be allowed to rivet our attention to the exclusion of the rather strange happenings in China. Discussion of the developments there must, therefore, claim our thoughts this week in preference to speculation about the drama unfolding itself on the Black Sea and the Baltic.

When Japan entered into war against the United States with her attack on Pearl Harbour on December 7, it seemed as if the Chinese who had already been fighting the Japanese continuously for four years, might gain something of a respite; and this view was strengthened by reports of Japanese troops' withdrawals from China to join in attacks on the Philippines and Malaya.

BY THE BACK DOOR

But unfortunately the success of Japanese arms has been so rapid that in less than six months her armies have reached the back door into China by way of Lashio and the Burma Road. The Japanese now control for its entire length from Rangoon into the province of Yunnan, the supply line by which the factories of Britain and America poured the life-blood into China. Not only is that life-line completely severed but it has become the main axis of advance into the heart of China from the west for the Japanese troops, who have just managed to occupy the whole of Burma before the breaking of the monsoon. At the moment Japanese forces are pushing up this axis of advance towards Chungking and at the same time others are renewing offensive operations on the South China seaboard in the province of Chekiang, which lies immediately to the south of Shanghai. This fairly obviously betokens an intention of trying to finish off China whilst advanced Japanese forces are strung out along the outpost line from the Bay of Bengal to the Coral Sea, and to consolidate their gains against the inevitable counter-offensive which will one day be launched from Australia or India, or from both. This line of action by Japan is likely best to serve her purpose.

ITS ADVANTAGES

In the first place it conserves her sea power, as practically no extra strain is thrown on her navy; in the second place she can carry on

with the mopping-up of Chinese resistance whilst guarded from outside interference by her line of outposts strung out on an arc of 5,000 miles from Rangoon to New Britain. In the trench warfare of the last war it was usual for attacking troops to go right through to their distant objective whilst parties were specially detailed to mop up centres of resistance which had been overrun in the speed of the initial advance. I suggest that this will be Japan's line of action now that China is temporarily separated from all contact with her allies except by the northern route from Russia.

Every wise commander has alternative plans in his head. I suspect that Plan 1 was for Japan to push westwards via Colombo and Madagascar in an attempt to join hands with the Germans in the Persian Gulf. But that plan was upset once Madagascar was controlled by the United Nations. Hitler's delay in getting ahead with his offensive against Russia must also have caused the Japanese leaders food for thought. What would be more natural, therefore, than for Japan to turn her attention more to her own immediate needs rather than to sacrifice any advantage in the cause of her alliance with Germany.

SECOND PLAN

It seems to me, therefore, that recent events made the Japanese General Staff pull out of their draw their second plan—that is, the plan to make hay while the sun shines, to make secure what she has already gained and mop up inside the outpost line. This gives the United Nations time to build up their forces in Australia and India for a great counter-offensive; but to go still further afield with a view to interfering with this great assembly would stretch to breaking point the elasticity of the Japanese fleet, without whose cover the whole area of Japanese expansion would be in jeopardy.

If my deductions are correct, it shows that Japan is thinking much more of her own interests than those of the Axis as a whole; and this is a very welcome sign.

HOW COURTEOUS

IS THE JAPANESE

How courteous is the Japanese:
He always says "Excuse me please"
He climbs into his neighbour's garden
Smiles, and says "I beg your pardon."

He bows and grins a friendly grin,
Then calls his hungry family in:
He grins and bows a friendly bow
"So sorry, this my garden now."

Australia now is A Camp of Many Nations

In this article the *Daily Telegraph's* Australian correspondent describes a tour he has just completed, covering more than 8,000 miles, in the South-West Pacific area.

When our American reinforcements arrive it is less spectacular than when they arrive in Ireland. The area is so vast that the forces are being distributed into all parts of it. The mere variety of the United States uniforms is impressive. I do not think there is one branch of the land or air army whose badge I have not come across at some point during my journey.

All these services are being strengthened. The best way to realize this is to revisit some place after a short interval. I have had this experience several times. I have passed through some small agricultural centre or pastoral township offering nothing of interest to a war correspondent. A week or ten days later chance has taken me back to the same place and I have found many troops in occupation. On a railway journey I have seen crowded troop trains. Some men in these trains—Australians as well as Americans—must have been travelling 30 or 40 hours when I saw them, yet their exuberant spirits were manifest in the way each trainload cheered our passenger express as it passed.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEN

Another impressive thing is the way these men are distributed. One day I messed with officers of the United States Army Air Corps at a place out in a bush 30 miles from the nearest inhabited spot. Here an airfield had been created by simply cutting down gum trees and levelling off ant-hills. The officers' mess, like every other camp installation, was a tent.

But in the space of a few weeks this air station had been fully equipped even down to a system of gas alarms.

About the keenness of the personnel it is hardly necessary to speak. Many newcomers have of course not yet had any experience of actual combat. What is so stimulating is to find that those who have been through the bitterest fighting in Java and in the Philippines are the ones who are the most eager for more. The same is true of Australians back in their homeland from the Middle East.

At a naval base in the South-West Pacific I met a young American naval gunner who fought in the Battle of the Macassar Straits. His ship had been sunk and he had to swim for his life. He had not seen his home in New York for more than four years. But he was not thinking of leave. Here in the comparative safety and comfort of a shore station, all he could talk about was his hopes of getting a new ship. His spirit boded well, I think, for the fighting qualities of his untried countrymen who are now arriving.

DUTCHMEN EAGER TO SERVE

Many Netherlands naval officers and men who are here are in the same circumstances as this American sailor. Their ships are gone but they are eagerly awaiting a chance to serve again. One party have just left for a port many miles away where they expect to get a ship. Another Dutch naval officer I have met was leaving for England in the hope of joining one of his country's warships there.

The Australians yield nothing in keenness to their allies. Part of my journey was made in a small warship of the Australian Navy. Her commander was an Englishman, her first officer a veteran of the Australian merchant service. Two other officers were young Australian volunteer reservists who had never been to sea except for a brief training until a few months ago. One was an insurance clerk. Now he knows as much about naval gunnery as his captain. The other, in civilian life a business man with a passion for electricity, is in charge of a submarine detector.

A QUESTION OF TASTE

The orderly officer was going his rounds at breakfast and stopped at one table with the usual query: "Any complaints?"

One soldier sprang up and said: "Yes, sir, this tea tastes of chloride of lime."

The officer took the mug, sniffed the contents, then sipped delicately. "Nonsense," he pronounced. "That's carbolic acid!"

German Precautions Against a Possible Defeat and Collapse

New Policy of Technical Penetration

German industrialists have lately begun to take steps against a possible German collapse. While Goebbels paints to his public the terrible consequences of a German defeat, leading business circles have launched a propaganda campaign which is addressed not so much to the Germans as to the world at large, and pleads in the old familiar strain for an "understanding of the German viewpoint." The purpose of this campaign is to convince the world how wrong it would be to impose upon a defeated Germany, and especially upon German industry, a "super Versailles."

As part of this campaign, Dr. Muthesius, who represents the views of heavy industry in Germany, recently bade the world ask itself what the economic disarmament of Germany and the crippling of her industries would mean. All the old arguments are dished up again which Germany advanced against reparations after the last war.

The industrial disarmament of Germany, Muthesius writes, would recoil upon and impoverish the whole world, since commercial exchange is most intense between highly industrialized states. Should the Allies realize

their war aims, "the world of our enemies" would suffer damage, dissipating the source of economic progress.

SYMPTOMS OF UNCERTAINTY

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* goes further and appeals, so to speak, to the conscience of mankind by pointing out that half the German nation lives by industry, that agriculture can absorb only a few millions and that the fate of forty million others in such an event a simple arithmetical calculation. These are evident symptoms of growing uncertainty, anxiety, even fear, for the future of German industry.

Viewed in this light, certain recent and still continuing developments in the field of German continental industry deserve special notice. German industry, following in the wake of the German armies, has shown a keen desire to acquire interests in the industries of the occupied countries.

I am not referring to the annexation outright of the industries of Poland, Czechoslovakia or other countries which brute force has brought beneath the German dictate. I



Photo taken at an Indian concert party at a convalescent camp somewhere in Iraq. More Entertainers are wanted for Indian troops.

am thinking of financial participations and other forms of penetration at which German industry, off its own bat, as it were (though with the approval of the Reich), is aiming. German industrial concerns have acquired such financial participations in larger and smaller European businesses of almost every kind, including the banks. A technique is followed in the occupied territories which is designed to create the fiction of so-called legal purchase.

German business men evidently hope that, after the war, financial interests they have acquired "legally" would be respected by the democracies. The steel, chemical, textile and mining industries have in particular attracted the attention of the German business world, and it is in these branches that participation has gone furthest.

A DIFFERENT RUSE

In South-eastern Europe a different ruse is employed; here substantial French participations, e.g., in Yugoslav lead and copper mines and in Rumanian oilfields a refineries have been "purchased" by German firms.

Influenced by events of the past few weeks and months, these circles have clearly formed the opinion that financial interests of such a questionable character furnish no guarantee for the future. And, indeed, there is no doubt that, if Germany were defeated, this financial invasion of foreign industry would be cancelled like any other political act of the Nazis.

Accordingly, German industry has lately adopted a course which promises a more lasting success. The new method is known as "technical penetration." German industries are trying to force their way as far as ever they can into the technical structure of continental industries; to obtain "by exchange" their secret technical processes; to introduce German methods into foreign

businesses and—most important of all—to link the whole productive process of European industry with the use of German substitute materials.

Thus Germany is at present trying to persuade the French and Swiss textile industries to use German artificial cotton. Germany is even prepared to supply this material, in spite of her own shortage. Not long ago the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* "suggested" that the Lyons silk industry should turn over to the manufacture of artificial silk and "in the friendliest way" put forward for acceptance the whole programme which this change would necessitate.

"A POLICY OF REINSURANCE"

If these plans were to succeed, non-German industries would become, both technically and as regard their raw materials, largely dependent upon the German Reich—a situation which, German industry calculates, could not be at all easily cancelled, even if Germany lost the war. A policy of reinsurance, in fact, against all risks.

There is another aspect to the question. Most substitutes can only be produced at prices far higher than those of the natural articles. Artificial cotton (zellwolle) costs more than cotton; Buna, the rubber substitute, is four or five times as expensive as natural rubber; synthetic is more expensive than natural petrol.

German industry calculates that after the war the position of German producers will in any case be extremely precarious if they have to compete with other countries. If therefore European industries can be so closely amalgamated with German industry as to confront them with the same problems and difficulties with which Germany will have to contend then the situation may be more easily mastered, even in the event of a German defeat.

"LAST HOPE FOR GERMANY"

ACCORDING to an American economist and professor at Harvard University, unless Germany can win a decision over Russia this summer, Hitler has no hope of ultimate victory.

He declared that 12 per cent of the German people were in uniform and argued: "Such a huge proportion of a nation's people cannot be permanently withdrawn from industry and agriculture. Hitler, counting on a quick defeat of Russia, planned to get back the great part of his armies into the factories and fields long before this. That he has been unable to do so will bring about a crisis within three or four months."

M. Molotov's Third Note

More German Atrocities in - Russia

The Soviet Government is continually receiving fresh evidence and reports to the effect that the German invaders engage everywhere in plunder and whole sale extermination of the Soviet population, stopping at no crimes, no brutality or violence, on territories which they have temporarily occupied or still continue to occupy. The Soviet Government has already stated that these atrocities do not constitute accidental excesses on the part of individual undisciplined army units or individual German officers or soldiers. The Soviet Government has at its disposal documents captured recently from the headquarters of routed German army units which prove that the bloody crimes and atrocities perpetrated by the Nazi Army are carried out in accordance with the plans of the German Government carefully elaborated and worked out in detail, and in accordance with the orders of the German Command. These plans and orders of the German imperialist invaders provide for universal plunder of the population of our country in both towns and villages, accompanied by the seizure and shipment to Germany of the personal property of Soviet citizens and property of the Soviet State.

WHAT THE GERMANS DID

Utter destruction of the towns and villages from which the Nazis are forced to retreat under the blows of the armed forces of the Soviet Union; seizure by the German army of occupation of land given by the Soviet State in perpetuity for free use as collective farms and the settlement of German managers and German landowners on seized land; slave

M. Molotov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has issued on behalf of the Soviet Government a third Note on German atrocities. The Note is addressed to Governments with which the U.S.S.R. has diplomatic relations. Here is the first of five instalments giving a selection of typical incidents.

labour and bondage for our workers and peasants under the rule of the German imperialist invaders; forcible abduction for forced labour in Germany of several million Soviet citizens residing in towns and villages, and illegitimate classing of them as prisoners of war; the destruction of Russian national culture and the national culture of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and the forcible Germanization of Russians, Ukrainians, Byelo Russians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and other people of the U.S.S.R.; extermination of the Soviet population, prisoners of war and guerilla fighters by bloody violence and torture; executions and massacre of Soviet citizens irrespective of their nationalities, social standing, sex or age—the operations of the Red Army which in fierce battles step by step liberates Soviet towns and villages, districts and regions have revealed a truly indescribable picture of the Nazi Army's systematic realisation, with unparalleled cruelty, of these criminal plans of Hitler, Goering and other rulers of present-day Germany who have worked their way to power.

ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

The Soviet Government hereby brings to the knowledge of all peoples fresh documents and facts out of the tremendous store at its disposal which confirm the planned character of the atrocities. Red Army troops captured the original of a secret document issued by "Reichsmarschal of the German Empire" Goering and entitled "Instructions for directing the economy of the newly occupied eastern regions (green file)". These instructions in the green file give the following definition of

FIRM AS A ROCK

"Now, a year afterwards, this calculation of the enemy too has fallen through. In spite of the grave trials of the past 12 months, the U.S.S.R. continues to stand as firm as a rock. Soviet power is now more stable than it ever was. The whole vast country is united round its Government and its leader—the great Stalin—in a powerful drive to defend the Fatherland and crush its mortal enemy."

—M. MAISKY, in SOVIET WAR NEWS, on the first anniversary of Germany's attack on Russia.

the most important purposes of the German attack on the U.S.S.R.:

"In accordance with the orders of the Fuehrer it is necessary to take all measures for the immediate and full utilization of the occupied regions in the interests of Germany. To obtain for Germany as much food and oil as possible—this is the main economic purpose of the campaign. Along with this, German industry must be supplied also with other raw materials from the occupied regions. The first task is to ensure within the shortest possible time complete supply of German troops with food at the expense of the occupied regions."

This document contains the following cynical observation: "Absolutely inappropriate is the opinion that the occupied regions must be put in order as soon as possible and their economy restored. Order must be restored only in those regions where we can obtain considerable reserves of agricultural products and oil. As to the rest—economic activities must be limited to the utilization of stocks found there." (From the section "Main economic tasks," paragraphs 1 and 2.)

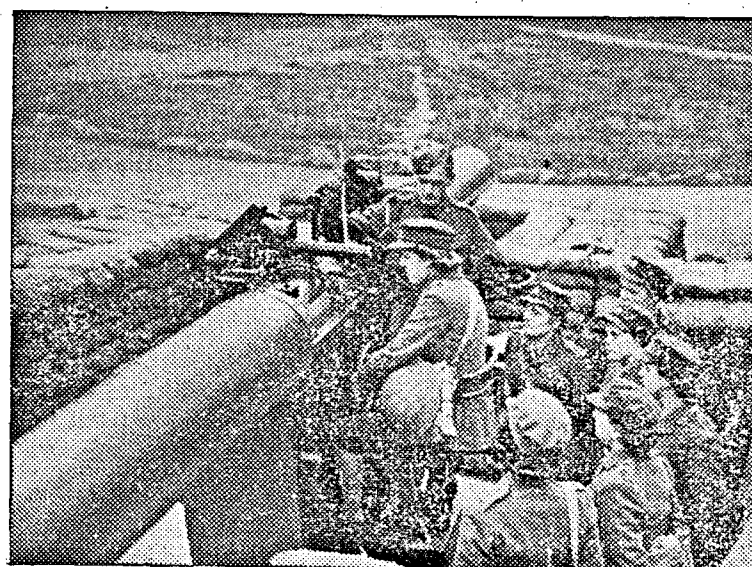
For the realization of this predatory plan, which also provides for the organization of compulsory labour in our towns and villages, the issue of currency without any backing, and the abolition of wages, a special apparatus was set up described in detail in the document. This apparatus represented, as it were, a separate arm of the German Army with its

own "economic command, economic headquarters intelligence service inspectorate, military units, detachments for the collection of the means of production, detachments for the collection of raw materials, military agronomists and agricultural officers." The wholesale character of the brigandage planned beforehand by the Hitler Government, and which the German Command strives to make the basis of its method of supplying its army and rear, is exemplified by the following facts.

LIVESTOCK SEIZED

In 25 districts in the Tula region alone the invaders robbed Soviet citizens of 14,048 cows, 11,860 pigs, 28,459 sheep, and 213,678 chickens, geese and ducks, and destroyed 25,465 beehives. In areas under the administration of the village Soviets of the Ozerzhinsky district in the Smolensk region the invaders plundered from the collective farms 2,554 horses, 1,170 cows, 335 pigs and 5,710 chickens. In addition the invaders took 2,027 cows, 2,138 pigs, 5,297 sheep and 44,159 chickens; also 5,477 pairs of felt boots, 2,439 winter coats, 3,208 warm shawls, 13,039 yards of fabric, 3,299 sets of men's underwear, and 815 sets of children's underwear which were the private property of collective farmers; also all stocks of grain, meat, honey, vegetables and all other produce, agricultural implements, sewing machines, bicycles, cash, etc., belonging to collective farms or collective farmers. Such are these armed robbers who stop at nothing, who invaded our country by order of the criminal Hitler Government which bears the full responsibility for all these atrocities.

BRITAIN'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT GIRLS



Although Britain's women's army, the A.T.S. (Auxiliary Territorial Service) was originally recruited for non-combatant duties, the girls are now taking on duties of a more dangerous nature particularly in anti-aircraft defence. Thus, to-day in Britain, the women are learning to handle barrage balloons, to understand radio location, and the use of many instruments in anti-aircraft defence. In the picture a group of A.T.S. girls from a British Northern Command training depot are receiving instruction, at a gun-site, in the use of a range-finder.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

21st June—The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany and objectives at Emden, Osnabuck and elsewhere were bombed. Enemy air fields in Holland and Oslo also were bombed. The Royal Air Force also swept over Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Le Havre areas.

Addressing a British Soviet Alliance Anniversary demonstration in London, Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons, said: "When we strike, let us strike hard with the determination to march through to Berlin before we call a final halt."

Mass arrests were made in Vienna and lower Austria as a prelude to a general purge in Germany.

23rd June—Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

Enemy aircraft were active over the south-coast of England. Bombs were dropped at several points in the southern countries.

24th June—The Royal Air Force raided Emden again. Airfields in the low countries were also bombed. Dunkirk docks were again attacked.

25th June—A few enemy aircraft were over the coastal district of East Anglia. One enemy bomber was destroyed.

26th June—As the result of dissatisfaction over the Libyan operations, a motion of censure against the Government was tabled in the House of Commons by Sir John Wardlaw.

A Canadian troop convoy arrived in Britain

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC.

20th June—Mr. Churchill arrived in United States, accompanied by Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Major-General Sir Hastings Ismay, Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Brigadier G. M. Stewart, Sir Charles Wilson John Martin, Secretary and Commander Thompson, Aide-de-Camp.

Problems relating to the Allied shipping losses, developments in the Near East, position in China and the Pacific and the opening of a second front were to be discussed by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

21st June—Speculations regarding Mr. Churchill's visit to U.S.A. in Washington were that the British Premier wanted to impress upon President Roosevelt the necessity of holding Egypt at all costs and the formation of a Second Front.

It was revealed that in recent months in Western Atlantic, German U-Boats had caused extremely heavy losses, particularly of oil tankers.

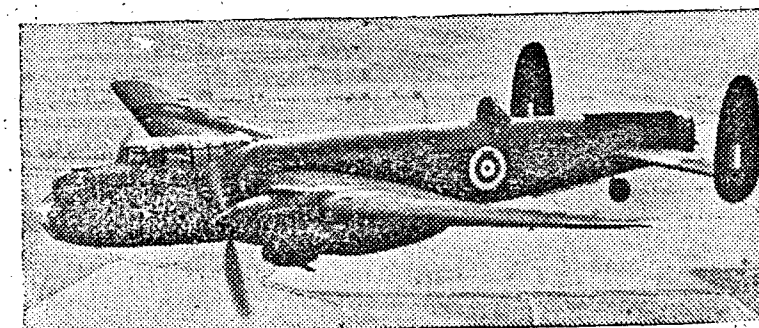
22nd June—Vancouver Island on the Canadian Coast was shelled by an enemy submarine. No damage was caused.

24th June—A joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement said that the leaders were planning "the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy."

25th June—The discovery was made, according to a New York message, by the editor of the **New York Biographical Record**, that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are eighth cousins once removed. Their ancestors were abroad the **Mayflower**.

26th June—President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met the leaders of the Congress at the first of a series of war conferences.

THE BRITISH AVRO "MANCHESTER" TWIN-ENGINE BOMBER, OUTSTANDING FOR SPEED, RANGE AND DEFENSIVE ARMAMENT



The Avro "Manchester" which has taken part in all the large-scale night raids of recent months, carrying its huge load of bombs into the very heart of Germany and Italy, is one of the biggest and most powerful aircraft in the world. It has a wing span of over 90 ft., is 70 ft. long and 91 ft. 6 inch high, and is driven by two Rolls-Royce Vulture engines each developing nearly 2,000 horse-power for take-off. It has a strong defensive armament including two machine-guns in the nose turret, four in the tail turret, and two in the dorsal turret. ... The Avro "Manchester" in flight.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

20th June—The Royal Air Force carried out a low-level bombing and machine-gun attack on Akyab and military objectives were hit. Food supplies were dropped by American airmen to the Chinese troops still fighting in Burma.

21st June—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Madras.

24th June—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Colombo.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

20th June—The defenders of Tobruk area were surrounded. The coast road to the east was cut and Gambut was held by the enemy. The British bombed Gazala. The Royal Air Force raided enemy aerodromes. General Ritchie consolidated his new eastern lines.

There was slight enemy activity over Malta.

21st June—German troops broke through the defences of Tobruk and occupied a considerable area.

The defenders of Digo Suarez joined the Free French forces.

A BIG STORE HOUSE

To Canadian soldier stopped a Civil servant in London. They pointed to an impressive building and asked what it was. He told them it was the Ministry of Information.

"I thought the Ministry must be about the size," said one, "to store up all the information they never give away."

22nd June—Tobruk fell. The Royal Air Force raided enemy positions near Tobruk.

Senor Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, paid a visit to Mussolini at Rome.

23rd June—The garrison at Tobruk consisted of troops from the United Kingdom, South Africa and India who were taken prisoner.

The Eighth Army entrenched itself in the Sollum-Fort Capuzzo-Halfya area.

24th June—With the fall of Tobruk, enemy activities over Malta increased. In 48 hours, 10 enemy machines were destroyed.

Mr. C. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, made a statement in the House of Commons. It was revealed that Marshal Rommel was still receiving French North African products in Libya.

German and Italian forces were massed on the Libyan frontier. Fort Capuzzo was being threatened. The Royal Air Force attacked Axis bases in Crete.

It was revealed that the enemy used parachute troops in Tobruk.

25th June—It was reported that the Axis powers were planning an assault, by passing Capuzzo and Halfya. The battle for Egypt was probably on. A powerful enemy force marched towards Halfya.

26th June—Enemy forces marched deep into Egypt and reached a point south-west of Sidi Barrani. The British forces withdrew from Sollum and Sidi Omar. The Allies decided to take Mersa Matruh as the next line of defence.

The Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, reaffirmed in Parliament the Egyptian Government's determination to keep out of the war.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

20th June—There was bitter fighting in Kharkov. All German attacks were beaten off. 4,000 Germans were killed in four days on the Kharkov front. Seventy German tanks, 140

BIKE AND A BASKET

"THERE is a victory bicycle campaign on, and even prominent officials ride to work on bicycles in the effort to save 30,000 tons of steel a year for war production. Price Administrator Henderson rode to work in Washington on a bike carrying a stenographer in a basket."

—From a New York Radio Talk.

motor vehicles and 28 wagons transporting ammunition were destroyed. A battalion of the Hungarian division revolted at Briansk. Enemy attempt to cross a river was foiled.

The Japanese Ambassador in Russia had an interview with the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet met and ratified the treaty signed between Britain and the U.S.S.R.

21st June—The Soviet army launched a new drive in Smolensk region. The German claims that they had broken through the Russian defences north of Sebastopol were not confirmed by Moscow. An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk in the Barents sea. The air war over Murmansk grew fiercer. In three days, the Nazis lost 24 aircraft.

22nd June—The situation at Sebastopol was described as serious. The Germans drove a wedge into the defences of the port. There was fierce fighting on the Kharkov front. A German tank force was destroyed.

23rd June—The Soviet forces made a slight advance to the south of Sebastopol. Repeated and fierce enemy attacks were repelled.

Russian submarines successfully attacked enemy shipping in the Baltic.

24th June—The battle for Sebastopol reached a still more intense stage. Bitter hand-to-hand fight took place all round the chain of fortresses surrounding Sebastopol. On the Kharkov front, the situation was tense. The civilian population was evacuated from Sebastopol.

25th June—General von Mannstein's forces launched a large-scale attack on Sebastopol. Soviet troops, by strong counter-attacks, recaptured a height on the northern front of Sebastopol. The Nazis drove a wedge in Kharkov front. Soviet forces succeeded in making a gap in the German lines south-east of lake Ilmen. The Germans were thrown back on the north-western front.

The Finnish High Command claimed to have destroyed six Soviet submarines and two motor torpedo boats.

26th June—The Nazis hurled 1,000 planes and about 10 divisions against Sebastopol. Super-heavy guns were used. Fierce fighting continued in Kharkov area.

SHIPPING.

20th June—An enemy submarine was sunk in the Western Atlantic by a small Norwegian merchant vessel.

The British destroyer **Wild Swan** was sunk by enemy aircraft west of the French coast.

22nd June—One U.S. merchant ship was lost and another damaged off the coast of Virginia through mines.

24th June—An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank an American freighter.

The Royal Air Force in Malta sank a medium-sized merchantman in an Axis convoy.

An enemy supply ship was torpedoed in the English Channel.

26th June—Enemy supply ships were attacked in the Mediterranean by British aircraft and one of them was sunk.

Four Japanese warships were sunk by Chinese bombers off Hankow.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

20th June—A Spanish trawler fleet which was fishing 100 miles west of the French coast was attacked by Nazi planes and three were sunk. A fourth was damaged.

A British plane made a forced landing near Santa Maria in southern Portugal.

The Turkish Government was satisfied that the American bombers which recently landed in Ankara, did not intend to fly over Turkey.

24th June—The Argentine cargo boat **Ri Tercero** was sunk.

25th June—The Soviet Ambassador in Turkey, M. Vinogradov, was recalled to Moscow for consultation.

A U-Boats' supply base was reported to have been discovered at the mouth of the Gurup river in Brazil.

RUSSIAN HOSPITALITY

"The earlier rulers of Russia could hardly have honoured their guests on a more lavish scale—that conception of hospitality at least has not greatly changed with the coming of new men to power. The wines were all grown on Soviet soil but there was a bewildering number of bottles on the tables of the guests. There was a very long and impressive top table, all the longer because we were seated down only one side of it. None of them had to sit with his back to the other guests, and so to obscure their view of the Soviet leader."

—Vernon Bartlett—"Dinner with Stalin."

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE.

20th June—The Germans ordered the evacuation of the civil population of the French coast from Dieppe to Boulogne and several districts along the Belgian coast.

21st June—According to a message from the French Frontier, the Germans requested M. Laval to cede a million tons of French merchant shipping in the Mediterranean.

22nd June—Enemy shipping was attacked off the Dutch coast.

23rd June—M. Laval announced that Hitler had decided to liberate a large number of agricultural workers who are prisoners of war.

M. Laval, in a broadcast, said: "I desire Germany's victory."

THE FAR EAST.

20th June—The situation at Nanchang was obscure. Fighting continued in the hilly regions near Chefang Tun to the south of Paoto Chin.

Eighteen enemy bombers, with fighter escort, unsuccessfully attacked Moresby harbour and damaged only one small ship. Three enemy planes were destroyed.

Japanese advance in Kiangsi was checked.

21st June—The Japanese withdrew in Kiangso and Chekiang. There was heavy

fighting at Kwangpang. The Royal Air Force bombed, objectives in Kalewa on the Chindwin river.

Enemy aerodromes and shipping were attacked in Kabaul. A 10,000-ton transport received three direct hits.

22nd June—The Japanese occupied Kiska in the Aleutian Islands. The American Army bombers hit a Japanese cruiser and sank a transport in Kiska harbour.

The Japanese offensive in Eastern China was halted. The enemy at Chekiang withdrew east towards Chuhsein. The Japanese raided Foochow and the Min river estuary in Fukien.

23rd June—Heavy fighting raged in the mountains near the Shensi-Honan border. The Japanese lost 1,200 killed.

24th June—The Japanese withdrew in Chekiang. The Chinese successfully counter-attacked in Kiangsi. Koreans in Korea and Manchuria revolted against the Japanese.

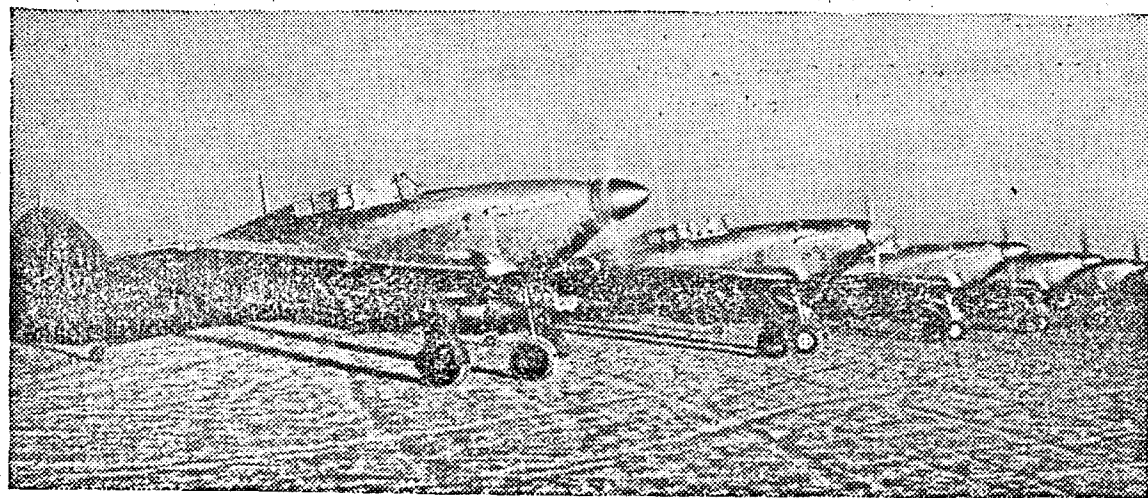
25th June—The Chinese recaptured Kweiki. The Japanese westward push was held up.

An enemy fighter was shot down in Timor.

According to a Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was likely to attack U.S.S.R.

Over 1,000 Japanese were killed in the revolt in North Korea.

26th June—The Chinese encircled Fuchow. The Japanese offered but feeble resistance. The Japanese captured Lishui.

BRITISH HURRICANE NIGHT FIGHTERS IN MIDDLE EAST

Besides day interception duty British Hurricane aircraft are now doing excellent work as night fighters.

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VOL. III

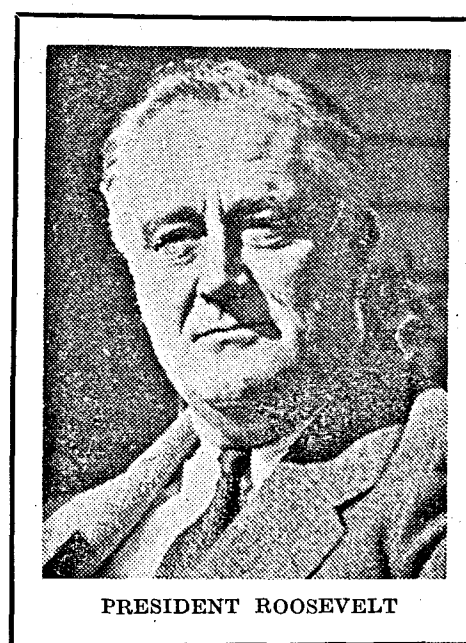
FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942

ISSUE No.

Second Front: Washington Decision



MR. CHURCHILL



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

"WE DO NOT UNDERRATE THE TASK"

"THE week of conferences between the United States President and the British Prime Minister covered very fully all major problems of the war which is conducted by the United Nations on every continent and in every sea.

"We have taken full cognizance of our disadvantages as well as our advantages. We do not underrate the task. We have conducted our conferences with a full knowledge of the power and resourcefulness of our enemies. In the matter of the production of munitions of all kinds, the survey gives on the whole an optimistic picture. Previously planned monthly output has not reached the maximum, but is fast approaching it on schedule.

"Because of the wide extension of the war to all parts of the world, the transportation of the fighting forces, together with the transportation of munitions of war and supplies, still constitutes the major problem of the United Nations. While submarine warfare on the part of the Axis continues to take a heavy toll of cargo ships, actual production of new tonnage is greatly increasing month by month. It is hoped that, as a result of the steps planned at this conference, our

respective Navies will further reduce the toll of merchant shipping. The United Nations have never been in such hearty and detailed agreement on plans for winning the war as they are to-day.

"We recognize and applaud Russian resistance to the main attack that is being made by Germany and rejoice in the magnificent resistance of the Chinese Army.

"Detailed discussions were held with our Military Advisers on the methods to be adopted against Japan and for the relief of China. While our plans, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed, it can be said that the coming operations, which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective Military Advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia.

"The Prime Minister and the President have met twice before, first in August 1941 and again in December 1941. There is no doubt in their minds that the over-all picture is more favourable to victory than it was either in August or December last year."

—A Joint Statement on the Washington Talks issued on Saturday last.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Second Front: Washington Decision ..	1	Story of a Pilot Returned from Malta ..	13
Running Commentary	2	Britain and Iraq	14
Britain Stripped for War	7	War in Pacific	16
Madras Casualties	8	Japan too Big for her Boots:	17
Royal Indian Navy	9	Dominating India through Religion ..	18
German Failure to Crush Russia	10	The Bombing of Japan	19
German Brutality in Russia	11	Japan's Worries	20
Food for Thought in Germany	12	Diary of the War	21

Running Commentary

Mr. Churchill's Review of War Situation In his reply to the debate on the censure motion in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Churchill gave a frank review of the war situation, in the course of which he replied to the criticisms levelled against the central conduct of the war. The House rejected the censure motion by 475 votes to 25 and demonstrated its great confidence in Mr. Churchill. The open discussion of such a motion in the House of Commons, said Mr. Churchill, was "a remarkable example" of the "unbridled freedom of our parliamentary institutions in times of war," and added: "I am in favour of this freedom which no other country or House would dare use in time of mortal peril."

Mr. Churchill gave certain facts and figures regarding Libya, and referring to the evil effects of Rommel's advance said:

"We are at this moment in the presence of a recession of our hopes and prospects in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, unequalled since the fall of France."

He pointed out that questions and comments by individual members or independents representing no organized group of political power, which were cabled overseas were taken as the opinion of the House of Commons, and said he did not think any public man charged

with a high mission from Britain was ever so barracked from his homeland. "Only my unshakeable confidence in the ties which bind me to the mass of the British people," observed Mr. Churchill, "upheld me in those days." "So far as the central direction of the war is concerned," he said, "I can plead that we have not failed in the exertion we made or the energy shown." He gave details of the supplies sent to different theatres of war. He said:

"Several important units of British troops had to go to India which, a little while ago, seemed threatened by invasion. Other forces in India about to proceed to the Middle East had to be retained there."

Referring to the defences of India, the Premier said:

"India has now been strongly reinforced. A far larger army of the British and Indians stands under General Wavell than ever before in the history of the British connection in India. Ceylon which, at one time, seemed in great jeopardy, is now strongly defended by Naval, Air and Military Forces."

In fact, it would seem that this diversion of strength to India had its effect in weakening Allied position in Libya which resulted in the fall of Tobruk.

STRENGTH OF THE UNITED NATIONS

"I have never shared the view that this would be a short war. It is far more likely to be a long one. There is no reason to suppose that the war will stop when the result became obvious. In spite of our losses in Asia, our defeats in Libya, and the increasing sinkings off the American coast, I affirm with confidence that the general strength and prospects of the United Nations have greatly improved since the turn of the year when I last visited President Roosevelt."

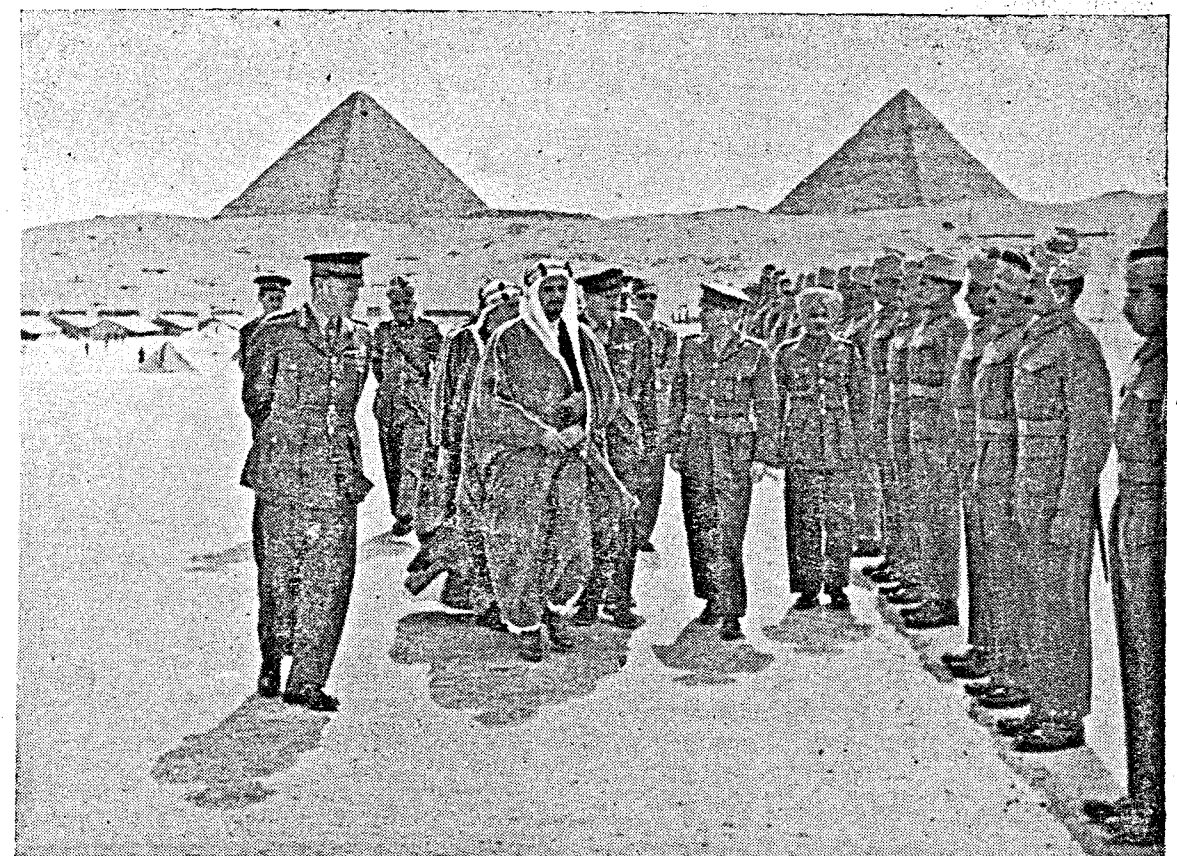
—Mr. Churchill—in replying to the debate in the House of Commons yesterday.

Loss of Tobruk

There has been no attempt to minimize the gravity of the situation in Libya. The loss of Tobruk, it is admitted, is a hard blow to the Allied forces in the Western desert. It has deprived them of a valuable advance base; it has resulted in the loss of several thousand men and considerable quantities of war material, and it has furnished the enemy with a harbour which renders communications with the rear more easy for him. Tobruk has held out against the repeated enemy air and land attacks for seven months, that is, from April to November 1941 and it gave rise to the

Most Blitzed Place

It may be recalled that Tobruk was fortified by the Italians since 1911. But General Wavell took only 36 hours to storm it. On January 22, 1941, 20,000 Italian prisoners were captured including a Corps Commander, a Divisional Commander, two Generals, an Admiral and a number of senior army and navy officers. At this stage the total number of Italian prisoners was 100,000. In April 1941, there was a weakening of the Allied Forces on account of the fact that reinforcements were sent to Greece. This weakening was responsible for the Allied



INDIAN TROOPS IN EGYPT.—Egypt is in the forefront of the world's theatre of war to-day. General Auchinleck has assumed personal command of the Eighth Army in Egypt. The above photograph was taken when H. R. H. Emir Mansour, sixth son of Ibn Saud, accompanied by General Auchinleck, visited Indian troops at a camp near Cairo recently.

impression that it was impregnable. It must be pointed out, however, that modern mechanized warfare does not lend itself to the growth of invincible armies and impregnable places. It all depends upon the volume and quantity of armour thrown against them. The German claim of invincibility was disproved by the Red Army long ago and it was the overwhelming weight of armoured forces which enabled Rommel to crash through the Allied defences in Libya.

withdrawal before a numerically superior enemy. But General Wavell decided to hold Tobruk, and for seven months the garrison, composed of Indians, Britons, Australians, Poles and Czechs held out against severe enemy attacks. Tobruk endured more than thousand air raids and it was regarded as the most blitzed place in the Middle East. Why was it that Tobruk did not fall at that stage? The reason is to be found in the fact that the Germans were not able to bring sufficiently heavy weight of armour against it.

Forward Supply Depot

What the Tobruk garrison was able to do during the period of the siege was the harassing of the enemy supply columns which made the Axis construct a by-pass 40 miles long around Tobruk. General Auchinleck launched his offensive on November 18, 1941 and within nine days he fought his way through the last ring of the encircling enemy and linked up with the main Allied Forces. From this time onwards, the port of Tobruk served as a forward supply depot for the Eighth Army. Between April 12th and December 10th, the British Navy was able to carry 29,000 men of all ranks into Tobruk, evacuate 33,000 men, and run in 34,000 tons of supplies and food-stuffs, which comes to an average of 142 tons of supplies daily. After holding out for nearly a year and a half it has fallen back into enemy hands. General Rommel wanted to get at Tobruk on the second day of his present offensive, but it was only after three weeks of hard fighting that he has succeeded. The success has cost him heavy losses.

A Temporary Set-back

The capture of Tobruk has well been described by Mr. Winston Churchill as a temporary set-back not affecting the ultimate outcome of the war for Egypt. The 8th Army is back on the Egyptian frontier. With shortened lines of communications, its defensive strength will be much greater than before. It has won the first round of the Libyan battle and lost the second, but the fight for Egypt is not won or lost yet, and its outcome will largely depend on the weight of the armour that the two sides can throw into the struggle. The Military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* referring to this, writes: "Rommel's aim is Egypt with Alexandria as

the main objective. Long before he becomes dangerous to either, the counter-offensive should have materialized. We have good grounds for hope that when it is launched the pendulum will swing, as it so often swung in the Libyan campaign." In a recent speech, Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Britain's Minister for Production, has stated that the lessons of Libya would be taken to heart. He said: "The end is sure, but we have yet much to endure, and we shall endure it in the same spirit as we have met our other tribulations." This tribulation, though a formidable development within two years of the battle for Egypt, is not a new and unforeseen crisis. Tobruk has no doubt been an important British outpost, but it must be recalled that it was in Axis hands before.

Situation in Egypt

Fierce battle has been raging in Egypt during the last few days. Allied forces have withdrawn from certain positions to avoid encirclement. It is pointed out that the battle is one of manoeuvre rather than of retreat. An Agency correspondent with the Eighth Army says that it is difficult to have a complete view of the fighting, as a fluid battle is being waged over a very wide space and mobile columns are operating over this immense area. The evacuation of Mersa Matruh was announced as also the participation of New Zealanders in the battle for the first time since last December. These announcements are reported to show that the Allied plan is to narrow the coastal corridor into a funnel, and that this is proceeding satisfactorily. No immediate decision, observes an Indian Army Observer, is expected, and great risks, he adds, must be taken by both sides.

THREE TUNES

When people in Sweden speak of the outcome of the war, they are found quoting three items from Hitler's speeches. In the first summer, Hitler said, "We are winning the war." In the second summer, he said, "We shall win." In the third spring, he said, "We must win."

The Bishop of Chichester, Dr. G. K. Bell, who remarked on this fact in London, had just returned from a visit to Sweden, where he found strong antipathy to Nazidom. He was impressed by the doleful picture of Germany given by travellers arriving in Sweden.

The Daily
Telegraph.

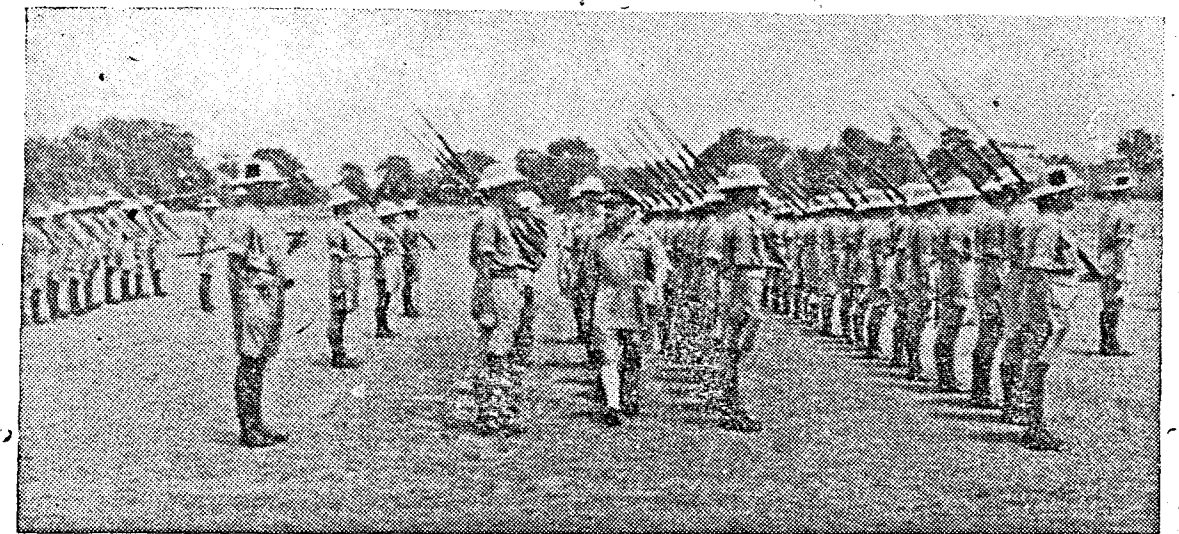
Egyptian Premier's Declaration

The policy of the Egyptian Government towards this war has been reiterated by Premier Nahas Pasha in the Egyptian Parliament a few days ago. He denied the rumours, evidently spread by Axis agents, that the British Government had asked Egypt to mobilise Egyptians and declare war against the Axis. He warned the people against rumours, agents provocateurs and spies, and declared that they would be severely punished and asked them to denounce those who were engaged in this kind of propaganda. Two months ago, the Premier made a declaration on Egypt's neutrality. He said the basis of Egypt's foreign policy was to avoid war and avoid involving Egyptian soldiers and labourers in any war work, but he declared that the Egyptian Government would take strong measures to assure the safety of the

The recent reiteration of this clear declaration of policy will go a long way to counteract the disruptive propaganda that is being carried on by the enemy in and outside Egypt.

Indian Troops in Egypt

Egypt is one of the outer frontiers of India, and Indian troops are playing an important part in the present battle. An Indian Army Observer says that battle-scarred Indian warriors, veterans who fought their way through the recent victories and reverses of the Libyan campaign, are holding places of honour in the defence of the Nile Valley, and with them are new-comers from India who have not yet crossed swords with the enemy, but who are very eager for action. These troops are unperturbable and very



GENERAL WAVELL IN CEYLON.—A battalion which distinguished itself in the fighting in the Middle East was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Archibald Wavell, during his recent visit to Ceylon. Mr. Churchill said in his speech in the Commons yesterday that Ceylon "which, at one time, seemed in great jeopardy, is now strongly defended by Naval, Air and Military Forces."

British troops and their Allies, while they were on Egyptian soil to defend democracy. The Egyptian Government would not, he added, allow anyone, Egyptians or foreigners, to attack the safety of these troops. He said:

"I am loyal to the treaty of friendship and alliance between Egypt and Great Britain both in the letter and the spirit. Nor will I tolerate any action by any Egyptian, of a nature to endanger in any way the military security of our Ally, or give cause for any anxiety to those now fighting for the very existence of democracy and freedom. That is my policy. I want our Ally to know this, I want the troops of our Ally and the allies of our Ally to know this, at a time when they are facing the utmost hardships in the field far away from their homes and their kin in defence of the cause of truth and justice."

cheerful, says the Observer, and whichever way the fortunes of battle go, they are certain to give a good account of themselves. They can, he adds, inflict such heavy casualties on the enemy as to prevent him reaching his objective, namely, the Suez Canal. Indian troops have covered themselves with glory wherever they have served, whether in Iraq, Iran or Syria, and it is to be hoped that they will distinguish themselves in a similar measure in the Battle for Egypt, which is one of the most important battles of the war.

The Premier's Visit to America

Mr. Churchill has done it a third time—he visited America for important consultations with President Roosevelt. The main point of consultation was the opening of a second front to divert Germany and help Russia. When asked if the

second front was on the agenda of the White House Conference, President Roosevelt's Secretary said, "I think it perfectly justified to assume that he (Mr. Churchill) came for that purpose." In the joint statement issued after the return of Mr. Churchill to London, the opening of a second front has been expressly referred to. The Premier and the President state:

"We recognize and applaud Russian resistance to the main attack that is being made by Germany. . . . While our plans, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed, it can be said that the coming operations which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective military advisers will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

Mr. Churchill had met President Roosevelt earlier about a year ago, in August, and later in December, 1941. The statement adds: "There is no doubt that the over-all picture is more favourable to victory than it was either in August or December last year." Mr. Churchill's visit to Washington was intended to achieve an important object, and the decision to create a second front at the proper time is a manifestation of the hope and desire of the peoples of the United Nations. When the second front becomes an accomplished fact, it will represent the strength of the united effort of the freedom-loving nations of the world.

Our Debt to Russia The world owes a great deal to Russia for putting up the greatest resistance against the German onslaught, and saying the advance of Hitler's hordes on other countries. Sir John Wardlaw Milne said in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he agreed entirely with the necessity for fully supporting Russia, and added: "God knows what our position would be without her." Britain owes a year's freedom from serious air raids to Russian endurance—a year which has given her valuable time to build up her war industry to approach peak production. Britain owes to Russian heroism a lessening of the invasion threat, which made it possible for her to reinforce and strengthen the defences in other theatres of war. India also owes a deep debt of gratitude to Russia for the same reason. The danger to India through the Middle East, which was threatening a year ago, has been held off. Valuable time was given to strengthen the Allied positions and safeguard India. The world owes to Russia in fact the whole changed aspect of the war from one of defence against odds to an offensive towards victory.

Russia's Debt to Britain and U. S.

Russia also owes a great debt to the free nations of the world. To Britain in particular she owes more than to any other single power. Britain's refusal to make peace in those critical weeks after Dunkirk and her heroic stand in the Battle of Britain gave Russia time to build up the strength which enabled her to withstand the shock of the Nazi impact.

Direct aid to Russia from Britain became more obvious last year because it was more concrete and visible. Within a few days of Russia's declaring war, Britain began to send a variety of raw materials and machine tools. The Royal Air Force showed its strength and power by its daylight sweeps over France. A number of Hurricanes were sent to the Eastern front, which helped Russia to hold and break the German drive on Murmansk.

The British occupation of Syria and the Anglo-Soviet occupation of Iran were both measures of direct aid to Russia. Thus Iraqi and Iranian oil was denied to the Germans, and the back-door to the Caucasus was closed. In October 1941 came the Moscow Conference, where Britain and America both pledged themselves to send larger supplies to Russia.

M. Stalin expressed his thanks for the "bountiful supplies of raw materials, machine-tools and munitions of war." All the large promises held out to Russia have been fulfilled to the letter. Three months ago began Britain's giant bombing offensive.

Russia owes to America the despatch of tankers to Vladivostok last summer and the help promised at the Moscow Conference. But the deliveries have been delayed by the war in the Pacific started by Japan. Russia owes to China the guarding of its Far Eastern flank.

Tobruk's Call to S. Africa

"I do not doubt what South Africa's response will be to this call from Libya and Tobruk. Let the critics who are busy with the postmortem on Tobruk not touch the heroes in it. Neither the British, Indian, nor South African troops can be blamed."

—General SMUTS, in a broadcast on Saturday last.

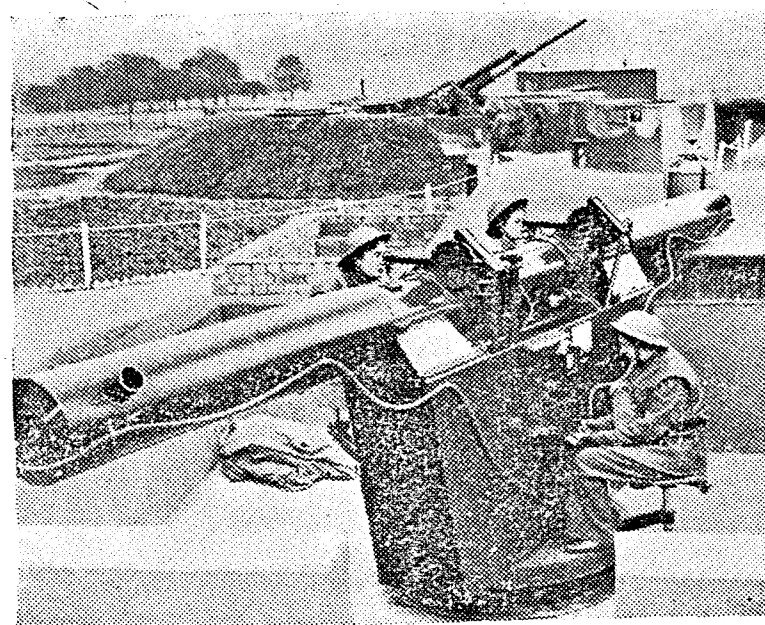
Britain Stripped for War: Increase in Volume of Production

WE are producing to the hilt," said Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's Minister of Production, who is now in the United States, in a broadcast to that country. He added:

"We are pouring approximately 60 per cent of our national income into war. There is no business as usual in Britain. There is no production as usual in Britain. There is no profit as usual in Britain. We have thrown everything we have into this war, and we will never quit. We are producing tanks, 'Jeeps' and other mechanical vehicles at a rate of 257,000 a year. This is an increase of 350 per cent over the rate in the last quarter of 1940. We are producing 40,000 big guns a year and supplying

them were serving with guns alongside of men, working predictors under fire in anti-aircraft batteries.

There had been virtually no industrial disputes, declared Mr. Lyttelton. Working time lost owing to labour disputes since the outbreak of the war had been less than one hour per worker per year. To-day 77.5 per cent of the boys and 67.5 per cent of the girls between 14 and 17 were engaged in war work. Much more than 50 per cent of the ships that were used to bring food had been diverted to supplying and maintaining Allied armies throughout the world. Every available acre had been turned into farm-land. Factory workers and Cabinet Ministers got the same ration.



BRITISH A.T.S. GIRLS IN ACTION AGAINST GERMAN BOMBERS.—The first German bomber to be brought down with the assistance of British A.T.S. Girls was destroyed during a night raid over England. The guns were manned and fired by men, but the fire control instruments, plotting and detection devices were controlled by women members of the anti-aircraft crews. A.T.S. girls had previously proved their efficiency at handling the instruments in daylight.

them with 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition. We are producing millions of small arms each year and supplying them with 2,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Mr. Lyttelton presented a picture of Britain stripped for war and said that of her population of 33,000,000 between the ages of 14 and 65, 22,000,000 were working full time in industry, the armed forces or civil defence, which was equivalent to the mobilization of about 60,000,000 people in the United States. Five and half million women workers had been mustered; 76,000 women in the A.T.S. were doing jobs ordinarily done by soldiers; and 13,500 of

"When John Bull wakes up in the morning, he finds that the Minister of Labour has called him up for work in factories, if he is not fit for military duties. The Minister of Food has taken all the variety and spice, and most of the volume, of his breakfast, lunch and dinner; and the President of the Board of Trade has given him so much and no more clothing. His wife is working in a factory and the Treasury is taxing him to the hilt. War savings absorb his surplus income, which cannot be spent because there is nothing to buy. We can still laugh, although one home out of every five—and there are 13,000,000 of them—has been damaged or destroyed by bombs."

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

Officers

Previously reported "Missing"—
Now reported "Killed"

I.M.S.

— Lieut. Rajagopalachari, K. S.

Indian other ranks and non-combatants

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

Madras S. & M.

16221	Spr.	Ahmed Khan.
12897	Spr.	Chinnappan.
16726	Spr.	Devaraj.
14796	Spr.	Muthuswami.
15014	Spr.	Panjali.
13002	Spr.	Parasuraman.
17747	Spr.	Pathavi.
15192	Spr.	Subramaniam.

S.C.

A. 2670	Sgn.	Kariappa, G. N.
A. 2681	Sgn.	Sankunni Nayar.
A. 3615	Sgn.	Susainathan, T.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT./503674	Swpr.	Kumaraswami.
MT./895349	Sep.	Kuppuswami, S.
MT./895362	Sep.	Muniswami.
MT./899541	Sep.	Ponnu Nayar.
17680	L/Nk.	Moganavelu.
16915	Nk.	Muthu.
63136	Spr.	Marappan.
64116	Spr.	Narayanawami.

Wounded.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT./899433	Sep.	Balakrishnan.
MT./891138	Sp./Dvr.	Karuppanan, N.
MT./899921	Sep.	Kommuru Seetha- ramaswami.
MT./895864	Sep.	Krishna Reddi.
MT./896157	Sep.	Perumal.
MT./900037	Sep.	Raman Nambiar.

Previously reported "Missing"
now reported "Rejoined".

I.E.

17536	Spr.	Natesan
60428	L/Nk.	Sivaraman, L.

Viceroy's Commissioned Officers. Missing.

I.M.D.

— Jem. S. C. Pandya.

Prisoners of War.

— Asst. Surgeon. Ferreira, E.

Indian other ranks and non-combatants.

Wounded.

Madras S. & M.

13020	Spr.	Abdul Gaffoor.
60994	Spr.	Muthuswami.
A. 1468	Sgn.	Sankariah, A.

Missing.

64669	Spr.	Balakrishna Pillai, K.R.
19608	Spr.	Gudla Appa Rao.
17208	L/Nk.	Joseph.
19896	Spr.	Marutha Pillai.
64213	Spr.	Mohamed Hussain.

Died.

19929	Spr.	Kuthalingam.
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Previously reported "Missing", believed
"Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed
"Prisoners of War".

A. 1764	P.L/Nk.	Kesava Rao, G.
A. 1624	Nk.	Perumal, R.
I.E.		
19066	L/k.	John Ponniah.

I.A.O.C.

O/109373	Sep.	Perumal, K. S.
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I.G.S.C.

G.S.F./5254	M/W	Munuswami.
G.S.F./9484	M/W	Perinunam Swami.

Missing.

Officers.

I.A.

— T/Captain. Narayana, A. S.

Viceroy's Commissioned Officers Killed.

I.A.

100025	Jem.	Lakshmanan.
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Wounded.

—	Sub.	Alagiriswami.
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INDIA and CHINA

"IN the minds of the Chinese people, India and China, having been brought closer together by war, will now march on to make joint contributions towards winning both the war and the peace."

Dr. Wang Shihchieh, Minister of
Information, Chungking.

Royal Indian Navy

A NOTHER new ship for the Royal Indian Navy, intended for escort, anti-submarine and other duties, was launched in India a few days ago.

During the past eleven months the fleet has been progressively increased in accordance with the large-scale shipbuilding programme initiated earlier in the war. Every month now newly constructed vessels move down Indian slipways preparatory to completing, and many more ships as well as small craft are on the stocks. The construction already completed and in hand represents an outstanding development in the Indian shipbuilding industry. With the growth in the number of ships has proceeded a remarkable increase in the number of officers and ratings.

NEW TORPEDO SCHOOL

One of many signs of the Royal Indian Navy's rapid expansion is the decision to build a new Torpedo School.

The Royal Indian Navy's Torpedo Branch, it should be pointed out, is not concerned only with torpedoes. Officers and men at the School will also be trained in handling depth charges, in laying and disposing of mines, and in operating and maintaining ships' electrical equipment. Instruction in these three subjects has hitherto been imparted in separate establishments, but is now to be centralized in the school, which will produce a steady flow of highly qualified specialists.

Skilled electricians are important members of a ship's company.

Before 1914 electricity was used in warships for little more than lighting: to-day it plays a vastly more important role. On the correct functioning of the equipment depends to a large extent a modern ship's fighting and steaming efficiency. Men trained to a high standard of skill are therefore necessary.

Those who have been through the school will be suited for well paid employment in civil life on completing their time with the Royal Indian Navy. The best of them will, while serving, be eligible for warrant and commissioned rank.

Another development affecting the Royal Indian Navy is the establishment, in conjunction with the Royal Navy, of a new Anti-Submarine School in India.

The Officer-in-Charge will be lent by the Royal Navy, the staff will consist of officers of both that Navy and the Royal Indian Navy, and the officers and men under training will be drawn from the Royal Indian Navy and the Navies of Allied Nations. The School will be the largest in the British commonwealth, with the exception of that in the United Kingdom. It will replace the Royal Indian Navy's existing Anti-Submarine School, which has done excellent work but is not large enough to cope with the present demand for trained men.

The Royal Indian Navy's Gunnery School is also undergoing considerable development. Recently moved to more spacious accommodation, it will next year be transferred to a new and larger building in devices for teaching men to operate the Navy's guns.

This expert enumerates five vital aspects of aid to India by the United Nations:

(1) Continued Allied naval pressure in the Pacific, keeping the Japanese Navy out of the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal;

(2) Continued support of China by plane, camel, automobile, caravan, elephant, or any other available means, so that China's resistance may continue to aid India;

(3) Reinforcement of air power in India and Ceylon by Anglo-American forces;

(4) Further supplies of munitions to India, especially airplane engines, tanks, armoured cars and machine-tools;

(5) Expansion of the Indian Army.

United Nations' Aid to India: Five Vital Aspects

INDIA'S place in the strategy of the war is most significant, says George Fielding Eliot, the well-known commentator. He illustrates an article appearing in *Look* magazine for June 30, with a map of the world, pointing out that the defence of India is lessened in difficulty because of her geographical position.

TAKING NO CHANCES

The following advertisement appeared recently in a German newspaper :—

"Green Parrot lost. Reward paid for return to Neuhauserstrasse, No. 25. (Not edible)."

German Failure to Crush Russia

THE Turkish paper *Tasviri Efkar* writing under the heading "Attrition After Blitzkrieg" says: "The blitz did not crush Russia. She lost much territory but she rallied. Soviet troops are fighting better now than they did in the last war. Russia has profited by the lessons of the war and has increased her defensive strength."

Deputy Sadak writing in *Aksham* says: "Heavy tasks await Germany if she is to win the war. She has got to crush Russia, resist an Anglo-American landing, defeat Britain, Egypt, India, Australia and the islands of the Empire, and finally force America to ask for mercy. All this has to be

accomplished before Occupied Europe rises and the German people are worn out."

AMERICAN BOMBERS AND TURKEY

Commenting on the German assertion that American bombers violated Turkish neutrality, Deputy Asim-us writes in *Vakit*: "Americans realized Turkey's determination to remain neutral. Logic does not admit that American bombers should start from Syria to fly over Turkey. There is no strategic necessity for this because American bombers can reach the Caucasus by flying over Iraq and Iran. I talked to the American airmen and I am convinced that they would not violate Turkish neutrality."



HITLER'S HORDES LEAVE DESOLATION BEHIND THEM IN FAIR LANDS.—

In this picture radioed direct from Moscow a homeless Russian woman is seen weeping, her children by her side. She is a Collective farmer and nearby stands what is left of her ruined home, burned down by the retreating Germans.

The CAMOUFLAGE of CAMOUFLAGE!

A PILOT landed at what is considered the best camouflaged air station in Great Britain. A Group Captain asked the pilot how on earth he had found his way to the station. "Very simple, sir," said the pilot. "Everything else was normal all round. This particular area was so invisible that I knew it must be an aerodrome."

M. Molotov's Third Note—II

German Brutality in Russia

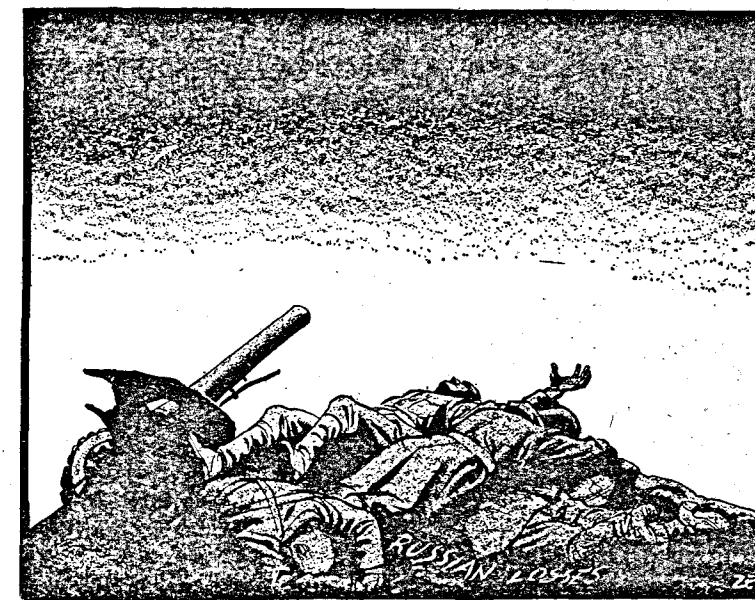
AT the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 the German Command issued a number of orders instructing German Army units, while retreating under the onslaught of the Red Army, to destroy everything that escaped devastation during the occupation. Thousands of villages and whole blocks in many towns, and even whole towns, have been burned down, blown up or razed to the ground by the retreating Nazi Army.

The Nazi Army carries out these orders with unbounded cruelty, burning down whole villages; blowing up dwelling houses in the towns, burning alive in them whole groups of residents; shooting Soviet citizens who attempt to rescue from fire their relatives and

In 25 districts in the Tula region the German Army during their occupation completely burned down 316 villages, 19,164 peasant houses, 299 schools, 2,950 threshing barns, cattlesheds and stables.

STARITSA IN RUINS

The ancient Russian town of Staritsa was reduced to ruins. The hospital, library, theatre and children's house were all destroyed. Out of 866 buildings in the town of Bogoroditsk, 534 were completely burned down. In Stalinogorsk the damage sustained by dwelling houses alone is estimated at 278,000,000 roubles. In Kaluga for several days the invaders systematically destroyed street after street. Similar systematic des-



OUR DEBT PILES UP
Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror

other people who had no time to escape from houses set on fire; and killing those who attempt to save the least part of their property. The extent of the destruction effected by the Nazi incendiaries is seen from the following data taken from many such instances.

VAST DESTRUCTION

In 23 districts of the Moscow region occupied by the Germans they completely destroyed 537 villages and partly destroyed 928; completely destroyed 38,423 dwelling houses in the villages, 5,140 dwelling houses in the towns, 947 schools (out of 1,220 existing schools), 159 hospitals, 54 kindergartens and creches, 491 clubs, 66 bakeries, 109 public dining rooms, 788 stores, 1,053 stables, 3,169 cattlesheds, 13,610 barns and sheds, 747 auxiliary enterprises, and so on.

truction was effected in scores of other towns in the Russian regions, as also in the Ukraine, Byelo Russia and Moldavia and in the Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic.

SLAVE LABOUR

The Soviet Government has at its disposal documents proving that the Nazi rulers and Command are putting into effect in the occupied territories a plan for the enslavement of all Soviet citizens, introducing universal compulsory labour in towns and villages and carrying out forcible abduction to Germany of several million peaceful citizens of our country, illegitimately classifying them as "war prisoners." Slave labour is accompanied by humiliation and punishment not only for trying to avoid forced labour but also when people weakened by hunger fail to attain the labour productivity demanded by the invaders.

(Continued on page 12)

Food for Thought in Germany: Prospect of Small Crops

WEATHER is taking the side of the United States against Hitler this year. In the United States the weather is assuring bumper crops, which means abundant food. In Europe the weather is assuring short crops and hunger. . . . A hungry Europe sooner or later will turn into a madhouse of desperate people.

In the United States crops have seldom got off to a better start. This crop will come on top of the huge reserves of unused grain last year. In Europe food reserves are low and dwindling even in the face of severe rationing. The bitter winter that froze German troops in Russia also killed much of the wheat crop that had been planted last autumn. The late spring has delayed the planting of spring wheat, which in any event is not a big European crop. That there is no need for grain in Europe is attested by no less an authority than Goering.

The prospect of a second year of small crops must be a major concern of the Germans. The reason is that there are no longer surpluses in the countries that can be looted, in order to augment the German larder. . . . All this means continued unrest in Europe. It means that labour will be less productive than it would be if it were well-fed. It means that some people will tend to become desperate and will cause trouble. It means that German morale will be affected as belts are tightened more and more from necessity.

German rations are being reduced again. It means that countries like Holland, Denmark and parts of France with their heavy livestock populations will be forced to kill more animals for lack of adequate food. . . . Once again America is turning out bumper crops while her enemy, Germany, goes hungry.

From the Danube to Denmark Europe's present crops are causing anxiety. A million imported workers, 800,000 war prisoners and nearly 6,000,000 women and children are helping to produce this year's food supplies for Germany. Yet the poorest harvest for generations is being forecast. Weather thus for this year is on the side of the American agricultural producer—*United States News*.

GERMAN BRUTALITY IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page 11)

DIRE PENALTIES

An "announcement" issued at Kaluga on November 20, 1941, signed by the German Commander, Major Portazius, reads: "(1) Citizens who work lazily or fail to work the fixed number of hours will be fined. In case of failure to pay, offenders will be subjected to corporal punishment. (2) Citizens who have been assigned work and fail to appear will be subjected to corporal punishment and will not receive any food assistance from the town. (3) Citizens who generally shirk work will in addition be deported from Kaluga. Citizens fearing work will be assembled in labour columns and placed in barracks where they will have to do heavy work."

To deal with mass absence from work by members of collective farms and individual peasants, the orders of the German Command provide punitive expeditions. Photographs found on captured Nazi officers and men show scenes of corporal punishment and mass execution of peasants carried out by punitive detachments. Circulars issued by the German Command show that rural populations are forced to attend these executions, and in order to intimidate people it is forbidden to bury the bodies of those shot or hanged for several weeks. The number of Soviet peasants and other peaceful residents forcibly driven by the Nazis to the enemy rear already runs into hundreds of thousands and probably more.

EVERYONE A PRISONER

Thus in the camp for "war prisoners" near Minsk, where about 100,000 prisoners, comprising chiefly the male population of Byelo Russia ranging in age from 15 to 60 are kept in the open, hundreds of men die daily from starvation, disease, beatings and shootings. The bodies of those who perish are not removed for a long time. Captives are left without food and water for five or six days. When food is distributed only war prisoners who are near the place of distribution obtain it. In the course of every "distribution" of food, several scores of persons are killed. The guards of the camp sometimes "amuse" themselves by opening machine-gun fire at a level of one yard above the ground which forces "war prisoners" moving about the camp to crawl on the ground.

Story of a Pilot Returned from Malta

I met a chap yesterday who has just got back from Malta. He was there all last summer and autumn and winter flying a Hurricane, writes a correspondent in the *Daily Express*. He left there just as *Luftwaffe's* latest and greatest blitz began. So I regarded him much as one would regard a man newly returned from the hell for Malta has suffered more than two thousand air raids, over one thousand of them since Christmas!

What was it like? Oh, pretty noisy now and again. Yes—There were some bombs. Yes—Many of them fell on airfields.

What had he been doing? Oh, just stooging around. Apparently it was for "just stooging around" that he got his Distinguished Flying Cross.

Could he give me any kind of line on the terrible days of the blitz on Malta? Sure he could. His chief recollection seemed to be those early breakfasts in stone dispersal huts before the dawn patrol. "We had some damn good fires!" was his nostalgic comment.

Recreation? Well, there was beer and lots of pleasant, though often "underground" places to drink it in. And yachting still went on in the harbour. Sometimes disturbed, admittedly. And the friendly captain of a merchant vessel which often appeared in Malta seemed to keep an unceasingly good line in English beer—in the most dangerous harbour in the world! He could recall the calm of an Indian waiter aboard this same vessel. A stick of bombs fell across the ship as the waiter crossed an open deck with glasses on a tray. He reached my friend safely and apologised that the tray was splashed—not with beer for he had spilt none but with seawater from over the side.

When will the British get the real war spirit? Surely after some thousand air raids in a hundred odd days and goodness knows how many combats, a chap like this ought to know there is a war on?

Letters to Prisoners of War

Next of kin of service personnel and civilians who have been reported missing in operations in Hong Kong, Malaya and Burma, are informed that it is now possible to write to those who are prisoners of war in Japanese hands. Lists of prisoners of war have not yet been received from the Japanese Government, but until further notice letters and postcards should be addressed as follows:—

Military.—Personal Number (other ranks only), Rank, Initials Name (in block letters), Regiment, Locality where last serving or last heard of, followed by, British Prisoner of War C/o Prisoner of War, Information Bureau, TOKYO.

Civilians.—Initials and Surname (in block letters), Last known address, followed by British Prisoner of War, C/o Prisoner of War Information Bureau, TOKYO.

Envelopes should bear the inscription, "Prisoner of War Post" and no stamps need be affixed. In view of the difficulty the Japanese may have in censoring letters it is recommended that both letters and post-cards should be brief and clear. No parcels can be accepted at present.

THE FIRST EXCEPTION

Mr. Churchill referred to the "heroic garrison and inhabitants of Malta" in his speech yesterday (Thursday) in the House of Commons. He said: "There has never been any case in this war of successful defence against superior airpower being made by aircraft with only two or three airfields to work from. Malta is the first exception (loud cheers). At one time, they were worn down to no more than a dozen fighters."

Britain and Iraq

Fifth Columnists' Lies Exposed

THE Baghdad Arabic newspapers, echoing the topic of conversation in local circles, have published a bitter attack on Fifth Columnists' lies, under the streamer headline, "Britain Supplies Iraq with foodstuffs." The papers give facts and figures about the arrival here for civilian consumption of over 20,000 tons of wheat during the past 3½ months, from British sources, conveyed by British ships. "This means," point out the Baghdad papers "that in order to assist an Ally in need, Britain has given shipping space which she could have used for the transportation of arms and ammunition for her fighting forces. Moreover, 6,000 tons of sugar have recently been brought to Iraq by the British for local requirements, and further quantities are on the way.

"This is tangible proof for us as to the extent Great Britain is concerned regarding the welfare of her Allies. No better proof can be furnished than the provision of over 25,000 tons of shipping space in a matter of 10 weeks for the transportation of foodstuffs to Iraq, when that space could have been used for the transportation of troops and equipment to the war zone."

The papers then turn to the Axis liars. "With all that, Fifth Columnists have the nerve to circulate the rumour that the British Forces are taking wheat and other foodstuffs from Iraq. Everyone realizes here that such rumours are intended to divert attention from what is happening in Nazi occupied Europe. Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, formerly grain exporters, are now clamouring for wheat and bread—wheat stolen by the Nazis and taken to Germany. What does Hitler care if Hungarians, Rumanians, and Bulgarians starve to death?

Customs returns just published show that Great Britain, the British Empire, and Dominions, with the United States and Allied powers, have taken over two-thirds of Iraq's total exports during 1941, their purchases of Iraqi products amounting to £2,913,000. The total export figure for the year was £3,902,500.

The share of Great Britain, India, the Dominions and territories under British control came to £1,516,000 while the United States of America took £1,035,000 worth of Iraqi products. Greece, prior to Axis occupation, Turkey, and Egypt took local goods to the value of £362,000 and the bulk of the balance was shared between Syria and Japan, at £420,000 and £446,000, respectively.

Syria took record exports from this country, the major part being after the occupation of that country, by the British and Free French. Her purchases from Iraq last year were four times those of 1940 which stood at £102,000.

through Iraq to and fro neighbour countries

At the same time, transit trade traffic passing went up from £3,000,000 in 1940 to over £7,000,000 last year. Iraq here benefited not only in additional Customs duty, but also in transportation and other appertaining charges.

During the year, too, Iraq's invisible exports, in the shape of expenditure by the British Forces in the country, are estimated at several millions pounds.

Parliament passed the Budget estimates for the financial year 1942-43 in record time and was prorogued for the summer recess by Royal Decree in the middle of the month. Normally the Budget takes a month of long daily sessions when the entire governmental machinery comes under the microscopic examination of members of the house during the debates. This year the sessions were few, and the speakers fewer. The Chamber of Deputies passed the Budget after six meetings. The Senate went one better, passing the entire estimates in three meetings.

The Chamber of Deputies held 49 meetings and the Senate 17 during the session just terminated.

A SHORT STORY

"ONE is reminded of one of Leo Tolstoy's short stories, 'How Much Land Does A Man Need?' It relates that for a certain sum of money a man was to receive as much land as he could include in a circle by running from dawn till sunset. Exhausting himself beyond his strength, the man tried to run as far as possible. He managed to return to his starting point, but collapsed. All he needed was six feet of land for his grave. Yes, Hitler has given land to his crack army. Millions of his soldiers have received their portion on Soviet soil."

—M. KALININ.

Mr. E. V. Richards, who heads the Major Irrigation Projects section in the Directorate General of Irrigation, is shortly to proceed to India with the object of selecting eight surveyors for service in Iraq. They will be engaged on a two-year contract for work in this section. Mr. Richards will be away seven weeks.

The Bill governing House Rents in Iraq, passed by Parliament before the end of the session, has become law. The new law safeguards the interests of the tenant in every way, leaving no loophole for the landlord to indulge in profiteering.

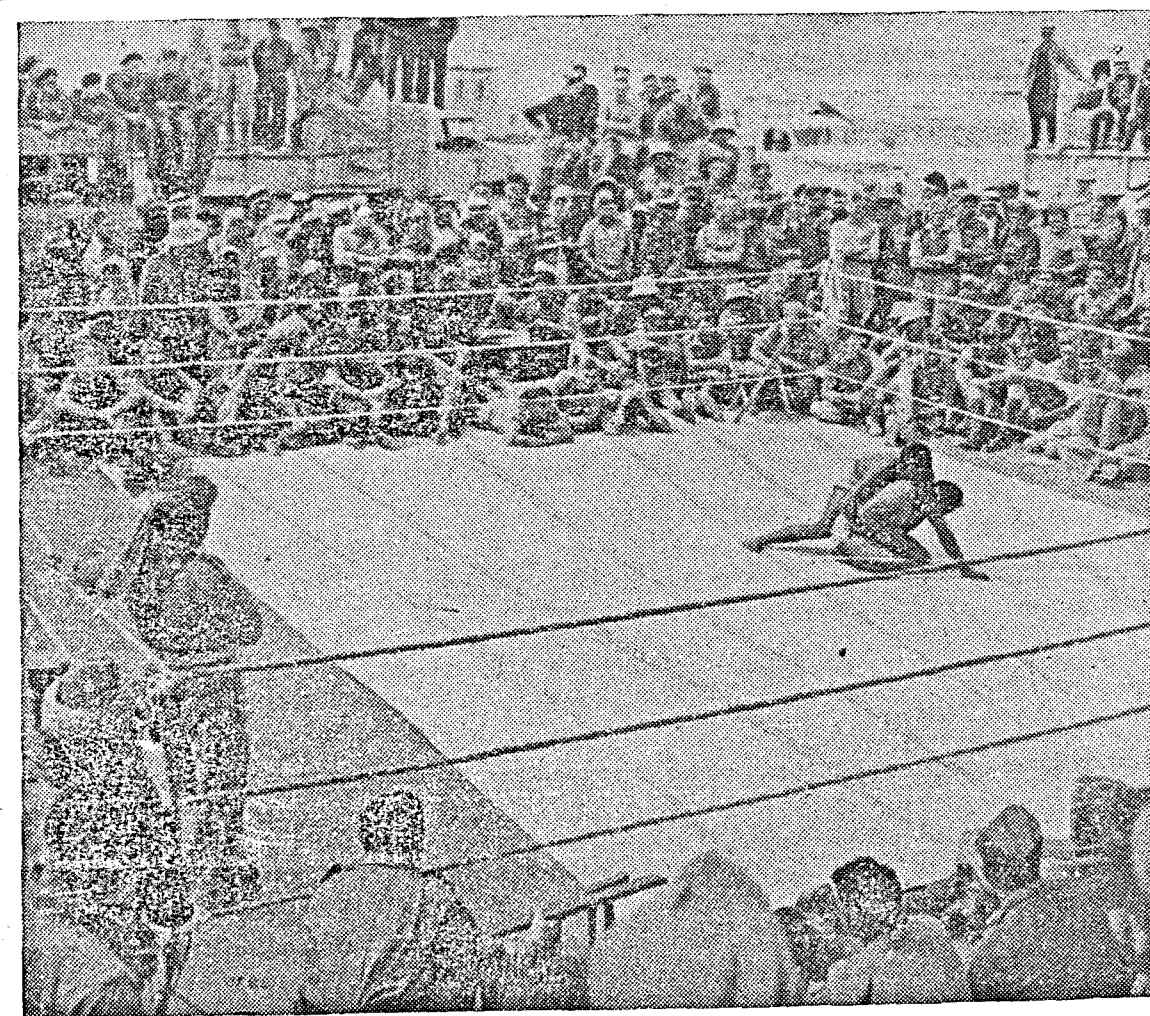
A representative of the Iraqi date industry is now in Jerusalem to negotiate the sale of Iraqi dates to Palestine, the fruit, one of this country's chief exports, being in demand in neighbour Middle East countries at the moment. Attractive prices are obtained for the commodity.

Syria has also been a very good customer for Iraqi dates.

The only export difficulty has been in recent times in transportation. The Railways have now extended facilities here by allocating space for 2,000 tons of dates.

The Lebanese Minister of Supply and Commerce, Alfred Bey Askaf, has arrived in Baghdad to complete the negotiations for a trade agreement between Iraq and the Lebanon. He was received in audience by H.R.H. the Regent, and called on the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet.

His visit to the Minister of Finance lasted two hours during which they discussed economic, commercial, and supply questions. The Baghdad newspapers state that the Iraqi Finance Minister expressed to the Lebanese Minister the Government's readiness to assist the Lebanon in the establishment of closer trade relations.



INDIAN SOLDIERS IN SYRIA.—Indian soldiers giving an exhibition wrestling match at a New Zealand camp in Syria.

War in Pacific : Japan's Shipping Problem

Japan's Prospects

SINISTER LIGHT is thrown on the sincerity of German-Japanese relations by some of the utterances of German military experts, says Major George Fielding Eliot, well-known news analyst. They foresee that in the second phase of the war in the Pacific, the Japanese cannot be successful.

In an analysis of the situation Major Eliot declares that the first phase of the Far Eastern war with its flashy Japanese successes is now over. In the second phase which is now beginning German experts concur with other analytical authorities in the belief that Japan cannot possibly win success, and is doomed to defeat.

HEAVY LOSSES

"The first phase was the phase of easy Japanese successes over isolated United Nations garrisons, in which Japan exploited the advantages of surprise, superior numbers, and proximity to home bases. The second phase is now beginning, with Japan fighting for time to exploit its captured resources. Japan is suffering from heavy losses which she cannot quickly replace. The United Nations are strengthening their positions for an attack on Japan, in places beyond Japan's reach."

"The German military clearly foresaw these conditions. In 1936 Admiral Gadow wrote: 'No matter whether Japan succeeds in conquering Hong Kong, Singapore and the Philippines, she remains in mortal danger as long as Vladivostok, Petropavlovsk, Nikolaevsk, Dutch Harbour, Hawaii, and Samoa are in hostile hands. Midway Island will act as the farthestmost advance post as the spearhead of the offensive operations against the centres of strategy.'"

GERMAN AIR EXPERT'S VIEW

"In the following year, Colonel von Buelow, Germany's outstanding air warfare expert and Far Eastern specialist, said that a war between the Western powers and Japan would necessarily have two stages. The first phase would be a strategy of grandiose surprise necessarily resulting in Japanese successes which would remain of a preliminary character only, since Japan in the early stages of the war would be in no position to capture those bases representing a real menace. The second phase would represent an enemy offensive beyond the reach of the Japanese military machine. In this Japan would exhaust her military strength in order to defend herself against attack from primary bases."

GERMANY'S leading economic and financial weekly, *Deutsche Volkswirt*, does not make any effort to conceal the seriousness of Japan's shipping problem.

A writer in this journal states that while Japan increased her commercial fleet between 1936 and 1939 from 4,200,000 tons to 6,600,000 tons, the Chinese war has required her withdrawal of 1,500,000 tons for military use. The new construction for Japan's merchant fleet in 1937 totalled 451,000 tons; in 1938, 442,000 tons; and in 1939, 400,000 tons.

This steady decline, declares the writer, is continuing because of Japan's lack of steel and qualified labour. The present capacity of her shipyards is 800,000 tons annually even if her material and labour problems are solvable.

The German author appears to doubt whether Japan can complete her construction programme calling for 7,500,000 tons in 1942 and 1943. He declares that Japan faces the same shipping difficulties as Britain but that she lacks Britain's construction and potential recuperative powers.

Aleutian Islands : Japanese Trap

THE attempt of the Japanese to revise the disposition and dissipate the concentrated strength of the United States Navy by means of raids on the Aleutian Islands is a naive manoeuvre that is easily analyzed.

Fulton Lewis, news commentator, in discussing the situation, says:

"There is a strong conviction among high officials in Washington that the sudden activity of the Japanese in the northern Pacific area is a definite strategy designed to worry us about the safety of Alaska and thereby get us to withdraw part of our Atlantic naval forces into the Pacific, and rush reinforcements into Alaskan waters."

"The Army and Navy are not worried in the slightest about the Alaskan situation at the present time."

Japan too Big for her Boots: She will Stumble before she goes Farther

(By Nathaniel Pepper)

A REAPPRAISAL of Japan is clearly in order in the light of events of the past five months.

Japan's first asset is geography, and this is also a liability. The theatre of Far Eastern war is the Far East. The stakes of a Far Eastern war lie in the Far East. Japan is in the Far East. She could get there first with the most men, the most guns, the most ships, the most planes. In the beginning, therefore, Japan was bound to win the stakes. That is geography, that is mathematics, that is any other aspect of first principles.

But geography, which gives Japan her first successes, becomes a liability rather than an asset after the successes have been won. For, the geographical disadvantages which have been ours then become Japan's. Japan's navy must cover lanes extending nearly 4,000 miles. The air force must be distributed for defence along that whole course. The opportunity to choose the point at which Japanese strength can be concentrated on a single objective is lost, and lost also is the opportunity to choose the scene of action.

NO POWER OF ENDURANCE

This would not be fatal or even over-serious if Japan were inherently strong enough to hold command of the sea within a radius of say, 2,500 miles, and command of the air within a similar radius, and at the same time supply her forces at any point with enough reserves of men and material to meet any attack that can be thrown against them. Japan is not strong enough for that. And her lies crucial weakness—the lack of the kind of reserve that makes for endurance in modern warfare.

Japan may have been winning in these first months rich sources of raw materials, but to get the benefit of them she must have a surplus of mechanical equipment and of trained industrial man-power. Both of these she lacks, especially the latter. Japan began the war at the height of her curve of power. Japan could throw into action everything she had and this is as much as she will ever have.



R.I.N. MEN IN BRITISH PORT.—Ships Company of a Royal Indian Navy Vessel marching past during a call at a port in Britain.

On the other hand the United Nations, and America in particular, have barely touched their storehouse of wealth and productive capacity. In the capacity for building ships to carry men and planes and arms and munitions, for building fighting ships and planes, in reserves of raw materials to use and money to pay for them, there is no comparison between Japan and the United States—let alone Great Britain and perhaps Russia in due course.

FATAL WEAKNESS

At the beginning, time was in Japan's favour, but only at the beginning. Time soon became her most potent enemy. Japan may still be able to dig in, but before long she will be in a state of siege. She will be besieged not in a single, concentrated, prepared position, but stretched out along thousand of miles. Then her enemies can choose the point of attack and concentrate at that point.

The essential fact is that Japan is now as strong as she can or ever will be again, and that present appearances are deceptive. A militaristic Power which takes the offensive can be almost at its best until the eve of its crash. Witness Germany in the last war—apparently irresistible on July 15, 1918; suing for an armistice less than three months later. It is just the factor which makes Japan so formidable now that is her fatal weakness—namely, that she could summon the fullness of her strength at the beginning of the struggle, and only at the beginning.

NOT SO STRONG NOW

In so far as any revision of judgment on Japan is called for, it is only illusion that must be discarded. Japan was not so weak as we thought in 1941; she is not so strong as we are inclined to think now. At the beginning of a war against far distant enemies she was not only strong but invincible. But when those enemies can compensate for distance by calling on reserves of power, Japan becomes vulnerable—dangerously vulnerable.

Despite all present appearances Japan is too big for her boots and she will stumble before she has gone much farther.

Dominating India Through Religion

OFFICIAL Japanese opinion concerning the domination of India is becoming increasingly outspoken. Japan feels that she has a spiritual mission to enforce Great Eastern solidarity upon India, says Tokyo radio, and to bring India into the "Co-Prosperity" sphere. She intends to accomplish this domination by means of religious influence and coercion.

India is the final great link in a chain of design that includes the whole of the East. The plan begins with the Filipinos. The Japs have hopes of "civilizing" the Roman Catholic Filipinos and, by working through their natural filial piety, bringing them into Buddhism.

The Thai people are Buddhists but of a different type than the Japanese. The Japs declare baldly that because the priests in Thailand are so well-organized and so powerful, it will be an easy matter to bring Thailand into Japanese Buddhism. They need but to control and guide the priests, and the priests can easily coerce the people into "Co-Prosperity."

Burma priests, too, are highly organized, revered and followed by the multitudes. It should be an easy matter to dominate these priests can easily coerce the people into ignorant and already pro-Japanese, and then the exploitation of the people will be a simple matter.

This so-called "spiritual reformation" in Burma would bring great repercussions in India, think the Japs, who say that Indians are awaiting a spiritual saviour such as Japan. The people are naturally religious also. With India, the Japanese would achieve full domination of the Pacific area—a "master race" in full control of all these subject peoples.

"FALSE, CRUEL

— and —

TREACHEROUS"

"... But my partner, wiser than myself, persuaded me from it, representing the dangers, as well as of the seas as of the Japanese who are a false, cruel and treacherous people."—Defoe: "Robinson Crusoe."

The Bombing of Japan: New Jap Book on an Interesting Discussion

JAPAN'S fear of aerial attacks and anxiety over the fate of her inflammable cities is shown in a new Japanese book entitled "Japan Under Aerial Attacks," says the Chinese Information Bulletin, Calcutta.

A few weeks before the outbreak of the Pacific war an enterprising publisher assembled in Tokyo five Admirals, one General and other Staff officers for a discussion on "The Bombing of Japan." Here is how the discussion went.

Admiral Anto, former Director of the Navy's Air Department, foresaw air attacks from land bases in the Soviet Union but said: "Enemy planes from land bases can be

will be utilized when America wars with Japan. If so, we may lose domination over Formosa for some time."

Admiral Anto: "It goes without saying we should consider this, but if we launch attacks first and destroy enemy bases, the thing won't be so threatening. Whoever has the attacking spirit will win, even though the opposing forces are of equal strength. It is useless for fear of air attacks to keep one or two hundred planes in Tokyo."

IMPORTANCE OF ALEUTIANS

Captain Yamaguchi, an air officer of the Navy's Air Department, specially emphasized the importance of the Aleutian islands. "Experience shows many difficulties of flying



A BRITISH CANNON-CARRYING SPITFIRE IS PREPARED FOR ACTION.

—Aircraftmen of the British Royal Air Force seal the barrel of one of the cannon on a Spitfire, to prevent rain from entering it. When the gun is fired, the bullet removes the covering.

Constant research is undertaken to improve the equipment and weapons of the British Royal Air Force.

intercepted. Until Japan gets absolute control of the sea, the danger of attack by enemy planes from the sea cannot be avoided."

Rear-Admiral Soza said: "Russian planes could come from Vladivostok and Khabarovsk but we can take places like Vladivostok and convert them into air bases if we move quickly."

The unnamed chairman of the meeting interpolated: "Even if there is no question of Russia and Manchuria, America will probably utilize air bases in China in the event of a Japanese-American war."

Rear-Admiral Soza: "Present Chinese-American relations indicate that Chinese bases

from the Aleutians to Japan and many trial fights have failed. From the Aleutians to Chishima there is much fog. Flying is possible only above 3,000 metres from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in May. This is fortunate for Japan but not absolutely safe. Japan should adopt air defence measures in that area."

Major Shirogane (of the Army's Scientific Research Bureau): "It is dangerous to rely on fog. The enemy can fly above it. About 3,000 metres it is clear. If it is clear over Tokyo, enemy planes can bomb their objectives immediately they come over the city."

The chairman: "Will you gentlemen please comment on the air defence exercise held in Tokyo?"

TOKYO'S AIR DEFENCE

Col. Ishiki, a staff officer of the Tokyo Garrison Headquarter: "Tokyo is the heart of Japan, the centre of our political, military and economic activities. If Tokyo is bombed, the effect on the people will be great. Therefore Tokyo must be defended with all efforts. Air defence exercise with Tokyo as the centre covered a circle of 60 miles where light control is conducted. This circle includes Chiba, Ganagawa, Saitama and the northern part of Iharaki, but not the Hitade mines where chimneys will be objectives for bombers."

Major Shirogane: "Subways have also shown weaknesses. The road surface is not strong enough to resist bombing. Gas attacks are another question, as there is no ventilation equipment. The air is still unless tramcars are running. What will be the result if underground lines are attacked by both demolition and gas bombs?"

Major Kusonoki (War Office) also emphasized that subways, regarded in Tokyo as the safest places, were really the most vulnerable. "Moreover there are the hopeless wooden houses in case of incendiary bombs."

"Tokyo looks grand but from the air it looks poor. Therefore evacuation of the city's population is most urgent. When I partook in the air defence practice in northern Kyushu I saw streets at Moji crowded with stores and houses packed like oranges in a box leaving no empty space. It gave me a headache observing it from the air."

FAILURE OF SMOKE SCREENS

The Chairman: "How about smoke screens?"

Captain Kihara (Army Technical Department): "I have doubts about using a smoke screen. It is easy to distinguish it from the air."

Captain Yamaguchi: "I was once told to observe how a smoke screen looked from the air. It covered only a limited area and presented itself as an objective for the enemy."

Major Shirogane: "Take the Marounouchi Mansion, for instance. To cover this building and avoid possible bombing takes a screen 30 times the size of the object. Climatic conditions also must be taken into consideration before spreading a smoke screen over important places."

Capt. Yamaguchi: "The garbage incinerator at Fukagawa, Tokyo, is a real problem. Its smoke spreads from Chiba to east of Yedogawa and will be a landmark for enemy planes."

Japan's Worries

"JAPAN has three main worries. One is that Germany's defeat will be her doom; the second is that she has oilfields but no oil; the third is that conquered Asiatics do not co-operate," writes Raymond Clapper in *Look* magazine.

Japan has plenty of man-power but the Japanese have not proved themselves wise administrators in the conquered areas. Clapper adds:

"The Japanese have never fully developed Manchuria. They failed notably to win co-operation from the people in occupied China, whose economic booty has been very disappointing.

"The Japanese soldiers are slowly learning that wholesale rape and murder inspire passive resistance, sabotage and bitter patriot warfare. However, they do recognize by now that the unconquered spirit of the Chinese people is a portent and that the day of reckoning will come."

SAMENESS OF PURPOSE

"WE are doing our best to make the man in the street feel both geographically and spiritually the closeness of the war in Europe and the Middle East and realize its sameness of purpose with our own long struggle."—J.C. George Yeh, London, Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information—in a recent speech in London.

STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE

"With Colombo still secure and Madagascar in our hands the strategic advantage of position in the Indian Ocean lies with the United Nations."

—Lieut-Genl. Sir Douglas Brownrigg.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

27th June.—Over 1,000 Royal Air Force planes took part in a mass raid on Bremen, enemy's principal centre of submarine production. Fifty-two British aircraft were lost. The Official German News Agency admitted that several towns in north Germany were attacked. Bremen was "a city of fires" after the Royal Air Force left. Targets at Le Havre also were attacked.

Several amendments were tabled on the no confidence motion in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchill, it was reported from Washington, described the fall of Tobruk as "a temporary set-back, not affecting the ultimate outcome of the battle of Egypt."

It was revealed that the executions since the assault on Heydrich totalled 520, including 72 women.

The Royal Air Force laid mines in enemy waters. Enemy airfields and railway objectives in occupied territory and enemy shipping off the Dutch coast were attacked.

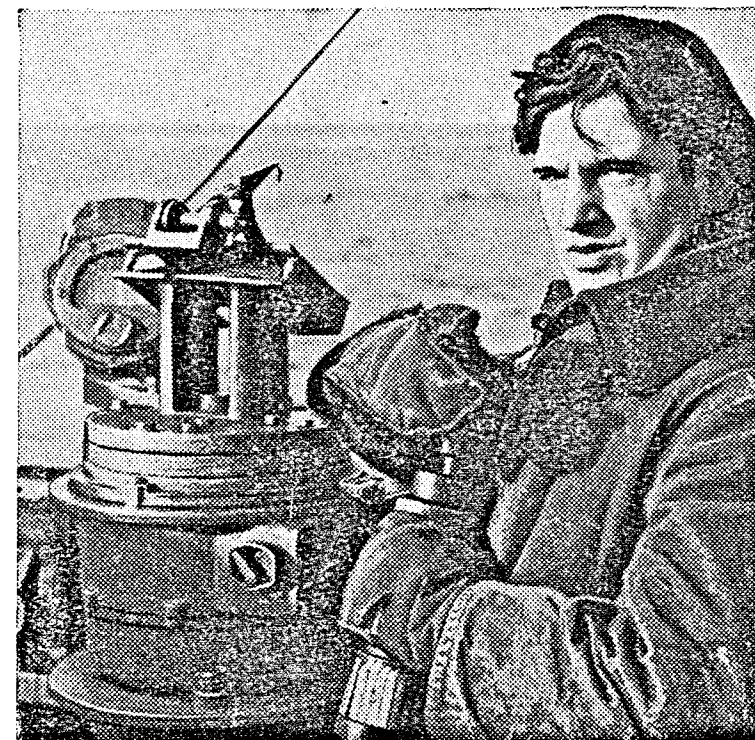
29th June.—The Royal Air Force were over Bremen and north-west German coastal areas. Three enemy fighters were shot down. Large fires were left burning in Bremen and other targets in occupied France.

Enemy aircraft were over the west and south coasts of England. Lord Glanely, the famous race-horse owner and shipping magnate, was killed in an enemy raid on a south-western town.

30th June.—Two German aircraft were destroyed in a raid over south-west England.

A "LOOK-OUT" ON A BRITISH ARCTIC-PATROL DESTROYER—British destroyers keep unremitting watch over the oceans of the world, hunting enemy craft and only putting into port for the minimum period necessary for refitting and refuelling. By convoying a large and steady flow of vital war materials to Soviet ports, they have also achieved a share in the great German winter defeat in Russia. In March 1942 British escort destroyers played a large part in defeating strong German forces which made four separate attacks on an important Allied Russia-bound convoy.

Picture shows—A "Look-out" machine-gunner in a British "Tribal" class destroyer working in northern latitudes.



28th June.—Mr. Churchill, on his return from United States in the course of an official statement, said: "The coming operations, which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective military advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

It was reported that M. Laval may visit Germany.

Enemy aircraft made a short attack on Norwich.

Walter Goering, 21-year-old nephew of Marshal Goering, was killed in an air battle with the Royal Air Force on the Western Front.

The Royal Air Force raided the railway yards at Hazebrouck and three enemy fighters were destroyed. The submarine base at St. Nazaire, enemy airfields and railway objectives in occupied France and enemy shipping in the Channel were also attacked.

1st July.—Enemy raiders were over East Midlands. Bombs were dropped at some places.

The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany. Bremen was again heavily bombed.

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided not to demand a special inquiry into Libya.

Mr. Churchill refused to publish reports received from General Wavell regarding the loss of Malaya and Singapore.

Another contingent of Netherlands soldiers arrived in England after completing training in Canada.

2nd July.—Eighty-two Czechs were executed in further reprisals for the death of Heydrich.

There were debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords on the fall of Tobruk and the situation in Libya. Lord Cranborne said in the House of Lords: "The fall of Tobruk was quite unexpected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East and by the Government."

3rd July.—The House of Commons re-affirmed its confidence in Mr. Churchill by an overwhelming majority.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

27th June.—For the first time, Russia took part in the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences at Washington. The Russian Ambassador to United States, M. Litvinov, held extended conferences with the two leaders.

In view of the closer relations between China and United States, the Consular of the Chinese Embassy in Washington was promoted Minister.

"No financial reckoning will take place at the end of this war. In return for Lend-Lease aid, the United States will expect no nation to do more than fight her utmost to rid the world of Nazism and Japanese militarism." This was one of the important commitments incorporated by President Roosevelt into his fifth Lend-Lease report to the Congress.

28th June.—The 23 American Army fliers who bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities on April 18, received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Japanese assertions that an American submarine sunk the Russian freighter were entirely false.

29th June.—Eight alien agents who landed in United States from German submarines were captured by officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

30th June.—According to a New York message, several accomplices of the eight saboteurs were arrested.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

27th June.—The Royal Air Force bombers scored a direct hit on a large building when they again raided Akyab.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Trincomalee.

General Lo Choying, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, said in the course of a statement, "We are not going to give up Burma."

1st July.—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, announced at a meeting at Trafalgar Square, that the Indian fire-fighting organization would be strengthened by volunteers from the British Fire Service.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

27th June.—The enemy reached a position in Egypt 30 miles from Mersa Matruh. Three divisions were engaged. The Royal Air Force raided German positions. The Eighth Army was locked in battle with the entire striking forces of the enemy in Africa on the desert between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh.

Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines.

An unidentified aeroplane flew over Durbán. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, but the aircraft escaped.

28th June.—Three Italian fighters and one German fighter were destroyed and three damaged by the Royal Air Force over Malta.

Rommel's advance into Egypt was slowed down. The enemy's main force forged along the coast towards Mersa Matruh. Enemy units were plastered by the Royal Air Force fighters and bombers.

29th June.—The great battle for Egypt began. Two main clashes occurred south of Matruh. There was fierce fighting near Mersa Matruh. Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area. The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on aircraft in the Derna aerodrome. Enemy transport vehicles between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh were knocked out by our aircraft and enemy troops killed.

30th June.—Mass executions were carried out by the Germans in Crete.

DEFEAT of HITLERISM INEVITABLE

"THE DEFEAT OF HITLERISM is inevitable. The Soviet people are firmly convinced of their victory and they know that this victory must be won from day to day at the front and in the rear, in factories, mines and collective farms, in front-line positions, in the trenches and in guerilla detachments. No sacrifices or difficulties can halt the Soviet people in their iron determination to rout their deadly enemy. Our task is to hasten this rout."—M. KALININ.

An Italian capital ship was hit in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

It was announced that the Australian destroyer *Nestor* was sunk while escorting a Mediterranean convoy on June 14.

Gibraltar had its first alert. Three enemy planes attempted a raid but were driven off.

Mersa Matruh was evacuated by the Allied forces. Fires flared all along the coast line from Sollum to Mersa Matruh. There was heavy fighting between mobile and armoured forces. The Royal Air Force bombed Axis transport. Alexandria was raided. Few bombs were dropped causing slight damage.

1st July.—Axis forces crossed deeper into Egypt, having passed El Daba. They were 90 miles from the naval base of Alexandria. General Auchinleck assumed personal command of the Eighth Army in Egypt in succession to General Ritchie.

Enemy bombers again raided Alexandria, one of which was shot down. Twelve persons were killed in the raid.

Enemy bombers made a short, sharp attack on an aerodrome in Malta.

2nd July.—The big battle in the Western Desert was on. The main armoured forces of both sides were fully engaged. The battle was being fought west of El Alamein. General Auchinleck, in an Order of the Day, to the Eighth Army, said: "The battle is not over yet and will not be over until we have defeated the enemy and defeat him we will." The German News Agency said Marshal Rommel's troops were attacking El Alamein. It was stated that the danger to Alexandria was accentuated.

The Egyptian Cabinet met. The Premier, Nahas Pasha, had an audience with King Farouk.

The Greek Minister of Information stated that 40,000 people died of starvation in Athens between October and January.

Reinforcements in the form of aeroplanes were sent to Malta through the Mediterranean.

UNITED NATIONS' TASK

The United Nations must be prepared everywhere in the East—in the Indian Ocean, in the Bay of Bengal, in the China Seas and the whole Pacific—for a possible extension of Japan's aggression. It would not now take very much to extend Japan beyond her powers. Should that happen, the day of retribution will come all the sooner.

It was officially announced in Pretoria that a considerable contingent of South African land and air forces was now serving in Madagascar.

3rd July.—The first day's fighting near El Alamein was decidedly in favour of the Allies. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

27th June.—The situation was tense in Sebastopol. The Nazis threw in more forces for attack. The Russians withdrew from Kupyansk. The Germans intensified their attacks in the direction of Kharkov. An attack by Panzer division was repulsed.

28th June.—Several enemy attacks on the Sebastopol front were repulsed. Mass raids were staged by Nazis on the Kharkov front. The Soviet troops carried out an organized withdrawal in the Kupyansk sector of the Kharkov front. Enemy attacks were repelled.

29th June.—The Germans again tried to advance in some sectors of the Kharkov front but were checked. There was fierce hand to hand fighting. Concentrated enemy attacks on Sebastopol were held.

The Soviet air force dealt a heavy blow to a German naval base where there was a large concentration of ships in port and troops at the railway stations. Extensive damage was caused and large fires were started.

30th June.—The Nazi summer offensive opened. The Germans struck at Kursk and east of Kharkov. The drive was aimed at capturing Rostov. There was renewed activity along the Briansk front. Sebastopol was still holding out after the heaviest air and artillery bombardment. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down on the Leningrad front.

1st July.—The Nazi threat was intensified in Kursk; north of Kharkov. The German claim to have annihilated three Soviet armies in the Leningrad sector was denied by Moscow.

2nd July.—The Axis claimed that Sebastopol had fallen. But this was not confirmed in the Russian official communique.

3rd July.—The defences of Sebastopol were penetrated and street fighting took place inside the fortress.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

27th June.—The Chilean Senate decided not to rupture its relations with the Axis.

Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Premier, in a broadcast, reaffirmed Portugal's neutrality.

The Argentine liner *Rio Gallegos* was held up by a German submarine 250 miles from Bermuda.

Anti-Nazi demonstrators smashed the windows of a big German hardware store in Buenos Aires. There was also a bomb explosion.

28th June.—The Swedish Government protested to Russia against the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer *Ada Gortho* in Swedish waters.

1st July.—Two German parachutists, each equipped with a radio set, were arrested by the Turks in the Caucasian border.

2nd July.—It was officially announced that the Soviet Government rejected Sweden's protest against the sinking of *Ada Gortho* in Swedish territorial waters.

SHIPPING

29th June.—Two Mexican tankers, *Tuxpan* and *Choapes*, were torpedoed and sunk 50 miles off the coast of Mexico. There was heavy loss of life.

30th June.—Three United States merchantmen were sunk by the enemy. One of them was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico; the other two were sunk by enemy submarines several hundred miles off the Atlantic coast.

2nd July.—A sharp engagement was reported to be going on between a British warship escorting a convoy and enemy planes off the Portuguese Coast.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

2nd July.—The French Council of State which since 1940 has been meeting in the unoccupied zone, returned to Paris.

THE FAR EAST

27th June.—Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, in a speech in Sydney, said: "The Pacific situation has altered for the better. American Admirals can now see more clearly the future course of the war in the Pacific."

Allied aircraft raided Dilli in Timor Island.

Three Japanese fighters were shot down in an air battle over Hangyang.

A Soviet steamer *Angarstroi*, was sunk 32 miles off the Japanese coast, it was suspected, by a Japanese submarine. The Japanese alleged that the steamer was torpedoed by an American submarine.

Mr. Beasley, Australian Minister of Supply, in a speech at Sydney, said: "We have proof that the bombing of Tokyo and Yokohama has shaken the Japanese. Our enemy is desperately concerned about the destruction of his dockyards, factories and cities."

28th June.—The Japanese forces entered Lishui. The Allied air force attacked enemy supply dumps in Lae. Bombs were dropped on enemy installations in Tulagi.

29th June.—Chinese planes attacked Japanese positions in Kiangsi and inflicted considerable damage upon military installations.

30th June.—The Japanese launched a drive in Kiangsi with the object of seizing tungsten fields. The Japanese captured Yukun. They lost 5,500 killed and wounded in the fighting south-east of Taiheng on the Shansi-Honan border.

The Allied aircraft bombed the wharf area in Tulagi.

1st July.—Cebu, the second city of the Philippines, was razed to the ground by the Japanese as a reprisal for continual guerilla activity.

2nd July.—The Japanese garrison at the New Guinea port of Salamana was thrown into complete confusion by a night raid carried out by Allied land forces.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in a battle on the Linchwan sector in the Kiangsi province. The Japanese started an offensive near Lake Poyang.

It was stated that there was a general drift of Japanese land and air forces towards the northern boundary of Manchuria.

According to a report from the United States Army Air Force Headquarters in Hawaii, the Japanese were using women pilots in their war planes.



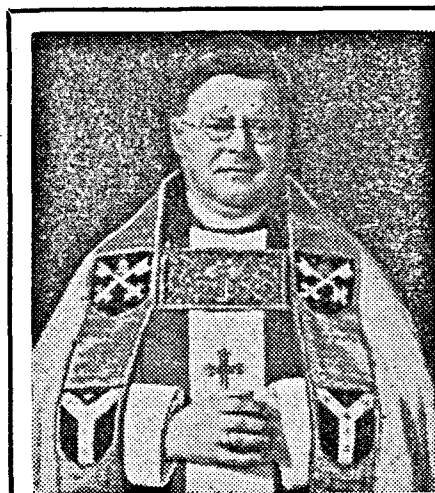
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DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE

CHINA WILL STAND

NOW, MORE THAN EVER, under the great leadership of her noble Generalissimo, we see China calm and collected in spirit in the face of war and under its stimulus she has set about the organization of a veritable renaissance in education and in the planning of her social life. In such a spirit, through whatever sacrifices she may have to pass, China will stand when the war is over, a mighty people strengthened by this period of national discipline, accepting what she finds acceptable in the traditions in Europe and America—individualist and communist alike—and subordinating these through the spirit of her own perennial culture.

DR. WILLIAM TEMPLE, the Archbishop of Canterbury Cathedral on Wednesday



CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
China will Stand	1	India's Industrial Record Output	13
Running Commentary	2	New Fields for Research	16
Madras Casualties	8	June 1940 to 1941	17
The Spirit of Chinese Resistance to Japan..	9	Australia as an Offensive Base	18
What Japan Means by "Asia for Asiatics" ..	10	The Way of the "New Order"	19
Chinese People Donate 350 Planes	10	Miscellany	20
Gestapo Control of A.R.P. in Germany ..	12	Diary of the War	21

Running Commentary

Russia: Counter-thrust in Orel

"The toughest battle of the year" is the Battle of the Don, which has been raging with the greatest intensity during the last few days.

The Soviet troops are putting up the most stubborn resistance, but west of Voronezh and in the region of Stary Oskol the situation remains serious for Timoshenko's forces. The Russians have abandoned the town of Stary Oskol, as the Soviet salient here was too much exposed to flank attacks, and was in danger of being cut off. The Germans have widened their sector on the western bank of the Don and moving up the river bank, have occupied several populated points. Soviet resistance is gathering momentum, and large numbers of tanks are being thrown into the struggle. There was a terrific fight in one sector and after an all-night battle Soviet tanks succeeded in pushing back the Germans several miles. In the Orel region, a fierce battle is being waged by Marshal Timoshenko in an effort to stem the German offensive directed against the Upper Don in and around Voronezh, where the enemy seems to have secured a foothold. A war commentator says that the best Russian hope of neutralising the serious stroke of the Germans seems to lie in the Russian counter-thrust in the Orel region about 150 miles north-west of Voronezh and 200 miles south of Moscow.

Situation in Egypt

The situation on the Egyptian front, says a Military commentator, is now neither better nor worse than it was, but it may be said that it is more encouraging than the outlook some days ago seemed to portend and better even than some ground observers hoped. The British positions are intact and are firmly holding the line taken by General Auchinleck. A real check has been made against Rommel's attack, though surprises are possible, considering the mobility of modern desert warfare. It is also pointed out that it is not enough to hold Rommel

merely where he is, but that the British must defeat him decisively and, as General Auchinleck said, destroy him. The present position in the Western desert and on the Egyptian front is due to certain important factors which deserve to be examined in some detail.

It may be recalled that throughout the intense fighting of last winter, when Japan was having rapid successes the centre of interest was the much-heralded Spring Offensive which was to come from the other direction—from Germany. Germany had its own difficulties at home, and it was put to considerable difficulties in the occupied territories on account

NICE WORK!

The following is a pleasing story of a Royal Duke's tour:

A Military School which is controlled by a Board of Governors had arranged for a meeting of the Board for a date which happened to coincide with a very short visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester to the locality. The agenda happened to contain an expression of deep regret at the demise of the school's Royal patron, His late Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. One of the members of the Board was a High Official of Government and the happy thought struck the meeting that their loss of a Royal patron might possibly be remedied far sooner than they could have hoped. The H. O. of G. was entrusted with a certain urgent and delicate mission. He spoke to H. E. the Governor: H. E. spoke to H. R. H.; cables buzzed: His Majesty the King Emperor communicated his approval; and when the Duke visited the school to inspect it, he was not only a greatly honoured guest, but a Patron of the foundation.

TRAINING.

Fifty fire-women, many of whom have had much practical experience in war-time at fire stations, are training to be officers at the National Fire Service College at Brighton.

After three weeks, some will return to their stations with promotion, others will become instructors in the colleges it is proposed to open in different parts of the country.

PHOTO SHOWS:—Fire-women taking an officers' training course at the college learning to use emergency field telephone units.

E.N.P.



of the resentment of the people against the oppressive regime of the Gestapo and the German army. The reshuffling of German generals and ministers was also considered as a sign that something was wrong. But these were never regarded as the signals of impending collapse. On the other hand, they pointed to a drastic and tremendous project to force the issue before the growing offensive power of the United Nations made it too late for Germany. Hitler was baulked of his expected triumphs on the Russian front, and there were indications that he might reverse his strategy and make a further attempt to invade Britain. But this was put out of court by the aggressive tactics of the Royal Air Force, by Britain's successful resistance to intensified blockade measures, and by the magnificent resistance of the Russian armies which did not allow any pause on their front to enable Germany to transfer her substantial strength to the West.

Under these conditions, Germany was striving, on the one hand, to hold back the Russian winter attacks and stabilise her line, and on the other, was feeling for soft spots which might enable her to develop the Spring Offensive towards the Middle East. It was with the latter objective that Turkey was submitted to a war of nerves and the whole Mediterranean area was searched for a foothold. This Germany sought to do by intrigue and pressure on France, by a terrific and unavailing blitz over Malta, by reinforcements to Crete and the Greek islands, and by the forcing of convoys across the Mediterranean, which was rendered more favourable for the Axis by the strain on the Allied resources elsewhere. These were the reasons why the Spring Offensive, as a Spring Offensive, failed to develop and why Germany was not able to time her powerful new thrusts so as to co-ordinate them with the Japanese successes in the Far East. In the precious commodity of time, the United Nations made valuable gains.

1-A

India: Public Complacency

But this brought about a feeling of complacency among the general public who believed that the danger was appreciably lessened. In India the loss of Burma was recognized as a blow of great severity, but the brilliant extrication of General Alexander's army from Burma, the naval successes in the Coral Islands and at Midway, and the failure of Japan to follow up her initial advantages in the Bay of Bengal gave rise to a feeling that the moment of greatest peril had passed. It is true that, during the past three months, the defences of India have been strengthened and are in a very much better position than before. It must be pointed out, however, that Japan has acquired valuable bases and resources and the task of ejecting her from her conquests will require all the strength that the United Nations can bring to bear on it. Meanwhile the postponed German offensive in the West is developing with formidable power and an important crisis of world war is upon us. But, for the Axis powers, it is probably the supreme crisis.

Egypt:

The Battle for Egypt which began in June 1940 is now raging with greatest intensity.

Italy dreamed then that Egypt was as good as lost, so far as the British were concerned. The Italians under Graziani crossed the Egyptian border on September 15, 1940. The same day was chosen by Hitler to launch his biggest air attack up to that date on British ports, aerodromes and towns. Graziani announced that on September 18, he would enter Alexandria. His prediction was falsified by General Wavell, who under a bold strategy of "balance of risks" chose his moment, struck, and spoiled Graziani's plans. As in 1940, the Battle of Africa is interdependent with the Battle of Britain, and in a far wider sense, it may be said that it is inter-

dependent with the battles in other theatres of war. The bombing of Essen and the Battle of Midway are closely connected with the war in North Africa, and the fierce struggle in South Russia; and the exploits of a convoy in the Arctic or the Indian Ocean, the accuracy of a Royal Air Force raid on a German factory, will have their effect months later on the outcome of a battle anywhere within the vast land-mass that separates Germany and Japan.

There is one important difference between the Axis attempt on Egypt in 1940 and in 1942. In 1940, Italy had the task of hamstringing an already battered Britain for a *coup de grace* to be administered by Germany, which would help Hitler to turn eastward for fresh conquests in Europe and beyond. But in 1942, the Battle for Egypt has turned out to be the southern arm of a pincer movement, which would never have been necessary if the Axis programme had gone according to plan. This is now part of Germany's attempt to break out of the encirclement in which circumstances and her own ambitions had involved her. In

India in token of Britain's discharge of her responsibilities to this country could have passed up the Red Sea at just the right moment to reinforce General Auchinleck and possibly change the situation. It takes about three months for a convoy from Britain to reach the Middle East via the Cape of Good Hope. But Rommel can, at the risk of heavy losses, get something of what he wants across the Mediterranean in three days. The comparison is striking, but the German advantage of interior lines of supply means that the United Nations' strategy must work at a different tempo. It may be recalled that some time ago critics were demanding why Britain was not doing anything with regard to Madagascar. But Britain was doing something. With great secrecy men and equipment were on their way to Madagascar and they got there just in time. Complaints were heard at this time in America that General McArthur was being deserted in the Philippines, but a vast and complicated machinery was in motion and supplies and forces reached in time at the Australian base which was responsible for reinforcing India against future emergency.

BILLETING

THE ARRIVAL IN INDIA of considerable reinforcements for the Defence Services and the influx of refugees from the Far East, have contributed to an acute shortage of accommodation. It has, therefore, been found necessary to introduce a new Rule, under the Defence of India Act, to provide the necessary powers to enable a billeting system to be introduced in any area in which this is found to be necessary.

EVERY EFFORT will be made to ensure that the persons of status, religion or caste, other than those of the occupier of a house, are not billeted on the latter without his or her consent.

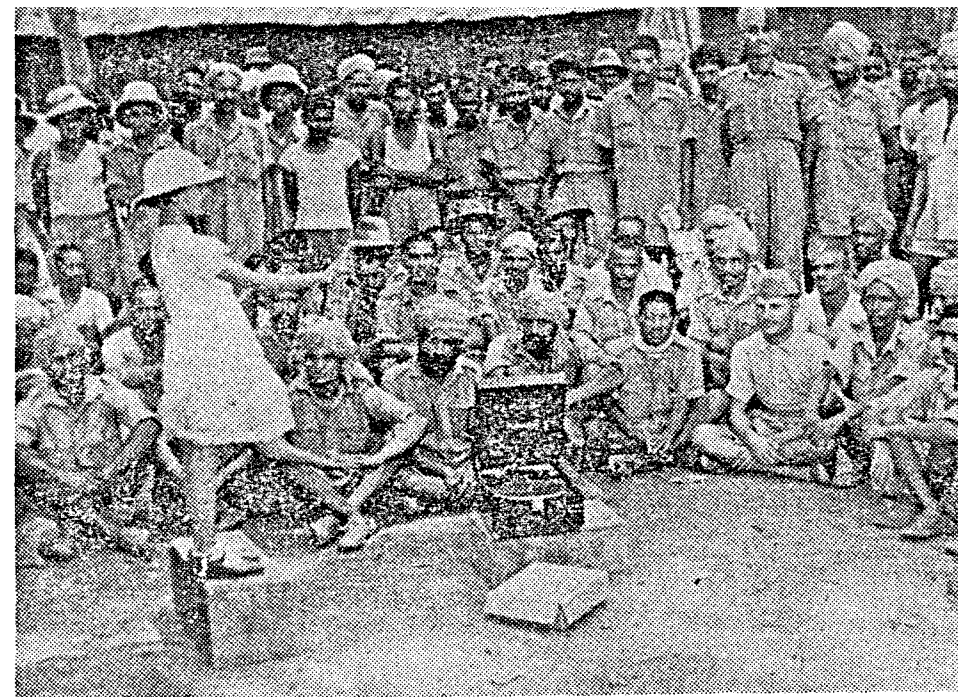
Russia, Allied resistance is paving the way for victory. But Germany either must destroy her opponents, or perish. In short what has gone wrong with the Axis plans is the timing.

Present Situation The position is Germany has to fight her major enemies not successively but together. Hitler is faced with the crisis, this summer, of crushing Russia's unexpectedly virile resistance, defending himself against a powerful Royal Air Force attack and a possible land attack in Europe, competing with the supplementary American naval and mercantile strength in the Atlantic Ocean, and endeavouring belatedly to finish off the job in which Italy failed in the Mediterranean zone. The Japanese advance in the Far East has helped in diverting British strength. The great convoy which arrived in

The point is that it takes time for longtime strategic plans to work out. What happens to-day depends in many cases on far-seeing decisions taken many months ago and the fruitfulness of the plans laid now will only be apparent some months later.

Strong reinforcements It has been officially admitted that very heavy tank losses were suffered during the battle of June 4-6, again on June 13 and inside Tobruk. That can only mean that General Ritchie then lost the bulk of the armour which was at his disposal. That is bound to increase General Auchinleck's difficulties in the present battle. On that account it is all the more reassuring to learn that strong reinforcements are already reaching the 8th Army, and others are on the way. Until the British Command can reconstitute

Indian troops, now resting "somewhere in India" after their battles in Burma, being entertained by the daughter of an Indian Captain. Thousands of men like these, fit and in high spirits, are anxious and determined to hit back again at the Japs.



their armoured formations, the duty of stemming the Axis advance on Egypt will mainly fall on British infantry and artillery, supported as they will be by the superior strength of the Royal Air Force—now further reinforced by heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Force.

The significance of Tobruk

There can be little doubt that Rommel's objective is the elimination of British military and naval power from the Eastern Mediterranean to serve as a complementary drive to a German invasion of the Caucasus. For him the capture of Tobruk was as important as is the reduction of Sebastopol for the northern drive, and for very similar reasons, possession of Tobruk shortens his overland supply route by some 300 miles.

The passage of convoys from Alexandria to all destinations in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean is affected by the fall of Tobruk and the loss of airfields in Cyrenaica.

A convoy bound from Alexandria to Malta (820 miles) has to pass through the 175 miles wide channel between Crete and Cyrenaica. German air squadrons based on Crete have the exclusive task of intercepting such convoys. The passage through this channel, which represents about one-third of the whole voyage, is inevitably challenged by heavy air attack. While the Eighth Army held part of Cyrenaica it was possible to provide land-based fighter cover for our ships passing through the danger area, and the ships themselves could hug the coast of Cyrenaica for a part of the voyage, thereby reducing the intensity of the enemy attacks.

Our fighter aerodromes are now at least 100 miles further east. They cannot ensure the standard of protection previously afforded. Likewise, enemy bomber aerodromes being now at least 100 miles further east, Allied convoys can be attacked from both sides, and Alexandria some interruption in the comparative immunity from air raids, which it formerly enjoyed. In turn, the route of

Cyprus and Halifa is likely to be affected by the advance of enemy aerodromes, according to authoritative circles in London.

The Russian Left Flank

These are stern facts and we will do well to face them squarely. They mean that at present we are being pressed back in a vital theatre of war both by land and by sea. They mean, furthermore, that we are doing something more immediately important for our Russian Ally than opening a second front: we are holding the left flank of a common front extending from the White Sea to the Indian Ocean. Britain, which built up the Eighth Army and the armies of the Middle East from scratch, when she herself was in mortal peril, will not fail now to meet the threat to an area which is the southern hinge of the Russian Army, the front door to British East Africa and the Union of South Africa, and a land barrier which holds apart the Axis powers in Europe from the Japanese in Asia.

Reserves of strength

Despite our losses, we are to-day in a strong position in defending Egypt—far more

HOMERIC STRUGGLE FOR NILE VALLEY

"HERE at home we are all watching with enthusiasm the brilliant and supreme exertions of the Royal Air Force in the battle now proceeding in Egypt. From every quarter reports come in of the effect of the vital part which your officers and men are playing in the Homeric struggle for the Nile Valley. The days of the Battle of Britain are being repeated far from home. We are sure you will be to our glorious Army, the friend that endureth to the end."—Mr. CHURCHILL in a telegram to Air-Chief Marshal Tedder in the Middle East.

strong than in the dark days when General Wavell faced a formidable army behind him in Ethiopia as well as on the Libyan frontier. The present situation is full of difficulty and danger; but we have now the advantage of being nearer our supply base, and supplies are plentiful. Moreover strong concentrations of artillery, in co-operation with air attacks can be a formidable and dangerous obstacle to advancing tanks.

The Axis' Last Fling During the coming months Axis forces are bound to strike with all their might to force a decision on the Caucasus and in the Middle East, for it is their last chance. Heavy blows against the Russians in the north and the British in the south are to be expected. The troops and civilian population of the British Commonwealth and the Soviet Union will face the ordeal with steadfast resolution.

No Dis-couragement Two independent comments may be added. An Australian press correspondent in the Western Desert writes: "The Eighth Army's leaders are not discouraged. Neither are the men who are fighting the battle for the Suez Canal." South Africa's General Smuts, on learning of the South African losses in the battle for Tobruk, remarked: "These units together with the reinforcements which South Africa will now provide will play a vital part in the defence of Egypt and the ultimate wresting of Libya from the control of the Axis. South Africa can take it, and South Africa will seek retribution."

Shipping Losses It was announced last Friday that in recent convoy operations in the Mediterranean, the British cruiser, *Hermione* (5,450 tons), four British destroyers and a Polish destroyer were lost. The Axis Powers lost one battleship, one 8-inch gun-cruiser, two destroyers and one U-boat. This was the result of a battle in which the Axis tried to prevent two convoys reaching Malta, one of which was sailing westwards from Alexandria and the other eastwards from Gibraltar. The convoys were attacked, and there was a furious contest. The Gibraltar convoy reached Malta after putting part of the supplies at Tobruk. The convoy from Alexandria had to return home, as it had expended much fuel in evading air attacks. It must have been evident even to cursory readers of newspapers that the shipping losses of the United Nations since Japan

What happened in Salem

Troops have been stationed in many areas in Madras Presidency, and what happened in SALEM DISTRICT is typical of the reaction in most.

The first arrivals caused no little stir among the local population. Curiosity, bewilderment and uneasiness prevailed. The literate folk asked: "Why are the military coming here? Is there danger here of attack? What does R.I.A.S.C. and such letters stand for?" These and a thousand other questions were asked.

Crowds gathered and stared, while women and children hid behind closed doors, the bolder ones taking a peep from the safety of their homes; for, after all, were not many of these the fierce men of the North? Punjabi, Gurkha and Pathan savoured somehow of blood feuds and murderous dacoities, and a vague fear was aroused by their sudden arrival.

A great deal of this has changed already. Mysterious initials are now understood. Crowds do not gather to stare at the men nor are the villagers' doors closed at their approach. The women have lost their fears and the children have made friends with them. The salutes they give would probably not please a Commanding Officer at a regimental parade, but the spirit behind them is friendly and welcomed by the troops. And with this change, new ambitions and hopes are born in the minds of the young generation, for is not a soldier's life more stirring than that of the poor labourer in the field?

POTENTIAL RECRUITS sending applications to Recruiting Officers need not pay postage on them. They should, however, mark the envelopes, "SERVICE UNPAID."

IMPRESSIVE — U. S. — WAR EFFORT

"THE PROCESS of turning the peace-loving Democracies to war purposes is necessarily a slow one. Nevertheless, here in India, we have been profoundly impressed by the acceleration of the war effort of the United States, and we believe that by the next 4th of July, a great advance will have been made by the United Nations, towards the common goal."

—H. E. the VICEROY—in a message
to the United States President on
American Independence Day.

entered the war have been serious. An American shipping authority has stated some time ago that the Allies were approaching a stage when new construction would exceed the loss. In other words, the shipping losses up to the present have not been replaced, in spite of the fact that there has been considerable increase in shipbuilding in American shipyards and that British shipyards are working to full capacity. These losses, according to a *communiqué* of the United States Navy Department, amount to a total of 251 United Nations merchantships, sunk, damaged or attacked, for the period December 7, 1941 to June 14, 1942.

British Measures in 1940

How is this serious situation to be met? Is increased shipbuilding the easiest or the best method of combating the threat of the U-boats? At best, it can only be a contributory, not a remedial, factor. What is required is a real reduction of the losses, and steps are being taken towards achieving this objective. It may be recalled that there were, after Dunkirk, no less than 70 British destroyers in dock awaiting repairs, and that emboldened by the weakness of our convoy protection, the U-boats concentrated their attacks close to Britain's shores and inflicted heavy losses. Then the repairs to the destroyers were hastened, corvettes were mass-produced, and the Coastal Command Atlantic patrols were introduced, and the U-boats were driven out far into the Atlantic.

The Key to Success

America followed suit. In the early months of America's entry into war, her Coastal shipping,

particularly tankers setting out from the Gulf of Mexico, had to rely on its speed as its main and sometimes only protection against attack, and the losses to merchant shipping in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico became heavy. In recent weeks, merchant shipping sailing the 2,000-mile sea-line from Maine to Florida has enjoyed naval escort and sinkings in this region have been lighter and in the Caribbean heavier. After the institution of

convoys off America's eastern seaboard, the U-boats went southward. Two years ago, they had to sail about 500 miles in search of easy prey, a year ago 1,500 miles, and now, 4,000 miles. So this is the key to the problem of how to reduce the losses. The U-boats should be pushed farther and farther off their main bases, thus making them expend more time and fuel in order to sink an equivalent tonnage.

Photo

Captions : We regret that certain inaccuracies have crept in in the captions of the photographs published in the *Madras War Review* of June 26. The caption on page 3 should read as follows: "His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester inspects the St. John Ambulance Brigade." The reference to the background must be deleted. On page 10 appears a photograph taken at a demonstration, not of the Red Cross, but of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Madras.

CANDIDATES for COMMISSIONS

NEW SCHEME TO SPEED-UP SELECTION

In order to speed-up the selection of candidates for commissions in the Indian Land, Sea and Air Forces, it has been decided to form a third Central Interview Board, so that in future India will be divided for the purpose into Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

The boards will next be in session for approximately six weeks, from July 6 at Dehra Dun (Northern), Jubbulpore (Central), and Poona (Southern). Candidates for the Air Force will be medically examined by the Travelling Air Force Medical Board at Dehra Dun from July 6 to 8, at Jubbulpore from July 22 to August 2, and at Poona from August 8 to 18.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

Died as Prisoners of War.

Madras S. & M.

17747 Spr. Pathavi.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

Madras S. & M.

16375	Spr.	Anthonimuthu.
16215	Hav.	Arokiaswami.
18316	Spr.	Arokiaswami.
18150	Spr.	Batcha.
18586	Spr.	Chinnappan.
18529	Spr.	Daniel, R.
1000	Swpr.	Elligadu.
13900	Spr.	Ganesh, V. S.
18012	Spr.	Gnanaprakasam.
17310	Nk.	Govindaraj.
14048	Spr.	Henry.
18523	Spr.	Krishna Pillai.
13552	Spr.	Manickam.
16050	Spr.	Munuswami.
18369	Spr.	Ponnuswami.
14741	Spr.	Raju.
17144	Spr.	Thangavelu.

I.S.C.

9351	Sgn.	Abdul Aziz.
A. 3850	Sign.	Abdul Hafiz.
A. 1430	Sgn.	Abdul Hafiz Khan.
O./2071	W/Cr.	Adimulam.
9726	Sign.	Gopalaswami, N.
O./2580	Cook I.T.	Govindan.
8203	Sgn.	Mohd. Inayat.
A. 2918	Sign.	Mohd. Sharif.
O./2412	Swpr.	Pusin.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT./891332	Sep.	Mamandiswami, N.
MT./899552	Sep.	Somasundaram, K.

I.H.C.

93330	A/Sep.	Gopal,
H./186256	2/G/Swpr.	Muniappa.
H./186250	Dhobie	Palande Kandappa.

I.A.O.C.

O./31971	Ftr.Sep. 1.	Babu Nayudu.
O./31140	Elect.Sep. 2.	Sri Ram.

Previously reported "Missing" now rejoined.

Madras S. & M.

63697. Spr. Iyyam Pillai.

As the Casualty list published on 19th June 1942 got jumbled the following correct list is published for general information.

Wounded.

I.H.C.

188812 Tailor. Nagaya, K.

Missing.

I.H.C.

181529	Barber	Lakshmanan.
H/192253	A/Cook	Ambika.
H/193417	M/Cook	Appadurai.
H/19274	Sk/Sep.	S. N. Chakravarthi.
H/189018	W Svt.	Devasagayam.
H/193416	M/Cook.	Sandanaswami.
H/167122	Cook.	Thambuswami.

Killed.

I.A.O.C.

O/121964 L/Nk. O. A. Padmanabhan.

Missing—Believed Prisoner of War.

R.I.A.S.C.

O/71221 Sep. N. Mamandiswami.

Previously reported "Missing", now reported "Not missing."

Madras S. & M.

63720	Spr.	Krishnaswamy Nayudu.
60170	Spr.	Mada Chetti.

Indian Engineers.

63633	Spr.	Govindaswami.
63056	Spr.	Kunchiraman Nair, K.
62600	Spr.	Rajoo.
63153	Spr.	Ramachandra Reddi.

Previously reported "Missing" now reported "Died."

Madras S. & M.

63559 Spr. Parasuraman.

The Spirit of Chinese Resistance to Japan



DRILLED AND IN STEP THEY MARCH—
The young women of Modern China.

GENERALISSIMO Chiang Kai-shek has promised that the next bearer of peace proposals to him from the Japanese shall be executed. Therein lies the spirit of Chinese resistance to Japan. "There shall be no peace until every Japanese soldier is driven from Chinese soil"—thus the great leader of the Chinese nation speaks on the eve of the sixth year of war.

With the start of the "special undeclared" Sino-Japanese war in 1937, the Japanese succeeded in capturing the more eastern and northerly portions of China. The cities of Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai and Nanking had fallen into Japanese hands by December of the same year. The next year found the southerly and coastal towns occupied by the enemy. While these facts take only seconds to record on paper, they meant months of hard fighting. The Chinese, fighting against an enemy superior in numbers and equipment, were intensely bitter in their hatred of the enemy.

FIRST PEACE OVERTURE

After the taking of the capital, Nanking, on December 13, 1937, the Japanese made their first peace overture which was rejected in no uncertain terms. The excesses of the Japanese soldiers in places like Nanking and others had damned them for ever in Chinese eyes. They must all be driven back . . . back to their own volcanic islands.

Since the taking of Canton in October 1938, the Japanese advance in China has, in all its essentials, been negligible. A considerable portion of the country is technically in Japanese hands, but it must be remembered that in all the occupied territory the Japanese have complete control only of the main towns and railways. The rest is highly vulnerable to guerilla activity—and in this particular sphere of warfare the Chinese are masters. Lines of communication, stretched out to their limit, have been attacked, railway lines torn up and trains dynamited, trucks and supply carts have been ambushed and captured.

Chinese military tactics to date have been—never fight a decisive battle if the enemy has superior equipment, the policy has been one of seeking out and finding the enemy's weak spots and concentrating all effort in that direction, and when retreat is necessary—retreat as slow as possible. The time soon comes when the enemy has to concentrate on another

BY

JOHN MACDONALD

part of the front, then Chinese forces attack the sector that has been weakened. This accounts for the retaking of towns that were captured.

BOGGED DOWN

As the result of these tactics the enemy has been completely bogged down, and only with great difficulty has he been able to advance. Meanwhile, the Chinese have had time to re-equip and strengthen themselves. Chinese fighting strength today is greater than it was at the beginning of the war. Armies in training are being equipped with the best type of weapons that the United Nations have to offer.

For five years China has struggled alone. The help she received took various forms, but the struggle, the fighting, the blood, tears, toil and sweat were borne by the Chinese people themselves. Aid given to her by the United Nations prior to the declaration of war in December 1941, took the form of loans and munitions, and war materials supplied under the Lease-Lend Act. China herself has built up a very considerable war industry, and is able completely to equip her armies with small arms and ammunition.

(Continued on page 11)

What Japan Means

BY

"Asia for Asiatics"

WHAT Japan really means by the much-publicized slogan, "Asia for the Asiatics," is now demonstrated in the territories the Japanese armies have overrun," states an editorial in the *New York Times* for June 26.

Foreign broadcasts recorded by the Washington Office of War Information report that Japan is already looting the occupied areas and systematically forcing her culture and economic control on their people.

"In Burma, Malaya and the Netherlands Indies," the O.W.I. says, "Japanese armies are followed by propagandists, bankers, industrialists, merchants, and a small army of specially trained civil servants who rule the newly acquired lands and exploit their resources for Tokyo's benefit." The smoke of battle had scarcely rolled away before enterprising agents of the Greater East Asia Development Corporation were grabbing choice locations, according to the O.W.I.

Agents of the Yokohama Specie Bank arrived and took control of industry, banking and commerce. The military currency system developed by the Japanese makes the existing currency illegal. New money, with which the Japanese buy up anything worthowning, is issued.

This is now a familiar pattern, states the editorial. Ever since Japan conquered part of China and established the puppet Wang Ching-wei government, the Japanese have shown that the real meaning of "Asia for the Asiatics" is simply "Asia for the Japanese."

Chinese People Donate 350 Planes

THE CHINESE people have donated \$70,000,000 to their Government in the last five years of the war to help build a new air force, according to a survey made by the China Information Committee. Most of the donations were made in 1939 and 1940, when the Japanese were most violent in bombing Chinese cities and civilians. The \$70,000,000 enabled the Chinese Government to buy 350 planes at an average cost of \$200,000 for each at that time.

More than half of the \$70,000,000 came from China's loyal sons in foreign countries. Chinese in America donated no less than U.S. \$6,500,000 which was equivalent to \$40,000,000 at that time.

The 14 tribal groups in Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) were among the first who donated planes to the Government in August 1939. This was shortly followed by the Chinese in Malaya who donated two transport planes.

The campaign soon crystallized into a well-organized movement under the Chinese Aviation League which started the ambitious scheme of raising \$20,000,000 from Szechwan province alone to buy 100 planes. A resident of Kweiyang (Kweichow province), Wu Tsen-mou, contributed a plane to his nation. China's Fourth Estate was not slow in backing up the movement by a nationwide appeal to newspaper men and women to do their bit. At about the same time, students in Hunan started to raise funds for a "Hunan Student Number," and the people of Hunan launched a plane-from-each-district movement. Chinese in Jamaica pledged to buy £20,000 worth of aviation bonds. Chinese in Rangoon donated a plane and \$100,000 in cash to the Government.

The Spirit of Chinese Resistance to Japan

(Continued from page 9)

As the enemy had control of all China's ports it was necessary to take supplies in by other means. The first and most famous supply route was the Burma Road. This Road was finally and definitely closed to the Allies by the Japanese occupation of Burma. There is another highway into China from India—a route more northerly than the Burma Road, and more than twice as long; nevertheless, it does function and is providing China with some of the materials she so urgently needs. Other land routes are through Tibet and Samarkand. Last year 35,000 tons of goods went into China from Russia, via the Chinese provinces of Kansu and Shensi. The route that is proving most effective is by air. Huge American Army transport planes carry as much as seven tons of goods to Kunming from India in only a few hours.

HELP TO UNITED NATIONS

On the declaration of war by the United States and Britain against Japan in December, 1941, China unhesitatingly placed her armies at the disposal of the United Nations. The treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour and Malaya had the result of isolating Hong Kong. In spite of the difficulties and dangers of such a manoeuvre, Chinese forces immediately moved towards Hong Kong with the hope of contacting and aiding the Allied troops stationed there. Again, during the campaign in Burma, Chinese forces fought side by side with British and Indian troops.

Another phase of the Sino-Japanese war was the appearance in 1940 of the American Volunteer Group—popularly known as the "A.V.G.'s". These "Flying Tigers" are

today a part of the United States Army and Air Force in India. While they were defending the Burma Road they held the enviable record of having shot down or destroyed 22 Japanese planes to each one of their own.

In raids on Chinese open cities, the Japanese have killed approximately 70,000 civilians and have wounded another 100,000. 1939 was the worst year, there being 2,613 raids which killed 28,184 and wounded 31,094. The first raids on Chungking were on May 3 and 4, 1939, in which the killed and wounded totalled 10,000. In an anniversary raid two years later, the Japanese used the same number of aircraft, but only five persons were killed. In the two years interval Chungking had built up a system of underground shelters dug deep into the hills, which today make Chungking one of the safest capital cities in the world, but at the same time one of the most uncomfortable.

The China of the early 20th century is no more. Today China is in the forefront of the struggle against the aggressor nations. She had one leader, one government and one motive force, one ambition—to drive the Japanese out of China. Then will come the period of reconstruction.

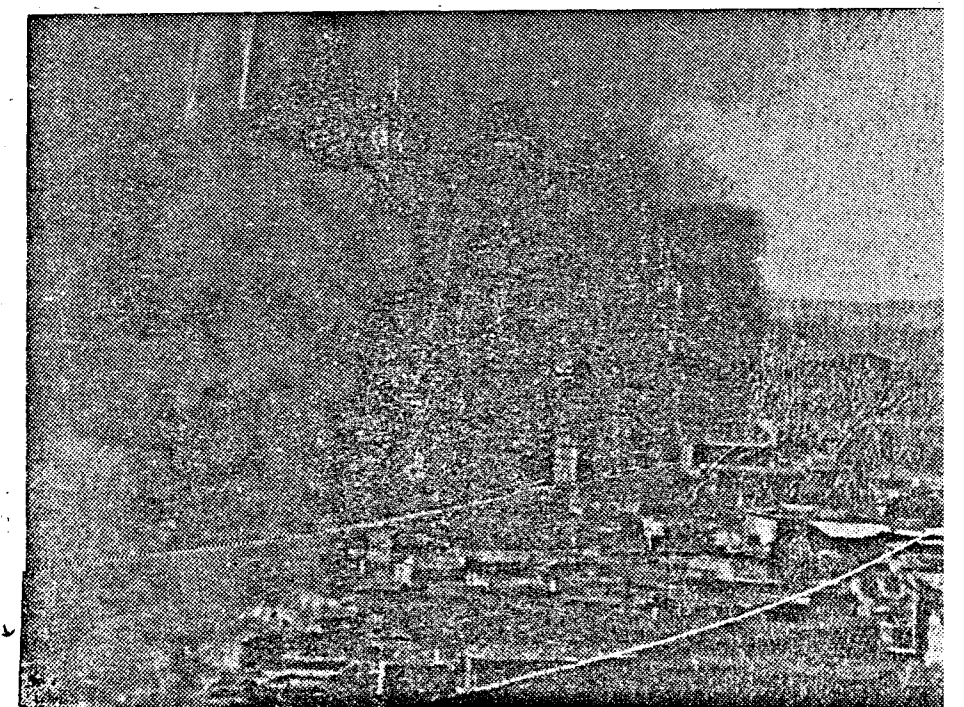
China's Determination

"WHEN THE JAPANESE WAR LORDS started their invasion on July 7, 1937, they thought that they could conquer China in a few months. Yet to the surprise of the entire world, China has fought for five years against tremendous odds, and all signs in Chungking indicate that she is determined to fight on until her territorial integrity and political independence are assured."—Mr. C. H. LOWE, *Calcutta Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information*, in a broadcast.

PEACE WITHOUT FREEDOM

L AVAL is trying to make himself popular. To the peasantry he holds out the hope of a future without war, with France as an integral part of German-controlled Europe. Let Germany do the fighting for the rest of this war, is his theme, and he does not hide the fact that for every French workman who goes to Germany, a German workman may be released to join the German forces. French workmen are well aware that the places where they are being asked to work in Germany are those most exposed to British bombing, but this is not mentioned. To the employer class, Laval extends the same promise of peace without freedom while playing on their fear of Bolshevism. His appeal to Frenchmen to disregard patriotism for the sake of safety and such supplies of food as the Germans can be relied upon to leave in France, is repudiated by the great mass of the people.—E. B. WAREING—in *The Daily Telegraph*.

The much-battered but indomitable wartime capital of China. Bombed and plastered and often flattened in parts, Chungking still stands up, a living symbol of China's will to fight.



Gestapo Control of America Devising A.R.P. in Germany New Combat

By

WILLIAM BALISS

FROM now on, '60-year-old Heydrich Schmidt and crippled little Ludwig Muller, who used to do quite a bit of fire-watching in my top floor Berlin flat, will work under the powerful eye of the Gestapo, for that is what the latest Nazi decree that gives control over the Auxiliary Service in Germany means. It also means that the last organized civilian group in Germany has been liquidated as a civilian organization, for every house that burns from now on, the roof-spotters will be held personally responsible, and a concentration camp, or even firing squad, will await those who fail to put out incendiaries.

The Auxiliary Service in Germany is organized differently from the A.R.P. in England. No able-bodied man or woman can be spared from full-time duties as an air-raid or fire warden, and consequently the ranks of this service are made up of men too old for military duties, and industrial workers are required to take on this added burden. In the Rhineland and Ruhr districts, which have been evacuated except for factory workers, the men must spend at least one night a week fire-watching; and adequate equipment is lacking, because both metal and rubber are not available for civilian use.

RESENTMENT

From the first day of the war the workers have resented this additional burden imposed on them. When I visited the Ruhr in 1940 many of them were outspoken in their resentment. They said they would gladly protect their own homes, but not the factories of Herr Krupps and Georing, or the rich class in Cologne. In fact several workers suggested that they would not be unhappy to see bombs land on the factories.

The average German worker thinks of these huge factories as industrial monsters that have enslaved him, and he hates them with a very real hatred. The elderly men, who are usually assigned these tasks in the interior of cities, belong to an era long before Hitler, and among the workers are a high percentage of the six million Germans who were formerly registered members of the Communist Party. In several cities underground agitation and the circulation of illegal pamphlets progressed rapidly when the wardens were released from curfew restrictions.

Methods

ONE of the new American war inventions is a bomb sight that may end the threat of Axis dive-bombers and the use of tracer bullets.

"American individual initiative is devising new combat methods that may be as surprising to the Nazis as were their methods to the Poles and the French," states William Bradford Huie in an article entitled "America's Secret Weapons," in the July issue of the *American Mercury*.

An example of this initiative is the sight for a tank destroyer battalion that has been devised by "some American son of Stonewall Jackson or Jeb Stuart who got tired of waiting for tanks to come within range of his anti-tank gun." This seeing eye is an amazing new apparatus picking up and charting the course of any plane within a hundred-mile radius.

This new computing sight, which has improvements over the famous Sperry bomb-sight, will end the dive-bomber and eliminate tracer ammunition, according to some engineers. The writer adds: "I am not violating any confidence when I reveal that a ship to smash Tokyo is already in production. . . and will be able to shoot out of the skies anything the Japs can send up. The top line of the Army's newest poster reads: 'Fly to Tokyo—all expenses paid.'"

The ONLY SOLUTION

"IT IS A GREAT THING in war to have won the first battles. But it is the last one which decides everything. It will take place in France. Who can deny that a battle of France becomes each day more probable despite the enemies' victories? France herself will fight this battle. In it she will play a decisive part. Let every Frenchman prepare. This is his sole duty. This is the only solution."

—GENERAL DE GAULLE in a B. B. C. broadcast to France.

India's Industrial Record Output

Trade Review for 1940-41

THE output of iron and steel, coal and paper have broken all records, says the Annual Review of the Trade of India for 1940-41, issued yesterday (Thursday). Excepting a few industries, the increase in industrial production was fairly widespread.

The output of cotton piecegoods increased to 4,269 million yards as compared with 4,012 million yards in the preceding year, the cotton mill industry resorting to double shift working on a large scale.

The output of paper rose to 1,753,000 cwt.—the highest output since 1928-29.

The two important articles that did not share the general expansion of industry were jute and sugar. The production of jute fell by 14 per cent and of sugar by 13 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In both cases, the heavy stocks carried over from the previous year forced manufacturers to reduce their output.

A large number of industries also received a powerful stimulus from the war. War supply orders encouraged the production of a number of industrial articles, not hitherto produced in India or produced only in small quantities.

Another index of industrial prosperity is provided by industrial profits and industrial prices. Between 1937 and 1940 the index of industrial profits rose from 61 to 112—a rise of 84 per cent. From September 1940 prices of variable-yield securities recovered and with a slight interruption in December 1940 kept rising up to the end of the year.

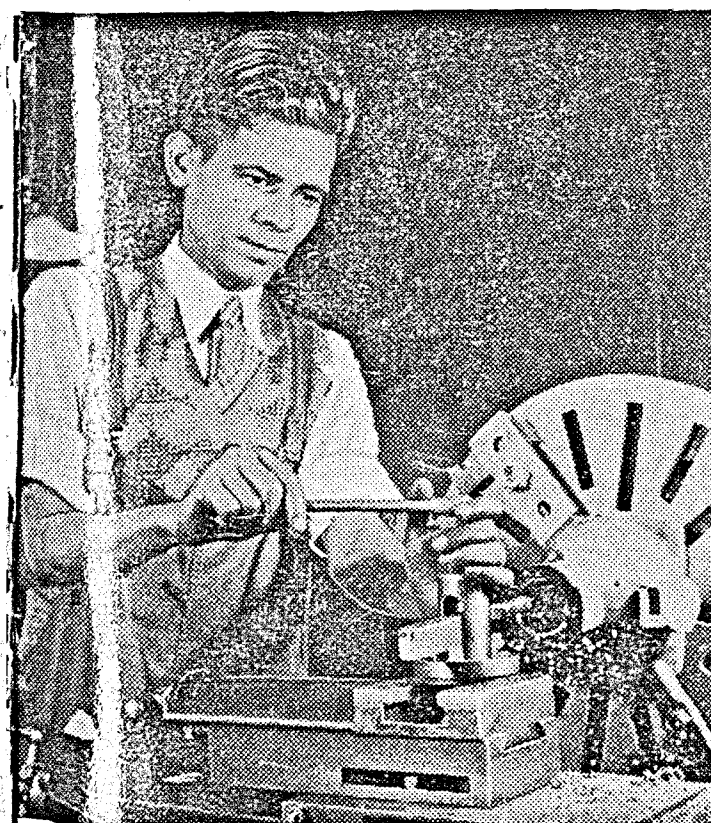
From September 1940 prices of manufactured articles began to rise and every successive month till March 1941 saw the prices attaining a higher level. This rise in prices was the combined result of a variety of factors such as the receipt of further Government orders, the improved situation in the jute mill industry, the seasonal revival of demand for cotton piecegoods and the institution of a stricter Government control over the affairs of the sugar industry.

The heavy accumulation of surpluses of certain commodities, especially jute, groundnuts and sugar, created panic in the market, but confidence was gradually restored by various steps taken by Central and Provincial Governments. The Government of India introduced a scheme of war risk insurance on land, relaxed restrictions on the export of oilseeds to neutral countries, despatched an exploratory mission to the United States of America, extended the chain of Trade Commissioners and set up a fund for the relief of groundnut cultivators.

GROUNDNUT AREA IN MADRAS

Simultaneously the Bengal Government attempted to support the prices of raw jute and enforced a compulsory restriction of area under jute. Other measures included propaganda in Madras for restricting the area under groundnuts, various schemes of research undertaken by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research for exploring alternative uses for vegetable oils and oilseeds, the Supply Department's efforts to ensure the increased use of short staple cotton for manufacturing textiles for Government purposes, and Government of India's coffee control scheme for securing a smooth disposal of coffee surplus.

The cotton surplus was reduced to some extent by the increased exports to China and by the high level of activity in the mill industry which brought about a big increase in consumption. However, in view of the slump in the export trade the problem of surplus cotton, particularly in the short staple varieties, can hardly be said to have been solved in this way.



INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.—Arms production forms an important item in the great contribution India is making to the Allied war effort, and increasing numbers of young Indians are training now in England to take their places as engineering and munitions specialists in Indian factories. . . . Photo shows an Indian Christian youth under training as a machine-operator.

With the conspicuous exceptions of rice and wheat, the average prices of almost all other agricultural products—principally raw cotton, raw jute, groundnut—recorded a perceptible decline.

SHRINKAGE IN FOREIGN TRADE

The spread of the war in Europe and the Middle East stopped trade with a number of countries. With countries still open to trade, trading was subjected to most trying conditions arising from an acute shortage of shipping; an abnormal rise in freights and insurance rates, the complicated net work of exchange and trade restrictions set up in almost every country and above all the uncertainty created by the political situation in the Eastern countries.

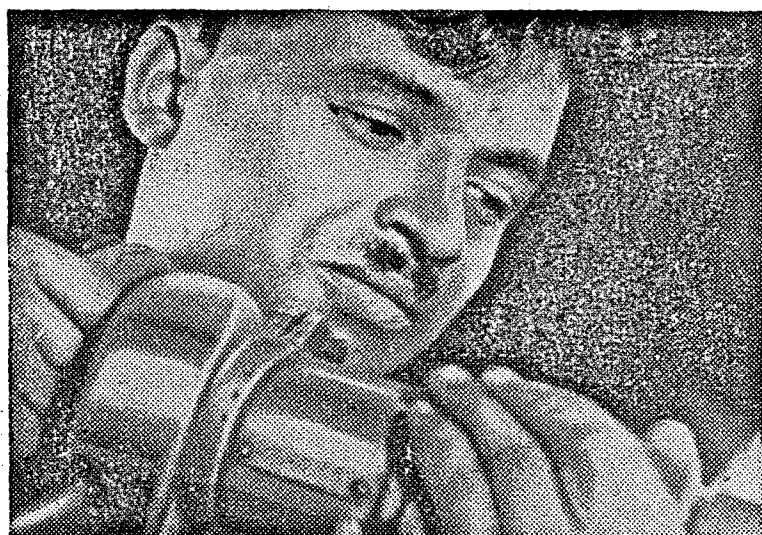
The shrinkage in foreign trade was in part an outcome of all these factors. The relatively greater reduction in exports was partly due to

and Rs. 85.37 lakhs in 1938-39. Similarly, exports to the United States of America increased from Rs. 13.88 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 25.90 lakhs in 1940-41. A remarkable increase has been recorded in the exports to China.

In terms of recorded value, the export trade of India in 1940-41, though smaller than in 1939-40, was higher than in 1938-39 and in 1937-38. The total value of India's exports to all countries including Burma amounted to Rs. 1.87 crores as compared with Rs. 2.04 crores in the preceding year and Rs. 1.63 crores in 1938-39. The value of imports showed a relatively smaller reduction, amounting to Rs. 1.57 crores as against Rs. 1.65 crores in 1939-40 and Rs. 1.52 crores in 1938-39.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The nominal balance of trade in merchandise was adversely affected; the total favourable



INDIA'S GROWING WAR EFFORT.—India's Ordnance factories are forging ahead with their production programme. A few months ago one factory attained a record output of six-inch howitzer high-explosive empty shells, and another a record out turn of field binoculars. Every factory, workshop and mill in India capable of producing the articles required for modern war is doing so. Picture shows; An Indian worker engaged on army truck assembly.

the price factor and to the blockade of industrialized Europe which affected the demand for raw materials more than industrial products. Moreover the shortage of freight space itself affects the value of exports much more than that of imports as the latter are mainly composed of industrial products and, therefore, occupy less space per unit of value.

But since the outbreak of the war exports from India by Government for defence purposes have not been recorded in the trade returns and since India has been exporting vast quantities of materials and foodstuffs to different theatres of war, the actual value of exports are considerably higher than the recorded figures.

A large part of the loss due to the closure of European markets was made good by increased exports to Empire countries and the United States of America. During 1940-41, exports of Indian merchandise to Empire countries amounted to Rs. 1,16.64 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,14.06 lakhs in 1939-40

balance of trade amounted to Rs. 42 crores as compared with Rs. 49 crores in 1939-40, though it still remained considerably higher than in 1937-38 or 1938-39 when it amounted to Rs. 16 crores and Rs. 17 crores respectively.

FOR the WORLD CAUSE

"THE INDIAN PRINCES are ready to face and fight the difficulties ahead, with all their resources, for their King-Emperor, for the defence of their motherland, and for the world cause at stake."

—H.H. the JAM SAHEB of Nawanagar, newly-appointed member of the British Cabinet —at a Committee Meeting of the Chamber of Princes.

TRAINING FOR WAR WORK IN BRITAIN.—A young Sikh from Amritsar shaping sheet metal during training in sheet metal developments. He was formerly a boiler maker on an Indian railway.



Reduction was recorded in exports of raw jute, jute manufactures, cotton, raw and waste, oilseeds (though castorseed, rapeseed and linseed showed an improvement), coffee and hides and skins. Exports of raw goat skins were, however, fully maintained as both the principal export markets, the United States of America and the United Kingdom, were still open. Tea and rice, not in the husk, recorded decreases in quantity but increases in value. Exports of wheat registered a substantial increase in both.

Export of cotton piecegoods from India rose by more than Rs. 4½ crores to Rs. 10.64 crores, the highest level for more than a decade. Exports of metals, ores and minerals declined in quantity but rose in value. Several other industrial articles such as boots and shoes, building and engineering materials, chemicals, paper and pasteboard, rubber manufactures, manufactured tobacco, etc., recorded varying increases.

As regards imports, in most cases in which an increase in value has been recorded, the increase was either accompanied by a decline in quantity or was out of proportion to the increase in quantity. An increase in industrial production places a country simultaneously in a position to reduce its intake of foreign industrial products, to increase its exports of manufactured articles, to utilise a larger quantity of its own raw materials at home and to consume additional supplies of raw materials from abroad. During 1940-41 this trend was prominently in evidence.

INCREASES

Inland trade in hides and skins, raw jute and oilseeds, sugar (including gur), iron and steel, raw cotton, cotton piecegoods and gunny bags and cloth recorded increases. The total quantity of imports from 828 million

maunds in 1939-40 to 803 million maunds, though it still remained higher than in any recent year other than 1939-40.

Cheap money and investors' confidence in the future of gilt-edged prices mainly accounted for the steady tone of gilt-edged values. The intrinsic strength of the security market was indicated by the consistent demand for long-term issues. There was no banking crisis, despite the pressure of hoarding.

U.S. and INDIA

"I HAVE no doubt that the forces of the United Nations will triumph over the Axis powers, and that the spirit of understanding and co-operation which happily exists between the United States of America and India will, in due course, become a major factor in achieving victory."—H.E. the VICEROY—in a message to the American Commissioner in India.



New Fields for Research

Call to Inventors

OF nearly 270 ingenious ideas for helping the war effort which have been received by the Supply Development Committee at General Headquarters in the past eight months, 12 have been adopted for use in connexion with the Defence Services, seven are undergoing trial in India and 10 have been sent to England for further study. Moreover technical bodies in India have over 123 other suggestions under examination.

The proposition of possibly useful suggestions worked out as 10 per cent in India compared with about one quarter per cent in England. A majority of these suggestions have been received from civilians and more than a half dealt with aeroplanes, bombs and tanks. It is pointed out by the authorities that these highly specialized subjects have been under constant study for many years by the best technical brains of all nations and are still undergoing rapid development in the light of war experience which is not available to civilian inventors. The likelihood therefore of any available and feasible idea being overlooked is extremely remote. With a view therefore to avoiding waste of effort on the part of embryo inventors, the Supply Development Committee suggests three main fields for the exercise of their ingenuity.

SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS

The first field is substitute materials. Then is a shortage of certain important materials, and

any ideas for economising in the use of such materials or for developing suitable substitutes would be valuable. The second field is the utilization of waste materials. Certain by-products which are at present wasted might be put to good use, and new ideas in this respect might prove of considerable benefit to the country. The third field embraces, natural resources, minerals and plants. It has recently been discovered, for instance, that a plant which grows as a weed in certain parts of India has been found to contain a most useful substance which has helped in the solution of many important manufacturing problems. New ideas in putting to use such natural resources would obviously be of great profit.

As far as the Services are concerned, there may be many who have ideas as to how equipment and stores might be lightened or replaced. Such idea, it is suggested, should be submitted in their simplest form before their author goes to any great trouble to test the value of his suggestion. The Committee will then give consideration to the suggestion and develop it if required.

The Supply Development Committee was formed towards the end of last year and its duties were to include consideration of all new stores and equipment for the fighting services, inventions and development of new ideas in connexion with the supply of military stores and equipment or aids for troops in the field.

Fully recognition is given by the Committee to all successful inventors. When a proposal is adopted for use a letter is issued to the inventors who can either apply for a patent or for a reward at the end of the war.

Ideas and suggestions should be sent to the Secretary, Government Headquarters, Supply Development Committee, Hyderabad Palace, New Delhi.

CHINA'S UNITED FRONT

FIVE YEARS AGO, to-day Japan launched her treacherous attack on your country. For five years you have, in spite of suffering and disappointment, maintained the united front against aggression. The world has watched with admiration the mighty efforts made by China, not only on the fields of battle, but also in the sphere of reconstruction. Both China and the British Commonwealth have known, what it is to stand alone against the aggressor. To-day we are fighting side by side against our common enemy and with us to-day we have the tremendous resources of the United States. Each of us has a part to play. War in Europe and in the Middle East is as much a part of the defence of China as the war in China is a part of the defence of Britain. We are determined to extend to the Chinese people every material, moral and spiritual help. We are sure of ultimate victory. When it is won, the present association of our ultimate foundations of lasting friendship based on mutual confidence and respect will secure peace and justice to all peoples of the world.—Mr. CHURCHILL in a message to the Chinese people, sent on the fifth anniversary of China's war of resistance against Japan.



RUSSIAN NURSES DROPPED BY PARACHUTE FOR FRONT-LINE DUTY.—Russian women have introduced a new chapter in nursing history by the dropping of Red Army nurses to the front areas by parachute. Carrying medical supplies, they are in those battle zones where they are most needed. They have done wonderful work in tending and bringing in the wounded, often using their equipment as well. Picture shows a Red Army nurse descending to earth.

June 1940 to 1941 The Year that Britain Fought Alone

THE facts and figures which Lord Halifax submits to the American people to show them how far Britain has gone along the hard road to an "all-out war effort" are convincing enough. As an answer to the whispering that Britain has been idling on the job, they should impress all but the most credulous victims of Axis propaganda. Lord Halifax asks us to consider the 9,396 German and Italian planes brought down and 5,250,000 tons of enemy merchant shipping destroyed by the British scores of Axis warships sunk by the Royal Navy; 60 per cent of its income that Britain devoted to war in 1941.

What he did not mention specifically was the year that Britain fought alone, writes the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*. It is a part of the record, we think, that has been too soon forgotten. The truth is that for a full year extending from the fall of France in June 1940, to the Nazi attack on Russia in June 1941, Great Britain held the ramparts of world freedom virtually alone.

FACED GERMANY AND ITALY

In that year it faced Germany and Italy in actual combats; it watched over the French Fleet and the treacherous Government at Vichy; in the Far East it was confronted with the lengthening shadow of Japanese aggression cutting sharply across strategic bases and supply lines. The Mediterranean was a hornets' nest to be dealt with alone. In Libya there were vast reaches of desert to be defended alone. Vital routes to America for the most part were patrolled by the British Fleet alone. And above all there was the *Luftwaffe*.

Lord Halifax was not asking for pity, or he might have reviewed that nightmare year: the historic turning back of the *Luftwaffe* over London in the fall of 1940; the savage December raids on the city proper; the barbaric bombing of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey in May; the heartbreaking Balkan spring of 1941 when Britain gave support to Yugoslavia and Greece against odds that foreordained defeat.

HELD BACK THE FLOODS

In March that year the Lease-Lend Bill was passed. In June the Russian armies relieved Great Britain of almost unendurable pressure. But for 12 months after Dunkirk Britain held back the totalitarian floods. But for the year that Britain fought alone, every citadel of freedom might now be overwhelmed or imminently threatened.

The record cited by Lord Halifax scarcely does justice to those months when long before her failure at Singapore, Great Britain waged a lonely war against forces which slowly moved towards the domination of the world.

Britain's Achievement

"THE BRITISH, WHO DID NOT KNOW in 1940-41 where to take shelter in London, are now opposing the Axis Air Forces in the Mediterranean, are grappling with the Japanese air force in the defence of India and Australia, are sending aircraft to Russia, and are undertaking, into the bargain, raids over Germany with 1,000 aircraft. This shows how wrong it was to disparage the claims with regard to the Anglo-Saxon programme of war production and Anglo-Saxon resources."—FALIH RIFKI ATAY in 'Ulus' a Turkish paper.

Australia as an Offensive Base

THE raid on Sydney harbour by Japanese submarines has served a salutary purpose. Australians know that they cannot afford to relax for one moment, observes *The Times* Australian correspondent.

The vital question, however, is not whether Australia can withstand an assault but when she can hit back. Almost everything they are

private enterprise and ordered from manufactures. One in every three employable Australian is now either in the fighting forces, or employed in war factories excluding thousands more engaged in producing food, clothing and other essential services, or is making munitions in private annexes.

The coming of war to the Pacific has swiftly and profoundly transformed the domestic scene. Diet and clothing, work and play—all are touched. Rationing of petrol is now so severe that private motoring has virtually ended.



ON THE ALERT IN AUSTRALIA.—Troops in and around Darwin are standing to in readiness to meet any invasion.

doing has the single end of making Australia an offensive base. Their own and allied forces are training under conditions designed to make them the world's toughest fighters and returned men of the A.I.F. are applying the lessons of their experience overseas.

Allied airmen continue to batter Japanese bases in New Guinea and Timor. The Allied Works Council under Mr. E. G. Theodore as Director-General is busy on a programme of strategic works the extent of which is unparalleled in Australia's experience. All these preparations are essential to an offensive plan.

Tradesmen and labourers are being compulsorily enlisted for the requisite labour force while plants are being requisitioned from

Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister, recently announced that by the end of the year 269,000 more men and 49,000 more women must be diverted to the war effort. The war record of Australian women certainly encourages the hope that they will rise to the occasion. In munition and aircraft factories they are doing a remarkable range of work. By joining the uniformed women's auxiliaries of the three fighting services they are relieving thousands of men for the front line. The Women's Auxiliary Air Force, which is enlisting 4,000 women, has lately opened mustering for radio location operators. Hundreds of girls are working in country women's associations and the land army.

The Way of the "New Order"

BY

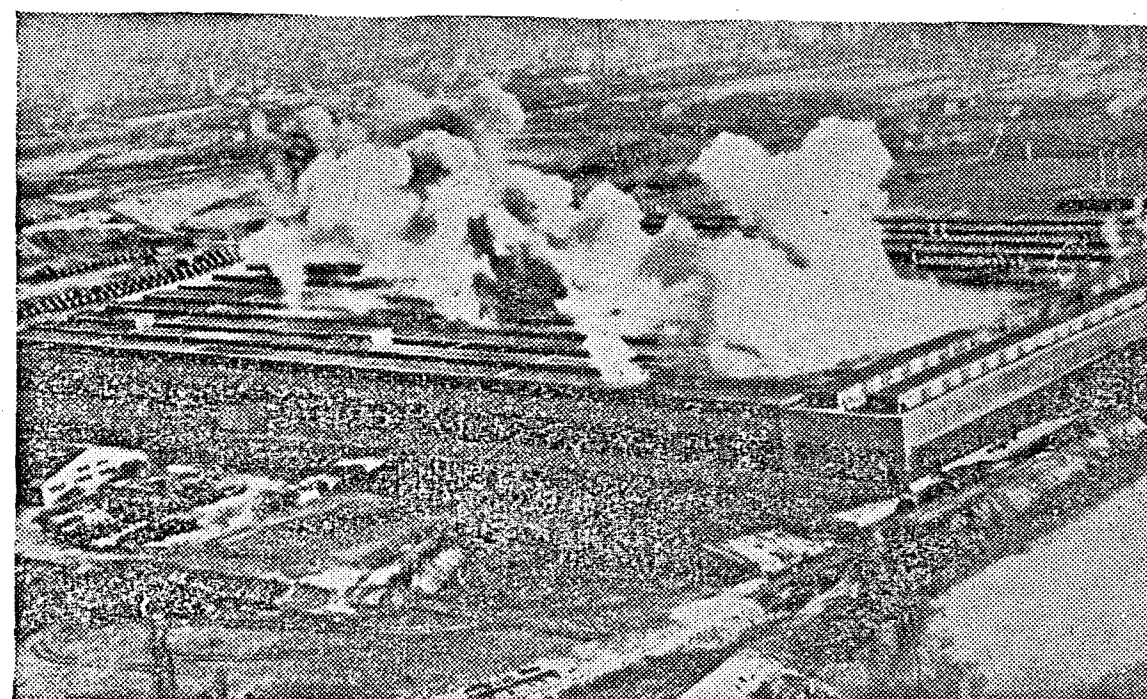
JOHN MACDONALD

IT is announced that Prince Asaka of the Imperial House of Japan has been sent to Manila to "subjugate all discordant elements and help with the reorganization of the city."

OPEN CITY BOMBED

It will be recalled how General MacArthur declared Manila an open city early in the campaign, and how in spite of the fact that he had solemnly declared that there were no military objectives in Manila, the city was bombed by the Japs. The city presented a perfect target with all its lights ablaze. The Japs showed a total disregard of all the decencies of the twentieth century. The bombing of an open city is comparable to shooting a man who has surrendered.

This is the city that Prince Asaka has been sent to administer, but he can expect scant



BRITISH DAYLIGHT BOMBING OF NAZI-CONTROLLED WAR FACTORY IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.—Early in March 1942 a small formation of American-built Boston aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command made a successful low-level daylight attack on the Matford factory at Poissy, 10 miles north-west of Paris. Under Nazi pressure, the factory was producing 20 lorries daily for the German Army. Picture shows drifting smoke from bomb-hits on the factory. Note (left) rows of lorries (on which hits were also scored) awaiting delivery to the Germans.

It is only a short while since the Philippines were overcome and the Japanese now have an almost free hand. The Americans and Filipinos who fought there were forced to surrender because their ammunition was finished and their supplies of water and food were running out. During those last few days the American forces were a perfect target for the heavy artillery of the Japanese army on Bataan, and they were crushed by sheer weight of shells. Their resistance in Corregidor was only a question of "how long?" But in spite of all this they stood up magnificently and gave the enemy all that they could by way of retaliation.

respect. Let us examine the record of this Prince.

OF NANKING FAME

Prince Asaka, administrator extraordinary, was the Japanese Commander at the Rape of Nanking in December 1937. He it was who was directly responsible for the conduct of the Japanese troops on that occasion. Never in military history has there been such an exhibition of bestiality and barbarism; never in military history has there been less control of a victorious army as there was of the Japanese army at the fall of Nanking.

Miscellany

BLOOD PLASMA FOR AIR RAID VICTIMS

It is understood that technical difficulties in the preparation of blood plasma for air raid purposes have been overcome. Equipment is being manufactured locally and what is wanted now is a good response from the public to blood donor services in the Provinces and Indian States.

In a number of centres in India blood plasma is already being prepared. Dry blood plasma manufactured abroad is also being supplied to India.

The manufacture of dry blood plasma requires an elaborate unit which has recently been perfected in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Two dry blood plasma plants are on order from abroad and an experimental one is under construction in India.

"VALUABLE SECOND FRONT"

In a major war it is a good rule to review events in the light of the world situation attempting to determine either their significance or policy, and the action that is appropriate, observes the *Sunday Times* in a leading article. Strategically the coincidence of the attacks in the Crimea and Libya gives the impression that the Germans are aiming at command of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; the isolation of Turkey and freedom of the Straits for their warships and transports; and the opening of new routes of advance to the Caucasus and its oilfields as well as the oilfields in the Middle East.

If the enemy is defeated in Egypt, these aims will be largely thwarted. There are encouragement and hope in the assurance which Mr. Churchill is said to have given leaders of the United States Congress in Washington. He, if anyone, knows the hard facts of the situation.

One credit side to Libya is that it has been a valuable second front. The Russians have gained by attraction thither, first, of panzer divisions, tanks of the latest pattern, anti-tank guns and other armaments that would otherwise have been used against them; and, secondly, of masses of aircraft required not only for Libya itself but also to neutralise British aircraft operating from Malta against Axis lines of communication.

PROGRESS OF INDIA'S CANNING INDUSTRY

A soldier's ration now consists of more articles of processed Indian foods than were previously possible.

It is a far cry from the last war when cows were exported to Mesopotamia. To-day tinned cheese, dried fruits, compressed vegetables, dehydrated potatoes and essence of chicken made in India are some of the processed foodstuffs which provide variety and sustenance to the soldier in the field.

India can supply some 4,000 tons of dried fruit and 300 to 400 tons of tinned cheese. Production has been pepped up to 23,000 tons of dehydrated potatoes and India can meet a demand for 62,000 Rennet tablets a year, some 1,000 tons of compressed vegetables besides 5,000 tons of Golden Syrup—a new industry replacing the imported article—and some 2,500 tons of margarine.

GUESSES NOT INVITED

Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, does not want anybody to believe that his powers of invective are of the milk and water variety, cables the *Daily Telegraph's* Washington correspondent. Mr. Hull was asked at a press conference if he would confirm the assertion made in an article in the *Women's Journal* about Japanese statesmen. These were described by the writers—two Washington correspondents—as being "crooked as a basket of fish-hooks."

Mr. Hull replied that stronger language than that would alone do the subject justice. He did not give any samples.

THE WAY OF THE NEW ORDER

(Continued from page 19.)

Apart from the sheer brutality of the occupation of Nanking—the innumerable cases of rape, torture, and other atrocities against women and girls—there was a very considerable amount of looting and damage. It is estimated by American experts that over 12,000 shops were systematically robbed of all their stocks. Government trucks driven by soldiers would pass from shop to shop and take away part of the goods—in some cases taking away the entire stock and leaving the shop absolutely empty.

The same American sources estimate that over 42,000 men were murdered. The method of murder that seemed most popular was to use the men, tied hand and foot to a stake, as human dummies for bayonet practice. Some were burned and a few others were shot.

In addition to these two factors there was a third which comes under the heading "Spiteful and unneeded damage," over \$75,000,000 (Rs. 24,90,00,000) worth of damage was caused by fires.

This is the calibre of the new Administrator of Manila. This is the measure of the "friendliness" of the Japanese occupation. This is the way of "Co-prosperity" and the "New Order."

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

4th July.—A powerful force of the Royal Air Force attacked Bremen. Many fires were left burning. One enemy fighter was destroyed.

A warning against undue complacency as to British war supplies was given by Lord Woolton in London.

General de Gaulle, in a broadcast from London, said: "It is a great thing in war to have won the first battles, but it is the last one which decides everything. It will take place in everything. Who can deny that a battle of France becomes each day more probable despite the enemies' victories? France herself will fight this battle."

5th July.—Two raiding bombers over North Midlands were shot down.



RUSSIA ALL OUT TO DEFEAT GERMANY IN 1942.—In spite of desperate German counter-attacks, the heavy Russian onslaught continues, driving the German forces steadily westwards. Among points recently captured was Yekhnov, 125 miles east of Smolensk. Although the Germans rushed troops by air from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and other occupied countries for its defence, the Soviet troops (photographed here during the action) victoriously stormed the surrounding district and finally captured the town.

8th July.—Two spies were executed in London, one of them being a British subject born in Gibraltar and the other a Belgian national.

9th July.—Enemy aircraft made a short attack on a coastal area in north-east England and there was also slight activity over the coast of South Wales.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

10th July.—The Bomber Command attacked Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base and submarine building centre. Enemy aerodromes and other objectives in Occupied France were also attacked. Two German bombers were destroyed.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

4th July.—The United States Navy Department announced that British and Canadian warships were co-operating with the American naval craft in anti-submarine work in the Atlantic.

5th July.—President Roosevelt, in an Independent Day message to the American nation, said: "Never since it was first created in Philadelphia has this anniversary come in times so dangerous to everything for which it stands."

The Leader of the German-American Bund, Dr. Kunze, who is wanted in the United States on charges of espionage, was arrested at the coastal village of Boca Del Rio in Mexico.

All Canadian women were registered for war service and all young men, if not engaged in essential industries, were conscripted for home defence.

It was announced that the new carrier now being built by the United States navy will be named *Lexington*, to replace the gallant ship lost in the Coral Sea battle.

10th July.—Forty-five more leaders of the German-American Bund were arrested. Nine women were among the group.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

5th July.—Enemy shipping in the Mayu river near Akyab was twice attacked by the Royal Air Force.

6th July.—H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester inspected a number of military units stationed in Bangalore.

The Royal Air Force attacked Kwason, 50 miles north of Akyab.

8th July.—Enemy troop concentrations in northern Burma at Kalemio near the Chindwin river were bombed by the Royal Air Force. All the bombs fell on the target area.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

4th July.—It was officially announced that the British Cruiser *Hermione* was lost in the recent Mediterranean convoy operations. Four British destroyers and one Polish destroyer also were lost. The Axis lost one battleship, one cruiser, two destroyers and an U-boat.

There were enemy air raids on Malta. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Enemy assault on El Alamein was held. Marshal Rommel's troops were hurled back. The Allied forces took a number of prisoners in the early stages and knocked out several guns.

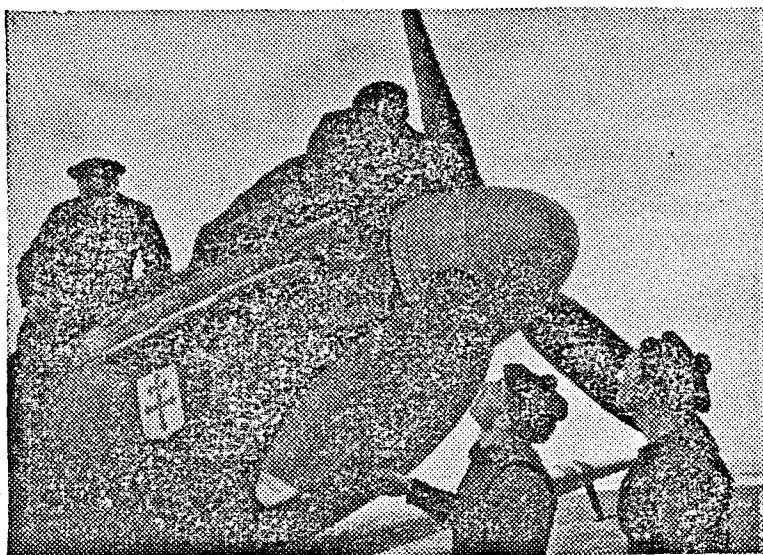
one was fatal. Slight damage was done to property.

It was decided to black out Cairo.

6th July.—There was intense fighting near El Alamein. The immediate threat to Alexandria and the Nile Valley was largely removed. Enemy vehicles were destroyed and 600 Germans surrendered.

7th July.—Fighting continued in the same area south of El Alamein where the enemy was driven away from a strong point. Rommel lost 3,500 vehicles. There was a raid alarm at Haifa. The Eighth Army retained the initiative. Rumours that American troops were in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt, were not confirmed in Washington.

8th July.—A South African boxer and 17 others were formally charged with high treason and their trial commenced in Pretoria.



FIRST FREE FRENCH FIGHTER SQUADRON IN BRITAIN.—Free French air-men hitherto distributed among Royal Air Force Squadrons have now been formed into the first Free French Fighter Squadron under the command of General de Brigade Aérienne Merial Valin. Flying Spitfires, this "Lorraine" Squadron now on active service in Britain is composed of former members and experienced pilots of the French Armée de l'Air, and others who have rallied to the cause of Free France from all parts of the world. This picture shows Free French Mechanics, former members of the French Fleet Air Arm at work on one of the machines at their station in Britain.

There were no Fifth Column activities in Egypt. The attitude of the people was one of quiet confidence.

The German and Italian Governments issued a declaration to respect the principle of "Egypt for Egyptians."

5th July.—It was "Not a bad day" for the Allies in Egypt. Marshal Rommel lost a number of tanks and 24 planes. The Allies successfully counter-attacked and enemy positions were hammered all day from the air. One thousand Axis prisoners were taken. The situation at El Alamein took a more favourable turn for the Allies.

A few bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal area, causing three casualties of which

Nine Axis fighters, eight German and one Italian, were destroyed over Malta. During the last three raids, 12 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

According to a report of the Soviet News Agency, the trial of 15 persons accused of armed opposition to Fascists began in Rome.

The first phase of the battle of El Alamein was over and enemy attempts to break through failed. It was rumoured that Marshal Rommel was wounded. British tanks made a firm stand. The German Panzer divisions were baulked by the numerous rivers ahead.

A sharp split occurred in the Egyptian Wafd Party. Nahas Pasha gave the Egyptian Chamber a comprehensive statement on the present situation during a secret session.

9th July.—An examination of captured air-conditioned Axis tanks did not show that their ventilation arrangements were in any way superior to those of British tanks.

In the last 24 hours there was no major activity on land in Egypt, most of the action being in the air in the form of heavy bombardment of enemy gun positions and supply lines which were badly battered. The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Tobruk. The enemy continued air attacks on Malta. Enemy ammunition ship was hit in Benghazi harbour.

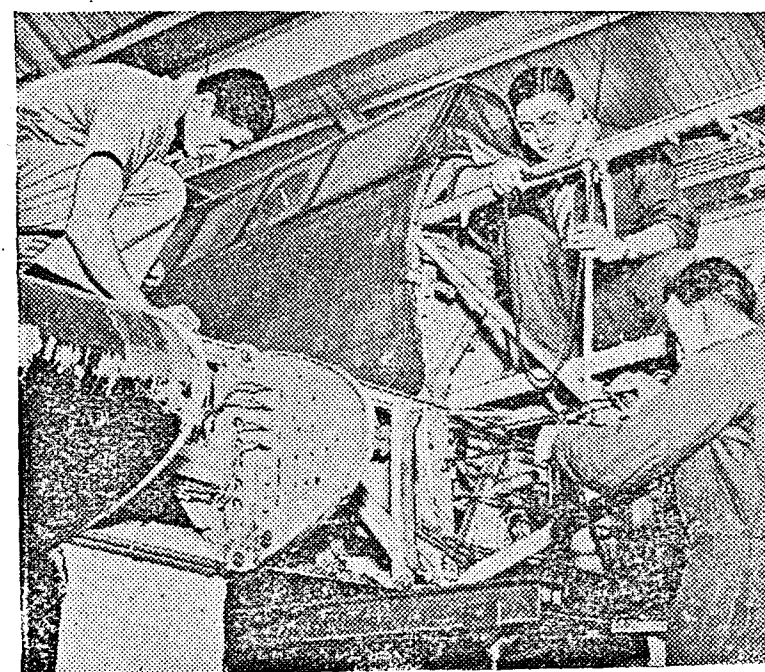
10th July.—British forces occupied Mayotta, a French Island between Madagascar and South Africa. There was no resistance.

Three enemy aircraft operated over Alexandria. Fifty-nine enemy bombers were destroyed in the Western Desert since May 23. It was a quiet day in the desert.

7th July.—Marshal Timoshenko resisted Von Bock's three drives on the 100-mile front between Kursk and Kharkov. There was no confirmation in London of the German claim to have reached the river Don. Timoshenko's army was in peril of being cut off.

8th July.—The Germans tried to cross the river Don at several points simultaneously. Masses of German tanks lay ready all along the river bank. The situation was "exceptionally grave."

9th July.—Stary Oskol, 70 miles south-west of Voronezh, was evacuated. A small number of German troops which succeeded in crossing the Don, were cut to pieces. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front. A Soviet submarine sank an 8,000-ton German transport in the Baltic.



INDIA AND ALLIED WAR EFFORT.—Three young Indians receiving training in aircraft maintenance.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

4th July.—A Soviet communiqué confirmed the fall of Sebastopol. Fighting flared up again on wide sectors of the Russian front. Fighting raged north of Kharkov and east of Kursk.

5th July.—A furious, non-stop battle raged in the Kursk area. The biggest tank clash of the war occurred. Soviet troops withdrew to new defence lines. The Russians fortified the island of Kossa Tusia in the middle of Kerch Straits.

6th July.—Two thousand Germans were killed on the Kalinin front. The Soviet troops withdrew in Kursk sector. The Germans maintained pressure in the Ukraine sector. Stubborn fighting continued in Bielgorod and Volchansk.

10th July.—Timoshenko's forces were in a serious situation. Nazis gained a foothold in Upper Don. The Soviets retreated in several sectors.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

8th July.—The German Government's reply to the Argentine Government's protest against the sinking of the Argentine merchantman *Rio Tercero* admitted that their U-boat did the mischief and offered to pay indemnity.

10th July.—M. Sarajoglu was appointed Prime Minister of Turkey.

SHIPPING

5th July.—Two steamers were attacked by a submarine off the East African coast.

9th July.—The Swedish motor-ships *Uddeholm* (3,600 tons) and *Argentina* (5,300 tons) were sunk by mines off the coast of Norway.

A Greek steamer was torpedoed south of Angoche.

A Japanese destroyer was torpedoed in the vicinity of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands.

10th July.—Germany's most powerful battle-ship *Von Tripitz* was torpedoed and damaged by a Soviet submarine in the Barents Sea. A big German transport also was sunk.

Three allied ships were torpedoed in the Mozambique channel.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

5th July.—American bombers were in action for the first time over Holland. Two were lost. Targets in German occupied territory were attacked. At Hamstede and Alkmaar, bombs burst on hangers, administrative buildings and dispersal points. The Valkenburg airfield was heavily machine-gunned. Enemy patrol vessels off the Dutch coast were also attacked.

A big fire broke out in the large works at Bonneuil-sur-Marne on the outskirts of Paris. The workshops were burned out. The damage was estimated at millions of francs. The fire was stated to have been due to wilful destruction.

THE FAR EAST

4th July.—The Allied aircraft raided Timor. The Japanese entered Wuchen. Chinese bombers bombed Japanese military establishments in the Hankow area and at Yokow in northern Hunan province.

5th July.—According to a report from North China, fearful of further visits by American bombers to Tokyo and other important industrial areas, 200,000 Japanese civilians had emigrated to China.

Allied bombers bombed Lae and Koepang.

6th July.—According to General Li Chung-yen, a famous leader during the Chinese Civil War, the Japanese had no troops to spare for opening a new front and an attack on Siberia was therefore unlikely.

The United States Independence Day was the occasion of a series of the most harassing raids yet made on Japanese bases in New Guinea.

The United States bombers raided Kiska, the Japanese base in Aleutians. Enemy shipping in the harbour was attacked.

The Chinese succeeded in a counter-attack and retook Ihwang. The Japanese retreated in Kingsi.

7th July.—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the Japanese may attack Russia, not India or Australia. The absence of any concentration of troops for the invasion of India or Australia, lent support to this view.

The United States' submarines torpedoed four Japanese destroyers in the Aleutian Islands. Allied aircraft raided Moresby. There were mass raids on Lae and Salamana.

8th July.—"Japan is now beyond recovery," declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message marking the commemoration of the fifth year of China "incident."

Sixty-five Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground when the United States army bombers raided Canton and Hankow airfields. In Chekiang, the Chinese recaptured Yungkang.

9th July.—Chinese forces cut the Japanese lines of communication in several sections of the Honan-Shansi frontier at the foot of the Taihang mountains. A considerable amount of material was captured. There was severe fighting in Nanchang sector.

The United States Army aircraft again bombed Japanese airfields in Canton and Nanchang.

Sixteen Japanese bombers at high altitude attacked an aerodrome in Horn Island, just off the northern tip of Queensland. Damage was slight.

10th July.—American and Chinese bombers attacked the Japanese concession at Hankow, damaging wharves and warehouses. Several Japanese planes were destroyed in a raid on White Cloud aerodrome near Canton.

THE FLAG CAN BE HOISTED AGAIN

"TO-DAY the whole Soviet Union has sworn that the citadel of Sebastopol will again be ours. Sebastopol has lowered the flag. It has fulfilled its part in order that soon, very soon, the flag can be hoisted again as the trumpet sounds the advance. The defenders who left Sebastopol did not surrender the glory and honour of the country. They enhanced it. Sebastopol was and will be the fortress of the Soviet Black Sea Navy."—ALEX TOLSTOY in the *Izvestia*.

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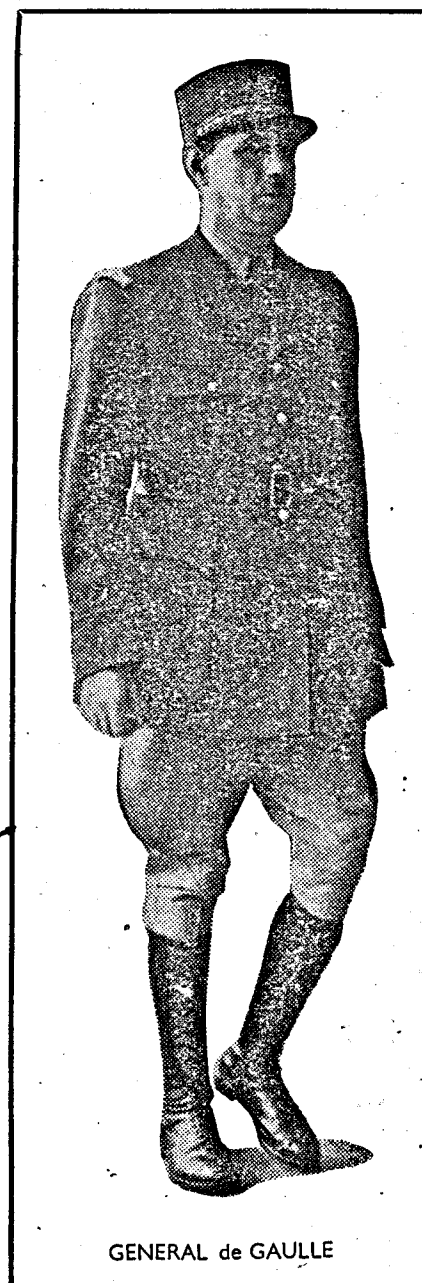
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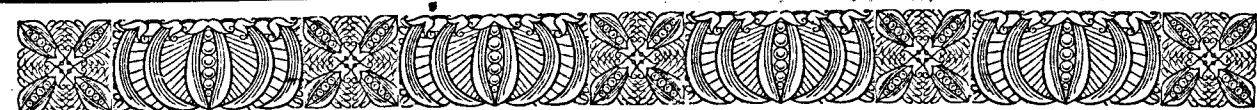
FRANCE LIVES ON

TO-MORROW (JULY 14) IN THE so-called 'Unoccupied' zone in France, every house will be decked with the Tri-colour flag. In each town and village, French men and women will march past an appointed spot. Everywhere the Marseillaise will ring out, rising from the hearts of the people and bringing tears to their eyes. They will signify that France lives on—she has not been submerged by tribulations as there is still a France, despite invasion and tyranny. This will signify that France is making ready and that she secretly gathers strength for the day of wrath when, the Germans falling back, the Allies present on our soil and traitors swept aside, the entire nation will rise to punish the enemy.

—GENERAL de GAULLE, in a broadcast to France on Monday evening.



GENERAL de GAULLE



CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
La France Combattante	2	France's Financial Crisis	17
Running Commentary	3	Gestapo Rule in France	18
Madras Casualties	6	United States and France	19
The Common Cause	7	General Work of R.A. F. in India	20
The Third Defence Loan	11	500,000 Refugees reach India	21
After the Collapse of France	13	The Grand Story of a Reverse	23
Dual Paris-Vichy Government	15	Diary of the War	25

La France Combattante

"The Fall of the Bastille," said Carlyle, a great critic of the French Revolution, "may be said to have shaken all France to the deepest foundations of its existence." Bastille was the symbol of eighteenth-century Nazism, and its fall not merely shook all France: it shocked the whole world. For it was the first time in modern history when a people rose in arms against dictatorship and tyranny and succeeded in establishing Freedom as the way of life.

It all happened many, many years ago. A century and a half have passed since the forces of Democracy and Freedom found self-expression. France was the land of Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness from July 14, 1789, the day when Bastille fell, up to June 14, 1940, the day when Paris fell into the hands of the Nazis.

The Bastille Day

All through the years the Bastille Day was celebrated in France; on Tuesday, it was celebrated all over the world. For the battle for human freedom which France began on that fateful day has now become a vast struggle on a world-wide scale.

France no doubt collapsed, and made peace with the Axis Powers on 22nd June 1940, but the fight for freedom is being carried on by the Free Frenchmen under the great leadership of General de Gaulle, along with their comrades-in-arms of the United Nations.

General de Gaulle's Message

In a message to the people of France, the leader of *La France Combattante*, a new name given to the movement of General de Gaulle on the eve of this year's Bastille Day celebration, spoke these words:—

"France lives on—she has not been submerged by tribulations, as there is still a France despite invasion and tyranny."

Yes, France will live on, in spite of Bastilles and concentration-camps, in spite of the Nazis and the Gestapo, in spite of Petain and Laval.

Freedom will dawn again

Its day of Freedom will dawn again, when the United Nations finally crush the forces of evil. Its old Jacobian declaration:

Liberté ou la mort

will then replace the Vichy motto, *L'esclavage plutôt que la mort*. And its three great watchwords:

Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité

will echo down the aisles of Time with a harmony and peace that will endure.

France shall rise again—to the height of her stature of greatness and glory and the fulness of her fullest freedom.

Vive la France!

Vive la France Combattante!!

Running Commentary

The Battle for Egypt

Latest reports from the Egyptian front show that the 8th Army has the situation in the El Alamein area well in hand. German infantry and tanks sustained heavy casualties, as a result of the Allied accurate artillery fire. Our night-bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters continued large-scale attacks on the enemy forces and direct hits were scored on tanks and troop-carrying vehicles. In one attack on a convoy of fifteen, consisting of armoured cars, transport vehicles and one tank, all were destroyed except one vehicle. A large-scale attack on El Alamein was repulsed by the 8th Army which inflicted considerable losses on Germans and Italians. The Battle for Egypt continues to go on, but the momentum

was attacked from the west by the Italians. And the Germans by-passed it from the south with a view to encircling the Allied garrison. But Rommel's manoeuvre failed, and the Indian and New Zealand troops, like the South Africans at Gazala, fought their way out of the encirclement and joined the main army. Mersa Matruh was captured by the enemy on June 28, and the Allied forces had to carry out a further withdrawal.

Rommel's Forces Weakened

It was at this stage that General Auchinleck rearranged his forces into "battle groups" and harassed the enemy's advance. On June 30th Rommel's forces



General de Gaulle inspected a large party of volunteers who have now arrived in England to join the Free French Services. The party—including women—is made up mostly of sailors and fishermen, and will prove a valuable addition to the Free French Forces now in this country.—E.N.P.

has gone out of the enemy's attack. The Allied forces have assumed the initiative. Tobruk fell on June 21st and immediately Rommel turned East towards the Egyptian frontier where the 8th Army, at Sollum, Halfaya and Fort Capuzzo, was waiting to receive reinforcements from the rear to replace its heavy losses. Before the reinforcements could arrive, Rommel had reached the Egyptian frontier and the 8th Army had to carry out a 140-mile tactical withdrawal to Mersa Matruh. On June 25, General Auchinleck assumed command of the 8th Army and decided to hold Mersa Matruh. But the next day Rommel appeared with a large contingent of his mechanised forces. The town

entered El Alamein. For more than a fortnight the battle has been raging with great intensity in the El Alamein sector, which is some 70 miles west of Alexandria. Rommel launched a three-pronged attack in the north, west and south. The southern thrust was particularly dangerous, because it gave the enemy control of a ridge running from east to west, which might enable the enemy to cut off the Allied garrison and advance towards Alexandria. But General Auchinleck held up the Axis forces, counter-attacked, and drove off the German 90th division from the ridge, taking 600 German prisoners. It must be pointed out, however, that this check to the enemy advance does not completely remove

the danger to the Nile Delta. Rommel is still attacking to recover the lost ground, but it seems certain that his army and mechanised forces have been considerably weakened. The Royal Air Force was responsible for the destruction of a very large number of Axis motorised vehicles which were far south of El Alamein. Further, Benghazi and Tobruk, the supply ports of the Axis, were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force. These facts clearly show that the immediate threat to Alexandria has been removed by the Allied forces. But if we take the extreme mobility of modern desert warfare into consideration, there would be no justification for real optimism until and unless the Afrika Korps is definitely driven away westwards.

"Astonishing Resistance of British troops" One thing, however, seems certain: the Germans have been surprised by the strength and indomitable determination of the Allied troops. The Nazi paper *VOLKISCHER DEOBACHTER* has referred to the "astonishing resistance of British troops." An eye-witness on the Egyptian front says that the 8th Army is fighting with "superb courage and has implicit faith in the cool-headed skill of Auchinleck." The 8th Army is being rapidly reinforced in tanks. The German claim that their tanks are air-conditioned has been repudiated by Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Supply, who said that captured German tanks offered no evidence of being fitted with either air-conditioning or cooling apparatus and that their ventilation arrangements were in no way superior to the British or the Allied tanks.

Within the last two years, the 8th Army has succeeded in throwing back two waves of the Axis offensive against Egypt and a campaign which began as a British defence of the Nile Valley, carried the British forces twice well into enemy territory, and now once again the Axis forces stand on Egyptian soil and are staking everything in a desperate attempt to reach the Nile. The Allied forces are in a far stronger position to-day than they were in the dark days when General Wavell faced two formidable armies, one in front on the Libyan frontier, and the other behind him in Abyssinia. This was at a time when the 9th and 10th Armies were not yet formed. Now the growing strength of the Allied position has created a feeling of iron determination in Britain and in other parts of the Commonwealth in the place of the feeling of disappointment soon after the fall of Tobruk.

Critical Struggle in Russia

A fierce battle is raging in the Voronezh area, and *Reuter's* special correspondent says that it has reached paroxysms of battle fury and that the town is being defended with savage determination by the Red Army;

which is daily faced with a large number of enemy tanks and infantry divisions from the western side of the Don. German parachute troops are attempting to establish small strong points in the area, and the enemy is endeavouring to outflank and encircle Voronezh. The

MESSAGES FROM MISSING PERSONS

In order to relieve, as far as possible, the minds of those who are so eagerly hoping for news of their relatives, arrangements have been made under the auspices of the Red Cross whereby an accurate transcription of all personal messages broadcast from enemy stations is now forwarded immediately to the relatives so addressed, whenever they can be traced.

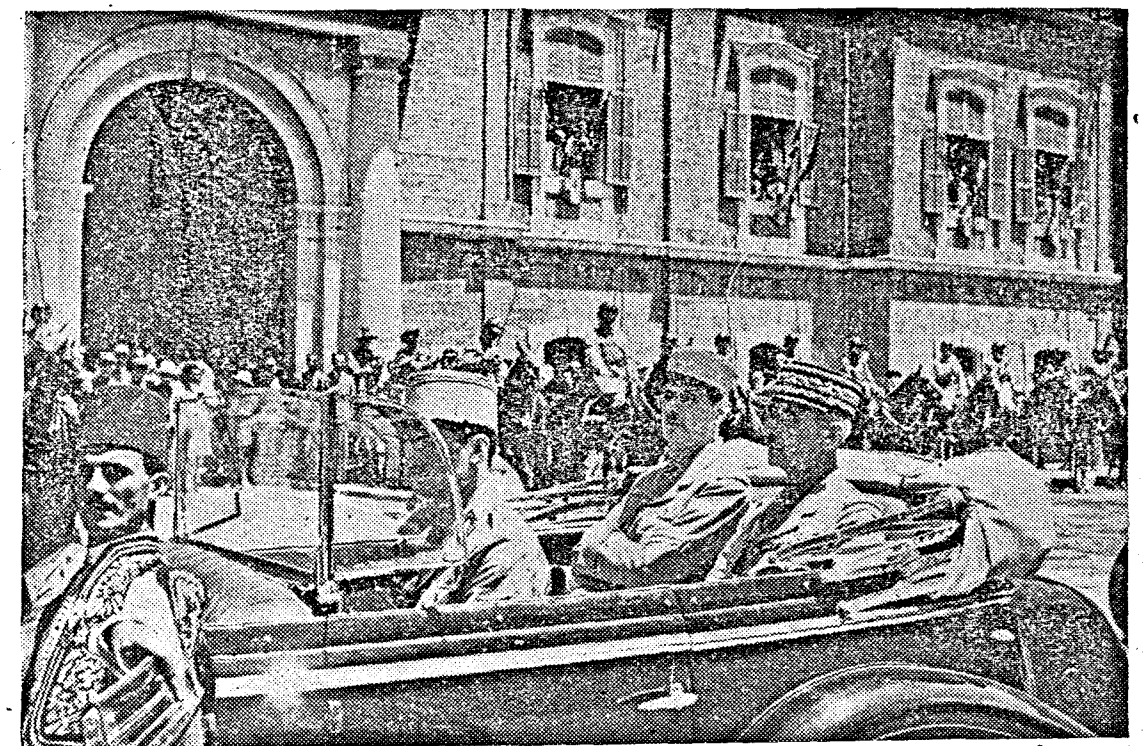
At the same time it is pointed out that the Japanese have shown themselves to be most unscrupulous in exploiting the sufferings of the relatives of war prisoners in their hands. It has also been clear that they are not above using the names of prisoners in their hands for furthering their own propaganda. This is abundantly proved by the fact that contrary to all international usage and despite repeated representations, they have declined to communicate to the Red Cross full lists of the prisoners in their hands.

A certain number of personal messages to both soldiers and civilians at present in Japanese-occupied territory are broadcast by All-India Radio, but no undertaking can be given that any or every message can be put on the air in the limited time that can be spared for this service. It is essential that all messages sent to the Station Director of All-India Radio, Delhi, for broadcasting should be as brief as possible, and of a simple domestic nature. They should contain no enquiries but only a direct greeting or statement, and in the case of replies to messages passed on to relatives be the Red Cross Commissioner they must be accompanied by the form which is supplied for this purpose to all recipients of messages from enemy territory.

two attempts made by the enemy from the north and the south have been successfully repulsed by the Russians.

The correspondent says that tens of thousands of German dead are lying in the narrow valley between the Don and the Voronezh rivers and that hundreds of German tanks are scrap iron. The Russians are not relying merely on negative defence tactics, but are counter-attacking with great intensity, and the Germans have been forced, in some places, to fortify the lines seized and to use tanks as pill-boxes. Outside the town various tactical positions have been captured by the Soviet forces. Glimpses of the ferocity of the fighting are

General Aim of German Drive It was by the sheer weight of metal that the Russians have been forced back to the banks of the Don, and the important junction near it—Voronezh. The object of the German drive is very clear. They were afraid to advance on Rostov, where the Russians were strong, and so they decided to mount their offensive further north, between Kursk and Kharkov. The idea is first to drive due east and sever direct communications between Moscow and Rostov, and, secondly, to drive on further so as to divide completely the southern front from the central and northern Russian armies, and lastly, to make a dash to the Caucasus. The capture of Voronezh by itself would not achieve this purpose—it may at best be only one step towards it—for there are



General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, and General Catroux in their car during a ride through the city of Beyrouth.—E.N.P.

given in the Russian communiqués. A communiqué published yesterday says: "Fighting in the area of Voronezh continues with great ferocity. The great German losses in this sector of the front can be judged by the results achieved by one of our troop formations. In ten days' fighting in the area occupied by this troop formation, the Germans lost in killed and wounded over 35,000 officers and men. Our troops also destroyed 167 tanks, 11 armoured cars and 115 lorries." Other communiqués issued earlier also tell a similar tale. For instance, in a three-day battle at a river crossing the Germans lost 119 tanks and several thousand killed and wounded. In one day near Kursk the Germans lost 250 tanks and suffered 15,000 casualties. Last month, the Russians had destroyed 1,008 Axis tanks.

other railways and other means of communication for the Russians in the rear. The scale and intensity of the great struggle in Russia is a measure of the German need to destroy Soviet armies this summer. If the enemy fails in this object, all successes will be barren.

BEFORE THE YEAR IS OUT

"I DO THINK THAT HITLER WILL find himself on a bed of thorns before the year is out. I say this deliberately, and without forgetting that we have struck a bad patch that may be worse before it gets better."—Wickham Steed.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

Killed.

Indian Artillery.

Jem. Lakshmanan.

Indian other ranks and non-combatants.

Killed.

Indian Artillery.

101372 P/L/Nk. Achuthan, K.P.
100088 Dvr. Ananjaperumal Pillai.

18932 U/L/Nk. Diwan Singh.
101424 Gnr./Sign. Ganapathi Nayudu.
100846 A/Nk. Jagannathan.
100068 Gnr. John, K.
101293 Gnr/Sign. Kannaiah.
102505 Gnr. Krishna Kurrup.
34298 Hav. Manas Khan.
101295 Gnr/Sign. Mohd. Nasiruddin.
101428 Gnr. Muthu Pillai, S.
A-3 Cook, I.T. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar.

101242 U/P/L/Nk. Rajagopal.
AAA/4474 Gnr. Sahib Din.
102499 Gnr/Sign. Saundara Pandian.
101312 Gnr. Shamsuddin Sahib.
101427 L/Nk. Siddian, K.
100259 L/Hav. Veeraswami.

I.H.C.

87563 A/Sep. Genga Raju, B.
82828 A/Sep. Sinna Swamy.

Died of Wounds.

1st Som. L.I. Swpr. Raju.

Wounded.

Indian Artillery.

104317 Dvr. Moorthi, P. N.
101402 A/Nk. Nalliah Gounder.
101532 Gnr. Parasuraman.
101356 Dvr. Ramulu, D.

Missing—Believed Prisoners of War.

101433 Dvr. Anaimuthu Chettiyar.
102850 Gnr. Appaya Patil.
100065 U/P/L/Nk. Appiah.
F. 513 Cook-Mess. Chinnaswami.
101285 A/Nk. Govindaswami.
102594 Dvr. Kondiah, S.
101512 U/P/L/Nk. Krishnaswami.
103016 Gnr. Krishnaswami Nayudu, H. S.
100078 Gnr. Krishnaswami Nayudu.
101423 Gnr. Narain Pillai, P.
F. 506 Cook I. T. Narasimha Naidu.
101237 Gnr. Natesan.
10 369 Dvr. Paramanandan.
F. 507 Cook I.T. Perumalswami.
F. 512 W/Cr. Raman Nair.
102490 Gnr. Sabapathy.
102496 Gnr. Sambasivam.
F. 515 Waiter-Mess. Subramani Pillai.
101370 Nk. Swami, I.
100087 Gnr. Veeraswami.
F. 511 W/Cr. Velayudam.
101310 U/P/L/Nk. Venkatachalam.
F. 512 Swpr. Venkataswami.
102793 Gnr. Venugopal.

Previously reported "Missing" now "rejoined."

R.I.A.S.C.

MT. 928946 Sep. Narasimhulu, Y.
MT./894032 Sep. R.Subbiah.

The Common Cause

Achieving "Togetherness"

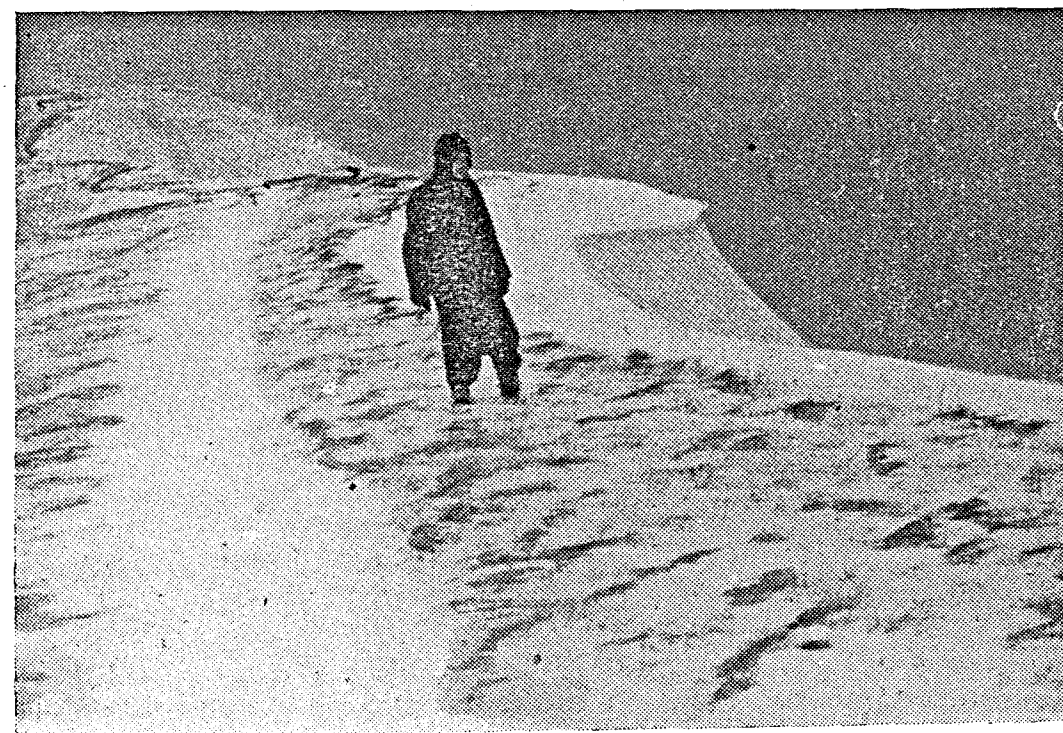
THE value of a lie, says Mr. Schicklgruber, is in its size, and the Arch-Hun certainly lives up to his precepts in this respect. We have all heard the German Radio raucously belching forth untruths of greater or lesser degree, ranging from what Mr. Churchill, when young and flippant, called "the terminological inexact-

the Devil. You remember the devastation wrought in Holland and Belgium by the German Air Force and you will not forget the many millions of starving people—starving through the act of the decadent lunatic of Berlin. You will call to mind that there are 2½ million foreign workers—forced labour,

BY

SIR ROBERT DENNISTON

all of them—in Germany at the present day and there are in addition 1½ million prisoners working for the Hun. As recently as yesterday it was reported that in Norway children of from 10 to 15 years of age are being held as hostages, and in France children are being sent to "houses of correction" in



A solitary civilian looks towards enemy-occupied France across the Straits from the snow-bound cliffs of Dover after a recent fall of snow in Britain.—E.N.P.

titude" to the great big thumping resounding whopper. I believe I have found the prize-winner—the Hun broadcaster who solemnly proclaimed "Everywhere the Germans go the land becomes a garden of God."

Let us examine this ever so slightly euphemistic statement. You have seen harrowing pictures of Polish citizens hanging from scaffolds, of Poles digging their own graves. You have read Mr. Molotov's indictment setting forth the almost incredible atrocities perpetrated by the Germans in Russia. You have read of the hundreds of Czechs murdered as a reprisal for the assassination of Heydrich—that henchman of

reprisal for their parents' actions. Think of the horror of it.

And so you may perhaps agree with me in awarding the palm for effrontery, profanity and blasphemy to the perpetrator of the sentiments which I have just quoted.

A JAPANESE GARDEN

Turning to the Eastern Hemisphere, do the people fare any better in those countries which have been temporarily overrun by the Japanese? I will quote a few sentences from a tearful and revealing broadcast by Marshall Songgram, the puppet leader of Siam. Listen

EFFECTS of GERMAN Occupation of FRANCE

American correspondents in Vichy describe some of the effects of the German occupation of France. In Paris, they state, black markets are thriving, as can be seen from these prices: American-type cigarettes, 10 sh. a packet; eggs, 10 sh. a dozen; real coffee, £ 2 per lb.; chicken, 25 sh.; rabbit, 22 sh.; butter, 10 sh. per lb. Sugar is unobtainable at any price.

"In hotels in France nowadays," says one correspondent, "there is practically no heating and no warm water. There are no clean towels, no butter or milk for breakfast, no sugar, and no soap. The laundry comes back still soiled and worn to rags. It verges on a miracle to find a cobbler with enough leather to sole and heel a pair of shoes."

—The Daily Telegraph's New York Correspondent.

to him. "I hope," he quavers, "all of you will be able to concur in the views of the Government that you have to sacrifice your freedom of speech. In a state of emergency if you do not construct your means of living you will have to starve to death for certain. I beg all of you to do your best if you want to be happy in the future. You must be brave and remember that as you are born to die you may just as well die together." Another "garden of God" in Siam it would seem, only a Japanese garden this time! And the Chinese could tell you a thing or two about Manchuria.

You have read with horror the stories of Japanese atrocities in countries which they have occupied. I will add one authenticated case. A British Officer in Burma was captured by the Japanese. He escaped, but was re-captured, whereupon the Japanese broke both his ankles. The only pleasant part of the story is that in spite of being crippled the Officer escaped again, and this time successfully. But it is desirable—is it not—so to prepare ourselves that we in this country should not have to undergo the horrors attendant on enemy occupation. In these days when everybody lets off speeches in the same way that a leaky boiler lets off steam, much is said that is valueless, much that is redundant, much that is puerile, but occasionally one comes across a striking phrase or sentence. I quote from a speech by Mr. Rambhir Singh Josh who said "The battle ground is going to be the only common ground between the Japanese Fascists and ourselves. They come to conquer our land and to enslave our people. We will give them land—4½ feet of it for the grave of each pigmy marauder who sets foot on Indian soil." I like that. Don't you?—there's guts in it.

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

But while it is mildly satisfying to search for epithets to describe our enemies—the best epithets, alas, are not suited to the microphone—it doesn't get us anywhere. Kipling described it, in the Boer War, as "Killing Kruger with our mouths"—and we want something rather better than that. And there is something better. It is called the National War Front.

What is it, and why should it be your concern and mine? First and foremost, its object is the complete and utter and final destruction of all the foul things which the totalitarian states stand for, for as long as Nazism, Fascism, and whatever the filthy "ism" favoured by Japan may be called, continue to exist, the world will remain a shambles. Membership of the National War Front is open to every man and woman of goodwill from the highest in the land to the lowliest, and when you join it you become a member of an organization which strives to achieve—in the word so happily coined by

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS

ALL PERSONS COVERED BY THE provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act (Extending) Ordinance, 1942 (i.e., all persons who were at birth subjects of any State in Europe excluding His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, or Japanese, Chinese or Thai Subjects) who have not got themselves registered so far are advised to get into touch as early as possible with the appropriate Registration Authority, viz., the Commissioner of Police for the City of Madras and the District Superintendent of Police concerned in the mufassal.

FAULTY AIRGRAPHS

INFORMATION has been received from the Airgraph Section of the General Post Office, Bombay, that at least 80 to 100 airgraphs, on an average per day, are found to be faulty and could not therefore be forwarded to their destinations by the airgraph service.

SOME of these were without postage or insufficiently prepaid. The present airgraph rate is eight annas for the public and three annas for members of His Majesty's Military, Naval and Air Forces, when the forms are franked by a responsible officer.

WHILE the outward service from India is now operating only in respect of the United Kingdom (including Eire), airgraph letters are posted to other countries too to which the Service does not operate. For instance, such letters are frequently addressed to Australia and New Zealand.

ADDRESSES are often type-written instead of being written in *block* letters. Moreover, in some cases, the addresses are not written within the panel specially provided for the purpose in the airgraph form.

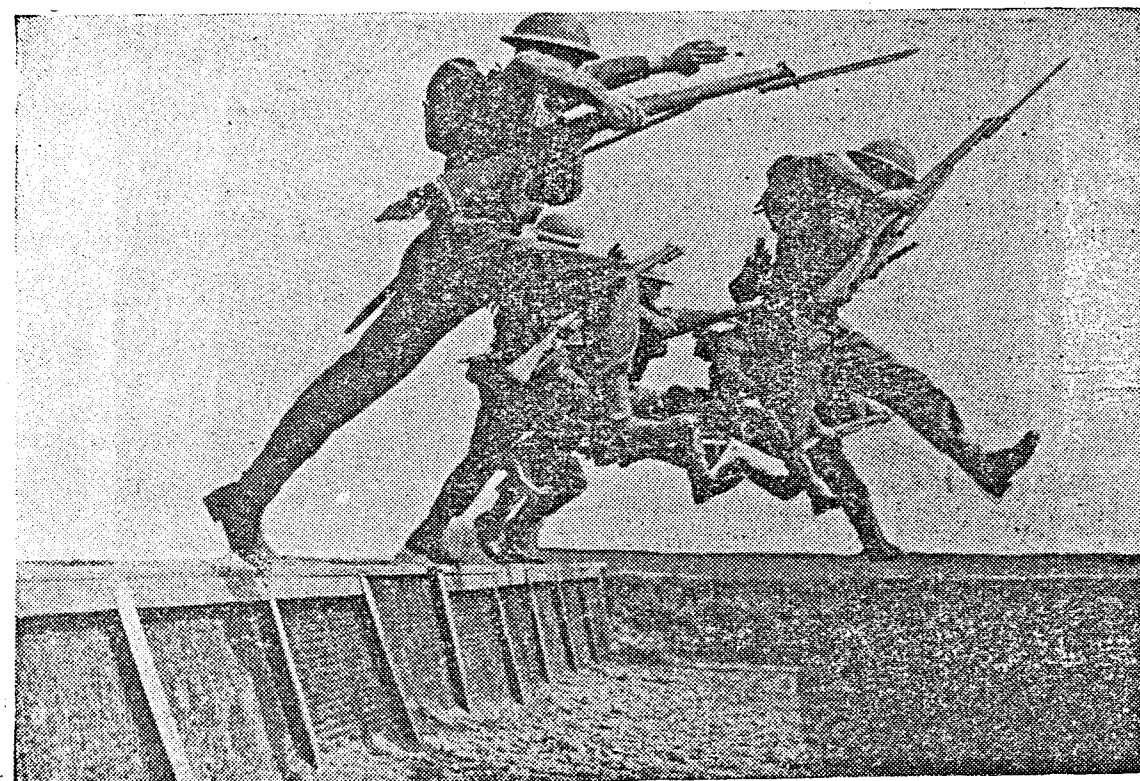
THE PUBLIC are therefore advised to fill in the airgraph form strictly according to the instructions printed on its reverse, in order to ensure its being forwarded to its destination.

His Excellency the Governor—"togetherness". There is room in it for every man and woman, in this country who hates the "isms" of aggressors and who believes that the laws of humanity should prevail against the laws of the jungle and the predatory beasts which it unlooses. It is without consideration of caste, race, creed, or political opinions—it recognises no social distinctions, its members are just men and women who want to cleanse the world of pollution.

DEFIANCE—NOT DEFENCE

Now I am not sure that I am very fond of pledges—I always think there is something a little theatrical about them. But the National

appear—it is a word of which we have heard too much of late. And so the National War Front's motto is defiance—attack—drive. "Yes", you will say, "that's all very well, but these are things for the army, for the fighting man." Do you remember Marshal Foch in the last War? He would win, he said, provided the civilians held out. And how vastly more important in this war is the civilian than in the last? The Huns' success—ephemeral though it be—has been largely due to the fact that it is part of their filthy technique to wage war on the civilian. This more than anything led to the downfall of France, and it was too much for the pathetic old soldier who, 20 years earlier had said at Verdun "they shall not pass". And so



Training the Royal marines at a naval depot: The marines are the real commandos of the forces dating back to the Nelson days. Their training adapts them for naval and military warfare. Photo shows: Marines rushing to attack, clear a six-foot trench with ease.

War Front has a definite object, and it is expedient that that object should be put into words, and so a form of pledge has been evolved and it is this:—

"Because I am proud to be a citizen of India I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours; to face and defy every peril threatening India's national honour and security and to work day by day in sure and certain hope of victory".

That's all, but isn't it worth while?

Now I want to stress one word in this pledge—it is the word "defy". You will observe that the word "defence" does not

France capitulated. And our enemies continue to strike at the civilian in order to undermine his morale—that incalculable thing which can only be translated by the inelegant but expressive word "guts".

Now how far has the enemy's attack on civilian morale been successful in this part of the world. It has succeeded, if we may believe those who have returned from Malaya and Burma, to the extent that it has disorganized the essential services, because, under stress, the civilian did not stay put. Understand that I am generalizing—there have been many individual cases of great bravery and devotion to duty—but the disorganization of the ordinary routine of life, on which the enemy, relied did actually take place.

A HORRID PHRASE

Let us examine the National War Front pledge which I have quoted, in greater detail. "I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours." I don't know who the idiot was who invented the phrase "wishful thinking." If we venture to take an optimistic view of a situation, which does not look too good at the moment, we are told that we are guilty of "wishful thinking." Of all the horrid phrases coined during the war this is the horriddest—and because of its implied defeatism the most dangerous. By all means let us think wishfully if we are convinced—as I am—that we cannot lose this war, and to hell with the gloom-mongers. It is a very human foible—we share it, you and I—to enjoy being the bearer of news, and even if it is bad news, we feel a sort of gloomy satisfaction at being able to relate it. Beware of the fellow who greets you in an awe inspiring whisper with "Have you heard. . . ." and ask him, if his news is bad, for chapter and verse. In nine cases out of ten he won't be able to supply it, and you can tell him he is helping Dr. Goebbels—he won't like it, but it will be true.

Now when we pledge ourselves to "face and defy every peril threatening India's honour and security" we automatically pledge ourselves to stay put—we can't face perils if we scuttle out of the danger zone. Remember that there are millions of people who are in far greater peril every hour of their lives than we are ever likely to be, so let us carry on with our jobs in the knowledge that if we don't we are weakening the war effort.

The extent to which the individual can help is, I think, summed up admirably in some

verses by Mr. A. A. Milne from which I will quote briefly:—

*Well, are you coming in?
It's a fight between good and evil
It's a fight between God and the devil
Where do you stand today?
Which are you for? You have chosen,
Yes
But is it enough for men to bless
The men who fight, and to turn away?
Is it enough for women to cry
And to say "poor things" when the
innocent die?
Is it enough to give your prayers
And then—go back to your own affairs?
It's a fight for all that you counted dear
It's a fight for all that you fought to win
The fight is on, and the issue clear.
Good or evil
God or the devil.
Well, are you coming in?*

—A radio talk from the All-India Radio, Madras, given on Monday.

I.M.S.—A WAR-TIME MEASURE

AS A WAR-TIME MEASURE, THE Government have decided to admit medical practitioners who hold the following qualifications to the Emergency Cadre of the Indian Medical Service:—

1. Membership of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. (M.C.P. & S.)
2. Diploma in Medicine and Surgery, Madras. (D.M.S.)
3. Membership of the State Medical Faculties of the Punjab and the United Provinces. (M.S.M.F.)
4. Membership of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. (M.M.F.)

INCOMPARABLE INDIAN TROOPS

"The Naval, Military and Air Forces now in India and in Ceylon are a formidable combination. British, Dominion and Allied forces are here, and here are your own incomparable Indian troops from all parts of India, and from Nepal, that most steadfast ally of the British Crown: troops who, drawn from every community, but fighting side by side and with British comrades, have already won some of the finest battle honours of all time."

—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, in a farewell broadcast on last night.

The Third Defence Loan

Finance Member's Appeal to Save and Lend



SIR JEREMY RAISMAN

The following is the full text of a broadcast talk which the Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member to the Government of India, gave from the Delhi Station of the All-India Radio on July 7, 1942 on the subject of the "Third Defence Loan":

THE floating of the third Defence Loan which will be open to public subscription from to-morrow (July 8) is a suitable occasion for reminding the Indian investor and the general public of some of the basis facts about our financial position. War inevitably subjects the finances of a country to abnormal strain, but it is a notable fact, which has been widely recognized both inside India and outside, that the financial system of this country has stood the strain remarkably well. Indeed it is not too much to say that it would be difficult to find any country, whether among the belligerents or even the neutrals, whose intrinsic position has remained so sound and strong in spite of the shocks of war. The extinction of practically the whole of India's external public debt is a major element in the reinforcement of our economic and financial strength. Thus, to PUT IT AT ITS LOWEST LEVEL, THE LENDING OF MONEY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AT THIS TIME ON THE TERMS OFFERED BY THE NEW LOAN IS A PERFECTLY SOUND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT, which can be commended to all those who have any responsibility for the safe investment of money.

LESS THINGS TO BUY

But if that were all, I should not think it necessary to add any words of mine to the announcement of this loan, for the facts which I have mentioned are familiar to those who deal in financial affairs. My object at this moment is rather to address the general public and to emphasize the importance from everybody's point of view of investing their savings at this stage in Defence Loans. In India, as in all countries engaged in war, the quantity of goods and services which have to be diverted from civilian use, if the maximum effort for victory is to be made, grows progressively greater. Not only that; but the share of the total production of goods and services, which must be diverted to military use, goes on

increasing. This means that inevitably there are less things which the civilian can buy with his money. What then should the enlightened and patriotic citizen do in the best interests of his country and himself? Clearly, he should refrain to the maximum extent from using his money to compete for limited supplies of goods and services, which only tends to push up prices for himself and others. He should endeavour to lead a simple life and to conserve his financial resources for the days to come which will be more favourable to the consumer. HIS MOTTO SHOULD BE "ALWAYS PUT OFF FOR TOMORROW THE SPENDING WHICH YOU NEED NOT DO TO-DAY."

LEND AND SERVE THE COUNTRY

The money which an enlightened and patriotic citizen thus saves can again best be conserved by lending it to his country at this time; and here I would remind you that everybody who has possessions great or small inevitably has a material stake in the future of his country and is, whether he knows it or not, directly and personally concerned in the preservation of the economic stability and soundness of the country. By lending his savings to the Government, the citizen does what is in his power to preserve financial and economic stability and therefore to preserve and maintain the value of his own money and his own stake in the country. In this way, the interests of the individual citizen coincide with the highest interests of the country. We are all in the same boat, and in times of stress it is common prudence both individual and collective for every one to lend a hand in keeping our craft seaworthy and afloat.

THESE CONSIDERATIONS ONLY SERVE TO REINFORCE THE SIMPLE ARGUMENT WHICH ALL OF US CAN UNDERSTAND, NAMELY, THAT MONEY IS THE SINEWS OF WAR AND THAT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF VICTORY CALLS FOR THE HIGHEST EFFORT IN THE ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AS WELL AS IN THE MORAL SPHERE. IT IS NOT GIVEN

(Continued on page 16)

The De Gaulle Way

"France will expiate her sins as we shall expiate ours. Not in the Vichy way—through humiliation. But in the de Gaulle way—through ordeal by battle. When Britain launches her great offensive against German Europe, the forces of Free France will march alongside the forces of Britain and her other allies. The Free French Army will then grow into the army of All France. And once again we shall hear on the lips of Frenchmen the old call to battle in the fight for freedom: 'To arms, citizens, the day of glory has arrived'."

—Cecil F. Melville.

HOPE OF THE WORLD

"The Americans do very nice things: they are the youth and the hope of the world. And it is quite right that they should appreciate the fact."

—Clemenceau.

QUISLING CONTROL

"The Quisling control of France ushers in a new act of far greater explosive quality than the Quisling control of Norway or Croatia."

—New York Times.

"THE FRENCH WILL AID LANDINGS"

"THE FRENCH PEOPLE WILL BE READY to help the landing forces of the Allies when the time comes. On the day when the Russians, British and Americans are ready to stage the invasion of the Continent, the French will rise to assist them."

—Mme. Genevieve Tabouis.

FRANCE: THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

"ON THIS ANNIVERSARY, WHICH HAS significance for every lover of democracy, I express the hope that the people of France may soon again enjoy the blessings of liberty, equality, and fraternity."—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—in a Bastille Day statement.

NEVER ABSENT from the BATTLEFIELD

"Thanks to General de Gaulle's decision to fight on, which deprived the Bordeaux capitulation of all moral value, France has never been absent from the battlefield. French troops who fought so gallantly against overwhelming odds in the battle of France have found worthy successors in the heroes of Bir Hacheim. No less heroic has been the conduct of Frenchmen who have continued the struggle inside France against forces of confusion, oppression and mendacity. The firing squad and the concentration camp have not broken your spirit. The material misery imposed on you by enemy pillage has not shaken your determination."

"For us the restoration of France as a great Power is not only a declared war aim and the fulfilment of a pledge made to a sister nation, but also a practical necessity if post-war reconstruction is to be undertaken within the framework of the traditional civilisation which is our common heritage. That was why Britain had watched not only with admiration but renewed and growing hope the refusal of the people of France to accept defeat or submit to attempts to range them on the side of our enemies."

—Mr. Anthony Eden—in a message on Bastille Day.

After the Collapse of France: Free French Movement under General de Gaulle

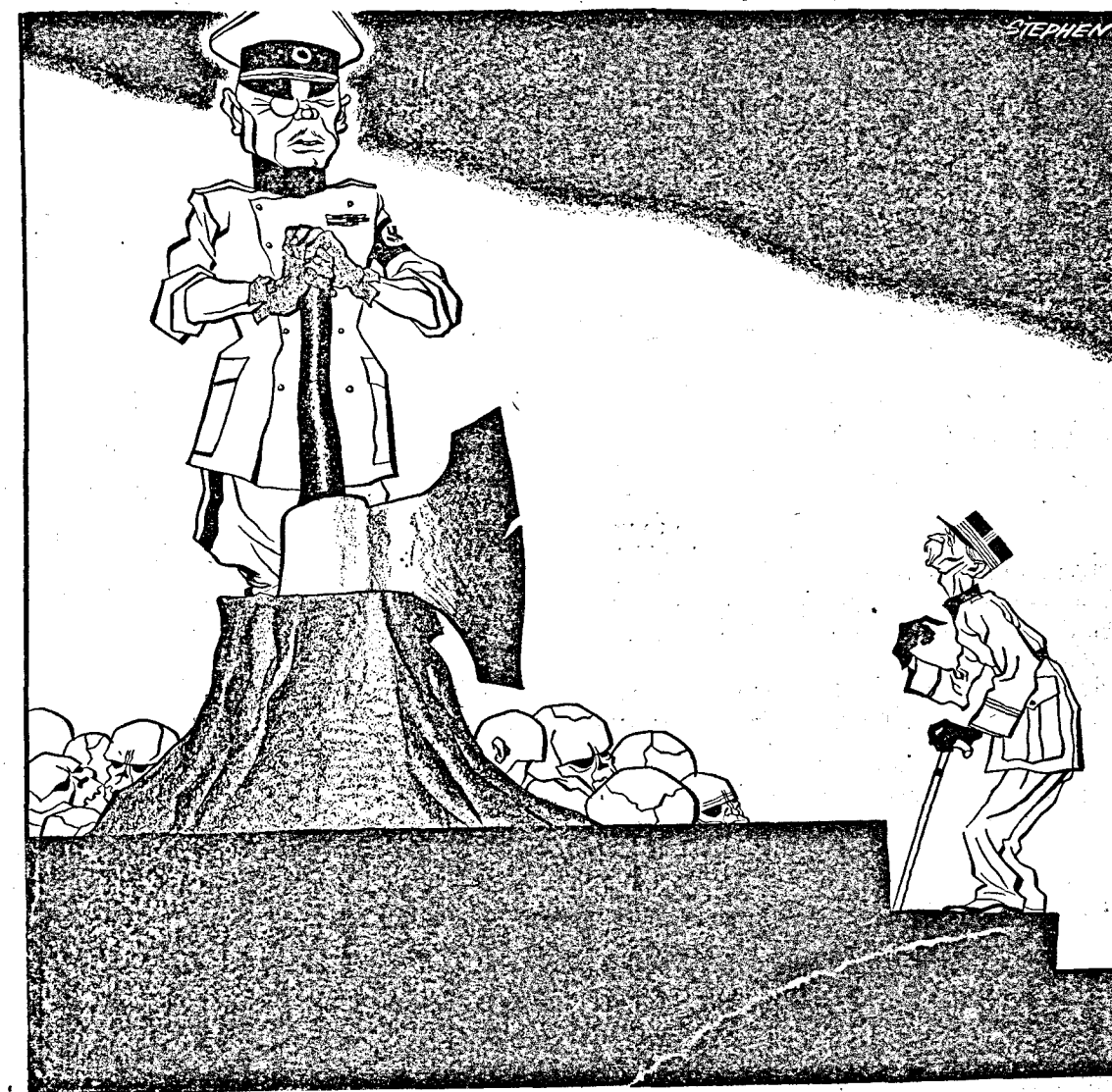
THERE was a legend a year ago that when the last British troopship pushed off from Cherbourg after the collapse of France, an old British salt was heard to say: "Thank God, that's the last of our Allies! Now we can fight for ourselves alone."

Perhaps it was good for us in those dark days to believe that we stood alone. Perhaps it

These Allies are the free agents of the conquered nations. To-day there are in Britain

BY

PHILIP NOEL BAKER



Pétain: "I offer myself as hostage"
Stulpnagel: "Go away, I am not going to kill our friends, we have too few."

Cartoon from Cartoon Comment.

helped give the last ounce of our effort. day that France fell. From the Allies at our side—Allies who made a splendidly courageous contribution, Allies whose joint strength may well have bridged the gap between our powers of resistance and our defeat.

no less than the governments of European States, besides the Free French Movement under General de Gaulle. These Governments are the legal, constitutional representatives of their peoples. They left their own countries, and came to Britain, because, as Queen

Wilhelmina of Holland has explained, the invasions of the Nazis had made it—these are her words—

“absolutely certain that she and her Ministers could no longer continue freely to exercise state authority in the Netherlands.” Therefore, like the rulers of the other outraged countries, she and her Ministers resolved, she says,

“to take the hard but necessary decision to remove the seat of government abroad.”

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENTS

These are constitutional Governments. They have in London fully organized government departments, their own Civil Service, their own law-courts, the power to conscript their citizens for national service, the skeleton administration of a modern state, guided and controlled by Cabinet Ministers who meet as regularly and as constitutionally as if they were at home.

They are not only constitutional Governments, they are democratic Governments as well. Some of them, for instance, the Government of Norway, have a definite mandate from their Parliaments to carry on abroad. While German bombs fell all around them—for the Nazis have turned Parliaments into military objectives—the gallant Norwegian Storting unanimously voted full powers to the King and Government for the duration of the war, and authorized them to use these powers outside Norway, if that should be required. Most of these Governments have formed a National Council, in which leading members of different parties are given seats, where the action of the Governments can be criticised, and where any matter of public policy can be freely and democratically discussed.

Cabinets? Government departments? Law Courts? National Councils? That may look

fine on paper; but what, I hear you ask, can they do in practice? What do they administer, if they are exiles in a foreign country? Are they not, in truth, what Goebbels calls them, a parade of ghosts?

No, they are not.

FRENCH COLONIES UNDER DE GAULLE

The Dutch Government rules its Empire, with sixty million people and great natural resources, both in East and West. The Belgian Government rules its Empire in Central Africa. General de Gaulle rules French Colonies with a total territory seven times the size of France. This is a total war in which, in the end, control of raw materials will be decisive. Think then, what a stupendous contribution these Colonial territories are making to the Allied cause!

And there is another service which our Allies render. They keep the soul of conquered Europe alive. The Norwegians have a broadcaster, Hr. Oeksnevad, whose voice has been known for many years in every Norwegian farm and hamlet, and whose inspiring leadership has been of a value that no one can compute.

Who has not heard the broadcasts of our Free Frenchmen here? A year ago not one of the names of these men was known in France: to-day they speak not only to, but for, their nation.

And now we have begun to organize the joint action of these Governments in our Allied Council. We and they are looking beyond the end of the desperate struggle. We are planning for a world that shall be prosperous and at peace. Here in Britain we have begun to hammer out the democratic machinery and methods by which that great ideal shall at last be brought about—From a recent B. B. C. talk.

To An Old French Statesman

“France and the world acclaim you: the victory and your name are inseparable: you, so human, will be elevated to a place among the gods—I should not try to express to you on such a day my timid and boundless admiration if I did not remember very strongly the 2nd August 1914, when I saw you in your garden, by the side of the Tri-colour, when your anxiety, your faith, the fire of those heights which burned in you always, caused us to burst into tears.”

—To Clemenceau—in a letter from Anna de Noailles, dated 11th November.

Dual Paris-Vichy Government

Laval's aim: Petain's Position

ONE million and three hundred thousand prisoners-of-war now for nearly two years absent from their homes constitute an overriding French anguish. Laval will undoubtedly be given more prisoners back than ever Petain was, and he will be able to tell the French people, “The more you co-operate with me, the more returned prisoners I can promise you.”

The costs of occupation, lately reduced from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs a day, will be still further reduced, wrote Ferdinand Tuohy in the *Daily Mail* recently.

The dual Paris-Vichy Government which Laval contemplates must gradually lighten the hardships of the demarcation line as all France becomes Lavalized. “We don't want France to be turned into a battlefield again. I don't want any kind of foreigners to use our country as a cockpit.” This Laval argument will appeal to many.

Farmers and peasants have been holding back or hiding food stocks and this has raised the spectre of starvation before Petain. Wielding a strong Nazi-backed arm, Laval will go and seize food and distribute it—to his followers first.

Millions in France still dread or hate the Soviet and Laval can profit accordingly as the leader of the country's anti-Comintern party.

The headlong advance of Japan feeds Laval's pet argument, “The war is already won by the Axis.”

LAVAL'S WEAKNESS

The following points constitute Laval's weakness.

The hatred and contempt in which he is held personally.

The French people's knowledge that, however they may help Hitler now, they will in the end receive the punishment—near extinction as a race—promised in *Mein Kampf*.

The snapping of the United States link. Countless Frenchmen looked on America as their last lifebuoy.

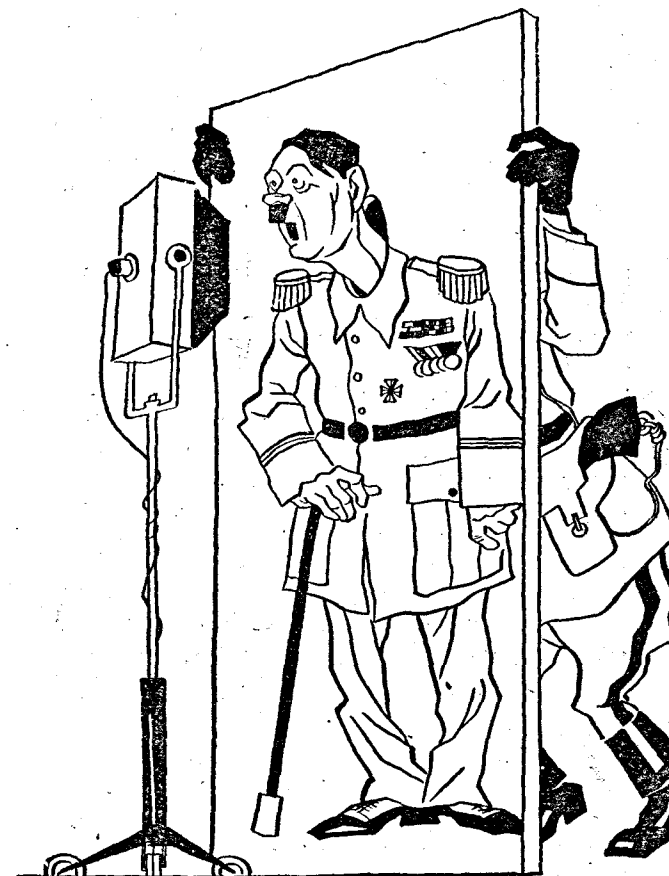
The risk of France's great gold stock in Martinique being seized and also certain overseas French territories, in retaliation for material war-waging aid which Laval intends to give Germany.

The underground struggle which will continue against Laval as long as the Anglo-American promise of liberation is maintained by action.

HIS AIMS

Laval is out to increase and safeguard war production for Hitler. It is his intention to “defend France”; in other words, to join militarily to the best of his powers with Rundstedt's measures against an invasion by the Allies.

The French fleet must be won over ship by ship. Laval is far from starting from zero. Darlan has been dispensing with old hands on the lower deck and replacing them with his own recruits.



“PETAIN” SPEAKING.....

The abiding aim with Laval is to smash de Gaulle.

Laval knows that the utmost speed is essential—besides its being the order from Hitler. He will forge ahead with long-thought-out plans and with all the cunning and manipulation of which he is master.

Petain may become a willing puppet of Laval or no more than the latter's prisoner; in either case the old Marshal will be closely watched and so his legend value is conserved to Laval. Laval was once out-foxed by Petain and he is as a consequence just getting back to power after 16 vital months. No more risks will be taken with Petain, whose

main value to Laval lies in the Legion, the French state party, having sworn personal allegiance to the Marshal. If the Legion has many thousand tough professional Fascists in its ranks, these are sunk in the infinitely larger company of ordinary middle-class citizens, retired officers, trades people and so on. This majority in the Legion is said to number 1,500,000 throughout France and in every town and village the Legionaries are the top dogs. So far their attitude has been: "Let us stick to the Marshal and be neither pro-British nor pro-German, as we don't know how it is going to end. Better stop on our islet over the tumult, and then, when it is over, we shall be better able to assert ourselves."

CONTROL OVER POLICE

Laval wants the Legion's willing support, but if he cannot get that, his taking over of the police will serve him well. Darlan expanded the police into an enormous force for keeping the population under. The police are militarily trained and equipped and entirely Fascist, in origin and interest. Laval has been given permission to re-establish a General Staff for all three services and he intends to set afoot immediately a second Fighting France—in opposition to de Gaulle's.

As announced from Vichy, Darlan has agreed to take command of all the three services—land, sea and air. It is a mistake to think that Darlan's personal dislike of Laval will step in the way of his using the French fleet against Britain if he can. Laval's handling of the fleet is already outlined. His attitude is: "The fleet exists to defend France and her possessions against all who may attack them". This, it is claimed, permits Laval to send warships wherever he wishes. He will risk, or rather hope for, "incidents".

THE THIRD DEFENCE LOAN

(Continued from page 11.)

TO EVERY CITIZEN TO ASSIST BY HIS OWN PHYSICAL EFFORTS IN THE FIELD TO OVERTHROW THE GREATEST MENACE TO CIVILIZATION WHICH HAS FACED THE MODERN WORLD? BUT EACH ONE OF US IN HIS SPHERE CAN FIND A WAY BY PERSONAL SACRIFICE TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION, HOWEVER HUMBLE, TO THAT CAUSE FOR WHICH SO MANY OF OUR GALLANT SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN ARE GIVING UP THEIR LIVES. It is no longer difficult to see the dawning of the triumph of human culture and kindness over the brutal forces of barbarism. The broad noon-tide of Victory must follow as surely as the day follows the night, but it is not enough to make the contribution of faith. Deeds also are called for and no one of us should be content till he has made his personal contribution to the building of a world in which our children may freely enjoy the priceless heritage of mankind.

"MAGNIFICENT WORK"

TRIBUTE TO MADRAS REGIMENT

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION HAS BEEN received from the Commander of an Indian Field Regiment of Artillery, which was in action in Libya at Bir-e-Hakem, and which includes the Madras Battery, telling of the gallant conduct of this Unit. He says:

"They did simply magnificent work. I cannot praise them too highly. Officers and men were quite superb. They were attacked by a German Panzer Division and an Italian Division also, and before being overrun, they knocked out 56 tanks at the very least. They never budged an inch, just sat there, and plugged away at them until they were overrun. We are re-forming apace, and all ranks are longing to get down to it again.

"The Regiment had a wire of congratulations from the Colonel for their work and they were praised by Mr. Churchill on the wireless."

A SWINGING BATTLE

"ROMMEL'S EXTENDED RIGHT flank, writes *Annalis*," "now resembles the upright part of the gallows, with the crossbar formed by his front. This suggests a light deterioration in his position." It certainly does. The gallows touch would be an appropriate end to a swinging battle."

—The Statesman.

STRICTLY NEUTRAL

AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST ON THE cross-channel boat to Dublin met an athletic young man with a beautiful soft brogue, wearing civilian clothes. The American went straight to the point:

"Why don't you let the British use those bases?"

"We hate the English," answered the young man.

"Don't you want them to win the war?"

"Oh, yes."

"Then what are you doing to help them?"

"I'm a Hurricane pilot," said the young man.

—Saturday Evening Post.

France's Financial Crisis

Sequel to Collaboration with Germany

IN addition to all the other troubles arising out of her defeat, France is now getting deeper and deeper into a financial crisis. I will not trouble you with a lot of figures to prove it, in fact a very few will be enough to show that no country on earth could go on being bled financially as France is now being bled without courting a disastrous situation.

Normal trade in France has been at a standstill since the armistice. That was inevitable with the separation of the country into two more or less watertight zones, with the lack of raw materials and with something like one and a half million potential workers still in German prison camps.

The inevitable result is that very little is going into the national treasury and that the drain on the French treasury is enormous. The French are still having to pay the Germans about or, if anything, over six and a half million dollars a day for the cost of the Army of occupation, although the number of German troops there has been greatly reduced.

On top of that, thousands of people are workless, so that instead of contributing to the national wealth they need help from the State themselves.

Now the same thing which happens to people who spend more than they earn, happens to nations doing the same thing, they just go bust.

Well, before nations go bust, they usually catch at inflation, either in the hope of saving enough time for recovery or even just to stave off the evil day. Inflation simply means printing money when you have nothing at the bank to cover it.

Well, the French are already doing that and on the grand scale and the only question is whether they can limit the damage by price control and strict rationing. In fact, they may in this way avoid the fantastic inflation that took place in Germany after the last war, when people had to take suit cases stocked with billions of marks when they went to do the day's shopping.

Anyhow, whatever happens, the Germans will be sitting pretty. In the long run, it is not really money that matters but the things that money buys. Germany is taking all she can get from the French, leaving a bare minimum for the inhabitants themselves.

Nothing can blind the onlooker to that fact and I think that very soon even the misguided people who accept the arguments in favour of

BY

THOMAS CADETT

collaboration will realize that collaboration with Germany is the collaboration of the lion and the lamb. That is to say one makes a meal of the other.

—In a B.B.C. talk.

The Capitulation of France

Armistice Terms

By the Armistice with Germany concluded on 22nd June 1940—

1. The Germans occupied the whole of France north of a line from Tours to Geneva, and west of a line from Tours to the Spanish frontier.

2. The French forces were demobilized and disarmed. All munitions were surrendered.

3. All German prisoners of war were released. (These included some 400 German pilots, mostly captured by the R.A.F., who were thus freed to take part in raids on Britain.)

4. The French Fleet was to be recalled to French territory, where it was to be disarmed and interned under German and Italian supervision.

The Italian terms stipulated that—

1. Demilitarized zones, varying in width from 30 to 120 miles, were to be established along the Franco-Italian frontiers in France, Tunisia, Algeria, and French Somaliland.

2. The Mediterranean naval bases of Toulon, Ajaccio (Corsica), Oran and Bizerta (Algeria) were to be demilitarized.

3. French airports to be placed under German and Italian control.

Gestapo Rule in France

Effect of Policy of Collaboration

THE policy of "collaboration" so desperately hated by the people of France both in principle and because of its results will bring France to famine, wrote the *Yorkshire Post's* former Paris correspondent sometime ago. The already strictly enforced rations are inferior by one-third to those allowed to the Germans.

But far worse in their effect on the morale of the people are the continual religious and political persecutions and constant supervision of plain-clothes members of the Gestapo. Agents provocateurs, both men and women, abound in all public places trying to stir up trouble which will provide the Germans with an excuse for making arrests. The Gestapo have driven the nuns from their convents and tried to persuade them to teach in Germany. Every possible way is tried to keep people from mass. Ration cards are distributed on Sunday mornings only; men are given trivial work to keep them away; children are tempted by attractive cinema displays which are organized even in the most rural districts; and Sunday outings are made compulsory.

Food is continually being requisitioned, and if it is not sent to Germany, it is despatched to Spain as payment for iron pyrites and other ores. Shoes can rarely be repaired. Almost destitute of coal, the French are not even allowed to gather fallen wood in the forests, as this is reserved for the Germans. To keep warm, people living in the same house huddle together in one room in the evenings.

Some foods cannot be sold on certain days or during certain hours. A pound of sugar, four pounds of potatoes, two pounds of meat and less than one half pound of rice must last four weeks. The Germans keep all the fish with the exception of the smallest, and in the restaurants squirrels and crows appear as game. Wine, the French national drink, is limited to two pints every five days. These quantities are often strictly theoretical, and for months meat and potatoes could not be bought at all. The number of calories daily needed for health is 2,400, but the rations, when obtainable, allow only for 1,100. No wonder, then, that as early as November 17, the mortality rate in Paris had increased by 21 per cent.

Clothing is extremely difficult to obtain. Cards entitling the holder to buy clothing are only given after a searching inquiry. A decree has been issued according to which a new suit can only be bought on the production of a card delivered in exchange for two old ones.

French Press Controlled

Orders as to Size of Headings and Type

DOCUMENTARY evidence of the plans of the Vichy Government to mislead French public opinion is contained in a selection of the early orders issued to the press of Unoccupied France under the direct authority of Darlan. Recent examples of these instructions which have come into the hands of de Gaulle's Deuxieme Bureau show that French newspapers are being told not only what they shall print but in what position and type the information shall be set out, wrote the *Times* correspondent sometime ago.

One of these instructions to the press reads: "By order of Admiral Darlan newspapers are obliged to publish documents sent to them to-day in this order: 'Marshal' over two columns at the top of the page, 'Admiral' over two columns in the middle of the page and 'Council of Ministers' over four columns at the bottom." The Admiral reserves the bigger guns for himself.

"Admiral Darlan's broadcast," runs another order, "must be presented with its headings over the whole width of the front page. Photographs of Petain and the Admiral will also be published."

But the speech of the Marshal was allotted a mere four columns of the front page with a big heading.

Information about an Egyptian steamer sunk by a German warship could not appear without appropriate comment from Berlin and "a communique on the liberation of French prisoners of war must be displayed over four columns with large headings."

Then a more sinister note is struck. "From now on," reads the curt instruction, "all criticism of the food situation is forbidden."

Events in Syria called for a specimen lay-out from the pigeon-holes of Vichy which might be adopted by newspapers according to their individual tastes, always providing that they added the "indispensable element of patriotic indignation" and that "no neutral comment will be tolerated."

It is hardly surprising to learn that sales of French newspapers have fallen to a low ebb and that more and more people are relying for their news on French broadcasts from this country.

United States and France Friendly Relations with Unfriendly Government

THE United States is still in the position of having officially to regard Laval's regime as the Government of a friendly power. Every drug store clerk, every newspaper reader and radio listener in America knows Laval for an enemy and speaks his name with loathing. But the United States maintains diplomatic relations with Laval's Government.

It is a situation that cannot conceivably last long, asserts Robert Waithman in a cable to

months. The President believed that there were advantages to be gained by strengthening Petain's hand against the Germans which outweighed the penalties of such a policy. Many sincere single-minded Americans who are in a position to speak authoritatively, believe that he has been right. Petain, they say, has used America's great influence upon the French people to prevent Hitler from exploiting French naval, military and industrial power.



THE PRISONER THEY DIDN'T RELEASE

Cartoon from the London Daily Mirror

"The firing squad and the concentration camp," said Mr. Anthony Eden, in a message broadcast to the people of France on Tuesday night, "have not broken your spirit."

the *News Chronicle* from New York. For a little longer you may see the old hands of Marshal Petain struggling to keep their grasp on the taut chain that links America and France. When Petain can hold on no longer, the chain will part, and that will be a calamity.

There is not much to be gained by accusing President Roosevelt or his State Department of "appeasing" Vichy during the last 18

ADVANTAGES OF POLICY

By maintaining in Vichy an Ambassador who had access to Petain, the President has been able to take a hand in the daily struggle and limit the benefits that the Nazis have extracted from France, and has furnished himself with the only accurate and full information on what was happening in Vichy that has been available to the anti-Axis Powers since France fell. At the same time the

(Continued on page 22.)

Great Work of R.A.F. in India

600,000 Pounds of Food Dropped in 46 Days to Evacuees

DURING the past 46 days the Royal Air Force have dropped over six hundred thousand pounds of foodstuffs and medical supplies to evacuees on their way from Burma to India. This is officially announced from Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

In addition to these food dropping expeditions hundreds of the evacuees have been brought out to India by air. On a number of occasions the pilots had to land their aircraft in jungle country and their skilful and brilliant work has been praised by the evacuees.

A high officer of the Indian Army who has arrived recently from Burma commenting on the work of the Royal Air Force, said "these airmen rendered yeomen and humanitarian service. They never missed their food dropping targets. It was heartening to note the gratitude expressed by the refugees when the food was landed beside them."

While these human flights were in progress other squadrons of the Royal Air Force continued to hammer enemy occupied territory in Burma. In addition, escorts were provided for shipping and other vital reconnaissance work carried out by the squadrons.

The biggest load of food carrying in one day totals 60,000 lb. These supplies were dropped in an area where hundreds of refugees were reported to be starving. The areas covered by the food dropping planes extended over a large part of Burma and parts of Assam. On many occasions the pilots had to battle their way through blinding rain storms to reach the evacuees with their supplies.

Of course such widespread operations have resulted in casualties among the Royal Air Force in India, but the operations will continue so long as the need exists for food to be carried by planes to the refugees.

Figures that Speak

AN impression of the work done by ships employed on escort duties in the Royal Indian Navy can be formed from figures of distances they have steamed since the outbreak of war. That these figures tell an incomplete story is obvious. They do not reveal the comparative importance of ships' tasks at various periods, nor can statistics indicate whether voyages were eventful. But they form a record of work done in India's defence, and of the labours of officers and men in the Engineer department whose job it is to keep the machinery of their ships fit for service in all circumstances.

In various quarterly periods during the war for which records are available six of H.M.I. ships steamed 143,492 miles, which averages 11,958 miles per ship a quarter. For certain periods the average distance steamed by these ships in three months was 12,730 miles per ship.

One of them, engaged on duty in the Middle East, covered over 16,000 miles during a certain quarter. A sloop, in various voyages over six months, logged 25,000 miles or more than the distance round the Equator. Periods aggregating a year gave another of H.M.I. ships a total of 47,000 miles, mostly in the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Bay of Bengal.

These are good mileage records for vessels of the class concerned, especially in view of the variety and number of duties carried out. During some of the quarters under review a ship of the Royal Indian Navy has actually steamed more miles than any other vessel of her class in the naval forces of the British Commonwealth.

Valuable service is also performed by the ships of the Royal Indian Navy that normally steam shorter distances. Among such vessels are minesweepers, which, though they do not go far from their base ports, labour continuously on the monotonous duty of ensuring that these ports are kept free from mines.

Under the programme of shipbuilding now in course of fulfilment the fleet is being increased by the addition of both ocean-going ships and vessels suited to operations in coastal waters.

500,000 Refugees Reach India

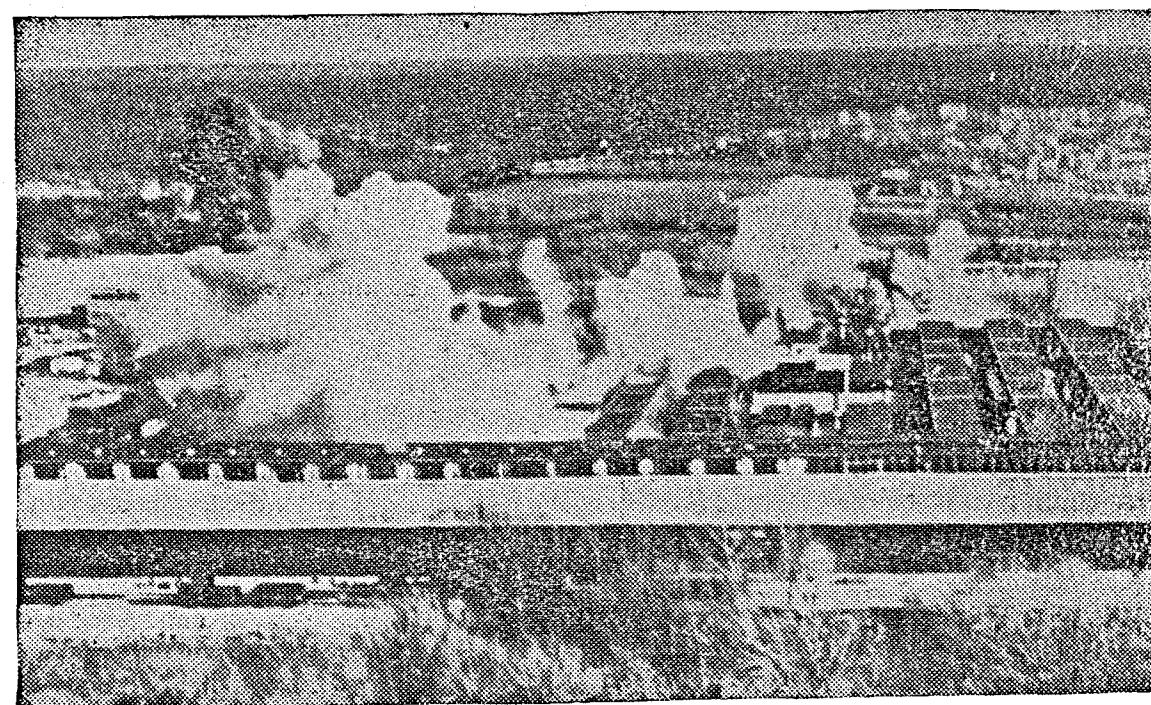
THE full story of how 500,000 persons—nearly 50 per cent of the entire Indian population of Burma—were evacuated to India can now be told. The influx has not ceased. Evacuees are still coming in, though in small numbers, but this number may increase after the monsoon months.

The refugees have travelled by all kinds of routes, known and unknown. The rough figures are: by land routes into Bengal 200,000, into Assam 200,000; by sea 70,000 and by air 12,000. The evacuation by sea and air particularly has been carried out under trying conditions. When civil administration ceased, communications were interrupted and air

along the track leading into the extreme north-east of Assam. Up till now roughly 18,000 refugees have made their way to safety along this route.

R.A.F. ASSISTANCE

The value of the camps established on this very difficult route would have been very much less but for the unremitting assistance offered by the Royal Air Force. Air reconnaissance revealed a few isolated spots where communication between ground and air could be established and supplies could be dropped. In country offering great natural difficulties to flying and in bad weather the Royal Air Force



BRITISH DAYLIGHT BOMBING OF NAZI-CONTROLLED WAR FACTORY IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.—Recently a small formation of American-built Boston aircraft of Britain's Bomber Command made a successful low-level daylight attack on the Matford factory at Poissy, 10 miles north-west of Paris. Under Nazi pressure, the factory was producing 20 lorries daily for the German Army. Picture shows: The view from a British bomber at the height of the attack, showing the accuracy of hits scored on the factory.

attacks had become frequent, the Royal Indian Navy continued to evacuate people, assuming control where no other control remained.

The land route into Assam was cut in Burma when the Japanese advanced up the Chindwin river and virtually split Upper Burma in halves. As a result there was a rush of refugees fleeing from the advancing Japanese troops. Facilities were provided until the very last moment. Steps were also taken to look after refugees who had taken to the little-known paths. In record time 10 camps with camp staff, doctors, supplies, etc., were established

pilots constantly risked their lives to drop much needed supplies.

For other probable tracks rescue and reconnaissance parties were sent out and camps established. Villagers were offered rewards for assisting refugees. Many thousands of refugees came through and though casualties occurred, the Government of India are assured by Major-General Wood, who was their direct representative there, that none was due to starvation. Extreme exhaustion, coupled with such afflictions as malaria and dysentery, was the principal cause; there was never any serious lack of food.

The Vichy Menagerie

"If Petain is the senile defeatist, Weygand the ultra-montane fanatic, and Babboin the ambitious dreamer in the Vichy Menagerie, Laval is the opportunistic hunter. For all Petain's defeatism, he was never a seeker after office or a political brigand on the look for the spoils. Laval is both things."

—Cecil F. Melville.

EVACUATION ORGANIZATION

The exploration of new paths through the Naga Tracts proved very successful. These paths also merge eventually in the military road, some distance inside the Indian frontier. With the bombing of Imphal, another route to Silchar proved invaluable. Eight camps had been kept ready on this route fully prepared with camp staff, doctors, food and medical stores. Altogether 35,000 persons went that way and casualties were negligible. When the monsoon set in this route had to be closed, but a reduced staff is being maintained to help refugees who are still trickling through. For the duration of the monsoon the Assam Government, assisted by special officers, is in charge of the organization. Preparations are being made to build up a strong refugee organization which can come into operation if there is another flow of evacuees after the monsoon.

Some idea of the size of the evacuation organization may be obtained from the fact that 30 camps were established, some capable of accommodating 5,000 people at a time. Fifty camp commandants and assistant commandants, about 50 doctors with sanitary and medical staff and a strong team of special officers to deal with transport, dispersal, supply and other requirements were employed. Heavy responsibilities were placed on officers of the Assam Government. Many thousands of coolies, porters and carriers, etc., were employed. Much valuable assistance was received from non-official bodies. Congress medical units, the Marwari Relief Committee, the Ramakrishna Mission and many refugee reception committees played a vital part in the care and dispersal of refugees.

MAINTENANCE OF REFUGEES

The problem now is to settle these refugees in useful employment in India and to maintain them until they can find it. Temporary allowances are being advanced to the evacuees. Allegations have been made that there has been racial discrimination in this matter, but the truth is that allowances payable to European refugees from war areas had been fixed by His Majesty's Government long before any question of Indian refugees arose. With the influx of a large number of Indian, Anglo-Indian and Anglo-Burman refugees, a comprehensive review of the position was undertaken by the Government of India and a scale of allowances related to the previous economic status of the refugees without reference to race or nationality has been suggested to Provincial Governments who have been empowered to deal with all applications according to those scales which are applicable to all whether Indians, Anglo-Indians or Europeans, and the Government of India are confident that Indian States will also act similarly. An absolute maximum has been fixed and the scales will remain in force for six months. His Majesty's Government continue

to be responsible for European refugees and the Government of Burma have accepted responsibility for British subjects other than Indians, domiciled in Burma.

The Government of India have asked all Local authorities to put refugee applicants in touch with prospective employers. Refugees with technical qualifications, such as engineers, doctors, chemists, electricians, carpenters and other skilled trades, should experience little difficulty in finding employment. Clerks are in great demand, particularly for the Defence Services. Labour is needed for military camps, aerodrome and road construction and building programmes.

Educational concessions and facilities have been arranged for refugee students. It is expected that 335 students will appear for the matriculation, 111 for the Intermediate and 44 for the B.A. examinations to be conducted shortly by the Burma Government in India.

UNITED STATES AND FRANCE

(Continued from page 19)

President has given the French people time to rally after France's defeat.

On the other hand, equally sincere and equally single-minded Americans condemn this policy, pointing out that it has robbed General de Gaulle of the support he might have had in France and the French colonies; has given Hitler most of what he wanted from France; and has raised the bogey of the French fleet—which in practice could never have materialized.

FRIENDSHIP FOR FRANCE

When you have lived in America for some time, have talked to a lot of people and read some American history, you become aware of a particular undercurrent of feeling that the Americans have for France. Deeply and honestly the American people have felt drawn to the French people. Nor will America now abandon France. America will show her contempt for Laval, fight at every turn and if—as Laval is believed here to be planning—a point is reached where the United States must take the responsibility for shedding French blood, you will see President Roosevelt and American Government and people addressing across the ocean to the French people a plea and a promise. America will say to the French people, "We fight whom we must. Do your part—do what you can; never despair; for we are with you, we are coming to free you."

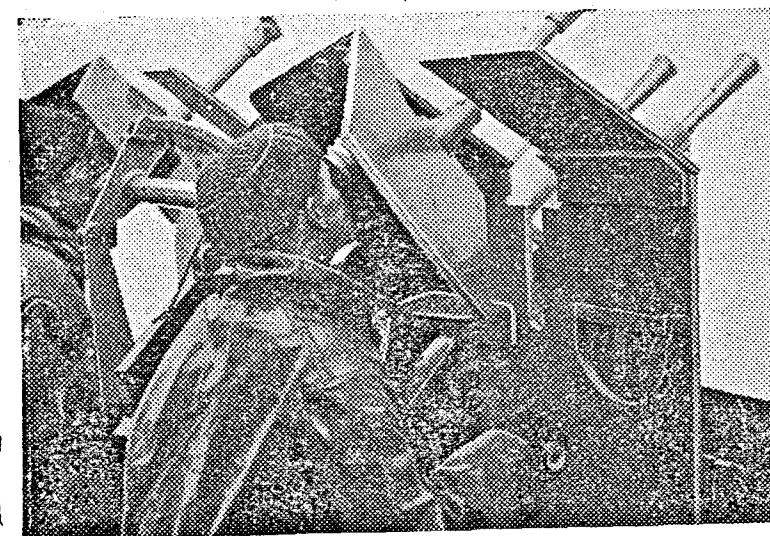
The Grand Story of a Reverse Indian Brigade's Battle for Tobruk

WHEN I left Tobruk on the day before the perimeter was closed, the enemy was reported to be in force to the west, south and east. The Bardia-Tobruk road had not, up till then, been cut by the enemy, and Rommel's main armour was observed moving south-east towards El Adem, writes an Indian Army Observer.

The Trieste Division south of Sidi Rezeg moved north to cut the Bardia-Tobruk road. Our main armour took up positions in the

JU 87s and 88s, flying at extremely low level, bombed a passage through the minefield. The bombing was then shifted to the Mahrattas' positions and, at the same time, another barrage of high explosive shells came over. Under cover of this, German shock troops got through the gap made by the JUs. Immediately behind came the tanks, followed by Italian infantry.

The shock troops spread out and threw out smoke candles to screen the tanks coming up behind. The Mahrattas stood their ground and for over half an hour pinned the enemy infantry to the ground, but the incessant shelling and bombing allowed the tanks to close in. The Mahrattas gallantly attempted to face the onslaught, but finally were overrun. Meanwhile, more and more armour and infantry poured through the gap. The enemy infantry and some armour engaged the Gurkhas and Camerons, but the main force of



AT SEA WITH A BRITISH MINESWEEPER.—The task of Britain's minesweepers in keeping the sea lanes open for Allied Shipping is both arduous and unceasing, and constant watch has to be kept not only for enemy mines but also for attacking aircraft. Photo shows two machine gunners at action stations aboard a British minesweeper.

triangle south-west of Tobruk. The 11th Brigade were to defend the triangle south-east of Tobruk. The Gurkhas took up positions on the left, the Mahrattas in the centre and the Camerons on the right. The 26th Field Battery and the 68th Mediums were in support.

On the morning of the June 20 a German armoured column cut the only outlet from Tobruk—the Tobruk-Bardia road, and the gap in the perimeter was closed. Barely two hours later the Germans commenced their main assault. This did not come up against our armoured forces, as we expected, but the weakest spot tactically on the perimeter—the position held by the Mahrattas.

TERRIFIC BARRAGE

At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy put up a terrific barrage on this point. Almost immediately, flight after flight of

tanks moved straight on to our gun positions and proceeded methodically to put each gun out of action.

At this point the Colonel commanding the Mahrattas sent out a message for tank support, which however came up too late. When it did arrive, the Germans had trebled their anti-tank guns and had them placed in every conceivable strategic position. Our tanks, mostly 'I' class, ran into these guns at every point.

The enemy tanks then spread out fanwise and moved straight for the 11th Brigade Headquarters, meeting on their way the 25th Field Battery Headquarters, which was shelled, machine-gunned and finally overrun. The tanks then proceeded towards the 11th Brigade Headquarters. The Brigadier held on to the very last minute, then gave orders to burn all documents and make for the beach south of Tobruk. Meanwhile, the Gurkhas

and the Camerons were making a desperate stand and had, by now split up into small pockets determined to hold on to the last. The Brigadier and another officer jumped into a truck and drove towards the South Africans to get assistance. That was the last that was seen of them.

"STAN'S CAULDRON"

By now the shelling and bombing had increased in intensity. Several enemy tanks had reached the town. From the abandoned 11th Brigade Headquarters some forty or fifty men, including several Indians, straggled towards the beach under heavy machine-gun and shrapnel fire. Arriving at the southern ridge overlooking the harbour they started into what really might be called 'Stan's Cauldron'!

The Navy, depleted as it was, threw a smoke screen around the harbour. Stuka dive bombers and JUs bombed without respite. The Germans had also brought up heavy howitzers west of the town, from where they shelled the harbour.

The men, impossible as the attempt seemed, rushed to the waters edge. One of our small torpedo craft picked them up but no sooner had they scrambled aboard than the boat got two direct hits. They abandoned ship and were picked up by another. As the ship slipped out of that smoke basin, away to the right towards the perimeter, the men could hear the rattle of machine-gun fire—the Gurkhas and Camerons were still holding out.

Several hours later some 200 men, dirty and dishevelled, and with lines of utter weariness stamped on their faces, raised a cheer for the gallant skipper and his equally gallant crew who brought them back alive.

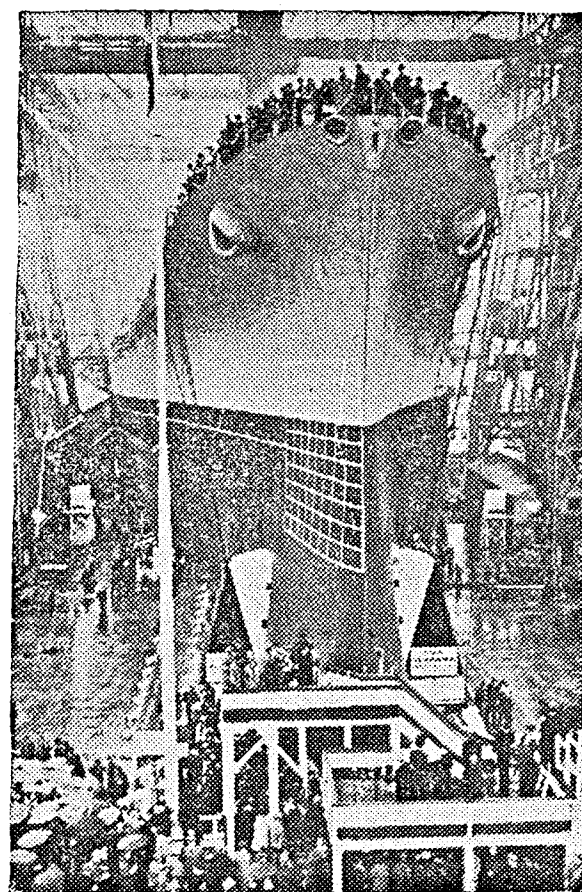
EGYPT'S STAND

The British alliance with Egypt, which has stood and stands between that country and the designs of the totalitarian combine, is fortunate in the clear-minded and resolute leadership of Nahas Pasha, observes *The Times* in a leading article. The Germans and Italians invariably expect their successes to overawe and stampede smaller powers. Egypt is the latest of them to find the personification of the national will in a statesman who can see beyond the menace of the day. Egypt counts on British aid to spare her from absorption in totalitarian tyranny and loss of her progressively free and unencumbered national status. Great Britain has promised that every exertion shall be made to mitigate the consequences of the encroaching war to Egyptian life and property.

The Egyptian Prime Minister has most explicitly proclaimed his confidence in our goodwill and our power, and there is reason to believe that King Farouk's part in bringing about unity in the nation in the face of its present danger has been not less worthy. The

people have given an impressive display of calm and discipline in the face of imminent danger.

While the German and Italian forces seek to burst through into the Nile Delta, Rome is putting forth a frantic spate of propaganda to persuade the Egyptians of Mussolini's and Hitler's friendly intentions. For years Mussolini has been swinging the sword of Islam with the intention of wooing the Sphinx more successfully than his model, Napoleon. But his pretensions are viewed in Egypt—and, it should be added Turkey, and elsewhere throughout the Muslim world—as that of a contemptible tyrant. Throughout the whole length of the Mediterranean, no people, Christian or Islamic, wishes to see this monstrous partners achieve its ambitions.



UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "ALABAMA" LAUNCHED NINE MONTHS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.—The 35,000-ton U.S. battleship, "Alabama" was launched in February 1942, nine months ahead of schedule, and almost immediately after the launch the keel of the 45,000-ton "Kentucky" was laid in the same slipway—a typical example of the speed-up in U.S. warship building plans. The £20,000,000 "Alabama," sixth of the new "Washington" class battleships and specially designed to carry an added weight of armour, guns and ammunition, will have a speed of 27 knots and will carry nine 16-inch guns in addition to secondary guns and the latest anti-aircraft guns. Picture shows: The launch of the "Alabama."

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

11th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy coastal shipping and sank two mine-sweepers and seriously damaged three others. Mines were also laid in enemy waters.

More German troops arrived in Greece from Yugoslavia bound for Crete and Libya.

A Soviet-Netherlands agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London. The two Governments agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange Ministers.

12th July.—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at one point on the south coast of England.

The Germans seized a large number of new hostages in Holland.

Thousands of people assembled round the French War Memorial in London and gave a tremendous ovation to General de Gaulle, leader of "Fighting France," when he officially opened the celebrations of the Bastille Day by laying a wreath at the base of the statue of Marshal Foch. Twenty-thousand Frenchmen and women turned out for the celebrations.

16th July.—The Royal Air Force bombed Ruhr again. Three enemy ships were set on fire off Ostend. Offensive operations took place over the Channel and northern France.

General de Gaulle went to the House of Commons for the first time and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of peers and members of Parliament of all parties.



ARCTIC CONVOY TO RUSSIA: ABOARD A BRITISH ESCORT CRUISER.—Warships of the British Navy carry out Arctic convoy escort duties in connection with the delivery of the large quota of raw materials, munitions, tanks and aircraft promised by Britain to Russia. Photo shows a signalman aboard a British cruiser in Arctic waters testing his ice-covered lamp.

According to Radio Paris, Prince Nicholas of Rumania, brother of King Carol, had been allowed to re-enter Rumania.

14th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked railway yards at Boulogne and swept the Abbeville area.

15th July.—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombed industrial objectives in the Ruhr. Dniseberg in western Germany was also bombed. Enemy shipping at Ostend was also attacked.

A few enemy aircraft flew over the south-coast of England. Bombs were dropped at one point causing a small number of casualties.

Major Helm, Chief of the Gestapo in Yugoslavia, was assassinated.

17th July.—Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords debated shipping losses in secret.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

11th July.—Naval and Military representatives of United States were appointed to consult the Free French National Committee in London regarding matters relating to the conduct of the war.

President Roosevelt signed a record 850 million dollar Naval Expansion Bill which authorized the construction of over 500 long-range combatant vessels.

An American citizen who landed in the United States from Europe, was arrested on charges of espionage.

14th July.—Members of the so-called German-American Vocational League in United States, 185 in number, were arrested for pro-Nazi activities.

16th July.—Col. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told a Press Conference that the United States was to launch a world-wide campaign against enemy submarines. He said: "We plan to use every possible vessel suitable to combat and control the submarine menace."

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

13th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked an enemy steamer, two miles south of Sittang, on the Chindwin river.

15th July.—Speaking at a Press Conference in London, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, said: "Burma is of terrific importance. It is not only essential to China for the matter of supplies, but is a great operational base for attack."

16th July.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Karachi.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

11th July.—An Allied submarine sank three enemy ships in the Mediterranean.

The battle of El Alamein started again after an unnatural calm.

Four German bombers and five fighters were destroyed over Malta.

GUILTY FRENCHMEN

"Guilty men of France. Their name is legion. But they are of two different kinds—the Consciously Guilty, who deliberately engineered the capitulation of 1940; and the Unconsciously Guilty, who, by their weaknesses during the years before the war, paved the way for the final catastrophe."

—Cecil F. Melville.

12th July.—The British advanced west of El Alamein. The march was covered by Allied fighters. A number of Italians were taken prisoners.

Four German bombers, four German fighters and three Italian fighters were destroyed and several others damaged in two raids on Malta. There was some civilian damage.

13th July.—More than 2,000 enemy prisoners were taken in Egypt. Empire troops consolidated their position in the northern sector at El Alamein. Enemy shipping at Tobruk was bombed. Haifa was bombed again.

Three Nazi agents were arrested in Iran.

14th July.—An Egyptian military proclamation banned the employment of refugees from Axis-invaded countries.

Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, dismissed 19 members from the Wafdist Parliamentary Caucus.

The British navy bombarded Mersa Matruh. There was a heavy attack on the harbour. The situation in El Alamein area was described as tense.

15th July.—All was quiet on the Western Desert front. Rommel's attacks were beaten off. Axis tanks and transports were destroyed.

Vichy rejected two proposals made by President Roosevelt for the removal of the immobilized French warships at Alexandria to a safe port.

16th July.—The British launched a new offensive in El Alamein area. Many prisoners were taken. There were heavy air attacks on Axis columns.

A single enemy raider dropped a few bombs in Malta.

17th July.—A big tank battle took place in the Central Sector. Rommel gained a small foothold on a ridge.

FREE FRENCH

SHE CAME IN WITH HER HAT over her eye, her hair ruffled, and lipstick smudged all over her face. She said she'd been out with a Free French soldier

"What happened?"

"Well," she said, "I didn't want him to know that I couldn't understand a word he said . . . so I kept nodding my head!"—Anglo-Brazilian Chronicle.

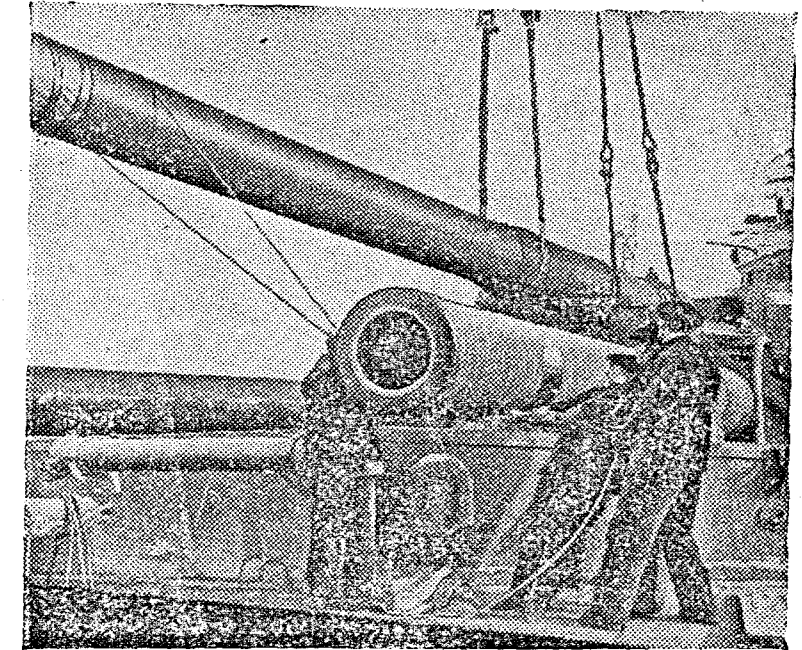
RUSSIA AND FINLAND

11th July.—The Germans entered Rossosh. The Moscow-Rostov railway was cut. Nazi troops were in the east of river Don. A bitter battle raged on a 150-mile front. According to "Annalist," "It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the breach made in the Russian defence system."

12th July.—The Nazis launched an offensive south of Rossosh in two directions. Fighting raged in Kante-Mirovka and Iaisichansk. Reinforcements were rushed from Germany. The situation was recognized to be very serious.

13th July.—The Nazis penetrated the outer defences of Voronezh. The Soviets withdrew from two places. Fighting on the east bank of the Don increased in intensity.

NEW MONSTER 16-INCH GUNS FOR A BRITISH BATTLESHIP.—British "Warship Weeks," held all over the country to support naval shipbuilding and to replace losses in capital ships, destroyers and submarines, evoked an immense response. In a week's collection in the London area alone, sufficient money was given to build a whole Battle fleet. Above, workmen in a naval dockyard are fitting new monster 16-inch guns in the forward turret of a British battleship. Picture shows: Lowering a 16-inch gun into position in "A" turret.



14th July.—Three German armies were preparing to strike from three directions at Stalingrad. A fierce battle was in progress for Voronezh. A new Nazi attack developed from Taganrog. The Germans were astride the Moscow-Rostov railway. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front and the Nazis succeeded in driving a wedge.

15th July.—Soviet troops fought fierce engagements against concentrations of enemy troops which had broken through into the area of Voronezh. In the area south of Boguchar, Soviet troops continued fighting.

"The Germans will get a knock-out blow," said M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

In White Russia, 100,000 peaceful citizens were interned in concentration camps.

16th July.—The battle for the city of Voronezh reached "paroxysms of battle fury." A stubborn stand was made by the Red Army. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

17th July.—The Germans were hurled out of Voronezh suburb. Enemy attempts to bypass the town failed. According to the B.B.C., "the situation was critical."

Soviet planes sunk a Nazi transport.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

11th July.—The Swedish steamer *Margareta* (1,272 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off Arkoesund near Norrkoeping at about the limit of the Swedish territorial waters.

12th July.—According to a Berlin report, the Spanish monarchy was to be restored very soon. Don Juan, third son of the late King Alfonso, would be the new King.

Argentina cut off communications with Axis.

15th July.—The report on Fifth Column activities in Venezuela read at a plenary session of Congress showed an astounding degree of Nazi penetration of this important Latin American nation.

SHIPPING

12th July.—It was reported that three ships, part of a convoy of 14 vessels, were sunk by U-boats off Cape Chat in the Gulf of St. Laurence.

After an Axis submarine had torpedoed and sunk a merchantship off the east coast of Africa, it machine-gunned the survivors.

A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean.

13th July.—Another Swedish ship *Lulea* was torpedoed in Swedish waters.

It was revealed that since submarine attacks began on January 14, 350 ships had been sunk in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf area. *The Manchester Guardian's* comment was, that "it was a most serious rate."

16th July.—A heavily escorted enemy tanker was destroyed off the French coast by British light coastal forces.

THE FAR EAST

11th July.—The following proclamation was made in New Guinea: "Every citizen shall hoist the Japanese flag as a token of allegiance to the Japanese Empire. Every one shall bow his head whenever he sees Japanese soldiers. Every citizen is required to learn the Japanese language in the earliest possible time. Any breach of the above orders is punishable."

The Chinese re-took Nanchang, an important town in Kiangsi Province. The Japanese were in full retreat. Thirty-thousand Japanese troops, trapped along the Kan river between Sinkan and Chang Chunchen, fled after losing 2,000 men.

12th July.—Twenty-nine Allied planes attacked Port Moresby. Two Japanese bombers were brought down.



BRITISH FLEET AIR ARM ON PATROL.—In addition to the usual patrol work carried out by destroyers, aircraft from British aircraft carriers cover many hundreds of miles of open sea reporting anything out of the ordinary. Valuable data and experience is obtained by pilots and crews on these flights, when all kinds of weather is experienced. Taking off and landing in heavy seas is part of the routine of British Fleet Air Arm pilots. Picture shows: A conference on the flight deck of the British aircraft-carrier *H.M.S. "Victorious"* about weather conditions and visibility before setting out on patrol.

17th July.—The Turkish 1,200-ton submarine *Saldary* was sunk following an accident near Chank in the Dardanelles.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

14th July.—A communiqué issued by the German Police Commissioner in Paris, said: "If those suspected of outrages and acts of sabotage are not caught before 10 days, all their male relatives from 18 years upwards will be shot. All their women relatives will be sent to penal servitude. All children up to 17 will be sent to houses of correction."

17th July.—M. Laval informed President Roosevelt that if the British, with American approval, destroyed the French ships at Alexandria, the United States will bear responsibility for "all serious consequences."

The Chinese recaptured Poyang town. Japanese remnants were mopped up near Linchwan.

13th July.—Japanese offensive in Kiangsi was halted. A big Japanese army was encircled.

Moresby was again bombed by Allied planes. Five raiders were shot down.

14th July.—The Chinese recaptured an island at the mouth of the river Min near Fochow.

15th July.—Chinese troops driving through Eastern Kiangsi, advanced to within three miles of Linchwan.

16th July.—The Japanese captured Wenchow, the Chinese port in Chekiang.

17th July.—The Chinese recaptured Tsing-tien. The three-pronged Japanese drive was frustrated.

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BELGIUM WILL BE FREE



KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS

LONG LIVE THE KING!

LONG LIVE BELGIUM!!

—M. SPAAK, Belgian Foreign Minister, in a broadcast from London on July 21, to the Belgian people, on the occasion of the *Belgian National Day*.

On this solemn Day, the anniversary of independence, which is dearer to us than anything in the world, the thoughts of the Army go to our poor mutilated country, fleeced and pillaged, where patriotism is punished as a crime; to our King and dynasty to which she is attached by secular constitutional bond; and to the admirable population whose resistance is increasing as persecutions become more odious.

To all, the Army says: "Courage, the worst is past." When the day comes, you will see the Germans fleeing before our victorious armies, and we will bring to you your banners.

—M. CAMILLE GUTT, Belgian Minister for Defence, in an address to the Belgian Forces in London on July 21.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Running Commentary	2	Thrills of Monsoon Flying	17
Hymn of Hate	7	Protection of War Production	18
Russia's Task and Hope	9	Threat to French Africa	19
Iraq's Economic Position	12	The Personal Touch	22
All you Need Know About Malta	13	Vichy Army and Laval's Plans	23
Allowances to Refugees in India	15	Suppression of Trade Unionism	24
Stump Production in Teak Nurseries ..	17	Diary of the War	25

Running Commentary

Madras, July 24.

India and Axis Propaganda Yesterday's papers have featured a resolution adopted by the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, appealing to the Indian peoples to try and reach a settlement with the British Government. The resolution stated that the British Labour Party was anxious to promote the well-being of the Indian peoples and their aspirations to self-government and expressed its grave apprehension at the possibility of certain happenings in India, which might affect the efforts of the United Nations now engaged in a separate struggle to preserve and extend world freedom. The Labour newspaper, *The Daily Herald*, voices forth the Labour point of view, when it says that British workers strongly believe that "the war now being fought is the final war between international conservatism—the bloody conservatism of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini—and all democratic forces everywhere." The anti-democratic forces have been trying to exploit the situation in India to serve their nefarious

purposes. It may be recalled that from the very day on which the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps was announced, the radios of Berlin, Tokyo, Rome and their satellites endeavoured by every kind of subterfuge and by the sheer weight of words, to place obstacles in the way of a successful agreement for the defence of their chosen prey, for the fulfilment of those political aspirations of India which ran counter to the whole theory and practice of Fascism, East and West. The Axis propagandists did not care what sort of proposals were brought by Sir Stafford Cripps—it was none of their concern—all that they had to do, and did do, was to turn their venomous propaganda on the Cripps mission at full pressure, in order to prevent a settlement of any kind being reached. They dared not publish the Cripps proposals as they stood, for obvious reasons, and when the mission failed, Germany welcomed it as her own victory and Japan suggested that the presence of her fleet in the Indian Ocean was responsible for this result. Then came the false rumour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's death. Germany spread this

STOOD THE STRAIN

The British Empire is a dynamic living organization. The British conception of Empire is very different from that of the Third Reich, where subject nations are kept down by force. The Statute of Westminster, recognizing the Dominions as self-governing nations, has fully justified itself. The Empire links have stood the strain of the two greatest wars in history.

—Lord Cranborne, in the House of Lords, on Tuesday.

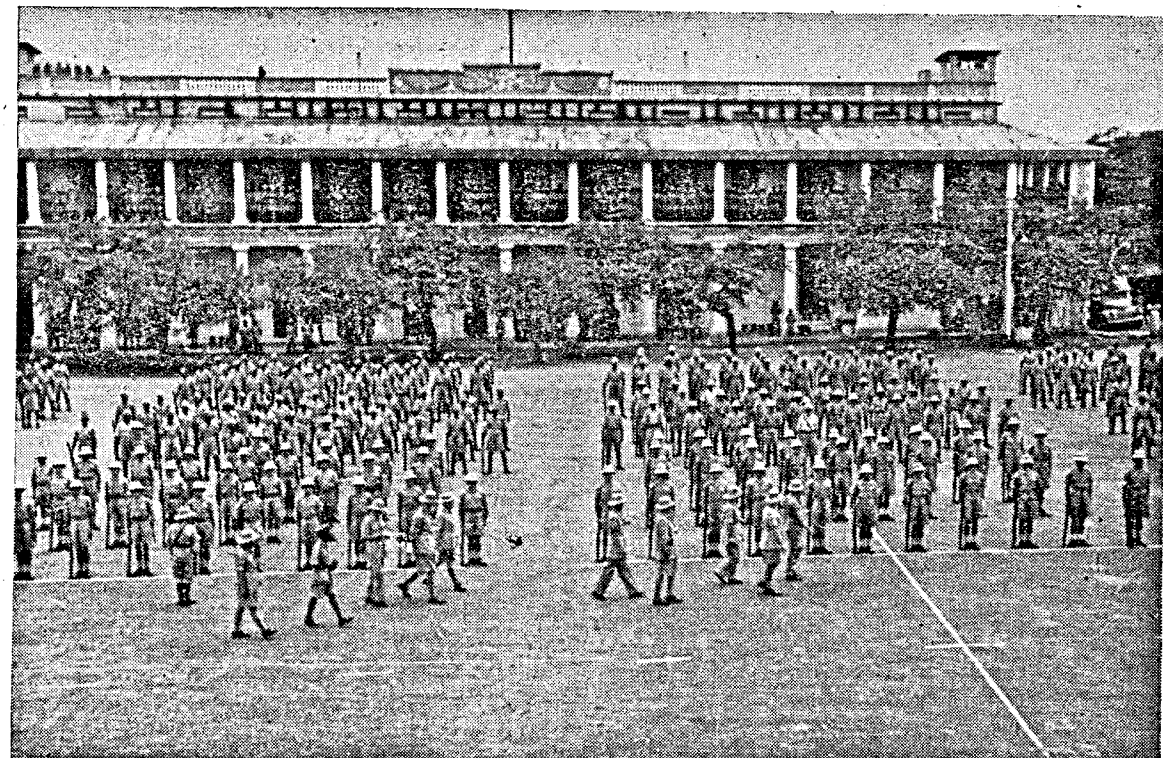
rumour and denied it later, and endeavoured to play upon the political and private feelings of Indian leaders.

The Main Offensive

The Axis propaganda hitherto was merely a skirmish, similar to the military tactics of probing for soft spots, but the main offensive both in the field and on the ether came later—it came towards the end of May. At this time the development of the German plan in Russia was being delayed by Marshal Timoshenko's attacks in the Kharkov area.

Two days earlier, that is, on May 28th Berlin gave indications from her fake *Azad Hind* radio station of what she hoped and expected on India's eastern frontier after the Japanese occupation of Burma. The German broadcaster said:

"It is certain that the Japanese target will be Bengal. Therefore, the Bengalis should form an association for joining and aiding the Japanese in the event of an invasion. We feel happy and jubilant over the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi as expressed in his recent articles."



H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester has left India last week after a successful tour in this country. In a farewell message, he has paid a valuable tribute to the Defence Forces of India. The above photograph taken when His Royal Highness was in Madras, shows the Duke at a parade of the Madras Guards.

On May 27th the Libyan operations began. Rommel's object was a swift drive to the Suez Canal. On May 30th, the Berlin representative of the Japanese newspaper *Nichi Nichi* cabled to Tokyo the following message, which was intercepted:

"Press, *Nichi Nichi*, Tokyo.

29233 Add 29231 Well-informed here knew that Chandra Bose was sojourning in Germany a long time, but it is remarkable that Bose has now been received by Mussolini and Hitler. This shows Bose no longer incognito, but officially recognized, which seems to indicate that Germany and Italy think time appropriate to make first move towards India—Kato."

I-A

Political Uncertainty The Axis radio did not stop with this jubilation over the failure of the Cripps mission and the political uncertainty in India. It mingled threats and promises in its propaganda, and made it clear that it would regard any settlement achieved between India and Britain as a gesture unfriendly to the Axis powers. Germany even thinks that a fresh set of proposals might be put forward by the British Government, which it says, should be rejected. A broadcast in Tamil from the *Azad Hind* radio said eleven days ago (July 13):

"These proposals will only serve the object of strengthening the British war effort. Reject such offers *in toto*, as they are not in the best interests of India."

But the Axis powers know that Britain has, in fact, offered India independence, the only condition being accomplishment of victory first and the removal thereby of the present physical danger in which India stands. And this has caused them perturbation. They have repeatedly urged that violent disorder should be created in India, and expect that their impending operations could be assisted by a state of general political uncertainty in this country.

Axis Motive

Why are the Axis powers interested in an immediate Indian movement to secure independence? Tokyo has explained this clearly. In a broadcast to the Japanese people in their own language, Tokyo said on June 18th that such a movement

"will greatly weaken not only England, but also America and Chungking."

So it is clear that Tokyo's "benevolence" to India is really intended to achieve the military object of staving off the coming retribution from Britain and America and accomplishing the complete enslavement of China.

Japan's Dilemma

Japan is now in a dilemma. She has not been able to secure a decision against any of her major opponents hitherto. What is she going to do in the next two or three months? Will she attack Russia from Manchuria through Siberia, and attempt the projected junction with her German ally? Or will she attack India in coincidence with an Axis drive on the Middle Eastern countries? It is clear from the abundant evidence before the authorities that Japan is closely watching the political situation in India and endeavouring to judge accurately the effects of the strenuous Tripartite propaganda campaign designed to unsettle the minds of the Indian people and to compromise the defence of the country. Japan is expecting a period of administrative interregnum in Delhi or of widespread civil disturbances. Her decision as to where the next military blow should fall would largely depend on her judgment on the likelihood of these happenings.

Egyptian Front:

R.A.F. Attack:

There was a comparative lull in the military operations on the Egyptian front. This was an indication that both sides were gathering strength for a decisive struggle. The recent attack on barges north of Sidi Barrani shows that the enemy is using all means at his disposal to supplement the flow of reinforcements. The barge attacked by long range fighters were in a convoy consisting of one tanker, three barges and an E-boat. Two barges were set on fire and smoke was seen to issue from the tanker. There were no casualties on the British side.

The lull apparent on the ground was not evident in the air, for the Allied aircraft made large scale attacks on four landing grounds at Fuka which was used in the past by the British heavy bombers as refuelling bases. The attack is reported to have been highly successful. Thirty enemy aircraft were damaged, but it is pointed out that the 250 lb. bomb used by Allied light bombers have a dispersal radius of 550 yards, and therefore it is doubtful whether a single aircraft on the ground could have escaped unscathed.

The news published this morning shows that there was very heavy fighting in all sectors, particularly in the central sector, on Wednesday.

BRITISH EVACUEES: REGISTRATION

WITH CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS European British subjects who have arrived in India from Burma, Malaya, Hong Kong, Singapore or any other territory east of India or who have arrived in India since the 8th December 1941 in transfer to any of these territories are now required to register under the European British Evacuees Order, 1942, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th July 1942. The Order applies firstly to all women who have come from any of these countries and who are the wives or unmarried daughters of European British subjects, and secondly to any male European British evacuee who is 50 years or more old and is not serving in any unit of His Majesty's Forces. These two classes of European evacuees must register with the nearest District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or, if they are in an Indian State, with the nearest Resident or Political Officer. Registration must be effected before 1st August 1942 or, in the case of an evacuee who arrives in India after 18th July 1942, within 14 days of his or her arrival in India. Registration forms may be obtained on application from the District Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police or Political Officer as the case may be. The penalty for failing to register is fine which may amount to Rs. 100.

For the purposes of the Registration Order, a European British subject is any British subject of European descent in the male line born, naturalised or domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any of the Dominions or Colonies except Ceylon.

Naval Bombardment

There was a naval bombardment, on Monday, of Mersa Matruh, which resulted in the destruction of enemy installations and shipping in the harbour. This bombardment of the key Axis supply base was the heaviest battering Mersa Matruh has hitherto received from the British Navy. Buildings were blown sky high and about 400 shells were fired at enemy ships. An officer who took part in the attack said, "All the stuff that was sent was delivered in the right place. Opposition to planes which were an essential element in the attack was very heavy, but we have shown that this cannot stop us. We can go there night after night and repeat the performance."

Initiative with the British

During the last fortnight the initiative in the fighting on the Egyptian front has been in British hands and British positions are remaining intact. A military commentator says that Rommel must be considering whether he should stake all in a general offensive in the hope of smashing through to Alexandria, or withdrawing to "safe" quarters where he would not be exposed to air attack. It may be expected that he would not choose the alternative of retiring to the west, unless forced to do so, but that he would throw all his weight into the attack in the near future. He had planned to take Egypt by a rush on the calculation that his panzer divisions, though not up



400 lb. of special hair-oil to be used by Indian prisoners of war in Germany has been sent by air from England. This consignment in charge of British Overseas Air Ways is sent through the British Red Cross by way of Geneva into Germany. Photo shows: Miss Prudence Jeaymes, Traffic Clerk, at British Overseas Airways, loading the packages of hair-oil in readiness for dispatch to Germany.—E.N.P.

to full strength, could keep the defeated 8th Army rapidly on the move, and that if the latter attempted to make a stand, his own superiority in armour could envelop and destroy it before substantial reinforcements could arrive from the Nile Delta. So far he has not succeeded in his object.

Tobruk and After It is not possible at this stage to form an accurate judgment on Tobruk until we know the full facts, but it may be said that the elusive and yet fighting retreat into Egypt was a masterpiece of military manoeuvre. The skill and cool-headedness of General Auchinleck and his commanders and the nerve and "guts" of the ordinary British soldier were responsible for averting disaster. The retreat of Wellington to the lines of Torres Vedras is a parallel that suggests itself in this connexion.

The great battle of El Alamein began soon after. General Auchinleck began his series of limited, but hard punching counter-attacks which inflicted considerable punishment upon the enemy, after the arrival of New Zealand and other troops with British tanks and 25 pounder batteries. After a week's fighting Rommel narrowed his front to a stretch of 25 miles extending due south from a point on the coast a few miles west of El Alamein. At the southern extremity and at right angles to it, he has formed a strongly defended flank running for some thirty miles back.

Changing Situation This, it may be said, is a defensive measure of protection against British attacks upon his vulnerable stretched out lines of communication. It is a significant indication of the changing situation, for a confidently victorious commander who intends to swing forward and envelop his opponent would hardly have regrouped his armies on that pattern. But Rommel is still formidable and still stronger in guns and armour, though the margin of difference has been narrowed by his relatively heavier losses during the recent fighting. It was not Rommel, however, who launched the first attack. It was General Auchinleck who delivered a hard punch in the Northern Sector. On the morning of 10th July the Allied troops advanced about six miles west of El Alamein, and took more than 2,000 Axis prisoners at Tel El Eisa and destroyed several enemy tanks. It is now learnt that 4,000 prisoners have been taken since July 14th.

It would be premature to regard this success as the beginning of the Allied counter-offensive, or as changing the main position in Egypt. It is only a local attack designed to inflict the maximum punishment on the

enemy's striking power. The outcome of further operations would chiefly depend upon the relative strength of reinforcements which the British and Axis armies can muster.

The Royal Air Force with their Australian, South African and American colleagues have given most brilliant and effective support to the army, and this may be a determining factor in the long run in deciding the issue. The heavy raids on Benghazi and Tripoli were fought as part of a general plan to disrupt the enemy's supply lines and prevent a substantial flow of reinforcements, and the attacks on enemy motor transports, supply dumps, and troop concentrations were also of a devastating character. Commenting on this, the Cairo correspondence of the *London Times* says, "Rarely or never has any army in the field taken such a beating from the air as has been the lot of the Afrika Korps during this past week. The moral effect has been shattering." It has confounded the speculations of pessimists and confirmed the fact that sober confidence in the outcome of the struggle in the Middle East is justified. The extravagant enemy boasts have so far not been realized. But it must be pointed out that the enemy is still dangerously near the Nile Delta, and is keeping ready strong concentrations of airborne troops in Crete with a view to descending on General Auchinleck's rear at a favourable moment. If the Allied troops can keep the enemy where he is, there is hope that they may be able presently to drive him back.

Indian Troops : Notable Part :

In this great fight, Indian troops are playing a notable part. In addition to the mobile columns operating in the southern sector harrying the enemy's flank, Indian troops are fighting in the central sector and attacking along the Ruweisat ridge. On Sunday, Indian troops made a limited advance westwards of this important high ground. The enemy counter-attacked using tanks supported by infantry, but the Indians stoutly resisted and threw back the enemy with casualties. Indian, Australian and South African patrols are now in contact regularly between the coast and centre positions. On the night of the 16th an armoured brigade threw back an attempt to oust the Indians from the high ground, and ten enemy tanks were destroyed completely. Thirteen tanks, six armoured cars, one storm-gun, five medium anti-tank guns, five 37 m.m. anti-tank guns, eight 75 m.m. and six 88 m.m. guns were all blown up. These enemy losses were the results of a ninety minutes' engagement. A Canadian correspondent in Egypt, commenting on the present situation, said, "We have a fine, confident, and offensive-minded army in Egypt. But do not think everything is lovely. The main shock of the battle of Egypt is yet to come."

Hymn of Hate

BY

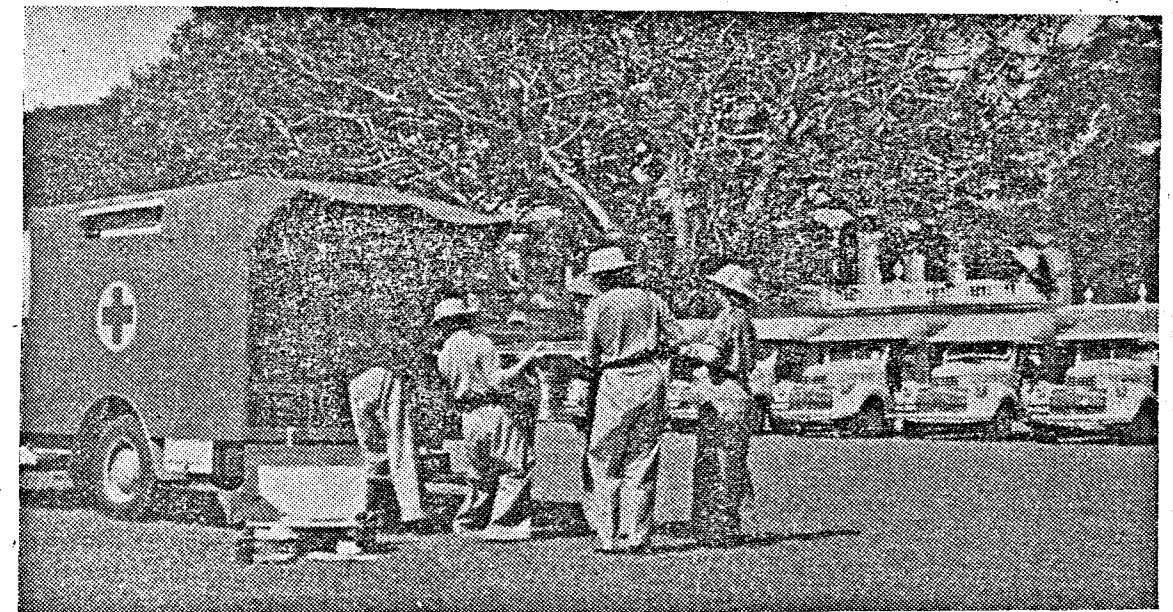
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE WADSWORTH

IN the last Great War, the Germans made themselves notorious and to our ideas—rather ridiculous, by teaching their troops to sing a fantastic hymn of hate against England. The truth, of course, was that while the German people were ready enough to hate the French, their natural attitude towards the British was one of friendliness, so that the German general staff thought it necessary to ginger up their troops to a more definitely hostile sentiment. Unfortunately,

feature of the Englishman's make-up. India is also a land of tolerance, though for different reasons. The division of Indian society into water-tight compartments has caused friction and animosity between one community and another, but has left the Indian amazingly free from prejudice against foreigners as such and extremely tolerant of their national and cultural peculiarities. I think I may say that Indians, like Englishmen, have little real sympathy for the mental attitude of the man who said 'That chap's a foreigner. Let's throw a brick at him.'

HATRED OF NAZI DOCTRINE

The fact that we do not hate the Germans or the Italians or the Japs as individuals, does not, however, prevent us from feeling the most virulent hatred for the ideals and doctrines which now prevail in those three



At a recent demonstration of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, in Madras.—Photo shows : Loading the Ambulance.

the British soldier got hold of this hymn of hate against England and it struck him as extremely funny; so that the Germans in their trenches were mystified by hearing the British troops across the way, shouting at the top of their voices how they hated England on every possible occasion. The Huns soon found that this singing was not a pro-German demonstration, but merely an example of the curious sense of humour of the Anglo-Saxon race, which really does not understand racial hatred and is perversely amused by that which it does not comprehend. I suppose the truth is that strong racial hatreds are the result of generations of personal contacts between incompatible peoples and our geographical position which has saved us from these contacts, has developed in our people that easy-going tolerance which is such a dominant

nations. It is no concern of ours what form of Government another nation adopts, provided that international relations are not affected. But when a great nation concentrates all its resources on building an immense military machine for the enslavement of its weaker neighbours, when it repudiates treaties without warning and recognizes no international law except the law of expediency when treachery is exalted into a fine art and peace is regarded as no more than a smoke screen to cover the treacherous onslaught—when these things are found as part of the system of Government and political education then there is something which strikes at the roots of civilization throughout the world something which has to be fought and conquered, something which has to be hated with a bitter hatred. There can be no compromise

with the national doctrine which made possible the German attack on neutral Holland and the slaughter of untold thousands of peaceful and friendly citizens, who never dreamt that they were at war. There can be no compromise with the national doctrine which kept Japanese envoys discussing terms of settlement at Washington at the very moment when the Japanese fleet was launching its long-prepared and treacherous attack on Pearl Harbour. If there is to be no international law, no respect for treaties, no restraint other than fear upon attacks against peaceful neighbours, the world will be flung back into a state of barbarism in which the existence of a civilized community will be unthinkable.

THE MYTH OF NON-VIOLENCE

And yet we are told that we must meet these attacks on our civilization with non-violence, that we should sacrifice our lives without a thought of the fate which awaits our children who may survive to live the life of the jungle. It is difficult to deal patiently with this doctrine of non-resistance when the very essentials of an ordered life are threatened throughout the world. There have been wars in the past in which an honest man might reasonably say 'This is an unrighteous quarrel in which I will take no part'. But in all the long course of the history of the world, it would be difficult to point to a war in which the conflict was so clearly one between right and wrong, or to a war in which the triumph of wrong would be so disastrous to the whole human race. I fancy that few people are deluded by the specious pleas of the Germans or the Japanese that they are going to give freedom to this people or that. The totalitarian powers do not believe in freedom, even for their own people, much less for the citizens of weaker races. The Germans aim at the enslavement of Europe, the Japanese at the enslavement of Asia, and the only logical result of an Axis victory would be a final battle between Germany and Japan for the enslavement of the whole world.

This political doctrine which turns patriotism into a weapon of slavery, which makes law and justice subservient to the aim of conquest, which treats peace as a mere period of refreshment between wars of aggression, which regards the individual human being as no more than a cog in the machine of a soulless state—this is a doctrine which every true Hindu must hate, just as every true Christian must hate it. It involves an attitude towards life which we must regard not merely with academic disapproval, but with virulent and undying hatred—a thing not merely to be countered, but to be fought. The wicked men who are now controlling the Axis Powers have won that control by the time-honoured method of murdering their opponents. But it is the apathy and non-resistance of the bulk of the

decent citizens of these states which have enabled small groups of criminals and degenerates to dominate the whole nation and educate the young in their own criminal doctrines.

EVILS OF HITLERISM

That is perhaps the worst of the many evils of Hitlerism—it poisons the minds of the young and brings into being generations whose very thoughts have been perverted. What are we to do with young men and women who can see nothing wrong in the extermination of a whole village, because the authorities suspect that a wanted man has been given shelter? What can the world do with a generation which has been taught that there was nothing wrong in the murder of 30,000 citizens of the neutral city of Rotterdam, merely because it lay on the route by which the German armies proposed to attack France? We must fight to the death a system which distorts the minds of the young and robs them of the power of civilized thought. There can be no compromise and there can be no non-violence, until this disease of international relations has been fought and conquered. During the last weeks, we have all been watching with anxious interest the terrible struggle which is still going on for Egypt, and most of us have been struck by the fact that the Egyptian army has also been watching that struggle as a spectator, taking no part in the fight for the independence which has been so recently won, but trusting in the United Nations to fight Egypt's battle in their own interests. The events of the past fortnight have placed that independence in grave jeopardy; for no one can doubt that an Axis victory would mean the reduction of Egypt to vassaldom. And many have been saying that a nation which is not willing to fight for its civilization, and its institutions, is unworthy of its nationhood. In this age of fierce aggression and mechanized onslaughts, non-resistance means enslavement. And we, who would rather die than be slaves, who hate with a bitter hatred the glorification of brute force which is the Axis gospel, must be prepared to fight to the death, so that our children and our children's children may see the return of an age in which justice and peace and good will shall prevail.

—A recent talk broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras.

HIS CONVOY

A YOUNGSTER WAS BEING taken, somewhat unwillingly, for a stroll by a doting uncle and aunt. "Hello, Bobby!" called an acquaintance, "is that your father and mother?"

"Naw," was the sour retort. "that's my convoy."

—Grit, Williamsport, Pa.

Russia's Task and Hope

To wear out the Enemy and Destroy his Equipment

ON the whole Russia's present responsibility must be mainly defensive, says the *Manchester Guardian*. She does not know how she may be tested by the German Army in the Crimea with its large air force now threatening to raid the Straits of Kerch and brave the Caucasus.

attack on Russia." Till then the task may well be that of 1812 over again—the task of defence, of exhausting the enemy, of letting Russia's land fight beside her soldiers.

THE DON STRUGGLE

The outstanding feature of the present stage of the Don battle is that Timoshenko has managed the very difficult operation of retreat under pressure methodically and without disorder, cables *The Times* Stockholm correspondent. If Timoshenko succeeds as hitherto and his armies reach the Lower Don essentially intact, the Germans, after their expenditure of men and materials, will be no nearer his defeat than before, and must fight the battle all over again with Timoshenko holding more favourable positions than before.



ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR ARRIVE IN BRITAIN.—Further numbers of Italian prisoners of war have been brought to Britain for labour work. Photo shows: Italian prisoners of war waiting to board a train after being disembarked in England—E.N.P.

We may think we see the Russians' hope centres in the sentence in a recent official report, "Our troops are wearing out the Germans and are destroying their equipment." If the Germans are weaker by winter, hardly more than three months away; if by then they have not gained vital regions, then this time the German armies will either then this time from Russia or experience the disaster they only just escaped before.

Higher hopes of sweeping Russian advances will depend on what Britain and America can do to divert German strength from its

FEROCIOUS TANK BATTLE

Several thousand tanks are now battling against each other in the fork of the Don and Voronezh rivers, says the *Daily Telegraph's* Moscow correspondent. They crush down everything, and on the approaches to Voronezh, mangled wheat and rich black soil alike are stained deep red around countless heaps of shattered bodies. Never was any quiet rural scene so suddenly and swiftly changed to war filth.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 German tanks are operating on and across the Upper Don while hundreds more 100 miles further south are crashing into the elbow of the Don with heavy motorized infantry support. There has never been anything like it, so far as massing of tanks is concerned, since the Battle of France.

U. S. TRIBUTE TO RUSSIANS

"The United States and all the United Nations rise as one salute our great ally, the Soviet Union, which has held the Nazis at bay for one fateful year," said the Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, on June 22 in commenting on the anniversary of the German invasion of Russia. He continued: "History does not record a more valiant, steadfast and unflinching stand. We and all our embattled Allies owe an acknowledgment of our everlasting debt and gratitude to the armies and people of the Soviet Union. Their gallant struggle from the Arctic to the Black Sea has once more arrested the tide of conquest that threatened to engulf the world."

On the same occasion the Secretary of War, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, said: "History knows no greater display of courage than that shown by the people of Soviet Russia in their year-long battle against the Nazi invader. During every minute and every hour for the past 12 months they have been achieving the impossible. For all the United Nations they have become a symbol of valour, and to salute them today is to salute heroism itself."

MAGNIFICENT FORTITUDE

General George C. Marshall said: "The gallantry and aggressive fighting of the Russian soldiers command the admiration of the American Army. Their display of fortitude is magnificent. The leadership of the Soviet troops is supported by the great fighting spirit of the soldiers themselves. The courage of the Russian peoples has already written one of the greatest pages in the history of nations."

Mr. Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's closest adviser, said of the Russians: "The American people are bound to the people of

the Soviet Union in the great alliance of the United Nations. They know that in your heroic combat against our common foe you have performed for us, and for all humanity, a service that can never be repaid. We are determined that nothing shall stop us from sharing with you all we have and are in this conflict, and we look forward to sharing with you the fruits of victory and peace. I have had the high privilege of seeing the Soviet people in the blaze and havoc of war, and have been profoundly stirred by their incomparable valour. They have fought with a courage, skill and audacity that will be remembered as long as free men live, and generations unborn will owe in great measure their freedom to the unconquerable power of the Soviet people."

A DELEGATION AND AN INVITATION

That the heroic defence of Sebastopol and Marshal Timoshenko's offensive in Kharkov have upset and delayed the German plans in Russia is shown by an incident reported by *The Times* correspondent in Istanbul.

The Germans earlier this year (says the correspondent) invited a Turkish press delegation to visit Germany, thus returning the visit paid to Ankara last November by Dr. Schmidt, head of the Press Bureau of the German Foreign Office. The Turks accepted; but although their delegation, which comprises the Director-General of the Press Department and representatives of several newspapers of Istanbul, Smyrna and Adana, was chosen six weeks ago, it has not left yet.

The Germans had hinted that June 15 might be an appropriate time for the visit, as on that date Turkish journalists would be able to see "some interesting things"; but, although that date has long passed, no word has been received from Germany, and the delegation is still awaiting the final invitation.

It seems clear that the Germans were anxious to show Turkish journalists some spectacular success on the Russian front but that their victory time-table has been badly upset by the Russians.

BERLIN BACKCHAT

A NEUTRAL VISITING BERLIN, was curious about the food situation. He turned to a native, who was acting as his guide, and asked: "Is it true that Germans are eating horse meat?"

"Ah," reminisced the Nazi, "those were the good old days!"

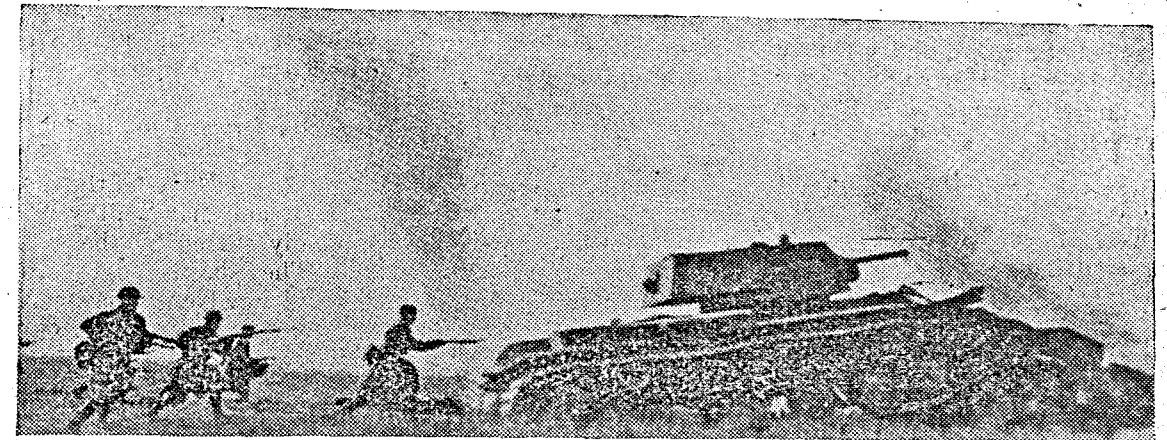
—WALTER WINCHELL, in the *New York Daily Mirror*.

NO CIGARS!

BACK AFTER AN ABSENCE OF 25 years is the one about the recruiting officer who asks, "Have you any scars?" and the recruit who replies, "No, but I can tell you have a cigarette."

—H. V. WADE, in *Detroit News*.

FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT—



A heavy Russian tank ramming a German tank during an attack by advancing Soviet Forces.



Blocks of buildings destroyed by the retreating Germans in Naro-Fominsk, symbolical of the Nazi New Order.



Residents of the village of Aragashi, from which the Germans who formerly occupied it have been driven out, joyously welcome the soldiers of the Red Army who liberated them.

—E.N.P.

Iraq's Economic Japanese Railway Position Projects

IRAQ'S economic position continues to show improvements never experienced before in the history of the country. The British have contributed in every way to this felicitous state of affairs in Iraq.

The figure for Iraqi currency in circulation here at the end of last month was I.D. 14,496,000. This is a new record figure. The increase here comes from the personal expenditure in the country of members of the British Forces, amounting to over I.D. 500,000 a month.

At the same time, Iraqi exports, restricted though they are—for certain local products have been prohibited export—amount in value to the normal monthly average of I.D. 350,000. This normal export has been made possible as a result of the shipping facilities extended to Iraq by the British Government.

Actually, under the scheme of British assistance to her young ally, any local products which Iraq can dispose of is bought from her. It may be mentioned here that arrangements have been completed between the Iraq Government and the United Kingdom Commercial Corporation for the purchase of Iraq's cotton crop of this year.

The situation in Iraq can certainly be described as prosperous, for the country is at the same time short of nothing. The local markets are full of stocks of all kinds, including luxuries.

Moreover, Iraq's wheat harvest this year, began early this month compares extremely well with the best years this country has had. Estimates put it at 800,000 tons, and this is given by local grain experts.

Last year's wheat crop was around 400,000 tons. This low figure, coupled with Axis plundering during May 1941, caused a shortage of commodity in the country. But Iraqis were not left in the lurch. Their predicament was solved by the British Government coming to their assistance, and furnishing them with their requirements of wheat during a period of not less than four months.

Dr. A. M. Heron, Director of Geological Survey in India, has been engaged for service with the Iraq Government for a period of one year during which his job will be to discover the mineral wealth of Iraq. He has been attached to the Ministry of Economics as Geological Expert.

Mr. Heron is actually carrying out a mineralogical survey in northern Iraq, in the Liwas (Provinces) of Suleimaniyah and Arbil, where the region is reputed to be rich in minerals.

RECENTLY a Japanese broadcast announced that preparations were being made for building a railway from Bangkok into Burma. Those who know the area involved declare that this would be a very difficult undertaking unlikely to be considered on purely economic grounds, as long as there is free transit by sea around Malaya, writes the *Scotsman*. But, from the strategic point of view, such a railway is an urgent need for Japan as a supplementary route of supply for her army in Burma which may later have to defend itself against a powerful counter-offensive from India.

At present, apart from the inferior roads to Moulmein and Tavoy used for initial penetration into Burma, all reinforcements and supplies for the Japanese army must go by sea via Singapore and the Straits of Malacca. This involves a considerable amount of shipping at a maximum distance from Japan. Moreover the sea route would be liable to interruption if, at any stage of the war, Japan were unable to keep command of the sea to the north of Sumatra.

A railway from Siam, on the other hand, would enable supplies to be sent to Burma overland from Saigon now that through rail communication from Saigon to Bangkok has been achieved, or even all the way from Shanghai, if the whole Shanghai-Saigon stretch were finished and under Japanese control. It is clear that the Siam-Burma railway project and the Shanghai-Singapore scheme, also announced, are parts of a larger plan of overland continental transport which the Japanese military and naval authorities have recommended for the purpose of reducing the strain on mercantile shipping and consolidating Japan's strategic position in the southern regions. In the Philippines, Borneo and the islands from Java to New Guinea, Japan must in any case rely on maritime communications, but it would be a great advantage if shipping could be supplemented by land transport in Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Malaya and Sumatra.

The railway from Saigon to Singapore and its extension to Rangoon is a matter of engineering, as the Japanese already hold the territory through which the Siam-Burma link is to be made. But, for a complete railway from Shanghai, a major decision of policy is involved, namely, whether or not to undertake the military campaign necessary for clearing the Chungking army from the Nanchang route. Evidence thus continues to point to an offensive against China rather than against Russia.

All You Need Know About Malta

BY

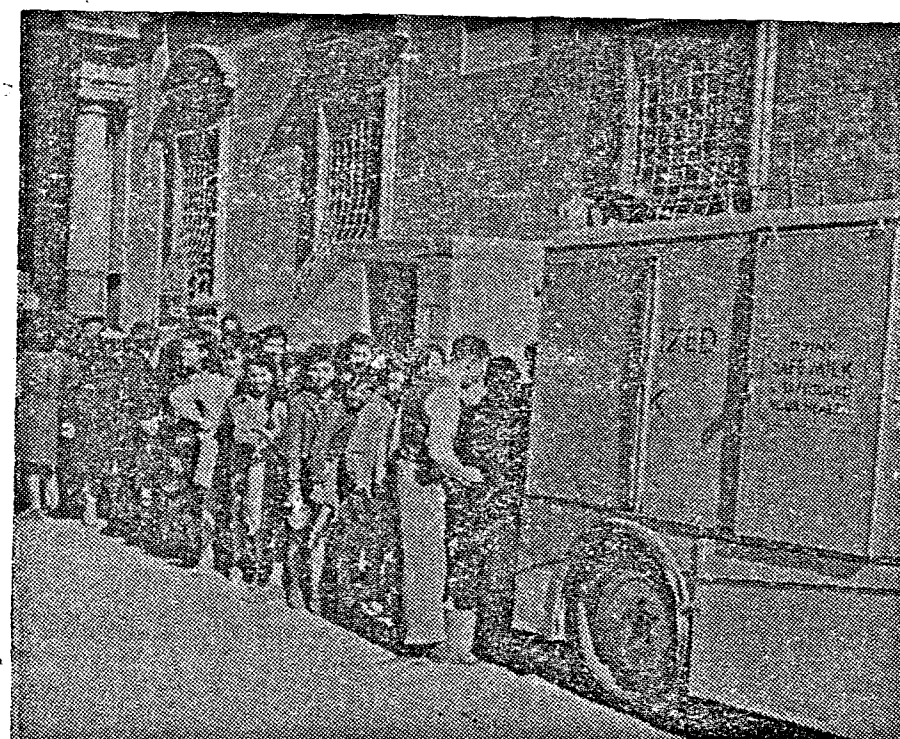
LILIAN CRAIG

MALTA is a fortress by Nature and a fortress by Man. It stands a mass of solid rock, thrown up out of the ocean bed, with cliffs of granite as perpendicular as the walls of a house. On all sides huge blocks of granite rise from the ocean, studded with fortifications.

Moors, Normans and Aragonese. In the sixteenth century it became the stronghold of the famous Knights of St. John. Then in 1798 Napoleon captured the island. He occupied it only for six days, but when he left he carried away with him most of the valuable relics and jewels pillaged from the Treasury and churches by his soldiers. Two years later the French surrendered it to the British, and some time after Malta became the self-governing headquarters of the British Mediterranean Fleet. To-day Malta is intensely British.

ONE STREET OF STEPS

As a result of the various "occupations" the architecture of the capital, Valetta, is picturesque and varied. There are many fine *auberges*, some splendid churches (now, alas, damaged by bombs), and a commodious opera house. There is one broad street running through the town—one street of steps, without roadway or pavement, with houses flanking either side—and for the rest narrow winding



Milk being distributed to undaunted Maltese after a severe raid on Valetta from a mobile canteen. As in London so in Malta!

In other parts of the island, where the formation is limestone, the action of the sea on the cliffs has hollowed out caverns and grottoes which make admirable shelters from the numerous air raids to which Malta has been subjected.

The history of Malta goes back to the sixteenth century B.C., when it was settled by the Phoenicians. Situated in the heart of the Mediterranean, it has always been of strategic importance, and one civilization after another has looked upon it with covetous eyes. The Greeks wrested Malta from the Phoenicians, and thereafter it was occupied in turn by Carthaginians, Romans, Goths, Byzantines,

streets, not unlike those of Naples. There are many public gardens, all well planned, well kept and well grown. A drive in a Maltese carriage is a delightful experience. It is a unique vehicle, a cross between a small coach and a phaeton. Drawn by a sturdy mule, it is open on all sides, with a white awning overhead and seats four persons. Perched on a high box-seat sits the driver.

Of the *auberges*, the Auberge de Castille holds pride of place, as it was for many years the residence of the Grand Chancellor and Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. This famous brotherhood, founded in Palestine in the eleventh century, continued to exist until the

eighteenth century. Its members, drawn from the Catholic nobility of Europe, still consisted of about two dozen of these families at the time of the English occupation of Malta. The object of the brotherhood was to take under its care and protection Christian pilgrims visiting the Holy Sepulchre. To the vows which they took as hospitallers were added those of chastity, poverty and obedience. The mark of the Order was the black robe and cowl and the cross of eight points worn on the left breast, the famous Maltese Cross. Militarized in the twelfth century, they defended their rights against repeated attacks, mostly from the Moslems.

KNIGHT OF MALTA

On account of their wealth and power, accumulated contrary to their vows, they were envied by most of the sovereigns of Western Europe, and in 1538 Henry VIII confiscated their property in England. Their settlement in Malta was contemporaneous with the Reformation, and they finally concentrated their forces there and came to be known as the Knights of Malta. And it was here, in 1595, that they withstood one of the most famous sieges of history. Again the Turk was the enemy, and when at length a relieving force from Sicily appeared 25,000 of the enemy had fallen.

In the Eastern Mediterranean, history and romance walk hand in hand. St. Paul and Ulysses suddenly become full-blooded men. St. Paul left Crete a prisoner, fettered to a soldier. Storms raged; All on board except Paul believed themselves lost. Then Malta was sighted, and the little boat was swept into the harbour now known as St. Paul's Bay. At the entrance to the Bay is the Islet of Selm, and on it stands a colossal statue of the Apostle.

As for the Maltese themselves, they are an attractive, handsome race, sturdy, of medium height, with black eyes and a graceful carriage.

They seemed to have entirely escaped the negroid contamination so noticeable in Sicily. They are thrifty, industrious, good-humoured, and impressionable. They take great pride in their domestic animals, which like themselves are of powerful build.

The currency is English, and one-sixth of the population speak English. It is the language of the Courts, and most of the text-books are written in English. At the same time, high and low among themselves speak Phoenician Maltese, which is altogether different from the Italian language. Secondary, day and night schools, and a university are open to all at nominal fees.

Maltese lace is well known. Malta is also famous for the opium poppy, so valuable for its medicinal properties; great care is taken to ensure its preservation. In the Palace Square at Valetta, Malta's loyalty to Britain is declared in large and deep-cut letters. *Magnae et invictae Britanniae, Malitensium amor et Europae vox has insulas confirmet* [To the great and invincible Britain the love of the Maltese and the voice of Europe have given these islands.] On tram-cars and hoardings is the slogan: "Malta is British. England for ever."

Condensed from *Life*, Melbourne—W.D.

FOR the duration of this great war, the Fuehrer has interrupted his career as a great artist.

—Der Angriff, Berlin.

NOT WORTH IT

A resident of Berlin's West End is interviewing an applicant for a general servant's post in his household.

"Well," he says, "Your references seem quite satisfactory and I think you will do. Now, about wages; I offer 40 marks a month."

"I want 70 marks," said the girl.

"As you suit me exceptionally well, I'll make it 50."

"All right; 50 marks wages . . . and I shall want 10 marks a month for not informing the Gestapo that you get food on the Black Market, and 10 for keeping quiet about your listening to the English radio."

"How dare you insult me!" he exclaims. "Never in my life have I dealt on the Black Market or listened in to London."

"What!" says the girl. "No food and no news in the house! You can keep the job. Good day!"—*Joke current in Berlin.*

Allowances to Refugees in India

IT appears that there is still some misunderstanding regarding allowances payable to indigent refugees in India and to dependents of Indians stranded in enemy occupied territories.

All such allowances are granted only against undertakings to repay. It is for Provincial authorities to determine what allowance is suitable in individual cases. For the grant of allowances applications should be made to district authorities. The Government of India have assumed the financial responsibility in respect of Indians and Anglo-Indians. Debits will be raised against other Governments for others.

The Government of India have prescribed certain maxima for the guidance of Provincial authorities according to the following scale:—

Estimated normal income or remittance.	Single adult earner or remittance receiver.	With wife or adult dependent.	• Child.
0-50	15	25	5
51-150	30	50	8
151-400	60	100	12
401-750	100	170	16
Over 750	150	250	20

The above maxima are subject to the condition that the allowance in the case of any group dependent upon one earner or remittance receiver shall not exceed either 75 per cent of the normal income or remittance or Rs. 350 per mensem, whichever is less. These scales will remain in force for six months in the first instance from July 1, 1942. Provincial authorities have discretion to make allowances in respect of children conditional upon proof being forthcoming that the children are attending school. Each case is subject to monthly review to ascertain whether the recipient has obtained employment.

Better Trade with the Empire

AN increase in India's export and import trade with the British Empire was recorded in 1940-41.

The export trade with the British Empire as a whole increased from 56 to 61 per cent, notwithstanding decreases in the shares of the United Kingdom and Canada. The increase was mainly due to the larger volume of exports to Ceylon, Burma and Australia.

Imports from the British Empire accounted for 57 per cent of the total import trade as against 56 per cent in the preceding year. While imports from the United Kingdom declined, those from the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, South Africa, East Africa, Australia and Canada showed improvement.

The principal commodities imported from the United Kingdom were machinery and millwork, metals and ores, chiefly iron and steel, chemicals, cotton manufactures and instruments. The principal commodities exported were as usual tea, jute, seeds, hides and skins, raw cotton, metals and ores, raw wool, oil-cakes and food grains.

India's exports of cotton piecegoods to Burma and Ceylon showed marked improvement. There was also an increase in the export of cotton twist and yarn to Burma; rice not in the husk to Ceylon; and gunny bags and linseed to Australia.

On the import side, more oils came from the Straits Settlements, more copra from Ceylon, more raw cotton from East Africa, more raw wool, provisions and liquors from Australia, and more omnibuses, motor vehicles, paper and paste-board from Canada.

KEEP IT DARK

If you've news of our munitions
Keep it dark.

Ships or 'planes or troops' positions
Keep it dark.

Lives are lost through conversation,
Here's a tip for the duration,

When you've private information
Keep it dark!

NAVAL ETIQUETTE

Capt. Guy Grantham, who commanded H.M.S. *Phoebe* during the Battle of Crete, was confronted by an unusual problem of naval etiquette when she arrived at Suda Bay from Greece. As she was passing the Admiral's flagship, an air attack started.

The captain of the *Phoebe* compromised with tradition by ordering one-half of the ship's company to stand to attention, while the other half fought the dive-bombers.—*The Daily Telegraph*, London.

OVER THERE

A REFUGEE, NOTING THE American flag flying from the Waldorf, remarked that our national emblem was a bit peculiar. "The red and white stripes," he observed, "look like a peppermint stick."

"Yep," yeped a cab driver, "the kind of peppermint stick that makes everybody sick who tries to lick it."

—WALTER WINCHELL, in the *New York Daily Mirror*.

IN BERLIN

THERE are two kinds of people in Germany to-day—optimists and pessimists. The optimists say, "We are going to lose this war." The pessimists say, "Yes . . . but when?" . . . Joke current in Berlin.

BRIDGE-BUILDING: THEORY AND PRACTICE

The guerilla General sent for his engineer and asked: "Jim, how long will it take to throw a bridge across this river?"

"Three days," said the engineer.

"Good," replied the General. "Have the draughtsman make the drawings right away."

After three days the General sent for the engineer again. "How's the bridge?" he asked.

"Bridge is made," replied the engineer, "and you can march across if you don't have to wait for them pictures. They ain't done yet."—*Meccano Magazine*, Liverpool.

Stump Production Thrills of in Teak Nurseries Monsoon Flying

Work Done in Madras

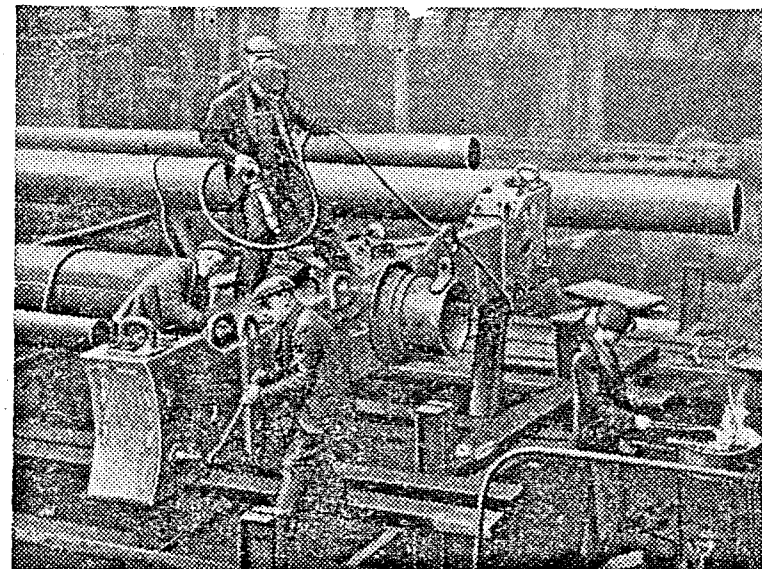
INDIA possesses roughly 100,000 acres of teak plantations, which are being increased at the rate of about 5,000 acres per year. Teak is planted by means of root and shoot cuttings (called 'stumps') and to plant up her annual extension of 1,500 acres, Madras alone needs some 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 of these stumps every year.

In a record entitled "Stump production in Madras teak nurseries", Mr. A. L. Griffith, Silviculturist at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, deals with storage and transport and describes how to get the best outturn of stumps of the best size, with the most economical use of seed and nursery space, and how to make use of undersized plants in years of shortage of teak seed. In the climatic conditions of the West Coast, it is better to use

BATTLING day by day through the monsoon, the Royal Air Force continue, despite the hazards of the weather, to maintain without respite their bombing of the Japanese occupying the towns and villages in Burma.

A sergeant-observer—formerly a Calcutta University student in law and economics—of one of the Royal Air Force bomber squadrons which are carrying out these daily attacks gives a vivid description of the difficulties which had to be overcome by our crews in one of their recent raids on Kalewa in North West Burma.

"We suddenly realised that we were in danger of flying into the side of a mountain," he says; "We were in dense cloud at the time, so thick that it was difficult to see the wing-tips. Then the mountain loomed up on



BRITISH AND U.S. MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING ON MASS-PRODUCTION BASIS.—The construction of Allied shipping is now considerably in excess of losses by sinkings, and in the U.S.A. alone a total of twelve million tons is in prospect for 1942 and 1943. Both in British and U.S. shipyards, new mass-production methods are being used.

Picture shows—Workmen using a giant drill on a tested steel hull plate at a British merchant shipbuilding yard using mass-production methods.

temporary dry annual nurseries rather than a big central nursery because in the latter, stump production, year by year, falls off rapidly due to the exhaustion of the soil. The attacks of insect pests in a permanent nursery are also likely to be serious.

The work described in this record (Vol. IV, No. 5 of the Indian Forest Records) should help to improve the quality of teak stumps and reduce the cost of production. It also shows that Madras is not resting on its experience of teak planting of the past 100 years but is working to improve its methods and reduce its costs.

our port side—we seemed to be only a few hundred feet away.

"My pilot made a quick turn and, circling the valley in which we had been flying, so as to gain height, was just able to clear the mountain top. We reached our objective at Kalewa all right and dropped our bombs on the target."

The sergeant-pilot of the aircraft, although he enlisted in England—he lived at Dartford, Kent—was born in India. His father is a resident of Cawnpore. The observer, a Londoner by birth, has lived in India for some years and gave up his University studies to train as the member of a bomber crew.

Protection of War Production

Progress of Factory A.R.P. in India

ONE main object of air attacks is to dislocate, damage and, if possible, destroy the enemy's sources of war production, such as factories, mills, storage depots, and oil storage installations. Conversely, to prevent such interruption to its own war production is a vital element in a country's defences. In England, A.R.P. for factories has been so successful that the loss of production due to air raids has been very small in proportion to the total output.

In India A.R.P. arrangements for the principal factories and similar establishments are a direct responsibility of the Labour Department of the Central Government and are administered by the Chief Adviser, Factory A.R.P. Department of Labour, through a specially trained staff, and through the Provincial or State Governments working under the general supervision and direction of the Central Government.

The Chief Adviser, Factory A.R.P., has wide powers under the Defence of India Rules to order measures which may be necessary to secure the safety of labour and continuity of production, and to ensure that, if damage to plant does occur, full output is resumed at the earliest possible moment. Workers—skilled or unskilled—have to be protected against death or injury. Each factory is required to provide a full complement of shelters and to organize, train and equip efficient A.R.P. and fire prevention services.

FEEDING AND WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS

In conjunction with the Labour Welfare Adviser, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, all possible steps are also being taken to ensure proper feeding and welfare arrangements in the event of a breakdown of normal supplies or communications.

In addition, vital buildings, plant, machinery and tools are being protected against damage from bomb splinters, blast debris, fire or earth shock. Special attention is given to sources of vital power, such as electrical sub-stations, transformers and mains. In particular, all factories are being instructed to provide large quantities of water in tanks for fire-fighting purposes.

THE ORGANISATION

The Chief Adviser, Mr. Gordon Peace, F.I.C., F.R.A.S., is in close touch with the latest developments in protective methods devised in the United Kingdom, and in furtherance of this policy, Brigadier P. W. L. Broke-Smith, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., who as Chief Inspector, Passive Air Defence, Ministry of Supply, has been dealing with similar problems affecting vital factories in England since the outbreak of war, flew to India five months ago to contribute from his special experience. The staff of the Chief Adviser, Factory A.R.P., has been strengthened by the appointment of five expert Technical Officers and Inspectors from the Ministry of Supply in England, all of whom have had actual experience of such work under Blitz conditions.

TRAINING OF INDIAN OFFICERS

Three Indian officers, Messrs. Tembe, Kalapesi and Vahidy, have already been sent to England for a short course of training in A.R.P. in factories under the Ministry of Supply, and the training of two more will shortly be arranged. On return, they will be taken into the organization.

Recent tours of inspection to factories in the threatened areas in India show that substantial progress has been made with protective measures generally and that, in particular, the programme for providing shelters and other protection for workers is approaching completion.

U. S. WAR PRODUCTION

Production of war goods in America will reach the figure of approximately 45 billion dollars this year. Next year it will reach 70 to 75 billions, said Mr. Donald Nelson, Chief of the War Production Board, addressing the first annual meeting of the American Automotive Council for War Production.

The automobile industry is producing one-sixth of the entire war output, Mr. Nelson said. The industry had produced airplane engines worth \$60,000,000 and tanks worth \$24,000,000 up to May 1. At the end of the year the monthly total will be: airplane engines \$150,000,000; tanks, \$100,000,000.

READY FOR BATTLE

The United States destroyer *Shaw*, which pushed across 2,000 miles of water between Hawaii and the mainland of the United States with a false bow after suffering heavy damage at Pearl Harbour, is now ready for battle again, according to the *New York Times*. Half of this destroyer has been rebuilt, and has been fixed up with all new equipment.

Threat to French Africa

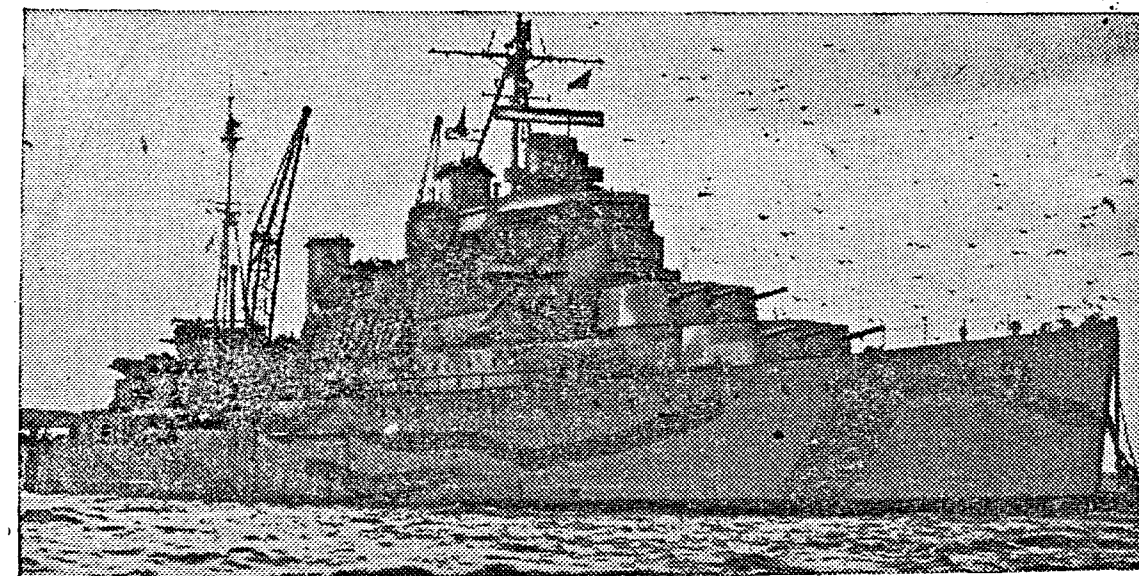
BY
ANDRÉ LABARTHE

AT the beginning of February there were abundant signs that the Axis was bent on some fresh mischief in the Mediterranean. Goering had been on a trip to Italy, to meet the Italian leaders, and, with him, Kesselring, the general who directed, and lost, the Battle of Britain in the autumn of 1940.

on French Africa. Only a few weeks ago an important newspaper of the Reich which specializes in colonial matters stated that the Vichy Government was incapable of shouldering all its colonial responsibilities. There is nothing unusual about such declarations. For years past the Germans have maintained that, because of their stationary birth-rate, the French are not worthy to administer an empire. But, at a time like the present, when the German-controlled press of Paris is in full campaign against the men of Vichy, collaborationist slogans notwithstanding, such declarations are no idle reiteration of a familiar theory: Germany always registers a protest before marching in.

FUTURE IN THE PRESENT

We can see the future in the present. Under cover of the Armistice Commission in



BRITAIN'S NAVAL MIGHT: H.M.S. "NIGERIA"—H.M.S. "Nigeria" 8,000-ton British light cruiser, is one of thirteen ships of the "Fiji" class. Completed in 1940, she is heavily armed for her size, carrying twelve 6-inch guns, eight 4-inch anti-aircraft guns, and sixteen smaller guns. Her speed is 33 knots, and she is provided with three aircraft and catapult.

The bombardment of Malta had grown markedly more intense. Reinforcements had got through to Rommel. At the other end of the Mediterranean the bomb outrages in Tangier served as a reminder of one of the basic principles of Hitlerian warfare—that is, to create unrest in those countries on whom pressure is being brought to bear, thus encompassing their final subjugation.

These are anxious times for Frenchmen, and doubly so when the battle of the Mediterranean comes to the fore. Because we know well enough that in total war there can be no neutrality. We know that, sooner or later, North Africa will be swept into the maelstrom, and we are fearful that, by reason either of weakness or of treachery, she will be conquered or delivered up to the Germans. There is plenty of evidence of German designs

Tunis the Germans are financing the néo-Destur movement, and, in Morocco, they organize and encourage all Arab Nationalist movements; Herr Auer, who was well known at the Embassy in Paris before the war, is now Consul-General in Casablanca. Who but the Germans would profit by unrest in North Africa at the present juncture? Not only would unrest weaken the already limited powers of resistance of the French governors and generals in Africa; it would afford fresh opportunities to the Germans and Italians for intervention. And in a country so recently pacified as Morocco, with its turbulent population, the dangers are increased by the extreme difficulty of supply. Agitation amongst the native population is a means of pressure; press campaigns and speeches in Spain are another. For we know very well

that, whenever the Germans attempt to wring fresh concessions from the Vichy Government, Spain immediately puts in a claim.

The plot against French North Africa, the incessant negotiation between the occupation authorities and the Vichy ministers, fit into the general Mediterranean plans of the Axis. And the part played by Tunisia in supplying Rommel's army must be interpreted in relation to this plot. If, once again, criminally and against the express will of the nation, the Vichy Government has helped the enemies of France, then certainly a rejoinder is necessary. But we must not fall into a trap. The more the Government of Vichy, compromised by its own behaviour in the eyes of the Allies, hemmed in and fallen into disrepute, is left to its fate, the more likely it is to fall

and the Allies are racing one another for victory. The Germans will exploit the material advantage which they still enjoy to make the greatest possible number of conquests, to ensure possession of all the important bases in Europe and Africa. In such a serious situation, it would be fatal to give way to resentment or to feelings which would lead one to do more than was actually necessary or strategically opportune.

Whatever their feelings, the Free French are ready to accept any action which may be necessary to keep French territory from falling into German hands. But that is not the question to-day. It is the Germans who are trying to force the issue—the Germans, who alternately threaten and entreat, who are at pains to exploit the temporary advantages



YUGOSLAV PILOTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST CONTINUE TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY'S LIBERATION.—Yugoslav pilots, ground staff and maintenance personnel who escaped from their country when further air resistance to the German invaders became useless, later formed a new Seaplane Squadron. The Squadron, now serving with the allied forces in the Middle East, carries out a daily patrol over the Mediterranean. The youngest member is a 14-year old apprentice. Picture shows: Three of the Yugoslav Seaplane Squadron pilots who are continuing the fight for their country's liberation in the Middle East.

a prey to German greed. And it is not only in the interests of the Allies that North Africa should not be occupied nor used by the Axis armies; it is an essential condition, if North Africa is to take its place beside the Allies.

NAZI PLOT

The Germans are well aware of the limited number of troops available in North Africa, and of the deficiency in heavy armament. The peace enjoyed by France's empire up to now is mainly due to the strength of the British Navy, and to the latent threat to Libya constituted by the Army of the Nile. The time seems ripe indeed for the Germans to involve the French empire in the conflict, to precipitate a final break between Vichy and the English-speaking countries, and thus compel her to irreparable decisions. In the Mediterranean, as elsewhere, the Germans

they have acquired in North Africa. Thus, it is to the obvious interest of France and the Allies to frustrate this plan, to make the next move in accordance with actual possibilities, so that they may choose the moment to act instead of having it forced upon them.

Condensed from La France Libre, London.

U. S. TRIBUTE TO CHINA

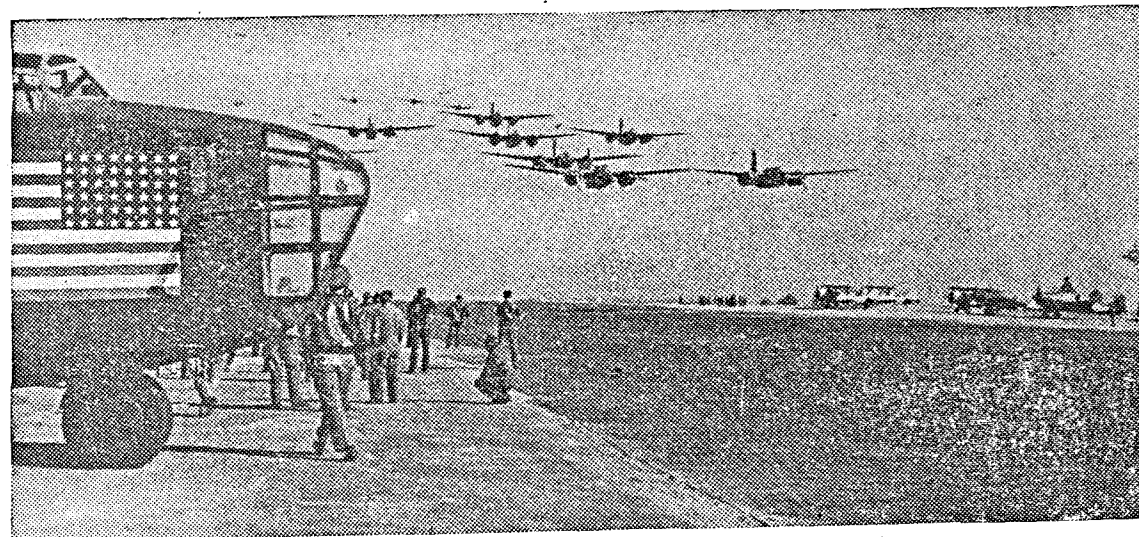
A new national postage stamp issue has been brought out in the United States to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Chinese resistance to Japan. The stamps bear the likenesses of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Abraham Lincoln.

FLIGHT REPORT

Pilot-Officer John Gillespie Magee, Jr., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, killed on active service on December 11, 1941, was 19. He wrote this sonnet three months before his death.

OH ! I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
and danced the skies on laughter-slivered wings ;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds—and done a hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring there
I've chased the shouting wind along, and flung
My eager craft through footless halls of air.
Up, up the long, delirious, burning blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights with easy grace
Where never lark, nor even eagle flew—
And, while with silent lifting mind I've trod
The high, untrespassed sanctity of space,
Put out my hand and touched the face of God.

—Star Weekly, Toronto.



AMERICA GOES TO IT.—Photo shows formation of Douglas A-20 airplanes landing.—E.N.P.

THE BURMA SCAR

"The invasion of Burma by the Japanese had left a scar on the souls of all who went through it. That scar will remain until we can go back and deliver Burma from the thralldom of the Japanese, who must be far and away the most vile people in the world—and that is saying a lot in these days."

—Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Burma Governor,
in a broadcast from London on Tuesday.

The Personal Touch

THE C.O. of an Indian Signals training unit showed me his latest batch of recruits with justifiable pride. He had secured them himself during a recently-made tour of the Punjab districts. They were learning to play games when we arrived. Basket-ball Rounders and Deck Tennis were in full swing and these boys from the villages were getting to know each other in the rough and tumble, writes an Indian Army observer.

The Colonel pointed to a sturdy-looking young Sikh. "That chap", he said "is tough." It appears that when he presented himself for enlistment with a batch of others he was rejected on grounds of extreme youth. His disappointment knew no bounds and as a last resort he approached the Colonel with the suggestion that, to prove his fitness to become a soldier, he would fight or wrestle any one of the luckier applicants who had been accepted.

The Colonel put the proposition before the group who, good-humouredly, chose a hefty-looking lad to represent them in battle. A ring was formed and the contestants went to it. The bigger lad emerged triumphant but was forced to extend himself to do so and the younger gained his point. A "sabash" from the Colonel and he was passed in the recruiting officer for enlistment.

A sticky evening found the Colonel and his party marooned on a railway station. He was faced with the task of getting his recruits, many of whom were completely unfamiliar with railway travel, back to base. To his

assistance came a railway guard who undertook to shepherd the party. The Colonel gratefully accepted the offer of help and before the train left facetiously suggested that the guard himself should enlist. To his surprise the official readily agreed and has since presented himself at Headquarters. His qualifications entitled him to special consideration and the day is not far distant when he will blossom forth as an instructor.

The Colonel had found little difficulty in securing his quota of recruits. They had come to him from many strange sources. In one village a distressed father declared that his two boys had been arraigned before the magistrate for minor offences. He pleaded with the Colonel to intercede on their behalf. A visit to the Court-house and a chat with the magistrate resulted in two spirited recruits to Signals and the gratitude of a father who had lost control of his sons. The Colonel pointed out the delinquents, both of whom seemed extremely happy, and the N.C.O. in charge told us that they showed more than average promise to become first-class soldiers.

Many of these boys came from good homes and had been to decent schools. One could pick them out by their obvious familiarity with ball games. They showed eagerness to teach their less fortunate fellows how to bat and field. Roars of laughter followed the desperate fumbling of a tyro to retrieve the ball but, a second later, there was a scramble to demonstrate the correct method.

Whistles denoted the end of the play period and the men rushed to their bath-rooms, emerging later in clean clothes, more than ready for the dinner which awaited their attention in barracks.

"I'm proud of that lot," said the Colonel, "Come back and see them next month." He dived into the cookhouse to inspect the curry. There's nothing like the personal touch.

THE SHOW BOAT

The *North Carolina* is the most publicized battleship in the U.S. Navy. Every move made by the *North Carolina* has received publicity in the newsreels, newspapers and magazines. Her sister ship, the *Washington*, is her equal in every department, but has received little attention . . . Recently, while one ship was going north and the other south, they passed each other off the Virginia Capes. They passed as closely as possible. The crew of the *North Carolina* was greeted by the band of the *Washington* assembled on the deck—the band which blared "Here Comes the Show Boat!"

—Leonard Lyons, in *The New York Post*.

Vichy Army and Laval's Plans

L AVAL has no longer any faith in the loyalty of the French army, or rather the Vichy army of 100,000 men as permitted by the armistice convention. This explains the creation (according to a special correspondent of the *News Chronicle*) of the Tricolour Legion which is to supplement, with the approval and possibly at the suggestion of the Nazis, the armed forces of unoccupied France.

The Tricolour Legion is merely another name for the anti-Bolshevik Legion organized and raised by the former Communist leader, Jacques Doriot, and which by a trick Laval has now placed under his own control.

Doriot's legion had never more than 4,000 men, half of whom never saw the Russian front. The men in Russia are not to be recalled, and a great effort is to be made to get thousands of recruits for the Tricolour Legion, which will be liable to fight anywhere "when French interests require it." This is a vague formula likely to please Berlin.

ARMY OF THE ARMISTICE

Since his return to power, Laval has taken care to get all the forces of unoccupied France under his direct control. His first move was to drop Pucheu and place the direction of all police forces in his own hand. He afterwards obtained control of the National Legion—Petain's Legion of ex-service men. The army of Vichy—the "Army of the Armistice", as it is called is understood to be pro-Petain, which does not in the least mean pro-Nazi, and to be in a general way sympathetic to Darlan. But the whole army is known to have nothing but contempt for Laval.



BEEHIVE OF B-25's.—The final assembly department of the B-25 Mitchell bomber at the North American Aviation plant, California. These big deadly weapons roll out of the factory door in a steady stream for the United Nations. The plant also turns out the speedy Mustang pursuit fighter plane.

Suppression of Trade Unionism

ALAW to merge the former French trade unions into a labour front on the German model has been made in Vichy. This follows the visit to Paris of Dr. Ley, head of the Nazi Labour Front, writes the former Chief of the *Daily Telegraph's* Paris Staff.

The charter of labour published in October set up a kind of co-operative system on the Italian model. Each branch of industry was called a vocational family including employers, workmen and office staff. This put an end on paper to trade unionism. That Laval has decided to form a labour front signifies that he recognizes the failure of the charter and is replacing it by a more powerful instrument.

THE NEW "LABOUR FRONT"

The German Trans-ocean agency correspondent in Vichy, who may be regarded as well informed, states that French trade unions will be allowed to continue during a further transitional period to represent the interest of

workers. They may still collect subscriptions to maintain their offices and may use their funds for organizations created by them. They are forbidden to extend their activities without special permission. Unions may link up with one another as a step towards unification. Their final merging with the new labour front will be a subject of special decrees. They will then cease to exist and their funds and property will pass into the hands of the labour front. The length of this period of transition will depend on the reception given to the new project. This will be watched by Laval.

A VICHY STORY

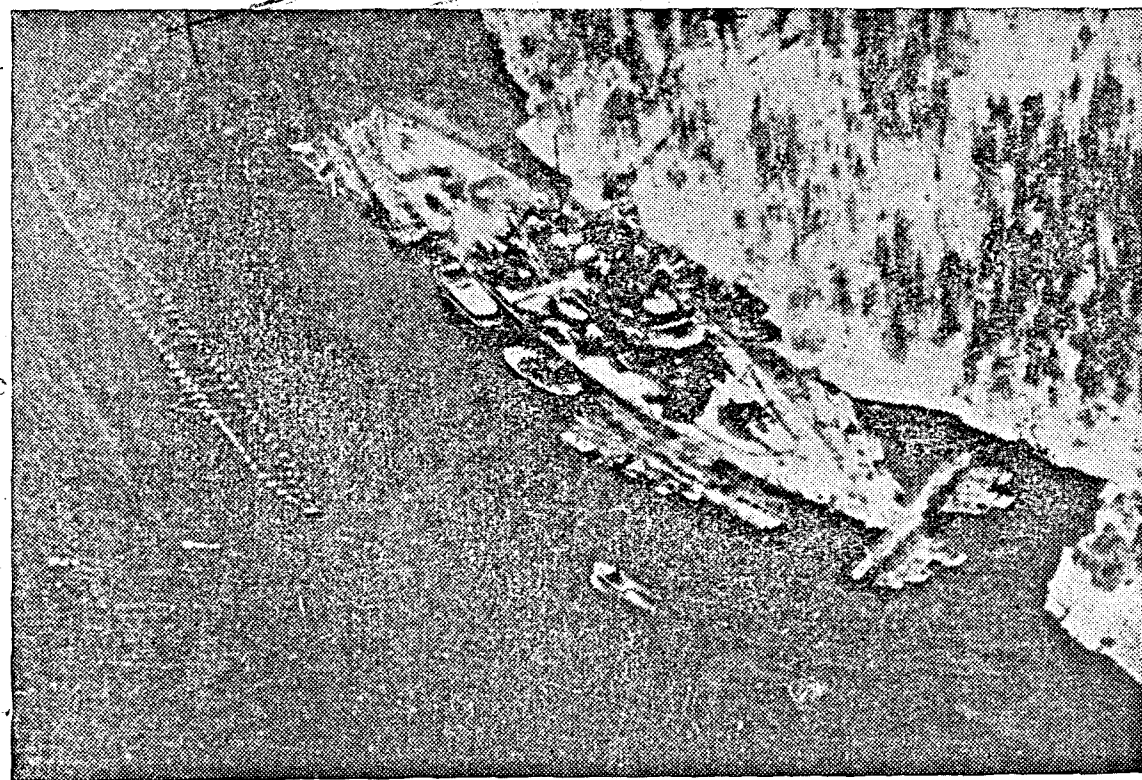
A STORY IS TOLD ABOUT Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, who recently withdrew from Marshal Petain's National Council.

"I am getting an old man," he said, "but if I were to die, I should like to come back to earth a week after my death."

He was asked why.

"Well," he replied, "I should like to know whether I shall be replaced by an admiral."

—"PETERBOROUGH," in *The Daily Telegraph, London.*



R.A.F. CLOSE-UP OF GERMANY'S GIANT BATTLESHIP "TIRPITZ" LYING IN A NORWEGIAN FJORD.

A recent photograph of the Nazi battleship "Tirpitz" obtained by an R.A.F. reconnaissance aircraft in Aas Fjord, Norway.

She is protected by an anti-torpedo boom, stretching from amidships on the starboard side aft, and towards the adjacent shore. Floating camouflage lies on both sides of her bow and stern, while heavy white camouflage material is spread over the barrels of the 15-inch guns.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

18th July.—A single German aeroplane dropped bombs at a place in Greater London-area.

The Royal Air Force attacked submarine building yards five miles north-east of Lubeck. Objectives in the Ruhr, north-west Germany and Holland were also attacked.

19th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, speaking at Aldershot, said: "At no time since the battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril. It will be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the very gravest."

A south-coast town in England was bombed and machine-gunned.

21st July.—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in north-west Germany, including submarine-building yards at Veghask, 30 miles south-west of Bremen. Northern France was also raided. Enemy ships were bombed off Norway.

22nd July.—A small patrol of the British light coastal craft made contact off Cape Grisnez with an enemy force. One enemy trawler was set on fire and other ships sustained a large number of hits.

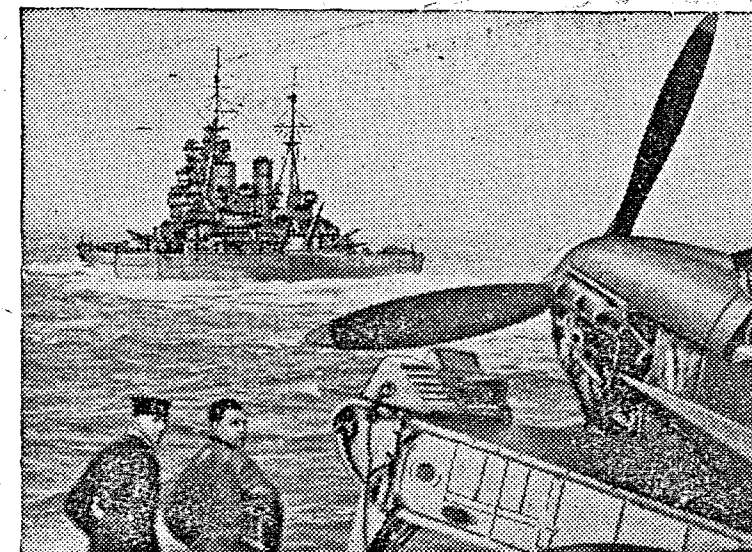
Mr. Churchill in the Commons contradicted the recent rumours suggesting that a general election was imminent.

The Royal Air Force made a mass low-level daylight raid over northern France. A variety of military targets between Octeville near Le Havre to Le Treport were attacked.

23rd July.—Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, speaking in London, said: "We must go back

BRITISH NAVY AND FLEET AIR ARM CONTINUE TO THWART HITLER'S BLOCKADE PLANS.—Thanks to the unremitting vigilance of Britain's Navy and Fleet Air Arm, Hitler's blockade plans have been thwarted and Allied convoys continue to reach their destinations in safety. In the vital 1942 Battle of supplies, the British and Allied Navies are being called upon for an even greater effort than hitherto.

Picture shows: A British battleship on patrol seen from the deck of an aircraft-carrier.



20th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Lille and Bethune area of occupied France. Power-stations at Choques and Mazingarbe were hit. One enemy fighter was shot down.

According to William Zeff, author of the recent book, "The Coming Battle of Germany," "Ten-ton bombs will replace the two-ton bomb in Allied air raids on Germany."

The Royal Air Force attacked and hit a German armed vessel off the Breton coast.

The Royal Air Force also attacked an enemy convoy off the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Japanese diplomats and officials left London on the first stage of their repatriation to Tokyo.

It was reported that Goebbels had opened an intensive campaign to convince the Germans that they would suffer "hell on earth" if the Allies won.

and deliver Burma from the thralldom of the Japanese, who must be far and away the most vile people in the world."

The Royal Air Force made a raid on Duisberg. Targets in the Ruhr also were attacked. Low-level attacks were made on enemy troops.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

18th July.—Reports of parachute landings in the vicinity of Rhinebeck (New York) were being investigated by the Defence Command.

According to a United States announcement, Allied shipping was being sunk at the rate of 60 ships per month off the United States seaboard.

19th July.—G-men arrested thirteen more Germans and one Italian.

20th July.—Yachtsmen, fishermen, boatmen, motor racing drivers and oarsmen flocked to enlist in a new "engineer amphibian command," which began training "somewhere on New England coast."

21st July.—Col. Armando L. Bernar, former Mexican Military Attache in Berlin, in a Press interview in Mexico City, said that he had reliable information that Rudolf Hess was sent by Hitler to England to propose peace.

23rd July.—Twenty-thousand Jews demonstrated in Madison Square Garden, New York, against the slaughter of over a million Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe.

The appointment of Admiral Leahy as Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-chief—the President—of all United States armed forces was announced by President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

The War Shipping Administration, Washington, announced that the losses for the week beginning July 12 reached the highest level since the start of the war.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

18th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked Kalewa in the north-west Burma. An attack was also made on Akyab jetty.

21st July.—The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on Akyab. Buildings were damaged at Tankkan and Htoma Myank. Two fires were left burning at Kalembo. Four Japanese fighters were shot down.

22nd July.—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab. Military targets were machine-gunned.

24th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked river craft in the Arakan coastal waters.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

18th July.—Rommel's Panzer division broke off the battle. The Axis forces slightly withdrew to west of El Alamein. A number of Axis tanks were destroyed. Allied aircraft continued to pound the Axis supply lines. There was fierce fighting in the air and Allied losses were heavier than usual.

Port Elizabeth on the extreme south of the eastern coast of Africa was to be permanently blacked out.

19th July.—The Eighth Army's position on the newly captured ridge south-west of El Alamein was intact. An Indian division repelled an Axis infantry attack. More supplies reached Rommel. United States bombers attacked Tobruk.

A brief "alert" was sounded at Durban.

Two raid alarms were sounded in Cyprus.

Viscount Knebworth, 32-year old, only surviving son of Earl Lytton and the great grandson of the novelist, Bulwar Lytton, was killed in action in Egypt.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Cairo.

20th July.—Dust restricted operations in the Western Desert. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. There was a slight Allied advance in the Central Sector.

21st July.—Allied naval units bombarded Mersa Metruh. An attack was made on an Axis aerodrome. Allied troops maintained their positions on all fronts.

22nd July.—Mersa Metruh was again bombarded and Axis aerodromes were bombed. An Axis convoy was attacked at Sidi Barrani.

23rd July.—Fighting flared-up again in Egypt. The Allies held the Tel-El-Aisa ridge. There were extensive air operations.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Allied troops in El Alamein area.

24th July.—There was heavy fighting on all sectors in Egypt.

Five Axis planes were destroyed and several others damaged over Malta.

British submarines took a heavy toll of Rommel's supplies on their way to Russia.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

18th July.—The Russians applied diplomatic pressure for the opening of a second front in Europe.

The Germans advanced east and south of Millerovo in an all-out attempt to outflank Soviet troops. The Nazis established a new bridgehead on the Don south of Voronezh and prepared for an offensive on the Byransk front.

The German losses in killed, wounded and made prisoners on the eastern front between May 15 and July 15 amounted to not less than 900,000 men, stated an official Soviet announcement.

Another German U-boat was sunk in Soviet territorial waters.

19th July.—A big battle was fought south of Millerovo. Von Bock used paratroops on a considerable scale. The Red Army resisted grimly in Voronezh area. The Nazis were thrown back across the Don.

A NEW NAME

GERMAN Civilians have a new name for the Russian campaign: The Hæmorrhage.

—WALTER WINCHELL, in *The New York Daily Mirror*.

20th July.—After heavy fighting, the Red troops evacuated Voroshilovgrad. The Germans massed troops in this area and widened their spearhead towards Rostov. The situation was very grave.

According to the *New York Times*, Japan was moving more seasoned troops northwards to the Manchukuo-Siberian frontier.

According to well-informed circles in Turkey, the Russians had a vast mass of reserves numbering several millions held in the triangle of Voronezh-Astrakan-Kubishev.

21st July.—The Russian troops fought the enemy south-east of Voronezh. Voroshilovgrad was evacuated. Bridgehead across the Don was captured by the Red Army. A serious threat was made to Rostov. Thirty-eight fires were started in Koenigsberg, when the Soviet bombers raided the town recently.

Three enemy bombers approached Malta. One German fighter was destroyed.

22nd July.—The Soviet troops fought the enemy near Vorenezh and south-east of Voroshilovgrad. Russian counter-blows grew

(1,584 tons) was sunk by an air attack in the Mediterranean.

The 3,000-ton Turkish tanker *Antares* was hit by a torpedo from an enemy submarine off the Syrian coast.

19th July.—A German bomber came down in the Black Sea off the Turkish port of Trebizond. The crew were interned.

23rd July.—A small Portuguese schooner was shelled and sunk in the North Atlantic.

24th July.—A Turkish foodship was fired on in the Aegean by an Axis torpedo boat.

SHIPPING

19th July.—A Nazi plane was shot down by a British motor-launch in the English Channel.

A U-boat was destroyed in eastern Mediterranean by two South African patrol vessels.

Lieut.-General Frank Andrews, Commander of the Caribbean Zone said in an interview that submarine attacks in the Caribbean had decreased recently.



CANADIANS IN ENGLAND USE NEW SIX-GUN AMERICAN TANKS.—A Canadian Armoured Division training in Britain is now using new American-built "heavy-medium cruiser" tanks. Named after the American fighting Confederate leader "General Lee", these tanks each weigh 30 tons and carry one 3-inch gun and five machine guns. The massive armour-plating of this tank's superstructure is shown in this photograph of a "General Lee" manned by members of the Fort Garry Horse, a cavalry regiment famous in the last war.

strong German defence lines were cut. The Nazis were forced to retreat in certain sectors.

A Soviet coastal battery on the Arctic coast set a German transport on fire.

23rd July.—Koenigsberg in East Prussia was raided by Soviet bombers.

Kuibyshev had two air raid alarms.

The Germans intensified their drive for the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus and Stalingrad, the tank city on the Volga. An attempt was made to smash through the city. The Soviets withdrew further. The Russians delivered counter-attacks in Voronezh area. The Germans used paratroops.

24th July.—Fighting took place about 30 miles from Rostov and the battle for Caucasus and oil began.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

18th July.—The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced that the Swedish steamer *Stureborg*

A United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean.

22nd July.—United States submarines sank three more Japanese destroyers off the Aleutian Islands.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

19th July.—The Vichy Ambassador to the United States, M. Henri Haye, received a diplomatic rebuff at Washington when Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under Secretary of State, cancelled an appointment he had previously made with the envoy.

23rd July.—The German Radio stated that Italy and Vichy France had signed an agreement for promoting industrial and agricultural production in North Africa and pledging mutual assistance in the development of their respective colonies.

Three German officers and two traitors were shot in Paris.

THE FAR EAST

18th July.—It was reported from Kunming that Brigadier-General Chenault and Brigadier-General Haines of the United States Army Air Force's Operational Command in China had pledged all-out attacks against the Japanese.

The Chinese retook Hanyen. Japanese shipping at Hankow was attacked.

Allied bombers attacked enemy installations in New Guinea.

19th July.—Allied aircraft attacked wharf installations and shipping in Rabaul Harbour. Two enemy planes were shot down.

Mr. Curtin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, met the supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the south-west Pacific, General MacArthur, with whom he discussed the general war position.

Several officers were suspended as disciplinary action following the escape of three Germans and one Italian from a prisoners of war camp in Australia.

20th July.—Sir Bertram Stevens, former Australian representative on the Eastern Group

Supply Council at New Delhi who recently returned from India said in a speech in Sydney: "If Japan is not defeated, a new order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. . . India well knows that a Japanese victory would mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

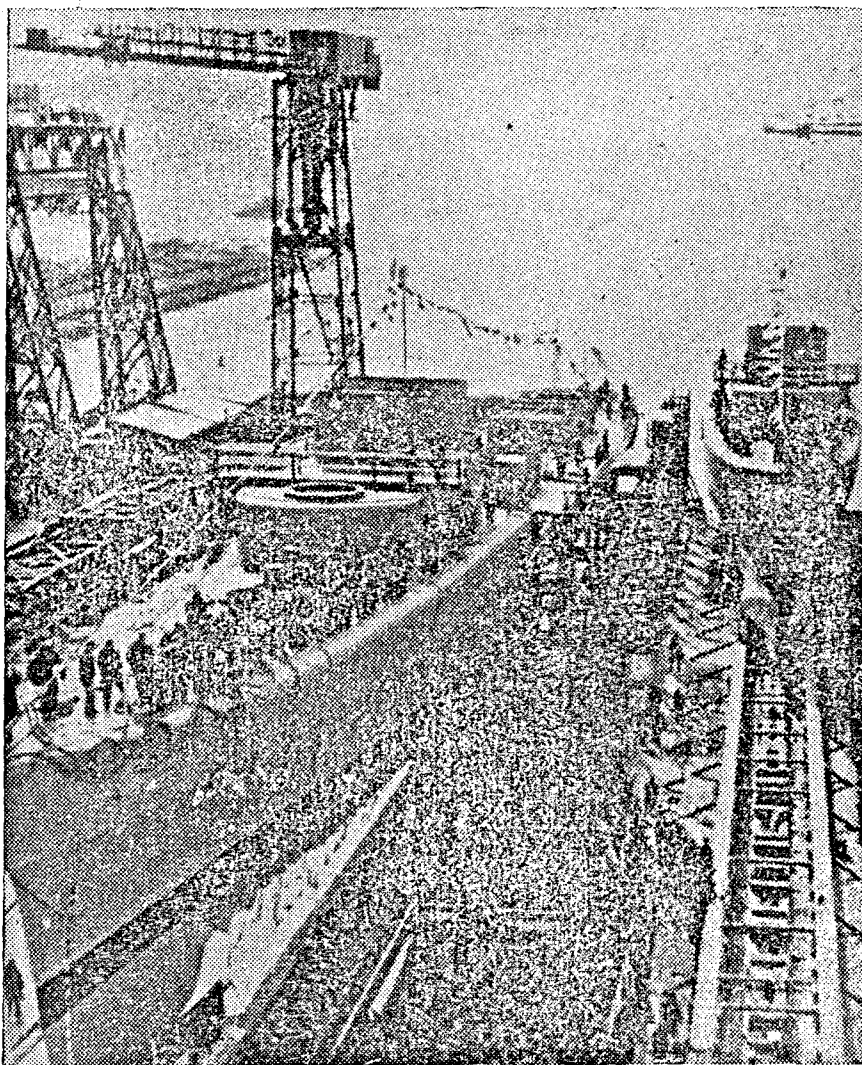
The Chinese recaptured Wenchow. Three other towns also were retaken.

21st July.—Canton was bombed again when the Japanese were completely surprised. Between 50 and 60 planes were caught massed on the field. The Chinese continued mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Hengfeng and Iyang cities.

22nd July.—The Japanese recaptured Wenchow, the treaty port of Chekiang. The Chinese gained a number of successes in North Hunan. Two Japanese vessels were sunk by American bombers.

24th July.—The Japanese landed on the North Coast of Papua.

A violent typhoon caused considerable damage in Shanghai.



DESTROYERS LAUNCHED IN TWIN CEREMONY AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The new destroyer U.S.S. Butler was to hit the water at the Philadelphia Navy Yard during a double launching ceremony which also included launching of another destroyer, the U. S. S. GHERARD, shown on the ways in photo above. The vessels were ready four days short of five months after their keels were laid.—E.N.P.

Madras War Review

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An Irresistible Appeal

FEW will dispute that, either as Head of a Province or as a human being, one more full of human understanding and practical sympathy than His Excellency the Governor of Madras is hardly to be found. A man with the experience and reputation of Sir Arthur Hope does not cry "Wolf!" too often, nor is he one to place the last straw on the camel's laden back. A short time ago, with transparent sincerity, he thanked the people of Madras for translating his appeal for contributions to the Governor's War Fund into the splendid total of two crores of rupees. Since then in his wisdom and sympathy for folk whose political and economic situation was becoming daily more anxious, he has "let up on" that excitingly successful drive for munitions for the defence of Britain and the defence of India, for Spitfires, Bombers, Bren Gun Carriers, and for the several other heads of account included in the Governor's War Fund ledger.

¶ Yet, next week, His Excellency will open by broadcast a new personal appeal for a new fund. It is to be called the "Amenities for Troops Fund," and he may be trusted to make it apparent to any thinking man that this is an object no bit less worthy of the support of the people of Madras than any of those to which they have previously so generously contributed :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

¶ The average man who has few opportunities for travel, can hardly realise the great change which has come over to this once peace-loving Province, in the last two months. The number of those who do not belong here, yet who faithfully and efficiently serve us as guardians of our homes and families and property and who, we must believe, are about to sally out through the rigours and risks of modern war to obtain Victory and a lasting peace for us—the number, we say, has enormously swelled. Punjabis and Gurkhas, Baluchis and Jats, Britons and Americans, by the many thousand, live in uncomfortable camps where conveniences and amenities are practically nil, in the midst of a country which is as foreign to them as would be Arizona to a Telugu or the Isle of Wight to a Tamil.

¶ His Excellency will have no difficulty in convincing us that common gratitude demands no less than that we should show our appreciation of the sacrifices these men have made for us and the greater sacrifices they are looking forward to making by helping to make a wearisome and difficult time of static alertness as comfortable and spirit-restoring as adequate funds and careful administration of them can make it. We will not encroach upon the subject with which His Excellency will deal with his usual luminous and forceful sincerity. We merely recount one story. The normal function of a Field Ambulance Unit in war time is temporary attention to casualties and the speedy transfer of such to a clearing station or a Base Hospital. Since—for the moment perhaps only—no battles are being waged on our soil, military conditions are not yet so mobile and exciting, and so patients in a certain Field Ambulance Unit we know have been marooned there for a period of weeks. Think of it, 3 or 4 officers and a score or so of men lying in ambulance tents for weeks together in a completely strange country without a kindly visitor to see them, without facilities for purchasing the minor comforts, tobacco, sweets, biscuits, razor blades, or anything else, which is not a statutory army issue; without a newspaper to read, pictures to look at, or a radio or gramophone to while away the tedious hour. These are merely a tiny proportion of the men who will bless His Excellency, and will bless the people of Madras for responding to him, when the "Amenities for Troops Fund" opens.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Running Commentary	2	Saving of Russian Reserves	17
Congress Resolution	8	Russian All-Women Fire Brigade ..	18
Madras Squadron's Magnificent Work ..	9	India's Munitions Production	19
Japan Bent on Continuing China Campaign.	11	A.R.P. Instructions	20
The New Order: Jap Version	12	Plan that Fooled Germans	21
Egypt: Our Aim	13	Growth of U.S. Air Transport	22
Japanese Offensive in China	14	The Men of Vichy	23
A War-time Story	15	Diary of the War	24

Running Commentary

The Wardha Resolution Almost all non-Congress leaders of public opinion in India have been unanimous in expressing the view that the Wardha resolution of the Congress Working Committee is not only ill-advised, but also very harmful to the interests of India and the United Nations. In a letter to *The Times of India*, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru says:

"I feel very strongly that nothing can be more dangerous in its implications or consequences than the Wardha proposals, particularly at a juncture like this."

Sir Sapru feels that no one has got the right to gamble with the life or safety of 400 million people at a time when our internal dissensions and civil strife must bring joy and encouragement to the hearts of the Japanese. This is not the time, he says, for talking of open or secret rebellion, and there can be no justification for preparing deliberately anarchy and disorder in the present conditions. Similar sentiments have been expressed by other leaders in India.

"Victory must first be Gained"

In a broadcast to America on July 26th, Sir Stafford Cripps says that the action threatened by the Congress leaders, namely, mass civil disobedience, is calculated to endanger both American and British war effort and bring the greatest aid comfort to the common enemies. Sir Stafford points out that it will be the duty of the United Nations to insist on keeping India as a safe and orderly base for joint operations against the Japanese.

"Whatever steps are necessary to that end," he says, "we must take fearlessly."

Referring to the demand for freedom, Sir Stafford puts the whole position clearly in the following words:—

"Once victory is gained, India has been offered complete freedom to provide in whatever way she chooses for her own self-government. But that victory must first be gained. We cannot allow the actions of a visionary, however distinguished in his

INDIA AND THE MENACE TO FREEDOM

"The United Nations have bent themselves to the task of fighting the menace which overhangs freedom and civilisation. In this crisis and in the future after the war, India has a great part to play, and it is the earnest hope of the British Government that the Indian people will lend no countenance to a movement fraught with such disastrous consequences, but will, on the contrary, throw their all into the struggle against the common enemies of mankind."

—Mr. L. S. AMERY, Secretary of State for India,
in the House of Commons, on July 30.

fight for freedom in the past, to thwart the United Nations' drive for victory in the East. The issues are too grave for the whole world. American, Chinese, Indian and British soldiers must not be sacrificed in their gallant struggle for the liberty of the world by a political party manoeuvring in India or any other country. It is the interests of India that are at stake as well as that of China, Britain and the United States. I am sure that we in this country can rely on you to give us your understanding, your help and your support in doing whatever is necessary to maintain intact the front of the United Nations in India and reopen the lifeline of our gallant Allies—the Chinese."

Congress decision—A calamity

The Times, the leading British newspaper, says: "This country is already fully and whole-heartedly committed to a policy and procedure by which Indian independence can be attained. . . . The calamity is that Congress leaders, by the tactics they have adopted, are themselves delaying the day of supreme constitutional advance. . . . Nevertheless what Britain can do will be done. There is a strong and convinced body of opinion in this country, which is determined to see the Indian issue through once and for all to a successful conclusion."

Independent Press Opinion

The Congress Working Committee's Wardha Resolution has not at all been favourably received by independent and influential newspapers abroad. Both British and American newspapers, while recognizing the greatness of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders, have pointed out in strong and unequivocal language, the dangers that will arise if the Congress carried out its threat of launching civil disobedience at the most critical stage of the war. These criticisms are strong and even denunciatory, and there is also, in some cases, an accusation of betrayal. But these criticisms come from democratic countries, which have often criticized their own administrations and policies in even stronger and more stringent terms—countries which have cherished for centuries the same ideals of freedom as are today entertained by India and her political parties, including the Congress. Some of the newspapers have been very bitter in their criticisms of the Congress and its leaders, and some of these criticisms come from newspapers which have, in the past, supported the Congress and its policy.

The Daily Telegraph, which represents British Conservative opinion, is very critical of the Congress move. The paper says that the Congress is not interested in independence as such, but only in the enthronement of its own dictatorship which, as Sir Stafford Cripps has pointed out in his broadcast speech, Britain cannot and will not concede. The paper adds that there is little reason to question the fact that the Congress leaders, despite their protestations of anxiety not to embarrass the United Nations, are fairly conscious of the aid and comfort which the Congress resolution will give to the common enemies. *The Yorkshire Post* points out that by their resolution the Congress leaders have shown themselves completely out of touch with political realities.

The Manchester Guardian, which voices Liberal opinion, and to whose sanity and balanced outlook Mr. Gandhi himself recently testified, says:

"The Congress is threatening an open rebellion in order to obtain independence which in any case will be India's within a very few years."

Britain and the Post-War World

"After the war, a new world is going to open, a world in which we shall have great responsibilities, responsibilities of restoring and giving a new and richer life to the countries which have been under the British flag and which shall come back under that flag."

—Mr. L. S. AMERY, in a speech inaugurating the Government's scheme of scholarships in Oriental languages in the London University on July 27.

Another Liberal paper, the *Star* says:

"Neither a watering-down process nor a washing of hands in such phrases as that of protesting reluctance to embarrass the United Nations can alter the fact that we are back to the days of Mr. Gandhi's romantic crusading. In the present circumstances his sublime disregard of realities and consequences is a grave menace to India's future."

Daily Herald's Appeal

Most significant of all is the criticism of the important Labour paper, the *Daily Herald* which has been a sincere champion of the Congress Party. The *Herald* says:

"What are we to make of all this—we of the British Labour Party, we who are friends of the Indian people, we who fought with Gandhi and Nehru, we who expected them to fight with us for the defence of all civilized freedom? . . . We assert the right to say to these friends of ours: 'We ask you to reflect on the attitude of the British working class and its political representatives towards this war.' British workers have suffered also. They too have grievances. They are keenly opposed, as you, to conservatism and privilege. They, however, believe that the war now being fought is the final war between international conservatism—the bloody conservatism of Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini—and all democratic forces everywhere. Compared to the purpose of these men, British conservatism is a trivial and fast-fading threat. Believing that, we have joined with our own conservatives, who are democrats any way, to combat a vaster threat: can you stand aside? Can you justify your attitude by principle or even expediency?"

American View

American newspapers while expressing sympathy for India's aspirations towards complete self-government criticise the unrealistic outlook of the Congress leaders. In

their comment on the Congress resolution, some of them have expressed grave concern for the fate of China. The *Baltimore Sun* says that when the Japanese armies are in Burma and the Germans are moving towards India's middle eastern flanks, it is hard to see how a policy of civil disobedience could fail to encourage the Nazi and Japanese enemies of independence. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* asks Mr. Gandhi to forget his feud with

The Right Spirit

An agreement has recently been come to between The East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Ltd., and the E.I.D. & S.F., Ltd., Labour Union.

There has been a longstanding dispute between the Union and the Company in the matter of Pongal Holidays which, in the past, have extended over five days. The Company took the attitude that five days was too long but the Union, on the other hand, were unwilling to let go an old established custom. Recently, however, the Labour Union, with a view to assisting the war effort, notified the Company that for the duration of the war, they were prepared to agree that the Factory Pongal Holidays should be reduced to two days only. Three substitute holidays are, of course, allowed by the Company so that the workers are not losers, but since Nellikuppam is a seasonal factory, this means a considerable increase in production, more particularly as the workers have agreed to continue through the two Pongal Holidays if the Company so wish.

For Victory and Beyond

"We are working together for Victory and beyond. For we have not been fighting all these years merely to return to world of fear, hunger, and frustrated hope. We must either build an orderly, law-abiding international society, in which each nation can live and work freely without fear or favour, or we shall all be destroyed in the welter of barbaric strife."

—Mr. ANTHONY EDEN, in a speech at Nottingham on July 23.

Great Britain and co-operate with the United Nations for the defence of India. The *New York Times* expressing concern over the position of Mr. Gandhi says that he is "one of the great souls of his generation," but adds:

"If mankind adopted the spiritual essence of his teachings there would be no more wars. Yet the effect of Mr. Gandhi's saying and doing what he is now saying and doing may mean the defeat of everything for which he stands."

The *New York Herald-Tribune*, the most influential opposition paper in the United States, referring to "the threat to India's peace that Gandhi has just inspired" says:

"India must be assured through every possible unofficial medium, that no class of Americans except Axis sympathisers and professional Anglophobes will have the slightest sympathy with the promotion of civil disorder in India at this critical hour."



Axis Reactions It is of very great interest to examine the Axis reactions to the Congress resolution of July 14th. They generally bear out the analysis of Axis political and spincer movement given in our last issue. All the enemy radio stations have welcomed the Congress resolution which has offered them a prospect of weakening the United Nations' capacity of resistance at a critical stage in the war. The *Saigon radio* in a Hindustani broadcast on July 17th said:

"Such noble activities will adversely affect the British war effort".

The Rome Radio welcomed on July 13th "the fact that Gandhi adopted an intransigent attitude at the moment when the Allies are fighting against Axis invasion."

It has quoted a New York paper as writing that

"just at the moment when India is exposed to the greatest danger, the leaders of the Indian parties are hampering the defence efforts which are of vital importance."

The German *Azad Hind* station in a broadcast in Tamil on July 17th said:

"The Congress should now organize an armed Satyagraha—such a move will always have the sympathy and ready support of the Axis powers . . . Impede British the war effort in every way."

In another broadcast in Tamil the next day, the German Radio warned India that "Axis powers will watch the developments" and added that "no one need be surprised at the danger of the consequences ahead."

Tokyo's threat On July 9th a German broadcast in Hindustani said, "The gigantic Axis victories will exert their influence on the political development of India." Tokyo has recalled the bombing of Vizagapatam and Cocanada which, she claims, has influenced the political situation in India, and threatens that she cannot wait longer.

Thus all Axis radios are doing their utmost to bully and blackmail India by representing that the Axis powers are possessed of tremendous striking force, but Rome has given an indication of how they will use that force if they had the chance. In a broadcast in French on July 15th, the Rome Radio has stated that independence which is not backed by military power "is doomed to fail." "But who possesses the force," says Rome, "possesses also the power." In other words, the so-called Indian "independence" would be "backed" by Axis force and the Axis would "possess also the power". Japan has pointed out how the Axis powers would

INFORMATION REGARDING MISSING MILITARY PERSONNEL

In a Press Note issued on 21st June 1942, laying down the procedure for instituting inquiries with regard to personnel believed to be in enemy hands as a result of operations in the Far Eastern theatres of war, it was stated that "initial inquiries regarding all military regular personnel should be addressed to the Indian Red Cross, Simla". The Red Cross is not concerned with the welfare of military regular personnel, which is the sole concern of General Headquarters, India, who handle all information regarding such personnel. Such information, when received, is automatically communicated to the next-of-kin. There is therefore no advantage in making inquiries regarding such personnel either from General Headquarters or from any Government department or organization.

INDIAN OFFICER CADETS

PRE-COMMISSION TRAINING

Pre-commission training of Indian Officer Cadets, other than those with previous military experience will in future consist of two parts—a period of preliminary training lasting from one to two months according to the capability of the cadet, and the normal period of training allotted to the particular arm, such as six months for infantry.

The extra preliminary training bears no relation to the pre-cadet training plan previously in operation and now abolished. In future, it will be the rule for *all* cadets without military experience to attend the preliminary course. Candidates for commissions will, no longer be graded, but will be either "Passed" or "Failed" by the Central Interview Boards.

Another new scheme concerns candidates for direct emergency commissions who are over the age of 35 and under 44 (or in exceptional circumstances 46).

For their benefit, there will be a two months' course of training at the Officers' Training School Bangalore. There they will receive instruction in the organization and administration of Indian Army units, Military Law and sufficient elementary drill, etc., to make them suitable to become administrative and staff officers.

actually implement the independence of which they speak so glibly. A Japanese broadcast on July 8th referring to the East Indies says:

"The Japanese military administration is taking drastic steps to stamp out the political parties still remaining."

India and China

Axis propaganda is exploiting the present Indian situation as a useful weapon against China. Tokyo feels that the development of a movement in India for independence will weaken Allied support to Chungking. Axis propaganda is now attempting to sow the seeds of suspicion in Indian minds against Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. The Italian Radio broadcasting on July 16th accuses Marshal Chiang Kai-shek of having tried to persuade the Indians "to give up their aspirations for independence." But Indians remember only too well that the great leader of China in his farewell message to India last February, expressed his confident belief that his British ally would "as speedily as possible give the people of India real political power." At the same time he said:

"There is no middle course and there is no time to wait for development. Now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind. The issue before us does not concern the dispute of one man or country. Nor does it concern any specific question between any one people or another, but any people therefore which joined the Anti-Aggression Front may be said not to co-operate with any particular country, but with the entire Front."

Government Policy Even otherwise, there is no justification for the attitude taken up by the Congress Party. His Majesty's Government have made their attitude towards the Indian problem very clear. It may be recalled that the Secretary of State for India in a statement in the House of Commons on April 28, 1942, said that the "main object and purpose" of His Majesty's Government was that:

"India should, as soon as possible, obtain full freedom under a constitutional arrangement of her own devising and suited to her own peculiar conditions."

But what is to happen during the interim period? The Secretary of State said:

"As regards the interim situation. . . the Viceroy will no doubt always be willing to consider practical suggestions within the framework of suggestion (e) of the draft declaration put forward by responsible party leaders, more particularly if put forward

jointly and based on a broad measure of agreement. It is indeed upon the agreement and initiative of Indian party leaders that any further advance must depend."

This policy was further reiterated by the Secretary of State on July 30. He laid stress on the British Government's "resolve to give the fullest opportunity for the attainment by India of complete self-government." After emphasising this, he uttered a word of warning to those who wanted to plunge India into a state of disorder and chaos. He said that the Government of India would not flinch from their duty to take every possible step to meet the situation.

CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING SCHEME.

A big increase in the subsistence allowance for trainees under the Civil Aviation Technical Training Scheme is announced.

Originally trainees received Rs. 25 per month which was increased to Rs. 27 per month owing to the higher cost of living, etc. In February this year, the stipend was again increased to Rs. 37 per month for those trainees who successfully passed the probationary period.

Under the new conditions, all trainees undergo a probationary period of 4 to 6 weeks and Matriculates will receive Rs. 45 per month throughout the whole period of training. Non-Matriculates who are considered suitable for training will receive Rs. 27 per month during the probationary period and Rs. 37 per month upon passing their tests and throughout the remainder of their civil training.

It is hoped that the new rates of pay will result in a big increase in the number of trainees coming forward, and it is being stressed that the scheme is one of the best which has ever been offered to the young men of India.

The advantages of being an expert aviation mechanic now-a-days is apparent to all, and the opportunities in Civil Aviation in India after the war are bound to be very considerable.

Congress Resolution

American Editor's Comment

CAROL Binder, foreign editor of the *Chicago Daily News*, writes in an editorial:

"To attain their dreams of world dominion, the Germans and Japanese must dominate India as well as the Middle East, Russia, the British Isles and the United States, which they are now seeking to conquer militarily. Axis leaders shrewdly hope to win India by subversive activities and exploitation of internal discontent and lack of understanding as to true long-term self-interest. Thus the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee represents a victory for the Axis no less than the German successes on the Don.

PLAIN TREASON

"These words will probably cause pain and resentment in the minds of readers who have long admired Mr. Gandhi's saintliness and resented the British policy in India. It would be most regrettable if the pre-Pearl Harbour American idealization of Mr. Gandhi endows his wartime attempt to make the British relinquish their control of basic Indian government and defence, with sufficient 'glamour' seriously to weaken the British position in India, or makes for bad feeling between the British and ourselves during the rest of the war.

"Britain could not keep order behind the lines if non-violence were by-passed and acts of sabotage took place. That would be plain treason as much for American boys as British and Chinese on whom alone the Hindus depend for the defence of their oft-clamped independence against the Japs."

Binder treats Gandhi as now having passed beyond saintlihood's border, and says:

"For these and other reasons not permitted to be stated by lack of space, it is essential to the anti-Axis cause that British authority should be maintained in India for the duration of the war and, in the meantime, if Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants, who have always sought American sympathy, tell Indian workers and officials to stop collaborating with the British after August 7, they should receive no American sympathy.

REPRESS ANY DISORDERS

"The British may have serious trouble on their hands because they have failed to

(Continued on page 13.)

GUARDING SECRET INFORMATION

RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS FIRMS

Many commercial firms and civil organizations which have business dealings with the Defence Services naturally come into possession of information which would be of value to the enemy.

While most business houses have realized the secret nature of this information and have treated it as such, evidence has come to hand that others have unwittingly passed it on to third parties. It is, therefore, stressed that all information regarding the Services reaching the hands of firms should be closely guarded and suitable measures taken to ensure that it is not divulged to unauthorized persons. The maximum security is especially essential when such information is conveyed through the post and every advantage should be taken of the safeguards provided by the postal authorities for such purposes.

An example of information valuable to the enemy which would come into possession of such firms would be a list of units stationed in a single district and it is information of this type, among others, that should be closely guarded.

Generous gift to China

"The sum of one million rupees collected in India on 'China Day' has been received with deep appreciation. This is only a brief expression of my thanks toward India's generous gift."

—MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK—in a message to H.E. The Viceroy.

Madras Squadron's Magnificent Work

Participation in 1,000 Bomber Raids

HALIFAX four-engined bombers of the Royal Air Force with the words "Madras Presidency" painted on the fuselage have taken part in almost every one of the Bomber Command's attacks this year on German ports, industrial centres and shipping. They were also in the thousand-bomber raids on Cologne, the Ruhr and Bremen.

HONOURED BY
THEIR MAJESTIES
AND THE
PRIME MINISTER

The year opened with ice and snow. On January 6 there was to be an early morning attack on Brest. Between 3 and 4 a.m. the ground crews found that the wings and fuselages of the aircraft were covered with ice and frozen snow. They got to work clearing it away so that the Halifaxes could take off without delay.

A DRAMATIC SIGNAL

On February 12, when news was received that the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau* with the *Prinz Eugen* and an escort of



The above is the photograph of a Madras plane which might have been one of the participants in the 10,000-bomber raids.

The Madras Squadron was visited by the King and Queen, and later by the Prime Minister. Their Majesties and the Prime Minister were introduced to the crews, and heard of the magnificent work that the Squadron had done since its first operation in March 1941. The Squadron was the first in the Bomber Command to be equipped with Halifax aircraft.

destroyers were escaping through the Channel, the Squadron was immediately called into action. The weather was once again on the enemy's side; he had chosen his day well. Clouds were very low; there was heavy rain and mist and some snow showers. It seemed as if the bombers would be unable to find the ships in such conditions.

Then from one of the Madras Squadron aircraft came this dramatic signal: "Engaging warships." The Captain, a young squadron leader, had almost given up hope of getting a glimpse of the ships when he saw anti aircraft shells bursting through the clouds. He steered towards the shell-fire, then dived under the cloud bank until he was only 400 feet from the sea, and there he saw the ships.

He was upon them before his bomb aimer had a chance to direct his bombs, and a few seconds later the clouds closed over again. In that brief clearing he noticed that one of the cruisers had a considerable list to port. Defying intense anti-aircraft fire, he searched again for a break in the cloud, but without success.

OXYGEN MASK FROZE

Another time, during an attack on Wilhelmshaven, the temperature was 35 degrees Centigrade under zero. "There was ice everywhere and I knocked off icicles as they formed on my chin", said the rear gunner. "My eyebrows were frosted over."

His oxygen mask froze when they were flying at great height and blocked supply. He became unconscious for about ten minutes. The captain sent the flight engineer to help him, but he collapsed on his way to the rear turret and had to be looked after himself.

It was only by diving 7,000 feet that the captain was able to reach a more comfortable temperature. He then continued on his course and bombed the docks.



SPECTACULAR RESULTS

During an attack on the Renault works at Billancourt near Paris in March the crews got some of their most spectacular results. They saw their bombs strike the gasometer while others exploded among the great area of factory buildings. The girders stood out black over a sea of flame and tremendous columns of smoke rose from the fires.

Of the fires at Cologne during the first thousand-bomber attack at the end of May the navigator said: "There was a mass of flame as far as it was possible to see, and over the northern part of the city there hung a thick pall of black smoke like a thunder cloud. And next to the fires the most impressive thing was seeing all the other aircraft going in and coming out—every size and kind—so that the sky was busy as a city street on Saturday night."

THE TARGETS

Then followed the thousand-bomber attacks on the Ruhr and Bremen, and other targets attacked this year by the Madras Squadron have included St. Nazaire, Lorient, Hamburg, Osnabruck, Stuttgart, Warnemunde, Mannheim and Emden, and the German naval base at Trondheim.

Since its formation the Madras Squadron has had four different commanding officers. The present one, Wing Commander J. H. Marks, D.S.O., D.F.C., is still in his twenties. This tall and quietly spoken young man has himself been on more than 60 bombing attacks.

At the end of last year the squadron had two officers with the D.S.O. and seven with the D.F.C. There were also seven sergeants with the D.F.M. Since then two D.F.Cs. and two D.F.Ms. have been added to the list.

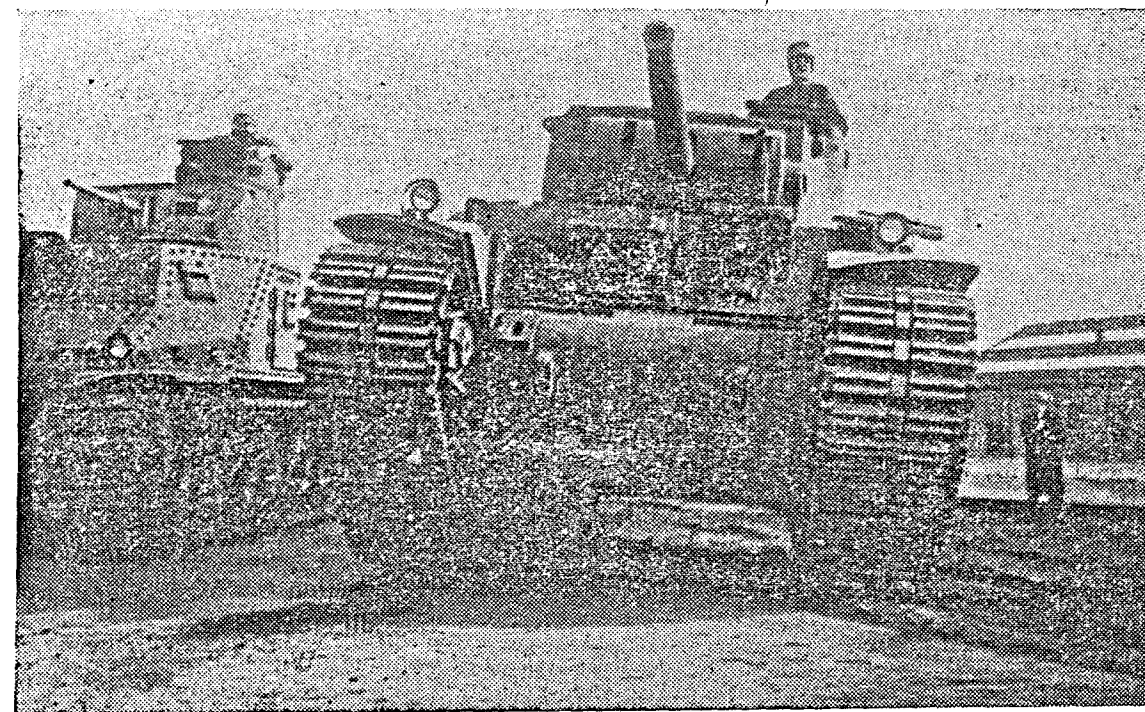
Japan Bent on Continuing China Campaign

"FOR General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in China, to admit that China stands in the way of the construction of the 'East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' is to admit indirectly the failure of the Japanese military adventure in China," observes the *National Herald* (Chungking). "His admission must have been a bitter pill for Japanese at home to

national hara-kiri than call off the China campaign, and Hata's statement gives a fairly good indication of present Japanese policy. As pointed out by the *London Times*, if Japan could consolidate her position and reduce China, she would play for a stalemate. This is an eventuality that the United Nations must guard against."

Jap Domination in Indo-China

AN officer of the French merchant service who has made his way to London to join the Fighting French has given to *France* an account of what he saw in Indo-



AMERICA GOES TO IT.—This is the new 57-ton tank known as the M-1 in its initial demonstration. Notice that the gun-turrets are on top, making it possible for the tank to take advantages of irregular land, sheltering the lower part and shooting from the revolving turrets on top. In the turret are three 8-in. guns and a 37 mm. anti-aircraft gun.—E.N.P.

swallow, for they had been told that China would be beaten to her knees in three months.

"But Hata had good reason for the statement," adds the paper. "The China war is in its sixth year, but Japan is still far from her goal. She has occupied vast territories, but she cannot use their resources against the United Nations as long as China refuses to admit defeat. This explains Hata's warning to his countrymen that the 'China incident' must be settled first before Japan can build up the 'Co-Prosperity Sphere.'"

"But this is no new slogan for the Japanese people. This does not mean that Japan is giving up the China adventure because the task is hopeless. Too much is at stake for the Japanese militarists. For political reasons the Japanese Army and Navy will rather commit

China when he was there last September, writes the *Manchester Guardian*.

The Japanese had been active for some time spreading propaganda among the Annamites, but when they established themselves in Indo-China they treated the local people pretty brutally. It was dangerous for a Frenchman to intervene, for the Japanese soldiers were quite ready to use the sword against him. The Japanese were absolute masters of the place, doing exactly what they wanted, pillaging freely and giving their orders to Admiral Decoux, who had to pass them on to his subordinates. This was the condition of a country where, according to Vichy, French sovereignty had been safeguarded. The officer remarked on the loss of "face" that France had suffered in the eyes of the Annamites from their submission to the Japanese.

The New Order: Jap Version

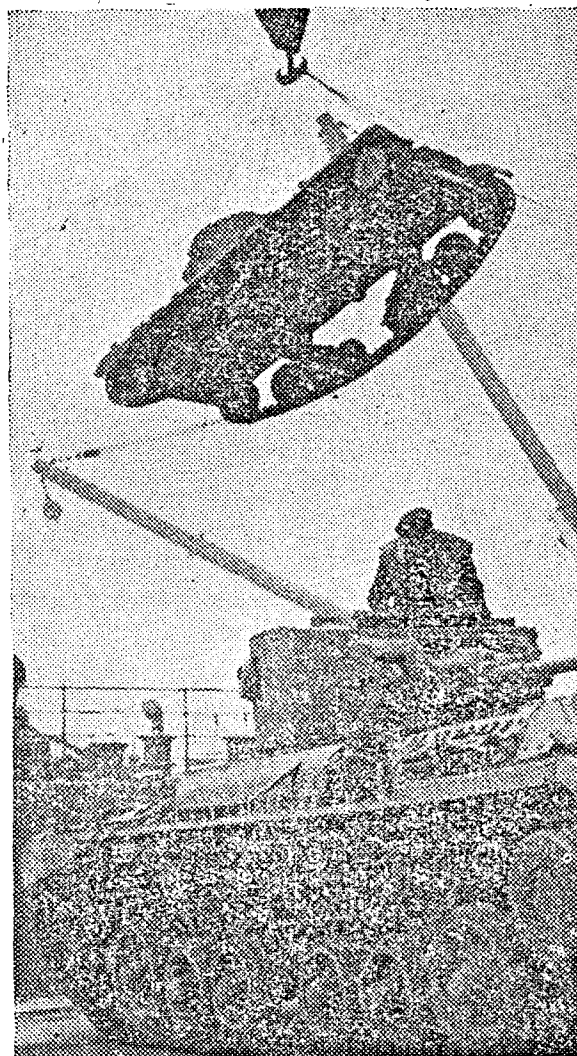
Pretended Philanthropy Unmasked

PRIOR to her invasion of the East Indies and Malaya Japan poured out a flood of propaganda to convince her impending victims that her sole purpose was to enable them to share with her the benefits which the British and Dutch predecessors had denied them. That was the Far Eastern version of what in Europe Hitler calls the "New Order," and some interesting glimpses of this "co-prosperity" in action are given by our special correspondent in Colombo on evidence involuntarily provided by the Japanese Radio, writes the *Daily Telegraph*.

The pretended philanthropy has quickly unmasked itself as loot pain and simple. A swarm of officials, which is presently to reach at least 100,000, has already begun to descend on the territories in order to administer them as a Japanese appanage on the familiar model of Korea and Formosa. The promised "liberation" has vanished into the limbo of ruthless exploitation for the exclusive benefit of the grasping "liberator."

Pari passu with the Japanese administrative regime are economic arrangements to develop the economic wealth of the region as a Japanese monopoly. In this enterprise Tokyo is receiving so little co-operation from local populations that it is having to import large numbers of Japanese workers, who can no doubt be ill-spared from the war effort at home. Difficulties are accentuated by the effects of the "scorched earth" measures which, though they left a good deal to be desired in some places, seem to have been thorough in others.

It is not to be denied that Japan has acquired sources of raw materials which she will know how to develop by one means or another to the great benefit of her war machine. Nevertheless, her initial experiments in "co-prosperity" are scarcely likely to recommend that vaunted millennium to other Asiatics as yet unconquered.



FAMOUS BRITISH "VALENTINE" TANKS FOR THE ALLIED ARMIES.—British "Valentine" tanks are being supplied to Allied armies in various theatres of war. Numbers sent to Russia were used in the epic defence of Moscow, M. Stalin sending a message of congratulation on their performance to the British Minister of Supply. Photo shows: British "Valentine" Mark II tanks being loaded aboard a supply ship.

Russia can hold out

"I am one of those who, knowing Russia, believe that the Nazi war machine which could not knock out Russia in 1941 will not be able to destroy her army or her Government in 1942. As guns roar along that vast front, I reaffirm to the British people my unshakable belief that Russia can hold out."

—MR. JOSEPH E. DAVIES, former U.S. Ambassador in Moscow in an interview to the *Sunday Graphic*.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION

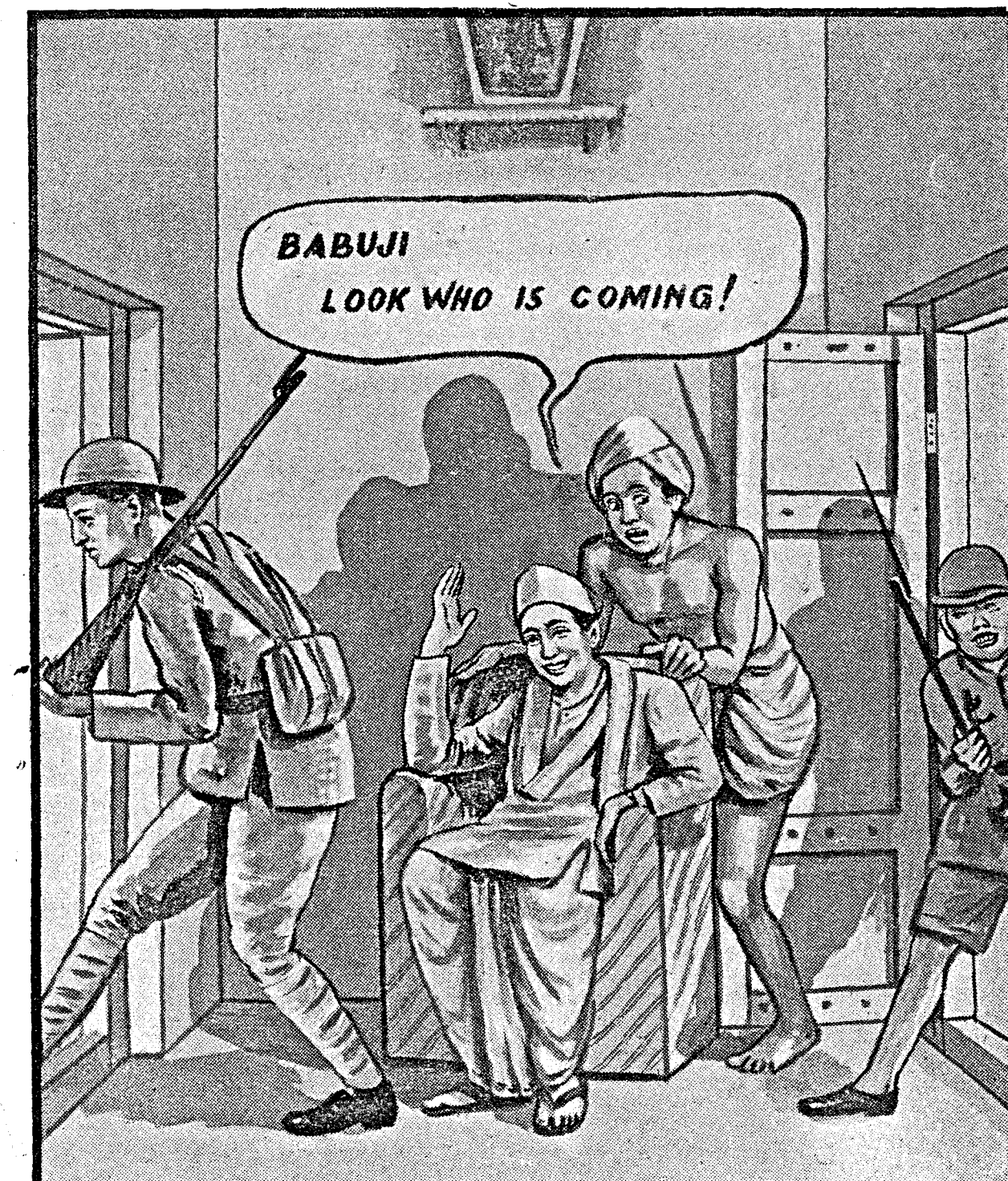
(Continued from page 8.)

acquiesce with Mr. Gandhi's demands, as they would have had, had they acquiesced. In the exigency of war they will probably redress any disorders with wartime ruthlessness. We would probably do the same if subversive elements threatened our national security, and American soldiers will pay dearly if India is weakened by internal disorders while the Axis is pounding at its gates.

"It is to be hoped that Mr. Gandhi will reconsider the threat to start civil disobedience in wartime, and that, if he persists, his movement can be repressed with the minimum effort and violence. We need all our strength and all our violence for fighting the Axis, not misguided people in our own camp."

Egypt: Our Aim

OUR immediate aim on the Egyptian battle front is the destruction of as much German and Italian equipment as possible, and the nature of the fighting is such that one should not look for extensive territorial gains at the moment. Our secondary objective is the ousting of the enemy from his prepared positions, says Clifford Webb in a cable to the *Daily Herald* from Cairo. Obviously it is unwise to allow the enemy to dig in to any substantial extent, virtually on Alexandria's doorstep. Our successes already gained in this direction are encouraging.



Japanese Offensive in China

Striking Similarity in Axis Strategy

IN spite of the stubborn resistance of the Chinese, the Japanese are making dangerous headway in the fighting in Chekiang, which now seems to be extending southwards into Fukien. They have landed another large force near Wenchow and have attempted to seize the island of Futou, near Foochow, writes *The Times*. Wenchow and Foochow are the only seaports still in Chinese hands. The Japanese troops which were advancing towards the Hankow-Canton railway seem, however, to have been checked for the time being. In spite of this setback and the recapture of Futou, the threat to China is undoubtedly serious.

There is a striking similarity between the strategy of the Axis partners. While Germany with all the force she can muster is endeavouring to put Russia out of the fight before Great Britain and America are able to launch any effective diversion, so Japan is now concentrating her efforts on breaking Chinese resistance before the Allies are in a position to take the offensive against her. Just as Germany realizes how serious her position would be, if she had to meet an Anglo-American attack with strong Russian forces holding most of her army and air force in the east, so Japan realizes the danger to which she would be exposed if she has to meet an Allied drive from Australia, from India and by sea and air from the east while China remained strong enough to threaten her whole position on the mainland and British and American air forces were able to operate from Chinese bases.

MENACE FROM THE REAR

In the view of our correspondent formerly in Tokyo, which all available evidence goes to support, the Japanese entered war with the hope of seizing sufficient British and Dutch territory in the South-west Pacific to supply them with the raw materials they needed and with advanced bases from which to stave off a counter-offensive while they completed the task of subjugating China. If the menace from India or Australia became too imminent, they might attack either or both, but it is unlikely that their original designs extended so far, at any rate for the time being. It would seem rather that they hoped to conquer, and now hope to hold, just what they succeeded in conquering after the stunning surprise blows at Pearl Harbour and Manila by which for a time they eliminated American sea and air power in the Pacific.

If they could consolidate their position in Burma, Siam, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies, and were able to reduce China to submission, they would then play for a stalemate, using all their wiles to divide the Allies and above all to induce the United States to withdraw from the fight. With the immense resources then in their possession, they would be able to prepare at leisure for the next advance.

ILLIMITABLE AMBITIONS

Their ultimate ambitions are illimitable, as those of Germany. Their weakness, like that of Germany, is their utter inability to realize how other nations regard their actions. They even hope by suitable broadcasts to induce Americans to forget and forgive the treachery of Pearl Harbour. This hope, at any rate, will be disappointed.

Japs Burn Books on Democracy

"THE JAPANESE BURNED the library at the University of the Philippines with the object of destroying all books referring to democracy. The principle behind the burning of the library was the Japanization of the Philippines beginning with Filipino youth, like the method of the Nazis."

—Col. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, in a recent speech in America.

Their obtuseness, however, must not blind the Allies to the strength of their present position and to the danger which threatens all from their advance in China. Allied reverses, particularly the loss of Burma and the closing of the Burma Road, have had a moral effect upon the Chinese greater even than the material loss involved in the cutting-off of supplies, which in fact are still reaching them in some quantity by air. If Japan should succeed in getting effective control of Eastern China, the Allies will lose their most useful bases for a counter-offensive and the way to an Allied victory will be long and difficult.

A War-time Story

Its Star is a Ship

BY

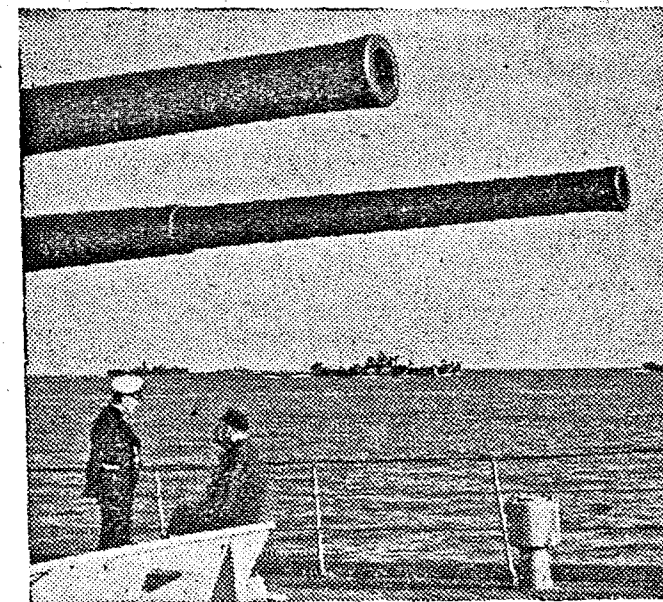
DOUGLAS WILLIS

I SHOULD like to tell you the story of a convoy. It is also the story of the petrol which takes the family to a dinner or a dance or on a jaunt in the country, or sends a Hurricane or a Blenheim roaring into the air. And it is the same petrol which often may turn drowning seamen into flaming cinders.

The real star of the story is a ship and she has no streamlined curves and glamour, for she is an oil tanker and it was her maiden trip. They were still hammering and painting her in the shipyard when the crew came aboard and it was the shipwrights and welders and riveters who were the last to see and wave to her as she slipped out into the stream and crept down river into the sea.

It was 10 o'clock at night and I was in bed, for I am always in bed when something happens. We had just reached the end of the breakwaters at the harbour mouth when the sirens sounded ashore and the alarm bells were clanging all over the ship. I had signed on as a seaman gunner and it was draughty standing up on the gun platform in pyjamas and a life-jacket nursing a twelve-pounder cartridge. We waited and listened but all we could hear was the soft lap of water, then the moon came out from behind the clouds and we swore.

Then we could hear the hum of aeroplane engines. We shoved a shell into the gun and I took the clip off the cartridge. The hum grew louder and we put the cartridge into the gun and we closed the breech. I bent down to pick up another cartridge. I heard the Second Mate bawl 'There she goes,' then the gun swung round and we were crashing away. The six machine guns on the deck opened up too, and tracer bullets were chasing into the air like a firework display. The plane was a Junkers 86 and flying low across the stern about five hundred yards away and everything we had on board was flying to meet it. The man on the machine-gun to the left of us on the starboard side had got excited and he had swung round too far so that his bullets were whizzing round our ears. Then the clouds swallowed the plane and it was gone. We waited a while for it to come back, but it didn't show up, so we swore some more about the sleep we had lost and went back to bed.



With the safe arrival recently at besieged Malta of a convoy from Egypt—similar to the one shown in this picture—a cruiser force under the command of Rear Admiral K. B. E., D. S. O., which fought off fierce and determined craft attacks, another great chapter was written in British history. Photo shows: Ships of a Mediterranean convoy protecting forwarded deck guns of a British battle cruiser another escorting cruiser on the horizon.

POISONED ARROWS → →

Beware of rumours.

They are the poisoned arrows of the enemy.

Sent to cloud your mind,

And dull your judgement

—to make you act unwisely.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOUR

BUILD INDIA'S WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

SEAMAN'S PRIVILEGE

Ours was what seafaring men call a 'happy ship.' The crew grumbled about the food and the cook moaned about the Galley Stove. The firemen thought the weather was too hot and the Deck department cursed the cold. The Engineers tore their hair at the way the Bridge officers handled the ship, and the Bridge officers fumed at the slackness in the engine room. All were united in that this was the worst ship they had ever been on, and wondered why they had left home for such a dog's life. In fact it was just like a hundred other ships, and everybody was happy so long as he could indulge in the seaman's privilege of grumbling.

The cook, who was a Maltese via South Shields, was the only one with a genuine complaint, and as the whole peace of the ship hinged upon his efforts, he had to be listened to. The trouble was a beautiful stove which a benevolent company had installed and which did everything but burn, and when it did burn it burnt everything which came within a yard of it—including the grub. He had to get up at half-past four in the morning to start lighting it in time for breakfast. From up on the gun platform you could hear him cursing and swearing in a dozen languages as he rushed from the patent electric fan to the patent pump and from there in circles to half a dozen chromium-plated knobs and valves. Then there would be a terrific explosion and a sheet of flame would go rushing up the chimney and the Mate would be out on the Bridge shouting and wailing like a banshee about the damage that was being done to his beautiful black-out.

The cook became as temperamental as his stove, and the grub, which had been more than excellent, suffered accordingly. The whole ship had a crack at putting the stove right. The Engineers tore it to pieces and put it together again. The Captain came along and looked at it and soothed the cook with quiet words. So that when we got to New York the first thing that was done was to remove the offending stove and put in one of grandmother's old-fashioned specialities which burnt coal and smoked to high heaven. But the cook was happy once again; the grub went back to its Ritz-Carlton standards and another crisis in the War was over.

Meanwhile the ship was ploughing through calm seas along with twenty or so other ships of different shapes and sizes. Day after day we trundled along, until after a few days the Skipper rang down from the Bridge and the engines opened up and we curved and zig-zagged on our own towards New York. The nights were ablaze with the Northern lights, flashing like a million searchlights in the heavens.

THE LIGHTS THAT TWINKLED

I came on watch one morning at four o'clock to find the horizon sparkling with twinkling lights. God had not made those, but Edison. The first-half of the journey was over and we had reached New York.

We walked on Broadway and 42nd Street and we rode on the subway. We went to Rockefeller Centre and looked down from the Empire State Building. We danced with the Italians at a fiesta in Little Italy and we drank in Bowery saloons. We walked across Brooklyn Bridge and we ate hamburgers and chow mien and drank Coco, Colas and good coffee. We went where we wished and wherever we went we were welcomed.

The ship moved up to the oil wharves at New Jersey and we were back in the War again. The pumpman on shore hitched up the pipes as the ship came alongside. 'What are we loading?' I called down. 'Aviation spirit' he called back. 'Ho!' I thought and felt thoughtful. We took on six thousand tons and another five thousand tons of pool petrol. As the pumpman unshackled the pipe, he cracked: 'Well, you won't down if you get hit.' 'You're telling me,' I replied.

A couple of days later we slid out of the harbour and beat it across a rising sea to the assembly point where we waited for the homeward bound convoy, and when we sailed it was an Armada that brought the populace to the waterfront to see us go proudly down stream. There were fifty-eight ships loaded right down to their waterlines with enough of everything to knock months off the war. There was butter and there was meat and there was sugar. There was food for this Island and there was thousands of tons of it. And there were bombers and fighters and shells and T.N.T. for the enemy.

NOTHING HAPPENED

I should like to tell you how we were torpedoed, bombed and machine-gunned on the way back. I should like to have you all sitting on the edge of your seats. I should like to make your hair stand on end. But I can't. Because nothing happened. No submarines appeared. No Focke-Wulf's or Junkers showed up. We had a job to keep awake on watch. All we had was the louisiest weather in the world and we were so much under water that a torpedo would probably have gone over the top. We lost all our grey paint and won acres of red rust instead. Fifty-eight ships left, and fifty-eight arrived in two long lines off the British coast as the sun came out to greet us.

As the Chief Engineer, white-haired and sixty-two, said as he looked back over the stern-rail: 'If Hitler could see this lot, he'd give it up as a bad job.'

Saving of
Russian ReservesPossibilities of Second
Front in Europe

THE FACT that Russia has been holding considerable man-power in reserve leads to the belief that a second front combining American, British and Russian troops may soon be opened in Europe. In his column of July 17, Major George Fielding Eliot, well-known American military commentator, analyzes the situation thus:

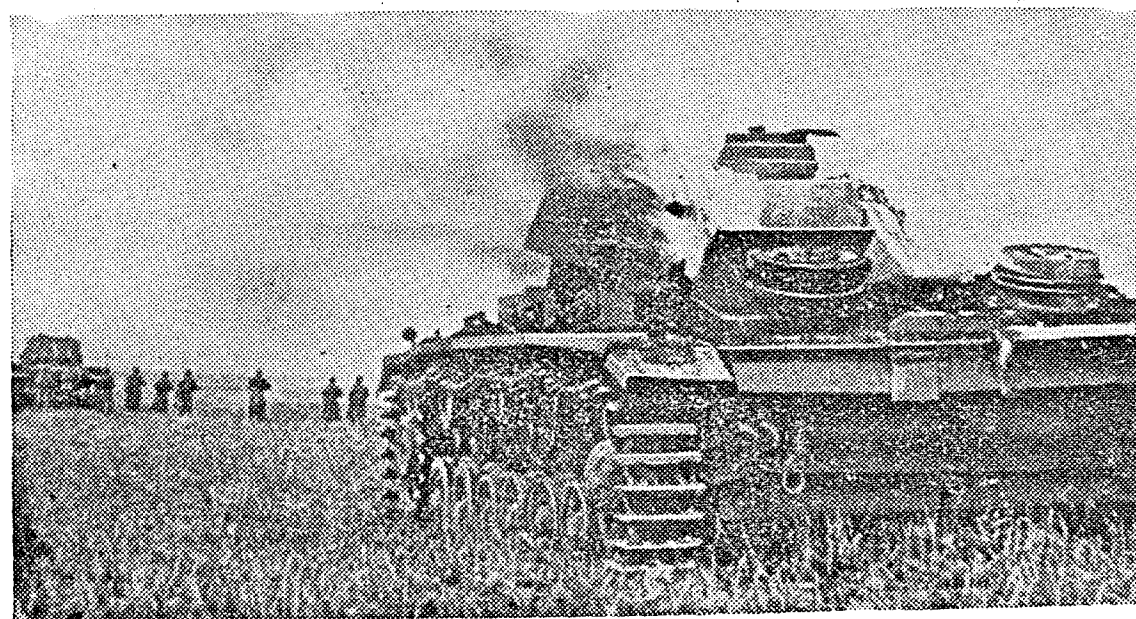
"Among the many factors affecting the military situation in Russia, one of the most important at present is the Russian reserves.

RESERVE OF 100 DIVISIONS

"Of this total, about 180 divisions were engaged at the beginning of the summer in defensive or local operations along the tremendous Russian front from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea.

"This left a striking force or a strategical reserve of about 100 divisions, including most of the armoured and motorized divisions. A few divisions of this force have been used up on the Sevastopol and Ukraine front, but they have probably been replaced by divisions from the satellite States.

"The great German Don offensive marks the first serious commitment of any large portion of this striking force. It is almost certain that much of it remains uncommitted, but as the German front extends and the Russian resistance grows, the intensity of the German field operations will call for more fresh troops, and the usual conflict will arise between the necessity for meeting these demands and the necessity for holding out the main reserve.



A picture from Moscow showing a wrecked and burning German tank near the village "Ch." on the Russian front. Red Army troops can be seen advancing in the background. A vast quantity of enemy war materials of all kinds has been destroyed by the Russian forces.

"There is some reason to suppose that the Russians have considerable reserves which as yet have not been committed to action. . . The Germans probably have from 270 to 290 divisions of all types available for the Russian campaign. Of these, perhaps 230 are German divisions. The German divisions are likely to be somewhat reduced in establishment and somewhat lower in quality, on the whole, than in 1941.

"The latter necessity arises from two causes—the possibility of an Anglo-American offensive in Western Europe and the fact that the main Russian reserves have not yet been committed.

RUSSIA'S MAN-POWER POSITION

"The number of Russian divisions available for the European theatre is not accurately known. It is probably somewhere in the

neighbourhood of 250. Though stronger in man-power than the German divisions, the Russian divisions are inferior in equipment.

"... Assuming that the Russians had the same number of divisions engaged in the defence of local operations as the Germans, this calculation would give them a striking force of about 70 divisions, which would include, as with the Germans, the bulk of their armour. Certainly no Russian force of this size has been flung into the battle so far.

"The very fact that on the Don the Germans were quite clearly superior in numbers suggests that they were using divisions from their strategical reserve and that the Russians were holding out on theirs.

"... Incidentally, it should be pointed out that the saving of Russian reserves is directly connected with the possibilities of a second front in Western Europe where the American and British troops will constitute another strategical reserve whose employment ought to be co-ordinated with the Russian reserves."

Russian All-Women Fire Brigade

A FIRE brigade operating in one of the Moscow districts consists entirely of women—formerly Government workers, book keepers and post women. Their chief is Alexandra Anosova, a young girl who has been awarded the "For Courage" medal.

This brigade has become famous for its exceptional courage and skill, says *Soviet War News*. Its members study the theory of fire-fighting, perform regular drills, and take part in athletic contests. One of them, Maria Chebukhanova, recently won first place in the Moscow 1,000-metre race. Another—19-year old Valya Leonava—rescued a child from the upper floor of a blazing house.

Englishman in Charge of Base in Russia

SOMEWHERE in Russia in charge of an important base is an Englishman Lieut.-Col. Ernest Martin. Colonel Martin who is 41, was born in Odessa, and his record is an exceptional one, writes the *Daily Herald*.

He rose to his present rank from that of Corporal within a year. He won the D.C.M. about the time of Dunkirk. Largely because of the facility with which he spoke the language, he was afterwards sent with a mission to Russia. Colonel Martin then showed that he had also studied the Russian people. He knew their ways and understood their habits and the working of their minds. Soon he became popular with the people among whom he had gone to live and work. Rapid promotion followed.

What he is doing or where he is working may not be told. The War Office merely says: "He has a job to do, and seems to be doing it well."

Colonel Martin is the master of several languages and has the gift of acquiring them readily. Before joining the army he was associated with a London firm of timber merchants. His father lives at Beckenham in Kent.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

Officers.

Missing—Believed Prisoners of War.

M.S.

MZ/23503	Capt.	M. Jegaroyan.
MZ/20857	Capt.	M. V. Nayar.
MZ/20747	Capt.	P. C. Srinivasan.

Previously reported "Missing",
now reported "Rejoined."

I.M.S.

— Lieut. K. N. P. S. Pillai.

Previously reported "Missing" believed
"Prisoner of War" now confirmed
"Prisoner of War".

Madras S. & M.

15203 Spr. Chinna Nagappan.

Died.

Indian Signal Corp.

02650 W/C. Chinnasami.

— L-102

India's Munitions Production

Story of Acetone Plant

Record New Output

A VITAL component of an alcohol acetone plant has recently run the gauntlet of U-Boats and the aerial torpedo, and carried across thousands of miles of sea, has safely arrived at its destination. Its installation will soon gear production to full capacity, marking a most important step forward in India's munitions programme.

Altogether four expansion projects have been completed in recent weeks. These include a new rod mill at a metal and steel factory and the modernization of a high explosive factory, a cordite factory and an ammunition filling factory. The projects have already been handed over for production. At another factory, work on a shell machining plant is practically complete.

The various Eastern Group projects forge ahead. Sanction has been received for a new Rs. 14,00,000-project for the erection of an additional toluene plant which will still further step up toluene production in the country. The cost will be met by His Majesty's Government.

A scheme for the manufacture of calcium carbide in India is at present under active consideration.

New production records of several munitions items were registered by India's ordnance factories during April and May. These included 2-pounder and 18-pounder shots, tracers, mortar bombs, small arms ammunition, grenades rifles and bayonets. One hundred and seventy-eight tons of high-grade tool steel were also manufactured during April and production of fuzes reached a new record figure.

Deposits of sodium sulphate have been discovered in Rajputana. Both sodium sulphate and sulphide are at present imported from the United Kingdom and it is hoped that the exploitation of this new source will contribute to self sufficiency in this chemical which is used both for industrial and defence purposes.

Deliveries of timber during May were more than 2½ times the average rate of the previous year 1941-42.

Production of Precious Metals in India

THE inflow of gold into the United States considerably abated during the year 1941.

The monetary stocks of gold in that country increased during 1941 by 20 million ounces, valued at \$741.8 million, as compared with an increase of 124 million ounces valued at \$4,351.2 million in the previous year. The estimated holdings of gold at the end of 1941 totalled 650 million ounces valued at \$22.7 billion as against 629 million ounces, valued at \$22 billion at the end of 1940.

The total holdings of silver by the United States Treasury at the end of 1941 were estimated at 3,280 million ounces. Of this 139.9 millions were acquired during the year, being the smallest acquisition during any year since the inauguration of the Silver Purchase Programme by the Treasury in 1934.

The estimated production of gold in India in 1941 amounted to 285,162 fine ounces, valued at Rs. 3,27,15,301 as compared with 289,324 fine ounces valued at Rs. 3,24,61,066 in 1940. The total production during the decade ended 1941 was 3,185,000 ounces or 1.1 per cent of the total world (excluding U.S.S.R.) production of 293,995,000 ounces during the same period. The production of silver for the nine months ended September 1941 amounted to 18,477 ounces valued at Rs. 28,065.

CHINESE POWER OF RECUPERATION

"I have the greatest admiration for the Chinese power of recuperation. If the Chinese are defeated, they are always quick to resume the fight. If their homes are destroyed, they are quickly rebuilt. After a city is razed, life soon returns to near-normal."

—Rev. Harold Martinson, a Norwegian-American Missionary, who has returned after 20 years of service in China.

A.R.P. Instructions Precautions Against Glass Splinters

PRECAUTIONS against glass splinters are dealt with in Part I (Refuge Room) of A.R.P. Handbook No. 6 (India)—Domestic Air Raid Shelters—which strongly recommends that all glass be removed from the refuge room.

This advice applies equally to glass in shop windows and other large frontages on roadways. In an air raid these would constitute a menace to the pedestrian and, in lesser degree, to motor vehicles, including those of the Casualty Services, Rescue Services and Fire Services. Tyre punctures may result in dislocation of humanitarian work during an air raid.

SIMPLE RULES

"Tests of the effects which large quantities of broken glass on roads might be expected to have on the tyres of vehicles, indicate that the risk of serious damage is not great, provided that a few simple precautions are taken," says a circular issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India, to all Provincial Governments. It continues:

"If speed is not essential and broken glass lies only in isolated patches on the roads, it may be possible to avoid driving over it by clearing tracks, e.g., with a stiff broom and shovel, but should it be found necessary to drive over broken glass, the following precautions should be taken:—

(a) Care should be taken to see that all tyres are, so far as possible, kept inflated to the correct pressure.

SLOW SPEED

(b) A speed of about 15 miles per hour should be maintained when driving over the glass.

(c) After traversing the glass, the earliest opportunity should be taken to remove any glass splinters which may have been picked up in the grooves of the treads of the tyres or become slightly embedded in the rubber itself; brushing with a wire brush is recommended for this purpose.

(d) Later, as soon as opportunity occurs, the tyres should be very thoroughly examined at the A.R.P. depot, and any small pieces of glass found still to be embedded in the rubber should be carefully removed, e.g., with a screwdriver. This is important, since even small particles remaining in the rubber may eventually work into the tyres and cause a puncture."

Red Globe Means "Take Cover"

Visual Air Raid Warning Signal Chungking System may be Adopted in India

A SYSTEM of visual air raid warning signals used in Chungking (and for some time in Burma) may be adopted in India, if considered practicable by Provincial Governments.

This visual signal (which is intended to supplement of the siren) consists of a red globe 6 feet in diameter, made of bamboo and painted fabric, which is hauled up a mast on receipt of the air raid warning and lowered when the raiders have passed. At night a red light (shaded above) replaces the globe. Often, the globe is situated at the same point as the siren and is operated with it. It can also be erected outside police posts or at main street corners.

It is considered to be particularly useful in ports, where visual signalling is well understood and the siren may fail to reach shipping in the harbour.

A CONTINUOUS INDICATION

The signal, it is considered, has the advantage of being a continuous indication to those in doubt as to whether an air raid warning is in force at any moment; but local conditions, terrain, etc., have to be taken into account. Chungking is hilly and visible points are, therefore, more easily selected than in the plains of India.

"Various types of possible visual signals will suggest themselves"—says a circular issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India, to all Provincial Governments—"and a red globe could easily be replaced by two solid circles of wood or other material fixed at right angles to each other and painted red. These from all angles give the impression of a red disc.

"The idea is circulated in case any Provincial Government wish to take it up. The Government of India would be grateful for any experience gained as to its value in India."

Plan that Fooled Germans

Camel Led Indian Doctor to Safety

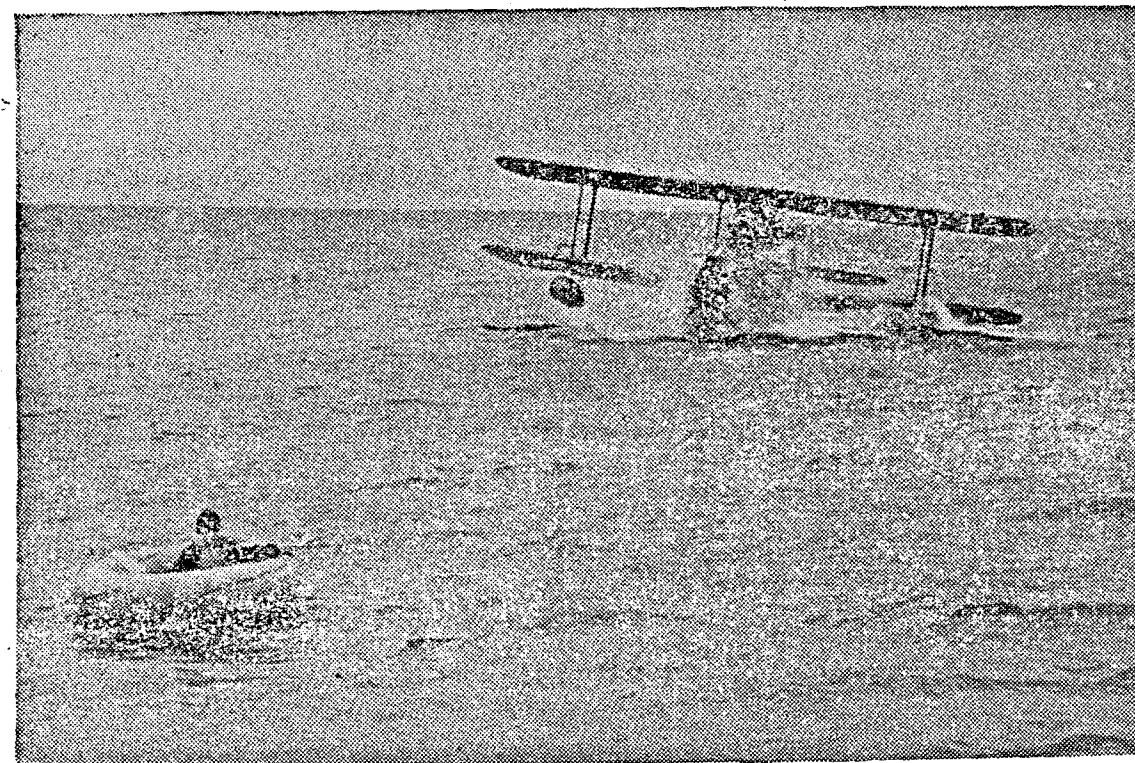
USING a camel as camouflage, an Indian Medical Officer who had been called upon by the Germans to surrender in the Western Desert, eluded his would-be captors, and regained his own lines after having had a long conversation with an Italian sentry.

A SNUG CHAT

The doctor had other ideas, and kept on. He was just congratulating himself when he bumped into an Italian sentry. Fortunately the doctor spoke a little Italian, and while the Germans searched for him in the darkness he remained snugly chatting to the sentry.

After leaving the Italian he spent a less comfortable half-hour while our bombers, swooping low over enemy positions, gave them "plain hell." The doctor said the bombing was extremely accurate, and the Germans were quickly thrown into confusion.

Dawn revealed an enemy column behind him, but ahead he could hear the sound of friendly guns. Just when he was resigning himself to being sighted by the Germans an



Hundreds of operational pilots and airmen owe their lives to the speed and efficiency of the Royal Air Force Air-Sea Rescue Squadron which has an emergency service operating round the coast to save the lives of airmen shot down or forced down into the sea. Photo shows: Walrus amphibian plane landing on the sea near a pilot in his dinghy.—E.N.P.

The doctor's first contact with the enemy was when a German tank trained its guns on the trench in which he had his Regimental Aid Post. At that moment a friendly battery began firing, and the tank moved off. The M.O. decided that the spot had become uncomfortable, and, waiting for darkness, he followed suit.

The tank must have made a report, for the doctor had not got far when we heard German voices calling to him in excellent English: "Give yourselves up, boys. You can't escape."

ownerless camel came into view, plodding its slow way towards the British lines.

The doctor fell in behind the camel, hoping that the Germans would mistake him for the owner. His ruse was successful. Where the camel went he was bound to go, but it was quite a patriotic camel, and led him through the most dangerous part before setting another course.

A few moments later the doctor was sipping hot tea as he was driven to safety in a South African armoured car.

Growth of U.S. Air Transport

Thrilling Phase of War Effort

THE remarkable growth of the United States Air Transport Command is one of the most thrilling phases of the war effort, says Ernest Lindley, well-known columnist.

A year ago, he says, it consisted of only three persons. Now it numbers many thousands including pilots, navigators, maintenance men and air field personnel. The Command operates lines up to 15,000 miles in length, reaching every quarter of the globe.

The service between Britain and the United States is expected to be on an hourly schedule before the end of the year, according to Brigadier General George Heal of the Air Transport Command.

Both cargo tonnage and the numbers of passengers carried are increasing weekly, continues the columnist. Planes now lay down in Egypt in four or five days critical items needed for the prosecution of the war—items which formerly took five or six weeks for delivery by sea.

First Women's Army in America

CANNON roar at six o'clock on the morning of July 20 opened the first training of the W.A.A.C., the first women's army in American history.

Only 200 were present at the Mid-West army fort on the first day because all the officer candidates had not yet arrived. The same night 440 officer candidates and 300 basic auxiliaries were in the barracks. By the end of the year there will be 5,000.

The first arrivals got little fanfare. The 900 regular Army officers and men at the fort received them as casually as they would so many male recruits. The fort commander, Col. Don V. Faith, headed the reception committee that met Mrs. Oveta Hobby, W.A.A.C. chief, whose rank is equivalent to that of major.

The women trainees represented every section of the nation. Ages ranged between 21 and 50, and included housewives, stenographers, teachers, telephone operators and clerks. The women were shown to their red brick two-storey barracks. They swarmed into the rooms, inspected the lockers and tested the iron cots. The first arrival was a 36-year-old New Jersey teacher with a Masters Degree from Columbia University.

Auxiliaries and officer candidates were told that their daily schedules would be identical, except for the classwork. The officer candidates will receive more leadership training, while the auxiliaries will concentrate on specialist courses dealing with the work of mess stewards, chauffeurs, book-keepers, stenographers and telephone operators. Col. Faith emphasised that the W.A.A.C. training programme was not play.

Pleasure in Books

Troops in Lonely Outposts

Become Great Readers

IN THE lonely mountains of Iran and the dusty, hot plains of Iraq; from Shaiba in the South to Rutba in the West and Senna in the North there are numerous isolated detachments of Indian and British troops. They may be guarding vital points behind the front line or they may be "up front"—waiting.

If they are lucky they may have a river in which to swim for recreation or there may be some horses to ride. But there are no cinemas, no cafes, no reading rooms, no libraries out in the "blue."

A book in his native tongue means much to a soldier stationed in lonely Altun Kopru, for instance, or Samawa. A Tamil or Telugu paper is a godsend to a Madras soldier far from home at Sultanabad. An English magazine provides hours of happiness for British soldiers, perhaps at Khorramshah.

When there is little other recreation a man who may not be a great reader in ordinary life will gain untold pleasure from the simplest, oldest book. From all over India, such reading material is now being sent to Lady Tilda Ward, M.B.E., C/o J. S. Tilley, Esq., Deputy Red Cross Commissioner, Town Hall, Bombay. But the need is great and the response will have to be greater if a sufficient supply to these lonely outposts is to be maintained.

The Men of Vichy Their Ways and Tricks

ALL the world knows that when the men of Vichy speak of Armistice terms and keeping pledges, their tongues go in their cheeks, observes the *Daily Telegraph*. The Armistice provided that no fresh armaments should be manufactured in Unoccupied France; Vichy has supplied German Army with aircraft and mechanized vehicles. One Vichy patriot did his best to hand over Syria to Germany. Another surrendered Indo-China to Japan and provided the base for a Japanese onslaught on the United States and the British Commonwealth. A third, sent out to Madagascar to purge the island of French patriots, would have succeeded in establishing Japanese sea and air forces there as Tokyo's Admirals were arranging with Laval to do it, if a British expedition had not intervened. It was necessary for the United States to deal directly with the High Commissioner of the Antilles, ignoring Laval, to secure the immobilization of the French ships at Martinique and Guadeloupe.

The spectacle of Laval testifying to loyalty to Hitler and Mussolini is full of edification, and proud they must be of the tribute. In this last demonstration he has gone one note higher than ever before. The statement of the United States Government that Britain would be wholly justified in ordering ships through the Suez Canal and in sinking them if the order was not obeyed is answered by a veiled threat. Should the ships be thus sunk, the United States (Laval writes) would have to "bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences which might result from this action."

His ways are dark. The natural reading of the sentence is that if the French Alexandria squadron were destroyed by the Allies, Vichy might hand over the far more powerful ships at Toulon to the Axis. Laval added vigour by publishing his orders to Admiral Godefroy in command at Alexandria, that he should bring his squadron to the nearest French port—a voyage, however, impossible for the fuelless and dismantled ships. No doubt all this was ordered from Berlin.

Probably Laval hopes that America and Britain will believe in it. Certainly he wants Germany to win. He has said so, and it is one of his veracious statements. There is not much he will stick at to assist Hitler. Yet we have good reason to doubt that even Laval intends the Toulon ships to hoist the Swastika.

His bargain with the Fuehrer and the Duce has yet to be made. It would be unlike him to take up his best counter until he is quite certain of getting full value for it.

This is not the first time that he has threatened the United States. After Madagascar he adjured President Roosevelt to beware of the "consequences which may result from this aggression." The ways are dark; also tricks are vain.

Air Offensive Against Germany

ACCORDING to the well-informed *Army and Naval Journal* published in America, the United States' participation in the air offensive against Germany will mean a force of at least 400,000 Army Air Force men stationed in the British Isles. This estimate is said to be based on the statements of Lieut.-Genl. Henry H. Arnold, United States Air Chief, who returned to Washington recently from conferences in London.

The *Journal* adds that probably 150 additional air fields will be needed to enable American fliers to match the blows struck by the Royal Air Force.

It goes on: "Close students of air war believe that Germany, which has been under fire from 1,000 Royal Air Force planes, has not yet begun to see the sort of bombing that she is to receive. When planes to the extent of from 3,000 to 5,000 wing their way over enemy countries almost every night, Germany will know the power of her opponents in the west.

"At least 3,000 planes must be in these fights to assure an average of 1,000 a night, since there will be some nights when the weather will prevent flying. The British are said to be planning on 30,000 planes a month. During summer, when darkness lasts fewer hours than in winter, sending away 3,000 bombers would be a colossal task for airfields. Yet the British have said that they can handle this many; so why need there be any doubt that Americans can take care of at least that many?"

These estimates may be high. But Americans have already surprised many people by their speed in preparing their air offensive. The flow of men and machines is coming up to anticipations. And their supply of planes, especially heavy bombers, is assured. Lord Halifax has said that one Ford factory will be producing a heavy bomber every two hours by the end of this month. Later it will turn out a heavy bomber every hour.—The *Daily Express*.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

25th July.—The Royal Air Force raided the Ruhr. A low-level attack was made on enemy troops and gunboats and road, rail and canal traffic in the coastal districts of Occupied France and the Low Countries. Lannion aerodrome in Brittany was also attacked. Attack was also made on Duisberg.

Russian planes raided East Prussia.

Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over Britain.

26th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked German troops, gunposts, goods trains and other objectives in France and Belgium.

Soviet aircraft bombed military and industrial objectives in Koenigsberg, the East Prussian port.

BRITISH PARATROOPS RAID GERMAN RADIO-LOCATION STATION IN OCCUPIED FRANCE.—On the night of February 27/28 joint units of the British Navy, Army and Air Force, attacked and destroyed an important German radio-location post at Bruneval, on the coast of France, twelve miles north of Havre. Parachute troops of an air-borne division were dropped by bombers of the R.A.F. and supported in the latter part of their task by infantry. The attackers, and German prisoners taken during the raid, were brought to Britain by the Royal Navy. Photo shows: British paratroops disembarking from landing craft during their final combined training operations with naval units before the actual raid.



Lieut. Gustov Sturner, Deputy Chief of the Gestapo at Zagerb in Yugoslavia, was killed by a barber while being shaved.

According to the Soviet News Agency, Hitler had ordered the closing of mosques and Moslem religious schools in the Balkan countries.

The Royal Air Force bombed targets in Mannheim and Frankfurt in Germany.

Ten London munition workers presented a petition to Mr. Churchill urging the opening of a second front.

28th July.—About 30 enemy planes flew inland into England and dropped bombs in widely separated areas.

A daylight alert was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force raided Hamburg. Nine enemy aircrafts were destroyed.

According to M. Andre Philip, ex-Socialist Deputy for Lyons, who recently came to England from France at the invitation of General de Gaulle, if there was a successful Allied landing in France, Allied troops would immediately have behind them a wide-spread revolt of the whole French population.

29th July.—In a message broadcast to the German people, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to scourge the third Reich from end to end."

Full moon raiders visited London and areas in the Home Countries, Midlands, north-west England and northern Ireland. There were a number of casualties in Birmingham. Eight enemy bombers were destroyed.

Objectives in north-west Germany were bombed by the Royal Air Force. In Occupied France, French trains carrying goods for Nazis were disorganized.

Mysterious fires were reported to have occurred in Berlin recently.

30th July.—The Royal Air Force again raided Hamburg. High explosives and incendiaries caused fires and damage.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at three places in East Anglia and the Midlands.

British light coastal forces attacked an enemy convoy in the Channel. One armed trawler was set on fire and considerable damage was inflicted on other German units.

It was officially denied in London that there was any agreement or understanding with Germany for the Royal Air Force or the Luftwaffe to refrain from bombing London and Berlin.

31st July.—The Royal Air Force raided Western Germany and dropped bombs on Saarbrücken.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

25th July.—A Lease-Lend Pact was signed between the United States and Yugoslavia.

According to the latest Gallup Poll, 78 per cent of the people of the United States approved of the way "President Roosevelt was handling his job as President."

New contingents of United States troops reached Ireland.

Mr. Corden Hull's stern declaration in Washington that the war cannot be won "by standing on our own borders" was taken as an indication of an early Allied move regarding the opening of a second front.

on one of the principal rivers in Burma. A railway linking Mandalay and Indo-China was to be built.

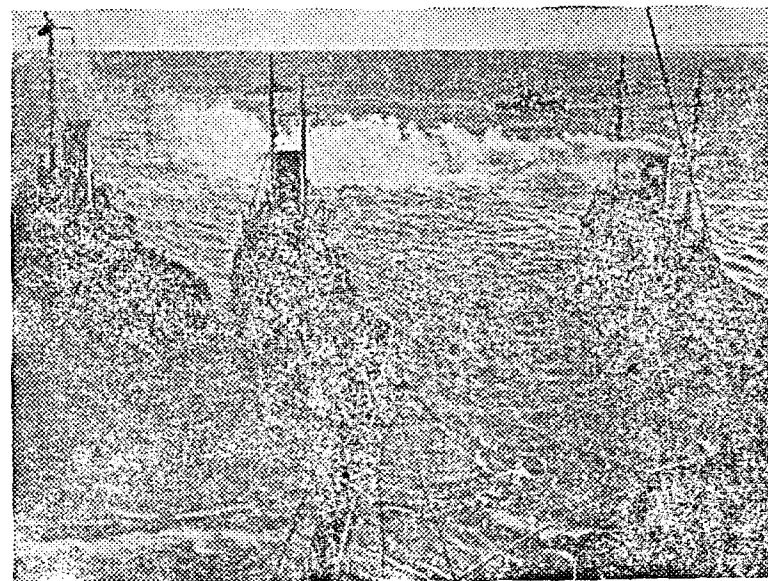
According to *New York Times*, Burma was facing famine under Japanese rule. The Japanese were issuing worthless money, placing the Japanese in all responsible positions in business and industry.

According to a London report, clashes had occurred between patriotic Burmese and the Japanese. They took place in the Akyab area.

31st July.—According to the Berlin Radio, the Japanese would install the new puppet Government of Burma on August 1.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

25th July.—The British strengthened their positions on the Ruweisat Ridge. Axis activities were confined to vigorous defensive action. Mersa Matruh was again bombarded.



A BRITISH SALVAGE UNIT AT WORK, SAVING CRIPPLED SHIPS.—British salvage units are doing invaluable work refloating damaged ships, and bringing them with their cargoes into port for repair and refitting for further service. Many aircraft also, salvaged from the sea, live to fly again against the enemy. Salvage units work under immense difficulties often in mine-infested waters to recover damaged ships, or, if too badly damaged, to beach them. Photo shows: Rescue tugs at work. Waiting until the tide is at full flood they dig their sterns into the water and, reeling under the strain, slowly ease the damaged ship off the sandbank into deep water.

28th July.—It was announced that a measure for creating a Military Supply Board to direct the immediate construction of a fleet of cargo-carrying "freight trains of the air," in the words of Senators Lee and Johnson, had been drafted for introduction in the Senate.

29th July.—The reports that parachutists or other objects were dropped from unidentified planes in three areas near Washington were being investigated by military authorities.

A submarine stated to be between 400 and 500 feet long, made the first attack of this war on a Canadian fishing schooner.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

26th July.—According to the German Radio, a hydro-electric power station was to be built

The Royal Air Force carried out heavy raids on enemy supply dumps and motor transport vehicles.

General de Larminat, commanding the Free French forces in the Western Desert, was involved in a motor accident.

Two-dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged by the Royal Air Force lightning sweeps on two landing grounds in El Daba.

The Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to Eritrea.

Three German bombers and one fighter were destroyed and others damaged when Axis aircraft dropped bombs near the aerodrome in Malta.

26th July.—There was an air raid alarm in Durban.

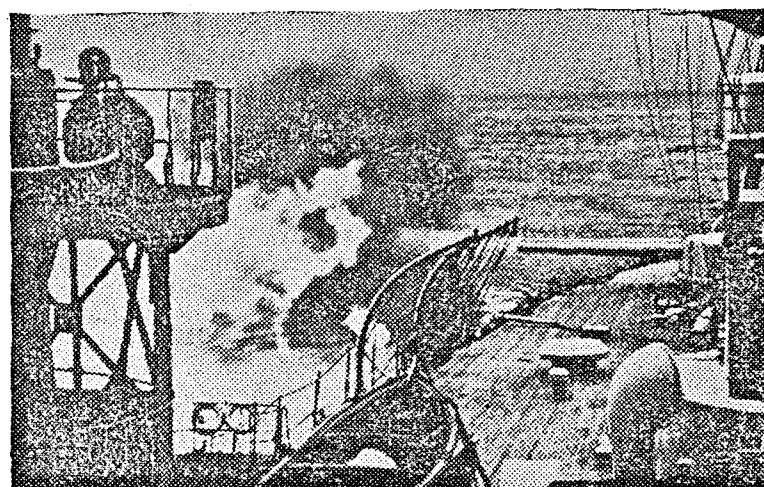
Sgr. Mussolini, it was revealed, spent nearly a month in Libya from June 29.

The Allies consolidated their positions. Axis landing grounds were bombed. Over 100 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

27th July.—While in Libya, Sgr. Mussolini inspected aerodromes, naval bases and German and Italian hospitals. On his way back, he stopped at Athens and met several Greek Quislings.

The desert lull continued with no change in the positions. The British artillery engaged Axis positions and transport vehicles.

28th July.—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Aden.



NAVY BATTLESHIP IN ACTION.—This official U.S. Navy photograph shows guns firing in the after-turret of an American battleship in the South-west Pacific at close range on the starboard beam.

Operations on a limited scale were resumed in Egypt. There was fighting in the northern sector and the Allies took some prisoners.

Three German bombers, eight German fighters and one Italian fighter were shot down over Malta.

29th July.—One person was killed and seven injured during an air raid in the Suez Canal area. Air raid warnings were sounded in the Cairo area and certain Provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt.

Following the withdrawal of the British garrison, the Italians occupied Siwa Oasis. British forces withdrew in certain sectors in El Alamein area.

30th July.—Allied airmen attacked Axis sea-borne traffic. American bombers raided Tobruk. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

31st July.—The Germans laid mine fields in El Alamein area. Both sides regrouped forces. Cairo area was raided.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

25th July.—The Germans claimed officially that their troops had entered Rostov and that parts of the city were already in their hands. Moscow did not confirm the claim. The Moscow Radio broadcast an impassioned appeal to the Russian people, declaring: "Our Fatherland is in danger".

26th July.—Moscow officially stated that the Germans had broken through in one sector of the Rostov front and were making non-stop attempts to cross the Don in the Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazi forces withdrew on the Briansk front.

27th July.—The defenders of Rostov were in danger of being overwhelmed. There was heavy fighting on the left bank of the Don. Red tanks penetrated Nazi rear in Briansk area.

28th July.—Rostov fell. The Russians abandoned some places north of the lower Don and fell back on a line of defence along the river Chier, 100 miles above Tsymlyanskaya.

The first phase of the summer offensive by the Nazis ended. In three weeks, the Germans had added another 60,000 square miles to their conquest of Russia.

29th July.—Nazi thrust south of Rostov was aimed at Krasnodar. Threat was made to Stalingrad from two directions. There was heavy fighting in Don bend and Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazis claimed to be within 45 miles of Stalingrad having taken Kalach.

30th July.—The railway from Stalingrad to Krasnodar was cut in several places by aerial bombing and crossed by German advance units. A big tank battle was fought at Tsymlyanskaya. Timoshenko threw in his reserves and Nazis brought fresh divisions from France.

31st July.—In an Order of the Day, Stalin said: "Every soldier and officer must stand and fight to victory or death." Three giant

battles raged on the Don bend. The Red Army resisted fiercely at Bataisk and Tsymlyanskaya.

The midget Soviet submarine **Malulk** sank a German U-boat in the Arctic waters.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

27th July.—Two German aircraft landed in an aerodrome near Berne. The pilots had lost their way and were forced to land through lack of petrol.

30th July.—According to a neutral traveller who had arrived in Ankara from Germany, Hitler's popularity in Germany had declined while that of other Nazis, especially Goering, had fallen sensationally because of their lives of luxury.

31st July.—Another Brazilian ship **Tamandare** (4,942 tons) was torpedoed by an Axis submarine.

A Reich spokesman warned Sweden in connexion with a Puss article which said that if Sweden were to abandon neutrality, it should be careful to pick up the right side.

SHIPPING

26th July.—A medium-sized United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Caribbean sea.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

27th July.—Marshal Petain visited Bordeaux and handed a flag to 5,000 of his *Compagnons de France* youth organization formed by him two years ago.

Have faith and persevere

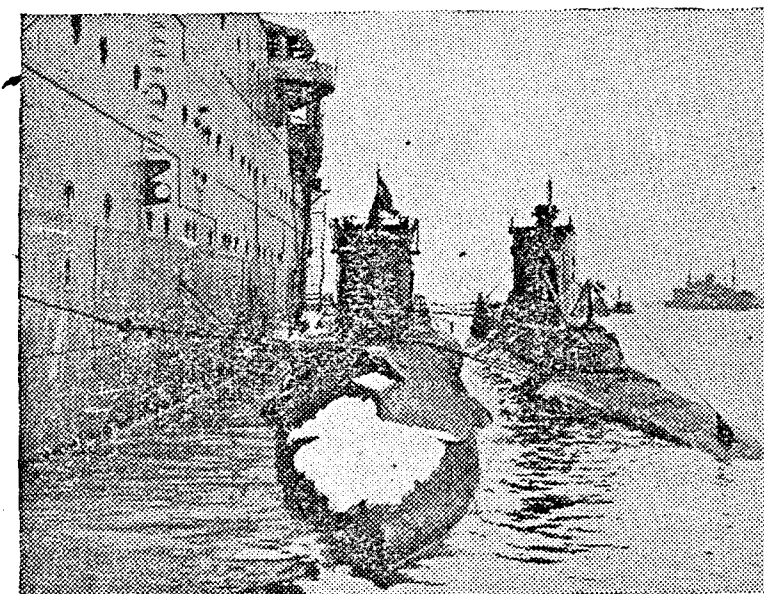
"We know the enemy and his worthless lackeys are making plans to inflict the same horrible fate on three million Dutch people. Have faith and persevere. Weapons of tyranny will not for ever overpower those of the spirit."

—Prof. Gerbrandy, Dutch Prime Minister in London, in a speech denouncing the German plan to deport 60,000 Dutch Jews to Poland and Russia.

New Spirit in the East

"If Japan is not defeated, a new Order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. We must think of the Chinese, Indians, Malaysians and Javanese as friends of equal status. It is well to remember that India is definitely anti-Japanese and a close friend of China. India well knows that a Japanese victory would mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

—Sir BERTRAM STEVENS, Australian representative on the Eastern Group Council, in a speech at Sydney.



BRITISH SUBMARINES AND CREWS VISIT "PAR-ENT" SHIP.—At the submarine depot ship every type of work and repairs necessary for the running of submarines is carried out. In addition to replenishing supplies of every description, the well-being of the crews is taken care of and sun-ray treatment is administered to keep the men fit and healthy. Photo shows: Submarines during a rest period moored alongside their depot ship after patrolling enemy waters.

30th July.—M. Gaston Bergery, the recently-appointed Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, declared that M. Laval was in very poor health.

THE FAR EAST

25th July.—It was revealed that the Jap. base in the Aleutians was being bombed thrice daily. Three Japanese transports were sunk off Burma when Allied dive bombers attacked the forces landing there.

In Eastern Chekiang, a Japanese column of 2,000 advancing from Lishui on July 19, was intercepted by the Chinese.

26th July.—American submarines sank a Japanese destroyer and four other ships.

Japanese attacks on Pi-wu in Eastern Chekiang were repulsed.

It was disclosed that 45,000 lb. of bombs were dropped in a fresh attack on the Japanese who had landed in Papua.

27th July.—Japanese planes bombed Darwin. Townsville was attacked from air.

A merchant-steamer was bombed and sunk in Port Moresby.

Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said: "Further encroachments by the Japanese in the north clearly indicate that peril is still hanging over Australia."

The Chinese attacked in several sectors on the Kiangsi front.

28th July.—The Chinese evacuated a town in Chekiang.

According to Australian official reports, it was believed that Japanese agents had been landed from submarines on lonely coastal spots in Australia and were being harboured by subversive elements.

29th July.—Allied aircraft carried out raids on Timor and Keopang. The enemy lost heavily on the Honan front. The Japanese retreated in west Chekiang.

30th July.—The Chinese forces in Kiangsi Province captured strategic heights dominating the towns of Kweiki, Yingtan and Luchwan. Japanese columns were repulsed north-west of Hankow.

31st July.—The Japanese thrust towards Port Moresby was checked. The Japanese drive on Kiuling and Paisiangehen was halted.

Forty-thousand Japanese troops were reported to have left Honan Province for Tientsein en route to Manchuria.



**LOCAL
INHABITANTS
need not
apply!**

In occupied China the Japanese have ousted the Chinese from every decent job from the top to the bottom of the business world. There are no Chinese industrialists any more, no Chinese shopkeepers, no Chinese professional men or stenographers or clerks, not even Chinese street-vendors. These jobs are for the Japanese, the rewards of conquest. This is what happens when the Japanese come. Do not stand by and see this happen in India! The energies of every man and woman are needed to make our defences sure.

**BUILD
THE NATIONAL
WAR FRONT**
—against the Japanese



Registered No. M-4345

Madras War Review

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VOL. III

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ISSUE No. 31

A LASTING FOUNDATION



M. STALIN

I SHARE YOUR CONVICTION that the agreement (Soviet-Polish Agreement) is a lasting foundation of the friendly relations between the Soviet and Polish nations. I am sure that the future development of co-operation between our Governments and our two nations will contribute to bringing the day of victory of the United Nations over the enemy nearer.

—M. STALIN, in a telegram sent on August 5, to General Sikorski on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Polish Agreement.



H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE

I WISH to talk to you this evening about the provision of comforts and amenities for the forces, naval, military and air, which are to-day facing the Nazi and Japanese aggressors in defence of ourselves and our families, our homes and our liberties. Let us look around and consider what these troops are doing for us—for the men and the women of this Presidency. From the deserts of Egypt to the jungle-clad hills of Assam, down the long length of this Presidency and far and wide over the waters of the Indian Ocean, Madras units take their place side by side with their comrades from Northern India and from other parts of our Commonwealth, and are rendering magnificent service in this war for the defence of civilization and the common liberties of mankind. You may have seen in the newspapers recently how one battery of Madras gunners in Egypt stood up with intrepid gallantry to the oncoming might of the German panzer forces, knocking out tank after tank at point blank range. Surely it is our duty to see that the lives of such brave soldiers are made as comfortable as their circumstances permit. And not only is the comfort of Madras units abroad to be considered; it is no secret that to-day there are more troops in Madras Presidency than ever before in history. These men have come from far away homes in Northern India and from across the seas to defend us here, and to see that any invader who attempts to set foot on these shores is given a hot reception.

AMENITIES for

H.E. SIR ARTHUR

We must in return make these men feel they are our guests, and see that when they finally return home they will take with them pleasant memories of the generous hospitality of the people of Madras. It is not only the mere enjoyment of the articles given that counts with the troops; it is the feeling that comes with the gift, the feeling that the people of the land from which they have gone forth to fight, or the people of the land they have come to defend—as the case may be—are behind them in the struggle, and by their gifts are showing their gratitude for the dangers and discomforts which these soldiers, sailors and airmen are undergoing on their behalf.

What Madras Has Done

Now let me tell you something of what is being done in Madras and of what will be done by the money you contribute to this Fund. Grants are made to a number of canteens, working for the most part with voluntary helpers, to supply meals and recreation to the troops. The Red Shield, Talbot House, Stanley Club, and Y.M.C.A. both in Madras and Trichinopoly have all received such grants, and so has the mobile canteens which are taken out by Madras ladies to the Indian Troops in the villages round about Madras, who have no access to shops and no means of supplying their needs.

Grants have also been made to the Joint War Charities Depot for work among the troops in Madras. One of the chief needs of the men is something to read, and a large circulating library has now been started at the Depot from which units take out books in batches of 50 or 100, a very popular arrangement. There is also a gramophone library at the Depot, where units who are tired of their old records, may come and change them. Wireless sets and gramophones have been provided for many of the units who have long hours on duty with not very much to do.

TROOPS FUND

HOPE'S APPEAL

The Depot prides itself on never failing to meet a reasonable request. All sorts of demands come in, for cricket and tennis equipment, for music and songs, and on one occasion for a portable boxing ring on loan; and something is done for all of them. Equipment is provided for outdoor and indoor games; pyjamas, shirts and shorts have been given where the men had no adequate change of clothing in the hot weather; first aid equipment has been supplied to many units who had none; stock is provided for the mobile canteen for the Indian troops.

The work of the Depot is by no means limited to the troops in and about Madras; four battery wireless sets with two loudspeaker attachments, eighteen gramophones and games equipment are provided for the Indian troops serving throughout the Presidency. Consignments of gifts are sent to Madras Units in other parts of India and abroad; cases of books and papers in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, games, both indoor and out, musical instruments and foodstuffs from their own country which they cannot get where they are, gifts which have been very much welcomed by all the units.

There is also an immense amount of work done for the military hospitals and field ambulances, providing the necessities of equipment in which they are deficient and also comforts and entertainment for the patients.

Most Generous Response

Last year there was a most generous response to the appeal for Christmas presents for the troops overseas. Now the war has come much nearer to us; the troops defending us are at our doors and we are, in consequence, spending on gifts for them as much or more in every month as we did on those Christmas presents. What was a special effort last October and November is now our regular work. We

cannot refuse to do it and let the men go without; but we need money to carry it on. The whole thing has become too big for the individual Christmas presents of last year, but we should like to be able, not only to carry on the work we are doing but to give something extra at Christmas this year too.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all those who have assisted in this work during the past two years and more, both Indian and European particularly the ladies, and I know they will work on with the same enthusiasm till the war is won.

Well, these are but some of the amenities we are providing from this province for the fighting forces. With your support, we can continue to provide them and many more also. Remember these forces are your protection. They stand between you and the horrors of Nazi or Japanese domination; they are the defenders not only of political liberties but of your personal liberties, your right to follow your own way of life and your own religion, to educate your children, to obtain justice in the courts, to live as freemen and not as slaves, all these benefits of which a Nazi victory would deprive you. Surely those who are ready to lay down their lives for the sake of you and your children deserve all the comforts and friendly gifts which it is in your power to give them. Contributions to this "Amenities for Troops Fund" can be sent to the Treasurers of your local war committees, to the District or Sub-treasuries, or to any of the branches of the Imperial Bank, earmarking them for the purpose. I know you will all respond to this appeal with the generosity for which Madras is ever famous, and so contribute once again towards our final victory.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the "Amenities for Troops Fund" by a broadcast from the A.I.R., Madras, on August 5. The above is the text of His Excellency's talk.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Amenities for Troops Fund	2 & 3	Supplies to Russia Reaching via Arctic ..	15
Running Commentary	4	Why Japan Cannot defeat China	16
The Congress Resolution	9	Egypt: Situation Reviewed	17
A Letter from Egypt	11	Grim Duel in China	18
"Bring in the Harvest": Soviet Slogan ..	12	India's Parachute Programme	20
Russian Man-Power not Much Reduced ..	12	Protective Walls	20
Russian's Fighting Retreat	13	Diary of the War	21
Russia and the Allies	14		

Running Commentary

Complete Self-Government, the Aim

The situation in India continues to be the subject of editorial comment in Britain and America. The Liberal paper, *The Manchester Guardian*, in an editorial on August 4th, lays stress on the assurance contained in Mr. Amery's statement that the Government's offer to India is still open, and says: "Indians no less than the British, both here and in India, ought to concentrate on that." There has been some misunderstanding of the position in regard to the British Government's offer made through Sir Stafford Cripps. It may be recalled that after the failure of the Cripps mission, there was much speculation about the "withdrawal" of the proposals which he brought to India on behalf of the British Government, but not much attention was paid to the fact that the proposals had in fact been rejected by the Congress Party and consequently by the Muslim League also. In reply to a question in the House of Commons on this subject, Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, said on April 28th:—

"It has been asked what is precisely meant by the withdrawal of the Draft Declaration. What we have certainly not withdrawn is our main object and purpose,

namely, that India should, as soon as possible, obtain full freedom under a constitutional arrangement of her own devising and suited to her own peculiar conditions."

The question was again raised in the House of Commons after the recent statement of the Congress Working Committee. On July 30th, the British Government, through the Secretary of State for India, solemnly reiterated

"the resolve to give the fullest opportunity for the attainment by India of complete self-government."

The enemy radio has been busy hinting that the threat of mass civil disobedience by the Congress would have caused the British Government to modify or withdraw their offer to India, but Mr. Amery has set at rest all doubts or attempts at misrepresentation by saying that

"the broad intentions of the British Government remain the same, irrespective of the immediate conduct of the Congress Party."

Mr. Amery was asked in this connexion whether he would give an assurance guaranteeing British commercial interests in India, but he replied categorically:

"The British Government has made it clear in connexion with the recent offer that

ONLY THE BEGINNING!

"We have commenced on a policy of systematic bombing of German cities where munitions of war are produced. That is going on now. The objects of the Air Marshal's message to the German people was to tell them that this is only the beginning of a policy deliberately undertaken and to make them realise how much better we shall do this when we have the great help of America. The Americans are fast coming to help us in this task."

—Lord SELBORNE, in a statement in the House of Commons.

a guarantee of special protection for British commercial interests in India would not be a condition for the acceptance of whatever constitution Indians might evolve after the war, and that any such provisions would more appropriately be a matter for negotiations with the future Government of India."

Free and Frank Partnership

A similar statement was made in the House of Lords by the Duke of Devonshire. The Duke said:

"In India, we have passed from the conception of tutelage to that of free and frank partnership. Guarantees and safeguards are incompatible with equal partnership."

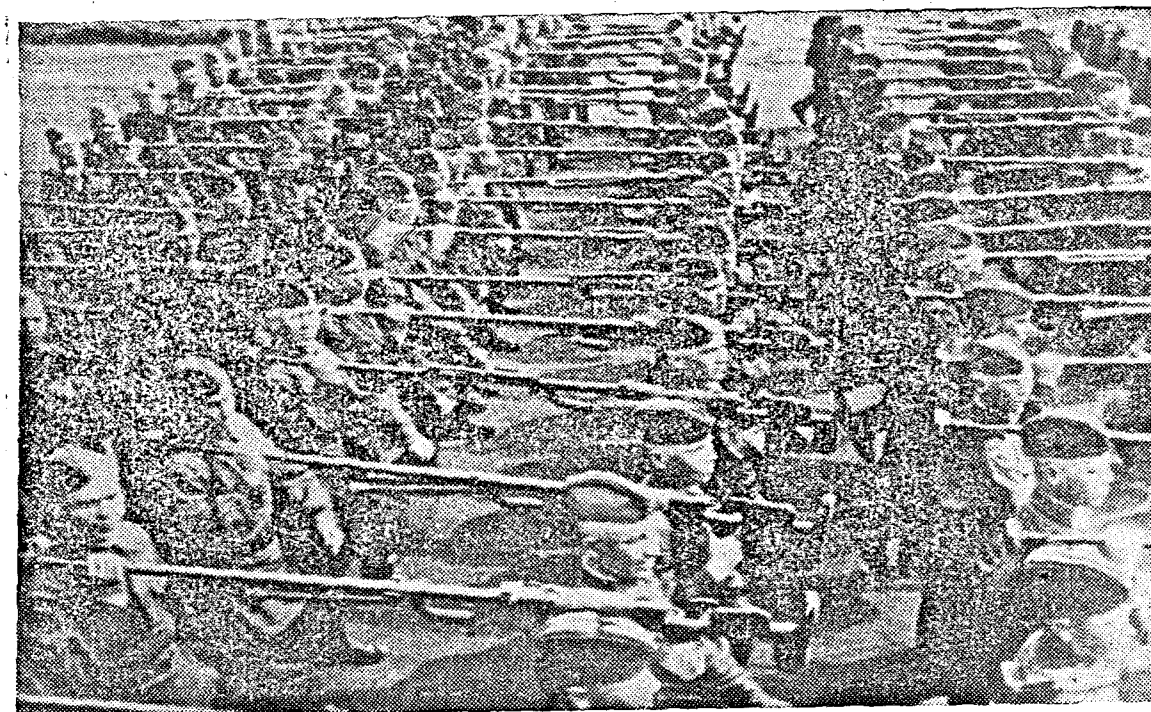
than she would be prepared to do in other circumstances. Saigon radio said on the night of July 30:

"Stalingrad is threatened and so is Alexandria. More concessions will, therefore, come."

The Reason Why

But the facts of the case do not warrant this conclusion.

It is because, and only because the soil of India and all her prospects of independence are gravely threatened by ruthless aggressors that no concessions can be made while the war lasts, which would endanger or interrupt the functioning of the Government of India, and the defence of the country which depends for its supplies and



Both the numbers and quality of the new Russian armies being moved up to reserve positions along the enormous front, have evoked enthusiastic praise from war correspondents. Tank destroyers—a radioed picture of Red Army soldiers armed with a new and deadly looking anti-tank weapon—marching past during a review of the Red Army Reserves.—E.N.P.

At almost the same time this statement was made by one of the highest figures in the British Peerage, the Japanese radio broadcasting in English from Saigon was noisily denouncing the British "multi-millionaires, dukes, earls and viscounts" as "a handful of privileged people, reluctant to give up their jewels and their life of luxury, who must continue to rule the destiny of four hundred millions against the wishes of 90 per cent of the population," and representing that it was this hypothetical situation against which the Congress Party proposed to take action.

Enemy broadcasts have been enthusiastically supporting the Wardha resolution, and during the last few days, urging the Congress Party to persist in their demands on the pretext that Axis victories will cause Britain to yield more

organization upon that Government. It is the danger in which India and China now stand that has prompted opinion in America and Britain to criticize the Wardha proposal as utterly inexpedient. So far as the question of freedom for India is concerned, there has been no faltering or change of front either in popular opinion as expressed in the press or in the policy of the British Government.

The failure of the Cripps's mission was hailed with relief by the Axis powers, and the typical enemy reaction to this was expressed by the Axis satellite Helsinki radio on April 13 in the following words:

"Cripps's disappointment in India is as great a success to the Tripartite powers as a major military victory."

A couple of days later Tokyo expressed its gratification over the resultant bitter disappointment in Chungking at the breakdown of the negotiations. Three and a half months have passed since then, and all this time enemy propaganda has been busy attempting to promote resentment against Britain.

Prof. Coupland's Notes

We give below extracts from the verbatim notes taken by Professor Coupland, who was in India in the entirely unofficial and non-partisan capacity of a research worker on constitutional problems for Nuffield College, and later joined the Cripps's staff by personal invitation. They fully illustrate what is meant by the reaffirmation of the principle of "the fullest opportunity for the attainment by India of complete self-government." The questions were asked by newspaper journalists at the Press Conferences in Delhi, and the answers of Sir Stafford Cripps show that Britain stands by her resolve to give India the fullest opportunity for attainment of complete self-government:—

Q.—Will the Indian Union be entitled to disown its allegiance to the Crown?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Will the Indian Union have the right to enter into a treaty with any other nation in the World?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What about the Governor-General?

A.—The constitution-making body will be free to deal with that question as it chooses.

Q.—Exactly at what stage does the British Government propose to leave the country?

A.—As soon as the constitution-making body has framed a new constitution to take the place of the old one, the British Government undertakes to accept and implement the

Requisitioning of Property

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULE AMENDED

IN ORDER to avoid delay and inconvenience in the matter of requisitioning, the Government of India, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Defence of India Act, have amended the Rule relating to requisitioning so as to provide for powers of entry into and search of any premises both before and after a requisitioning order has been issued. The places involved will be mainly shops and warehouses.

HITHERTO the Rules relating to requisitioning did not give any power to authorize an officer serving a requisition order to inspect and search the premises of the person on whom he served the order, so as to prevent attempts to hide the property in question. There are other Rules giving such powers in respect of immovable property and in respect of, say, property about which a demand for information is issued, but it was considered desirable to have the requisitioning Rule amended so as to allow entry into and inspection of premises to find an article which is believed to be with a certain firm and has to be requisitioned.

THE PRESENT amendment is designed to avoid the delay and inconvenience involved in magisterial proceedings. It mainly concerns the requisitioning of property in shops and warehouses and in no way infringes the liberties of the public.

HITLER'S AIM

"This document sets out in unmistakable terms what Hitler has in store not only for Europe but also for the German people in the event of a German victory. It makes it quite clear that Hitler's aim is to include the people of different nationalities against their will, within the boundaries of a Greater German Empire and to police this Empire with the notorious S.S. Guard."

—Mr. Eden, in a comment in the Commons (Aug. 5) on a German document captured in Libya.

new one; and the moment the new constitution comes into operation, the change-over takes place.

Q.—Can you tell us clearly what you are going to give us? What is required is one simple word, 'freedom.'

A.—We used what we thought simple, "full self-government." We followed it by a definition which we believed would convey the right meaning. There is no conceivable doubt that this allows complete and absolute self-determination and self-government for India.

The August 5 Resolution

The Congress Working Committee has, at its meeting on August 5, endorsed the previous resolution dated July 14, 1942, and stated that "the immediate ending of British rule in India is an urgent necessity, both for the sake of India and for the success of the cause of the United Nations." But the consensus of opinion outside the Congress in India and abroad has been that in the interests of India and for the success of the cause for which the United Nations are fighting, the conceding of the Congress demand at the present time would be attended with disaster. After victory is gained, India would be free, and this has been made very clear by the statement of Sir Stafford Cripps in his broadcast to America. He said that India would then have complete freedom and could decide on any type of self-governing constitution she thought best. In other words it is only a question of time. This has been well brought out by the B.B.C. Commentator, Mr. J. B. McGeachy, in a broadcast on July 18. He said:

"All the political parties in Britain, all the private citizens I've ever talked to, are agreed that when the war is won, British authority in India ends. The Indians may make their own political future. They can have what's called 'Dominion Status' if they like; they can be completely independent if they like, which is, for all practical purposes, the same thing—I speak as a Canadian. . . . This (Britain) is one of the least Imperialist countries in the world at the present time, and this is also a democracy, a country where public opinion makes policy. The British, then, will clear out of India when the war ends, wishing the Indians good luck as they bid them good-bye, but while the war lasts, this country proposes to keep the job of defending India with whatever help the Indians choose to give."

This is a responsibility which Britain has to discharge, and will discharge with the co-operation and support of defenders of freedom and democracy.

Russia: German Drive

This is a responsibility she owes to Russia, among others, more so because the German pressure there has increased to a serious extent. It may be said that the German drive to Volga may be expected to reach its climax in a few days. But there are certain factors relating to military offensives in general and an offensive on the Russian plains in particular which should be borne in mind. As in economics, so in military science, the law of diminishing returns tends to operate with peculiar force. The meagre communications and long Russian distances make it difficult to maintain the necessary flow of

ESSENTIAL SERVICES ORDINANCE

LIABILITY FOR SERVICE UNDER OTHER LAWS

Nothing in the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance affects the liability of an individual to be called up for service under any other law for the time being in force, declares an Ordinance issued on July 28.

The Ordinance has been issued lest an individual should imagine that the obligation to remain in a certain employment under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance overrides any obligation to undertake employment elsewhere which may be imposed on him, for instance, under the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance.

Although Section 9 of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance in its original form provided that any declaration, order, rule or regulation made and any direction given under the Ordinance shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any Act, regulation or ordinance, it was never intended that persons engaged in employments notified under the Essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance should not be available for calling up under any other law for the time being in force. This section has now been replaced by the Ordinance referred to above.

supplies. It was mainly due to this fact that the German offensives in Russia last year tended to run down after about three weeks. This is the defenders' opportunity, for they can impose a halt, by concentrated resistance to a distended and weary advance, if they have avoided disintegration and not exhausted their reserves.

Premature German Claims

Now the battle for Voronezh has been going on for some time, as also the German claim of having captured it. The capture of this city was announced on July 7th by the German radio. On July 18th the German Trans-ocean news agency claimed that "Voronezh is still firmly in German hands." But the fact is Voronezh has not been captured so far, though there was some fighting in the suburbs, but the Germans are so anxious and determined that everything should go according to plan that they have pretended, and continued the pretence, that the city has been captured. But there is no doubt that the German Command is terribly anxious to capture it and pay any price in lives and weapons for it. Its capture may seem to have little bearing on the tremendous struggle for Rostov and the lower Don country that is proceeding, but it is of vital importance as a keypoint in the railway network.

Latest news says that the battle in the Don elbow is daily reaching new heights in fierceness, and Germans have been defeated and forced to withdraw. The German Command is fighting ferociously to gain positions which would help a pincer movement on Stalingrad. Timoshenko's skill has time and again avoided disaster, and stubborn resistance can save Stalingrad and the rail and river communications it commands.

WE CAN, AND WE MUST

"Stalin has said, 'Victory never comes of its own accord. It has to be won.' In a war, victory is won in hard fighting, making use of modern weapons and high military skill. The foe is not as formidable as some panicky people seem to believe. Hitlerites are straining their resources. They are using up their last reserves. We can, and we must, withstand them."

—Pravda.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN STATE TROOPS

It is understood that all Indian States (except two) which have units on active service have agreed to pay their recruits serving with His Majesty's Forces at Indian Army rates of pay, and the two remaining States have been asked to increase their rates.

In order to help in deciding which personnel of the Indian States Forces should receive post-war awards, whatever form these may take, the Officer Commanding every Indian State Forces unit serving under the Crown is maintaining notes of any details of gallant conduct and good work in respect of each man under him.

ACTION FLIGHT

Question.—You are flying over water at an altitude of 20 feet and you are suffering from cramps. Suddenly both engines fail and the port wing drops off. What is your immediate action?

Answer.—Make out in triplicate a request for six days' sick leave.

The Congress Resolution

BY

Sir Sultan Ahmed

THE Congress Resolution in so far as it draws from the inspiration that India must have her own peoples' government has indeed a mighty sanction. To that extent it represents the right of India, the goodwill of Britain, and the conscience of the world. In fact this aspect of the Indian issue has of late been deeply exercising the mind of the people of Britain, as a result of which their Government have been definitely committed to the goal of Indian independence. Cripp's proposals may have been withdrawn, but only in a superficial sense. The fundamentals underlying them cannot be withdrawn, and have again been expressly re-affirmed by His Majesty's Government through the Secretary of State.

The Congress Resolution ceases to be the voice of four hundred millions where it proposes to lead the country to blank despair, chaos and anarchy at a time when the forces of diabolical reaction are at her very gates. The attitude that governs the 'Quit India' Resolution, the programme of 'open rebellion' that happens to have been chosen to work it out, and the fateful hour that seems to have been

appointed for the release of this will to anarchy, have prevented all but perhaps the too keen members of the Congress from joining hands. No wonder that there is a growing universal belief in India and outside India that this road indicated by the Congress is not the one to fulfilment of the great desire of our country, but to a setback, too terrible to ponder over, too dangerous to go along. Surely, freedom for all peoples will be established in the coming order of the world, and in that order India must inevitably take her place.

NO TIME FOR ISOLATION

It is not for mere idealism that India must practically come in line with the world of democracy. It is thus alone that she can attain her ideal. The Congress has chosen to take too immediate a view of her own issues and preoccupations. It does not wake up to the need of correlating our own with the world issues. But is this the time for isolation? And is this the time for such a costly blunder?

Inside the country, the Muslim League, the Depressed Classes, the Sikhs, the Christians, the Liberals and the Non-Party Leaders, and indeed even many who have high regard for Mr. Gandhi's personality, share the rather universal sense of disaster that lurks behind his 'Quit India' demand.

Outside the country, Britain, America and the United Nations feel deeply aggrieved at India's virtually becoming, against her will and interest, a source of weakness, embarrassment, and indeed impediment in their effort to fight humanity's battle for freedom and democracy.

"The convoy proceeded safely to its destination". Behind this familiar and unspectacular statement lie long hours of grinding and nerve-racking convoy escort and patrol duty by British corvettes, the little ships that are a terror to enemy U-boats and aircraft alike. Picture shows: A fine study of a leading seaman on a British corvette—a veteran of the last war who joined on the outbreak of the present conflict.



They are aggrieved too at the prospect of hampering the progress of India's full independence which, as a matter of course, should begin with the end of the War. I am sure that there are hesitating and doubting minds even amongst the Congress workers, at least among those who mean business and no romance.

'Quit India' echoes back 'Enter Japan.' The malicious echo is heard on every enemy radio. This ill-chosen demand condemns itself inasmuch as it encourages the Axis Powers whom the Congress so much wants to throw off. And there can be no denying that the enemy is frantically encouraged. Its exultations should give an unmistakable warning of what may be in store for India if the Congress will not lead back the country to a safer realization of the national objective. If nothing else, at least the wild glee that streams out of the Berlin, Rome and Tokyo radios should be convincing enough how hollow may be the kind of resistance that the Congress with its 'Quit India' slogan can hope to develop in the country.

UNPRACTICAL POLITICAL BRAVADO

The tragedy is all the more poignant when we realize the Congressmen's capacity for sacrifices, and I appeal to them not to commit this fatal stroke of hopelessly impractical political bravado, which is likely to involve the country into endless ruin, misery and civil war. The Resolution does great injustice firstly to the Congress's own record of achievements, secondly to the immediate future of China and India, thirdly to the Allied cause in general, and last but not the least to Britain for all her work for the promotion of national consciousness in India.

Recent statements by the Congress leaders have shown that they feel that they cannot resist the aggression without the aid of British and American Forces. They would therefore allow military operations to be continued as at present by the Americans and the British from the Indian soil. The necessary implication of these statements is that while the British are asked to 'quit India' the British and the Americans should oblige India by maintaining their troops in India for resisting the aggression of the Axis Powers. This is neither logic nor common sense. It is argued that a free India will be better able to resist aggression than an unfree India. If however free India has to depend entirely for equipments, materials, and technical guidance on Britain and America, one fails to see how the Congress justifies her claims.

The so-called 'Quit India' Resolution defeats its own purpose. It affords room for ample misunderstandings and grievous calamities. No one more than the Mahatman himself would be willing to acknowledge his own error. He has committed many blunders

in the past and has admitted that he has done so, and I wish he would for the sake of the truth of the situation once again ask himself before it is too late to look penetratingly into the Resolution as a whole. In this the All-India Congress Committee should also help him in the abiding interest of the country.

FUTILE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

In fact the task of the All-India Congress Committee is of the gravest responsibility. They may clarify the national vision to rationalize our political demand and finally to hammer into shape the reality of independence which India looks forward to and which the United Nations are ready to co-operate with. Let the All-India Congress Committee have the right initiative and give a lead to the country. It must be a lead that will be universally followed up; it must be a lead to fill the country with wholesome optimism; it must be a lead to the Government to contribute to its success; and it will likewise be a lead to the aggressors to visualise that all aggression is weak inside and in the long run. The mental and material resources that would have been wasted in a futile mass civil disobedience would instead amount to so much asset to the Congress if these could be diverted to War services.

There is also a wonderful opportunity for the vast majority of the population who are not in the Congress and who, I am sure, are opposed to this positively dangerous move of the Congress. They may let the Congress alone if the Congress will decline to listen to reason, mobilise their forces in support of law and order, and if they consider necessary, suggest immediate practical proposals giving Indians greater powers which may not only be the earnest for her securing the promised freedom immediately after the War but also stimulate the War efforts.

The duty of the Government is perfectly clear. They cannot stand against India's independence. They are honour bound to further it and they will do so. At the same time, hard pressed by the enemies of the type too well known by now, the Government hardly have any spacious leisure to examine the whole question of the details of India's future Constitution, which without the agreements of major parties will remain full of complexities. They have and can have only one objective at present, and that is to win the War which will not only ensure the destruction of brute force for ever, but will also ensure for India the high place which she must occupy among the free Nations of the world after the War. Any one who stands in the way of the speedy and early realization of that objective cannot in reality be a friend of India, and must be treated as such irrespective of consequences.

A Letter from Egypt

We publish below a letter received by a mother in Madras, whose son has recently been taken prisoner in Egypt. The letter is written by a friend of her son who is also in the Indian Army and appears in full, except for the omission of the names:—

Capt. Mohammad.....M.C.,
.....Regt.,
M.E.F. (Egypt).

My dear Mother,

Before I write anything I better introduce myself to you, so that you may know who I am.

I and.....belong to the same Bn. and had been together for the last year and a half.

We had been like real brothers and the common link between us was that we both had dear old mothers; we often used to talk about you.

I am sending you.....'s snap which was taken on the occasion when he was decorated by C-in-C on the 7th of March.

But my motive for writing this letter is different, mother, and not very pleasant one too.

.....was taken prisoner of war on the 2nd of July.

Have a heart and just think that these sacrifices are for the sake of the Nation and for our own survival.

I had been hesitating to write to you, but then I thought sooner or later you are bound to know this and then you might not be sure as to what really had happened with him.

I can assure you on my honour that he was absolutely all right at the time he was taken prisoner and was driven away on a car.

This story I had from.....'s own orderly, who was also captured but escaped after two days' captivity.

I am going to write to him through the Red Cross and will let you know when the reply comes.

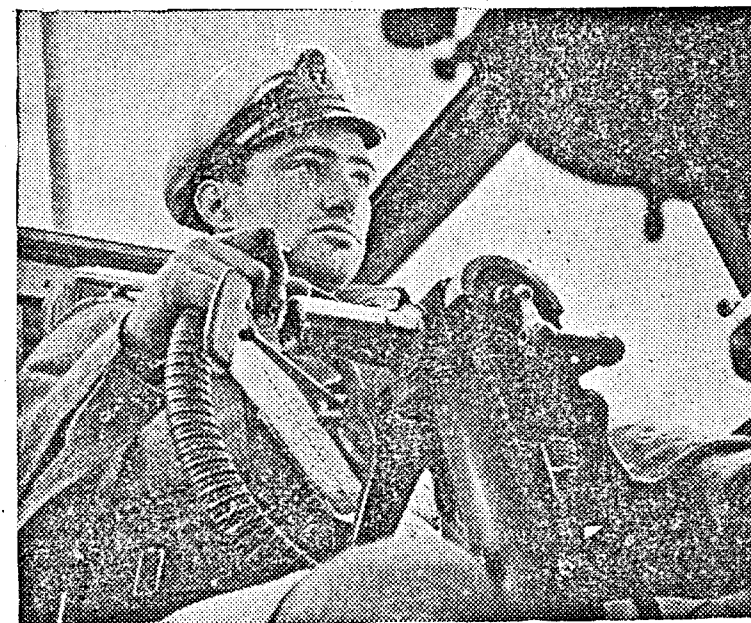
I would be too glad to help you and provide you with any information that you might like to ask.

Remember me to.....'s father.

God bless you mother.

Yours affectionately,
(Sd.) Mohammad.....

The protection of convoys bringing supplies for the British Forces in Libya, entails considerable air escort and the advantages of fast-flying air patrols over naval ones in sighting and rescuing airmen forced down at sea are obvious. Amphibian Naval Aircraft of the Vickers-Supermarine "Walrus" class are used in constant patrol of the Mediterranean in this valuable sea rescue work. PHOTO SHOWS: The resolute 21-year old British pilot of a "Walrus" amphibian aircraft.



"Bring in the Harvest": Soviet Slogan

AS the Germans press on towards the Volga, women, children and old men are taking up arms to defeat them. The arms they are grasping are reapers, threshers, scythes, sickles and bill-hooks. For now it is harvest time.

With the rich fields of the Ukraine and the Don basin lost to Russia for this year's harvest, the wheat of the Kuban valley and the rich lands of the Volga, Kazakstan, Middle Asia and the Far East are vital to the future of the Red Army and the people whom the Red Army fights to keep free. Not an ear of wheat must be lost.

So an editorial in *Pravda* calls to workers on the fields: "One of the most important military and economic projects of the Soviet Union to-day is to bring in the harvest. You must be swift and sure. Every ear of wheat must be gleaned from the fields. Save all fuel you can. State farms and machine tractor stations must obtain the highest productivity, but do not leave cutting to the combine of reapers and threshers. Use your own tools too. Every handbill and flail must be used."

It is impossible to appreciate the deep significance of such an editorial if you lived in Russia. Fields were ploughed by tractors sent from the central machine tractor station. Labour was pooled. More each year Russia was fed by man-guided machines.

Now with Russia in danger, bills, scythes and flails that have stood for 20 years in the corners of cottages are brought out to help. All through the winter I have seen office girls and clerks with white collars and shop girls leaving the city and marching bravely off with canvas sacks tied with a rope slung over their shoulders, singing as they went to be trained for farms ready for harvest. From the shrill, crisp way in which they sang as they marched away, I got a good hint that they were thorough at the job.—*Daily Express* Moscow correspondent.



Russian Man-Power not Much Reduced

IN attempting to assess the Russo-German situation, consideration of the resources on both sides is the best guide, observes the *News Chronicle's* military correspondent. Throughout the campaign the run of railways has favoured the invader. The Germans have been able to practise the maximum of concentration of forces at the weakest points at appropriate times with relative ease.

Lately arguments have been advanced trying to show that the loss of Ukraine, with its normal population of some 50,000,000, has reduced Russian man-power. Militarily it has done no such thing. All men of military age have been called to the colours.

Roughly it may be calculated that 10 per cent of the total population will include all men of military-age. The 5,000,000 soldiers which the population of the Ukraine may be assumed to have provided have not been lost to the Russian armies because their territory has been occupied. The only loss in men is the future loss of the annual intake of recruits, which may be calculated at half of one per cent of the total population. The greatest loss of man-power that the Soviet Army will suffer will not exceed 250,000 youths in 1943.

Loss of land means loss of food. The occupied territories may produce as much as 30 per cent of the Soviet's normal wheat. The population left in the occupied territory will not number more than 40,000,000, since, in addition to soldiers, at least another 5,000,000 will have been evacuated from the farm lands and industrial areas for new work further east.

Out of the total population of 180,000,000, the U.S.S.R. will have 40,000,000 fewer mouths to fill. When this figure is considered in the ratio of grain production, it will be seen that there is only a net loss of roughly 8 per cent to the country, considered as a whole.

Marshal Timoshenko has not yet used his reserves. He will not use them unless the Germans cross the Lower Don. With the Don behind them, the time will be ripe to attempt a decisive blow to throw back the enemy into the river.

Russians' Fighting Retreat

THE greater part of the territory enclosed by the river Don has been engulfed by invasion. It is notable, however, that neither at Rostov nor anywhere else on the front does the enemy make his usual claim to have taken fantastic numbers of prisoners. It is a reasonable inference (observes *The Times* in an editorial) that Timoshenko, though faced with necessity to yield much ground, has withdrawn at his own time and in unbroken order, with a view to joining battle again in positions chosen by himself. His disengagement from the great salient west of Rostov—a remarkable achievement which has enabled him to

Von Bock has two alternatives for the continuation of his advance. If his orders are to seize Caucasian oil for Germany, he must obviously strike soon across the lower Don. If, on the other hand, Hitler is content with denying oil supplies to Russia, hoping thereby to immobilize the Soviet armies, stop production in factories and sterilize the mechanized agriculture of collective farms, then von Bock's natural course is to push eastward with a view to cutting the Stalingrad-Moscow Railway and stopping the traffic of the Volga.

The eastward advance looks more difficult. It is here that the tenacity of the defence of Voronezh may yield its fruit. It is too far away for any direct influence on the fighting in the south; but it has effectually prevented any German advance down the left bank of the Don. Present indications are that von Bock is not disposed to risk a major offensive in this direction, and is about to devote his main strength to the southward assault across the lower reaches of the Don.



In a great six-mile drive, units of Marshal TIMOSHENKO'S Forces broke through the German main defence of Kharkov, a great industrial city of the Ukraine. This picture, radioed from Moscow, shows Red Army men closing in. Tank destroyers (note figure second from left) are inseparable companions of the advancing infantry.—E.N.P.

escape without heavy loss from a precarious situation—has been ably fitted into the larger movement of his fighting retreat.

Since the beginning of the German offensive Timoshenko's consistent strategy has been to withdraw steadily in the face of superior concentrations of force, hitting back by vigorous counter-attacks wherever local opportunity offered, but never becoming so deeply involved as to risk encirclement and loss of any large formations. These methods, however, could not be continued indefinitely on the right bank of the Don, for there was growing danger that his retreating armies would be ultimately penned within the elbow of the river.

This attack, without doubt, will be resolutely met. The example of Voronezh may be repeated. For a defence conducted on these lines, loss of Rostov would not in itself be a major catastrophe, for the greater part of the city lies on the north bank of the river, and the enemy has already had one experience of capturing it and then being speedily expelled. Indications that resistance is hardening are given by reports that the Russians have repulsed two strong attacks at Taymlyapsk. There is every reason to expect a determined stand, with perhaps more violent fighting than any yet seen, on the Russian line that will presumably follow the general course of the Don.

Russia and the Allies

BY

WICKHAM STEED

OUTWARDLY the main features of the situation compared with that some days ago show little change. Inwardly they are moving towards the point of a major, though by no means final, decision.

In Russia Hitler has gained valuable ground at heavy cost. He has sent back Timoshenko's armies in the Don region and may be preparing a fresh assault on Moscow. He has not broken the line of Russian resistance and may not yet have come in contact with the strongest Russian forces. Both his tactics of mass assault regardless of loss and the speed of his eastward thrust confirm the conviction that under pressure of time he is striving swiftly to gain great results before the full weight of the British and United States forces can tell against him. This is the outward situation.

Inwardly it is governed by the growing probability that measures to relieve the hard-pressed Russians will be taken by Britain and the United States before long. It is no secret that strong United States air and land forces are now in Britain eagerly awaiting orders to attack the enemy. A statement issued by General Eisenhower, Commander of the United States Army in the European theatre of operations, announced that the co-operation and assistance extended to his troops by the British authorities and public give assurance of success in the co-ordinated development of our two forces.

Blows will be struck. They will be heavy. Germany is likely to feel their weight and power at no distant date.

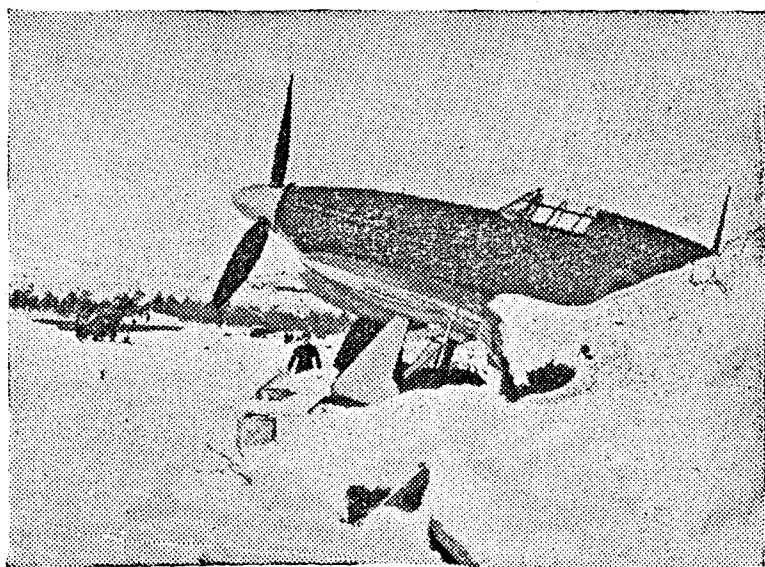
WHEN REQUISITIONED LAND IS RELINQUISHED

"FIRST REFUSAL" TO ORIGINAL OWNER

It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that owners and tenants of land which is requisitioned or acquired by Government under the Defence of India Rules for war purposes are anxious for an assurance that, if the land is subsequently relinquished by Government, their rights and interests will be recognized and so far as possible restored.

It is the policy of Government that when land is relinquished the original owners and tenants should be given "first refusal," and the Government of India are consulting Provincial Governments with a view to settling an appropriate procedure. Meanwhile, owners and tenants of land taken over by Government can rest assured that every consideration will be given to their interests if Government later decide that they no longer require the land.

On completion of the task of assisting the Russians to repel a German drive against Murmansk, and of demonstrating "Hurricane" fighter aircraft to Soviet Air Force personnel, No. 151 Wing of the R.A.F. recently returned to Britain, as agreed with the Soviet Government. Before leaving Russia, they handed over their aircraft and equipment to the Soviet Air Force, since supplemented by large deliveries from Britain of "Hurricanes." Picture shows: A "Hurricane" fighter in its dispersal bay at the airfield in Northern Russia used by the R.A.F.



Supplies to Russia Reaching via Arctic

BRITISH and American war material is getting through to Russia in spite of enemy attacks and the long, Arctic summer daylight hours, according to an American ship's engineer, R. D. Wimberly, who is recovering from a broken arm and frost bite suffered on a recent convoy trip to Russia. He is now recuperating in a Houston (Texas) hospital, and when interviewed said that the convoy had run into major German air and naval attacks on the trip.

"They threw everything against us except cavalry," he said, "and they would have done that if the ice had been thick enough."

In describing the passage, Wimberly said that the convoy had been caught between ice floes on one side and a pack of submarines on the other. On the far side of the floe lurked three Nazi destroyers. British cruisers were guarding the convoy, and one cruiser commander decided to sell his ship dearly. The cruiser was sent at full speed into the ice. It crashed through with all guns blazing and sank all three of the German destroyers, saving the convoy.

Wimberly declared that while the men and machines in the convoys to Russia were taking terrible punishment, we were getting a great stream of supplies to the Arctic ports of Russia.

"The Russians are tough and ingenious and make the most of what they have," he said. "When a tank is hoisted from the ship to the shore it has its guns loaded and motor running, and it doesn't stop until it reaches the battlefields. The Germans bomb the docks almost every night, but the Russians rebuild by daylight."

THE ISLAND OF SOCOTRA

The spread of the War to the Indian Ocean has made the Island of Socotra of some importance. The inhabitants are a mixed collection of Socotrans, Mahra tribesmen, Sayyids, Arab merchants and Negroes descended from slaves. The Socotran language bears no relation to Arabic. The present ruler Ahmad Abdulla Isa holds undisputed sway over the Island and is in treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. The chief exports of the Island are ghee, blankets, pearls, dragons' blood and dried shark. But trade is hampered by the fact that there are no harbours. Nevertheless the Island is a centre for all-way traffic from the Arabian, Indian and African Ports.



Newfoundland, the oldest of Britain's overseas territories, has sent more men to the Allied war effort in relation to population than any other part of the British Empire. full-strength heavy regiments of Newfoundland are now taking part in the coastal defence of Britain. Picture shows: Loading a 25-pounder gun on a live range some in England.

DO YOU SPEAK JAPANESE?

Many do.

They repeat wild rumours

Causing unrest and grave distress,

Stock market panics and reckless losses.

They come from Japan, these rumours.

Do not heed them.

Do not pass them on.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS

BUILD INDIA'S WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Why Japan Cannot Defeat China

FOR their five years of fruitless war against China, the invading Japanese Army has suffered around 2,500,000 casualties, of which 1,000,000 were killed and 1,500,000 wounded, according to the Chinese military spokesman. Japanese war prisoners number 29,924. Among the war trophies seized are 1,981 mountain and field guns, 8,576 light and heavy machine-guns, 192,420 infantry and cavalry rifles, 8,841 tanks, armoured cars and motor vehicles, and large quantities of ammunition and military supplies. Planes downed and destroyed were 2,504. Altogether 14 major campaigns and 10,375 guerilla battles were fought. Among the Japanese troops immobilized were 30 infantry divisions, one cavalry army and 15 special regiments; approximately 1,000 planes were being held stationary in China.

Amplifying his statement, the spokesman placed the total Japanese strength in the China war theatre at present at 800,000 to

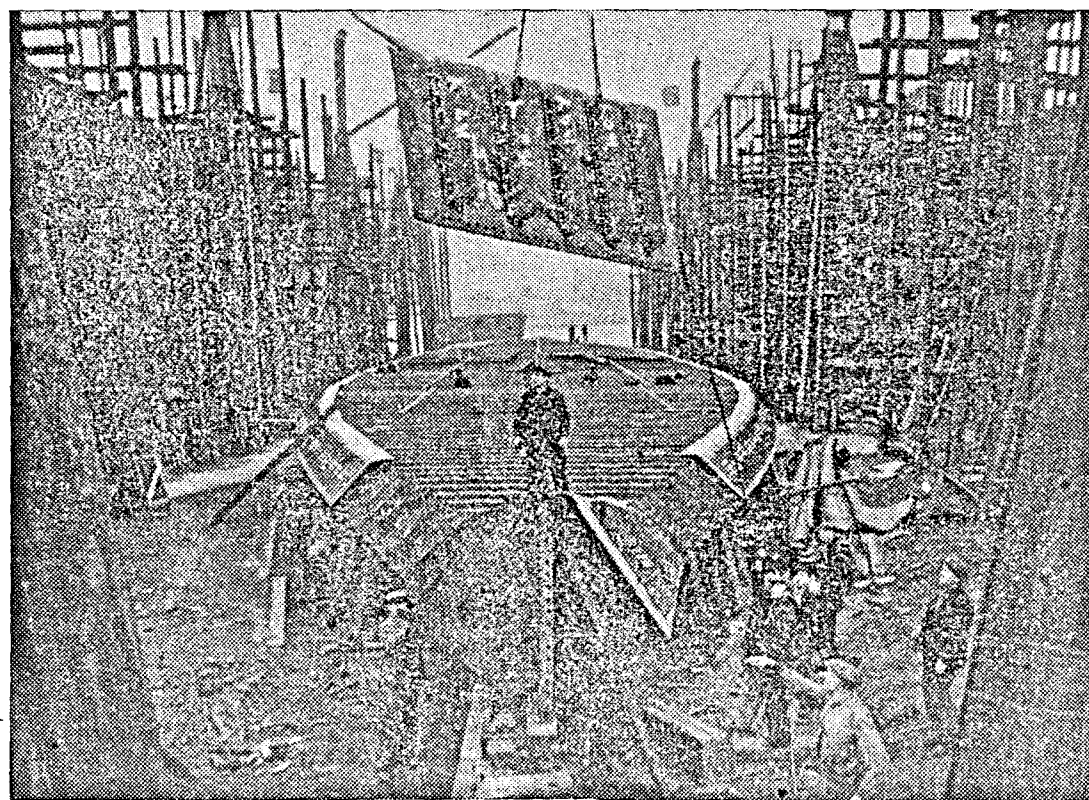
900,000 men, excluding Manchuria and Burma. He said a Japanese cavalry army is bigger than an infantry division and consists of two to three brigades, approximating 20,000 men.

EXTENT OF JAPAN'S EXERTION

The spokesman refuted the assertion made by the Tokyo correspondent of the Trans-Ocean News Agency that Japan has not sufficiently displayed her full military strength in China.

In his article entitled "Why Japan cannot Defeat China" published on July 7, the correspondent alleged that in view of the opposition by various nations to Japan's Far Eastern plan, Japan could not but take precautions against Britain and America on sea and Soviet Russia on land, making it impossible for Japan to throw in her full military strength in the China theatre.

Commenting on the statement, the military spokesman said that according to various intelligence reports, Japan has a total of approximately 90 divisions, including 17 regular divisions, four newly organized divisions, 17 reserve divisions, 18 enlarged divisions, 7 reorganized divisions, 20 mixed brigades and 15 home and independent garrisons. With the exception of the 7th Division, the 12th Division, the independent and home garrisons stationed in the north-east and the 19th Division in Korea to guard against Soviet Russia, all other divisions and brigades have been thrown into the China war theatre at some time or other.



It has been well said that if 1940 was the year for planes and 1941 for tanks, 1942 is the year for snips. This picture was taken at a British shipyard this month, where workers are responding manfully to the call. SCENE IN A BRITISH SHIPYARD IN WARTIME 1942: A HUGE PLATE BEING MANŒUVRED INTO POSITION IN A NEW SHIP WHICH IS RAPIDLY RISING FROM HER NEWLY-LAID KEEL.-F.N.P.

Egypt: Situation Reviewed

BY

LT.-GEN. SIR DOUGLAS BROWNRIGG

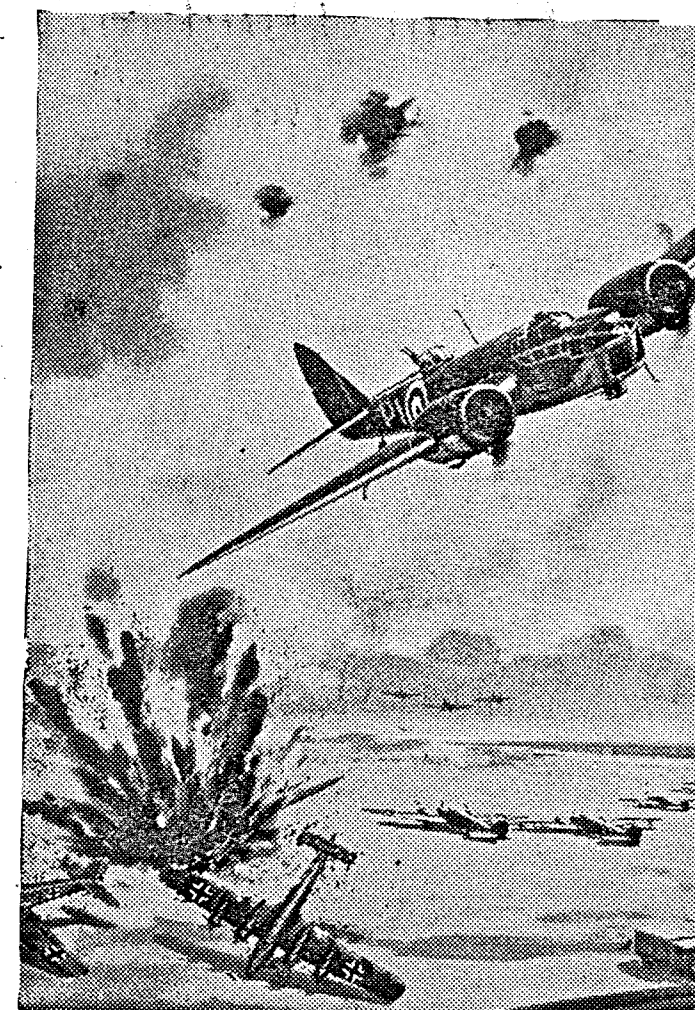
THE situation in Egypt has temporarily eased in our favour. Rommel's attacks have been repulsed or checked, and the Eighth Army, taking the initiative, has advanced along the coast and the coastal railway.

General Auchinleck displayed in marked degree one of the qualities which made Marlborough famous—the quality of patience. He had to retreat in order to gain strength; then he had to await the psychological moment for making his first counter-stroke. Almost everything depended on a success in front of his position at El Alamein; then he struck deeper on the right, again with success. Every day his material position improves, but every day also brings material help to Rommel.

One place where General Auchinleck has definite superiority is the air. We have read with pride how the Royal Air Force and the airmen of South Africa, Australia and America make endless sorties to help their brothers on the ground. But we are apt to forget that there is much more to it than that. Close support in battle has only been made possible by the same airmen having wrested control of the air from the enemy before the battle reached its present stage.

There is seldom, if ever, absolute air supremacy, but air superiority can be, and has been, gained. The only case of absolute air supremacy that comes to my mind was that enjoyed by the Italians in Abyssinia, which enabled them to use mustard gas with impunity against villages behind the fighting line.

Nothing remains constant in war. Large concentrations of aircraft are reported in Crete, which is only 200 miles from the North African shore. Concentrations of troops are also reported there. They may be intended for Cyprus or Syria when von Bock has progressed far enough along the road to the Caucasus, or they may be in reserve for a violation of Turkish neutrality should such a course commend itself to Hitler. We must not forget that they may be used to help Rommel should his need become great. We know for a fact that some reinforcements are being sent to him by air, because an air convoy of troop-carriers was intercepted by our Beaufighters some days ago and 12 were shot or severely damaged.



A large unit of the Free French Air Force is operating in the Western Desert, where it plays an important part in maintaining Allied air superiority over the Axis and in destroying enemy supply columns and dumps. This artist's impression records the feat of a Free French bomber pilot of the Lorraine Squadron who, setting off alone in a Bristol Blenheim aircraft, attacked an enemy aerodrome, destroying one large machine on the ground and severely damaging two others. Although pursued and challenged by enemy fighters, he succeeded in returning safely to his base.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRONT

The most satisfactory sign of the times is the solidification of the American-British front. This is best illustrated by periodical reports of the arrival of American troops in places where the general public least expected them. Their first appearance was in Iceland. Next one heard of them in Northern Ireland. Shortly afterwards, numbers were reported in Australia, where the great American General, MacArthur, commands all the forces of the United Nations. Now we are all gladdened by the sight of American uniforms in London. General Stillwell commanded the Chinese troops in Burma, where they operated in conjunction with our own troops under General Alexander, and pilot of the American Volunteer Group rendered invaluable service

(Continued on page 18)

Grim Duel in China

AFTER fighting for five years against tremendous odds, the Chinese are still confident that victory will be theirs. They know that when the present Allied plan for aid to China is adequately carried out, Japan will be driven from Asia. Doggedly they continue to attack the enemy, regaining lost ground with very little equipment. An editorial in the *New York Times* dealing with the situation in China says:

"The present Japanese campaign to clean up South China in a hurry is meeting with obstacles. Among these are a few but effective fliers of the United States Army Air Force, and possibly some new heavy artillery. More important, certainly, is the unbeatable quality of the Chinese soldier."

"On July 1, the Japanese took Hengfeng in Kiangsi Province as part of their attempt to open a rail route from Shanghai to Nanking and Indo-China. On July 19 the Chinese retook Hengfeng. The Japanese also took the seaport city of Wenchow. Now the Chinese again have it in their possession, along with a nearby port. In Honan, just north of the Yangtze river, they have brought the Japanese railway base of Sin-yung under fire, thus interfering with traffic on the Peiping-Hankow line."

"Occupation of these points may be of a temporary nature. The Chinese are often able to capture cities by a surprise attack, and

are unable to hold them when the Japanese bring up superior weapons. But when we see what the Chinese are able to do almost bare-handed in keeping the Japanese measles from spreading over more than the present limited blotches and streaks of Chinese territory, we need little imagination to know what they will be able to accomplish when properly equipped."

EGYPT : SITUATION REVIEWED

(Continued from page 17.)

at a time when our air power was very weak in that theatre. Some American forces are in India and a few days ago others were reported to have arrived in New Guinea.

There is something in process of formation far more than an alliance; it is in fact a fusion.

THE WAR AS A WHOLE

On the Russian front news is bad. The Germans have managed to drive a wedge into the Russian positions to a depth of 100 miles on a frontage of about 200. The Don has been crossed in large numbers opposite Voronezh, and the first lateral railway, which runs between Moscow and Rostov has been cut. A great deal depends upon the preservation of the next lateral railway, which runs through Stalingrad.

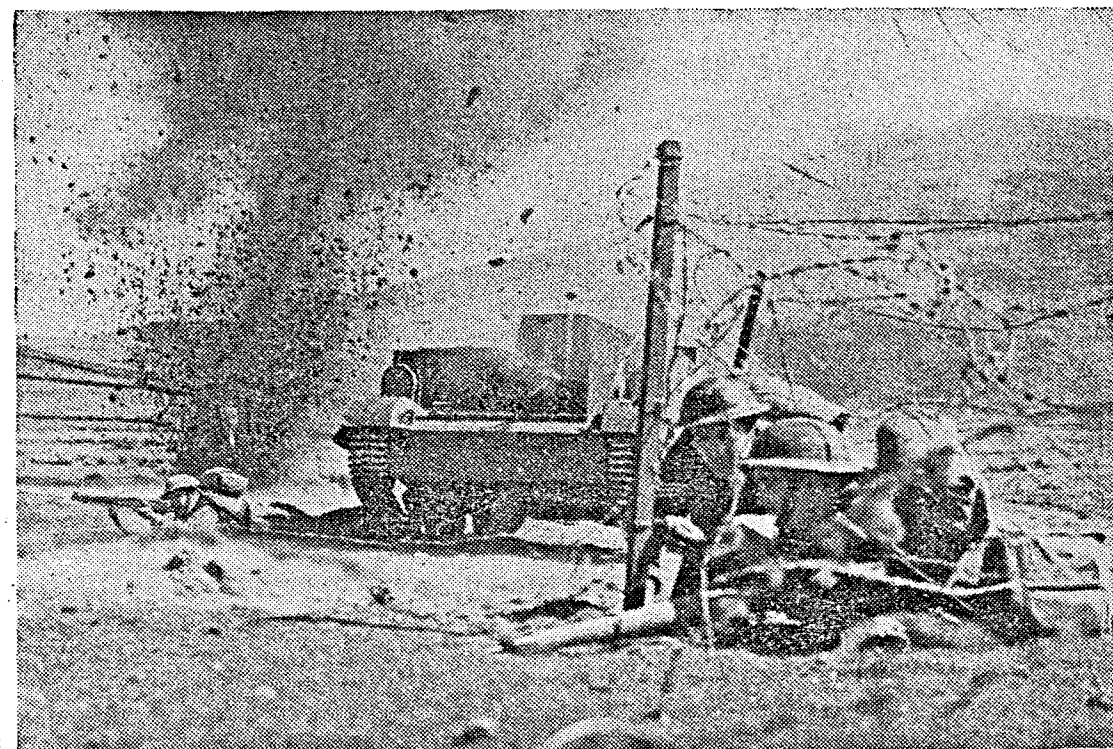
But let us once more regard the war as a whole, refusing to be over-optimistic or unduly pessimistic by events on any one front. So short a time ago Russia seemed firm and Egypt to be toppling. Russia now keeps firm, and Egypt stands fast.

11,210 EVACUEES CARRIED BY AIR FROM BURMA

IT is now possible to give reasonably accurate figures of evacuees arriving by air from Burma from returns received from official sources :

The total number of evacuees carried by air from January 1, 1942, to May 9, 1942 was 11,210. In the operations from Rangoon, Lashio, Magwe and Shwebo to Chittagong and Calcutta 5,116 evacuees were carried and the number carried from Myitkyina (North Burma) into Assam was 6,094. The former included 1,830 Indians and 3,060 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the latter, 2,195 Indians, 291 Europeans, 2,516 Anglo-Indians and 408 Anglo-Burmans.

TOUGHENING-UP AT A BATTLE SCHOOL



Picture taken at a Battle School give some idea of the toughening training men undergo. Exercises for Officers of Allies as well as British are carried through with the utmost vigour. Live ammunition is used and picked snipers fire within inches of the students whilst undergoing the course. Photo shows : A wire cutting party clear the way for Bren Carriers, whilst this job of work is being carried out, charges are exploded to represent mortar fire.—E.N.P.



A picture taken at a Battle School. Photo shows : Storming the cottage. This quarry lends itself to a warlike atmosphere and makes a good battle ground for the exercises.—E.N.P.

India's Parachute Protective Walls

Programme

Madras Stands to Benefit

THE biggest order yet for silk yarn for parachute cloth has recently been successfully negotiated, as also orders for other components, such as tape and light and heavy threads.

Several thousands of parachutes are involved and the recent orders for components placed with the trade in India will meet requirements for the full 1942-43 programme.

Besides the cloth, supply of tape, cord and thread was a bottleneck. Sources of production for such large quantities had first of all to be located before orders could be placed or the scheme regarded as feasible.

A special factory for the fabrication of parachutes is already in production and India's filature silk reeling capacity in two Provinces is to be multiplied by a Rs. 18,50,000-scheme at the cost of His Majesty's Government, effecting a change-over from hand-reeling to machine-reeling methods.

IMPETUS TO SILK INDUSTRY

Filature reeling, as opposed to the prevalent hand-reeling of silk, ensures uniformity of texture which is indispensable in parachute making.

An available source of filature silk was Japan which supplied considerable quantities and Japan's loss is India's gain.

Madras including Mysore and Bengal are two provinces which will benefit by this impetus to filature silk. In Madras the scheme will be primarily Government-worked and controlled. In Mysore, where it is in large part a village industry, the scheme will be partly State-controlled and partly in the hands of private enterprise, while in Bengal private parties will be helped by loans. The installation of a Test House and a silk conditioning house are part of the scheme for increased production in future years.

Importance of Correct Siting and Stability

IT is common today to see walls built outside and within factories and other buildings to limit damage or injury due to bomb explosion; their value has been amply demonstrated by actual results of air raids.

The main function of these protective walls is to intercept bomb splinters and other objects violently propelled by an explosion. Splinters and missiles are much more likely to cause injuries to personnel and damage to plant, etc., than blast alone and the popular term "Blast Wall" is, therefore really a misnomer.

In order to stop splinters from a 500 lb. bomb (exploding not nearer than 50 feet), it is necessary to make the wall at least 13½ inches thick in sound brickwork or masonry. The stability of the wall, however, cannot be disregarded. There is grave danger of a tall, unsupported wall collapsing or breaking up into heavy missiles and thereby becoming a source of danger in itself. Protective walls must, therefore, be designed so that these tendencies are resisted by buttresses or other means. The siting of the walls also calls for careful planning; a wall may be wrongly sited in relation to the objects which it is desired to protect.

Typical designs for walls of various types and heights have been incorporated in A.R.P. Handbook No. 9 (India)—"Protective Walls"—issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following casualty:—

Indian Other Ranks and Non-combatants.

Wounded.

I.G.S.C.

GSF/1347 W/Waiter Muniswami.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

1st Aug.—Enemy aircraft dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs and started several fires in a West Midlands town.

London had two air raid alerts.

Nazis reinforced the Western front by replacing troops sent to Russia.

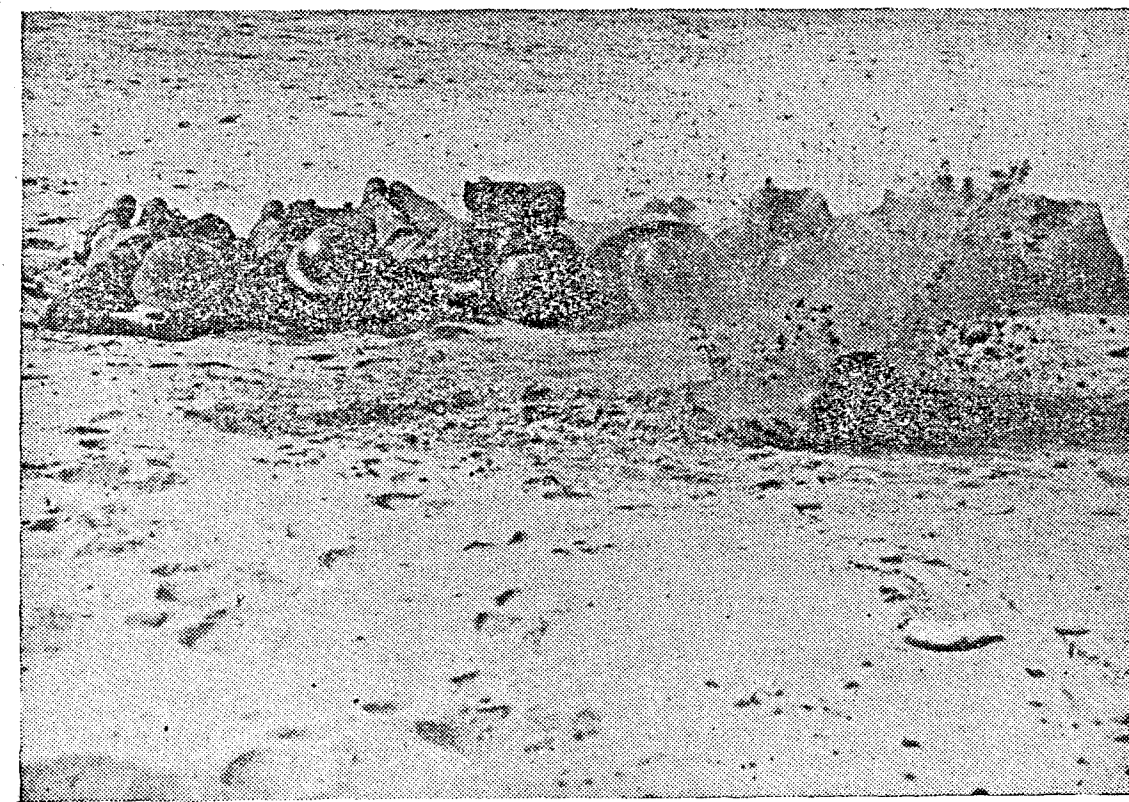
The report of a new German submarine engine rendering surfacing unnecessary to recharge batteries was regarded in London as a "silly season" story.

2nd Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked goods trains and other targets in Occupied France. North-east of Le Havre, the raiders attacked Mirville railway station. Two-ton bombs were dropped on Dusseldorf. The Rhine-Westphalian industrial region was also attacked. Dog-fights took place over Somme area.

There was slight enemy activity over the southern coast of England. Some people were killed in East London.

3rd Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked Flushing and Wilhelmshaven. An Axis fighter was destroyed.

German raiders delivered a short attack on Norwich.



A picture from a Southern Command Weapon Training School in England: the confidence test. An assault party falls flat as the sand spurts when bullets from hidden Bren guns hit the ground immediately in front of them.—E.N.P.

According to a report from Rome, three Soviet parachutists landed in Hungary between Odenburg and Hegyesalom. They were arrested. It was stated that they came to blow up bridges and railway lines.

Brushes between British and German light naval forces occurred in the Channel and North Sea. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy.

Enemy E-boats were driven back in the Straits of Dover.

An attack on British destroyers on convoy duty to Murmansk was beaten off.

Two E-boats were destroyed in a naval engagement in the English Channel.

4th Aug.—Three enemy aircraft were destroyed over England.

London area had an alert.

5th Aug.—Enemy bombers dropped bombs over eastern and north-eastern England and a few places in the Midlands.

Objectives in Holland were raided by the Royal Air Force. Barges off the Dutch coast were machine-gunned. A German float plane was destroyed.

The Earl of Selborne, Minister for Economic Warfare, said: "We have commenced a policy of systematic bombing of those German cities where munitions of war are produced."

In an announcement issued from the Buckingham Palace: "It is the desire of His Majesty the King that September 3 being the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a national day of prayer and dedication."

6th Aug.—Six German bombers were shot down over Britain.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

7th Aug.—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in England.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

1st Aug.—The general view prevailing in Washington was that Japan's "stab in the back" on Russia would not be long delayed.

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador in United States, conferred with President Roosevelt and later with Mr. Cordell Hull.

Only fifteen months and three days after the keel was laid down, the first American aircraft carrier *Essex* (25,000 tons) to be completed since the Pearl Harbour incident, slid down the slipways into Javes river.

2nd Aug.—Because of serious shortage of man-power in Britain, the British Government appealed to all British men and women in the United States to return home to help the war effort.

New York had its first practice alert.

3rd Aug.—After inspecting "the newest and most secret material" for the American Army, Senator Elmer Thomas, Chairman of the Military Sub-Committee, said: "Believe me, the Huns are going to get some terrific surprises."

It was revealed that secret anti-U-boat vessels called "Bangors", now operating with the Royal Canadian Navy, had proved to be very effective.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced the appointment of M. Fyodor Gusev as the first Soviet Minister to Canada.

4th Aug.—It was announced that selected members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, would go overseas shortly.

6th Aug.—A "dim out" of the entire Pacific coast was ordered by the United States Army authorities.

According to a recent American broadcast, the United States Air Force would operate from 150 aerodromes in Britain with a total ground personnel of 400,000.

7th Aug.—Information confirming the belief that Chicago was intended to be the Nazi headquarters of a nation-wide organization working for Germany was received by Federal authorities.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

2nd Aug.—Rewards up to Rs. 5,000 were announced by the Government of Assam for information leading to the detection or apprehension of any enemy agent.

3rd Aug.—An enemy base on the Chindwin river in Northern Burma was attacked by the Royal Air Force.

5th Aug.—According to an Admiralty communiqué, London: "In a recent routine sweep in the Bay of Bengal, one Japanese flying boat was shot down by our fighters. No Japanese ships were sighted."

The Royal Air Force swept over North Burma railway from Namma to Myitkyina. Stations along the line were bombed and machine-gunned. A low-level attack was made on Akyab main jetty. A building received a direct hit.

ITALY, AFRICA AND MEDITERRANEAN

1st Aug.—An entire raiding force of three German bombers were shot down together with one of the escorting fighters over Malta.

There was no fresh activity in the Western Desert. Axis forces were harassed on all sides. There was a raid on Alexandria area. Tobruk harbour was heavily raided. The landing ground at El Guhti was also bombed.

2nd Aug.—There was a lull in the Egyptian theatre of war. British patrols were active in El Alamein area. The Allies bombed Tobruk. Mersa Matruh was also raided by Allied aircraft.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over Malta.

Five persons were killed and 12 injured when the Cairo area was raided.

3rd Aug.—Patrol activities continued yesterday in all sectors. There was an uneasy quiet on the front. The Royal Air Force sank two enemy ships.

The Duke of Gloucester visited the Kenya Port of Mombasa.

4th Aug.—There were patrol activities in all sectors in the Egyptian front. Tobruk was again bombed.

5th Aug.—Apart from patrol activity, two German aircraft were damaged.

An attempt to raid Malta was beaten off.

6th Aug.—A large number of Gestapo and army officers were killed by bombs thrown by Yugoslav's patriots following the massacre of over 700 people in Zagreb, according to reports received in Cairo.

An attempt was made to blow up the railway bridge over the Gowitz river, 36 miles from Mossel Bay. The damage was slight.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

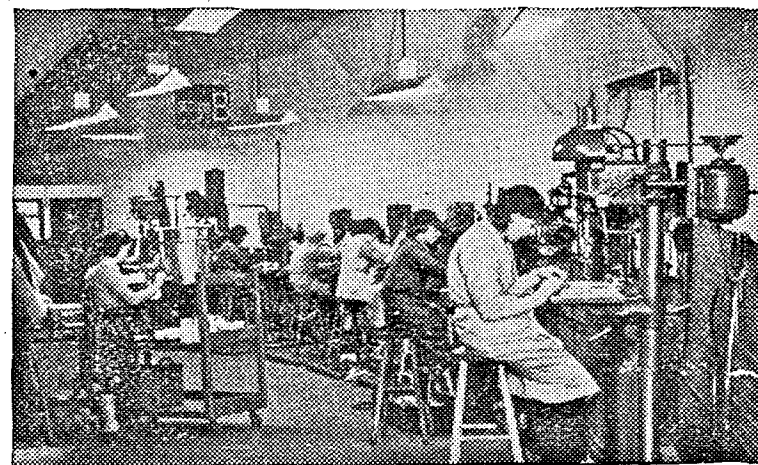
1st Aug.—Marshal Timoshenko, determined on saving Stalingrad, hurled in fresh forces. The Soviet command set itself the task of stopping Von Bock at any cost from reaching the river between Kletskgya and Kalach. There was intense fighting south of Voronezh.

2nd Aug.—An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk by the Fleet Air Arm in the Barentz Sea. Nazi counter-attacks failed at Voronezh. The Red and Nazi armies fought fierce engagements in the areas of Kletskaya, Tsymlyanskaya and Kuschchevskaya.

3rd Aug.—Fighting raged along the Stalingrad railway. The German forces reached Kuschchevskaya, 50 miles south of Rostov. A wedge was driven in Salsk defences.

4th Aug.—The situation was very serious in the Caucasus. The Germans infiltrated in

British aircraft are being manufactured in air-conditioned factories established underground in disused quarries "somewhere in England". Safe from air attack, and with natural camouflage, these factories are working night and day. Picture shows: Section of a British underground aircraft factory workshop, showing the excellent lighting arrangements and ventilation shafts along the ceiling.



Tsymlyanskaya. The Red Army offered stiff resistance near Kletskaya. The Nazis threw in fresh troops. The Nazis assumed fresh offensive on the Murmansk front.

5th Aug.—There was severe fighting in the area of Belaya Glima, an important place on the Stalingrad—Black Sea Railway line. All enemy attempts to establish bridgeheads across the Don in the Stalingrad area were frustrated. An enemy aerodrome was destroyed.

6th Aug.—The position of the Red Army worsened in the past 48 hours on all the fronts in the south, except in the Don elbow. Four German attacks in the area of Kletskaya were repulsed. Von Bock, it was reported, was aiming at a gigantic encirclement of the Soviet forces in Kuban, with the Maikop oil fields as his prize. Russian troops withdrew in one sector of the Tsymlyanskaya region.

7th Aug.—According to a Soviet communiqué, there was fierce fighting in Kletskaya

in Kotelnikovo to the south of Kuschchevskaya and the south of Belaya Glima.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

1st Aug.—Following the resignation of a number of members of his Cabinet, Prime Minister Mr. Ali Soheily announced in the Parliament the resignation of the Persian Government.

2nd Aug.—An enemy aircraft of unknown nationality flew over Switzerland.

A medium merchant ship flying the Panama flag was torpedoed in the Atlantic off the north coast of South Africa.

4th Aug.—Mr. Qavam Sultaneh, an experienced politician of the old school, accepted the premiership of Iran in succession to Mr. Ali Soheily.

6th Aug.—M. Sarajoglu, Turkish Prime Minister, in a speech in the Parliament, declared that all efforts would be made to keep Turkey out of the war.

SHIPPING

6th Aug.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian steamship *The Adda* (800 tons). Another supply ship was attacked and severely damaged.

OCCUPIED FRANCE

2nd Aug.—The first strike since the occupation of France broke out in factories at Suresnes where 400 workers went on strike.

5th Aug.—It was announced that all leave for both State and city police in Paris had been cancelled. M. Laval was expected to appeal shortly to the people of France not to help the British in the event of an invasion.

According to a report from the French frontier, Brenner pass over which runs a strategic railway and the road between Germany and Italy had been closed.

According to the Vichy News Agency, Widemann, leader of the S. S. Black Guards, had been appointed Chief of Police in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

6th Aug.—M. Laval's delegate in Paris de Brinon, gave his second front warning to the people of Paris. He said M. Laval himself would shortly make an announcement on the subject "with much greater authority."

THE FAR EAST.

1st Aug.—According to a report from Chungking, Chinese military experts were of the opinion that Japan was planning an early attack on Russia.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in fierce battle on the outskirts of the sea port of Wenchow. Japanese positions in East Kiangsi were attacked.

American fighters brought down three Japanese bombers in Hengyang.

2nd Aug.—According to an American Navy spokesman, there were about 10,000 Japanese troops on the Aleutian islands of Kiska, Attu and Agattu.

Allied planes raided Ambon. A Japanese cruiser was hit. The enemy bombed Mossman in east Australia.

3rd Aug.—American bombers attacked the naval base at Hongkong.

Japanese forces were halted near Wenchow.

4th Aug.—The Chinese offered stiff resistance in Chekiang.

According to informed circles in London, Japanese attack on Russia was imminent.

It was revealed that the Japanese were developing bases on the island of Guadacanal in the Solomons.

5th Aug.—The Japanese advanced in New Guinea. Enemy positions were bombed in Lae.

A small British trawler of about 200 tons was recently shelled by an enemy submarine off the east coast of Australia.

According to a statement by the Chinese War Minister, General Hoy Ying-Ching, 20 million Chinese had been mobilized in the last five years.

American aircraft attacked Japanese headquarters at Linchuan in Kiangsi. Twelve hits were scored on Japanese positions.

The Chinese forces reached the eastern and western gates of Linchuan.

6th Aug.—Japanese installations at Hankow were bombed. Enemy aircraft attacked Kweilin two of which were shot down by American fighters. Chinese forces attacked Japanese positions at Hwangchinpu and Yangchiapu towns along the north bank of the Sin river.

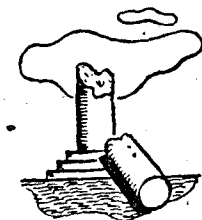
Japanese operations in the Kokoda area constituted a threat to Port Moresby.

7th Aug.—It was reported that the Japanese were preparing to attack Kunming.



THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

IMEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should



capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels—by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese



Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

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ISSUE No. 32



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM

WE ask the great masses of India to be patient for a short time longer, while the cause of freedom is being fought out, not because we want to delay, but because the hard facts of war make a complete change impossible at the moment. I sincerely hope that we shall all of us face these difficult questions with calmness, sincerity and mutual trust, because I am convinced that if both peoples so exercise their will to solve our problems, there need be no violence. India has indeed a great and free future before her, in which she can make her special contribution with the United Nations for the defeat of Fascism and of brutal aggression.

—Sir Stafford Cripps.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Running Commentary	2	American Aid to China	19
A Cultured and Brave Nation	9	Chinese Irregulars: A People's Movement.	20
"I Know the Japanese"	13	Middle East: War of Supplies	21
Patriotism or Nationalism	15	Tribute to Indian Seamen	22
Britain at War	17	New Giant Transport Planes	23
Not One Large Russian Army Destroyed	18	Gunners: Toughen up	24
Shipments to Russia	18	Miniature Newspapers	24
Fate of a Great City	19	Diary of the War	25

Running Commentary

Britain's Pledge to India In a broadcast to America on August 10th, Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, has once again reiterated the policy of the British Government and emphasized the fact that the action of the Congress party would not alter or change that policy. He said:

"The misguided action of the Congress leaders will not affect one way or the other the broad purpose alike of the British Government and of the Government of India, that when victory is won, India shall, without delay, have the fullest opportunity to attain to complete control of her own destiny among the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world within a constitutional framework of her own devising. *That is our pledge to India and the world. By that pledge we stand.*"

But the reiteration of this pledge which betokens once again the sincerity of the intentions of the British Government may not have much effect on the Congress leaders. For what the Congress Working Committee demands is "a cabinet with full power" immediately—in other words "Independence Now." It may be recalled that in finding the Congress Working Committee's demand impossible, Sir Stafford Cripps's first reason was that a "Cabinet Government with full power" involved "constitutional changes of a most complicated character and on a very large scale." This was admitted by the Congress leaders, but they said a major change of this kind even in the midst of war should not be ruled out.

Professor Coupland has summed up the whole position in regard to this matter in the following words:

"The control of military operations—the one exception allowed by the Committee to the working of full Cabinet Government—cannot be completely separated from the control of general policy, and the *ultimate* decision in both fields must be vested in the

same authority *The whole of the Government in wartime is a Defence Government, and to conduct his military operations the Commander-in-Chief must be certain of support from virtually all its members.*"

Four Points The following four points may be noted:—

(1) The Commander-in-Chief's responsibility for the maintenance of internal security in the event of the civil authorities being unable to cope with a crisis that might easily arise in wartime necessitates full agreement between himself and the Home Member.

(2) The control of India's foreign relations cannot in the midst of this war be separated from the control of Britain's foreign relations.

(3) The whole structure of Indian administration depends at present on the I.C.S. (more than half of which is Indian) and the I.P. (one-third Indian), for whose conduct and welfare the Secretary of State is in the last resort responsible to Parliament.

(4) A settlement for a fully independent British India could not at one blow and in a war in which the States are taking part, arbitrarily remove the British Government's obligations, of which the Viceroy is the trustee.

Professor Coupland says:

"In sum, it may be said that there is an irreducible minimum of British Civil control, inseparable from military control and equally irremovable without a throughgoing constitutional change. Both will go when the new regime is inaugurated after the war. Till then both must stay."

The object of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission which was made very clear in the Draft Declaration of the British Government was to secure, first, an agreement between the major Indian parties as to how Indian Independence should be achieved after the war, and secondly, to form an interim Government on that basis.

Minorities and the Congress

The second reason for Sir Stafford Cripps rejecting the Congress demand for immediate constitutional changes was that the minorities—above all, the Muslim League—would not acquiesce. This was confirmed by Mr. Jinnah who stated on April 13th that if the Congress demand were accepted by the British Government the Muslims would be "at the mercy of the Congress rule." Mr. Jinnah took the same stand in his statement on August 1st in regard to the movement contemplated by the Wardha Resolution.

reservation of ultimate responsibilities need not mean a mitigation of *de facto* autonomy. All that the Viceroy could promise within the letter of the law by which he must abide would be much less than may emerge from a living interpretation of the spirit of the law, and under such an interpretation, as was demonstrated in a small scale in the Provinces, there would be ample opportunity for the steady strengthening of the *de facto* autonomy of a National Government in British India. Therefore, if leaders of Indian parties agree to co-operate in forming the Government during the interim period,



UNITED NATIONS' FLAG DAY.—Procession passes the Cenotaph, Whitehall.
Photo shows: Indian troops in the procession.

The question is one of ultimate and primary responsibilities during the interim period.

The impossibility of making complicated constitutional changes at one sweep, in a country which is gravely threatened by powerful enemies, and where agreement between the major parties and communities has not been reached, supports the view that ultimate responsibility should not be hastily exchanged.

Further, India is an integral part of a world-wide system of offence and defence and there is to-day in India the greatest British army that has ever been in this part of the world.

De Facto Autonomy

It may be pointed out that the working of the Government of India Act of 1935 has shown, as admitted by Congress ex-Ministers, that the

British India will have a National Government in the sense that it will be fully representative of the main elements in her national life and will exercise the primary responsibility for Indian defence in all its aspects. Meanwhile, India will be represented as an equal on the British War Cabinet and the Pacific Council of the United Nations in their ultimate responsibility for the higher strategy of war.

Publication of Congress Records

The publication of the records of the Congress Working Committee's discussions at Allahabad at the end of April, together with Mr. Gandhi's draft and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's revised version of the Allahabad Resolution, has contributed to a clarification of the issues which have been placed before

the public in successive, diverse, and often mutually contradictory statements by Congress leaders.

The published papers reveal the inner motives underlying the Congress Resolution of May 1st and July 14th.

Mr. Gandhi's original draft of the resolution of May 1st was based on the conviction that the Allies would lose the war and that the presence of Allied troops in India acted as a bait to Japan. Mr. Gandhi desired the withdrawal of the British and the Allies from India in order that the bait should be removed and India should be freed to negotiate with Japan.

Mr. Gandhi's draft was supported in the Working Committee by his Yes-men and more particular followers, who freely expressed their opposition to helping Britain in the war. The draft was opposed by some members who had already pledged themselves, in some sort or other, to support the Allies. The Resolution was then redrafted to meet their objection. But voting went strongly against the revised resolution. Ultimately the redrafted resolution was adopted only after pressure from the President who declared that there was "practically no difference between the two Resolutions."

Mr. Gandhi's Attitude Mr. Gandhi was angry at the revision of his draft, and in his articles in the *Harijan* continued to develop his theme that the British, including specifically the British and Allied troops, should leave the country in order to leave India free to negotiate with Japan. This suggestion had an unfavourable reception in and outside India, which forced him to go back on the demand for withdrawal of troops. But he began to insist on British political withdrawal, failing to see that the retention of British troops nullified his 'bait' argument.

He then found it necessary to follow a policy of progressive outward abandonment of his initial defeatist and pro-Japanese attitude with a view to bringing round some of his recalcitrant followers and also to impress America.

Hence the pretence first stated in the resolution of July 14th and since largely used by the Congress leaders as a basis on which to defend the Congress position, that political power was desired by the Congress solely to enable them to organize effective resistance to Japan. It may be noted in this connexion that the Resolution of July 14th does not contain any indication of the form of resistance to Japan that the Congress wants to offer, and that the interpretations of the Congress leaders on the resolution itself have varied greatly.

The Volte Face

The significance of the publication of the Congress record of the Allahabad discussions lies in the fact that they have shown very clearly that Mr. Gandhi and the majority of the Congress Working Committee wanted, only three months ago, complete political power to be free to negotiate with Japan.

Is it possible that, within this short interval, a complete change of the fundamental

CADET TRAINING SCHOOL

SELECTION OF CANDIDATES

At present, Collectors receive and forward to the Provincial Selection Board, applications from candidates for Emergency Commissions in His Majesty's Navy, Army and Air Force. In future, Collectors will forward to the Board, along with such applications, the applications of those candidates who, though not immediately fit to receive commissions, may become so, after a course of training in the Cadet Training School (see G.O. No. 2649, Public Works, dated 27th July 1942). In the latter class of cases, a medical certificate of fitness should be forwarded with the applications. (The application form for Emergency Commission may be suitably modified.)

The conditions of admission to the school, which may be communicated to the candidates, are as follows:—

On selection, the candidate should report himself, on a prescribed date, to the Principal, Cadet Training School, St. Patrick's School, Adyar, Madras, which is situated on the south bank of the Adyar river, half a mile from the Adyar bridge. He should live in the school, dine in the mess, and, in all respects, subject himself to the control and discipline of the Principal. Training will be given free of charge. Boarding and lodging also will be free.

Two khaki shirts, two pairs of khaki shorts, a pair of white shorts for physical training and games, two bush shirts and two pairs of slacks for mess wear will be issued to him. He will be given one and a half inter-class railway fare, or third-class fare if inter-class accommodation is not available, from his home to Madras and back. He should bring with him a note-book, his own bedding, towels, khaki stockings and socks and shoes. He should provide himself with pocket money. He will not be allowed to keep a private servant.

motives of the Congress leaders could have taken place, as the present Congress protestations of resistance to Japan indicate? And if the Congress leaders can thus easily

perform a complete *volte face*, what guarantee can there be that their accession to power will not produce reversion to the former pre-Japanese position?

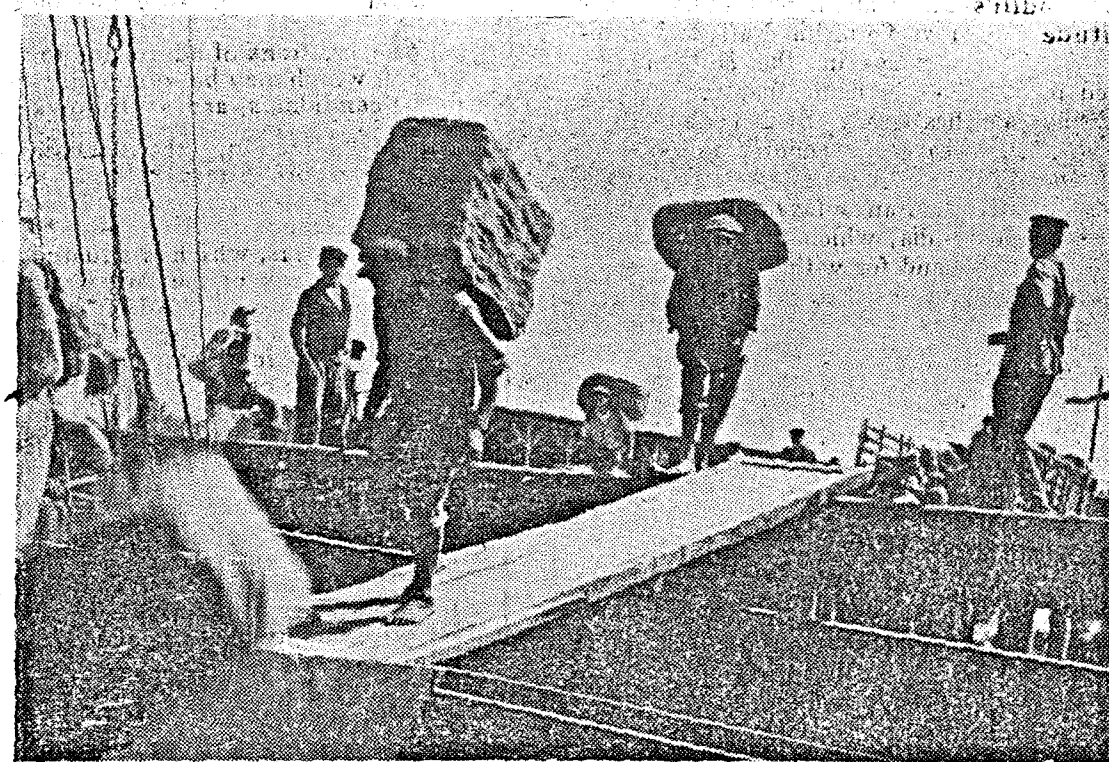


Mr. L. S. AMERY.

INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY

WHEN the hour of world victory comes, there will be an opportunity for Indian statesmanship to devise for India a constitutional framework within which she can live in peace and unity of spirit within her own borders and take her rightful place among the free nations of the British Commonwealth and of the world.

—Mr. L. S. Amery.



MORE SUPPLIES TO RUSSIA.—Some of the enormous supplies to Russia are brought by road from the Persian Gulf to a port on the Caspian Sea. The task of transporting these supplies across Persia involves something like 1,500 heavy ten tons lorries. A steady stream of these lorries arrive daily and during "Peak" periods as many as a hundred lorries have been known to arrive in one day.

The supplies are unloaded at the wharf and are then re-loaded on to Russian cargo boats which travel across the Caspian Sea to the U.S.S.R.—Photo shows: Loading bales of rubber into the hold of a Russian cargo boat.

It may be stated, however, that the views expressed behind the closed doors are more likely to disclose true motives than public statements designed for consumption both at home and abroad. It may be added that, with a view to avoiding any accusation of unfairness, the papers have been published in full, without comment, or any attempt to edit them, before the A.I.C.C. meeting, so that the members of the Working Committee concerned will be free to reply if they wish.

* * * *

After the Bombay Resolution of the Congress the impression is likely to be produced that the principle of Britain's offer to India of full freedom under a constitution of her own devising remains in doubt. This is not so. The Declaration of Indian Independence was laid on the table by Sir Stafford Cripps at the end of last March. Sir Stafford said in London on August 6th:—

"It is, therefore, plain and beyond doubt that Indian self-government is assured as soon as hostilities are over and it becomes possible to replan the life of India upon a new basis. It is of no avail for protagonists of the national interests of India to deny these simple facts. The promise has been made: that promise will be carried out."

Congress and the Axis The issue, as has been explained already, rests upon the question of interim arrangement in regard to which the leaders of principal Indian parties failed to agree.

Now the nation at large is asked to form its opinion whether the major constitutional changes demanded by the Congress Party, with the threat of the sanction of mass civil

disobedience, do or do not represent its solid contribution towards the defence of India and the defeat of the Axis.

On this vital question, opinion among the United Nations appears to be unanimous and the Axis powers have also made their attitude very clear; they have expressed unfeigned delight at the Congress policy.

The attitude of the Axis powers towards the Congress Party may be gathered from their broadcasts. Japan, it is stated, has stayed its hands to see what will be the outcome of the Congress demand. It is four months since the first Japanese bombs fell on Indian soil. The first air attack on India was made on April 5, and there have been no reports of enemy air activity over Indian and Ceylon since May 20. In four months the Japanese have raided Ceylon three times and India eight times. Why did the Japanese stop with this? Typical of many replies by the Japanese to this question is the following from a Hindustani broadcast from the Jap-controlled Saigon Radio on July 11:—

"The Delhi Radio announces daily that the Royal Air Force dropped bombs on Japanese military objectives and troop concentrations in Burma. But Japan is making no reprisal raids on British military installations and towns in India. As a matter of fact, Japan is in sympathy with her. She has love and regard for the Indians. The Indian towns are within the range of the Japanese Air Force. The Japanese naval units which are freely moving in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea can easily shell the Indian harbour towns. . . . It is only

The Real Danger

"Mr. Gandhi tells us in a recent issue of the *Harijan* that 'we know that if India does not become free now, hidden discontent will burst forth into a welcome to the Japanese should they effect a landing.' My answer to that proposition is that if Mr. Gandhi and his Congress colleagues were to explain to the Indian people that their freedom was assured before all the world as soon as hostilities cease, and further that the basis indubitably of the cause of freedom depends upon the success of the struggle of the United Nations, then there would be no danger whatever of a burst of welcome to the Japanese. The danger, if danger there be, arises from the attitude and propaganda of Mr. Gandhi and his friends."

—Sir Stafford Cripps, in a statement on August 5.

Japan's sincere motives and affection for India that have prevented her from invading this country. . . . Japan is awaiting the Congress decision. If the Congress succeeds in forcing the British to leave India, Japan will desist from attacking India. In case of the failure to attain freedom, Japan will invade India."

The Saigon Radio recently stated that there would be no Japanese invasion if immediate independence were secured, but recommended, at the same time, just the kind of steps which would weaken the United Nations' war effort, and—this was what Saigon said on July 27th—"do immense harm to the cause of Chung-king." On the 26th Saigon said "Axis forces are about to invade India" and on the 27th General Tojo threatened to attack China, Australia, India and even the Middle Eastern countries.

He said: "Japan will show no mercy whatever" to Australia, but paid a tribute to the "far-sighted leaders" in India. The object of Japan is obvious: if a mass movement against the British is started in India, a lot of trouble would be saved for Japan.

So the enemy radio is daily exhorting Indians to strike a blow for "Indian freedom" which means "Japanese military dictatorship in India." Burma is an example of such freedom. There is a "Free" Burma Government in name but all the major functions are under the control of the Japanese Military Administration in Rangoon.

Japan's Stumbling Block

The Japanese would like to take India, but the Indian and the British Armies and the Allied Air Forces are standing in the way like a stumbling block. So the Japanese want to achieve their object by cajolery, mixed with threats and promises, and use Indians themselves to remove the stumbling block. That is evidently the reason why there have been only eleven air raids on India in four months. It is part of the propaganda offensive.

Now, Tokyo is saying in effect to the Congress Party, "Thank you very much. That is just what we wanted."

The Japanese are attacking India with words, and the Allies are attacking the Japanese with bombs, the only language the Japanese understand. India-based heavy bombers have raided the docks at Rangoon and medium bombers based in Burma have strapped Japanese transport, supply dumps, forward aerodromes, etc.

The object of this strategic bombing is to hinder the marshalling of Japanese Forces

for the invasion of Yunnan and Assam and upset Japanese plans for the bombing of India and China.

Aerodromes at Akyab, Myitkyina, Magwe, and Mingaladon have been repeatedly attacked. In recent weeks, British and American bombers have raided the Mandalay-Myitkyina Railway. A testimony to the achievement of the Allied Air Forces is to be found in the fact that the Japanese are devoting their energies to augmenting the anti-aircraft barrage defending the principal objectives in Burma.

It may be stated in conclusion that the vital defences of Eastern India are as formidable as those of Ceylon and Japan cannot afford to risk such a high loss-rate until she has accumulated a much bigger air force in Burma.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

"The historians of tomorrow may well date the Declaration of Indian Independence on March 29, 1942."

—Professor Coupland.

Would affect the whole war

"Chaos in India at this moment would not affect India only. It would affect vitally the whole war against the Axis powers."

—Sir Stafford Cripps.

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

"The needs of war no less than the interests of future Indian unity demand the closing of the ranks among all who are prepared to work actively in partnership for the defence of India, for the cause of the United Nations and for the full attainment of national self-government while, standing resolute against the policy of disorder and disruption."

—The Times.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras Casualties which occurred on various dates:—

Officers.

Missing, believed "Prisoner of War."

Indian Artillery.

— T/Major. Kumaramangalam, P.P.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoner of War"—Now rejoined.

I.M.S.

MZ/20747 Captain. Srinivasan, P. C.

Viceroy's Commissioned Officers.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

Madras S. & M.

12718 A/Sub. Athilingam.
12806 Jem. Rajalingam.
13820 Jem. Venkaiah.

Indian Engineers.

E/112832 Jem. Rao, G. S.

R.I.A.S.C.

13568 P/A/Sub. Chandragason.
SR/120430 Jem. Mahadevan, N.K.

I.M.D.

65/ME. Jem. Paraki Achuta Rao
Venugopal.
ME/97 Jem. Venkateswaran.

Died.

Indian Engineers.

13973 Jem. Kannan, K.

Other Ranks and Non-combatants.

Previously reported "Missing believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

Madras S. & M.

17575 Spr. Appalasami.
17297 Nk. Doraisami.
18296 Spr. Ommi Ellayya.
14644 Spr. Ponnusami.
16918 Spr. Royappan.
17023 LO/Nk. Seetharama Reddy.
16108 Nk. Subramani.

I.S.C.

A3887 Sign. Krishnan.
A2671 U.L/Nk. Subramaniam, T.C.

I.G.S.C.

GSE/8100 Masalchi Doraiswami, G.

Died.

Madras S. & M.

19299 L/Nk.(Pd) Munisami.

Aux. Pioneer Corps.

189302 Lab. Narayana Nair.

L. No. 102.

Other Ranks and Non-combatants.

Wounded.

Madras S. & M.

18319 Spr. Rajagopal.

Missing.

63723 Spr. Devaraj Padayachi.
1892 Cook. Sreenivasan.

I.A.O.C.

O/115711 Sep/Turner. Abdul Ghafur.
MT/948543 Sep/Driver. Armugam.
103367 Sep/Fitter. Kodandam, K.
103530 Sep/Fitter. Parangusam, R.

Previously reported "Missing, believed Prisoners of War"—Now confirmed "Prisoners of War".

Madras S. & M.

18390 Spr. Abdul Sathar.
1100 W/Cr. Doraisami.
13753 L/Nk. Mahabub Khan.
17271 L/Nk. Meera Khan.
17623 Spr. Mohamad Esuff.
1296 Cook I. T. Munisami Rao.
16795 Spr. Shaik Ibrahim.

I.H.C.

H/86172 A/Sep. Lakshmiah, B.

Died.

Madras S. & M.

1680 W/C. Narayanaswami Naidu.

I.S.C.

9624 Sign. Krishna Rao.

Indian Engineers.

49396 Pnr. Elumalai.
50112 Pnr. Narayanaswamy.
50123 Pnr. Subramani, P.
49834 Nk. Thomas.
49999 Pnr. Venkatappa.

R.I.A.S.C.

MT-901675 Sep. Aladin Khan.
MT/912512 P/A/L/Nk. Balaram.
MT-910671 Sep. Bangaru.
MT/944339 Sep. Kunhambu Nair, P.

I.A.O.C.

O/74240 Sep.Dr. Subramaniam, A.

A Cultured and Brave Nation Story of Iceland

BY

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BELL

IN these momentous days when we see the forces of evil let loose in almost every part of the world and wonder where next will be chosen the fields of blood and carnage, we begin to realize that indeed we are involved in a total world-wide struggle for the preservation of all that makes life dear to us. To-day there are no frontiers. The narrow compass of the nations of yesterday are forgotten, and all men and women who have eyes to see and ears to hear and the will to do good instead of ill are ranged together side by side each giving and doing what he can towards the common goal.

It was not always thus, and we have seen in the three years of war which are now near their end, nation after nation subjugated and reduced to slavery, clinging hopelessly to the vain idea that goodwill alone is enough to ward off the clutching hand of the gangster. Norway and Denmark, Holland and Belgium

—what have we not seen of them in happier days—what do we not hear of them now in their misery?

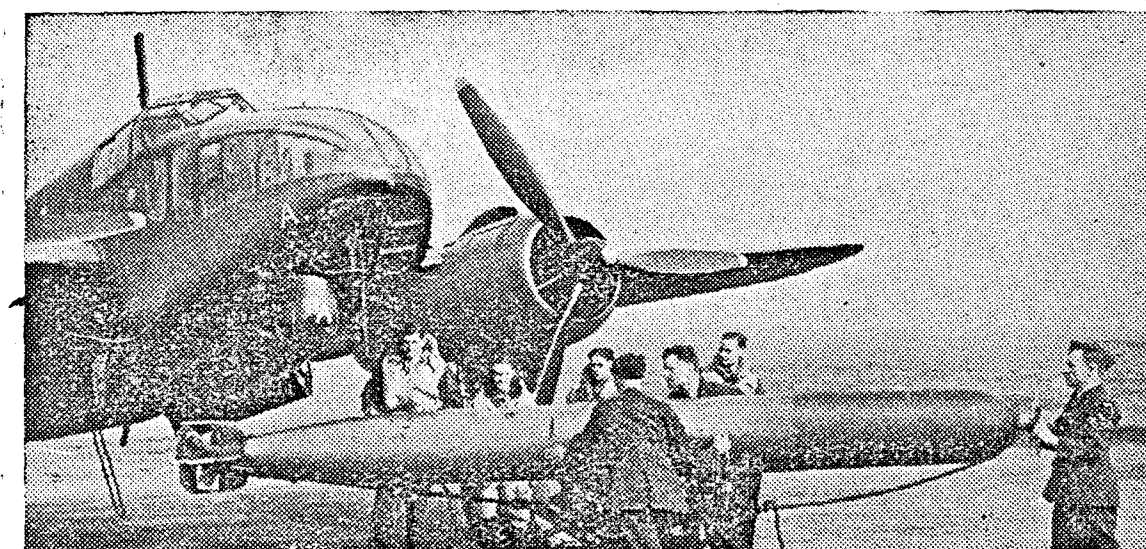
It may not come amiss to think for a while of another little but cultured and brave nation which narrowly missed the fate of the others. I will tell you a little of the people and of the story of Iceland, an island on the other side of the world, barren and cold, and for the most part so desolate as to chill the soul no less than the body.

The Icelandic nation which numbers no more than about 130,000 men, women and children, has the oldest democracy and Parliament in the world. So long ago as the year 930 in the Christian calendar, the descendants of the Vikings who had settled in that inhospitable land set up an assembly called the Althing, where the representatives of the people discussed and passed the laws by which the country was to be governed. The assembly had also judicial powers but its main function was then, as it is to-day, to make the law. It was essentially government of the people, for the people and by the people—real democracy in fact as well as in form—and the Althing meets regularly to this day for the same purposes as those it sought to achieve more than a thousand years ago.

UNDER DENMARK

The Icelandic people were, however, neither so numerous or so strong as to resist aggression, and before many centuries had passed, came under the control of the Norwegian

(Continued on page 11.)



TORPEDO FROM THE AIR: ONE OF BRITAIN'S DEADLIEST WEAPONS.—Ground staff of the British R.A.F. wheeling on a "tin fish" (torpedo) to a Beaufort aircraft of Coastal Command, whose crew stands waiting to carry the deadly weapon across the North Sea. Many of Britain's greatest successes against Axis warships and supply-ships have been achieved by the use of aerial torpedoes—for example, the sinking of Italian battleships in Taranto harbour, the crippling of the German battleship "Bismarck" before she was finally sunk by the British Fleet, and much destruction of Axis ships in convoy. But delivery of a torpedo attack by air is hazardous. The aircraft must fly almost at sea level. The Beaufort can do the job. It is the fastest twin-engined bomber in the world. And the crews who man these machines are second to none in courage!

MADRAS CASUALTIES

(Continued from page 9)

L. No. 103.

Other Ranks and Non-combatants.

Previously reported "Wounded"
now "Died of Wounds."

I.S.C.

O2650 W/Cr. Chinnasami.
Wounded.

Madras S. & M.

13016 Spr. Burran Sherriff.
17708 Spr. Munisamy.
18464 Spr. Sanker.
16283 Spr. Varadan.

I.S.C.

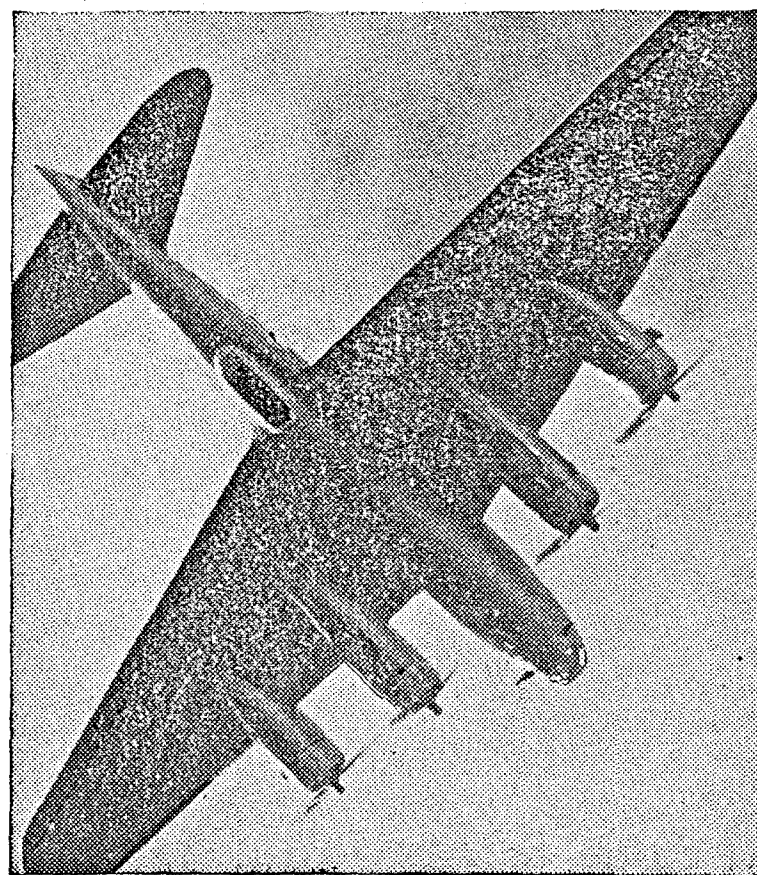
25620 Sigm. Damodaran, E.
A3851 Sigm. Pakianathan, S.

Missing believed Prisoners of War.

I.S.C.

A1443 Sigm. Chinnasamy.
O5118 Mess Cook Dorai Raj.
Bde. 111.
A3971 Sigm. Kunhi Raman Nair,
C. H.
A1560 Sigm. T. V. Kunjan Kutti
Nambiyar.
O2651 Swpr. Munisami.
A3839 Sigm. Nagabhushanam.
A8771 Sigm. Rajagopal, K. V.
A2934 Sigm. Ramanathan.
A1924 U/L/Nk. Yadarthudu.Previously reported "Missing, believed
Prisoner of War"—Now confirmed
"Prisoner of War."

I.S.C.

O/2612 Cook BT. Sammy.
L. No. 105.

**THE AMERICAN-BUILT
"FLYING FORTRESS,"
WITH 7 MILES ALTITUDE.—**
Because of its long range of over
3,000 miles the Boeing "Flying
Fortress," when flown by the Royal
Air Force, can bomb with ease mili-
tary targets in Rumania, Finland,
Bulgaria, Greece and Sicily. It is
one of the most complicated wea-
pons of war in existence, the pilot's
cabin having 130 controls, instru-
ments and gauges. The aircraft
fairly bristles with guns which cover
attack from the rear, above, below,
on the beam and from the front.
Clearly seen here is the gunner's
"tray" under the fuselage, from
which he fires in a wide arc to the
rear and below. The "Flying
Fortress" carries a crew of between
7 and 9 men who wear oxygen
masks and electrically-heated clothes
as protection in the rarified atmos-
phere, 7 miles above the earth, in
which this aircraft operates.

A CULTURED AND BRAVE NATION

(Continued from page 9.)

Kings and eventually under the power of Denmark. Not until 1849 did the spirit of independence arise again, and after much but purely vocal struggle, only in 1918 were the Icelanders able to say that freedom was in sight. By an agreement made in that year between their representatives and those of the Danish Government, it was decided that the two countries should be equal under the King of Denmark who, also, should be King of Iceland, a title which was always used thenceforward in official documents and in the statutes passed by the Althing. It was also decided that in the year 1940 the Icelandic

ancient language and themselves from aggression except in early times. There is no gold or coal or other mineral wealth to tempt the exploiter. Except for a few fishers for the magnificent salmon which abound in its glacial rivers, Iceland has had few visitors from the outside world.

But to-day Iceland, because of its geographical position in the North Atlantic, finds itself inevitably, however, unwillingly, of great importance to the belligerents. It commands the North Atlantic and the passage of ships and stores and troops from North America to Great Britain and if the Germans had seized it first, as was their intention, the Battle of the Atlantic long ere now would have been a German victory.

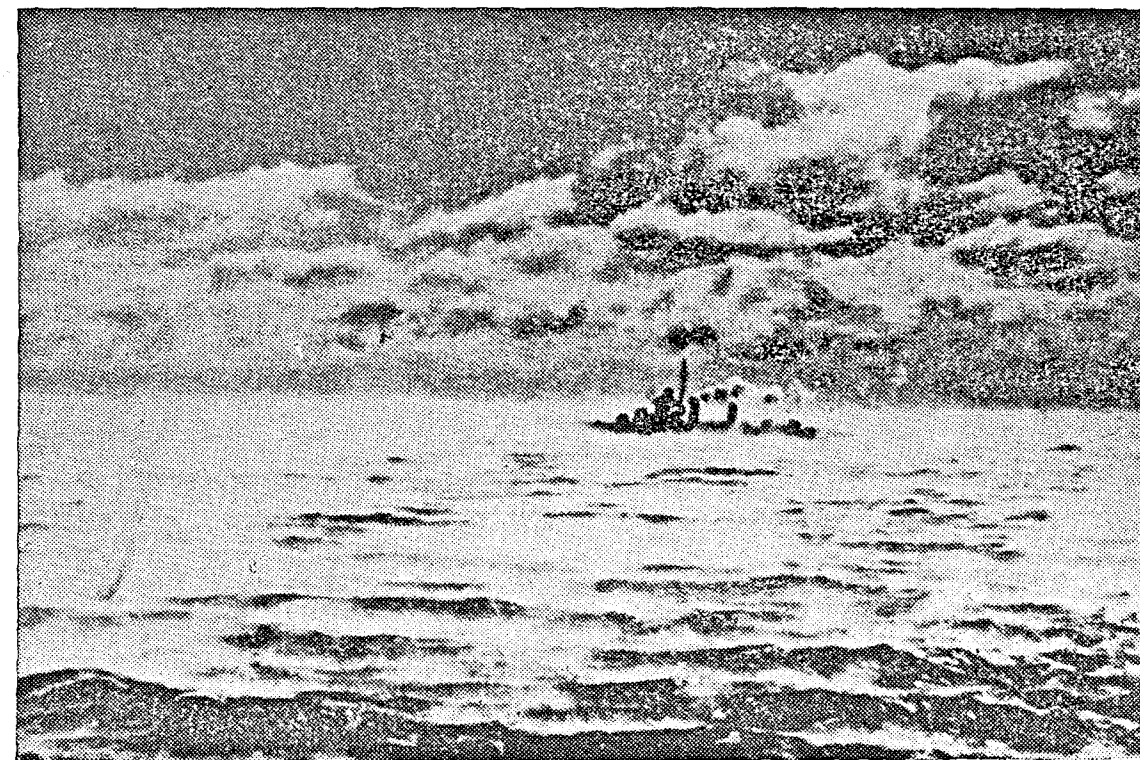


Photo shows a United States destroyer steaming through early morning haze while on Atlantic patrol. This striking photograph was taken off the Grand Banks in the North Atlantic. Cold Arctic winds sweeping down on the warm Gulf Stream create the low-hanging fog.—E.N.P.

people should be able to consider their position again, and if so minded to secede from the Union, and to declare their complete independence and their sovereign status. When the time came, the Danish Government itself was unable to fulfil any agreement with anybody, for Denmark had been invaded and conquered and was under the heel of the German Army. Immediately the Icelandic people in the Althing declared their independence and themselves a free and sovereign state.

LOVED ISOLATION

The Great War of 1914-1918 did not touch the Icelanders. May be they hoped for similar immunity in this war. They have always loved their isolation for it has preserved their

A small British force of occupation landed in Reykjavik, the capital town of Iceland, in May 1940. The Icelanders have never had an army and were utterly unable to put up any resistance. The blow to their pride in their new found, but so soon lost, freedom, was severe, and they felt it deeply. They treated the British soldiers therefore with cold indifference, and in many cases, with passive hostility. They were not sure that the Germans were not to be preferred to the British in any event. The Nazis had for several years assiduously cultivated the younger generation of Icelanders providing them with courses at German Universities and with Skiing and Gliding Clubs in Iceland all under skilful Nazi instructors and at nominal fees. The

carefully cultivated legend of Nazi efficiency (at no matter what cost) had spread fairly widely in Iceland.

BRITAIN AND ICELAND

Gradually relations improved. The British Government pledged itself that its occupation was for the duration of the war only. There was no interference with the interior administration of Iceland so far, as purely military measures of defence were not endangered. The Government functioned as usual, as did the provincial magistrates and the local police. Icelandic life went on as before and was even improved, for the British Government bought all their fish—and Iceland depends mainly upon its fishing industry—gave employment to all who wanted work and of course the British troops brought and spent a great deal of money in the local shops.

Further, the real intentions of the German Government became clearer with the passing of each day. Refugees from Norway and Denmark told their stories, survivors from the ships of all nations sunk by U-boats in the North Atlantic, men and women, and children in some cases picked up after days in open boats in those Arctic waters and landed on the Icelandic shores, told theirs and finally the survivors of the crew of an Icelandic fishing boat which had been shelled and machine-gunned for an hour by U-boat told their story after their dead had been carried to the cemetery in Reykjavik.

And the British soldier played his part too. By his good conduct and his innate desire for friendliness he broke down the barriers which the Icelanders had created. He made friends with the children—I have often heard it said that the two best things in Iceland are the colours of the fine clear sub-Arctic skies and the children with their bonny rosy cheeks and golden hair. They soon found that the British soldier was not a ruthless marauder but as a rule a simple companionable fellow with easy ways and a liking for children's company.

So matters improved and as the Icelanders realized, more and more, how occupation by the Germans would have affected their life and happiness, and learnt the grim lessons of the Nazis in the European lands which they had seized, more and more their sympathies turned towards the Allied nations. The arrival of United States forces in Iceland assisted the process and they began to feel that in this struggle no free man can with honour to himself stand apart from the struggle. Young Icelanders began to apply to join the British Army and the Royal Air Force. They seem to have a natural bent for flying—the small air-service of peace time Iceland was always manned by Icelanders—and there are to-day many of them flying in British bombers and fighters. Others have joined the Army or the Navy.

Iceland has been spared the horrors of war upon its soil, although many and ghastly wreckages from war have been cast upon its shores. Its people have not been slow in appreciation of the world situation. They have proved themselves to be realists, despite their history of resolute isolation, and now are to a man on the side of those who are fighting against aggression, brutality and tyranny.

—From a talk broadcast on August 10, from A.I.R., Madras.

BETRAYAL OF CHINA AND RUSSIA

The success of the proposed (Congress) campaign would paralyse India's entire war effort by stopping the flow of munitions, the construction of aerodromes and by actually immobilizing the army. It would mean the betrayal of China and Russia. It would mean the enslavement of India herself to the Japanese. That is what, in their recklessness and irresponsible desire for party dominance, Congress leaders are prepared to bring about.

—Mr. L. S. Amery, in a broadcast from London on August 9.

China Cannot be Brought to her Knees

China was hard pressed by the new Japanese drive and was short of equipment, but it was no longer possible for Japan to bring her to her knees. The nearest Japanese armies were still 1,000 kilometres from Chungking, and, seeing that the maximum annual progress made by Japan during the five years of struggle was only 150 kilometres, it would take many years for the Japanese to reach the capital. In any case, China would still keep on fighting.

—Mr. M. C. LUI, in a recent address to the Bradford Rotary Club.

"I Know the Japanese"

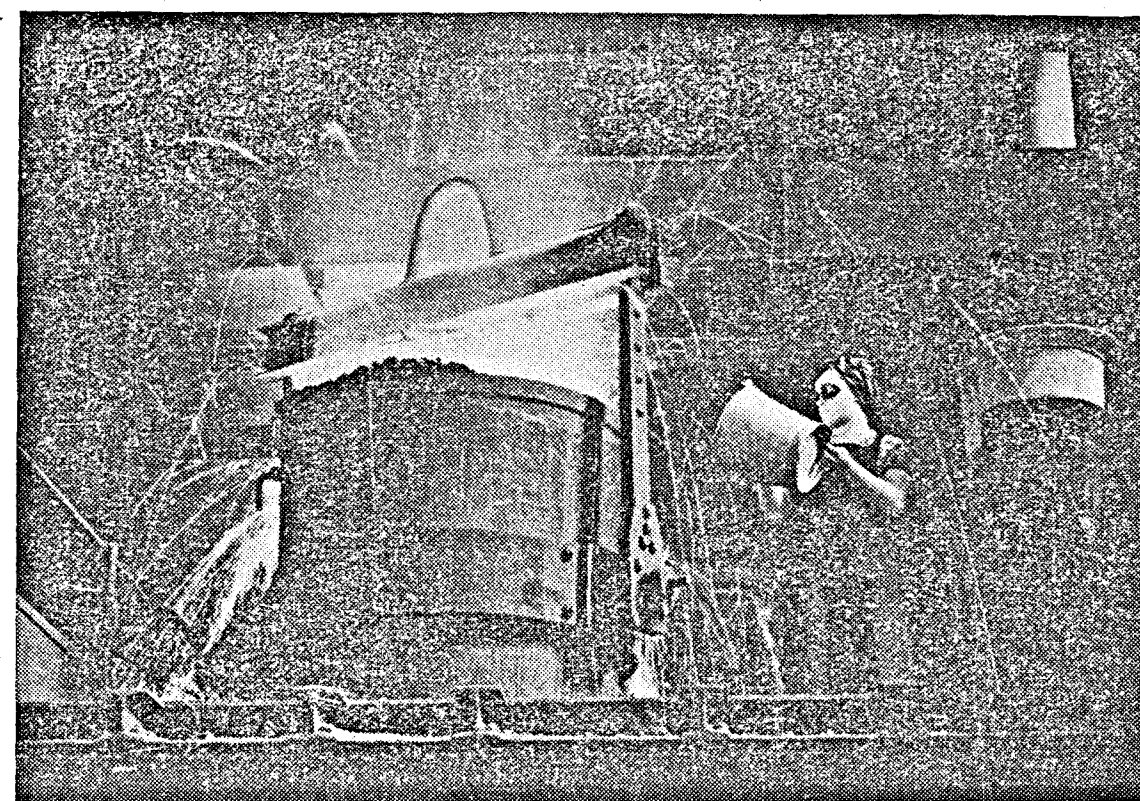
I.—Early Days: Horror in China

I am no John Gunther, nor a Hallett Abend, a C. V. Starr, a Knickerbocker, but I have this much to recommend me, my credibility—a first-hand knowledge of Japan and the Japanese, spread over a period of fifteen years. I have lived in their country, I knew many of them in Europe and other places abroad. Certain circumstances combine to give me confidence to make the bold claim that in some way I know them better than most contemporaries. I knew them in Hongkong, in the Philippines, in French Indo-China (both before and after the virtual occupation), in Sourabaya and Batavia and Singapore; lastly, and most vividly, I knew them in the Shanghai and in Occupied China.

We publish below the first of a series of unvarnished impressions of one who has seen and studied Japanese imperialism as preached and as practised. They are specially written for the *Madras War Review* and merit attention.

I had particularly good reason to know the Japanese in Shanghai. I was a member of one of an underground organization which came into being shortly after Japan's early successes at the outbreak of the so-called "China Incident", when control of Greater Shanghai passed into their hands. Those were perhaps the most momentous days, as they were the most lurid in Shanghai's eventful history.

The situation was a peculiar one. There being, officially, no war between the two countries, and the Japanese being then definitely not masters of affairs within the International Settlement or the French Concession (Shanghai comprised these two foreign concessions and "Greater" Shanghai), Chinese and Nipponese lived together in peace in these sections—on the surface! Actually a bitter war was in progress. Agents of the Japanese



GIRLS MAKE STEEL FOR TANKS AND SHIPS.—Women and girls volunteered to do steel work when the Ministry of Supply opened a new foundry in Scotland where there were not enough men at hand, and orders for tanks for Russia and steel for ship repairs were in urgent demand. **BETTY MUNRO** (aged 18), WHO WAS A PACKER IN A FIRE-LIGHTER FACTORY, NOW WORKS IN THE LABORATORY OF THE STEEL WORKS AND PUTS THE FLUX INTO THE LADLES OF MOLTEN IRON DURING STEEL-MAKING PROCESS.

Army did everything possible to institute a reign of terror and to make things untenable for Chinese patriots and businessmen and their foreign sympathisers.

DAILY ASSASSINATIONS

Almost daily there were assassinations, kidnappings and assaults and bomb-throwing became a commonplace affair so that the "Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury", an outspoken American daily, established its claim as the most-bombed newspaper in the world. The organization of which I was a member, was formed like several others, as a counter to these activities—to protect the lives and properties of followers of the Chung-king regime living within the concessions and to harass and disintegrate the Japanese Army adjacent to these concessions. In them were men of all nationalities, Britons, Americans, one or two Indians, Russians, French and so on, but the leaders were, with one or two exceptions, all Chinese. Though lacking nothing in funds, initiative and courage of the highest order, they were heavily handicapped in that the Chinese Government, for obvious reasons, officially dissociated itself from them.

A year like this, taught me quite a lot, about the Japanese army off the actual field of battle. I learned something of their excellent system of espionage in foreign circles, of their conversely incredibly stupid attempts at the same game amongst the Chinese, of the at times glaring inefficiency of their commanders and the generally poor discipline of the troops—would that this had continued!—of the ferocity of the Japanese male when he is at the right end of the bayonet, of his politeness and urbanity when he is in 'civies' and the man talking to him could pick him up and toss him around—and of many other things which I have never forgotten, nor can ever forget.

I had joined up more from the spirit of adventure, and with a vague sense of helping the "under-dog" than anything else. I had nothing in particular against the Japanese; in fact my recollections of them in their own country were warm ones. But now I saw the mask completely off. That one year of first-hand experiences of their militarist adventure bred in me a most fervent hatred and contempt for the people who had then just begun singing "We, the Saviours of Asia"—a hatred and contempt born not of prejudice, but of seeing savagery at its worst, of watching the machinations of vile, diseased mentalities, a hatred and contempt that were to grow and grow, and must now be shared by all decent, moral, freedom-loving people who are not dupes of propaganda and false promises.

HORRORS PERPETRATED BY THE JAPANESE

In spite of the teachings of Shanghai, I must say I was not prepared for what I did see in the course of those next four years. I returned once to Hongkong, and sedate

journalism, but soon I was again in China, this time as a war correspondent pure and simple and I have not the space to list, even without details, a fraction of the horrors I have personally seen perpetrated by the Japanese, army and civilians alike, in China. But I feel it a positive duty to quote a few cases.

The sack of Nanking is now history. I was not there at the time. The positively authenticated reports of murder, pillage and rapine there shocked civilization to its core and gave a new meaning to the word 'atrocities.' Alas, for as the Fates were, they failed to wake the Powers to a proper sense of their responsibility. But I was at Canton. Canton provided the answer to that misguided pillar of the American Press who, a few months after Nanking, wrote an amazing diatribe which was later to earn for him the stigma of "Jap Apologist No. 1". According to this gentleman, "war is not a game; in the heat of battle, when the blood is inflamed, and passions and emotions run uncontrolled, men become capable of doing things which under normal circumstances they would not even dream of." Good paper logic perhaps, but I know the Canton campaign first-hand. The city stood or fell by defence works some distance from it. When these defence works broke, the Japanese could march at their leisure into the city itself and they did. There was no fighting within the city walls and it was a case of Nanking all over again. Systematic murder, looting and rape went on for weeks after the occupation. Hot blood. . . ! Heat of battle . . . ! Listen.

NANKING : AFTER SIX MONTHS

A Chinese shopkeeper forgot to salute a Japanese sentry. The officer in charge of that particular post sent for the man's whole family, a wife and three children. The man was stripped, and trussed up, head down and legs widespread, on a high tripod-like bamboo affair. The eldest son was forced to climb on to a step-ladder to pour molten tar through a sieve slowly on to his father's body. Prodded by bayonets, he began to pour but the agony on the older man's face was too much for him. He jumped off the ladder—to be instantly bayoneted. One of the soldiers took his place. God was kind to the shopkeeper: he did not take long to die . . . and his wife was taken away to the barracks. "There is no safer bet in the world than to bet on what will happen to her," murmured a bystander, and this happened more than six months after the city had fallen.

The scene is Hankow. On a maidan-like space in the residential quarter of the city. Japanese troops formed a circle. Within the circle George Yee, Harvard '32, and well-known in sporting and social circles in Hongkong and Shanghai, was tied to a tree, his face a bloody mask. His wife was also there. She was really the central character, for, one after the other, with pauses only to

(Continued on page 16.)

Patriotism or Nationalism

BY
A.V.R.

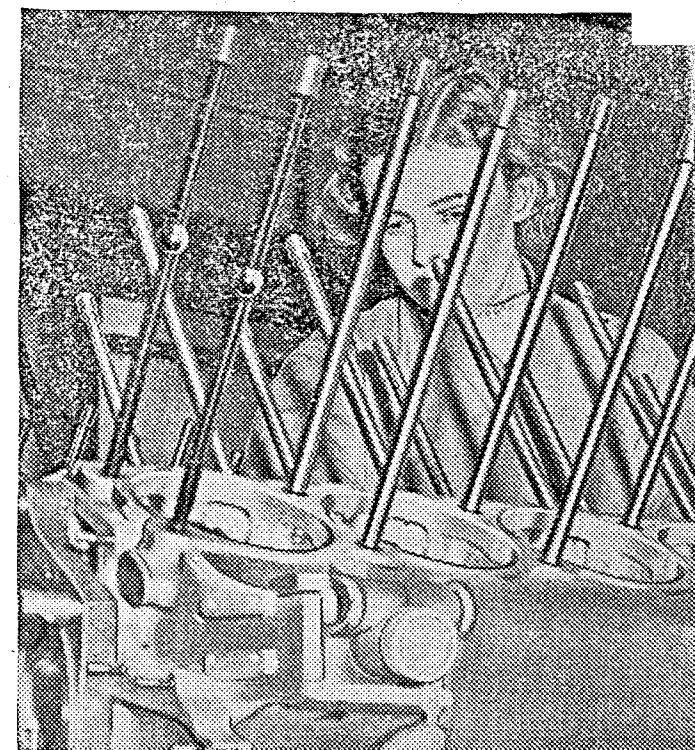
WHILE not caring to go all the way with the cynic who declared that "Nationalism begins where patriotism ends," one is nevertheless tempted to ask whether in this age of power politics there is much connexion between the two. Experience of life and work in four continents has taught me that these particular human virtues do not usually flourish together save in rare instances. One such is in the U.S.A. where a blend of intense patriotism and aggressive nationalism seems to have given the American nation its unique and tremendous dynamic potential. There is, to be sure, the unholy triple brand of Nazi-Fascist-Militarist dictatorship that is so familiar to us, but one can scarcely put forward these monstrous perversions of *Civitas Diaboli* as criteria in any discussion. Our own sub-continent, however, ought to give one much material for study.

Looking introspectively, even critically, at the scene, I as a true son of India, loving Bharata-Matha and venerating her ancient culture and traditions, see about me a certain amount of genuine patriotism and much nationalism of one sort or another. But it is not of the kind calculated to give me comfort for the future of my people or to inspire confidence in our present leaders. I see large sections of the public acclaiming as spontaneous and natural, a nationalism that is sometimes emotional, sometime petulant and always rampant, and, alas, unrelated to patriotism and often divorced from logic and statesmanship.

A SINISTER SHADOW

The lack of realism in the nationalism indulged in large and important sections of the population is perhaps the most alarming feature of present day Indian politics. For with the sinister shadow of Nippon falling across our Eastern frontier, and all along the 1,500 miles of our Eastern sea board, from Chittagong down to Rameswaram, and despite the menace of German hords converging on our north-western borders from Egypt and Southern Russia, so many of our political pundits nonchalantly continue to bandy words with one another and the administration over changing the constitution and forming national governments. Others, less responsible and even more unrealistic, choose this most dangerous hour in India's chequered history to fling their slogans in the teeth of a critical but extraordinarily tolerant world-slogans like "We want Pakistari" or "let the British quit India." It is, I fear, a case of nationalism run to seed.

(Continued on page 16.)



THE AERO ENGINE THAT WON THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN.—Action which led to the first and perhaps decisive of the German Air Force was taken as long ago as 1932, when and far-sighted British technicians designed the Rolls-Royce engine, fitted to every R.A.F. fighter employed in the Battle of Britain. To-day, still more powerful, Merlin engines giving an improved performance at higher altitudes are used in many types of British fighters, including "Spitfire" and "Hurricane" fighters, "Defiant" fighters, and "Halifax" and "Manchester" bombers.

BE A SCEPTIC!

A sceptic is a man who believes nothing

Unless he knows it to be true.

Be a sceptic over rumours.

Most of them are made in Japan

With intent to mislead you.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

"I KNOW THE JAPANESE."

(Continued from page 14.)

throw ice-cold water on her, Japanese soldiers raped her. She died there, shortly after her husband, his reason snapped, had begun to yell dementedly, with literally froth at the mouth. In full view of a public audience of Chinese and a number of uninvited foreign correspondents, the Japanese officer directing operations a Col. Hiyeckawa, and a "hero" of the Manchurian campaign, explained his reasons. Mr. Yee had put up unreasonable objections when his home was entered and his wife man-handled, and it was necessary to "teach these upstart Chinese with a smattering of filthy western education" that the Japanese Army was not to be trifled with!

JAPANESE ATROCITIES

The Japanese sometimes considered foreign public opinion, as witness this Shanghai story. A Japanese sentry on the Garden Bridge, out of sheer exuberance of spirits, kicked a pregnant woman in the stomach, felling her. A junior engineer from a British steamer in port saw him do it, and as the sentry was about to kick the woman again, wrenched his rifle out of his hand, knocked him down, picked him up, knocked him down again and finally booted him into the river. Two minutes later the Englishman's head had been stove in by rifle butts, and his stomach ripped open with bayonets. Here was a dangerous situation. Nippon was still practising the "s—so s-s sorry" refrain in those days and this 'incident' might be difficult to explain away. But the commander on the spot was equal to the occasion. Two Japanese soldiers were shot through the body on the spot, one fatally, the other not and the official story was that "a British seaman ran amok and was killed after shooting two Japanese soldiers with their own rifle!"

I saw, houses burned down and the debris cleared to destroy evidence of looting: this in preparation for the one or two "personally conducted tours" by which the Japan authorities hoped to delude the rest of the world into belief of the excellence of Japanese rule in occupied territories. I saw other sights which can hardly be described. In a main road of Canton, for instance, I saw Chinese girls of good social standing doing the striptease dance at the end of Japanese bayonet—and one was disembowelled with a bamboo pole when she refused to go on!

In Chungshan I saw sixty men dig graves. Then they were given poles and sticks, and goaded into a starting a general melee amongst themselves. When this was at its height, infantrymen practised bayonet charges... for the Nazis are mere imitators of the amiable custom of making victims digging their own graves and any Chinese careless enough to escape death in these charges, were of course thrown living into the graves.

I wonder whether the people of India as a whole have accepted as completely true the Hongkong atrocity charges levelled against the Japanese Government by His Majesty's Government. I certainly have been asked more than once "do you think it's true; could all that have happened?" To those of us who have seen the Japanese as he really is, I unhesitatingly support the authenticity of those charges. I further ask on what basis can any man hope that things would be any different in India if the Japanese should come here as conquerors? I wish that anyone who toys with the idea of welcoming the Japanese could have seen something of what I have seen in China and Formosa and elsewhere. We would, I swear, oppose any policy which would even risk making things easier for a nation of mass murderers, vandals and sadists to add this fair country to their list of victims.

"PATRIOTISM OR NATIONALISM."

(Continued from page 15.)

Having been brought up to believe that patriotism is always actuated by love of one's country and people, and that its highest aim is ever the best interests of the nation, try as I might, I cannot detect in much of the nationalism current to day any of these obviously lefty motives. What I do find is a slavish adherence to outworn shibboleths and threadbare political dogmas, and a childish mouthing of various parrot cries that for the most part are devoid of truth or commonsense. Further, I find that it is not the best interests of the nation that are paramount but the elevation of the party machine to a ridiculously high pinnacle. And to this machine are chained hand and foot the very men who created it! "Tis a strange world, my masters," but there it is! "India in bondage?"—Yes, indeed, mark you, not to the long suffering British but to a political machine of purely indigenous manufacture; in bondage to hordes of ground landlords, and rapacious money lenders; in bondage to rigid caste rules and restrictions. Poor India!

THE SILVER LINING

But the gloomy political sky is not without its silver lining, for we have with us men of vision and courage possessing true patriotism, and as passionate a desire to save India from the horrors of invasion and worse, as others seem to have to let the barbarians in. There are half-a-dozen political organizations behind these men and I believe that sane counsels will prevail in the end and that we shall be delivered from the wreckers. Also, I do not believe that the British will allow themselves to be scared out of the country, and that British and American troops will help our own gallant 12½ lakhs of Indian fighting men to keep the Axis hordes out. These stalwarts, at any rate, are our sure bulwark against aggression from without and treachery from within. God willing, India will still live to be the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

Britain at War

THE people of Britain are performing a prodigious task. Scores of millions of man-hours are devoted every day to winning the war, and every week scores of millions of tons of raw materials are being converted into weapons of war. Every week also the earth is yielding vast returns, with consequent saving in shipping space, for all the labour that has been put into it in the past few years. To

are doing beyond occasional reports of industrial unrest or from necessarily shortened reports of industrial debates in the House of Commons. They cannot get a balanced picture. This is only to be expected, for news is not normal.

A GLORIOUS STORY

Our proper and deep gratitude to the United States as well as the necessity for deceiving the enemy led to some verbal exaggeration of the amount of manufactured material which we were receiving from abroad. We received much, it is true, but history will say that it was mainly upon the shoulders of British



A minor reconnaissance raid was carried out by special service troops early on June 3 in the Boulogne-Le Touquet area. Valuable information was obtained. The re-embarkation of the S.S.T. by units of the Royal Navy was covered by aircraft of the R.A.F. Fighter Command. The Royal Navy provided a Naval escort for the Forces.

Landing craft and special service troops returning from the raid. S. & G. J.M.

achieve this, homes have been broken up, liberties surrendered willingly, the highest taxation in the world accepted, and the whole order of social life disarranged, writes Philip Jordan in the *News Chronicle*.

Britain at war is an encouraging and inspiring sight. I wish the millions in foreign lands who can only read about it could see it for themselves. They have no conception of the scale of the effort which the country has now achieved, for they hear little about what we

workers that the burden of war fell. To-day we are not only fighting in almost every longitude in the world as well as in a vast number of its latitudes, but we are preparing for the so-called "second front," and at the same time are supplying Russia and China and British forces in the Dominions beyond the seas with some of the means by which they can defend themselves and eventually attack.

It is a glorious story, and as exciting as any we have to tell.

Not One Large Russian Army Destroyed

THE most important fact which emerges from the chain of Russian retreats, cables the *Times* Stockholm correspondent, is that the Germans have nowhere yet succeeded in their main object of destroying one large Russian army, and decisive battles are still to be fought on ground which is not only more distant but far more difficult than any battle-ground so far fought on this year.

The armies of the Volga and the rest of Russia, though deprived of important oil routes, do not depend entirely for their oil on the remaining routes across the Caspian. For a long time ahead—some people believe even for a couple of years—they will be able adequately to supplement these current deliveries with fuel (and also grain) from dumps in the interior which have been systematically accumulated for over ten years.

Through Chinese Eyes.

Shipments to Russia

Britain's Aid to China

HERE are typical Chinese press comments on the international situation:

The *National Herald*: The Russian situation is grave, and effective measures to stop the Germans must be taken at once. Allied war shipments to Russia must be increased, particularly planes. Allied forces should be rushed to the Caucasus to prevent Hitler from getting oil. Opinion in Britain and America is divided about the date of opening a second front. This question is best left to Allied commanders to decide. It is certain that action will be taken only after mature judgment. A second front is the best way to help Russia, but it should be opened when the Allies are ready, but there must not be too much delay.

The *Hsin Su Pao*: Dr. Currie's visit to China was for investigation of China's needs. China's greatest need is large supplies of modern weapons. The Allies should open a second front in Europe as soon as possible, because, if the Russian situation worsened, Britain and America as well as all other Allies would be

affected equally. We hope that England and America, for the sake of the future of their peoples and the cause of humanity, keep their promise and create a second front in Europe.

CHINA FUND

The *Yih Shih Pao*: A large sum of money has been collected in the United Aid for China Fund in Britain. It is not for the money but for the ardent friendship of the British people that we feel grateful. In an address the Mayor of London repeated Mr. Churchill's promise that Britain would help China morally and materially to the best of her ability. We highly appreciate this British goodwill. In addition, Mr. Eden's speech praised our resistance. Listening to these sentiments, we think we should live up to these opinions and exert our powers in our fight against aggression to prove that we are worthy to be the Allies of Britain. We believe that collaboration with Britain will lead to final victory and lay a solid foundation for enduring peace in these parts.

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

The *Shih Shih Sin Pao* (July 31): The Aid to China movement in Britain mainly comes spontaneously from the people. United by political colours, they nevertheless exercise considerable influence upon politics. On April 25, the British Aid to China Committee issued a declaration of a political nature in which China's help to the Allies was recognized. The declaration is important because it represents the opinion of the people, by whom the policy of the British Government is shaped. Under the circumstances we can take British aid to China as a matter of course, but the opinion of the British people may serve as a reminder to the British Government to speed up its aid to China.

Viewed in this light, our gratitude to the movement will not vary with the money Lady Cripps collects. What we doubly treasure about this movement is the political meaning, spirit and friendship that it displays towards us. The King and Queen and Queen Mary as well as Mr. Churchill were donors to the Fund. Mr. Eden said, "... To their effort of reconstruction after the war we shall also contribute our best." These words are deeply appreciated.

THE SECOND FRONT

"Political opinion in Britain is united behind the necessity for a second front, but the military services must decide when and where they will do it, and I am not thinking that they will tell us."

—Sir WALTER MONCKTON, in an interview on August 10, soon after his arrival in New York from London.

Fate of a Great City

"SHANGHAI, which was once one of the world's great cities, is slowly taking on the appearance of a down at the heel country village as a result of its six months experience of Japan's so-called co-prosperity and co-existence sphere," writes Frederick Oppen, *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent, from Lourenco Marques. He states:

"Shanghai is now drab and uncomfortable. The Settlement busses do not operate any more, and the French trams stop running at nine o'clock in the evening. Automobiles are not seen since the Japanese promptly commandeered all save those

at the largest cinema house recently hissed a picture of Wang Ching-wei, President of the puppet Chinese Republic in Shanghai. Lights were immediately flashed on in the cinema house, and a Japanese official demanded an explanation. One spectator asserted that the high price of rice brought on the audience's reaction to the picture. The Japanese ordered the theatre to be cleared out at once."

American Aid to China

THE *National Herald* reviews Dr. Currie's speech and says that it will go a long way to dispel the apprehensions which may



RUSSIA: The north-eastern front. A scout on the look-out.

belonging to a few doctors, Axis diplomats, and other favoured 'co-operators.'

STREET GUARDS

"Important intersections are guarded by barbed-wire barricades because the Japanese fear that Chungking might be inspired to acts of resistance. This fear has also resulted in the establishment of Chinese civilian street guards. Every Chinese male is forced to serve as a street guard once a week.

"Despite such efforts and precautions, sabotage, assassinations and bombings are frequent. As a result, the barbed-wire barricades have been enlarged to enclose several blocks in the vicinities where such incidents have occurred. In these areas, the residents are not allowed to move about for days at a time.

"The scarcity of rice in Shanghai has resulted in long queues of people standing on the streets for most of the day. An audience

have been entertained concerning the Americans' war effort. The Chinese will now understand Americans' problems and difficulties, and this will result in better understanding of each other's problems. The paper says that Dr. Currie's speech has strengthened Chinese confidence in Allied victory, but warns against complacency and declares that the maxim "God helps those who help themselves" should be remembered. The Chinese should gird up their loins and tighten their belts and be prepared to weather the final storm.

The *National Herald* discusses the necessity of offensive war. It urges attacks on Japan and the extension of the thousand-bomber raids by the Royal Air Force. The paper expresses confidence that Air Marshal Harris's promise to scourge the Reich will soon be fulfilled.

(Continued on page 21.)

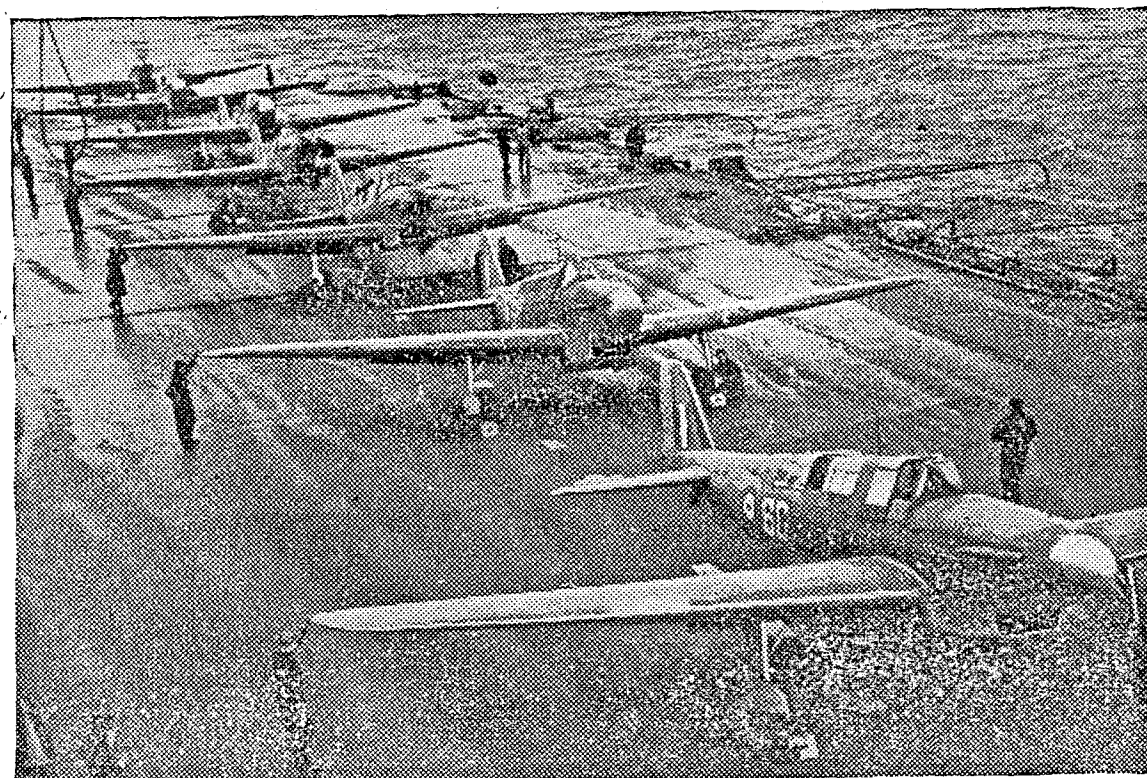
Chinese Irregulars: A People's Movement

"CHINESE irregulars, most of which were supposed to have been conquered four years ago, are still strong in North China," states Selden Menefee in a recent article

The Domei dispatch makes clear that the irregulars constitute a people's movement permeating villages and towns throughout North China. This dispatch also states that anti-Japanese propaganda in Chungking has taken hold of the minds of the Chinese people.

UNDERGROUND PASSAGES

The Japanese have been forced to resort to wholesale intimidation and arrests of irregulars. The Japanese surround whole towns with cordons of police, and release only those Chinese who they think can be trusted. The Japanese complain, however, that the Chinese dig underground passages from one village to another through which irregular fighters may escape. Whole villages very often disappear through these secret tunnels.



BRITAIN'S AIR AND NAVAL MIGHT: AIRCRAFT ON THE "VICTORIOUS".—The magnificent record of Britain's naval aircraft flying thousands of miles over open sea, attacking German bases, warships, transports and supply ships, has opened a new chapter in British naval tradition. Here are seen Fairey "Fulmar" Fighters on the flight-deck of 23,000 ton H.M. aircraft-carrier "Victorious," being got ready for squadron exercises.

appearing in the *Washington Post*. Confirmation of this statement comes from a Japanese Domei dispatch, relayed to Washington, he says.

According to it, just one day before the anniversary of what the Japanese call the "China incident," Chinese irregulars had been interfering with the construction work of the Japanese Army in North China—the number of irregulars there was estimated between 250,000 and 500,000.

Very often, thousands of Chinese men, women and children have been arrested in a single town. Those subsequently released are put to work filling the secret passages, standing sentry duty, and building trenches around the village against the return of irregular fighters. To prevent collusion, Chinese sentries are often sent to distant villages where they are not known by local anti-Japanese forces.

The Domei dispatch further states that the Japanese classify the Chinese villages in North

(Continued on page 21.)

Middle East: War of Supplies

FOR the moment this is a war of supplies in the Middle East, and Rommel is not finding this part of his task at all easy, cables the *News Chronicle's* Cairo correspondent. The immensely long Axis line of communications reaching right back from El Alamein to Tobruk, Benghazi and even Tripoli is being

AMERICAN AID TO CHINA

(Continued from page 19.)

The *Shih Shih Sin Pao* reviews Dr. Currie's speech at Minister Kung's garden party and says that since America and China have a common object, America should exert all its powers to help China. Since the fall of Burma the only communication with America has been by air. Methods must be found to deliver planes and other war materials. The paper says that the United Nations should make an effort to recover Burma. America should also join Russia and defend East Russia because, with the Aleutians in Japanese hands, Russia is threatened.



General Auchinleck, who has been constantly touring the battlefronts, talking to some of the men who have been taking part in the battle.

mercilessly attacked night and day. In endless sorties Royal Air Force fighter bombers are flying over the enemy lines destroying motor transport and sending up dumps in flames. So the intricate supply . . . system on which the forward enemy forces depend is being disrupted.

Not the least important of Rommel's lines of supply is the sea. With Benghazi, Tobruk, Bardia and even Sollum and Mersa Matruh as ports in his hands, he is driving straight for the Libyan coast from Italy and Sicily, and others along the coast from port to port. Day and night they are under fire: by day they are being attacked by long-range fighters, and by night by naval aircraft. Jetties, schooners and lighters are being ceaselessly pounded.

CHINESE IRREGULARS: A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 20.)

China as "peaceful, semi-peaceful, or potentially peaceful areas." The Japanese substitute their own form of a political organization (presumably under military control) for the old local government in order "to preserve peace" in each conquered village.

The Domei dispatch claims that the irregulars are being "constantly subjected to annihilating blows" and that they are now running short of ammunition.

But in the United States feel that the fact that there are so many irregulars still operating under the noses of the Japanese troops in North China speaks louder than these claims, says Menefee in conclusion.

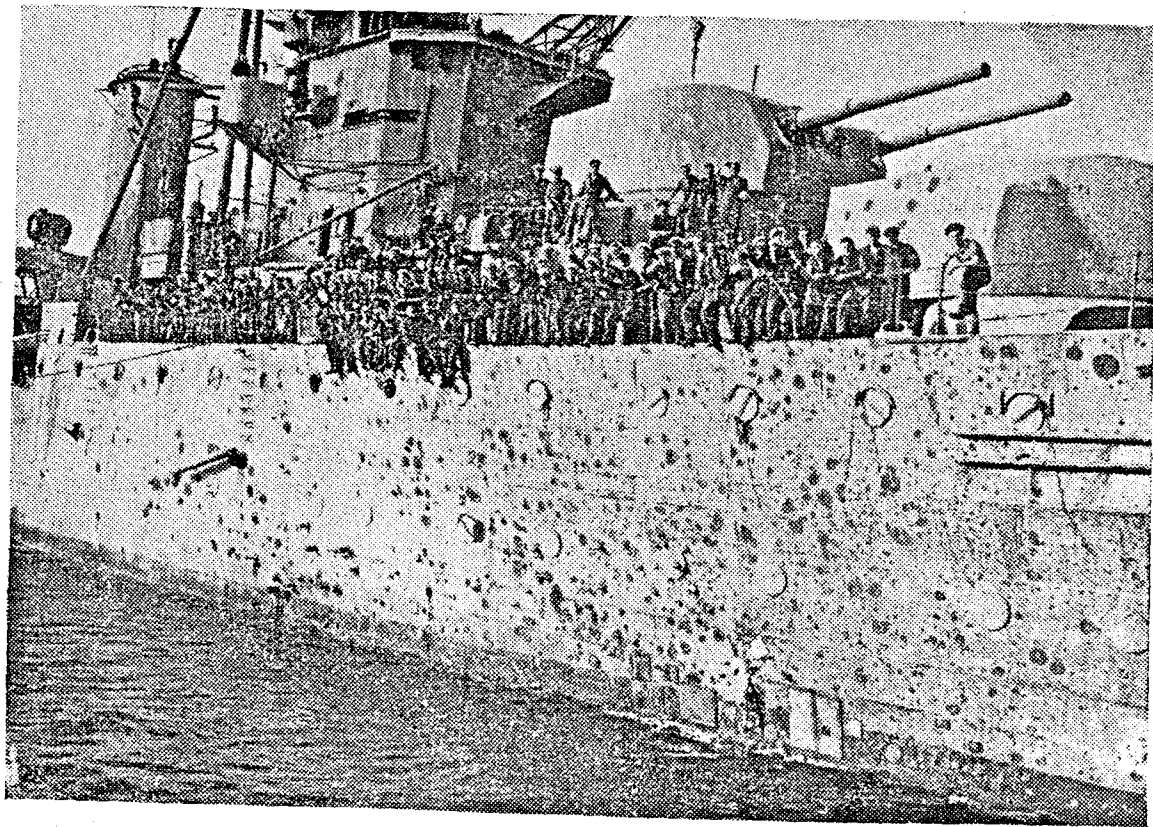
Tribute to Indian Seamen Vital Contribution to British Merchant Navy

"A quarter of the whole personnel of the British Merchant Navy is Indian. We owe a very great deal to those Indian Seamen who are facing every peril in order that our sea-borne commerce might continue. Their contribution at sea has been absolutely vital and it is right that we should do what we could for the comfort of those gallant men for whom nothing would be too much."

Thus stated the Duke of Devonshire, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India, declaring open recently a club for Indian Seamen at Liverpool. Mr. S. Lal, I.C.S., then Acting High Commissioner for India, who attended the function, remarked that it had always been the deep concern of the High Commissioner to see that Indian Seamen were well looked after in England. The war had quickened the pace of their activities and they now had three welfare officers in England to look after the interests of Indian Seamen—one of the officers being stationed in Liverpool.

The Club is run under the auspices of the Mersey Mission to Seamen.

The King George's Fund for Sailors (War Fund) has provided the initial grant of £2,000 for starting the Club. The amount has been allotted out of contributions from India remitted to the King George's Fund through the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, which totalled £65,025 (or Rs. 8.67 lakhs) on June 30, 1942. Her Majesty the Queen Empress has been graciously pleased to furnish the lounge of the Club through the Indian Comforts Fund.



ROYAL VISIT TO H.M.S. "PENELOPE".—The Duke of Gloucester paid a surprise visit to H.M.S. "PENELOPE" during her gallant and prolonged action with enemy aircraft in the Mediterranean. During a fortnight's stay at Malta, the island has yet experienced, and on putting to sea was the chief target of some of the heaviest and Italian dive and torpedo-bombers. The whole of this time her guns were engaged by both German action, and to such good effect that the ship escaped with only superficial damage from enemy action. Her Officers and men were killed and a larger number wounded, including her Captain, who carried on until he had brought her safely into harbour. Only the tireless devotion of Captain, Officers and men saved the ship from destruction.

H.M.S. "PENELOPE"—the ship's company on her starboard side is in good spirit after the ordeal. Note the hundreds of splinter holes, some plugged with wood.

New Giant Transport Planes

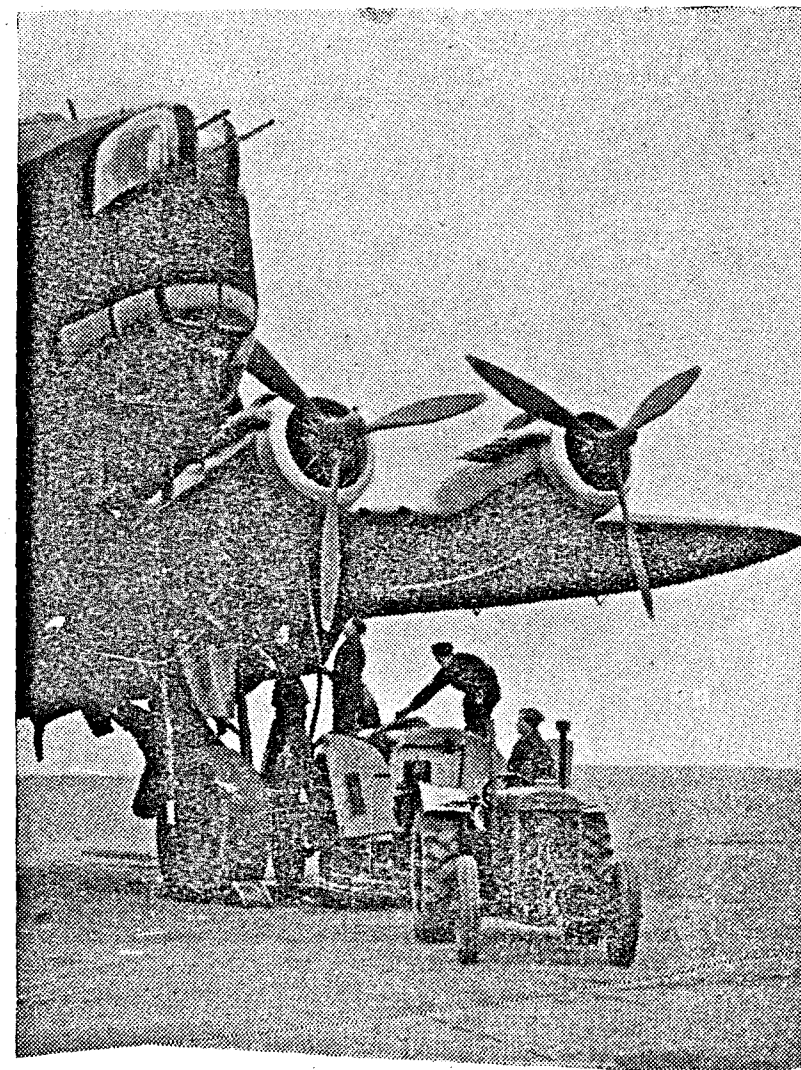
THE Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation has just announced that it has begun mass production of new giant twin-engined transport planes that will be as formidable an invasion weapon as the carrier parachutes of ground troops, the jeeps, and other mobile equipment.

Officials believe this plane to be far in advance in speed and carrying capacity of

any type of German transport plane, reports the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Mr. Burdette Wright, President of the Curtiss-Wright Aircraft Corporation, declares that the all-round cargo-carrying capacity and the performance of the new Commando make these new aircraft both timely and significant in view of the increasingly important role that the heavy load-carrying transport planes are taking in America's movement of men and materials to distant fronts.

These new giant transport planes are designed for modernized army air transport—35 Commandos could carry 30,000 tons of material over the Burma Road in one month, whereas a fleet of 7,700 trucks would be required.



Some idea of the huge size of a four-engined "Stirling" can be gained from this photograph of one of the aircraft being serviced ready for a flight. The figures are even dwarfed by the great undercarriage of the machine.—E.N.P.

Gunners Toughen Up

Ready for All Comers

EXPERIENCE of Japanese infiltration tactics in Malaya and Burma has shown that anti-aircraft units must be able to give a good account of themselves in ground fighting as well as against enemy airmen.

The men who man the Bofors are proving that they are quick to master the bayonet. At one Anti-Aircraft Reserve Regiment in India the gunners have prepared a most elaborate assault course in order to "toughen up" in preparation for the day when the guns rumble back into Burma.

Designed on the lines of a school obstacle race, but very much more complicated, the course consists of a series of "hazards" planned to bring out qualities of courage, endurance, cool thinking and steady nerve.

In order to cultivate a sense of balance, and facilitate the speedy crossing of streams, the gunners have to run along baulks of wood only the width of a railway line, and rising to a height of six feet above the ground. Then they clear a number of hurdles, and get down (or perhaps up would be more appropriate) to really serious business.

A ten-foot brick wall, with a smooth face, has to be scaled without assistance. Safely on the ground on the opposite side, the gunners again go aloft, this time by means of a rope, monkey fashion, into a tree.

Jumping from a platform twelve feet above the ground, they have to clear two water obstacles, each one six feet in width, and divided by only one foot of brickwork, so a steady eye as well as plenty of energy is required if a ducking is to be avoided.

Then, just to make sure that they have not lost any of the sense of balance learned at the beginning, there are more wooden baulks to run along, while a 100 yards sprint back to the starting point rounds off the operation.

At first the course is tackled in gym shoes and P.T. kit. Later it is completed in full marching order, carrying a rifle and bayonet. And the time allowed for this incidental part of a gunner's training is 90 seconds!

Miniature Newspapers

IT can now be revealed that millions of miniature newspapers in a dozen languages are printed in Britain, writes a *Daily Telegraph* reporter. The Royal Air Force delivers them on its rounds.

The group of midget papers carried regularly by the Bomber Command includes *Le Courier de L'Air* (French), *La Libre Belgique* (French, for Belgians), *Vrij Nederland* (Dutch) and *Luftpost* (German).

Well illustrated, skilfully displayed, brilliantly edited and set in small but clear type, they pack 10,000 words of news into a tiny sheet, which, rolled into a cylinder, would pass as a cigarette. Their standard size is four pages, each eight inches long and five inches wide, with three columns to a page.

Each little paper has its own staff of men and women journalists, some internationally famous. Issues are carefully planned and timed, but the publishing day depends on the conditions in Europe. After a lull in bombing operations, several editions of one paper may be carried on a single sortie.

The papers are printed on modern high-speed rotary presses which automatically fold and count them into "bricks" of 500. Then they are rushed to bomber stations throughout Britain, loaded into four-engined Stirlings, Lancasters and Halifaxes for France, Holland, Belgium and Germany, and released at the right moment through flarechutes in the bomber floors.

Goebbels hates the sight of them. A year ago he was offering a reward of 200 marks—nominally about £10—to each informer "revealing the names of Germans who take home and keep the newspaper (*Luftpost*) which is being dropped on our country by the Royal Air Force."

LOST in THUNDER

"Time and again Hitler's frenzied propagandists have trumpeted to the world that the Soviet armies have been defeated. But each time the Russians have found new strength, pinched the Echoes of the and closed their ranks. were lost in the thunder of Russian guns."

WILLIAM BATT, Vice-Chairman of U.S. War Production Board, in a recent radio speech.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

8th Aug.—Enemy aircraft dropped a new type of phosphorous fire bomb and explosive incendiaries on an East Anglian town, described by the Germans as Cambridge. The raiders also visited the east and south-east coastal districts. A single enemy plane made a hit-and-run raid on a town east of Scotland, which the Germans said, was Edinburgh. A number of explosives were dropped in a town in south-east Scotland.

11th Aug.—Three German bombers were destroyed in attacks on England. Bombs were dropped on a town north-west of England.

The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial centre of Osnabruck and other objectives in north-west Germany. Docks at Le Havre and airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed.

12th Aug.—Enemy raiders in south-east England and East Anglia dropped high explosive as well as fire bombs. There were few casualties. A mental hospital in East Anglia was hit.

M. Jacques from western France who had arrived in England said: "About 90 per cent



BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE RAID IN BOULOGNE-LE TOUQUET AREA.—In the early hours of June 4, a force of British Special Service troops landed on the German occupied French coast between Boulogne and Le Touquet, where they made a reconnaissance and brought back valuable information. The re-embarkation was covered by aircraft of the R.A.F. Fighter Command. This picture taken by the R.A.F. Film unit shows British Special Service Troops landing on their return on the English shore.—E.N.P.

9th Aug.—An air-raid alert of short duration was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in the Ruhr. Dusseldorf was the main objective. Aerodromes in the Low Countries were also bombed.

10th Aug.—In the course of an interview, Major-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the United States Ground Forces in England, said: "United States forces are in Britain for the express purpose of opening a second front."

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the east coast of England. It was destroyed.

of the French people are waiting for an Allied landing in France and when the Allies do land, each man should take three rifles so that he can give two of them to Frenchmen."

13th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked Mainz, an important transport centre.

A few German raiders dropped bombs on a coast town in south-east England.

An air-raid alert was sounded in London.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ATLANTIC

8th Aug.—The War Production Board, United States, approved plans for the construction of 500 Mars 70-ton flying boats as cargo carriers.

9th Aug.—Six Nazi saboteurs were executed. Referring indirectly to the demand for opening a second front, a Washington official declared: "Popular pressure for action on this front or that or many possible fronts can serve no useful purpose."

10th Aug.—G-men arrested 33 enemy aliens, one of whom had in his possession navigation maps of New York harbour.

11th Aug.—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to United States stated in a broadcast in Washington that "only one-tenth of the supplies" formerly carried on the Burma Road were reaching China.

12th Aug.—According to *Chicago Sun*, American troops in Britain were now in sufficient strength for invasion.

Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal predicted that British and American bomber squadrons would soon be able to "destroy the industry and power of Germany."

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

8th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked a small Japanese-occupied town north of Homalin in Burma.

9th Aug.—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested in Bombay.

12th Aug.—According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were sending reinforcements to Indo-China and Burma.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Myittha Valley in north-west Burma. Buildings and motor lorries near Kalewa were bombed and machine-gunned. About 20 cargo boats also were bombed and machine-gunned.

According to the Chungking Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was not going to act against India, she was "waiting for the word to stab Russia in the back in Siberia."

13th Aug.—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs on buildings and river craft in the vicinity of Taungu in Burma.

According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were preparing to attack India in the autumn. Reinforcements had been sent to Thailand and Burma.

ITALY, AFRICA AND MEDITERRANEAN

8th Aug.—American planes raided Tobruk. Nine Axis planes were shot down. Allied patrols were active. Axis aircraft bombed the Libyan oasis position of Kufra. No damage was caused.

9th Aug.—General de Gaulle arrived in Cairo. All was quiet in Malta for 24 hours.

10th Aug.—Enemy positions in the northern sector were engaged by our artillery. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

German reinforcements for the Afrika Korps arrived from Greece.

11th Aug.—Two German fighters were shot down over Malta.

It was authoritatively stated in London that both General Auchinleck and Field Marshal Rommel were preparing for the next move in Egypt which may come very soon.

12th Aug.—Patrol activity continued. Transport vehicles and enemy encampments were attacked from the air. Enemy shipping was bombed off the North African coast.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

13th Aug.—An Axis U-boat attacked and sank *H.M.S. Eagle*, the 22,000-ton aircraft-carrier, in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk. A few enemy aircraft were shot down.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

8th Aug.—The Caucasus situation was very grave. The Russians withdrew near Belaya Glina, but took the offensive at Rzhev. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

9th Aug.—The Germans reached Armavir. Von Bock continued his drive towards the Maikop oil-fields. The Red Army captured important points near Voronezh. There were mass bombing raids on Leningrad front.

10th Aug.—Soviet troops withdrew in Armavir area. There was heavy fighting at Kropotkin on the railway to Rostov. Position in north Caucasus deteriorated further. The Nazis claimed to have captured Maikop and Krasnodor which was not confirmed by the Russians.

11th Aug.—More Russian withdrawals took place in north Caucasus and the situation was very serious. The position in Kuban area was described as critical.

A daring raid was made by the Soviet Black Sea fleet on a German occupied port.

Four days after the arrival of the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow, the Vichy radio declared: "The inter-Allied conference in Moscow has ended. Several British and American delegates will stay in the Kremlin to settle some pending questions."

12th Aug.—The battle for Stalingrad flared up with renewed intensity. Germans brought up reserves and regrouped in the Don elbow. They gained some ground in the Maikop area

as the result of several attacks. Russian troops captured a strongly-fortified position on the Leningrad front.

13th Aug.—There were more effective signs of Soviet resistance in the Cherkessk area, half-way between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. A dangerous German tank break-through on the Kotelnikovo front was defeated by the Russians. The situation in the Caucasus was described as serious.

14th Aug.—Russian resistance stiffened before Stalingrad. Threat to Novorossisk became more acute. The Red Army fell back to new positions in Cherkessk. Fighting raged with unabated ferocity in the Don elbow.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

10th Aug.—The Turkish Deputy, Yalchin, declared that a campaign had been started in Bulgaria designed to work-up an anti-Turkish incident.

11th Aug.—Mr. Harris, British Vice-Consul at Isfahan province of Persia and Dr. Griffiths, a medical officer, were murdered.

OCCUPIED FRANCE

12th Aug.—According to a Press report, M. Laval had called up reinforcements of police and troops to protect the Vichy Government against a rumoured *coup d'etat*.

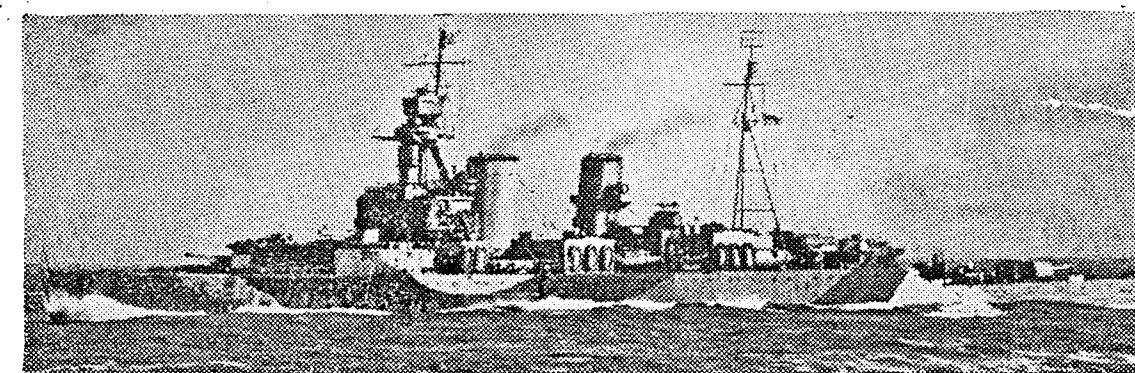
The Germans announced that 93 "terrorists" were shot as the result of attempts on the lives of German soldiers.

It was revealed that Hitler had ordered his troops in Belgium that in case they had to retreat, all military chiefs shall have the liberty to destroy everything, burn towns and shoot without hearing leading citizens.

THE FAR EAST

8th Aug.—A furious battle raged in Linchuan in Eastern Kiangsi. There was also heavy fighting in Sungyang.

Mr. George Yeh, London Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information in London,



THE BRITISH CRUISER "FROBISHER" AT SEA.—H.M.S. "Frobisher," a "Hawkins" class British cruiser. Original armament, seven 7.5-inch 45 cal. guns, four 4-inch A.A. guns, and fourteen smaller guns and four 21-inch torpedo tubes. Displacement: 9,860 tons. Complement: 712/749. Dimensions: 605' x 65' x 20½'.

The new Premier of Persia, Quvam Sultanah, who received 51 votes in the National Assembly, formally presented his new Cabinet to the Shah and to the Persian Parliament.

12th Aug.—Mr. Cordell Hull and Senator Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador, signed an agreement providing for a United States military mission to Bolivia.

SHIPPING

10th Aug.—More than six shells were fired by an Axis submarine in a running battle with an Australian merchantman off the south Australian coast. A shot from the merchantman at point-blank range hit the U-boat.

11th Aug.—An attack by the Soviet fleet air arm on a heavily escorted convoy of two transports sank one transport and damaged a number of the escorts in the Barentz Sea.

said that the situation on the Russian frontiers in the Far East was extremely grave. Japanese threat was very real.

The Japanese occupied Tenimber, Kei and Aru islands to the north of Australia.

9th Aug.—A Japanese military spokesman declared: "Peace between Russia and Japan would be maintained as long as the Soviet Union adhered strictly to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact."

There were air battles over Canton. Many Japanese planes were shot down.

Allied bombers raided Rabaul.

10th Aug.—There was bitter fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border.

The Allies initiated an attempt to retake the Japanese-occupied group by launching an attack on Solomon Islands.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, speaking on the Pacific situation, said: "It will be a long and bloody struggle."

11th Aug.—United States forces effected landings in Solomon Islands. One United States cruiser was sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport were damaged. Many Japanese planes were destroyed.

United States bombers raided Haiphong in French Indo-China.

Four Japanese river transports were sunk and 120 Japanese drowned when Chinese artillery opened fire on them on the Fo river in Kiangsi.

12th Aug.—Stern military measures were taken by the Japanese following a serious outbreak of rioting in Bangkok.

Several columns of Chinese attacked Linchwan, 65 miles south of Nanchang, in the Kiangsi province. American bombers bombed Hankow.

According to the Chinese Military Attache in London, 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Japanese soldiers were now massed on the Manchurian border, under the command of General Yamashita who directed the Malayan and Singapore operations.

In the course of the battle for Solomon Islands, the Allied Air Command attacked Japanese shipping and ground installations in Timor and New Guinea. Two Japanese merchant vessels were sunk. Allied thrust proved a success in Kokoda.

13th Aug.—According to a well-informed Chinese official in Chungking, Japanese offensive against Vladivostok was imminent.

According to a Washington report, General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister, was shot at and wounded by a young Korean patriot last June.

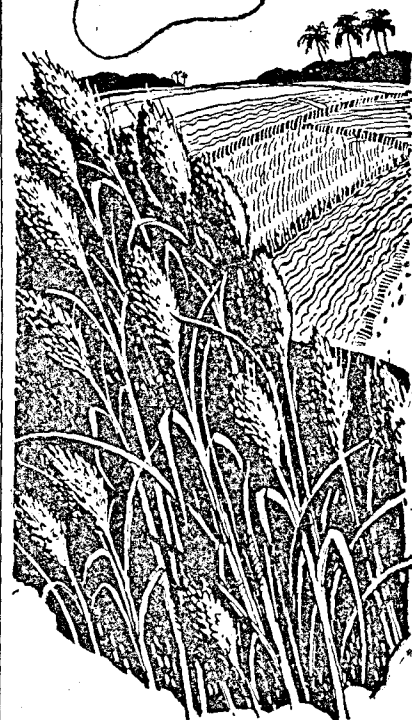
The United States Navy Department announced that there had been five United States attacks on Kiska in the Aleutians since July 22. Two Japanese cargo ships were damaged and one was sunk.

Considerable damage was caused to Japanese striking bases in New Guinea and New Britain.

14th Aug.—A submarine of the Royal Netherlands Navy sank two Japanese supply vessels.

It was officially confirmed in Washington that United States marines had landed in three of the Solomon Islands.

THE GOLDEN CROPS OF IND...



IN German-occupied Europe and Japanese-occupied China, the rich golden crops are harvested by the enemy while the rightful owners starve and die. Are you going to let this happen to India, where our mainstay is agriculture? India with her huge resources is the most tempting prize of all to the enemy. Japan uses soft words to woo us into submission! But beware of those words. Resist Japan with all your combined might, for Japan's coming will mean starvation for your women and children.

**BUILD THE NATIONAL
WAR FRONT**
against the Japanese



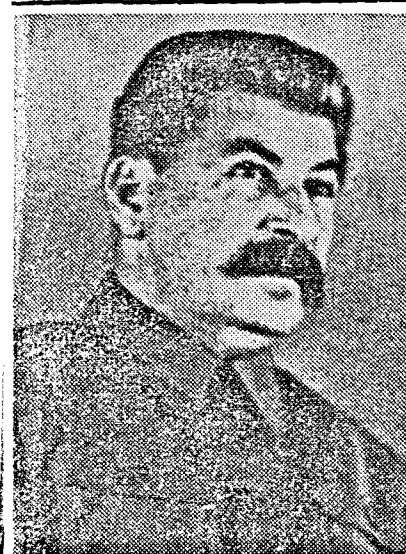
Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1942

ISSUE No. 33



M. STALIN

The MOSCOW MEETING

The favourable outcome of the
Stalin-Churchill Negotiations
means the political defeat
of Hitlerite Germany

—Pravda—



MR. CHURCHILL



GENERAL WAVELL
C.-IN-C.,
INDIA

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Running Commentary	2	Tojo's Threats to India	17
How the N.W.F. view the Congress Demand.	7	"Stab in the Back"	19
Present Political Situation	9	Iraq and India	20
"I Know the Japanese"	11	Blue-Print of German Europe	20
The Fifth Column in India	15	Diary of the War	21

Running Commentary

The Moscow Conference A very important and momentous conference has taken place in Moscow. Two great European war leaders, Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin, who never before met each other, have discussed matters of utmost importance relating to the Allied world-wide war strategy. These discussions were military and strategic rather than political and diplomatic, and it seems matters concerning immediate and active Allied aid to Russia, including possibilities of opening a second front as early as possible, were examined in detail. It may be recalled that the urgent task of creating a second front in 1942 was recognized in an official statement when M. Molotov visited London and Washington. But the question of a definite decision involves a consideration of the appropriate time when a second front can be most usefully and effectively opened.

"It is as essential for Russia as for Britain and America," says *Reuter's* Diplomatic Correspondent in London, "that when the second front is opened, it shall have the maximum strength, the maximum efficiency and the maximum chance of success. It is obvious that the assault must be carefully timed and come neither too soon nor too late. In other words, it must be a second front with the Germans as fully engaged in the East as they will be in the West."

The correspondent points out that the growing concern of the Axis over the question of a second front is becoming more apparent in references in the German Press and in inspired messages to neutral countries. The German propaganda machinery has been particularly busy doing propaganda indirectly against the establishment of such a second front. The German successes in Russia have given Goebbels an opportunity to introduce the subject to the German people. Goebbels indulged in what is manifestly nonsense when he says that at the time of the Anglo-Soviet

Pact the establishment of a second front had been envisaged as an enterprise without risk, whereas now it is fraught with dangers. These supposed dangers are sought to be underlined by revelations of the vast scope of the German preparations. All such details have been splashed by the German News Agency tapes during the last few days. These are obviously unreliable, as otherwise the German security authorities would have suppressed them.

A NEW OFFENSIVE

The army in India has launched an offensive against that enemy of all soldiers—boredom.

A new Directorate of Welfare Education absorbs the old Directorate of Amenities, Comforts and Entertainments for the Services, and has as its objective the maintenance of morale, and the continuance of a spirit of contentment among British and Indian troops.

Through the medium of lectures on current affairs, radio talks, films and correspondence courses, it is hoped to stimulate the mental activity of troops, to improve efficiency, combat boredom, and prepare the men for the day when they will return to civil life.

Particular attention is being paid to such subjects of general interest as the objects for which we are fighting, the ideals and objectives of our allies and our enemies, the war effort of ourselves and our allies, raw materials, shipping, man-power, the problem of the home front, current affairs, and post-war settlement.

A special section of the new Directorate will be responsible for the welfare of families of Indian troops.

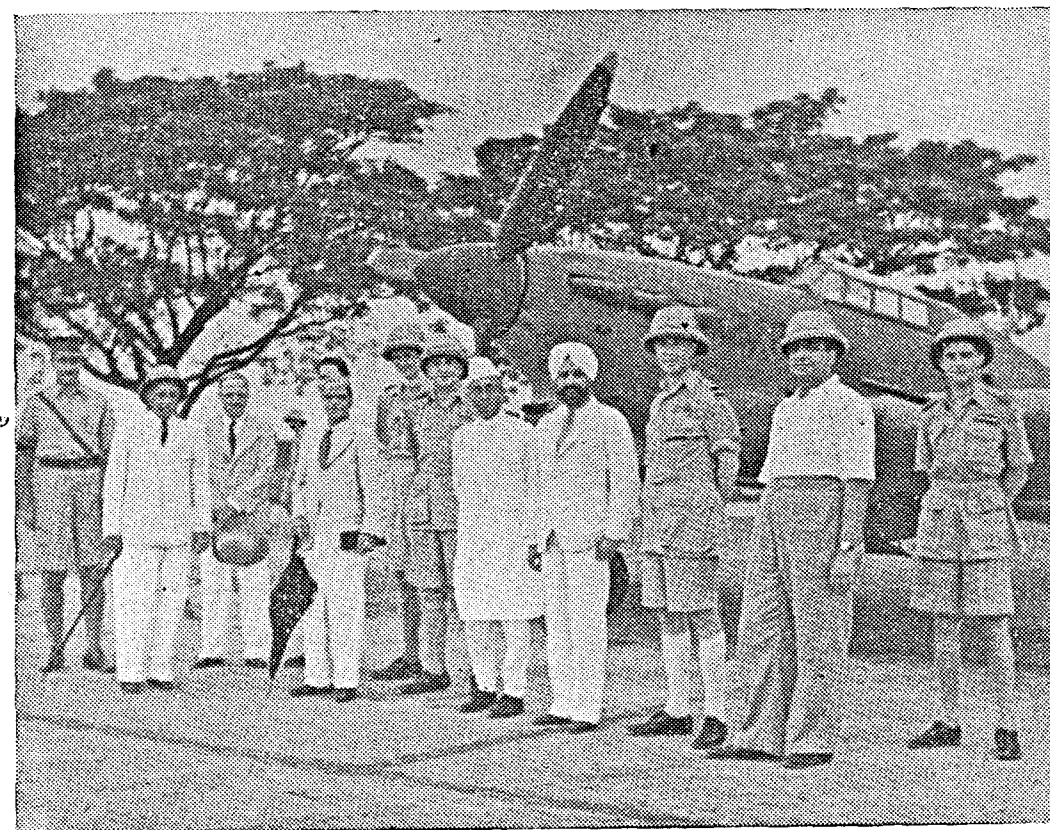
Second Maginot Line?

Goebbels has also directed his barrage of propaganda on the people of the occupied countries with the object of curbing any restiveness which the thought of a second front is likely to evoke in their minds. But it may well have the opposite effect and convince the people suffering under the Nazi heel that the Germans are seriously concerned and are being forced to divert some of their strength and man-power to the West. A French engineer has compared the new German defences, rather unhappily, with the Maginot Line. By broadcasting the details of the preparations of a second Maginot Line, Goebbels cannot hope seriously to influence

Churchill-Stalin conference in Moscow. The impression in London is that Mr. Churchill's visit was a great success and accomplished its purpose and carried the position logically forward from the point reached at the time of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty on May 26th. Mr. Churchill himself in a telegram sent to M. Stalin said, "I am very glad to have visited Moscow because, I am certain that our contact will play a useful part in furthering our cause."

India and the Moscow Conference

Field-Marshal Smuts with whom Mr. Churchill discussed the war situation in all its aspects in Cairo, has stated



Defence Consultative Committee visits a fighter squadron somewhere in Eastern India.

the considered policy of the Allied High Command, which is fully cognizant of the fact that the launching of an attack on Europe is an enterprise fraught with risks which will be taken at a time and in a manner which will produce the maximum of inconvenience to Berlin.

It may be pointed out in this connexion that planning, production and unifying strategy for war as a whole go hand in hand, and preparations and plans for a second front by common agreement among the powers concerned have to be based on detailed knowledge of the exceedingly complex supply position. Such an agreement based on detailed knowledge seems to have been arrived at at the

"The talks in Egypt and the subsequent Moscow Conference are likely to have a far-reaching effect on the conduct of the war generally." Mr. Churchill has also had discussions with one of the foremost Indians, Sir Sikhandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, who is now in the Middle East. It is of interest to note that General Wavell, India's Commander-in-Chief, was present at the Moscow Conference, and his participation, it is inferred, concerned the defence of the Caucasus or certain strategic aspects of the second front.

The War in Russia

Certain broad facts in the mighty battle that is raging in Russia have to be recognized if a proper estimate is to be made of

the present situation. The position in the southern sector no doubt has been very grave during the last several weeks. The strain on the Soviet defences has been tremendous. The Red Army has been fighting without respite for three months, and has, as pointed out by *Reuter's* Special Correspondent in Moscow, unquestionably put a spoke in the wheels of the German High Command's plans, which envisaged a break-through at Voronezh, an attack on Moscow from the rear, the break-up of the Red Army, and the early end of the war with Russia.

We shall now examine the precise significance of the battles raging on both banks of the Don. In the first place, it is a battle for oil. The German drive south of Rostov seems to be following the line of railway from Rostov to the Caspian through Tsihoretsk and Armavir, at the former point of which runs a branch line to Krasnodar where there is an oil refinery. At Armavir, there is another refinery and a branch line leads to Maikop whose oil-wells produce 1,000,000 tons annually. A somewhat larger oil producing area than Maikop, i.e., Grozny, lies between Armavir and the Caspian. In the far south-east around the Caspian edge of the Caucasus range, but still on the railway, are the vast resources of Baku in an area wherein between 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 tons of oil are produced annually.

Object of German Drive

An immediate threat to Baku is now precluded because of the nature of the country. For all practical purposes, the present German drive south of Rostov is aimed at the Northern Caucasus oil-wells of Maikop and Grozny, but Germany is not likely to get any oil from the Northern Caucasian wells for at least six months; further, the destruction of the Caucasian refineries will mean that the entire output of the wells in this area will have to be transported crude across the Black Sea to Constantza or to Ploesti. The capture of the wells, however, would enable Germany to take their future production into her calculations for purposes of allocating the existing oil supplies.

Predominant Consideration Secondly, the battle now raging in Russia can be stated to be a battle for communications. The German thrust from Rostov eastwards up to the great bend of the Don which begins near Kletskaya is being resisted by Soviet armies which are fighting with particularly heroic vigour, as the stakes for the battle for communications are even higher than that of the battle for oil. For in this battle it is the loss to the Soviet armies rather than the gain to the Germans, which is the predominant consideration.

There are three lines of communication between the Caucasus and the North, viz.,

- (1) the Krasnodar-Stalingrad railway which has been cut at Salsk;
- (2) the Volga navigation route which has been subjected to intermittent night raiding, and
- (3) via Chapayev (Gurev) at the northern end of the Caspian at the mouth of the Ural river, which is already strained to the limits of its capacity.

If the second line of communication is overrun or seriously interrupted, two unequal parts of the Soviet armies, namely, those of the Caucasus and those of the centre and the

the possibility that Caucasia may be cut off from the rest of Russia places an additional responsibility on the United Nations to discharge their difficult task of ensuring a constant flow of supplies *via* the Arctic at heavy risk to shipping, and *via* Persia involving serious expenditure of shipping time. But these costs must and will be borne, and fortunately neither group of the Soviet armies would be cut off from communication from the outside world.

Allied Raid on France

It is most significant that so soon after Mr. Churchill's visit to Moscow, the Allies have begun important operations which are

VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

WOMEN WANT WORK AND WAR WORK WANTS WOMEN!

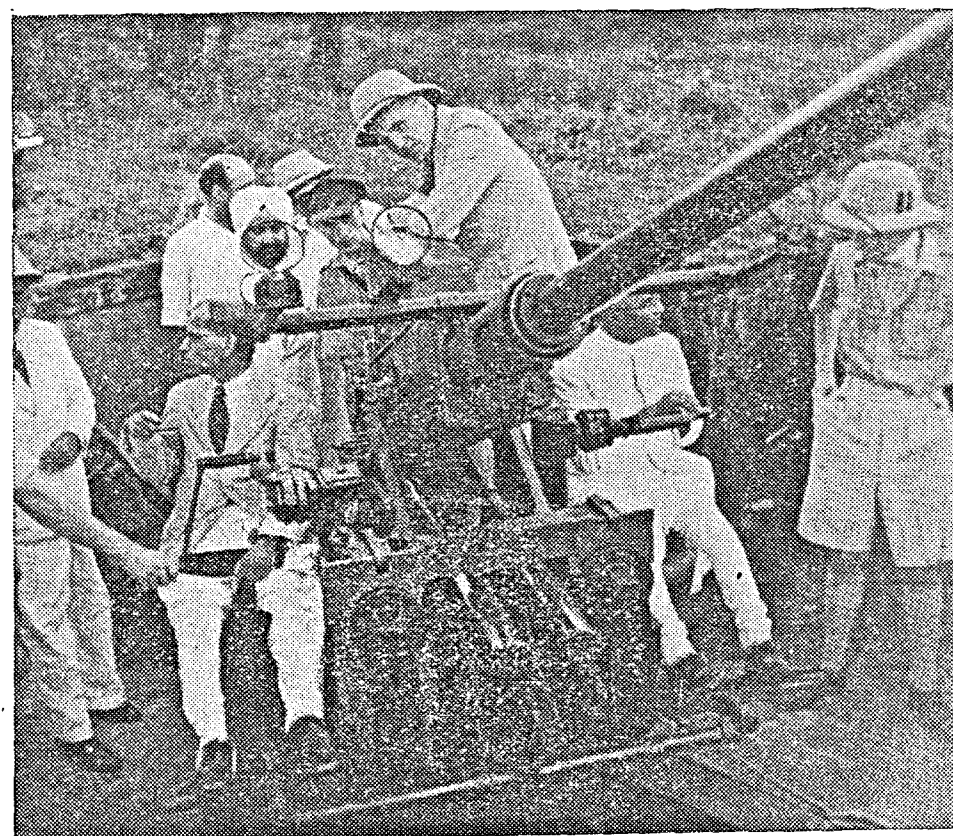
A New Office has just been opened in "Victory House," Madras, under the title of

**"GENERAL INFORMATION and REQUISITION BUREAU
for Women War Workers, Evacuees and Families"**

If you want information about:

- What voluntary war-work you can do
- Relatives or friends in 'occupied countries'
- Circumstances of Evacuees—

PLEASE APPLY TO THE SECRETARY



Members of the Defence Consultative Committee man an anti-aircraft gun somewhere in Eastern India.

north would be reduced to supplying themselves from their independent areas as interchange of resources between the two areas would be impracticable. It is this rather than any important reduction in the total supplies available to the Russian armies as a whole, which would be the outstanding result of a successful drive across the Caspian waist-line.

Responsibility of United Nations

There is no doubt that the present battle for communications must have been anticipated by the Russians and substantial stocks of essential commodities have been stored up in both these two areas. Immediate shortage may not be expected, but

obviously of a preliminary character. A raid was launched on Wednesday on Dieppe area of Occupied France, and a Commando raid was

VICTORY FIRST—

"Indian independence? Yes, but first of all the United Nations must win the war; otherwise there will be no freedom for anybody."

—Mr. M. A. JINNAH,

in an interview to the *Daily Herald*.

carried out in broad daylight, as compared with previous operations which have always been undertaken at night. The re-embarkation of the main forces was completed nine hours after the initial landing. There was fierce fighting and casualties were heavy on both sides. Eighty-two enemy aircraft were destroyed, and over a hundred probably destroyed or damaged. Ninety-five of our aircraft are missing. Axis radio is busy trying to represent this as an invasion, but the B.B.C. has already warned the French people that it is not an invasion and that they should not rise in arms now against the Nazis in the belief that the second front had started. They should avoid all action which might compromise their own security. "When the day has come to demand from the people of France their active co-operation," said the B.B.C., "we will tell you. We have promised this and we will keep this promise. To-day, we say to you: 'Do not act; do not expose yourselves to German reprisals. The day of liberation of France and her Allies will need you.'" Well begun, it is said, is half done. The preliminary operations have begun

well, and there is no doubt that when the second front really opens it will be on a tremendous and forceful scale.

The Solomons Battle An all-out knock-out fight both on land and sea is going on in the Solomon Islands area. The immediate purpose of the Allied attack on these Islands is to secure the supply line to Australia and New Zealand and provide advance bases in those islands directly menacing enemy centres of operation to the north-west. By the very nature of things, the battle is expected to be a see-saw inter-island struggle for sometime. The Allied attack has, it may be stated, achieved considerable success. The dispersal of the enemy's naval forces over a wide area has been the main contributory factor to a notable victory gained by the Allies in Solomon Islands. The result of the recent operations has well been described by the Naval Commentator of the B.B.C., Mr. H. C. Ferraby, as the establishment of "a temporary local command of the sea."

COMMUNICATING WITH TROOPS OVERSEAS

How letters and parcels from India for troops serving overseas should be addressed is made clear in a postal notice recently issued.

Correspondence for troops who have left India as part of or to join an Indian formation should be addressed as follows:—

(1) Army Number (in the case of other ranks only), (2) Rank, (3) Initials and Name, (4) Either (a) Squadron, Battery, Company (if known), Battalion and Regiment, or (b) (if serving with the Headquarters of a formation) appointment (if known) and number of brigade, division or corps headquarters, or (c) if serving with Force Headquarters of troops in the Middle East, Ceylon, etc., appointment (if known) followed by the indication G.H.Q., Middle East Forces, or H.Q., Ceylon Command, etc., or (d) if serving in H.Q. 2nd Echelon, H.Q. Base Area, or H.Q.L. of C Area giving all particulars and adding G.H.Q., Middle East, or H.Q., Ceylon Command, etc. (5) c/o Base Postal Depot, Bombay; or, in the case of air mail correspondence, c/o Base Air Post Depot, Karachi.

Individuals proceeding overseas to join an Indian formation should be addressed c/o the Reinforcement Camp concerned.

Correspondence may be addressed direct to personnel of Indian formations serving in the Middle East (including Iraq and Persia), Ceylon, etc., once the addressee overseas has informed his correspondents in India of his exact address. Details regarding his army number, rank, initials and name and unit (or appointment, if at a formation headquarters) should as usual be given.

Correspondence for service personnel who have not gone overseas as part of an Indian formation or to join an Indian formation should be addressed direct as indicated by the soldier concerned himself, with details of rank, name, unit and destination. Such correspondence is liable to be delayed if addressed care of the Base Postal Depot or Base Air Post Depot.

Postage on postcards, letters and parcels for personnel of the Army in India who have proceeded overseas from India is charged at inland rates. Full foreign rates of postage are however charged on mails for personnel not belonging to the Army in India. Where a letter or postcard is despatched by a service man entitled to free surface postage, no charge is payable, but the article should be properly franked.

With regard to air mail correspondence, the charge for a postcard to Ceylon is 1 anna 3 pies and that for a letter not exceeding one tola 2½ annas. For other countries the air mail postage is 4 annas per postcard and 8 annas per letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

Parcels cannot be sent by air mail and in no case can a parcel exceeding 22 lb. be transmitted. Nor can letters and parcels be insured or despatched by V.P. Post.

How the N.W.F. view the Congress Demand

from this country, completely, here and now, before any new Government has been formed or even planned to take its place. But what will this lead to? Pandit Jawaharlal supplies us with the answer:

"Withdrawal of British troops and the whole apparatus of civil administration will create a vacuum which cannot be filled up immediately."

THE National War Front is concerned with the war-effort of India and not with party politics. The recent resolutions of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress would not be the business of the Front but for their bearing on the

Surely, some might say, the Congress must have a plan for the immediate government after the British withdraw from this country. Yes, there is an idea about it, as expressed by Gandhiji; but it cannot be called a plan. It is only a wish.



TANKS FOR INDIA.—Painting the victory sign on the turret of a tank as it was unloaded from the convoy.

defence of this country. The question we have to examine is—would the Congress proposals assist or hamper our defence in face of the threatening Japanese? If we believed that acceptance of those proposals would increase the chances of victory it would be our duty to force them if necessary, upon an unwilling Government, but if we believe that they will interfere with the war-effort, it is equally our duty to take a stand against them.

Let us think for ourselves and find out just what the Congress demand means. It means that the British power should be withdrawn

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER WITHDRAWAL

"On withdrawal of British rule," says Gandhiji, "responsible men and women of the country will come together to form a Provisional Government representative of all the important sections of the people of India." But all of us know how very difficult is this task of choosing representatives of the people. And what if there is a disagreement or two about the form as well as the composition of the Government we want? Who is going to decide things finally? And how long will it take to get the Provisional Government working? (It took from April to August to produce the final Congress resolution!)

To all these natural questions there is no answer provided in the resolutions of the Congress. Nor has any leader been explicit on these points. Gandhiji says:

"Our object is to achieve independence and whoever can take up the reins may do so. It may be that you decide to place it in the hands of the Parsis. You should not say why Parsis should be entrusted with power. It may be that power may be given to those whose names have never been heard in the Congress."

Thus we see that there is no specific plan for the immediate future governance of the country. It is all being left to chance after expressing a pious wish.

WHAT FORM OF RESISTANCE

The next important question is about the defence of this country. With Japan waiting beyond Assam and Bengal to pounce on us, it is essential to concentrate on the defence of our land. Unfortunately there is little in the resolution of the Working Committee that will satisfy any thinking man on this vital point.

In the Wardha resolution of the 14th July 1942, we are told that aggression must be resisted, and that the Allied Nations may "if they so desire station armed forces in India to keep out the enemy." Are we to suppose from this expression of hope that we have absolutely no part to play in defending our own country by force of arms?

But in its latest resolution at Bombay, the Working Committee realized what an important omission had been made, and in order to strengthen the position which it had previously taken up, now made it plain that a free India would throw all her resources into the struggle and that:

"(The) primary function (of the Provisional National Government) must be to defend India and to resist aggression with all the armed as well as the non-violent forces at its command together with its Allied powers."

In spite of this view taken by the Working Committee, Gandhiji still seems to hold firm to his non-violent view:

"Your work will not finish with the attainment of freedom. You will continue to be lascars, of course, in a non-violent way."

With this conflict of views between the Working Committee and Gandhiji, we have properly nothing to do. But one thing stands out clear: on the vitally important question of active defence of our own motherland, when threatened by the would-be conquerors of Asia, the largest of the political parties that we have has not yet made up its mind to give any effective lead to its followers.

BASIS OF CONGRESS DEMAND

And yet the demand for complete independence and immediate withdrawal of British power is being made again and again. What, one would like to know, can be the solid basis for such a demand by the Congress?

It must be that, there are two beliefs on which the demand is based: firstly, that freedom is of paramount importance to this country; and secondly, that the enthusiasm of a free India for the defence of the country and the defeat of the aggressor, will liberate such energy and power as to overwhelm any invader.

The first belief about the freedom of the country is very simple and natural and no one can dispute it. But as a matter of hard fact is there any hope of real freedom for any country in Asia until the despotism of Japan is defeated?

Now about the second belief: if India were completely satisfied with her form of Government her war-effort could of course be greatly intensified. But the proposals of the Congress have failed to satisfy other large sections of our people.

What the Congress proposes, says Mr. Jinnah, is not acceptable to the Muslim League. In fact he goes to the length of a warning:

"The British Government dare not surrender to Mr. Gandhi's demand. . . It will be going against the solemn resolve on the part of a hundred-million Muslims of India."

Nor are the Congress demands acceptable to the Hindu section; we have heard Mr. Savarkar of the Hindu Mahasabha declare:

"The Congress resolution is bound to prove most detrimental not only to the legitimate interests of the Hindus but to the integrity and strength of India as a nation and as a State."

In view of these facts, the belief that a free India with its Government based only on Congress demands, would intensify her effort for defence, cannot hold water.

If we sum up the Congress demand, we shall find that firstly, there will be a period when there will be no Government at all in our country; and secondly, that no machinery is provided for establishing the immediate self-rule desired; thirdly, that there is no plan for the defence of the country even when Japan is on our doorstep; and lastly, that there is no support to the Congress demand from any other political body or section of people in India.

Present Political Situation

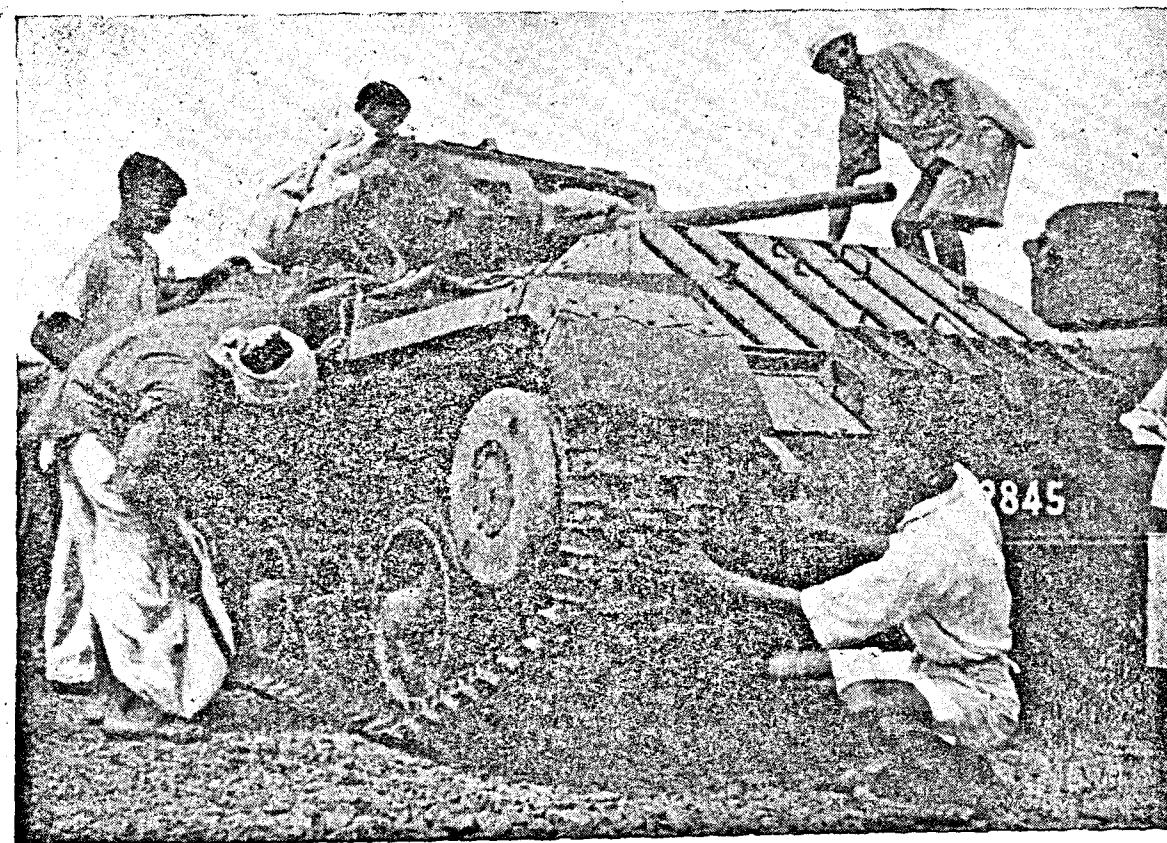
BY

RAO BAHADUR M. C. RAJAH, M.L.A.,
President, All-India Depressed Classes Association.

THE Congress Working Committee's resolution asking the British Government to evacuate India at this time of peril from aggressors from the West and on the East, reveals the fact that the present Congress is no longer the same

create a united nation. Its aim was essentially, co-operation with the Government; to identify the Government with the people, the people with the Government.

It should not be forgotten that the idea of a National Congress to help the Government to understand and satisfy the aspirations and wants of the people was suggested by a British Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, and the new institution was nursed by an Englishman, a retired civilian, Mr. A. C. Hume, who toiled night and day to organize the movement and work out its programme from year to year. It was guided by men like Sir William Wedderburn and inspired by British political leaders like Charles Bradlaugh. The foundation of the



New equipment for our armoured troops was part of a convoy of war materials landed at an Indian port recently.

Indian National Congress as the one founded by W. C. Bennerjee, Dadabhai Naorojee, Surendranath Bannerjee, Ferozeshah Mehta, G. Subramania Iyer and Salem Ramaswamy Mudaliar, and carried forward by men like Tilak and Gokhale; nor is it the same Congress under Dr. (Mrs.) Besant. It is not the Congress which we all loved and under whose banner was carried on "Freedom's battle from Sire to Son" from generation to generation. Its keynote was constructive criticism of Government leading to the gradual evolution of Self-Government. Its object was to unify the various classes and communities of India and

WELL SEASONED!

"WHAT are seasoned troops?" asked the bright young thing on her first visit to an army camp. To which the new recruit replied: "Oh, they are mustered by the sergeant and peppered by the enemy."—Wall Street Journal.

Congress and its motive power was British-Indian Co-operation. But when Mr. Gandhi became its leader, pushing Dr. (Mrs.) Besant aside, he made Non-Co-operation with the Government a creed and a virtue in itself. Then the Congress went into the wilderness and ceased to be a power in the governance of the country, thus allowing reactionary forces to have full play. Its Non-Co-operation tactics prevented the new Reforms Act of 1935 being as liberal as it would have been if the Congress had only pursued a co-operative policy. Its present 'Quit India' slogan is the culmination; as it is also the *reductio-ad-absurdum* of that Non-Co-operation policy, and is a downright negation of the principle which inspired the founding and progress of the institution up to 1920.

MR. GANDHI, THE STORMY PETREL

What has been gained by the special policy of Mr. Gandhi as distinct from the natural development of the Reform policy of the British Government, is very little. The world has witnessed some bear-baiting of the British people, and an intimidation of the British politicians, and that is all. Dr. (Mrs.) Besant once called Mr. Gandhi "the stormy petrel of Indian Politics." She foresaw with true insight that he was a revolutionary under the cloak of a saint preaching peace and non-violence. Her prophecy is coming true, for he is patently prepared to plunge the people of India into chaos and civil strife, thus making them an easy prey to the Japanese invader. Is it possible to suppose that he or any of his followers do not know what the consequences of their action would be? They know, but they do not want others to know.

The Congress leaders do not look upon the Japanese as friends of the Indian people. All that they know is that they are the enemies of the British, and that is enough for them. They are themselves not the friends of the enemy, but they are the enemies of the enemies of the Japanese. They think that if the Japanese come, there will come out of it all something which will be to their benefit. Alas, if the enemy does come, Indians will know,—and then they will blame the British for having yielded to Mr. Gandhi and his followers.

Those who have read De Quincey's "Revolt of the Tartars" know how the Kalmucks were deceived into rebelling against their Rulers and following Zebek Dorchii into the deserts of Central Asia, and what suffering and decimation they underwent, all because of their credulous, unthinking obedience to a few clever people. In India too there is need for guarding against similar inciters of rebellion.

POLITICAL LEGERDEMAIN

Some Congress leaders talk of developing resistance to the British as a preparation for resistance to the Japanese. How can such a mental transformation be achieved? Is resistance an attitude which can be assumed irrespective of the object on which it is directed? Resistance to the British may be extended to their friends but not to their enemies. Resistance to the British is assistance to the Japanese, not a resistance to them. It is a pity that men who know better should have recourse to such legerdemain in the realm of thought and action, in order to deceive the public.

It is difficult also to discover what the Congress is fighting for. Self-Government to the fullest extent is in the offing. A good portion of it has already arrived. The substance of Independence is already there. So far as England is concerned, she has committed herself before all the world to give full freedom to the people of India. To say that she does not mean what she says is to read her promise with a mind which is used to saying what it does not mean. The distrust of British promises of which certain persons speak as the foundation of discontent is a feigned distrust—a political distrust professed and proclaimed in order to achieve a political object.

The only obstacle to Swaraj is within ourselves. The only difficulty is of our own making. An Englishman's word has a higher market value than that of any man in India. To whom is the power asked for to be given? To Mr. Gandhi and his followers? Can they be trusted to use it justly? Do we trust them to use it rightly? There is so much distrust

(Continued on page 12.)

ENEMY OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

"INDIANS tacitly admit the logic of the British refusal to grant immediate independence to India. Indians are sincere in their belief that Japan is an enemy of Indian independence, but the decision of the Congress is in direct contradiction to such sincerity."

—MR. ESMER, Turkish Deputy.

"I Know the Japanese"

II.—Secret Service and Economic War: "Co-Prosperity"

THE Japanese Secret Service was in its way perhaps the best in the world. This is a big claim, but it will take a lot of

When one read of the Japanese shopkeeper in the South Seas who went home for a holiday, returned to his shop, went home again, returned again, and then, about the end of last year, left for the last time—to be piped on board a battleship, one was inclined to smile. The world knows now that such were no laughing matters. I know of a similar case. In Tokyo six years ago I was playing tennis at a country club and was introduced to a naval lieutenant—and saw him again once or twice during the rest of my stay. Now I have a good memory for faces, and the next time I saw Lieut. Shizumitsui was in a small "china-ware" shop in Hong Kong—he was the shop assistant! I duly made a report to the special branch of the Police, but there was no action they could



It is a hell of a life in a Battle School. Photo shows a party led by an N.C.O. charging through a wall of fire supplied by a blazing straw and branches and not bothering very much about it.—E.N.P.

disproving. I have seen it in action throughout the Far East, and for sheer thoroughness, unscrupulousness, the genuine brilliance and low cunning, it must match anything the Gestapo can do.

Controlling, at home, the secret police and abroad, military, etc., its main forte is its complete disregard for all laws of hospitality and canons of international decency and etiquette. There is no such thing as a "private" Japanese individual in that sense of the word. Every Japanese abroad was in some way or other a Government agent.

take. His papers were in order; he had "left the Navy."

"MONKEY PEOPLE"

Strangely enough, the country in which the Japanese Secret Service was least successful was China. This is possibly because the Chinese know so well the mentality of the "Island Monkey" people (thus the late Chinese Empress Dowager in her official communications), while the Japanese have—again strangely enough—never had a thorough understanding of the Chinese.

(Continued on page 14.)

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

(Continued from page 10.)

amongst ourselves. There is lack of unity. There is no denying it, and Mr. Gandhi himself realizes that that lack is in the way of India achieving that freedom. But he is angry with Britain for saying it. "Who are you to say it? There is no doubt that there is a skeleton in my cupboard, but why should you bother about it? If you go away we will settle our differences. We shall bring the parties and communities who differ from us under control," he argues but shall we, can we, and how soon? Will the Japanese wait till then? How long will it take to form a National Government? Till then is the Government to be handed over to irresponsible people in whom others have no confidence? These are serious questions to ask.

FUTILE NATIONALISM

We should further remember that it is not merely power but responsibility that is involved in the possession of power that England is asked to divest herself of, and that at a time when that responsibility is greatest and when power has to be used, not for self-gratification or self-aggrandizement, but to defend and protect 400 millions of people. Is there one among Indian politicians who knows the technique and the details of warfare on land, water or in the air, who can mobilize and marshal and use effectively all the threefold forces against the aggressive nations? While trying to lead a national life, we have only been living a provincial one. Our social and material conditions have prevented us from developing an international outlook. Such an outlook is more than ever necessary in this world of war which is also a total war. We ought to be thankful to the British and the American Governments for what they are doing to protect India from the ravages of war and save her from the perils and the sufferings which will come in the wake of invasions.

In the political field, what the Government have done is to refuse to hand over all power to a party which has professed and preached *ahimsa* for years, and which, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, will present a united peaceful front to the Japanese if they should ever succeed in setting foot on Indian soil. The fact that in spite of the Congress, the work of recruitment is going on on such a large scale shows that the people of India as a whole, i.e., all other parties except the Congress, are heartily supporting the war effort. It is not true to say that India is not co-operating with other United Nations as well as she might do. It is all political *tantrum*. If India is not, Indian people are, and that is what matters. By the by what is India apart from the Indian people? It is merely a slogan.

What the Government of India must now do is to summon representatives of all parties except the non-co-operating party, the Congress, and call upon these co-operating parties to form a composite Government which will be more national and more comprehensive than any National Congress party can be. What is wanted is not only realism among the political parties, but also a recognition and utilization of facts on the part of Government. The Government must take facts as they are and act upon them boldly and not dilly-dally or compromise, obsessed with political theories and inhibitions like idealists who care more for their doctrines than for the happiness and progress of the people.

"RED ARMY CANNOT BE BEATEN BY WINTER"

"Undoubtedly the Red Army is under better command than it was last year. The German communiques do not mention the capture of large numbers of Soviet troops, so it is evident that the main Soviet troops are retreating instead of dispersing. Last year the position of the Soviet Army was far worse. It would be irreconcilable with the logic of events to suppose that the defeat of the Red Army could be achieved by next winter. A severe winter awaits not only the German and Russian armies in Russia but all civilians and soldiers in the region from Middle Asia to the Atlantic."

—Mr. ATAY, Turkish Deputy,
in an article in *ULUS*.

Britain's Great Achievement

Considering the tremendous area over which Britain's effort is dispersed, and the low level from which she had to start building up her national armament, it is a wonder that Britain has been able to achieve so much. The from other parts and his brothers-in-arms have proved beyond question that they have inherited all the courage, resolution and endurance of their fathers.

—CAPE ARGUS (S. Africa),
in an editorial.

PROTECTION TO FISHING



A Nazi plane is about, and here you see a trawlerman (the Mate) at action stations in the North Sea swell, ready to defend his crew from attack whilst they continue fishing.—E.N.P.

"I KNOW THE JAPANESE."

(Continued from page 11.)

It was this Secret Service which laid the foundations of at least two virtually bloodless victories which were to mean so much to the Japanese when they finally embarked upon their present mad-dog career. For both the virtual occupation of French Indo-China in 1940 and the capitulation of Thailand after five hours of "fighting" on December 7, 1941, the Japanese High Command has undoubtedly to thank its Secret Service. This was the service which pulled the wool over the eyes of Eastern Asia with its "Co-Prosperity Sphere," its "New Order in the Orient," and, "Asia for the Asiatics." It was this Department which helped to hide the devastations of an economic war which, begun years ago in China, was to involve so many other countries and to "put on the spot" at least one whose "co-operation" was absolutely necessary before the Tanaka Memorial could begin to be translated into action. "Economic War" and "Co-Prosperity"—if it were possible to X-ray the mind of a Japanese, you will find that to him these two terms are synonymous, with a mental reservation about the prefix to the second! To him it is "Wage war, economic and otherwise, on the other fellow: the prosperity part is mine."

I have seen "Co-Prosperity." I love India, from which my forebears came—and I say, Heaven defend her for a dose of that economic medicine! For example, following the occupation of Greater Shanghai in 1937, mills, factories, private businesses, etc., were taken over wholesale. The Japanese Army was impartial. Whether the properties were wholly owned by Chinese or partly by Chinese and partly by foreign interests did not matter to them. It was "necessary for the protection of the Army that they should be directly under Japanese control." Occasionally perhaps, as when British and American interests were vitally affected and strong protests were made to Tokyo, some recompense was offered—but usually the sums amounted to about one-twentieth of the proper values of the properties.

INDISCRIMINATE CONSCRIPTION

To work these mills and factories Chinese by the thousands were indiscriminately conscripted. One might be a university professor, a business executive, a doctor, a lawyer—but if you were left in occupied territory, you were liable to be "called up" for what was, in plain language, slave labour. It followed that the products of these mills, factories and workshops could be sold at ridiculous prices, and the Japanese flooded the available markets of China (and other parts of the world) with the mark "Made in China"! Thus they undersold the genuine Chinese merchant to

the point of extinction, and comfortably withstood competition from manufacturers outside China, because local goods could be sold even cheaper than the stuff which came out of Japan proper!

Meanwhile, of course, opportunists from across the Sea of Japan came swarming over for the pickings, encouraged and financed by their Government. Thoroughly untrained men took over the reins of administration all the way down the ladder to the last rung. The rock bottom, of course, was reserved for Chinese.

(Continued on page 16.)

COMPENSATION FOR REQUISITIONED PROPERTY

PROTECTION OF HIRE-PURCHASERS

To protect those hire-purchasers whose property may be acquired or requisitioned by Government an amendment has been made to the Defence of India Rules.

A new proviso, added to rule 75 A, provides for an equitable and prompt apportionment of the amount of compensation between the hire-purchaser and the hire-seller. Where immediately before requisition the property, by virtue of a hire-purchase agreement, is in the possession of a person other than the owner, the amount of compensation to be paid by Government shall be apportioned between that person and the owner as they may agree upon between themselves and, if they fail to arrive at an agreement, in accordance with the award of an arbitrator to be appointed for this purpose by the Government.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates:—

Died.			
<i>Madras S. & M.</i>			
63660	Spr.	Ramiah.	
<i>R.I.A.S.C.</i>			
MT-943278	Sep.	Raja Ram.	
<i>I.A.O.C.</i>			
O/76502	Sep.Dvr.	Murugan.	
L. No. 107.			

The Fifth Column in India

BY

A.V.R.

IN many heart-to-heart talks with men and women in other lands, I found, among democracy-loving folks, a great deal of sympathy for the political aspirations of Indians and, in all cases, a genuine desire to understand our particular problems. This friendly attitude is being reflected daily in the press and radio of the democracies. There is goodwill and to spare, save towards the men who, our neighbours fear, are out to sabotage the war effort of the United Nations and who, if they are allowed to go unchecked, might put back the clock of Indian freedom and self-determination several decades. Our American friends, generally more outspoken than others in Europe or Asia, tell us frankly that our chances of independent survival as a nation would not be worth a cent should India, by some tragic mischance, leave the protection of the British and the United Nations at this critical juncture. Who dare gainsay the wisdom of this warning?

And what of the reactions of the totalitarian section of our vast audience? Well, if the volume of comment blared forth from the transmitters of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo is a measure of the interest our Axis neighbours evince in us, we should feel extremely flattered. Their commentators, including the would-be Quisling, Bose, fluctuate between calling us "Yes-men to the Anglo-American plutocracy" and acclaiming our nationalists as "Heroes fighting for freedom." And of the two extremes of opinion it is the syrupy adulation that we have to be on our guard against. There is a sinister ring in the plaudits of Axis propagandists when a particularly irresponsible political step is advocated or taken by our extremists. It is odd—isn't it?—that these totalitarian observers of our political arena should rejoice *only* when some of our leaders make a move risking civil disorders and internecine strife? But then, our Nazi and Jap "well-wishers" have so often offered to "liberate" us—haven't they?—even as they have "liberated" Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, and, more recently, Thailand, Malaya and Burma!

Meanwhile, the old adage about the onlooker seeing most of the game is worthy of notice, because it is true. Our friends overseas probably see a good deal more of the Indian situation than we here can. They, for instance, are in a position to look through and beyond the torrents of mendacious Japanese propaganda directed towards India, inviting us to co-operate with Nippon in their "East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Our friends abroad are able

to discern more clearly than we are the fact that the avowed policy of a section of our politicians is just as much pro-Axis as it claims to be anti-British; and that, were India to fall into the hands of this particular political junta, they would be just as likely to parley with the enemy as to resist him as they say they would "if India obtained her freedom!"

Alas, the Indian patriot, whatever his class or creed, is in no enviable position. For, not only is he aware of the nearness of war to his home, but so surrounded is he by a welter of conflicting ideologies, political theories, rumours and doubts, that it is very hard for him to discriminate between friend and foe, the true and the false. All the greater responsibility, therefore, rests on the sapient. It is this important minority that must guide the semi-educated as well as the dumb millions so that they may give their unswerving allegiance to the present administration,—a body which, in spite of its shortcomings, is, after all, the best and safest we can have at this hour when India's very existence as a nation is threatened by ruthless enemies from the East and the West, and by an alarmingly large "Fifth Column" from within.

"I heard it from a man who was actually there"

Was he? Are you certain?

Don't pass on idle rumours.

They cause uncertainty, unhappiness and loss

They are started by the enemy

who rely on gullible people to pass them on.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

"I KNOW THE JAPANESE."

(Continued from page 14.)

Five years ago the Chinese National Dollar was higher than the Hong Kong Dollar (which stood just below par in relation to the rupee). In 1940 I was in Shanghai, and lived for two months like a prince on a sum which in Hong Kong would have barely enabled me to get through one month thinly. No wonder the American Marines were for a time the most sought-after patrons in the middle stratum of the Shanghai entertainment world. Their eighty United States dollars a month came to a little over thirteen-hundred dollars local currency! This collapse of the Chinese dollar was out of all proportion to the lack of success of Chinese arms. It was accomplished principally by an organized financial assault, instigated and supported by the Japanese Treasury. The methods used would have got any private individual or firm a stiff term of penal servitude from any court of law in the world. But what did methods matter? The only thing of importance was to add and add, by fair means or foul, to the misery and sufferings of innocent, peace-loving people.

JAPANESE BRUTALITY

Long before China provided it there was really plenty of evidence of the rottenness, corruptness and undeviating brutality of Japanese rule. Take Formosa and Korea, particularly the former. In those days—Japan took possession of Formosa in 1895—the slogans were slightly different but that was all. Instead of "Co-Prosperity," it was "We are going to civilize you, to make this Ylha Formosa not only a 'Beautiful Isle,' but an advanced, progressive, prosperous little country." But German colonial methods which more than once raised storms of protest in pre-First-World-War days, were moderate, benign, and angelic compared with the methods of Japan in Formosa! It would require a little volume to record the evidence of the history of Japanese misrule there. Everything that the Nazis are now doing in Occupied Europe they did, and much more that the Germans haven't yet thought of.

It is really enough to say that for most of its colonial history the island was administered by a succession of swashbuckling navy or army governors-general, and that in Japan criticism of army and navy chiefs is generally unprofitable and always unwise.

Need one doubt therefore the reports which have already begun to come through of the treatment of the unfortunate natives of Malaya, Hong Kong, the Dutch East Indies,

the Philippines and Burma? Indians should certainly take note of the statement concerning Indian nationals in Hong Kong, made by Mrs. Thomas Gaston, who arrived in Kweilin at the end of last month. I knew Mrs. Gaston well. She is a Hong Kong-born Indian girl married to a non-Indian. Her statement bears the ring of absolute truth, with her allegation of conscription of Indians for military service, compelling them to join the "Indian Independence League" under threat of withholding of "rights" and so on—these are the true Japanese methods.

So, too, is the tale of the shipping of rice and other food wholesale to Japan, the forcing of worthless Japanese Army notes on inhabitants, the impressing of the conquered people to build roads, to work in the jungles till they drop—and then to be shot!

This, then, is "Co-Prosperity" as actually practised, not preached. This is the fate of all vanquished peoples and not only of the vanquished. Conditions in French Indo-China and Thailand to-day show that those who lay down their arms and attempt to "co-operate" are in no better plight. What other course is there, then, for the remaining free peoples of Asia to follow than to attack to destroy, and to resist to the death, if invaded. Co-operation? No, there can be no compromise. Any other view leads to national suicide.

ARMY HELPS SOLVE TRANSPORT PROBLEM

Considerable quantities of petrol are of necessity consumed daily in the training of military M.T. drivers, and a recent experiment of the North-Western Army has enabled this precious petrol to perform a dual purpose.

In order to lessen the load on the railways—which have to face heavy demands in wartime—arrangements have been made for learner-drivers to combine the carriage of goods with their more advanced training.

Despite the fact that it is only during the thirteenth and fourteenth weeks of their course that learner-drivers carry out long journeys, 9,000 tons of military stores—the equivalent of nearly 450 railway wagon loads—were transported in three weeks by training units of the North-Western Army.

So successful has the experiment been, from the points of view of speed, saving in transport, and expenditure, that it is to be extended to other areas, and soon an inter-unit transport service will be inaugurated, operated entirely by learner-drivers.

Tojo's Threats to India

THERE is no doubt of the enthusiastic welcome which the Wardha resolution and the prospect of a civil disobedience movement in India have received in Axis capitals, notably of course in Tokyo. A careful analysis of enemy broadcasts directed to this country

development which they hoped and expected on India's eastern frontier. "It is certain", said the broadcaster, "that the Japanese target will be Bengal. Therefore the Bengalis should form an association for joining and aiding the Japanese in the event of an invasion. We feel happy and jubilant over the attitude of Mahatma Gandhi as expressed in his recent article."

CHINA TO BE HAMSTRUNG

A frank explanation of Japan's loudly voiced interest in Indian independence was given by Tokyo radio in Japanese on June 18, when it



Commandos from a Canadian Division are undergoing toughening up and intensive training in all forms of warfare in readiness for invasion and the opening of the second front. Their training operations are carried out with live ammunition and no regard for danger. Photo shows: Men picked from a Canadian Division landing from craft during invasion training on the coast.—E.N.P.

reveals that after the great Axis propaganda effort to sabotage the Cripps Mission, the radio campaign from enemy transmitters suffered from some bewilderment as to what line the Congress Party leaders intended to take. References, in particular, to both Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Nehru varied between denunciations and criticism according to the enemy's view of the possibility of an internal movement of opposition to the Government of India.

HAPPY AND JUBILANT

At the end of May, however, when the German offensives in Russia and North Africa were launched, Axis propaganda towards India clearly entered a more intense phase designed to work in with the gigantic military pincer movement of which the enemy so often boasts. It was on May 28, that the Berlin correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi*, in a message to Tokyo, said that the reception of Subhas Chandra Bose by Hitler and Mussolini "seems to indicate that Germany and Italy think the time appropriate to make the first move towards India." Two days earlier the Germans indicated over their fake "Azad Hind" radio the

"EGYPT'S loyalty to the democratic front"

WHAT MUSLIMS LOOK FORWARD TO

is an indication of a far-sighted policy. I have no doubt that the Axis forces will be hurled back into defeat in the near future—and this is what every sincere Arab and Moslem looks forward to."

—SAYID HAMDHI ALI, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Iraq.

said that an immediate Indian movement to secure independence "will greatly weaken not only England but also America and Chungking." On July 27 a Hindustani broadcast from the Japanese-controlled station at Saigon expressed a similar hope in regard to more recent developments: "British weakness in India would do immense harm to the cause of Chungking." On the same night the Bangkok radio frankly said: "Hurry up, Gandhi!"

"Such noble activities," said Saigon in Hindustani on July 17, welcoming the Wardha resolution of three days before, "will adversely affect the British war effort." On the same day the Germans in a Tamil broadcast called upon the Congress to organize what they termed "unarmed satyagraha . . . Such a move will always have the sympathy and ready support of the Axis powers . . . Impede the British war effort in every way." Rome radio on the previous night had warmly appreciated the fact that Gandhi adopted an intransigent attitude at the moment when the Allies are fighting against Axis invasion.

AWAITING AUGUST 7

Since the publication of the Wardha resolution Axis broadcasts have looked forward with growing excitement to August 7, in the expectation of even better news than the breakdown of the Cripps negotiations, of which the Satellite Helsinki radio said on April 13: "Cripps's disappointment in India is as great a success to the Tripartite Powers as a major military victory." It may be observed that, just as none of the Axis radios dared to publish the full terms of the Draft Declaration, so they have now remained silent over the British Government's declaration that it stands by the principle of full freedom for India after war expressed in that declaration.

TOJO DROPS THE MASK

The Japanese broadcasts in the past have more than once declared that if Indians launched their own movement for immediate independence, Japan would have no further interest in the matter and would not attack India. On that assumption it might have been expected that Japan would now consider her ambitions satisfied. On the contrary, Saigon informed us on July 26, that "Axis forces are about to invade India," and on the following day General Tojo dropped the mask entirely in a fire-eating speech in Osaka in which he threatened not only China, Australia and India, but even the Middle Eastern countries, which he now invites into the co-prosperity sphere as "West Asia."

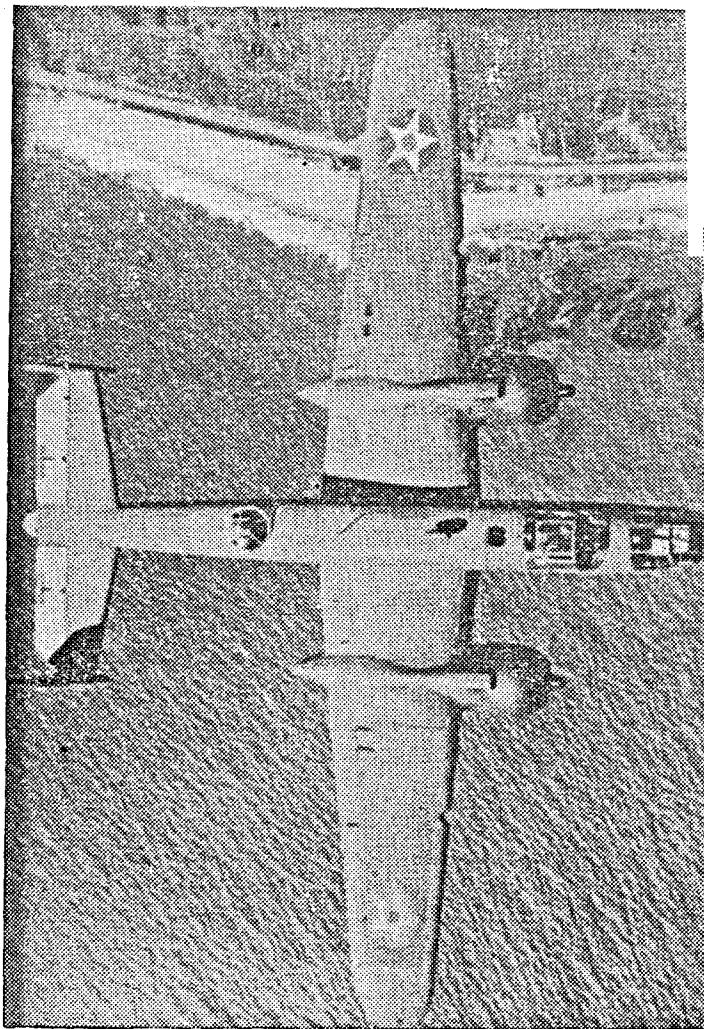
"Japan will show no mercy whatever," proclaimed Tojo, "in crushing Australian resistance." Praising those whom he called "the farsighted leaders of India," he added for their encouragement that he "absolutely cannot permit the Anglo-American influence to remain in India." With rising excitement he went

on: "Australia has already become the orphan of the Pacific and India also is going to meet a similar fate."

JAPANESE WAR PLANS

The principles on which the Japanese war of nerves has been conducted were actually explained by the Rome radio on April 15. The question of Indian independence was not referred to, but Rome announced that the Japanese High Command had two fully worked-out plans of campaign for effecting the success of the Axis pincer movement. "In spite of the military urgency of the situation," the Italian broadcaster added, "the Japanese in their wisdom are waiting for the Indian leaders to clarify their line of action before putting into effect one or other of their war plans."

General Tojo's threat to attack India and every other country that he imagines to be within his reach presumably means that he considers that the "Indian leaders" have sufficiently clarified their line of action.



The North American "MITCHELL" B-25, Medium Bomber, has set up a record for the longest bombing expedition during a 4,000-mile raid on the Philippines.

This is also the type of plane believed to be engaged on raids on Tokyo.—E.N.P.

"Stab in the Back"

Punjab Premier Condemns Congress

"A stab in the back" for Indian troops shedding their blood in defence of their Motherland was the description given to

thousands of our gallant countrymen shedding their blood thousand of miles from their homes in order to save India from the fate of countries subjugated by Fascists.

"I have no doubt that India will achieve her political destiny immediately after the war, and will attain a status and freedom equal to that of the world's free countries. Indeed, a solemn pledge to that effect has already been given.

"That freedom has been won by selfless and gallant soldiers, who have enthusiastically volunteered to fight their Motherland's battles. It is they who have won for India freedom and an honourable place, despite the Congress, which has by its recent action attempted to stab them in the back.



INDIA'S WAR EFFORT: YOUNG INDIAN MUNITION WORKERS IN ENGLAND.—Arms production forms an important item in the great contribution India is making to the Allied war effort, and increasing numbers of young Indians are training now in England to take their places as engineering and munitions specialists in Indian factories. Photo shows: Indian trainees at a hostel in England playing Carrom.

Congress action by Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Punjab Premier, when he was informed of the disturbances in India.

The Premier was visiting Indian troops on the Egyptian front, and when he heard of the arrest of the Congress leaders, he declared: "I deeply regret that the All-India Congress Committee lacked the courage to turn down the Working Committee's resolution,

"The enormity of the Congress mistake is even more conspicuous here, where thousands of our brave countrymen are risking their lives for the safety, honour and freedom of their country.

"It is most deplorable that the Congress should have adopted the present unpatriotic policy at this juncture, when every patriotic Indian should be engaged in the defence of the Motherland. I consider it a cowardly betrayal of the country, and of hundreds of

"I am confident that all patriotic Indians, and Punjabis particularly, will see to it that the brethren fighting our battles against a most formidable and unscrupulous enemy are not betrayed."

FOOD SHORTAGE IN GREECE

According to a recent issue of *Time* magazine, tuberculosis brought on by undernourishment is now rampant in Greece. Meat, fish, potatoes and cheese are unobtainable. The present bread ration is five ounces per week.

Time reports that when their relatives die, the Greeks no longer bury them in cemeteries, for all the cemeteries in Greece are now full. Instead the dead bodies are placed unmarked in garden plots. By avoiding mortuary declarations, the living can keep and use the ration cards of the dead.

Iraq and India

IRAQIS have been greatly disappointed with the recent attitude of the Indian Congress Party. The view held here is that Britain has shown goodwill towards India, but that certain Indian leaders, blind to the gravity of the situation, have not reciprocated this goodwill and as a result are perhaps unwittingly playing into the hands of fifth columnists.

Commenting on recent developments the Baghdad press says: "Sir Stafford Cripps has been most sincere in his efforts for the Indian cause. But the Indian leaders have chosen to lose a favourable opportunity. Britain, nevertheless, has not closed the door on future negotiations, and this fact is in itself a clear testimony of her sincerity.

"Britain, moreover, re-affirmed her pledges to defend India against Axis aggression. The defence of India is first and foremost in the interests of the Indian nation which is today threatened by Japanese imperialistic greed.

"It also affects Russia and China, who are determined to fight tyranny and aggression to the last, in order to re-establish freedom and happiness for mankind. If India, therefore, were to play the part of obstructionist she will be guilty of a grave crime against humanity, civilization, and all free peoples."

Baghdad was greatly pleased to find that other Arab countries shared her admiration for Egypt's solid attitude towards Britain and the Democracies. This admiration was expressed in statements made by the leading political figures in Syria and the Lebanon, which were prominently featured in the Baghdad Arabic Press.

The reaction in this country is that the other Arab countries are showing as staunch a stand by the side of their British Allies as Iraq herself. "This course is not only honourable—and for that alone it is justifiable—but is also good sense," is the view expressed in political circles here.

There is no doubt of the desire here to see the Axis armies thrown out of Egypt, and equally without doubt is the confidence that the British Forces will throw them out.

The newspaper 'Al Akhbar' says: "There is no doubt for us as to the outcome of the war in Egypt. That outcome will be a brilliant victory for General Auchinleck."

Blue-Print of German Europe

THE first blue-print of German Europe—the first complete outline of the German plan for the administration of subjugated Europe (including Italy)—is presented in the June issue of the semi-official *Zeitschrift fuer Politik* by Werner Best, head of the Office for Law of the Gestapo.

The article states, with cynical bluntness, that there will be only one ruling people (the *fuehrungsvolk*) and that its interests alone will decide the way in which the country is to be organized. In this new Europe, international law and constitutional law will no longer apply. The Governments of the subject nations living within this *grossraum* will be dependent on the decision of the ruling nation.

Four different types of administration explained by Best range from semi-independence (in theory) to what is termed colonial administration. But in all cases, in practice absolute subjection to Germany is obvious even of Axis partners. One principle is followed throughout in deciding which type of administration is to be applied: "It is necessary to economize the strength of the *fuehrungsvolk*, and the smallest number of personnel possible should be used. Therefore that form of administration (*grossraumverwaltung*) must be chosen which will be 'economical' with the people of the *fuehrungsvolk*."

Complete annihilation of some nations seems 'natural' to Best. Their survival even as slaves may be dangerous for the *fuehrungsvolk*: "Historical experience has proved that the annihilation and displacement of foreign *volkstum* is not contrary to the laws of life, provided it is total. All people who use the slaves and serfs of foreign *volkstum* die a racial death by intermingling with them." The *fuehrungsvolk* must even keep aloof from its present allies, it appears. "The *fuehrungsvolk* can only exercise its leadership if it remains superior to and independent of the *grossraumvoeher*."

This scheme explains why it is necessary to maintain an army, as foreseen in the SS charter, to ensure that no people is in a position to gain its freedom from the complete subjugation that is envisaged.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

15th Aug.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at points in East Anglia causing slight damage.

London had a brief alert.

17th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in western Germany.

German planes were over the coastal area in north-east England. Flares were dropped.

18th Aug.—German raiders dropped bombs on a town on the south coast and in Midlands.

One German U-boat was sunk and three damaged by British light coastal forces in the Straits of Dover.

19th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raided Rhineland in western Germany. The main attack was directed against Aachen, the centre of German coal industry. The railway and industrial centre of Osnabruck also was attacked.

An Axis float plane was destroyed and another damaged off the French coast.

Bombs were dropped in two places in south and south-west Britain.

Shells were fired over the Dover area across the Channel.

20th Aug.—Thousands of more Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

The Royal Air Force bombed the Rhineland also the area ranging from Le Havre to Dieppe, Abbeville and Ostend. Allied Commandos raided France in daylight. The B.B.C. warned the French people that it was not an invasion.

21st Aug.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few points in the south-west of England.

It was reported that during the Commando raid on Dieppe, 91 German aircraft were destroyed and 96 Royal Air Force aircraft were missing.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

15th Aug.—An American Navy spokesman in Washington refused to comment on reports that United States warships were hunting a German surface raider in South Atlantic.

17th Aug.—A navy yard at an American east coast port launched its eighth submarine this year.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

15th Aug.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, former Commander of Malta's air defences, now visiting United States, gave a warning of grim consequences if Rommel should break-through into Iraq and Persia.

Allied patrol activities continued and casualties were inflicted on enemy patrols and working parties in the northern sector.

Cruiser *Manchester* was sunk in the Mediterranean convoy operations.



Since the lull in the big-scale German air-raids on British Anti-aircraft Command have been busy improving already formidable defences. Here is a member of an gun crew swinging his range-finder to focus on a hostile plane.

16th Aug.—Two German troop-carrying planes, full of troops, were brought down into the sea off Sidi Barrani.

A British naval squadron raided the Italian island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

17th Aug.—There was increased activity in the air. The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk and Mersa Matruh.

18th Aug.—The Germans seized another batch of hostages in the Greek island of Crete. An air-raid alarm was sounded in Durban.

There was increased air activity. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on shipping.

19th Aug.—United States bombers raided Mersa Metruh.

Rome had an air-raid alarm.

Gen. T. H. E. Alexander was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East in succession to Gen. Auchinleck.

20th Aug.—It was revealed that Mr. Churchill visited Cairo. He inspected the El Alamein front.

Mr. Churchill spent three hours in Teheran on his way to Moscow.



British army repair and maintenance units, on whom much of the success of future desert operations depend, are constantly at work in the forward battle areas of the Western Desert, often working under fire. Picture shows: A member of a British armoury workshop in the Western Desert repairing a Bren gun.

Two British ships were sunk in a Mediterranean convoy battle.

The German U-boat that sank the British aircraft-carrier *Eagle*, was rammed and destroyed by the British destroyer *Wolverine*.

A record contingent of the American Expeditionary Force arrived in Egypt.

In a farewell message to the Eighth Army, General Auchinleck revealed that in the last two months in Egypt, Marshal Rommel had lost 10,000 men in prisoners alone.

21st Aug.—Four enemy fighters were destroyed. Axis shipping were attacked in the Mediterranean.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

15th Aug.—The Germans pressed back Russians in Cherkessk area and occupied a number of important positions.

16th Aug.—A new German thrust developed towards Astrakhan from the south of Kotelnikovo and aimed at the lower reaches of the Volga. The Nazis made some progress in their drive towards Stalingrad.

17th Aug.—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kletskaya area. German advance slackened. Nazi offensive against Stalingrad was foiled.

18th Aug.—The Red Army withdrew from Maikop after destroying the oil fields. The

19th Aug.—Very fierce fighting developed south of Voronezh on the west bank of the Don. The Russians repelled five counter-attacks.

20th Aug.—The Russians evacuated Krasnodar.

Soviet bombers raided Danzig, Koenigsburg and Tilsitt.

A special Soviet announcement said that between May 15 and August 15, the Germans lost one and a quarter million officers and men,

ships were sunk during the last three days by Axis submarines.

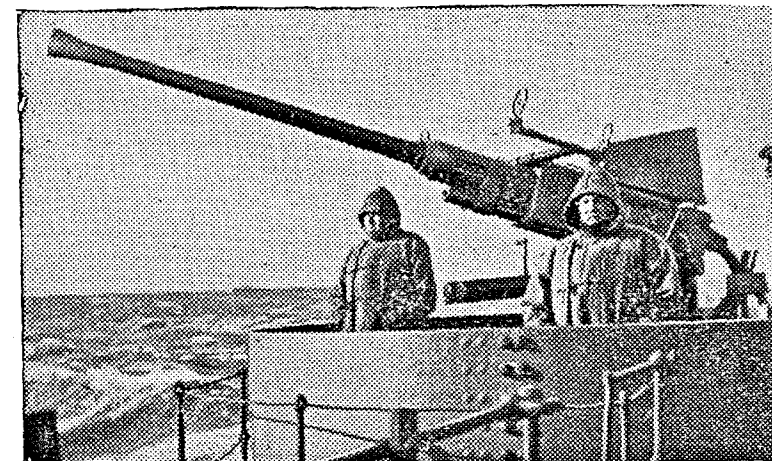
19th Aug.—Two more Brazilian ships, *Itagiba* and *Arara* were sunk off the State of Bahia.

20th Aug.—A United States merchant ship was sunk in South Atlantic by a German ship.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

17th Aug.—M. Laval ordered large-scale arrests in an effort to stamp out a new wave of opposition to his regime.

Even in peacetime the lot of an oil-tanker's crew is not an enviable one; in wartime the perils are increased tenfold. Under the protection of the Royal Navy and R.A.F. Coastal Command, filled tankers continue to reach Britain safely despite concerted U-boat, E-boat and enemy aircraft attacks. Photo shows: Gunners on a British oil-tanker on the lookout during an Atlantic crossing.



of whom 480,000 were killed. In the last three months, the Germans lost 3,390 tanks, 4,000 guns and 4,000 aircraft.

21st Aug.—A tank battle raged in Kletskaya area. Russians wiped out enemy units. German attacks near Voronezh were repulsed.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

17th Aug.—The Vichy radio declared that the Portuguese Government had placed the Azores and Maderia islands in the Atlantic under military control.

20th Aug.—Angry crowds stoned Axis buildings and offices in the capital and other important towns in Brazil.

A Swedish steamer was torpedoed in Swedish territorial waters.

SHIPPING

18th Aug.—According to an announcement by the Brazilian Government, three Brazilian

COMRADES-IN-ARMS

“Since the start of China's war of resistance, British help to China has not been confined to gifts of money alone, and this is not the first time that funds for China have been raised in Britain. However, the United Aid to China Fund calls for special mention, because those participating in the movement are not confined to any particular circle, and the response is more widespread than previously. This is positive proof that Sino-British friendship has been made closer. China and Britain are not only friends but also comrades-in-arms. China's victory is Britain's, and Britain's victory is China's.”

—THE CHUNG YANG SAO TANG
JIH PAO, in an editorial.

18th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked railway communications in Occupied France. Enemy vessels moored in the canal near Ouistreham also were attacked.

THE FAR EAST

15th Aug.—American marines tightened their hold on three of Solomon islands. Enemy shipping was attacked off Rabaul and Timor.

16th Aug.—Allied aircraft attacked a Japanese convoy off the coast of New Britain.

17th Aug.—In the Battle of the Solomon islands, the Japanese were slowly being pushed back by the United States marines.

The Vichy radio admitted the capture of a Japanese aerodrome by the United States forces.

A Japanese naval expert issued a warning that the Solomons attack may be the forerunner of others.

18th Aug.—According to a New York message, despite unofficial estimates current in Washington that American troops had recaptured 5,000 square miles in the Solomon islands, it was generally felt that the Battle for the Solomons will be longer than public opinion.

Allied bombers attacked an enemy-occupied town on the south-east coast of Timor.

According to the Saigon radio, Chinese aircraft raided Haiphong and Hanoi in Indo-China.

19th Aug.—Japanese units were forced to retreat in eastern Kiangsi.

Eighteen Japanese seaplanes were destroyed in the Solomon islands.

Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby.

20th Aug.—A Japanese warship, believed to be a cruiser or destroyer, was sunk off Aleutians.

The Chinese recaptured Wenchow.

21st Aug.—United States marines actually captured certain Solomon islands. Remnants of the Japanese forces were mopped up.

The Australian cruiser *Canberra* was lost in the Solomons battle.

Intensive Japanese concentration of troops was reported on the Mongolian border.

ARE YOU

SPREADING

INFECTION?

There is a dread disease in the

land. It poisons man's mind

and robs him of his courage.

The disease is RUMOUR. It

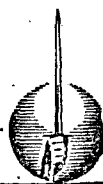
was started by the common

enemy, Japan. Don't help to

spread it by infecting your friends.

**DON'T BELIEVE
RUMOURS**

BUILD NATIONAL WAR FRONT
AGAINST THE JAPANESE



Madras War Review

A Weekly Bulletin of the World War

VOL. III

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1942

ISSUE No. 34



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

It is with deep regret that we record the death, on Wednesday, while on active service, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, the youngest brother of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Duke of Kent was on his way to Iceland in a Sunderland flying boat, which crashed in North Scotland.

His Royal Highness was an experienced pilot. During last year he covered more than 15,000 miles. Since the outbreak of the war, His Royal Highness has been closely associated with the Royal Air Force and was attached to the staff of the Inspector-General of the R.A.F.

His Royal Highness was born on December 20, 1902.

Above is a charming family group photograph of the Duke and Duchess of Kent with their children Princess Alexandra and Prince Edward.

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Running Commentary	2	First Results of "Co-Prosperity" ..	16
Madras Bomber Squadron	9	Charter of Freedom for all Peoples ..	17
What Sort of Post-War World? ..	11	German Shipping Losses	18
Chinese Forces in India	12	Jap Ban on Religion	18
Vanishing Men	12	Indian Timber for Aircraft and Gliders ..	18
Ready to Pick up a Quarrel	12	Americas Disappoint Axis	19
Rumbling in the Pacific	13	Diary of the War	20
Value of Solomons Attack	15		

Running Commentary

Sir S. Cripps In an article written specially for *The New York Times*, Sir Stafford Cripps has explained

once again the attitude of His Majesty's Government towards the Congress Party's demand. He says:

"For the British to 'Walk out' of India to-day would mean that India would be left without any constitution or any Government. It would be the ideal of the true anarchist and an irresistible temptation to Japan."

He points out that such action would endanger the life and safety of every European, American and Chinese soldier and civilian and create a wide breach in the United Nations' Front. "I fully realize and sympathise with the desire of the Indian people for self-government," says Sir Stafford Cripps, "but they will not attain it by admitting the Japanese or any other Axis power. The war must first be won by the United Nations, and I believe the majority of the Indian people know and realize the truth of that fact." Sir Stafford declares that the tragedy of the present situation in India lies in the fact that at a critical time in the history of the fight for freedom carried on by the United Nations, Mr. Gandhi has persuaded the Congress Party to adopt a policy which is wholly impracticable, under the threat of civil disobedience, which can do nothing except give comfort and encouragement to the enemy. Referring to the future Constitution, Sir Stafford has emphasised that there is no doubt or question that as soon as the war is over, every facility will be given to Indians to agree upon a new constitution for their own self-government, but that during the transitional period the present situation has to be continued until a new constitution, framed by Indians themselves, can come into operation.

Two Main Principles

It is of interest in this connexion to examine and re-state the broad principles on

which His Majesty's Government's policy towards India is based. They are:

(1) India shall have the right to complete self-government after the war under a constitutional regime which she will frame for herself by agreement among the principal elements in her national life.

(2) India shall, meanwhile, have the greatest possible measure of practical self-government within the framework of the existing Constitution.

It was to carry out the first principle that His Majesty's Government offered to India the Cripps scheme. The scheme itself was withdrawn because it was not accepted, though for conflicting reasons, by the principal parties in India. The general aim and principle of Government's policy for India's post-war

EVACUEE TECHNICIANS

The National Service Labour Tribunals in the Provinces are maintaining registers of technical personnel evacuated from Burma, Malaya and other Eastern countries with a view to securing employment for them. So far 370 such evacuees (mostly from Burma) have registered themselves in Bengal, 92 in Madras, 54 in the Punjab and N.W.F.P., 31 in the U.P., 25 in Bombay, 7 in the C.P. and 4 in Bihar and Orissa.

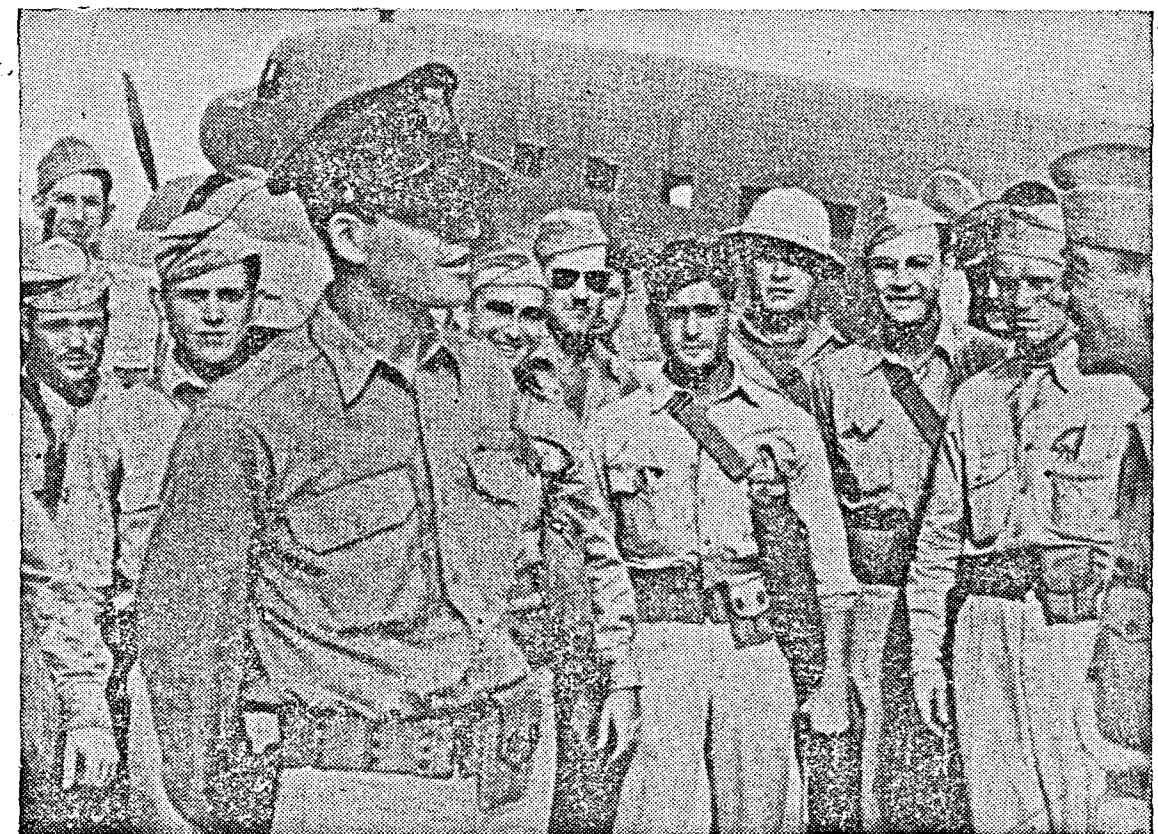
The Bengal Tribunal has so far secured employment for 91 evacuees, nearly 25 per cent of the number registered in that Province. Madras comes next having secured employment for 20, nearly 22 per cent of the evacuees registered there. The Punjab and N.W.F.P. Tribunal has secured employment for seven and the Bombay Tribunal for one.

future, however, remain unchanged. Their present policy of practical self-government during the interim period could go farther and faster if the leaders of the principal parties co-operate. It may be noted that the reasons given for their non-co-operation are conflicting, inasmuch as one group demands a complete transfer of power, and another fears that even an incomplete transfer of power would prejudice the post-war constitutional settlement to its disadvantage.

Practical Self-Government: Two Limitations There are two factors which act as limitations upon the practical self-government for British India to-day. They are:

this part of the world is now stationed in India to-day. The ultimate control of this army, including its equipment, transport, commissariat, etc., must remain in British hands, and a still larger Indian army continue to be manned, to a great extent, by British officers. And then there are the Indian States Forces and the Gurkhas. It must therefore be clear that the armed forces in India, British and Indian, must remain under the single command of a British Commander-in-Chief.

Responsibility for Defence of India In other words, the ultimate responsibility for the defence of India must, for the present, remain with the British Government. We say "ultimate



'BURMA ROAD OF THE AIR'—This picture was taken at a United States Air Base in India, which is one of the many supply depots for war material sent to China. The material is flown to its destination over the new 'Burma Road of the Air.'—Photo shows: United States fliers, getting last-minute instructions from an officer, before a take-off with war supplies for China.

- (1) The war.
- (2) The communal problem.

Let us take, first, India and its place in the present war. It is obvious that it forms an integral part of a world-wide system of offence and defence, which requires the most intimate co-operation among its different elements. The British War Cabinet and the Pacific War Council in London represent the most important agencies of such co-operation. On these two bodies India stands as an equal. As regards Britain, India's bilateral connexion with it for the conduct of the war is very intimate, as the greatest British army ever present in

responsibility," because the primary responsibility lies with the Government of India, to whom the Commander-in-Chief is responsible. The ultimate responsibility need not in fact mean an actual mitigation of the autonomy of the Government of India in practice, provided the Government of India are one with the British Government in pursuing relentlessly and whole heartedly a policy which will hasten the complete overthrow of our enemies. It is also important that there should not be any sharp conflict between the Commander-in-Chief and his colleagues as to the manner of conducting the war in and from India.

Lack of Communal Agreement

So far as the second factor limiting the policy of practical self-government, namely, lack of communal agreement, is concerned, it is evident that when minority communities repudiate the authority of the majority to control a responsible national Ministry, the transfer of power to a Cabinet form of Government is rendered impossible, for the essence of Cabinet Government is responsibility to the Legislature. In the absence of such responsibility, the Governor-General in Council cannot function as an independent oligarchy, finally controlled by its own majority. Therefore, until a new constitutional system can be decided upon, the ultimate responsibility must vest in the Crown which, in effect, is the British Parliament.

Even this ultimate responsibility need not in effect mean an actual mitigation of the autonomy of the Government of India in practice, if the majority in that Government do not seek to hinder the minorities or to prejudice, to their disadvantage, the post-war constitutional settlement, or the future re-settlement of the relations of Indian States, British India, and the Crown. The constitutional safeguard for the discharge of the ultimate responsibility to Parliament are the control and direction by the Secretary of State

and the overriding powers of the Governor-General. These are in form stringent powers, but in practice they are reserve powers which may never be used at all, except in the interests of India and her peoples. This is intended to ensure that in the last resort Parliament's will and purpose are not defeated in India. It is manifestly impossible to restrict the reserve powers of the Governor-General to a field of special responsibilities such as he would exercise under the Federal part of the Act, because the demarcation of such a field implies unfettered ministerial responsibility beyond it, and this cannot be done until a new constitutional scheme has been agreed upon.

Interim Transfer of Power

Why cannot such a scheme be worked out now? If Indian political leaders could agree upon a future constitutional plan of such a kind, such agreement on principles would ease and accelerate the effective interim transfer of power and also shorten the time needed later on to work out the practical details of the plan. And this would be welcomed by the British Government. But it is obvious that this cannot be done within a short period of time. It requires necessarily some months of concentrated labour by India's chief statesmen, soldiers and administrators, for which they obviously cannot be spared

until the war is won. Further those who are now fighting for India in her armed forces must also have their say in building the new India for which they will have risked their lives. And then there are the Indian States. Are we to leave out the States from a self-governing India merely because it is not possible to overhaul their position in the midst of war?

Cabinet Conventions

These are the limitations which face those who are anxious for a settlement of the Indian problem. It has been suggested that, within these limitations, conventions may be laid down by the Viceroy for the working of his Executive Council on the lines of the British Cabinet. But it may be pointed out that conventions are not made but grow, and so-called conventions laid down in writing beforehand are neither worth much nor can they go far. The analogy with the British Cabinet cannot be complete in the absence of responsibility to the legislature, but the practical similarity is closer when we are thinking of a National Government in each country, that is to say, a Government representing all main parties and groups in the nation, who are ready to concentrate on a dominant national cause. There can be no room for differences of opinion in such a National Government on economic, social or communal policy, if they are subordinated to the great national cause of winning the war. In war-time it is inevitable that there should be some matters of high strategy or diplomacy to which even the war Cabinet are not privy. The question may arise as to what issues need the authority which a joint decision by the Council or Cabinet gives them, and this has, generally speaking, to be argued out by the members of the Government themselves who have to take the responsibility in public. The adjustment of the moving margin between general and departmental issues is a matter purely of live convention and not pre-meditated rule.

India's Destiny in her own Hands

It is clear from the above general review of the broad policy of His Majesty's Government and the implications of their proposals for the Government of India until the end of the war, that there is ample opportunity for the steady strengthening of the *de-facto* autonomy of a National Government in British India, if such a government can be formed by the co-operation and agreement of the principal parties. What India will have if such co-operation of patriotic leaders of Indian parties is forthcoming to enable British policy to be carried out to possible extent can be summed up briefly. British India will have a National Government, which will represent the main elements in her national life, which will have the primary responsibility for the defence of

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

SPECIAL NUMBER

Next week, to mark the opening of the fourth year of war, we shall publish a Special Number, and a War Diary Supplement. The issue will contain approximately double the usual amount of reading matter, with several Special Articles and a large number of illustrations.

India in all its aspects. The higher strategy of the war will continue to be conducted by the War Cabinet and the Councils of the Allied Nations. The National Government will function within the framework of the existing constitution. The powers of the Secretary of State and the Governor-General will be regarded as reserve powers, which may never have to be enforced. The National Government will be able to pursue agreement in India on the character of the future constitution-making body, and of the new constitutional settlement itself, so as to accelerate its completion immediately the war ends. In the meantime, there will be no prejudice to the form of that future constitutional settlement, nor hindrance upon any group or community from pursuing its own policy in this respect, consistently with the effective prosecution of the war. In short, India's destiny will thus be in her own hands.

Brazil: War against Axis

The entry of Brazil into the war on the side of the United Nations is one of the important events of the war, which is bound to hasten the day of victory. Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, emphasized at a press conference that Brazil's entry was highly welcomed by the United States Government and its aid to the other United Nations would prove highly valuable. Assurances of friendship and collaboration to the next addition to the Freedom Nations have also been made by Great Britain, Canada, and other nations. The British Government have, in a statement, expressed deep satisfaction at Brazil's declaration of war against Germany and Italy and welcomed to the ranks of the defenders of freedom so important and influential a nation. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister,

VOLUNTARY SERVICE FOR WOMEN

WOMEN WANT WORK AND WAR WORK WANTS WOMEN!

A New Office has just been opened in "Victory House," Madras, under the title of

"GENERAL INFORMATION AND REGISTRATION BUREAU

for Women War Workers, Evacuees and Families"

If you want information about:

- What voluntary war-work you can do
- Relatives or friends in 'occupied countries'
- Circumstances of Evacuees—

PLEASE APPLY TO THE SECRETARY

refers to Brazil as "the second greatest nation in this hemisphere" and welcomes it as a partner in the war against the Nazi menace. Brazil's action, he says, will give fresh encouragement to all the United Nations in North and Central America to repel the dangers that face freedom and civilization.

This declaration of war by Brazil is a sequel to the recent Axis attacks on Brazilian ships. Speaking from a sick-bed in Britain, the Brazilian Ambassador, in a short broadcast to the British nation, said that Brazil's traditional policy had always been a policy of peace, and if they were now at war with Germany and Italy it was because they recognized that to remain neutral was not to serve the cause of peace. When there was an unprovoked attack on Brazilian merchant vessels which were sunk off its own coast, Brazil joined in the struggle against the forces of evil with a view to seeing law and order restored in the world. In a message sent to President Vargas, of the Brazilian Republic, President Roosevelt says:

"This solemn decision more firmly aligns the people of Brazil with the free peoples of the world in the relentless struggle against the lawless and predatory Axis powers. It adds power and strength, moral and material, to the armies of liberty. As brothers in arms, our soldiers and sailors will write a new page in the history of friendship, confidence and co-operation, which has marked, since the earliest days of its independence, the relations between your country and mine."

Brazil's entry into the war is highly important in view of its strategic position. Her greatest contributions to the Allied cause will be the use of her air-ports and harbours to give safe anchorages and bases for Allied convoys proceeding to Africa and the Middle East and enable aircraft to be flown at one hop from Brazil to West Africa—American aircraft can appear in the Middle East within a few days of leaving the United States.

Russia: The situation in South Russia is very grave no doubt, but that should not be permitted to obscure the long-term view.

It is clear that the main bulk of Russian armies cannot be eliminated from the campaign which is bound to be fought out in 1943, by the recent German successes in the south. How far would the development of the German threats in the southern sector affect the whole Russian war effort? This is a topic of great interest and importance. The German objectives are now, first, the Caucasus and, secondly, Stalingrad and Astrakhan. Let us suppose that the Germans reach one or both of their immediate objectives, which would enable them to cut, by aerial activity, the main Caucasus oil route. But this is not the original objective

of the Germans, for what they wanted to do was to cut the Russian armies in two at Voronezh, envelop Moscow from the south, and conclude the Russian campaign this summer itself by smashing the Russian army as a fighting force. This has not so far been achieved.

Caucasian Oil Supplies Now the primary objective of the Germans is to deprive the Russians of the Caucasian oil supplies and thereby reduce them next year to a purely defensive role. But it may be pointed out that the Russians have had winter, spring and half-summer to build up stocks in the North, which might well carry them through the campaigning season of 1943. If this reading of the situation is correct, it is obvious that the mere seizure of these places will not be enough from the German point of view, for there still remain large portions of the Russian army, and they will be left free to tackle large numbers of German troops in the West. It may be recalled that in 1918 in spite of the victorious peace of Brest Litovsk the Germans had to retain over a million men in the East at a time when their presence in the West would have helped Ludendorff to achieve a decisive victory in France before the American troops arrived. From this may be gathered the fact that the mere occupation of large areas in Russia cannot immobilize the troops.

SECURITIES HELD THROUGH BURMA POST OFFICES

The delivery of Government of India Promissory Notes and Stock Certificates purchased through Burma Post Office savings bank accounts and held in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, may be made through any Indian Post Office convenient to the investor provided that the safe custody receipt granted to him is surrendered in advance and his identity established by a Magistrate's certificate or by a respectable citizen known to the postmaster concerned.

A similar procedure may be followed for the sale or discharge of the Securities and, if investors desire to close the savings bank accounts through which they were purchased, they may avail themselves of the procedure laid down for the closing of savings bank accounts in Burma, Malaya or Singapore post offices at Imperial post offices in India by submitting pass-books relating to the accounts and satisfying the postal authorities as to their identity.

Marshal Timoshenko, Hero of Soviet Union

The genius of the generalship of Marshal Timoshenko, the hero of the Soviet Union, lies in the fact that he has kept his armies intact so far, and denied to the Germans the thing they wanted most. What has happened so far can best be summed up by saying that it is only the 1812 campaign over again—but on a vaster scale, and in two acts instead of one. In both cases, the fundamental fact is the same, namely, a formidable striking force held at bay by retreat and manoeuvre and so deprived of the one thing it needs for victory—the smashing of the Russian fighting machine. Napoleon's defeat in 1812 came soon, but Germany's exhaustion is longer in coming, because its resources are far greater. Germany thought, at the outset, that the invasion of Russia would be as short and decisive as the previous drive into France, and it expected that the Red Army would be destroyed within a short period of time and the Soviet regime would collapse, leaving at Germany's disposal Russia's vast resources, man power, foodstuffs, industrial plant, oil and minerals. In other words, Germany wanted to get what Ribbentrop's pact with the Soviet Union had failed to do.

German Apple-cart Upset by Russia

The Russian plunder was to counterbalance American production. With the resources of almost the whole of Europe, the Germans calculated that they could swing back to the western front and convince Britain and the United States, which was then non-belligerent, that further effort on their part was useless. Thus Germans would capitalize their gains and make the Nazi mastery of the European Continent a permanent fact. Later the British Commonwealth and the United States would be strangled by discreet and "peaceful" stages. But the German apple-cart was upset by the Russian bear. The German plan may be upset further in the near future as a result of the Anglo-Soviet plans which would have been chalked out at the meeting of Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin in Moscow. It may be said that the present Russian situation and prospects, the despatch of supplies to Russia and the second front must have been among the subjects discussed. The significance of the Churchill-Stalin meeting is of a twofold character. First, it marks the passing of the Anglo-Soviet treaty from the plane of words to the plane of action. What was formerly a system of help on request has now become a considered union of effort. Secondly, the conference

marks the extension of joint strategic planning to embrace Russia as well as Britain and America. There is now a joint plan which marks a long stage towards victory, and for this the vision of four great men is responsible—Churchill, Stalin, Roosevelt and Chiang-Kai-Shek.

Dieppe: A Dress Rehearsal?

As stated before, the question of a second front must have been one of the subjects discussed at the Moscow Conference. In our last issue, we pointed out that the raid on Dieppe was in the nature of preliminary operations to the opening of such a second front. It has been suggested that the raid was a "dress rehearsal" of more extensive operations planned for the future. For such a rehearsal, Dieppe was an ideal theatre. The landing of large forces in France for a second front could not be accomplished in a single night, and that was why the Dieppe landings were made in broad daylight, though the raid was in fact scheduled to last only for nine hours and could well have been carried out in the night. Further, heavy weapons such as tanks require to be landed, and that explains the reason why specially constructed tank-landing craft were employed for the Dieppe operations. This is the first time that tanks are used by the Commandos.

In the aerial dog-fights that took place over Dieppe, the Royal Air Force lost 98 aircraft, and the *Luftwaffe* lost 91 aircraft, and 192 others which were probably destroyed or known to be damaged. In Western Europe the total general fighter strength of the Germans is believed to be about 500 machines. It therefore means that 20 per cent of Western Europe's air-borne defences have been definitely destroyed and a further 35 to 40 per cent have been temporarily or permanently put out of action. Offensive operations will entail heavier losses than defensive operations, and it is therefore remarkable that the balance of air losses in the Dieppe raid tended to favour the Royal Air Force. It must also be remembered that the *Luftwaffe* would be more strongly represented in the coastal areas close to England than in any other part of Occupied Europe, and therefore the raid on Dieppe, which is only 60 miles from the English South Coast, was about the toughest problem of its kind which the Combined Operations Command under Lord Louis Mountbatten could have ever tackled. Other features of the Dieppe raid were that the American and Fighting French detachments took part in the raid for the first time and air support was on an unprecedented scale and international in its composition.



MADRAS CASUALTIES

We regret to announce the following Madras casualties which occurred on various dates :—

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

L. No. 109.

Missing, believed "Prisoner of War."

R.I.A.S.C.

MT/891345 Sep. Raju Naidu.

L. No. 110.

INDIAN OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Killed.

Madras S. & M.

18157 Spr. Abbaya Gounder.
16271 Spr. Vellaiyan.

Wounded.

Madras S. & M.

65471 Spr. Kona Gounder.
60460 Spr. Mariapragasam.
16260 Spr. Nagaih Naidu.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

Madras S. & M.

18245 Spr. Ammuru.
60449 L./Nk. Aneef, A. M.
17061 Spr. Annamalai.
759 Swpr. Annmanthu.
19794 Spr. Anthoni.
18588 Spr. Anthony Curuz.
12251 Spr. Appalasami.
66274 Spr. Appukuty.
63436 Spr. Arul.
16864 Naik. Arumainayagam.
18994 Spr. Asirvatham.
19367 Spr. Azeez.
18865 Spr. Backianathan.
18877 Spr. Chacko, N. J.
16876 Spr. Chenroyan.
883 Cook. Chinnappan.
16036 Spr. Chinnappan.
66038 Spr. Chinnappan.
17915 Spr. Chinnasami.
17004 Naik. Daniel.
18521 Spr. Dorai.
15359 Spr. Ekambaram.
17594 Hav./G.C. Francis.
12456 P./A./Hav. Ethiraj.
18379 Spr. Gopalan Nair.
16071 Spr. Govindaraju.
13965 Spr. Govindasami.
1559 W./C. Govindaswamy.
19089 Spr. Govindu Naidu.
16843 L./Nk. Inniyan.
65285 Spr. Jaganathan.

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."—cont.

Madras S. & M.

65608 Spr. Jampanasatya Raju.
13033 Spr. John.
18356 Spr. Kaliappa.
17473 L./Nk.Pd. Kamalakannan.
1222 W/C. Kannan.
60476 Spr. Karupusami.
12985 Spr. Kathirvelu.
66115 Spr. Krishna Reddi.
65612 Spr. Krishna Thevar.
17162 Spr. Krishnan.
18205 Spr. Krishnan.
60453 Spr. Kumarasami.
17085 Naik. Kuppan.
4623 M./Cook. Mana.
16062 Spr. Mohamad Gouze.
18862 Spr. Mohamad Ismail.
16581 Spr. Munisami.
60783 Spr. Muniswamy.
18691 Spr. Muniyan.
60447 Spr. Murugan.
65287 Spr. Murugan.
18215 Spr. Muthukrishnayya.
14217 Spr. Nagappan.
18869 Spr. Natarajan.
65217 Spr. Nukkanna.
65276 Spr. Palaniappan.
14587 L./Naik. Pasupulet Subbiah.
1558 Cook I. T. Perumal.
15479 Spr. Perumal.
13893 Hav. Polaiah.
66181 Spr. Poulouse.
18013 L./Naik. Purushotham.
60652 Hav. 111 Radhakrishnan.
G.C.
18145 Spr. Rahiman K. R.
4731 W./Mess. Raja.
17911 L./Naik. Ram Singh.
60521 Spr. Ramaiah Thevar.
16038 Spr. Ramanujam.
16530 Spr. Ramaswami.
17738 Spr. Ramasami.
17827 Spr. Ramasami.
19844 Spr. Ramasami.
17754 Spr. Rathnam.
17516 L./Naik Pd. Seluaraj.
18638 U./P./L./Nk. Shanmugam.
17092 Naik. Sourimuthu.
13840 Spr. Sreeramulu.
60665 Hav. G. C. Subba Rao.
18467 Spr. Subbiah Pillay.
60820 Spr. Subbiah Thevar.
60512 Spr. Subramoni.
1153 Cook. Sundaram.
65586 Spr. Thangavelu.
17155 Naik. Thiagarajan.
16953 L./Nk. Thirunavokarasu.
60609 Spr. Veerabathini Gvanandam.
60563 Spr. Vellappan.
18105 Spr. Venkataswamy.

Madras Bomber Squadron

DIWAN Bahadur Sir S. E. Runganadhan, Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of Madras University, spent an interesting day recently with the Madras Presidency Halifax Bomber Squadron of the Royal Air Force. He was conducted on a tour of the whole station by the Officer Commanding the Station, who before the war had served in the Air Force in India and had often piloted the late Lord Willingdon's plane when he was Viceroy.

The Squadron was seen busily engaged upon its day-to-day duties including the important work of maintenance of planes and work entailed in the "bombing-up" of the bombers. Sir S. E. Runganadhan inspected thoroughly the Halifax bomber which is piloted by the Squadron's Commander.

On meeting the crews of the Squadron Sir S. E. Runganadhan conveyed the following message to them from the Governor of Madras :

"On behalf of the people of Madras I send best wishes to our Halifax Squadron. Good luck to you all!"

The Squadron asked that the following reply be sent :

"The Commanding Officer and all members of the Madras Halifax Bomber Squadron heartily thank Your Excellency and the people of Madras for the good wishes. We greatly appreciate their splendid efforts in providing the Squadron with the Halifax bombers bearing the names of Madras which we are privileged to fly."

By a happy coincidence the Squadron's Commanding Officer, Wing Commander J. H. Marks, D.S.O., D.F.C., was awarded a Bar to his D.S.O. the day before Sir S. E. Runganadhan's visit. This officer, who is only 24 years of age, recently led his Squadron in an attack on the German naval base at Trondheim. Although well aware that heavy defence was concentrated in the target area, he dived down to 200 feet and, defying the fierce barrage,



SIR S. E. RUNGANADHAN,
Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

released his bombs over his objective. A month previously he took part in an attack on the same objective. This officer is a born leader who, by his splendid example of superb courage and determination to achieve success, greatly inspired other crews of his Squadron who took part in the attack.

After meeting the Squadron, Sir S. E. Runganadhan feels that the people of Madras have good reason to be proud of their Halifax Bomber Squadron and may rest assured that their efforts in supplying it with such splendid machines as Halifax bombers are well worth their while.

FOR A UNITED AND FREE INDIA

"India can only be free if she is sufficiently united to be at peace within her own borders and sufficiently strong to defend those borders against any aggression from without. Seeing India from a distance you may be able better to appreciate and better to love your country as a whole, more eager to forget the minor differences which divide Indians and which have not divided you here in your work and recreation, and you may feel it is worth doing great things afterwards to keep India united and free."

—Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, addressing the fifth batch of "Bevin Boy", on August 20.

MADRAS CASUALTIES—cont.

(Continued from page 8.)

Missing, believed "Prisoners of War."

I.S.C.

A2246	Sgn.	Abdul Sattar.
A8604	Sgn.	Abraham, T.
9615	P.A./Nk.	Achuthan Nair.
9697	Sgn.	Appa Rao, L.
15185	Sgn.	Athrusta Rao, T.H.
A3257	Sgn.	Azariah, K.
A4241	Sgn.	Bahanu Vakrama.
A1689	P.L./Nk.	Bakthavasan, P. C.
A7052	Sgn.	Baz Gul.
O2179	W./Cr.	Chinnayya.
A7059	Sgn.	Damodaran Pillai, O. K.
A2256	Sgn.	Dass.
17775	Sgn.	George, G.
15457	Sgn.	George, V. K.
A3859	Sgn.	George, V. R.
17797	Sgn.	Gopal Shetty, U.
A2130	U./L./Nk.	Govinda Rajan, T.
A1853	Sgn.	Govindan Samy.
A5265	Sgn.	Kandrevelu, M. N.
A7502	Sgn.	Kathaiyan, K.
15028	Sgn.	Kesavelu Naidu, V.
A3852	Sgn.	Khadar Sharief.
A1045	Nk.	Khuda Bakhsh.
15445	Sgn.	Kottaiyah, M.
A1482	Sgn.	Kunji Raman Nambiar.
A7978	Sgn.	Kutti Krishna Nair.
A3634	Sgn.	Loorthu Swami.
A209	P.L./Nk.	Madhavan.
17793	Sgn.	Manickam, R.
A1125	P.L./Nk.	Mohd. Sadiq.
A2616	Sgn.	Muni Rathnam.
9649	P.L./Nk.	Murugesan.
A2000	Sgn.	Nanaiah, M. M.
O2513	Swpr.	Obigadu.
A3243	Sgn.	Raghavan, C. H.
A1748	Sgn.	Ramachandran, G.
9762	Nk.	Samuel Arulminor.

I.S.C.

A1691	P.L./Nk.	Samuel Benidict.
A854	P.L./Nk.	Sankarakuttynayar
A2900	Sgn.	Sankunni Nair.
A1944	U.L./Nk.	Sheikh Sillar.
17791	Sgn.	Sreedharan Pillai, M. G.
A8898	Sgn.	Subba Rao, M.
16429	Sgn.	Subbaraya, V. V.
A1183	P.L./Nk.	Syed Sulaiman, S. A.
16179	Sgn.	Thirumalai Naicker, G.
A7889	Sgn.	Vasudeva Pillai, B.
A288	P.A./Nk.	Venkatta Krishna Rao.
9393	Sgn.	Venkata Narasim- hulu.
16772	Sgn.	Venugopal.
A3834	Sgn.	Yesuadien, I. G.
A7456	Sgn.	Yoosaf Ali Khan.

I.A.O.C.

O/71429	Sep./Dvr.	Alagiriswami Pillai.
O/71575	Sep./Dvr.	Alapana Kur- mayya.
O/71642	P.A./L./Nk.	Kesavan, K. P.
O/31773	Sep./Fitter.	Muthuswami.

L. No. 111.

Died.

Madras S. & M.

62060	Spr.	Shaik Mastan.
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Died of Wounds.

Indian Signal Corps.

17673	Sigmn.	Velayutham, T.
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Died.

R.I.A.S.C.

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Auxiliary Pioneer Corps.

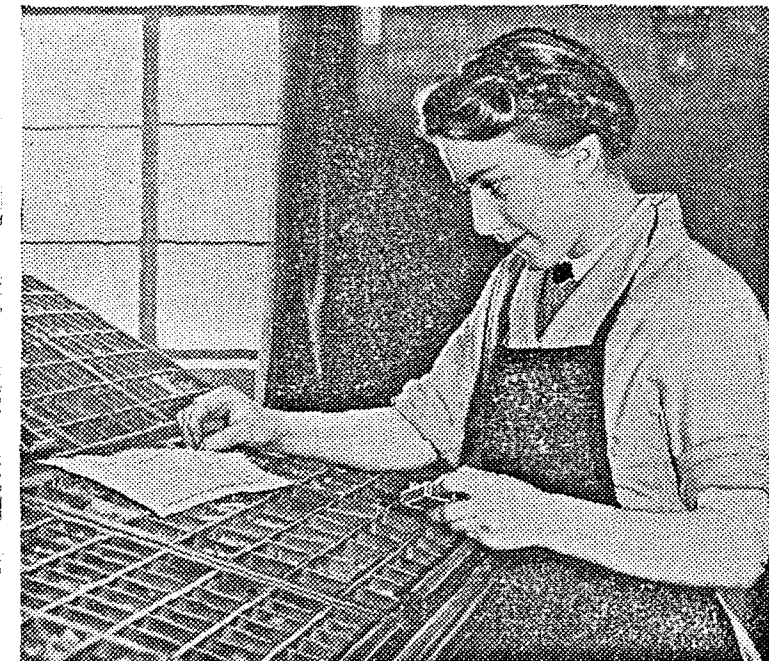
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What Sort of Post-War World?

BY
VERNON BARTLETT

A few days ago one of the London newspapers printed a cartoon in which one saw allies in every kind of uniform, staring in astonishment at an individual carrying an umbrella and a hand bag. "Look", they were saying in their respective languages, "there goes an Englishman".

A job formerly entrusted only to men, is now adequately and efficiently carried out by a staff of women at the Southern Railway printing works near London. They compose, print and count 2½ million tickets a week. Photo shows a 17 year-old girl compositor, formerly a domestic servant, at work type-setting.



"Well, that is not so very exaggerated. The other day I stood in Leicester Square at the busiest time of the evening. First came two Danish officers in those square-topped hats we used rather to associate with musical comedy, and a Polish airman, only to be distinguished from an officer in the Royal Air Force by the word "Poland" on his shoulder; then a bunch of American sailors, arguing about the complication of British coinage; then two British military police-women in khaki; then a major in a French Medical Service Corps; then one or two British soldiers, including one with "Commando" on his shoulder strap; then a Norwegian sailor, then a couple of observers in the R.A.F., then an English girl in naval uniform, with a three-cornered hat like Nelson's; lastly, a couple of Americans in khaki with a Canadian.

SENSE OF EXPECTANCY

After that I gave it up, but if I had stayed on a bit, I suppose, I should have seen men or women in the uniforms of other United Nations, and they have so increased in numbers during the last few months that one is filled with a sense of expectancy a feeling that something sensational must be about to happen.

Yet coupled with all this there is—rather unexpectedly perhaps considering the seriousness of the news—the rapidly growing interest in the problem of what the world is to look like when the war is over.

THE TRUE PERSPECTIVE

And there is just one remark I ought to make about that: an American friend has reminded me that most of the speeches facing up to the changes in outlook and behaviour

that will be necessary if we are to make a reality of the Atlantic Charter have come from the United States. "Does that mean", he asks, "that the British are still expecting to maintain the very conservative sort of England that is shown you in films like, for example, "Mrs. Ninnevah".

Of course, it does not—we know we could not do that even if we wanted to. The real reason why so few of our statesmen have spoken up as boldly as statesmen have in the United States is that in Britain there is much more of a tradition that a Minister commits the whole Government when he makes a public speech. So the chances are either that he does not make one, or that he says very little in it when he does. Several Ministers

(Continued on page 12.)

Chinese Forces Ready to pick up a Quarrel in India

STANDING side by side with British and Indian troops, representatives of the gallant Chinese Army are encamped in picturesque country, writes an Indian Army Observer who has just completed a tour of north-east India.

All the men fought in Burma, and, under their 42 years old commander, Lieut.-General L. J. Sun, they are preparing, through an intensive training programme, for the day when they can once again get to grips with the Japanese.

On the tour I was driven by a Chinese sergeant, who had piloted a tank during the Burma battles, and I asked him if he had killed any Japanese.

"Twenty-six in May," he replied, with the pride of an expert ledger-keeper. "But, of course, that is only a beginning."

For three days at Yenangyang these tough Chinese troops fought without food or water to help encircled British soldiers break through the enemy ring. Looking at the sergeant, and remembering the performance of his unit, I felt confident that, given an opportunity, he would not be long in reaching treble figures.

Vanishing Men

THE people of Ceylon are rubbing their eyes in amazement these days. The cause of it is the new game of "tree-melting."

The Askaris, brave East African warriors who are forming part of the island's defence after their victorious campaigns in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia, are taught this art from childhood. Wild animals in their country often make quick disappearances a necessity.

Now, taking to jungle warfare like ducks to water, they can be visible one moment, and in the next they have completely vanished. During recent training exercises in the Ceylonese jungle an entire battalion disappeared from view after taking only a few paces.

The great advantage of this disappearing trick is that the troops can re-appear just as quickly, and when they do it is with rifles, machine-guns, mortars and light artillery weapons, in the use of all of which they are experts.

Ready to pick up a Quarrel

JAPANESE intentions towards Russia are a topic of discussion in the Chinese press.

The *Yih Shih Pao* says that Japan is getting ready to pick up a quarrel with Russia. If time favours her, she would attack Russia. Russia should forestall Japan by launching an offensive, the paper suggests.

The *Chung Yang Sao Tang Jih Pao* notes that many Allied representatives are gathered in Moscow and expects that their discussions will result in the early launching of an offensive against the Axis.

The *Ta Kung Pao* says that Japan is trying to blackmail Russia but believes that Russia will not be fooled. The Soviet must guard against lightning Japanese tactics.

WHAT SORT OF POST-WAR WORLD?

(Continued from page 11.)

do fully realize what a change in our moral, as well as our material standards, is necessary if we are to destroy Hitler's sort of world.

REVEALING DOCUMENT

And what sort of world that would be? Most of us have read about the document captured in Libya from the Germans, which explains to senior officers of the German Army how Hitler envisages the future—a large German Army kept entirely for use against what he calls "the external enemies of the Reich," and a large private army for use against the Germans and non-Germans inside the Reich; a private police army, consisting of men very carefully chosen, so that they will never—in the words of the document—"Fraternize with the proletariat."

Very few official documents have explained more concisely what sort of a world Hitler plans—a world always at war, a world in which millions of ordinary simple folk, Germans and non-Germans, will be kept in order by slave-drivers, whom the *London Times* calls the "cream of the Scum".

No, thank you Adolf Hitler, we have our own ideas of a New Order and will realize them however long it takes and whatever price we have to pay.

—In a recent B.B. C. talk.

Rumbling in the Pacific

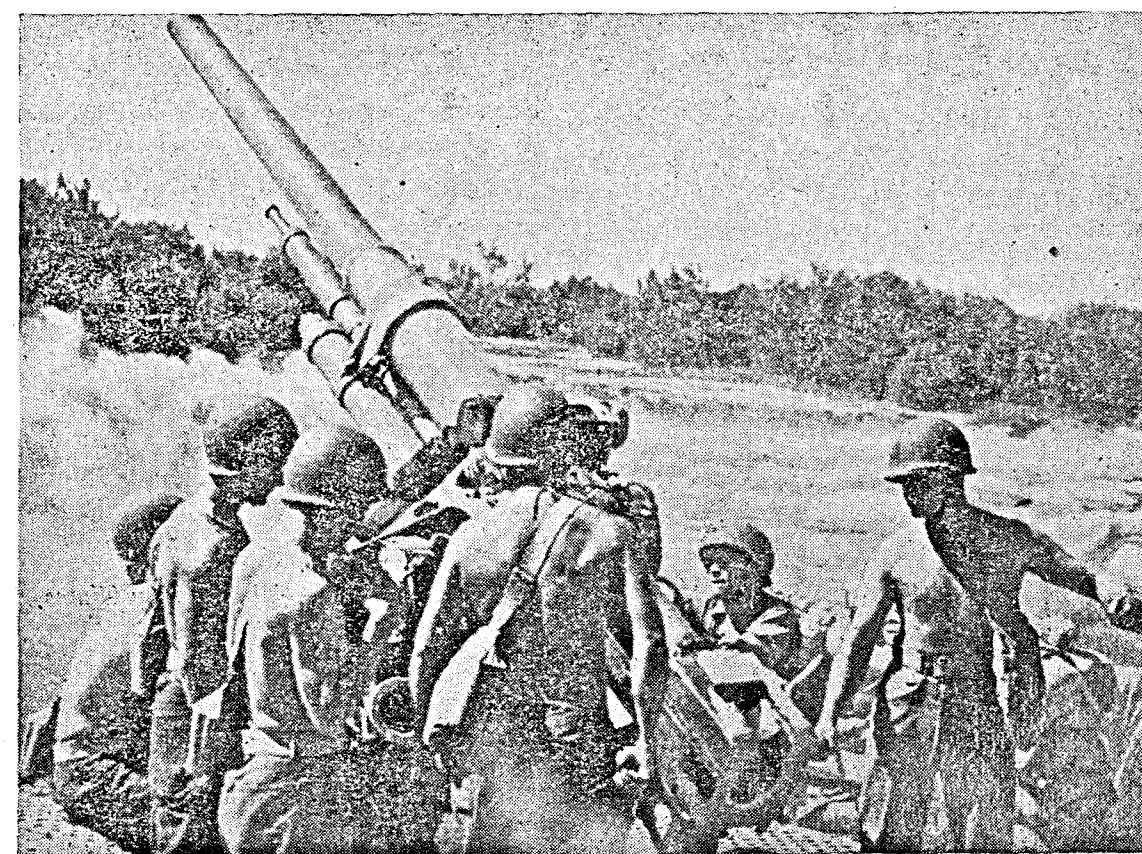
THERE is an uneasy rumbling in the vast area of the Pacific. In warfare conceived in the German manner, a lull portends trouble. Time is a jewel, and is never wasted.

Since the incidence of the monsoon in Burma, Japanese activities have obviously changed their direction. But there are also some signs of uncertainty in their strategy which may have their roots elsewhere.

THE CORAL SEA DEFEAT

Meanwhile the Chinese checked an advance up the Burma Road, and the Japanese approach to Northern Australia was stayed by the outpost of Port Moresby, by growing Allied air strength, and, above all, by the Japanese defeat on March 10 in the Coral Sea. This battle will possibly prove to have been the turning point in the war in the Pacific.

Swollen with confidence, the Japanese Command despatched an invasion fleet of warships, troop transports and auxiliary vessels unprovided with adequate air support. They committed the same indiscretion, with less justification, that the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* had done, and they paid the same penalty. At small cost the United



Members of an American Coast Artillery Unit, "somewhere in Australia" firing their heavy gun during an alert. The dust in the picture is caused by the concussion of the gun, which is shown back on recoil, at the moment of firing.—E.N.P.

In the flush of their success Japanese naval units penetrated the Indian Ocean, pounced on the undefended Andaman Islands, and approached Ceylon. It must have seemed to them possible that the speed of their triumph might forestall British reinforcements. Two cruisers and an old aircraft-carrier were, it is true, overwhelmed; but the rebuff that the Japanese planes received from Ceylon showed that defence was already strong; the monsoon was not far away; and the Japanese wisely withdrew.

States naval air arm routed the invaders, claiming ten ships sunk and crippled and five others severely damaged.

A month later the Japanese Command suffered a further blow. True to German teaching, Tokyo has hitherto waged war solely on enemy soil. The first American bomb that fell on Japan on April 18 shattered the complacency of the people and their faith in the invulnerability of their homeland. The

shock to their confidence was even greater than the blow to the Germans when British bombers gave the lie to Goering.

NEW EXPEDITION

It seems as though in the light of these two events Japan had to recast her strategy. It is not easy to deduce her new lines of thought. Her activities have been scattered so widely. First, in May Japan extended her operations in China and effected a fresh landing. At the same time she was preparing new overseas expeditions, for the opening days of June, to the Aleutians and Midway Island. Her defeat near Midway was far greater than that of the Coral Sea. The establishment of 10,000 men on uninhabited islands in the Aleutians is small compensation for the losses incurred in that battle. About the same time, forces amounting, it is said, to 35 divisions gathered in Manchuria.

In order to try to penetrate the Japanese design, let us recapitulate her objects in going to war. Her primary aim was the hegemony of the Pacific. Some say it was the domination of the world. Assuming the more modest claim, one can say that to achieve complete domination of the Far East it would be necessary to break all Chinese resistance; to drive the British out of Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya, Burma and India; to seize the Dutch East Indies; conquer, occupy and hold Australia; overrun the Philippines; capture the American islands of the Pacific; and force both Governments to acquiesce in the "New Order". If Germany fails to break Russia, Japan may also have to defeat the Soviet Siberian Army as well.

"FRIGHTENING DISPERSAL"

It is a programme to stagger the imagination. Put forward for discussion a year ago, it would have been laughed out of court. Who would have conceived that within three months Japan would have achieved as much as she did? Nevertheless, tasks remain for her greater than those that Hitler has faced. For he has hitherto followed his golden rule of one at a time. Japan appears to be engaged on all at once. The allotment of her resources so far as they can be deduced does not greatly help. Chinese spokesmen reckon her army at 90 divisions. Of these, they affirm, approximately 30 are in China and 35 in Manchuria. If we allot ten to Malaya and Burma, two to Hongkong, five to the Philippines and perhaps the same to the Dutch East Indies, with the equivalent of one in the Aleutians, there remain two unaccounted for.

It is not a great reserve. To an orthodox soldier it is a frightening dispersal. This, of course, is largely guess work. The estimates for China and Manchuria may be wide of the truth. The garrisons in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies may have been reduced. Finally, the Chinese may be wrong, and the Japanese Army may be larger.

Nevertheless, dispersal is obvious. Enemy forces in China appear to be inadequate for their task. Recent successes have been balanced by setbacks on no small scale.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK RUSSIA

Yet latest reports indicate renewed activities at Port Morseby, as though invasion of Australia is again to the fore. Whatever the Japanese plans may be, it is clear that Allied chances of striking at the scattered enemy remain great. If our preparations can outstrip Japanese, they should find it hard to hold what they have. But delay must not be long. Cut off as she is, China will find the strain growing until it might become intolerable. The first call on our offensive power must be the relief of such a gallant ally. For Japan has no time to lose. If we can open the road to China, supply her with machines or armoured units, and establish an air force on aerodomes within reach of Tokyo, Japan will be facing a dangerous situation. So much is obvious.

If, therefore, Russia remains hard pressed in Europe and Japan feels secure from an attack in Manchuria, she may gather her forces for a great sweep through China which Chiang Kai-shek would find hard to resist.

On the other hand, latest indications point to further strengthening of the Japanese forces in Manchuria and preparations for attack. If the Japanese have reason to believe that the Russian Siberian armies have been reduced in strength and especially drawn upon for tank reinforcements for the west, they may be tempted to try to knock out their traditional enemy and relieve themselves of the ever-present threat of air attack from Vladivostok and so be free to turn in strength on China.—*The Sunday Times*.

IT'S THAT MAN AGAIN!

IN the Danish cinemas, when Hitler appears in a German news reel, people do not start booing—that would mean that the lights would be turned on and the audience turned out. No, they ask innocently, especially if there are German soldiers in the neighbourhood:

Who is that man?

And then they start commenting on his funny moustache. The Germans are shocked—so shocked that they even start thinking for themselves!—*Free Denmark*.

Value of Solomons Attack

WHAT is the outcome of the Solomon Islands attack? One result is that notice has been served on Japan and Germany stating that the United Nations are wresting away the initiative, according to Major George Fielding Eliot writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, Major Eliot adds:

"The good old days are ended when the Axis countries could concentrate against a selected opponent while enjoying complete security elsewhere. The Japanese and German High Command hereafter must deal with all the vexatious problems of war on two or more fronts. They cannot attack without examining carefully the security of other points.

"The United States enjoys a strategic advantage of security during this period of developing our fighting strength and sending it to distant places. The Japanese and the Germans know our strength is growing and they know they cannot strike a vital blow to our industrial bases. They know their strength is diminishing and they are winning victories with men and materials that they cannot replace.

"The Japanese strategists have long recognized that a surprise attack is Japan's only hope. The Japanese offensive since Pearl Harbour has been only partially successful, and now the tide has definitely turned. Japan has failed to occupy every base from which the Japanese islands and communications can be attacked. . . Unless the Japanese can end Chinese resistance and prevent the accumulation of Allied power in India, the Japanese situation will grow increasingly difficult.

"The Japanese High Command must decide whether to endure the growing threat to their sea communications since the Solomons attack or to abandon the attempts to conquer the Chinese railway system. The Japanese lack the power to do both things at once.

"The German High Command must soon choose between acceptance of a Russian stalemate or reduction in the security of their forces in Western Europe to a point inviting Anglo-American attack in force. Such conditions create a division of opinion and a hesitation to act decisively in any direction."



The Handley Page Halifax bomber, which, with the Stirling and other heavy types, forms the spearhead of the sustained British R.A.F. offensive on Germany, has been engaged on many heavy raids some on Berlin, when the devastating effect of its huge bomb-load has been brought home forcibly to the enemy. Photo shows a "bomb-train" before a waiting Halifax and the smiling crew.

IS THE ENEMY WHISPERING TO YOU?

Every time you hear a rumour

It is the Japanese whispering in your ear.

They are trying to poison your mind,

Weaken your resistance.

Don't help the enemy by believing

And spreading unconfirmed news.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

First Results of "Co-Prosperity"

THE following are typical recent examples of Japanese propaganda in Japan and elsewhere:—

"Japan in attacking Pearl Harbour had done the only noble thing which she could do to be true to herself."—Tokyo broadcast, July 31.

"Exciting news for smokers reached Tokyo on Monday morning. Smokers in the empire will soon be able to enjoy the highest grade cigars and cigarettes made of tobacco leaves from Sumatra, as the first shipment of 640 tons of tobacco leaves is arriving very soon."—Tokyo broadcast in English, July 6.

"Japanese lovers of hard drinks will be able to enjoy the peculiar Japanese liquor made from malt and sugarcane, known to the Japanese for 600 years as *nanbanshu*, or south barbarian wine, when importation begins from Java. Production of this drink will be limitless, as Java possesses all the raw materials required, and the Japanese will never face a shortage of alcoholic liquors."—Domei Agency, July 11.

"Indo-China has become a partner in the co-prosperity sphere at least from the commercial point of view. Japan has become her

chief customer and her most important source of supply. It is true that at present Japan is unable to supply petrol, cotton, steel or other metals, all of which used to be Indo-China's principal imports."—*Pariser Zeitung*, June 28.

"Japan will pay for Indo-Chinese rice partly in celluloid toys."—*Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten*, July 15.

"The co-prosperity sphere in Eastern Asia cannot and must not be exclusive in relation to other countries. Japan has repeatedly said that she was prepared to accept Axis participation in South-Eastern Asia."—*Muenchner Neueste Nachrichten* quoted by Rome Radio, July 22.

THE RALLYING POINT

"Our forces are arriving at the rallying point for the greatest conflict the world has ever seen. As we stand on the threshold of the fourth year of war, we can see how the advantages of the enemy are rapidly dwindling. It is the equipment of the United Nations that is becoming predominant, and it is their united will, acting in cohesion, which will finally bring victory."

—Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, in a message sent to the Winnipeg and District Trades and Labour Council on August 18.



The manufacture of British heavy bombers has been and will continue to be greatly stepped up to carry out intensified R.A.F. bombing raids into the heart of Germany. Picture shows: Women aircraft workers drilling rivet holes in the wing of a "Halifax" four-engined heavy bomber. The "Halifax" weighs 27 tons when fully loaded, carries 5½ tons of bombs, and has a range of 3,000 miles. It has a strong defensive armament of eight Browning machine guns.

Charter of Freedom for all Peoples

THE Atlantic Charter is world-wide. Sometimes I have regretted that the Atlantic Charter was so named. Too many persons have fallen into the mistaken belief that it applies only to those living beside the Atlantic Ocean," declared President Quezon in a recent radio address from Washington. He added:

"That is not what the Atlantic Charter implies. It is a world-wide Charter: It is a Charter for Europe, America, Australia, Africa, and—let us be clear on this—it is a Charter of freedom for the peoples of Asia and all of the Far East.

"That is why the people of the Philippines fought so valiantly beside the Americans. That is why they are fighting to-day in a grim, thankless battle of irregular warriors.

PROMISE TO ALL

"The Americans have granted the Filipinos their complete independence effective on July 4, 1946, under the terms of the United States Congressional Act of 1934. We see in that law principles of the Atlantic Charter put into practice. We see in it a promise to all men everywhere that they will be free. We see in it an answer to those who are faint at heart, and to those who seem to prefer the fatal dangers of dallying with a known evil, rather than sharing in the common effort for the welfare of mankind.

"However, this pledge cannot be redeemed until the Axis is destroyed. Only by a United Nations' victory can we hope to build a new kind of world with greater freedom for everyone. For each of the 28 United Nations has solemnly and officially pledged its faith in the support of the Atlantic Charter's principles. Each of the United Nations has pledged never to lay down a rifle or store a fighter plane until the enemies of civilization are destroyed.

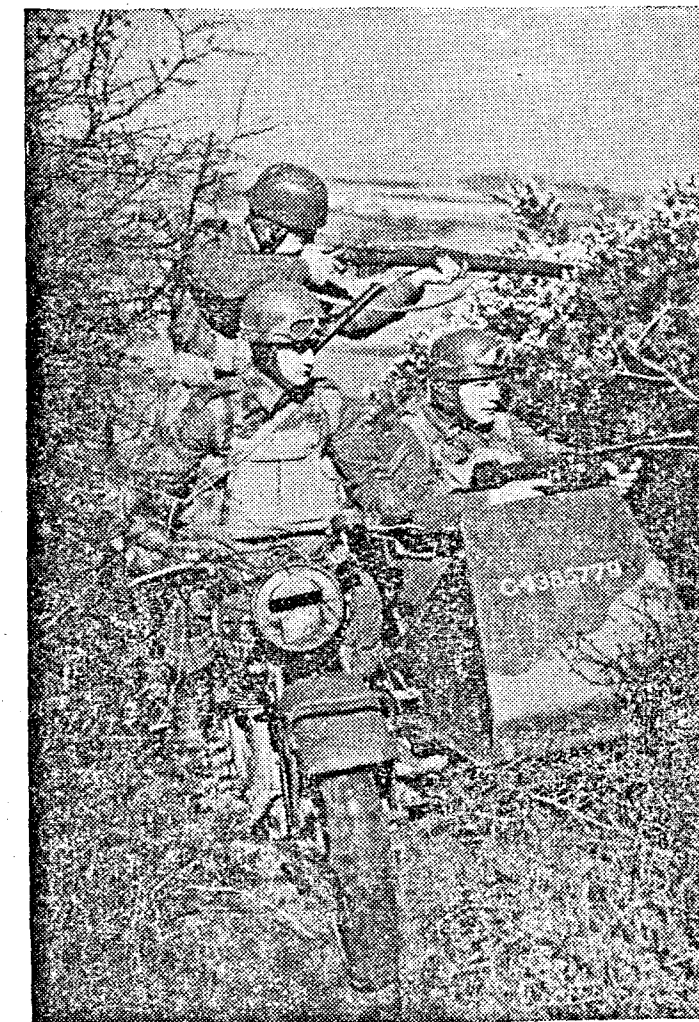
RESPONSIBILITIES OF PEACE

"When we achieve victory, and when we finally reach the end of the long, tragic road of the war, we shall have a graver responsibility. We shall embark on the gigantic task of creating a world where there is no fear and no

want; a world where all of us can live in freedom to speak, think and worship; a world where evil men can no longer break the peace.

"These are the goals to which we dedicate ourselves. These goals make sense to the Americans as well as to my countrymen in the Philippines.

"The language of the Atlantic Charter is plain to the people on the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. Indeed I think that its language is in the heart of everyone who knows the dignity of man."



A scouting vehicle taking a piece of "covered road" during exercises in Northern Ireland. Spearhead of battalion attack is a mobile patrol and combinations.—E.N.P.

CIGARETTE RATIONING IN PERSIA

Cigarette rationing is to be introduced in Persia and will come into effect when the necessary coupons are issued. The allowance will be 75 cigarettes per head per month. The reason for the introduction of cigarette rationing is not apparent as it had always been believed that the tobacco in Persian cigarettes was grown in the country.

German Shipping Losses

ONE hundred and seven German ships totalling 547,999 tons have been sunk in the Arctic by Soviet submarines after weeks of hazards in bringing British and United States convoys into harbour with arms for the Red Army, according to a New York Times dispatch from Moscow.

The Northern Fleet is commanded by 36-year-old Vice-Admiral Arseny Golovko, an outstanding Arctic naval personality. Submarines under Golovko's command pride themselves on their daring record, particularly surface combat, which is considered most dangerous for submarines. Some of their exploits have been revealed by naval Brigade Commissar Ivan Kozloff, who said: "One day we sank 30,000 fur coats intended for German soldiers on the chilly Karelian front. Our bag that day was one German destroyer and two transports."

Declaring that it was a Red submarine rule never to let a ship fall into enemy hands, Kozloff said: "If things get really desperate a submarine crew will blow the ship and themselves to smithereens."

British submarines are participating in operations in these waters and British sailors enter Arctic ports. Shore leave features are British versus Soviet football matches and joint amateur concerts, where the Russians lustily sing English music hall songs. British and American films are among the favourite entertainment items.

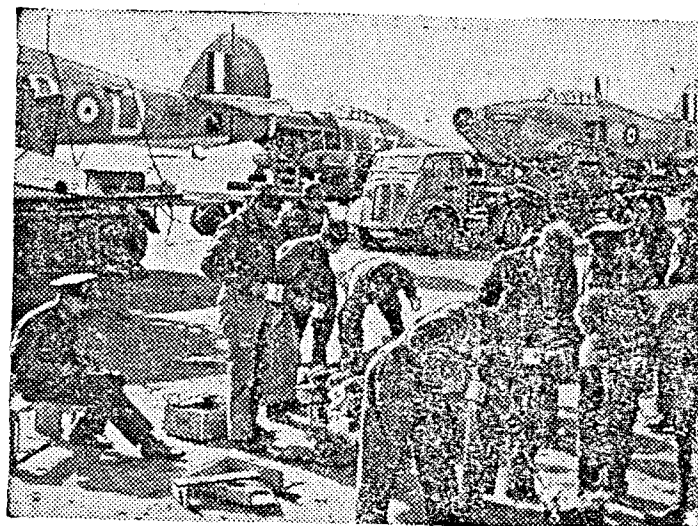
Jap Ban on Religion

ACCORDING to official reports, the Japanese are curtailing religious activities in the conquered areas.

A radio broadcast from Manila reveals that religious instruction in public schools in the Philippines has been prohibited by Japanese military authorities. The broadcast stated:

"Religious instruction in public schools has been abolished by an Act of August 5. The Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration determined on July 31 to take such action throughout the Philippines."

"The abolition of religious instruction was accomplished by Regulation 35, concerning the text-books to be used in private schools. It was furthered by Articles 127 and 128, referring to public schools."



British aircraft damaged in battles over the desert and forced to land are rescued by a special salvage unit, brought back for repairs, and issued for re-service. Photo shows: British salvage unit, with damaged aircraft mounted on special trucks, pausing far out in the desert for refreshment.

Indian Timber for Aircraft and Gliders

WITH India undertaking aircraft and glider construction, interest in Indian woods likely to be of use for this type of work has been intensified.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which has investigated the subject and organized tests for compiling comparative information on the strengths of Indian woods, has just published a "Note on Indian Timbers for Aircraft and Gliders." According to this publication, Indian spruce of aircraft standard is obtainable in lengths up to possibly 10 or 12 feet, but the larger lengths of clear timber are not likely to be available. Small quantities of Indian aircraft spruce have already been extracted and put into use. Arrangements are now in train to organize the supply of larger quantities, and a forest officer has been placed on special duty to organize continued supplies of specially selected spruce and fir for aircraft work in India.

Americas Disappoint Axis

AMERICA has been the most disappointing of the continents for the Axis, declares *The Times* in an editorial. That North and Central America and, in its main bulk, South America also, should be rapidly building up strength to challenge and overthrow the achievements of German pertinacity, is an asset that ranks very high on the right side of our balance-sheet.

The Germans and their allies have not been so naive as to forget about America between

resort to the German-American Bund as the agent of his designs, he involved his sympathisers in a flagrantly anti-American cause. The vast propagandist activities which the Bund and its associates conducted during the first two years of war were thus only a degree removed from the formally treasonable character which they necessarily took on after Pearl Harbour. In peace and war alike, however, the security forces of the American Government have shown themselves more than capable of controlling them.

The disappointments of Nazism in Latin America have been no less intense. Since the beginnings of National Socialism, it had been decided to bring a large German community into Brazil directly under the rule of Berlin, and the scheme had gone far forward before



Photo shows members of a rifle squad advance through thick jungle growth, after a brisk encounter with the "enemy" in the interior of Panama, during war exercises held secretly by the U. S. troops under Lieut.-Gen. Frank M. Andrews in a test of the Panama defences.—E.N.P.

the wars. Both Hitler and Mussolini have shown keen recollection of how the engagement of American resources against her set the seal of defeat last time on the German cause. This time Hitler intended, since a friendly America was not to be hoped for, to profit at least by a promotion of perplexities and distractions in its constituent countries.

In the United States a few years ago there were fissures which looked like growing wide and deep. The signal failure of Hitler and his friends to turn them to account has been due to the gathering strength of American opinion in the past ten years. When Hitler had to

Brazil's masterful President Vargas interposed to assert the unity and independence of the largest South American Republic.

The fruit of the German alliance with Italy was to have been that the Italian communities, large in several of the republics but for the most part loyally disposed towards them, should have acted as auxiliaries to the Germans. This seems not to have happened in the expected measure. Assertions, of Italian nationalism sometimes take the opposite course, as is shown in the news of the imposing "Free Italian" demonstration in Montevideo.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER GERMANY AND ENGLAND

22nd Aug.—A small number of German planes were over one coastal area in southern England.

Nearly 500 fighters of the Royal Air Force carried out a great four-pronged sweep over northern France.

According to an official report, the combined operations raid on the Dieppe area was a successful demonstration of the co-ordination of all the three services.

Goebbels in the course of an article in *Das Reich* wrote: "We all know that if we do not succeed this time, we never shall. The German people face the dilemma either to fight or abdicate."

23rd Aug.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, speaking at Swansea, said: "We intend to press home our attacks on Germany ruthlessly." He described the destruction wrought by bombers in Germany and German-occupied territories in recent months as terrible.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged in a 20-minute air battle over the North Sea between American and German aircraft.

Moscow radio announced that Soviet aircraft bombed Warsaw, East Prussia and Upper Silesia.

24th Aug.—A few enemy planes dropped bombs in East Anglia and East Midland, two of which were destroyed.

A German bomber was attacked by the Royal Air Force over the Irish Sea and destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Port of Emden. Heavy gun batteries west of Dieppe were bombed.

25th Aug.—Three German bombers were destroyed in a raid on England.

United States Air Force bombers attacked a target in northern France.

Many thousands of American reinforcements arrived at a northern port in Ireland.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Averell Harriman arrived in England after the visit to the Middle East and Moscow.

It was revealed that priceless books (some of them irreplaceable) were destroyed when a German raider, flying over Cambridge University, recently dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on the premises of the Cambridge Union.

26th Aug.—H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was killed on active service. The flying boat in which he was flying to Iceland, crashed in North Scotland.

The Royal Air Force bombed Upper Rhineland.

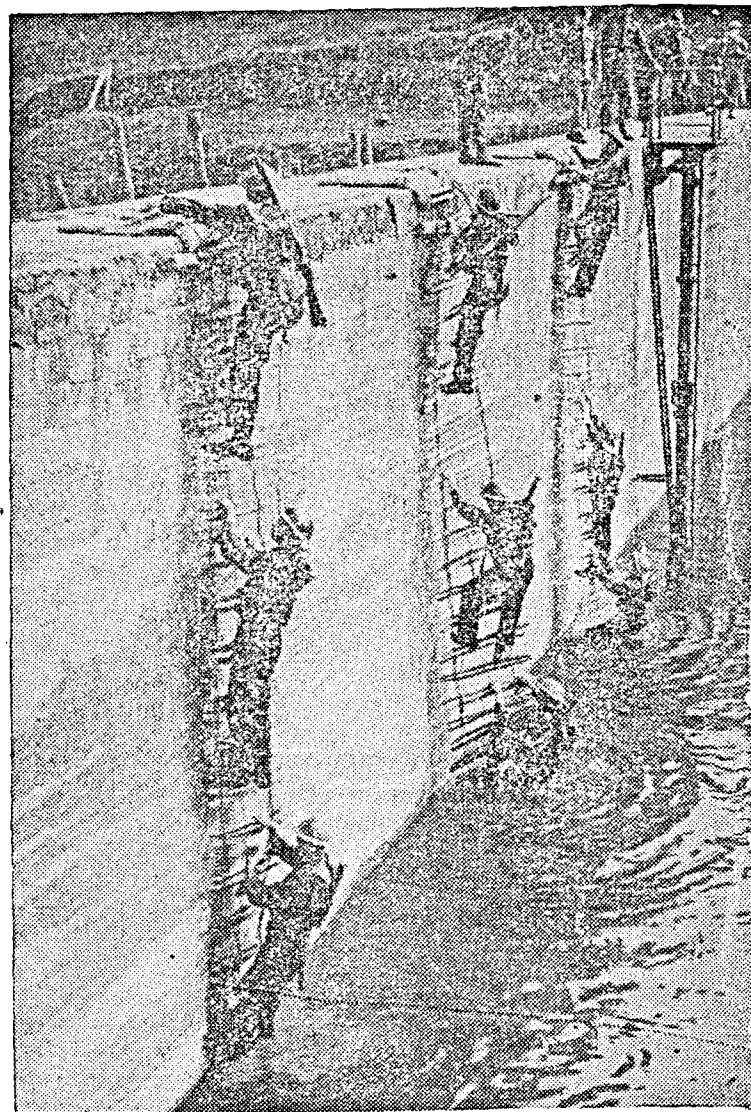
One Nazi flak ship was sunk off in the Dutch coast.

28th Aug.—Two enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south coast of England.

LIBERTY

LIBERTY is the Mistress of Mankind; she hath powerful Charms which do so dazzle us that we find Beauties in her which perhaps are not there, as we do in other Mistresses; but if she was not a Beauty, the World would not run mad for her.

—HALIFAX.



Battle schools for toughening the Army are now established in all parts of England where men undergo an assault course, which includes exercises under fire with live ammunition, swimming in full kit, climbing, etc. Picture shows: Climbing a 30 ft. wall after swimming 60-70 yards in full kit. E.N.P.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

22nd Aug.—President Roosevelt made an official statement regarding Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the Near East, Far East and Russia.

Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast said: "We cannot and we will not win unless the production of guns, planes and tanks is backed up by deep and unswerving devotion of our belief."

23rd Aug.—The former leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, was sentenced at Connecticut to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of spying.

President Roosevelt disclosed at a press conference that Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the East would include Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. His main task would be "to tell the truth about what the United States is doing to win the War."

An official communiqué issued by the Brazilian Government stated: "In face of the acts of war against our sovereignty, we recognize that a state of war exists between Brazil and the aggressor nations of Germany and Italy."

It was believed that Uruguay would declare war on the Axis powers with little delay.

24th Aug.—Britain's first warship to be built in the United States was launched from a Pacific coast shipyard.

25th Aug.—A secret German-built airfield was discovered near Formosa Province in the state of Goyaz, Brazil.

The police raided a convent at Florianopolis and arrested the Mother Superior on a charge of communicating with Axis agents by radio.

Three Axis submarines were sunk off the Brazilian coast.

Lord Halifax, who had returned from London, conversed with Mr. Cordell Hull on the general world situation.

Military representatives of 21 American Republics, making-up the Inter-American Defences Board, unanimously adopted a resolution of "adherence and friendship" on the occasion of Brazil's declaration of war.

28th Aug.—About 100 aliens were arrested in New Jersey countries.

The American battleship *Iowa* was launched.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

24th Aug.—Brigadier-General Clayton Bissell was appointed General Commanding the United States Air Forces in China, Burma and India.

THEIR LITTLE JOKE

FROM a New York paper via a Belgian, comes this story:

Two Belgians met on a street in occupied Belgium. One greeted the other with the words: "Heil Rubens."

"Heil Rubens," replied the second Belgian.

A Nazi officer who happened to overhear them inquired suspiciously: "What is this 'Heil Rubens'? What does it mean?"

"Oh," was the innocent explanation, "we Belgians have a famous painter too."



One of the most interesting units in the Army is the Pack Transport Company of the Northern Command. This Company's work is to carry all supplies and ammunition for the Infantry over country where wheeled transport is impossible. Photo shows A pack horse sliding down a bank in a sandpit.—E.N.P.

25th Aug.—A Japanese single-seated fighter was shot down in flames over Burma. The Royal Air Force dive-bombed buildings in enemy-occupied Mawlaik in the Chindwin Valley, north-west Burma, direct hits being scored.

The Government of India's ban on emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon to be partially lifted as from September 1, 1942, was confirmed in official circles in Colombo. They emphasized that there was no "anti-Indian legislation" in existence in Ceylon.

28th Aug.—American bombers raided Lashio.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

22nd Aug.—There was patrol activity. There were artillery exchanges in the centre and southern sectors.

There were two Axis sweeps over Malta. The planes flew very high and British fighters were unable to engage them.

23rd Aug.—An express train between Zagreb and Belgrade was deliberately wrecked, with the loss of 21 lives and 32 injured.

Part of the naval base of Simonstown near Capetown was completely blacked out.

24th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombers raided Tobruk. Mersa Metruh and Kastellu Pediade in western Crete were also bombed.

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Mediterranean by Royal Air Force fighters.

General Nuri-es-Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, said: "Should they (the Germans) break through the Caucasus and reach our frontiers, we shall declare war and fight on the side of the Allies."

General Chahab, Director of the Senior Military Officers' School, Tehrean, was shot dead by a dismissed cadet.

25th Aug.—A 19-minute alert was sounded at Port Elizabeth (South Africa), when an unidentified plane approached the coast.

A medium-sized enemy supply ship was sunk in the central Mediterranean.

According to *Reuter's* military correspondent, things were moving towards the opening of a new battle for Egypt.

An Italian plane laden with troops was shot down into the Mediterranean.

A German bomber was shot down over Suez.

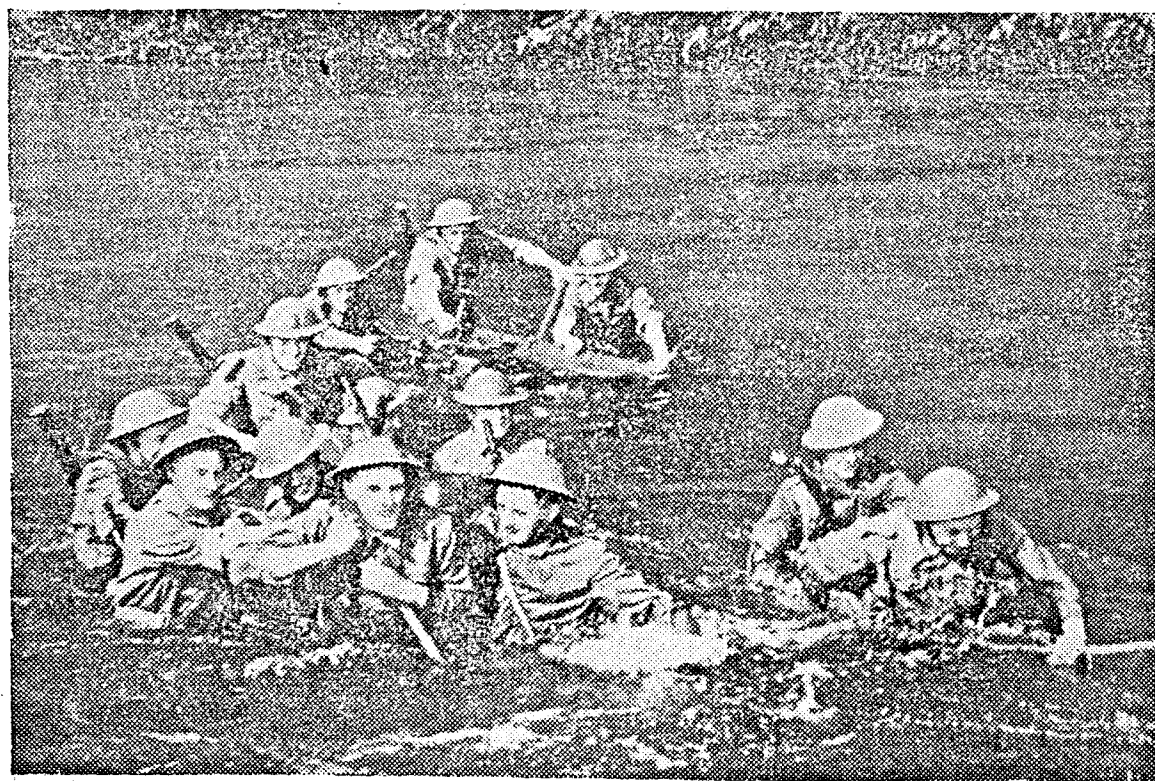
Persia and Iraq were united in a new command under General Sir H. Maitland Wilson.

26th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transport vehicles in the southern sector.

28th Aug.—It was revealed that during July, 84 civilians were killed in air raids on Malta; 111 were seriously and 187 slightly injured.

A highly successful attack on Axis transport on the road between Mersa Metruh and Sidi Barrani was carried out.

The Egyptian Prime Minister in a broadcast reaffirmed Egypt's firm determination to abide by the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.



British troops in training solve a battle problem. The bridge has been blown up but the heavy anti-tank guns are successfully hauled by hand to the other side of the river.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

22nd Aug.—Several German groups got across the Don. Marshal Timoshenko brought in fresh reinforcements.

Russian warships in the Black Sea sank one German transport of 5,000 tons.

23rd Aug.—Fierce fighting raged in South Russia. Nazis exerted pressure on Stalingrad front. There were Red Army withdrawals in the Caucasus. The Germans started a new offensive near Orel.

24th Aug.—A German thrust was held at Kotelnikovo. More German shock infantry troops crossed in Don "Elbow" in the past 24 hours. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

Berlin claimed to have captured the town of Korymskaya, 30 miles along the railway from the Soviet Black Sea base of Novorossik.

25th Aug.—The Germans continued to advance in the Caucasus. The Russians evacuated Pyatigorsk and the Nazis drove a wedge in Kotelnikovo. Stalingrad was menaced from two sides.

26th Aug.—The Nazis launched a frontal attack on Stalingrad. More Axis tanks and infantry crossed the Don.

27th Aug.—Soviet troops took the offensive in the central and Kalinin fronts.

The Nazis hurled 58 divisions against Stalingrad. The Russians began preparations for a siege. Big tank battles were in progress.

28th Aug.—The Battle for Stalingrad reached a climax. The Russians broke through Nazi lines at Rzhev.

Russian planes bombed objectives in Berlin, Danzig, Koenigsburg and other towns.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

22nd Aug.—President Vargas announced that all Axis nationals in Brazil, except diplomats, will be held as hostages for the 25 Brazilians now interned in Occupied France.

24th Aug.—Over 50 foreigners, mostly Germans, who arrived secretly in Chile, were arrested by the police at Santiago.

SHIPPING

22nd Aug.—Three German ships were hit off the Dutch coast.

23rd Aug.—It was revealed that more than a million tons of Axis shipping, mostly fully laden with vital supplies, were sunk in the North Sea and the English Channel by British naval and air forces up to July 15.

His Majesty's submarine *Upholder* was lost.

The United States cargo ship *Narbo* was sunk 500 miles off the mouth of the Congo river in Africa.

25th Aug.—An enemy merchant ship was sunk off the Norwegian coast by a British submarine.

28th Aug.—Three enemy ships were sunk off Dieppe harbour.



Among the often unrecognized heroes of the sea are the men of the Royal Naval Minelayers who, night after night, slip out to sea in their little ships and lay mine-fields round Britain's shores or at the approaches to enemy shores. Photo shows: One of the mines being pushed along rails into the ship.—E

VICHY AND OCCUPIED FRANCE

25th Aug.—Field Marshal Rundstedt, Commander of the German forces in Occupied France, conferred with Hitler in Berlin.

26th Aug.—A Decree, signed by Vichy authorities, announced the dissolution of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

THE FAR EAST

22nd Aug.—The Americans organized their bases in Solomon islands. The Japanese lost control of the south-eastern area. There were fresh Allied landings in Makin island. An enemy cruiser was set on fire.

The Chinese launched an offensive in Eastern Kiangsi and recaptured Kwangfeng and attacked Sungyang and Kiangshan.

23rd Aug.—An American naval force carried out a raid on Makin islands in the Gilbert group.

United States submarines sank six Japanese ships in the Far East and Aleutian waters.

Chinese troops in Eastern Kiangsi recaptured Yingtan and Yushan.

24th Aug.—The Chinese troops closely pursued the retreating Japanese in Eastern Kiangsi and launched an offensive against the important city of Tangchiapu.

Severe earthquake shocks were recorded in the vicinity of Aleutian islands.

Allied aircraft raided objectives in Rabaul and Lae.

25th Aug.—The Japanese staged a big raid on Darwin and lost 13 planes.

An Allied unit bombed enemy buildings in the wharf area in Solomon islands.

Mr. Makin, the Australian Navy Minister, told the ex-Naval Men's Association at Adelaide that Allied forces had now the balance of power in the Pacific.

There was great activity in the Port of Vladivostok, Pacific port in Siberia.

According to Senator Wall Green of Seattle (United States), military situation in the Aleutians was "much encouraging."

The Chinese retook Sinchiwan and the Japanese were driven out of the city.

26th Aug.—A big naval and air battle was fought off the Solomon islands. Several Japanese carriers and cruisers were hit. Twenty-one planes were shot down.

27th Aug.—The Japanese took the offensive in China by sending troops to Shansi Province.

28th Aug.—The Japanese landed at Milne Bay. They evacuated Chuksien.



LOCAL INHABITANTS
need not apply!

In occupied China the Japanese have ousted the Chinese from every decent job from the top to the bottom of the business world. There are no Chinese industrialists any more, no Chinese shopkeepers, no Chinese professional men or stenographers or clerks, not even Chinese street-vendors. These jobs are for the Japanese, the rewards of conquest. This is what happens when the Japanese come. Do not stand by and see this happen in India! The energies of every man and woman are needed to make our defences sure.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT
-against the Japanese-



VOL. III

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

ISSUE



OUT TO WIN

At the beginning of another year of War, and in the ardent hope that it will be the last, we dedicate this Number of the MADRAS WAR REVIEW to the Youth of the World, and this youth in particular—to say nothing of his grandfather!

An action picture of Winston Churchill, the grandson of Britain's Premier.

205

“BY THEIR VALOUR,
YOU SHALL CONQUER”



GENERAL WAVELL

TO-DAY, thousands of young Indian officers and over a million men have joined up to support India's magnificent pre-war army, which has already played so great a part in the land struggle. The Indian Navy and Air Force are growing in numbers, in equipment, in skill, in reputation. The men who broke the Italian line at Sidi Barrani and drove them into headlong rout, the men who stormed the heights of Keren and Amba Alagi, the men who captured Damascus in the face of great odds, the men who fought the rearguard actions of Malaya and Burma, the men who stood and stand dauntless against Rommel's Germans, the men who now protect India on all fronts from her foes, the men who fight as comrades side by side, whatever their caste and creed—these are the defenders of India in her hour of danger, Rajputs, Mahrattas and Madrassis; the great fighting races of the Punjab; Pathans from the Frontier; Jats and Garwalis; and many others—men of the north, men of the centre, men of the south, from the whole countryside of India, they fight, together with the sturdy Gurkhas of our ally Nepal, alongside British and allied troops. These are the true representatives of India's nationhood.

The eyes of the world are on India, it is her great trial and great opportunity. It is not politicians, intent on domestic issues and quarrels, it is not undisciplined schoolboys, it is certainly not irresponsible mischief-makers and gangs of ignorant hooligans, but the disciplined might of her fighting men that is saving and will save India. They must be helped and not betrayed.

Lift up your hearts then, and trust in your fighting men. As their representative, I proclaim to you my admiration for them, my pride in them, and my trust in them. By their valour you shall conquer.

—GENERAL WAVELL, in a broadcast from A.I.R., Delhi, on Sep. 3.

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. III

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1942

ISSUE No. 35

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Running Commentary	4
The Fourth Year of the War: Sir Arthur Hope's Message.	5
The National War Front and the National Dilemma.	7
Pourve Que Les Civiles Tiennent	15
Changing Scene in China	16
China Battered but Unbroken	16
Hats off to the Police!	18
The Benefits to India Accruing from the War..	21
Three Years of War: Retrospect and Prospect.	23
I Know the Japanese	25
Japanese use of Battleships	27
How R.A.F. Dislocates Reich's Economic Plan.	29
Second Front in the Making	30
Education "Taking Wings"	30
Diary of the War	31

Running Commentary

The Third Anniversary To mark the third anniversary of the War, we are issuing this Special Number and a War Diary Supplement (September 1941—September 1942). The year that has passed is notable for the fact that the war of the United Nations against Nazism and Fascism has developed from a purely defensive to a really offensive war. It is a stage which portends the doom of the Axis powers, and already there are indications in different theatres of war, in the South Pacific, in Russia, and other places, that counter-attack has begun in right earnest. The recent meeting in Moscow of Mr. Churchill, the symbol of the fighting spirit of the United Nations, and M. Stalin, the symbol of dynamic anti-Fascism, has shown the world that gigantic events are going to take place which will hasten the annihilation of Hitlerism. We have hope that this time next year the world will be freed once and for all of the most horrible menace to freedom and civilization, and that mankind will settle down to treasure and cherish the good life and the good things of life.

General Wavell's Tribute to Indian troops In an impressive speech from the All-India Radio Station in Delhi, on September 3, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, India, laid stress on the fact that we begin the fourth year of the war with much better prospects than we did the fourth year of the last war. In the autumn of 1917, our Russian allies collapsed, but now, at the same period, Russia is striking back with vigour and determination. The outlook at the beginning of nation. The outlook at the beginning of 1918 was gloomy, but before the year was out the enemy was suing for peace. Now the outlook is much better and brighter. General Wavell paid a glowing tribute to the valour and courage of Indian soldiers in different theatres of war, and said that they were the true representatives of India's nationhood. "Lift up your hearts and trust in your fighting men," he added, "By their valour, you shall conquer."

United Nations and the Axis Looking back over the events of the last year, one thing stands out silhouetted in the twilight of the closing year more clearly than anything else—Soviet Russia fighting with her back to the wall, fighting against odds with indomitable courage. The Nazis said that the German army will be in Leningrad before September 1941. A year has passed, and the boast still

From Defensive to Offensive

The past year in Britain has been marked by a steady transition from defensive to offensive preparations. Organization, equipment and training of Britain's land forces have been conditioned throughout by concentration on a new objective—conversion of the British Isles into a base for joint Anglo-American operations against the Axis in the West.

—From a *British War Office Review* of the third year of the war.

WAR SUPPLIES FROM SOUTH INDIA

With a view to encouraging and more fully utilizing small scale and cottage industries, for the manufacture of war supplies, the Controller of Supplies, South India Circle, has just placed orders, with the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, to the total value of nearly Rs. 9 lakhs for delivery within the next four months, of things such as axe and tool handles, simple articles of furniture, knives, buckles and other metal articles of various kinds of camouflage nets, etc.

This is exclusive of the orders worth several lakhs of rupees already placed for the handloom industry of the Province.

remains a boast. Though the battle for Stalingrad has reached a very grave stage, Russians are fighting every inch of ground. Thanks to the masterly strategy of Marshal Timoshenko, one of the greatest generals of all time, the Red Army is intact as a fighting force, which means that Hitler has been baulked of his main objective in the campaign against Russia. Kiev and Sebastopol fell

(Continued on page 6.)

The FOURTH YEAR of the WAR

H.E. SIR ARTHUR HOPE'S MESSAGE

HIS Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, has, in response to our request, sent the following message for this Special Number:—

ON September 3rd we enter on the fourth year of this world-wide war. The struggle has been a hard one. Despite the fact that the Axis powers in their aggressive folly had ranged against them the might of Russia and America in addition to our own, we knew that 1942, as Mr. Churchill warned us, would be a year of bitter defensive fighting, of reverses mingled with some successes. For we had to overtake the material superiority built up by the Axis powers in time of peace, and enhanced by their treacherous attacks on peaceful nations. We knew that we had the resources in men and material sufficient to equip a force mightier than any the Axis could produce and to ensure final victory.

THAT force is steadily coming into being—the raid on Dieppe is a presage of things to come—and 1943, like 1918, may see the turning of the tide. But there are still stiff days ahead of us. Now therefore is the time to stand united in the cause of justice and liberty, and to support the war effort with all our power. He who does not do so is no patriot but a traitor to his country.

THE present wave of hooliganism endangers the country's freedom and invites a Japanese invasion. It benefits no one but India's enemies. The Magistrates and the Police who are loyally and courageously defending the internal peace of the country against unscrupulous agitators and misguided mobs, are doing as patriotic a service as the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who defend us from external foes.



Arthur Hope.

Governor of Madras.

AN Axis victory would mean not only the denial of political liberty to this country, but the suppression of higher education, of justice in the courts, and of religious toleration, and would plunge India into a dark age such as she has never known before. But if India stands united behind her fighting forces and discountenances internal strife, then the victory of the United Nations will establish her without superior among the great free nations of the Commonwealth and of the world.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 4.)

into German hands last year, but Leningrad and Moscow stand, and though Hitler may hurry to finish the campaign this year, he is scheduled for the dreaded winter campaign and its continuation till perhaps the 1943 winter. Russia is prepared and Britain and America are further preparing her and themselves for the final blow against the Hitlerite hordes.

In the Far East, the treacherous attack of Japan on the United States naval base, Pearl Harbour, made the war a world-wide war. Japan had an early run of successes, but she is having a set-back now. Recent Allied successes in the Solomon Islands and elsewhere have revealed the weakness of the enemy position in South Pacific. In the north, China is holding its own and has recently secured some very important successes.

1943 and 1918 Both Russia and China are bearing the brunt of the great fight, and Britain and America are giving them all the help necessary and fighting the enemy on other fronts. The Atlantic life line is being kept up, and a great war is in progress in Egypt. During the year Mexico and Brazil have joined the ranks of the United Nations. As regards India, the Japanese bombed Cocanada and Vizagapatam four months ago without causing much damage. The year that has just closed has brought all the freedom-loving nations of the world directly into the arena of war in the greatest struggle in history for the preservation of freedom.

A presage of things to come has been given by the 1000-bomber raids on Germany and the raid on Dieppe, and as stated by His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope in a special message published elsewhere.

"1943, like 1918, may see the turning of the tide."

India and Axis Propaganda Axis propaganda has been busy during the last few days misrepresenting conditions in India, but it seems to have been taken by surprise by the speed and thoroughness of Government's preventive action in regard to the civil disobedience movement. On August 7th, for instance, the Tokyo Radio said:

"World attention is now fixed on the All-India Congress Committee. The question is what attitude the British Government will take. It will take at least one

DOMESTIC AIR RAID SHELTERS.

Everyone is anxious nowadays to understand the best way of "staying in" and the various methods of providing the best possible shelter from the dangers of Air Raids for a household numbering up to about 12 persons.

There are two main ways of providing shelter for the occupants of a house or small buildings. First, one can construct an independent shelter either attached to or detached from the house. Secondly, the natural protection given by a house may be improved by the formation of a 'refuge room.'

The first of these two methods generally gives a little better protection than the second, but must often be ruled out on account of cost and/or availability of space. A properly prepared 'refuge room' can, however give almost as good protection as a garden shelter, and is the method most house-holders are likely to adopt. It is a natural inclination to prefer to remain in one's own home. Shelter, indoors allows one to sleep at night in reasonable security and comfort and provides handy cover should there be a sudden raid in the day-time.

If a room is carefully selected and the necessary work carried out in a proper manner, a shelter giving adequate protection will result.

This method of selecting and fitting out a suitable 'refuge room' in a house is dealt with in the A.R.P. Hand Book No. 6 (India)—Domestic Air Raid Shelters, issued by the Civil Defence Department, Government of India.

The book is priced Annas 2 and is available for sale in all bookstalls in the Presidency run by Messrs. Higginbothams, Booksellers, and by the "Swadesamitran" Press.

week before the British Government clarifies its attitude after receiving the Congress resolution."

It was evidently this expectation that was responsible for some relaxation in the propaganda of falsehood carried on by the Axis powers, for it was only several days after the Congress resolution was passed that propaganda in regard to India was worked up to

(Continued on page 10.)

The National War Front and the National Dilemma

AN infant born into a chaotic world, reared in a raging political storm, the National War Front has now found its feet. It has acquired initiative; it has made friends; it is a conscious member of the body politic, prepared to play an active part in the tragedy staged by Providence in this Cosmic Theatre.

Articles, speeches, posters and pamphlets describe the National War Front as—*inter alia*, but primarily—a non-political association, and it is this aspect of a truly national enterprise which seems to deserve particular notice to-day, for, always shunned by the largest political party, it is now accused by that Party's supporters of repudiating its own *raison d'être* by openly entering the political arena against them.

Before attempting, however, to set out the National War Front's actual attitude a justification of its policy, since the Wardha Resolution on July 14th, is certainly expedient. For many months after its inception it pleaded the cause of unity and co-operation against aggression, with zeal and energy. It devised a pledge of association simple and high-souled enough to attract all men of goodwill and patriotism. There was nothing in the letter or the spirit of that vow to which the most ardent Congressman or Muslim Leaguer or Kisan Sahbte might take exception. With ill-luck dogging the arms of the United Nations, with Hitler rampant in Eastern Europe and Japanese consolidating positions in our next-door garden, there did seem to be a hope of rousing India to a sense of its danger, dignity,



The success of the recent raid on Dieppe, which has been described as a 'dress rehearsal' before the staging of a second front, is not a little due to the great leadership of Lord Louis Mountbatten. Photo shows his Lordship with Members of the Russian Military Mission watching a demonstration of fighter planes.

potential might and essentialness to victory, and men and women, princes and peasants, leaders and servants, politicians and priests were approached to accept its creed of Togetherness to Victory. But the times were all awry. Political antagonism and deadly suspicion between Indian and Britisher, between Hindu and Muslim, between Brahman and non-Brahman, between landlord and peasant, were so encouraged by enemy action and nurtured by physical fear that the National War Front's ideal remains largely unattained.

TRAGIC AFTERMATH

Then came the tragic aftermath of the failure of the Cripps Mission—that Resolution of the Congress Working Committee at Wardha which wantonly accepted all risks of invasion, foreign occupation and annihilation of India's peace, culture and religion, as a heaven-sent opportunity for the domination of a Party. What may have for many years appeared as a justifiable experiment in democracy, whereby a miscellany of parties, creeds and castes were to be united into a sovereign political entity, was by that Resolution shown to be merely the selfish and desperate throw of a caucus of gamblers with a "hunch."

What else, then, could the National War Front do to justify its existence than oppose the dogmas of the Congress tooth and nail, and try thereby to bring home to a great but perplexed majority the horrid dangers in which they were being involved by the selfish and narrow machinations of the chief political party? In short, the National War Front was forced into an anti-party position in order to be true to its non-party and purely national ideals.

The sad story of Wardha-to-Bombay and Bombay-to-to-day's scenes of arson and wreckings and shootings need not be enlarged upon. The salient subject of this article is the policy of the National War Front to-day, and to ascertain that we must examine the problem before the Government of India which must carry the responsibility for rescuing us from internal impasse and external aggression.

No one disputes the truth of the Congress's fundamental tenet that no country is technically free while it admits external sovereignty or has a Government which is not democratic, i.e., does not consist of elected representatives of the people. It is just such a Government that Sir Stafford Cripps promised India directly war should be over, a promise which the British Government, with Parliament at its back, has repeatedly and openly confirmed before the whole world. Meanwhile, we have to have a Government, and this present administration by a Governor-General-in-Council is as fully

democratic as circumstances allow. It is true that the members of it are not elected from a convention of the principal electoral parties; but no one can deny that if it is not a representative Government, it does consist of fully representative personalities—people who can speak for Indians of any race, religion, and caste. The Council has, and has always had, only one object and that is to steer India safely through storms of war and then to ask her to choose her own form of Government and her own place among the nations. There is no suspicion of opposition or conspiracy against, democracy in its fullest meaning.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

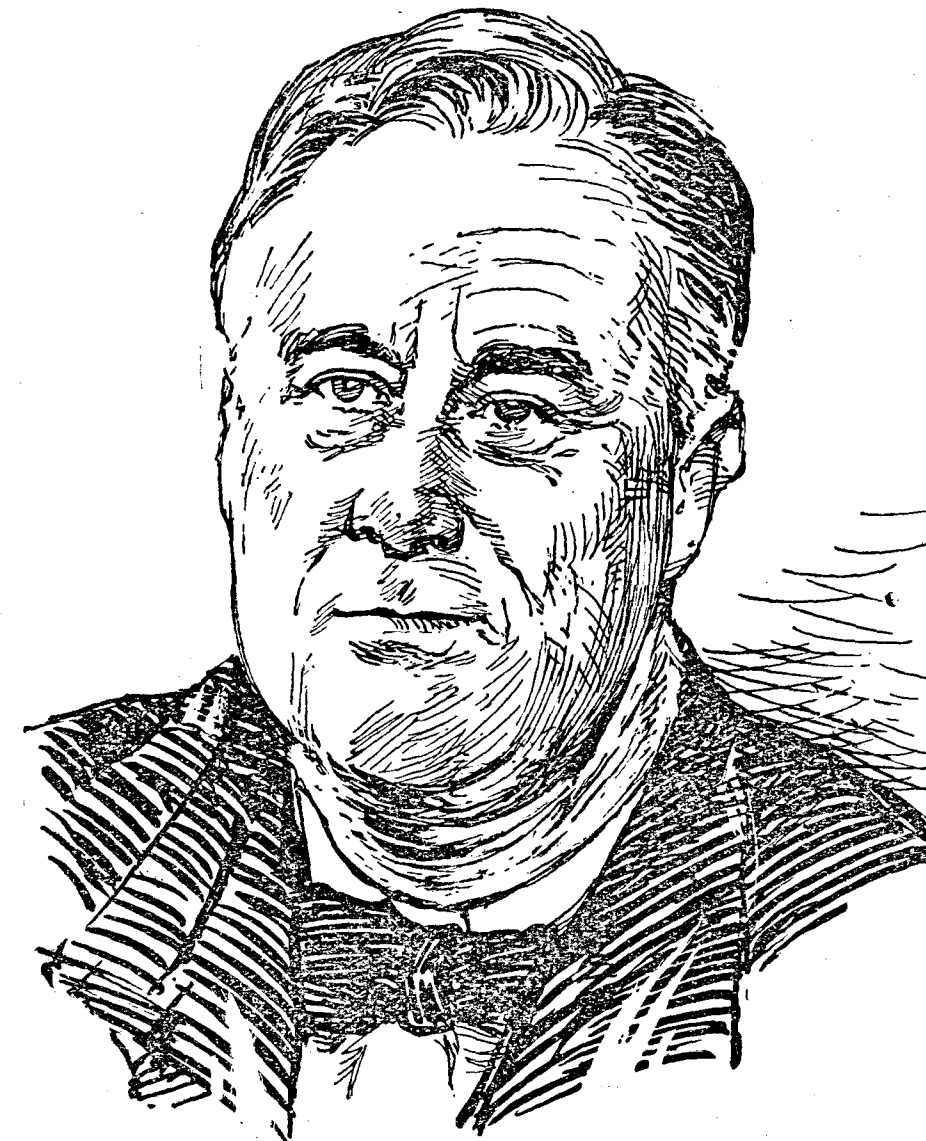
It was for this very cause that Government pleaded for unity and co-operation, with all the machinery at its disposal, including the National War Front. Its publicity campaign was a failure in that it did not turn Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders from their purpose. It was a success in that it called forth a great volume of outspoken criticism of the details of the Congress proposals, and particularly its Civil Disobedience threat, from public men and non-Congress organizations of every complexion, and from the Governments and peoples of the Allied Nations. Since, however, propaganda at the moment is at a discount, the National War Front have now the prime responsibility of maintaining public support for the action which Government has been compelled to take since mob violence broke

(Continued on page 12.)

Pivot of the War

"INDIA is the pivot of our war in the East and the connecting link between East and West. Without India, China could barely be reached. Japanese submarines operating from India to the Persian Gulf would cut off a great part of Anglo-American aid to Russia. With India gone, our communications to Australia would be perilously impaired. It would add greatly to the burdens of the American navy and American shipping on the Pacific routes . . . Britain's offer of freedom to India stands. But first we must beat the enemy. Nothing shall stand in the way of that."

—The Daily Express.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

WORK AND FIGHT

WE are deeply aware we cannot achieve our goals easily. We must maintain the offensive against evil in all its forms. We must work and we must fight to ensure that our children shall have and enjoy in peace their inalienable rights to freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. Only on those bold terms can this total, war resolve in a total victory.

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, in an address to the
International Students Assembly, on September 3.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 6.)

its full pitch. It may be pointed out that the prominent theme of the Axis broadcasts during the few days before the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee was that negotiations might be resumed and that India should have nothing to do with any compromise.

The object of all enemy propaganda is, first, the prevention of any sort of settlement either between the contending political parties in India or between these parties and the Government. If any news reached Japan or Germany which seemed to suggest the prospect of a united India defending itself, it was immediately followed by Axis boasts of tremendous military strength and threat of invasion from Berlin and Tokyo. The second object of enemy propaganda is to promote the greatest possible interference with India's defence and that is why specific appeals have been made for more and more violence against India's war effort and the measures taken by British and American forces to defend India.

Mr. Desai's Death: Axis Story To what extent the Axis powers go to misrepresent Indian news broadcast from

Delhi is clear from their comment on the tragic death of Mr. Mahadev Desai. Situated thousands of miles away from India, the Axis Governments must rely chiefly on news broadcast from Delhi, but this news is twisted and distorted to suit the Axis purposes. For over two days, Berlin was going on spreading the false story that Mr. Mahadev Desai had been poisoned. This was, of course, a perfectly easy theme, for Germany is noted for its political murders ever since Hitler came to power. This fantastic story was taken up by Tokyo and later repeated by both the Axis stations *ad nauseam*. But they took special care not to refer to the fact that the late Mr. Desai was cremated according to Hindu rites in the presence of Mr. Gandhi. Long before any evidence could possibly have reached Berlin or Tokyo, the story was sedulously spread that Mr. Desai was poisoned. This Axis lie has been nailed to the counter by Dr. H. C. Menkel, M.D., an American doctor of great repute. Dr. Menkel says in a statement published in the press:

"My attention had been drawn to an enemy accusation that the sudden death of Mr. Mahadev Desai was due to foul play, as he was one of the younger and completely healthy men, who certainly never

(Continued on page 12.)

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

"The British built the first tanks in World War I with complete secrecy. Even the workmen who made them did not know for what purpose they were being built. They were told that the machines were to be used in Egypt for transporting large containers of water, and every record in connection with their manufacture was made under the heading 'water carrier.' Eventually the men in the factories adopted the word 'tank' for brevity. The name stuck and is now used practically all countries."

—MAJOR PAUL C. RABORG,
in *Mechanized Might*.

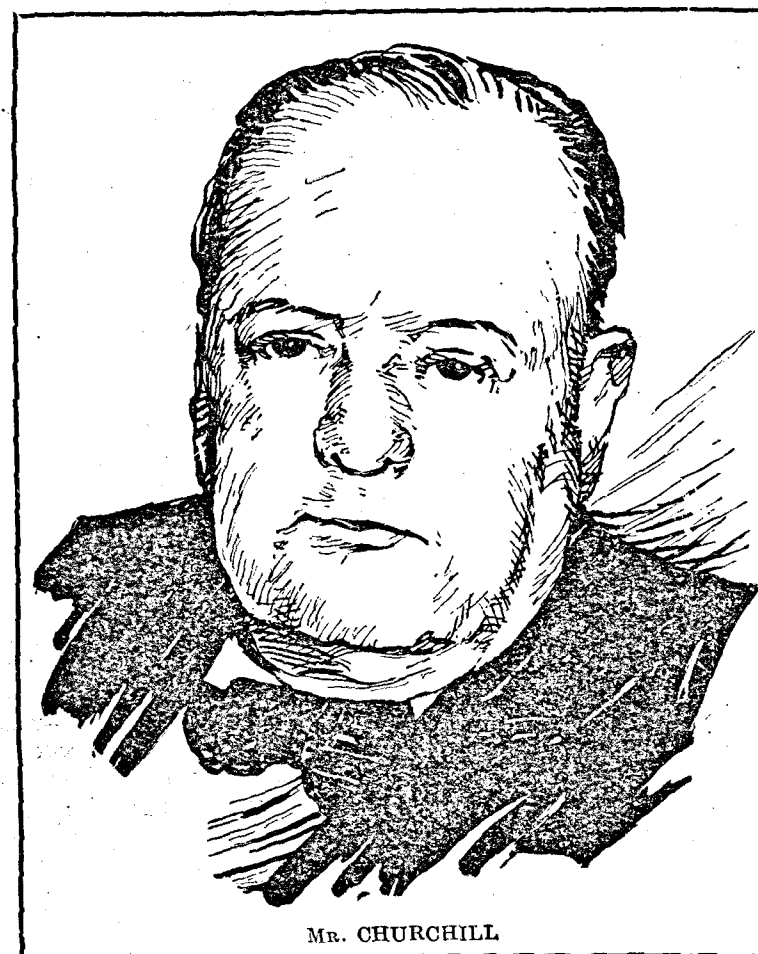
PILGRIMS FOR HEJAZ

THERE are no restrictions this year on the issue of pilgrim passes for Iraq or the Hejaz via Iraq. Pilgrims to the Hejaz via Iraq are however advised, in view of the bad condition of the Najaf-Medina route which resulted in hardship to a number of pilgrims last year, to follow some other route. Intending pilgrims are also warned that permission may be withdrawn at short notice.

QUASI-GOVT. EMPLOYEES FROM MALAYA

In addition to his other duties, the Malayan Representative in India, through his offices in Bangalore and Bombay, will also endeavour to assist quasi-Government employees from Malaya and dependants in India of quasi-Government employees stranded in Malaya, by obtaining the orders of the Colonial Office on any claims that may be referred to him. As regards Defence personnel, he will only deal with claims in respect of officers and men who were on the Malayan Establishment and were paid from Malayan funds, such as the Malay Regiment, Malayan Volunteers, Local Defence Corps and Police.

MEN OF UNQUENCHABLE COURAGE



MR. CHURCHILL

"Our assets are impressive indeed. The four mightiest assemblies of peoples in the world—the British Empire, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Republics of Russia, the great and ancient civilisation of China—all these are on our side and the aid and sympathy of many others—of Poland, of Greece, of Czechoslovakia, of Belgium, of Holland, of Norway, of most of France, of the nations of South America."

—GENERAL WAVELL.

"We have great leaders, Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek, men of unquenchable courage who well represent the spirit of the peoples they lead."

—GENERAL WAVELL.



M. STALIN

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 10.)

suffered from heart weakness or attack of giddiness. During the past several years I have known Mr. Mahadev Desai both as a highly appreciated personal friend and at times as a patient. . . . He has repeatedly, during the past few years, apprehended that such a termination resulting from one of the physical disturbances could so suddenly overtake him. Nothing in the official report, as published, of conditions at the time of his untimely death are contrary to the facts as known to his friends and medical advisers."

Fiction If it is not possible to pick up such kind of news from **Factories:** up such kind of news from **Instructions:** Delhi and London and **to Satellites** misrepresent it, the Axis propagandists resort to pure invention. The increase in volume of such broadcasts to India at present shows that the work of invention is proceeding on a large scale. It is of interest to note that this is done under instructions laid down by Berlin and Tokyo. On August 4th for instance, the Saigon Radio which has specialized in false propaganda in regard to India, broadcast a message to Tokyo asking for explanations of Japanese "Propaganda instructions." Equally interesting is an intercepted message in Japanese from Sofia (Bulgaria) intended for Fukamachi Manichi, Shanghai, on 27th June 1942. The message translated reads as follows:

"There are special arrangements by which Indian news can be supplied gratis by D.N.B. (German news agency) in Shanghai. See that you do not fail to print it entirely in your paper. Glimpf (D.N.B. Chief in Shanghai) is to receive instructions about it from D.N.B. Berlin. Get in touch with him. Enomoto Liakof."

It may be noticed that some of the wildest remarks put out from Axis radio stations and their satellites are generally stated to originate from places as far from India as Shanghai, Lisbon and Stockholm. The Delhi Radio clearly has access to more reliable news than the enemy can ever obtain. Night after night, the enemy stations are spreading outrageous inventions. For instance, it was reported that the Government of India resorted to bombing and dissemination of disease germs to quell civil disorder in India. It requires little proof to show the real motive of the enemy and the poverty of the sources of information, and that no reliance at all can be placed on enemy broadcasts to India.

(Continued on page 14.)

THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AND THE NATIONAL DILEMMA

(Continued from page 8.)

out. Government's own dignified communiqué will assist this object, and the National War Front believe in and promulgate the following points in particular:—

(1) They oppose the contention that strong action by Government was unnecessary. Evidence was complete that a mass movement with detailed plans for dangerous activities was being organized, even while Congress Committees bandied their dialectics and philosophies. To those who say that Government should at least have allowed Mr. Gandhi to implement the forecasts of an interview with the Viceroy, they maintain there never was a guarantee offered that no action would be taken in the interval.

(2) Like Government, they have no wish to suppress Congress as a political party. But they withstand to the utmost the programme of an organization which has been responsible for a movement which must cripple India's War Effort and gravely prejudice the cause of the United Nations. They maintain further that Congress, love liberty though they may, are gravely handicapping India's political advancement by the deliberate undermining of lawful authority.

(3) They approve of action being only directed against those who have the power, and are known to be ready, to direct such a movement, i.e., action which is preventive, not punitive.

(4) They are convinced without reservation that India is to be independent after the War. The Government of India and His Majesty's Government have both solemnly affirmed this before the world. A great promise has been given, and it will be kept.

Such are the professions of the National War Front to-day. They are honest; they are clear; they are non-political in the sense that they are whole-heartedly national; they are unifying. We say, JOIN THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

THE FOURTH YEAR

"Britain enters the fourth year of the war sound in health as well as in heart."

—Mr. Ernest Bevin.



MARSHAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK

STOOD STEADFAST

"IN CHINA, the heroic youth has stood steadfast for more than five years against all Japanese attempts to seduce and disarm them with such transparent lies as the promise of Asia for Asiatics. The Chinese know that this is only the means by which all creation is enslaved by the Japanese."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, In an address to International Student Assembly on September 3.

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 12.)

Cripps Mission and After Our readers know well the kind of propaganda that was carried on by the Axis during and after the Cripps Mission and the transparent motives of such propaganda. Since then changes have taken place in India, changes which are really far-reaching in their significance and scope. The most important change is the expansion of His Excellency the Viceroy's Council by the inclusion of prominent Indians who have taken a leading part in India's public life. It may be recalled that at the time when Sir Stafford came here, there were seven Indian Members in the Executive Council out of thirteen including His Excellency the Viceroy. All the Indian Members and their European colleagues were willing to make room for men who were representatives of India's major political parties. Referring to this, the Hon. Sir Firoz Khan Noon, Defence Member of the Government of India, said in a speech at Aligarh on 24th August:

"Not one Executive Councillor has the least desire to perpetuate himself in his office, and our hearts pulsate as earnestly for the independence of our country as any, without exception. The claim that Congress alone contains all the patriotic Indians, we shall never concede. Every Indian colleague of mine loves his country and his freedom as much as any, but unlike some we do not believe in violence for the acceptance of our civil rights nor do we feel that compromise is unnecessary."

Sir Firoz Khan Noon has pointed out in his Aligarh speech how the compromise negotiations broke down on account of the Congress Party's impossible attitude. The Congress "wanted to remove the power of veto vested in the Crown and the Viceroy." Such a power was essential in all countries, and it exists in Britain to-day. Sir Firoz emphasises the fact that "most modern Cabinets like our own are not guided by rigid statutory laws" and that constitutional practice is bound to grow. Even now, the practice has grown in Delhi that the Viceroy acts nominally as Prime Minister and is guided by the vote of the majority of his colleagues. He says:

"The Congress leaders were being offered the Government of India and on some hypothetical question of difference of opinion in the future which might never have arisen, they threw away the opportunity to serve their country. . . . The thing always to do is to take office, and then if you do not find things as you want

them to be, threaten to go out, in which case, you would be in a much stronger position."

Executive Council at work

The Defence Member has given the public a real insight into the working of the Executive Council, and sought to disabuse them of the impression that the Members of the Executive Council are mere puppets in the hands of the Viceroy who issues them orders every day as he issues orders to his valet. Sir Firoz Khan says:

"I have been in office since October the 3rd 1941, and I can say this without fear of contradiction that on not a single occasion has the Viceroy ever overruled me or rejected my advice. I was a Minister for 9½ years in the Punjab Government and the Governor there accepted my advice, as he was bound to do under the Constitution, and the same has been my experience with this Viceroy during the short term that I have been in office. He has acted exactly as a Constitutional Monarch would in the case of a Minister, and may I say that whenever I have had any talks with my colleagues on the subject, the experience of everyone of us is exactly the same."

Even in regard to questions of a controversial character, the Viceroy has, he says, never vetoed the decision of the majority in favour of the minority. In other words, constitutional practice has made the Executive Council work on the same or similar lines as the British Cabinet, and this fact should be fully borne in mind when attempts are made by persons to misrepresent the real position.

A YEAR OF GREAT DECISIONS

"The Czechoslovak nation looks on the fourth year of the war as a year of great decisions and approaching victory."

—Dr. Benes

Pourve Que Les Civiles Tiennent

(By R.D.)

THE above words will be familiar to you and you will recollect that they were spoken by Marshal Foch when questioned as to the prospects of his being able to check the advance of the enemy hordes. He would hold out, he said, provided the civil population stood firm. If the civilian was important in the last war, how vastly more important is he in this one! In 1914 the Hun had not yet developed his filthy technique of bombing undefended towns from the air. Propaganda was in its infancy—alas! that the misbegotten child was not strangled at birth—Anania was as yet unchallenged by Dr. Goebbels; the Italian

to fight, and if needs be to die for India, as Indian soldiers are doing every day, or through political pique, to pull up a railway line, burn a post office, or interrupt vital communications at a time when the enemy is knocking at the gates of India? Thank God for the Indian soldier. How best can we support him? By helping to maintain civilian morale—that incalculable thing which can only be translated by the inelegant but expressive word "guts." Because, it may be, we do not breed anything so foul as the creatures who vitiate the air by their outpourings from the studios of Berlin, Rome and Tokio,

The British Women's Junior Air Corps counterpart of the Boys' Air Training Corps, was formed in 1940 to meet an outstanding demand. It now has over 170,000 members in units all over the country recruited from girls between the ages of 14 and 18. Picture shows: A smart turn-out by W.J.A.C. girls during a parade through an English town.



"Mirror of truth" was preoccupied with the milder forms of anarchy, and the Tokio radio did not, serpent like, hiss hatred all round the clock. I sometimes wonder whether Marconi would have given his marvellous invention to the world if he could have foreseen the ignoble uses to which it would be put. Be that as it may, with the advent of the wireless as a weapon the role of the civilian assumes an importance no whit less than that of the soldier.

Mr. Churchill has told us in words which will echo down the ages what Great Britain owes to her Air Force. Do we, in this country, ever think what India owes to her soldiers? Which do you think is the nobler function—

it would not be unreasonable to suggest that propaganda is the only branch of war technique in which we are not superior to our enemies. But in this country a means has been evolved to stimulate civilian morale by the foundation of the National War Front. To join it you must hold the views implicit in its pledge of membership which is as follows:

"Because I am proud to be a citizen of India I solemnly pledge myself to stamp out defeatism and suppress alarmist rumours; to face and defy every peril threatening India's national honour and security and to work day by day in sure and certain hope of victory."

(Continued on page 16.)

Changing Scene in China

EVERYTHING possible is being done to make young China air-minded, says the *Daily Mail*. Everywhere in schools boys are being taught the beginnings of aviation in gliders. Chungking is believed to be the only city in the world, besides Moscow, which has a parachute tower. On holidays, the populace queue in hundreds for a parachute descent from its top.

More perhaps than any country, China has learnt the fearful power of the aeroplane. For five years, the Japanese have sailed about over China, almost unmolested, dealing death and destruction. Now at last, the boot is on the other foot. Even with the small amount of help in aeroplanes that has been arriving from India since early in June, some nasty knocks have been dealt to the Japanese. Chungking, the most-bombed capital in the world, has not been bombed once this summer, whereas Hankow, the Japanese main position in Central China, has been attacked several times.

This is only an earnest of what is to come. With the arrival of American planes and aviators, China's fortunes have definitely taken a turn for the better. Early in May, the Japanese launched an attack with three very formidable columns down through Chekiang, the "bomb Tokyo" province which lies just south of the Yangtze Delta. They had everything in their favour—armoured vehicles, guns and aeroplanes, and an excellent railway running right through the province. The Chinese opposed to them; there had no aeroplanes and were too far from the arsenal of Western China to have received more than a modicum of guns, and those were of no great size.

It is fair to the Chinese to say that they did not wait for aeroplanes from India before hitting back. They were helped by the mostly mountainous state of Free China, by their numbers and mobility, and by the fact that all peasants had turned guerillas to help them in destroying bridges, blocking roads and so forth.

China Battered but Unbroken

FOUR months ago, the Japanese launched a full-scale offensive aimed at knocking out China, but still China stands—even counter-attacking at some points, declares a recent editorial in the *New York Times*. The article continues:

"The Chinese are battered, it is true, and more thousands of gay and jaunty peasant lads will grin and fight no more, and neither will thousands of dour obedient Japanese. But China stands, its resistance unbroken, unbreakable.

"Now, as for five years, the Japanese win and advance, win some more, but in the end they get nowhere. They succeed, but China does not allow them to capitalise on their success. They win, but they can never stop fighting. They win everything but victory.

"The planes we have sent so far have saved Chinese territory and lives, and stiffened China's spirit. More are necessary and more, we are sure, will be forthcoming. Of that China should be assured, if assurances are still necessary. For that which we will be giving China is no more than China's due."

POURVE QUE LES CIVILES TIENNENT

(Continued from page 15.)

Is it possible that there can be any citizen of this great country to whom this simple pledge does not appeal? Alas! it would seem so; and because there are elements in India whose contribution to the welfare of their country and to humanity and civilization in general manifest itself in placing every possible impediment in the way of the war effort, greater responsibility devolves upon men of good will. So, join the National War Front. Let each individual member be a counter-propagandist; encourage the faint-hearted; strengthen the waverer; sacrifice the rumour-monger; contradict the wilful liar; be proud of your soldiers; believe from the depths of your soul in ultimate victory and you will have done a useful job of work.



Mayor K. C. Wu, Mayor of Chungking, delivers a speech to a gathering in Chungking on the occasion of United Nations' Day.



A 500-pound demolition bomb is unloaded from a supply truck and will be hoisted into the waiting Chinese bomber, who will deliver it to the Japanese.



Cadets of the Chinese Air Force on march to their training field.

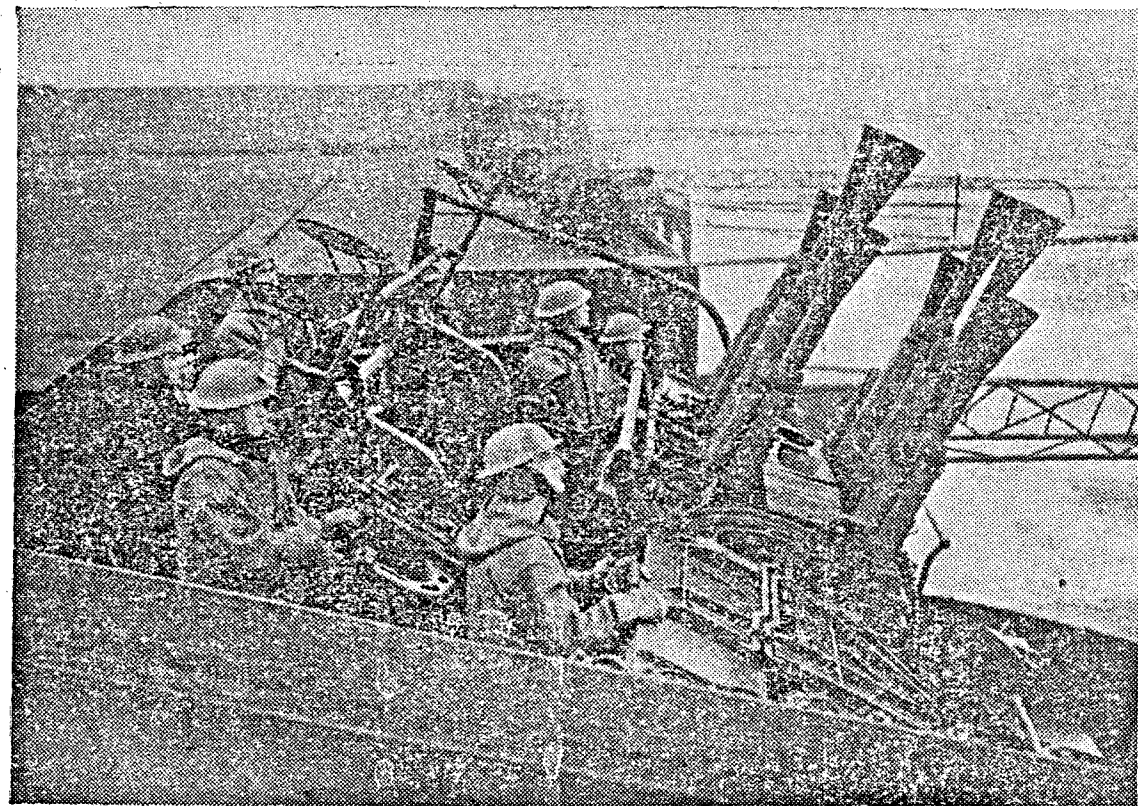
Hats off to the Police!

(By S.W.)

DURING the last few days, when railway stations having been going up in smoke and title deeds going down in ashes, when a small section of the Indian public seems to have taken leave of its senses and anarchy has reared its ugly head—during these grim days there is a refrain from Gilbert and Sullivan which has constantly been at the back of my mind. You know the familiar words:

“When constabulary duty's to be done,
to be done, a policeman's life is not a
happy one.”

needs and set to work at once to unravel the thread of truth from the tangle of lies which collect round a corpse in an Indian village, like flies round a dung heap. He knows full well that everything he does will be subjected to meticulous criticism, that when the case gets into Court he will have to face searching and often hostile cross-examination, that he will be accused of partiality and negligence and that any lie which a witness may tell will be ascribed to his machinations. But that is all part of the day's work, inseparable from his



First pictures to be taken aboard “Illustrious,” since she was re-commissioned, show Pom-Pom crew at action stations.—E.N.P.

Even in normal times, the life of the Indian policeman is always arduous and not infrequently dangerous. Not for him the security of office hours and a peaceful, ordered existence. Rarely will he get more than a week or so with his wife and family; and even then he must be ready at half an hour's notice, at any time of the day or night, in pouring rain or scorching sun, to set out on a comfortless trek across country to the scene of some grim tragedy. And when he gets to his destination, tired and hungry, he has to forget his personal

“constabulary duty.” When to all this is added a state of widespread political unrest, with dangerous mobs collecting without warning, bent on a destruction of property which it is his duty to protect, then indeed “a policeman's life is not a happy one.”

HARD WORK FOR POLICE

Imagine the position of a young Sub-Inspector in charge of the station in some small and remote mufassal town when he receives tidings that a riotous mob is attacking

(Continued on page 20.)



MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO, ONE OF THE GREATEST GENERALS
OF ALL TIME

TO-DAY our Russian allies, their “banner torn but flying,” are still very much in the fighting line and have no intention whatever of leaving it. They are striking back with vigour and success.

—GENERAL WAVELL, in a broadcast from Delhi on September 3.

HATS OFF TO THE POLICE

(Continued from page 18.)

the Sub-Registrar's office. Remember that this mob will be composed, not of strangers, but of people he has got to live with afterwards! There will be a fair sprinkling of well-known local budmashes, full of arrack and out for loot. But the bulk of the crowd will be made up of hotheaded youngsters, some of them of respectable family and influential connexions. Any action he takes is sure to be unpopular. After it is all over, the local people will think, not of the records, which have been saved but of the lives that have been lost or the injuries which have been caused. On the other hand, if he hesitates or shows weakness, his professional future will be ruined. However he has no time to think of consequences. There is a serious and dangerous job of work to be done and it is his duty to do it. He collects the available men and arms them. He will be lucky if he can scrape together more than half a dozen constables. The rest will be out in the villages serving summonses or checking "K.Ds." and he must leave a guard on the station. With his handful of men he sallies forth to confront an excited crowd of several hundreds.

The arrival of the police is greeted with a shower of stones and brick-bats and bursting soda-water bottles. Some of the men are hit. Anyone who has had the experience, knows how difficult it is to keep cool when you have been hit in the face by a brick-end; but coolness is essential. What is the Sub-Inspector to do? He may risk a lathi charge, but that remedy has its dangers with such a small force, if the mob stands its ground and meets force with force. He may retire and await reinforcements but that will mean the destruction of the records, causing incalculable loss, and possibly the murder of innocent clerks. Or he may open fire—the one sure way of stopping a dangerous crowd and making the individuals composing it think of their personal safety and the consequences of their actions. The Sub-Inspector has to make his decision in a few moments, amidst the excitement of a riot and generally with no one to consult. It is a terrible responsibility; and the many police officers who have kept their heads and decided with cool courage to use the minimum amount of force necessary for the preservation of the peace, deserve the gratitude and sympathy of all right-minded people.

ARM-CHAIR CRITICS

After peace has been restored, there are always plenty of arm-chair critics who are prepared to demonstrate at length that what the officer did was wrong. If he charged, he ought to have fired. If he fired, he ought to have charged. If he both fired and charged, he ought to have retired and awaited reinforcements. This sort of criticism lacks honesty

and imagination. No police officer enjoys handling an angry crowd, but it is his duty and our interest that disorder be checked. The many police officers who during the last two weeks, have handled dangerous situations with courage, moderation and firmness, deserve unstinted praise and gratitude. The few who in the stress of danger and excitement have committed errors of judgment, deserve our sympathy. For the police force as a whole there can be nothing but admiration. They have performed their unpleasant and hazardous tasks during the last few weeks with loyalty, valour and restraint. And all good citizens will join in the cry:

"Hats off to the police."



Picture shows: Fit, smiling and ready for anything—a typical British "Commando" soldier at the end of a gruelling day.

THE WILL TO WIN

"Hard task faces us in the coming year, but we have the men, and we have the skill with knowledge born of tradition and the will to win."

—Mr. A. V. Alexander.

The Benefits to India Accruing from the War

(By W.R.S.S.)

WAR is undoubtedly evil in that it leads not only to destruction of life and property but also to deterioration of economic life and character. And yet that "out of evil cometh good" can be said to be very true about it; for, side by side with the devastation, many a real benefaction is perceptible to anyone who cares to think.

India is predominantly an agricultural country, the bulk of her population consisting

once ignorant of even the rudiments of agriculture, are now very busily growing food crops, vegetables, fruit trees and pulses. Every available inch of cultivable land is being rapidly brought under cultivation. The gratifying aspect of at least one difficulty therefore is, that India is rapidly learning at last to become self-sufficient; furthermore, there is no reason why after the war, even with a fall in prices, this self-sufficiency should not be maintained, given judicious tariff protection.



American "General Grant" tanks negotiating rough country and smoke screens during manoeuvres in Northern Ireland.—E.N.P.

of small landowners and workers in the fields. Before the war, unable to produce enough for her own needs, she was forced to import large quantities of food, chiefly rice, from Burma and other countries, and relying upon the steady supply of such, she perhaps paid too little attention to the development of her own vast resources. Now she has to stand on her own feet. Not only has she to make up the deficit for her own consumption, but she is called upon to export rice to Ceylon and elsewhere. Hence, the "grow more food" campaign which is already bearing fruit and certainly has to be vigorously pursued. People,

RISE IN PRICES NOT SERIOUS

Bitter complaints are heard about the rise in prices. It is quite true that those who earn a money-wage must suffer, because so much more cash is needed for even essential needs. But, when the bulk of the population can produce the food grains it lives on and is paid in kind, the produce will naturally realize more than before, so that the evil effect of high prices cannot be considered a very serious one. Since 1938, for instance, producers have been paid the large figure of Rs. 65 crores for their produce, and though no doubt the middleman

appropriates a certain proportion of the profits (some of it at least must go to meet the increased cost of living) the ryot's standard of living is by no means high, and he will certainly eventually benefit, if he has not begun to do so.

We have been repeatedly told that the Indian economic balance between industry and agriculture is too much in favour of the latter. But the war has provided an enormous stimulus to industry in general and to war industries in particular the effect of which must be of lasting value to the country. In factories in the Madras Province alone, the number of persons employed have increased from 197,000 in 1939 to 234,000 in 1941. Articles never made before in this country are now being rapidly produced. Skilled workmen are multiplying, not only in the major industries, but also in cottage industries, and this increase is general and goes far beyond particular instances like the "Bevin Boys" who are bringing such useful skilled knowledge from England, or the war technicians under subsidized training. It is perhaps not widely large known, for instance, that the Supply department is indenting more and more upon cottage industries for its requirements, and handloom weavers can especially be instanced as one class whose lot the war has benefited.

Notice also how the problem of unemployment in this country is being solved (at any rate for the present) by the absorption into the fighting forces of Indians not merely from the lower strata of society but also from the middle and upper classes of India. These latter are supplying a steady stream of young Indian officers, doctors and nurses from the ranks of those who used to consider the problem of employment a most anxious affair.

IGNORANCE DISPELLED

Again, soldiers returning after the war to their respective homes will undoubtedly bring with them an unlooked for fund of experience and knowledge, which will help to dispel the ignorance hitherto so prevalent in Indian villages, and with their stimulated spirit, with a breadth of vision gained by contact with other races and countries, and by the cultivation of the great characteristics of courage, endurance, sympathy and understanding, must later prove of inestimable benefit to India as a class.

In addition to that of military recruitment, there is the added stimulus afforded by the Civil Pioneer Force. Madras has already obtained sanction for two units of 1,200 men, the recruitment for which is rapidly being

completed. Consider also the Women's Auxiliary Force, the Civic Guards and the members of the National War Front, or the purely humanitarian work of the Red Cross, that great selfless organization, which is doing so much for the comfort of troops here and abroad. Such development cannot but raise the moral tone of the country.

Finally there is the A.R.P. Thousands of men have been and are being trained for wardens' service, fire-fighting, casualty service, first-aid unit and rescue work, of whom many throughout the country are volunteers willingly giving their time and energy towards this noble work. Of what inestimable value is the close comradeship and the sense of civic responsibility inculcated by the spirit of A.R.P. In every town, there can now be found a faithful band of A.R.P. workers a cheerful and compact family among themselves, bent on helping their comrades, their country and the cause. And if you want a further example of the growth of civic consciousness, you should note the rapid expansion of the co-operative movement in regard to the formation of stores, loan and sale societies, weavers' associations and the like, not only in Madras but all over the country.

In short it is almost astonishing how varied are the ways in which war, with all its evils, is found to be actually helping a country. Viewed from the point either of economics, or of general culture, India certainly must ultimately benefit; and, if only post-war reconstruction can be tackled in a spirit of wisdom and understanding, her status among the powers will surely develop, physically and morally, more rapidly and confidently than ever before.

During the third year

The R.A.F., in its powerful cross-Channel fighter and escorted bomber-sweeps during the third year of the air war has destroyed over 600 Axis planes. Nearly 400 more *Luftwaffe* machines were shot down in other day and night actions in the West. The R.A.F.'s own fighter losses were less than 700 or about two-third of the German figure, although most of their fighting was done over enemy territory.

—From a British Air Ministry's review of the year.

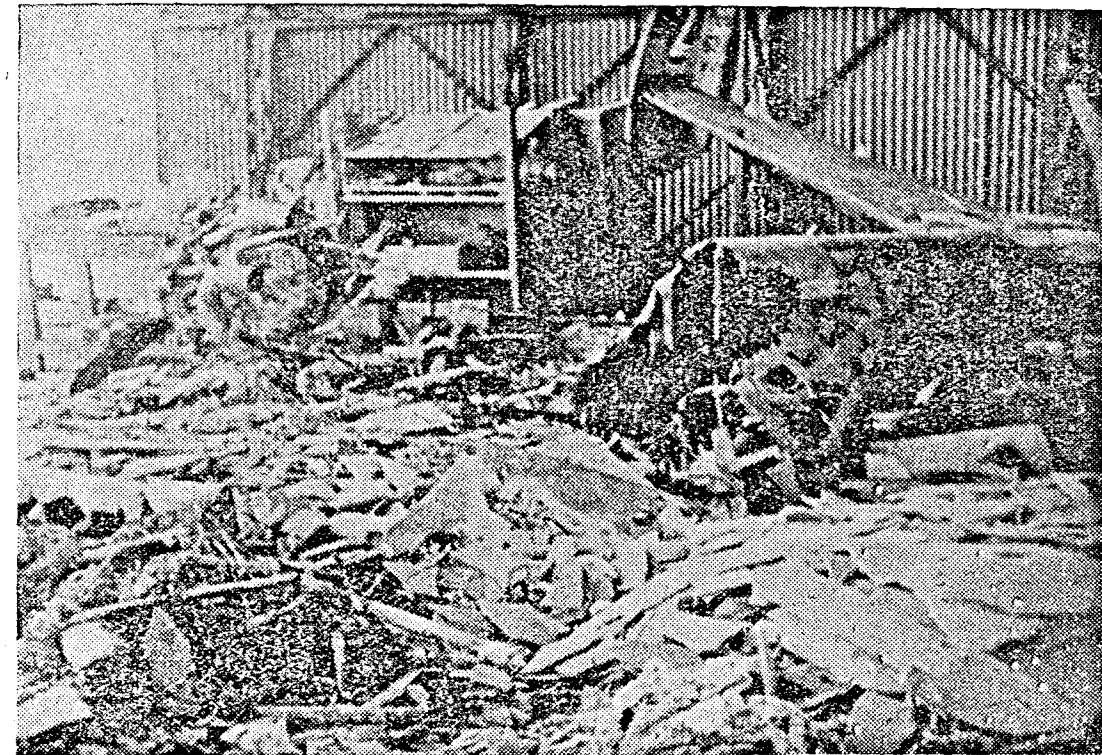
Three Years of War: Retrospect and Prospect

By PHYLLIS BENTLEY

WAR, which used to be a matter of hired armies in the field, has now become the prime concern of the whole common people, and so I make no apology for speaking of Britain's three years of war personally as one of the common people dwelling in that front-line fortress of the present war—the British Isles.

We went to war in September 1939, from a deep sense of duty, because we knew we must. We were not attacked, and there were plenty

Sea, Arctic, the Persian and Arabian Gulfs, and the Indian Ocean. They convoy food to feed 45,000,000 British people; they convey food and munitions right through "Italy's" sea to Malta; they convoy troops right round Africa to the Middle East, and across the Atlantic from Canada and the United States of America to Britain; they convoy munitions, planes, tanks, guns, railway engines, waggons, cloth and boots north through that dangerous, dark, icy route to Russia.



The United Nations forestalled a Japanese move against the Vichy French naval base of Diego Suarez in Madagascar by sending a combined British naval and military force. Photo shows Vichy aircraft hangar wrecked by bombs, from British carrier-borne aircraft.

of indications that we could have had good terms from Hitler—good, rich blackmail terms—if we stayed out.

But we did not stay out.

The British Commonwealth was the first to declare war on Hitler without being attacked by him, and we have been in the war all the time.

The Navy has fought, and is fighting, in the Atlantic, Pacific, Mediterranean, North

At any given moment—now while you are reading this—600 British naval vessels are at sea. More than 6,250,000 tons of Axis shipping were sunk, damaged or captured by the Royal Navy up to the end of June 1941. Convoys' navy escorts are composed of merchant ships, and, what with keeping in line and keeping course, and Axis submarines, mines and aircraft, it is no light task sailing in a merchant ship to-day. Yet they will keep on doing it.

THE TWELFTH FRONT

Meanwhile, what has the Army raised in Britain done? Nobody is more eager for a second front (at the right time and place) than I am, but I wish people would give it its proper name and call it the twelfth—which in fact it will be. That our Army has had help—and splendid help—from other parts of the British Commonwealth and our friends elsewhere, we gratefully acknowledge.

I do not think anybody is in much doubt about the contribution of the Royal Air Force. We have soon the tide of bombers stemmed and held and turned—there will be waves over us again, no doubt, but never again as heavy as those which we can send over the enemy. Our 1,000-bomber raids, our 175,000 fire bombs on Hamburg in 35 minutes, are too well known to need description, but the fact which reveals, the sustained attack continually pouring forth from these islands is that 7,892 separate attacks were delivered by the Royal Air Force on land targets up to the end of July 1942.

In June 1942 Britain was turning out more munitions per head than any other country in the world. In June 1942 we were producing ammunition for big guns at the rate of 25,000,000 rounds a year, and for small arms at the rate of 2,000,000,000 rounds a year. More than one of our factories to-day turn out a finished plane every two hours. It was not only our lads in light blue who defeated the *Luftwaffe* in September 1940, but the excellence of our planes and engines. Ships, planes, tanks, guns, mines, bombs, we have made more, more and more, with less and less man-power to make them, as our men poured into the armed forces.

HARD YEARS

Three long, hard years of increasing production every day. Do not think they have been easy, those three years. Long hours; surrendered ambitions; unfamiliar work—they are not easy. The heaviest taxation a free people ever subjected itself to—that is not much fun. A single person earning £500 a year pays £156 in income-tax; if he earns £1,000, he pays £381 in taxes. And you haven't finished then. There are taxes on tea, beer, cigarettes, there are heavy taxes on "luxury" goods which used to be ordinary necessities. On a woman's hat, for instance, you pay purchase tax amounting to two-thirds of its wholesale value. No! Taxes in Britain aren't much fun.

The food ration system, though it is just efficient and works extremely well, is not much fun; the housewife's buying-in is a continual mathematical problem. No! Conscription, black-out, air-raids, fire-watching, Home

Guard national service, long hours, few holidays, food rationing, clothing rationing, business concentration, petrol rationing, taxes, war savings, salvage—and always the Germans 21 miles away and the radio announcer saying "The next of kin have been informed"—No! none of that is a joke.

DEMAND FOR YET ANOTHER FRONT

But are we tired? Does our resolution weaken? Do you hear us saying "We've had enough of our 11 fronts and would like to reduce the number"?

On the contrary, production steadily rises—rises—and the strongest demand all over Britain to-day is for yet another front. We hold mass meetings; we fill our papers with talk of the coming offensive in Europe; travel in any bus or train in the British Isles to-day, and before your journey's end you will hear a couple of arguments about it. Arguments? Yes—on how soon we can begin. Every citizen in these islands is clamouring to fight and work harder than he has ever done before.

For who makes all this possible? Who held this front-line fortified point for a year pretty well alone? Who fights the wide world over in Navy, Army, Royal Air Force? Who "backs

(Continued on page 26.)

POISONED ARROWS → → →

Beware of rumours.

They are the poisoned arrows of the enemy

Sent to cloud your mind,

And dull your judgement

—to make you act unwisely.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

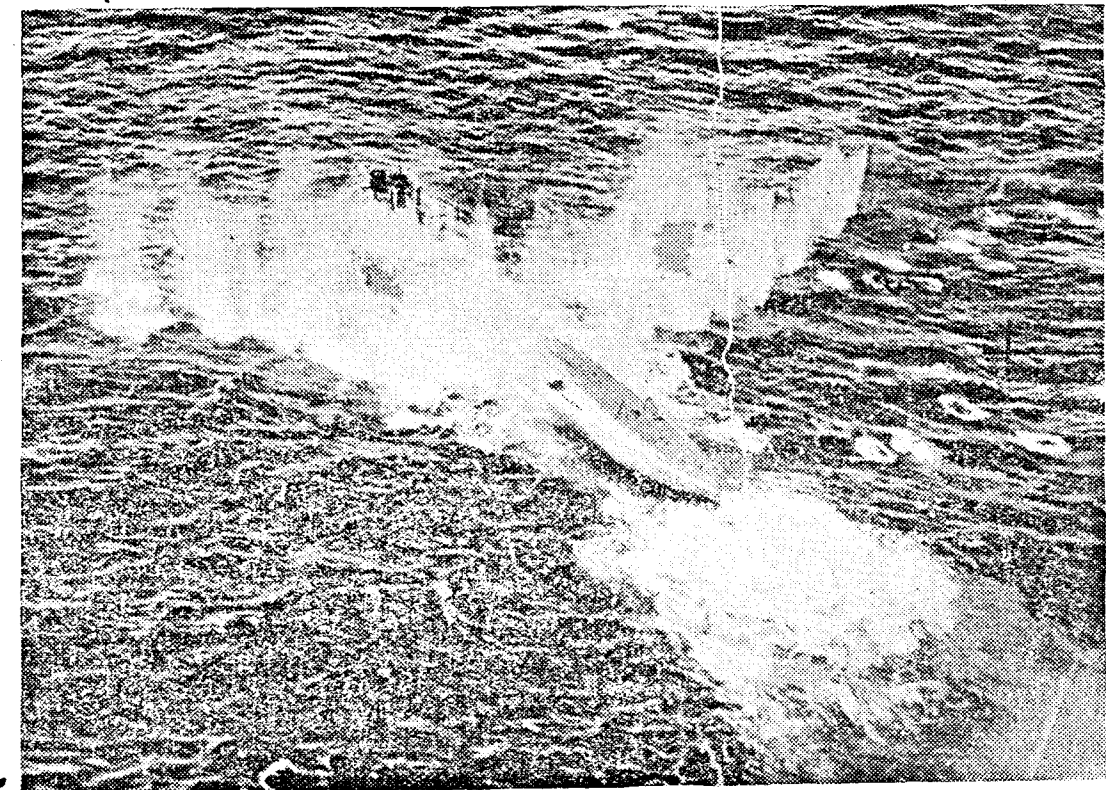
I Know the Japanese

III—At Home : Politics, Morals, Etc.

FRENCH politics used to be considered so complicated as to be practically unintelligible to the casual student. Japanese party politics in its intricacies, in its flashing changes, in its swift and often violent moves, was always just as difficult for the foreigner to follow.

In foreign policy, however, one Japanese Government after another has been constant for decades. It might truthfully be said that from the day on which forty-seven years ago, they scored their first major military success, the Japanese Army and Navy, though then

Asia, Japan must adopt a policy of Blood and Iron. . . In order to conquer the world, Japan must first conquer Europe and Asia; in order to conquer Europe and Asia, Japan must first conquer China; and in order to conquer China, Japan must conquer Manchuria and Mongolia. Japan expects to fulfil the above programme in ten years." And though for years the Japanese have denied the existence of any such document, this year Tokyo brazenly broadcast that "we are well on our way to accomplishing the first part of the sacred charge laid down on us as outlined in the Tanaka Memorial!"



Caught in the Bay of Biscay while on its way to raid shipping in the Atlantic, a U-boat was forced to surface by bombs from a Sunderland flying-boat of R.A.F. Coastal Command. Picture shows: The U-Boat caught in a hail of fire from the Sunderland.—E.N.P.

very much in embryo, began dreaming the dream which they think is now to come true. To this dream notoriously frank expression was given in 1927 by the then Prime Minister, General Tanaka.

The Tanaka Memorial has been so often quoted that it would be waste of time to give the full text here. But can there be anything more explicit, and more revealing of a national smash-and-grab policy than this extract? "For settling differences in East

Dictatorship of Militaristic Clique

There is no Opposition, as Britain knows it, in Japan. Up to 1937, the country was run from behind the Throne by that mysterious group known as "They." Since the outbreak of the China War, these fire-eaters have gained more and more power, until to-day the word government represents nothing more nor less than the dictatorship of a militaristic clique. The composition of this

clique occasionally changes; its policy does not, and so until hell has been let loose in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, until city by city, prefecture by prefecture, the people of Japan are made to realize what total war can mean—what indeed it has meant to millions of Chinese, Malays, Indonesians, Filipinos, Indo-Chinese and Indians, they are unlikely to understand that with nations, as with individuals, it is necessary to be peace-loving, law-abiding, morally upright and tolerant, in order to establish a permanent place in the comity of nations. They *must* be taught this, for their present military caste dictatorship is the choice of 'the people.' The masses appear to be behind their leaders in everything they are doing. The proletariat, equally with the Army commanders, is responsible for the mass murders, the ravaging of homes, the untold suffering of so many millions in the last five years. Sir Percy Harris, M.P., asked a very pertinent question when, in a discussion on Hong Kong in the House of Commons on March 8, he inquired of the Foreign Secretary whether he would "make it clear that the Emperor, the Government and the whole Japanese people are responsible for these atrocities, and not merely the Army."

It cannot be unfair to suggest that happenings in Japan itself in the last 21 years reflect the public character. Let us examine a few of the more widely published events. In Japan, for two decades, Liberalism either in thought or in action has been a sin, a capital crime, yet even in a country like Japan, there were naturally some dissidents, and I go on to recall shortly the fate of some of those exceptions.

STABBED TO DEATH

In 1921, Prime Minister Hara was stabbed to death in broad daylight in Tokyo. He had contributed largely to the signing of the Washington Naval Treaty. His assassin easily escaped the death penalty.

In 1930, Prime Minister Hamaguchi died of wounds received from shots fired by a student who stated in open court that he had nothing whatever against Prime Minister other than that he was responsible for the ratification of the London Navy Treaty—and therefore deserved death. He (the assassin) became something of a national hero.

Two years later, Prime Minister "Old Man" Inukai was murdered. He had been a friend of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and believed in a peaceful—not "peaceful"—policy towards China.

In 1939, a prominent member of the Diet got up at a Session and suggested mildly that "it might not be a bad idea, since we want the Chinese to co-operate with us, if we were to give them some concrete sign of our goodwill, such as treating them more like fellow-humans and less like wild beasts." His little speech was not reported in the Press, but none the less it gained circulation. A rickshaw coolie, a student and a bank clerk made three separate attempts to knife the speaker. All failed, though the clerk wounded him. Finally, he received a message from very high up suggesting that as he had done something unpardonable, there was only one suitable course open to him. He took that course. I saw his funeral.

Where political morality is so rotten, it is easy to understand that social morals are also inferior. I have said that Japan was an excellent place to live in—healthy, modern, clean. So it was, if one stayed on the surface, likely just scratching the veneer one could find all the vice and filth in the world.

(Continued on page 28.)

THREE YEARS OF WAR

(Continued from page 24.)

them up" in the women's services, A.T.S., W.A.A.F.S., W.R.N.S.? Who are those nearly two millions in the Home Guard sworn to defend their homes against invasion? Who, when bombs dropped and fires soared, rescued the trapped, put out the fires, and went to work the next day as usual? Who makes the ships, planes, tanks, mines, bombs and guns? Who put 6,000,000 extra acres under the plough during three years of total war?

Just the ordinary people of Great Britain. All—all of them. Young and old. Men and women. Two out of every three men and women between the ages of 14 and 65 are doing full-time war work. The remaining third are housewives with young children, part-time workers, workers engaged in some trade which though not classified as vital war work, is necessary to keep the population alive and working. Children are busy with war savings and salvage; the old have returned to their former tasks to release the able-bodied. Women—well! Women pack parachutes, fire anti-aircraft guns, drive cranes, fill ordnance fuses, hammer home ship rivets, cope with aeroplane wings, make and test precision instruments. They are porters, bus conductors, clerks, army cooks, radio locators, electric welders.

Then all these workers after their daily work usually do some extra war work as a "hobby"—Fire-watching, civil defence, canteens, blood transfusion, Home Guard. Just ordinary citizens of Great Britain, all of them.

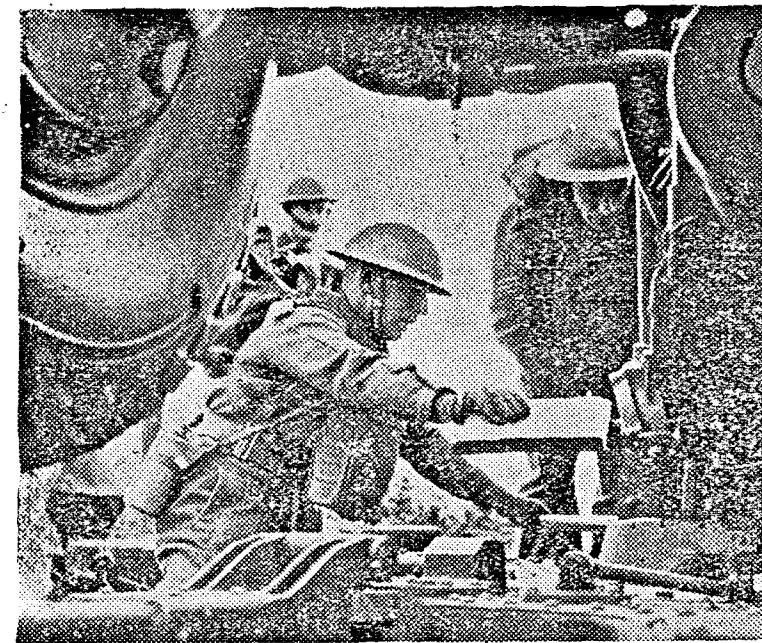
Japanese use of Battleships

THE main significance of the first official news of the naval operations around the Solomon Islands is to be found in the mention of battleships as being part of the Japanese force and in the loss or crippling of two more Japanese aircraft-carriers, writes the *Manchester Guardian* naval correspondent. Japan's strength in carriers at the start of the Pacific war was known to be seven vessels on service and two more probably completed. Unofficial reports have since suggested that half a dozen others were available.

The probability is that Japan has put into service some converted merchantmen. These "small aircraft-carriers," as they are generally called, carry anything up to a score of

Mention of battleships among the vessels hit by Allied airmen is important because it looks as though the reduction in hitting power caused by carrier losses in earlier engagements had forced Admiral Yamamoto to support this new enterprise with his main strength from the battle-fleet. Hitherto he has avoided risking the backbone of Japan's sea power, but American success in landing in the Solomons and holding on there meant that a desperate effort had to be made to restore her position.

If that is the correct reading of the position, we get an interesting deduction. Although the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway Island were totally different in tactics from the traditional naval battle—since



Troops in Northern Ireland have been undergoing realistic training under war conditions calculated to make them ready and fit for all the changes and chances of modern warfare. Photo shows a member of an A.A. gun crew levelling the platform.

machines, as against the four score of the big carriers. A proportion of them have no landing-on facilities for fast fighters, and the pilot has to bale out when his petrol is exhausted in the hope that he will be picked up from the sea.

Japan's losses in carriers are now certainly six, with others out of action, repairing after the damage suffered in the Coral Sea and Midway Island engagements. The progress of the naval campaign in the Pacific has shown us that both sides there are more dependent on ship-borne aircraft than are opposed forces anywhere else. Japan's losses in carriers must, therefore, have severely reduced not only the hitting power of her fleet but its actual freedom of movement.

the main bodies of surface ships were not in conflict—the result has been the same as it has always been in naval warfare. The pressure of the stronger navy has gradually enforced desperate measures on its adversary. Nothing would suit Admiral Nimitz better than a pitched battle with the Japanese main fleet. Once that is destroyed, or even decimated, sea-borne expeditions of the Japanese must wither for lack of sea-borne support.

Admiral Yamamoto has known that all along, and that is why he has held his battleships back. If he is now compelled to throw them in the Solomons fighting, we may have come to that point in the Pacific campaign in which he can lose the war for Japan in a single afternoon.

I KNOW THE JAPANESE

(Continued from page 26.)

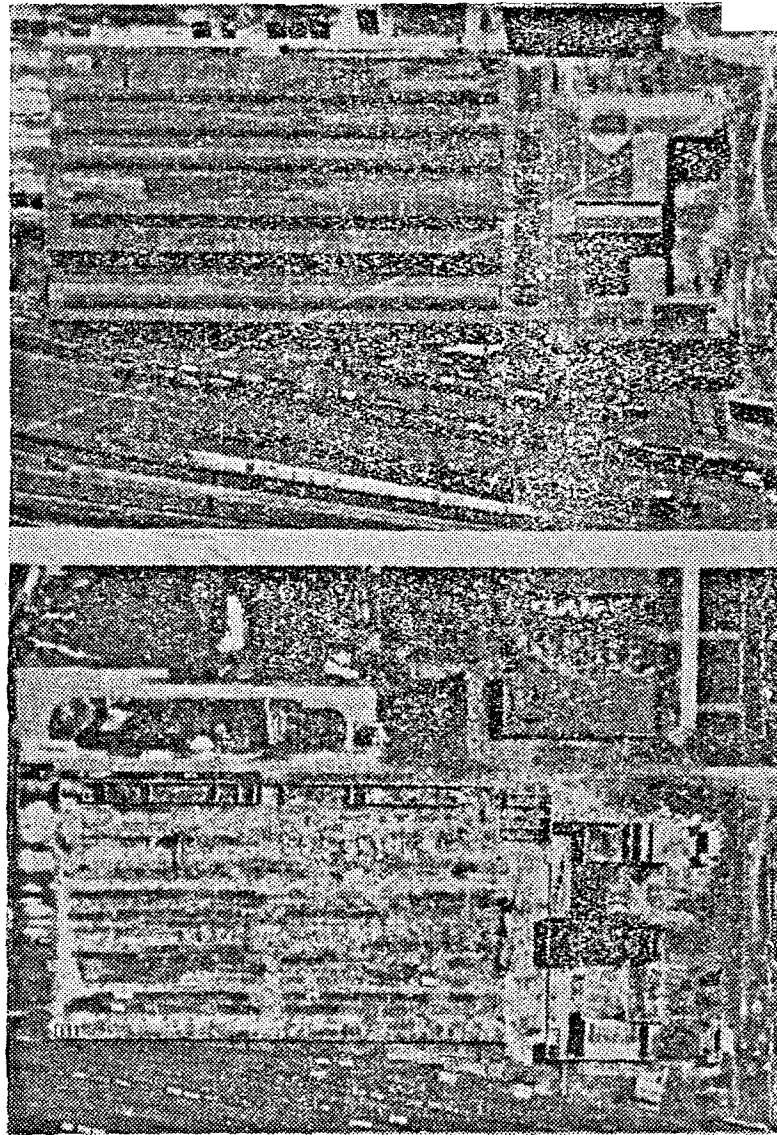
LOW STANDARD OF MORALS

I read an article once wherein the writer, obviously from an arm-chair some thousands of miles distant, referred to the sanctity of Japanese family life . . . "his home is no less sacred and precious to the Japanese than to the Chinese." I wonder whether that author was an unconscious humorist, or a paid propagandist, for my own experiences certainly do not tally with his (if any). Some years ago, to gain some idea of Japanese family customs from the inside, I stayed as paying guest in the home of a man whom I had known abroad, and soon after I began my stay I realized that finance was becoming more and more of a problem with that family. One day, on my way out, I saw some sort of a ceremony in progress. My host told me later that it was a "blessing ceremony"—the youngest daughter of the house was going into the Red Light District to help tide over the financial crisis! If things went well she might return to her studies in six months (she was at a famous Tokyo university), but in the meantime, if I should feel in the mood for relaxation, it would be much appreciated. . . And I learned of many another such case during my stay in Japan.

A visit to the Tokyo Quarter is an illuminating experience. Nearly every big city of the world has or had its "district," but I wonder if there is one where common decency is so blatantly ignored, one where girls are so shamelessly exhibited from cage-like windows for the passing male to make his choice,—just as a westerner might choose his cooked meat from a restaurant window?

John Gunther, in his section on Japan in his great book "Inside Asia," writes: "Japanese brothels are the most extensive in the world; thousands upon thousands of young girls—even children—are sold into prostitution by their parents every year, and the kind of professional hostess known as Geisha is a distinctive feature of Japanese life. There is little odium attached to prostitution in Japan. If she is lucky, a prostitute may eventually save enough money for a dowry, in which case she will return to her village and marry. Alcohol, gambling and music are forbidden in Japanese brothels: they may detract from the efficiency of the performance. Prostitution is simply a business—a serious business—from which the Government derives revenue.

Written three years ago, by a man who has made himself famous by the accuracy and impartiality of his writings (as other parts of the chapter on Japan in "Inside Asia" would witness) . . . "thousands upon thousands of young girls—even children—are sold into prostitution by their parents every year." What an excellent guarantee of the inviolability of Indian womanhood, should the fathers and brothers of these girls and children ever land on this soil!



Reconnaissance pictures taken after the R.A.F.'s 1000-bomber raid on Cologne on May 30, when, it is estimated, more than 250 factory buildings and workshops were destroyed or seriously damaged. Top picture shows the Kolnische Cummi-faden at Deutz on the east bank of the Rhine before the raid. Below is the same factory after the raid. The main building had been entirely destroyed. Tyres and tubes were manufactured in this factory.—E.N.P.

How R.A.F. Dislocates Reich's Economic Plan ⁷³¹

A DIFFERENT PICTURE

Very different is the picture of Germany today. In the first place, every available reserve has been thrown in to win the war in 1942. Everything has been sacrificed to this short-term policy, with the result that Germany's economy is a very finely balanced *tour de force* whereby the maximum of effort goes into war production and the very minimum to civilian needs.

As is already known, the labour situation is acute; armies and armaments factories alike are clamouring for man-power; and industrial reserves supplying the civilian consumer have been squeezed dry. Consumer goods, indeed, are practically unavailable; the food situation is definitely tight; while

WHAT is the effect on the complicated structure of Germany's economic life of the recent heavy bombing by the R.A.F. of important targets in the Reich? Speaking in London on August 19, an official of the Ministry of Economic Warfare answered this question when he referred in some detail, from information lately to hand, to the effects of R.A.F. bombing not only on war production but also on the whole pattern of every-day life in Germany.

The speaker prefaced his remarks with a picture of the Luftwaffe's attacks on Britain during the autumn and winter of 1940-41.



Described by the German press as "one of the most damaging attacks of the war," the R.A.F. raid on Lubeck devastated over 200 acres of this important German Baltic supply port. Note: This picture was published in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt," further proof that the German Government are no longer able to conceal the devastating effects of Britain's air offensive.

Britain had not then worked up to her full war effort; there were vast reserves of labour available for repairs of damage; there were ample reserves of food, furniture and ordinary necessities of every-day life with which those members of the population who had been bombed out could replenish their blitzed wardrobes and cupboards; while there were reserves of transport with which to meet inevitable dislocations of traffic. Thus Britain, in spite of staggering blows, was able to come quickly to her feet.

housing, or rather lack of alternative accommodation in the event of bombing, is another major problem confronting the Reich leaders.

FIRE-FIGHTERS OR FACTORY WORKERS

The effect of the R.A.F. bombing is, therefore, thoroughly to dislocate this finely balanced plan of German economics. If the German war effort is not to suffer, those people who have suffered from a severe R.A.F. raid in one of the industrial centres must be

(Continued on page 30.)

Second Front in the Making

"A second front is probably in the making although how, when, or where remains a closely guarded military secret," asserts retired Rear Admiral Clark Woodward, now a military analyst for the International News Service. He writes:—

"My conclusion is based on the following developments of 'a more or less interlocking significance': (1) The United States Navy's announcement of the successful establishment of shore positions in the Solomon Islands; (2) news of Prime Minister Churchill's visit to Moscow; (3) announced changes in the British Middle East Command; (4) the reported arrival of the largest single expedition ever sent to Egypt; (5) the reported arrival in the British Isles of the

largest troopship convoys that ever crossed the Atlantic; (6) the Dieppe raid.

"The American victory in the battle of the Solomon and the ever-increasing strength of the United Nations in various theatres of the war should indicate to the Axis Powers from now on that they will be unable to launch new offensives in any particular region except at the risk of being attacked by the Allies in other vital areas.

"The Dieppe raid was a rehearsal—probably the first of a series preliminary to a real operation. As the troops engaged in this raid had undergone months of special preparation, it is obvious that the raid was in no way connected with the conference in Moscow. Indications are that it was purely coincidental."

Education "Taking Wings"

"A new air training programme will be initiated in American high schools this fall," states an article in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

"The American airplane industry is working miracles. Bombers, fighters, torpedo planes, trainers and mighty transports are now pouring off the assembly lines at a rate exceeding that of the combined Axis production. Soon the output will be 10,000 planes monthly.

"However, the United States does not want to find itself all dressed up with the most powerful planes in the world and not enough crews to man them. It is to avert this that the Civil Aeronautics Administration's Office of Education and the Air Training Corps of America are preparing to give 2,000,000 boys, and girls too, pre-flight training within the next 12 months. It means that this fall, education in American schools is 'going to take wings.'

"Government agencies are saturating the curriculums of high schools with the most practical pre-flight aeronautics. New manuals and text-books on aerodynamics, design, meteorology, communications, and engines will be available to every high school in the United States this fall.

"While Government agencies generally are seeking to air-condition American youth, the Air Training Corps of America, which is a non-Government group of civic-minded leaders, is specially gearing a programme to

urgent war needs. It seeks, first, to stir the youth's interest in the programme; second, to organize a Voluntary Aviation Cadet Corps in schools; third, to give these corps specially adapted physical drill and pre-flight training with the collaboration of the United States Army and United States Navy."

HOW R.A.F. DISLOCATES REICH'S ECONOMIC PLAN

(Continued from page 29.)

housed, fed and clothed in order that factory workers should continue to fill the factory benches. But there are practically no reserves of any description such as were available in Britain in similar circumstances. Moreover, the very fact that heavy raids are likely means that defences must be strengthened and A.R.P. services improved, thus setting before Germany's rulers the problem: fire-fighters or factory workers?

Indeed, throughout the whole of Germany's economic life there is evidence to-day of this conflict—a conflict created by a "do or die" policy wherein every nerve is strained to win the war quickly and decisively, at whatever cost. Grim, indeed, is the prospect of the coming months if R.A.F. attacks increase in strength and weight, and the German population, already suffering acute discomfort, faces the prospect of less and less food, clothing and shelter.

Diary of the War

733

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

29th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial town of Cassel. Heavy bombers also attacked objectives in Port Gdynia. Railways and targets were raided in Occupied France.

Admiral Stark of the United States Navy expressed the opinion at Edinburgh that the war would be long and tough.

Mr. J. C. Winant, American Ambassador, speaking at the City Guildhall, London, said: "I have been here sometime and I never hope to find anywhere here or in hereafter a friendlier world than I found in Great Britain."

30th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives at Nurnberg and Saarbrucken. The docks at Ostend were also attacked.

31st Aug.—Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "Our financial front stands strong and firm."

Soviet planes bombed Berlin, Danzig and Koenigsberg.

The United States Army Air Force Flying Fortresses bombed the German aerodrome at Wevelghem near Courtaai (Belgium).

1st Sep.—One enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at one point in eastern England.

2nd Sep.—Hitler issued an appeal to the German people again to make voluntary sacrifices in the Winter Help Campaign.

Disorder broke out in the Croatian capital Zagreb and the neighbouring villages.

Two German float planes were destroyed in the English Channel.

3rd Sep.—The Royal Air Force made a heavy raid on Saarbrucken. The Red Air Force raided Poland, Warsaw and East Prussia.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on south-east coast.

It was disclosed that there was a big shake-up in the *Luftwaffe* after the Dieppe raid.

Speaking at Guildhall, London, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said: "There could be no compromise with Hitler."

4th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked Karlsruhe.

Two German aircraft were destroyed over Britain.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

31st Aug.—According to well-informed circles in Montevideo, North American forces were to co-operate in the defence of the Brazilian and Uruguayan Coasts.

1st Sep.—President Roosevelt, in the course of a statement, said that America was wholly dedicated to the defeat of the Axis and the removal from this earth of injustices and inequalities which create tyrants and made for new wars.

2nd Sep.—According to a pamphlet issued by the office of the War Information in Washington, the United Nations had now more than 15 million men under arms.

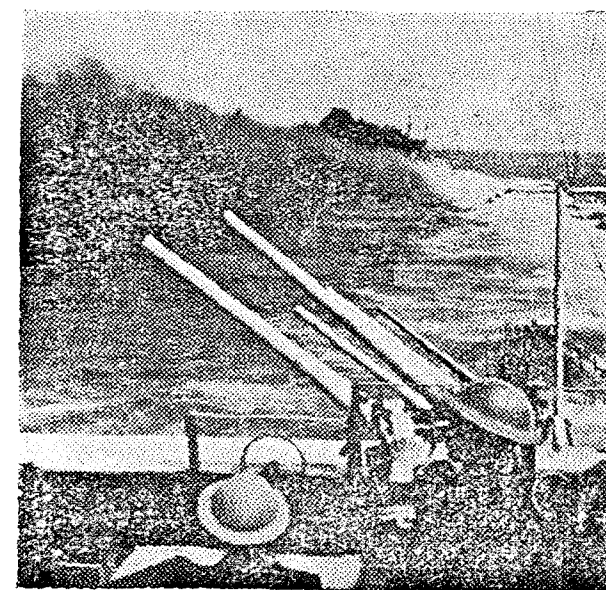
3rd Sep.—President Roosevelt announced that a special United States technical mission was leaving for Brazil at the request of the Brazilian Government.

Three men were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in New York on a charge of giving information to the enemy.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

31st Aug.—It was revealed that organized guerilla bands armed with spears, slings, bow and arrows were operating with deadly effect against the Japanese on the Assam-Burma border.

1st Sep.—American bombers attacked Lashio. Thirty-two hits were scored in the airport area.



Picture shows:—A British light cruiser smoke-screening a convoy, in the Mediterranean seen from the bridge of another light cruiser.

The Royal Air Force bombed rivercraft near Akyab. A raid was also made on Myitkyina.

2nd Sep.—American aircraft bombed the Japanese base of Myitkyina.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

29th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked a tanker or a large merchantman off Crete. Patrol activity continued.

30th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy vehicles on the El Alamein front. A heavy raid was made on Tobruk.

An enemy supply ship was sunk in the Mediterranean.

31st Aug.—It was disclosed that the zero hour may not be far off in El Alamein.

British destroyers bombarded Rommel's tank repair workshops and stores dumps at Ras El Daba.

Goebbels arrived in Venice at the invitation of the Italian Government to attend the so-called international exhibition of cinema art.

No information was obtainable in London on the statement made in an Italian communiqué that an attempt was made by a small force to land on Cerigotto near Crete.

1st Sep.—The Italian Governor-General in Tirana, M. Mulletti, was the object of a bomb attempt.

Nine Axis bombers, one float plane and three Axis fighters were destroyed by Malta's defences.

It was announced that all British troops had left Addis Ababa except a small guard of 50 men for the British Legation.

Air combats took place over the El Alamein area.

2nd Sep.—Marshal Rommel launched an attack on Egypt. The Axis attack in the Central Sector was repulsed. Nazi forces advanced eight miles through the Allied minefields. Heavy fighting took place in the El Himeimat area.

The Royal Air Force scored a hit on a medium-sized Axis tanker in the Mediterranean. An Italian fighter was shot down.

ARMY TRAINING—SWIMMING

Modern warfare, particularly combined operations, requires that soldiers should be competent swimmers. Already swimming forms an important part of the training programme at many stations in India, and now War Department has sanctioned the provision of 41 further swimming pools at 28 stations in this country.

The cost of the new pools is estimated at Rs. 3,24,000 initial and Rs. 1,12,000 recurring.

IN INDIAN HANDS

"The vast majority of cases are decided by members of the Executive Council without even the knowledge of the Viceroy. It is only in important cases that he hears of the decision of the Member in charge, and only in cases where two departments differ or when the case is a difficult one or of wide importance that it goes before the Executive Council presided over by the Viceroy. Eleven Members out of sixteen including the Viceroy are Indians, and you can realize how much administration is now entirely in Indian hands. The eleventh Indian Member is now going to England on the War Cabinet. The Viceroy only holds the foreign portfolio and some special responsibilities under the Government of India Act, 1935."

—HON. SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON—in a speech at Aligarh on August 24.

3rd Sep.—A big tank battle was in progress south of the Ruweisat ridge. The Allies raided the northern sector. Enemy landing grounds between Matruh and Daba was attacked by Allied aircraft.

Five persons were killed and 30 wounded in an air raid on Cairo.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's Personal Representative, arrived in Cairo.

British planes raided Sicily.

4th Sep.—Allied heavy bombers raided Tobruk. There was lull in land operations.

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

29th Aug.—The Russians broke into Rzhev and captured the northern suburbs.

General Zhukov, Commander of the Soviet armies on the Central Front, was appointed Stalin's First Deputy Commissar.

The Germans were halted in their drive on Stalingrad. Von Bock's assault columns found it difficult to make headway. Mass air raids were staged by enemy aircraft.

30th Aug.—The Russians made a firm stand before Stalingrad. All German attacks were held. North-west of Stalingrad, the Germans were pushed back.

31st Aug.—Nazis met with reverses in the Caucasus. Landings on Black Sea coast were foiled. Ten troop ships were sunk. The Russians advanced on the Kalinin front.

1st Sep.—The Nazi drive towards Grozny oilfields hung fire. The final struggle for Stalingrad began. It was heavily bombed.

2nd Sep.—German panzers drove towards Stalingrad from south-west. The Russians fell back.

Timoshenko's main force pushed back the Italians and crossed the Don in the region of Kletskaya, 70 miles south-west of Stalingrad.

In the Eastern Caucasus, the Red Army started a counter-offensive in the Prokhladnaya region.

In the Western Caucasus, the Germans launched a new offensive.

The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, stated: "The war will not end in 1942 but will be protracted through a fourth winter. The German losses since the outbreak of the war amount to one and a half millions dead."

3rd Sep.—Official and unofficial reports declared that Stalingrad, Russia's great tank city, was in great peril. In the Caucasus, the situation worsened where sanguinary battles took place. Russians fell back in the south-west.

The Russians registered an advance near Rzhev and forced German defences.

4th Sep.—The Germans attacked Novorossisk and made an onslaught on Stalingrad.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

1st Sep.—The Swedish Government decided to take action against Fifth Columnists in the Swedish Army.

3rd Sep.—In Argentina, a group of Radical Deputies made a recommendation to the Congress to break-off relations with the Axis.

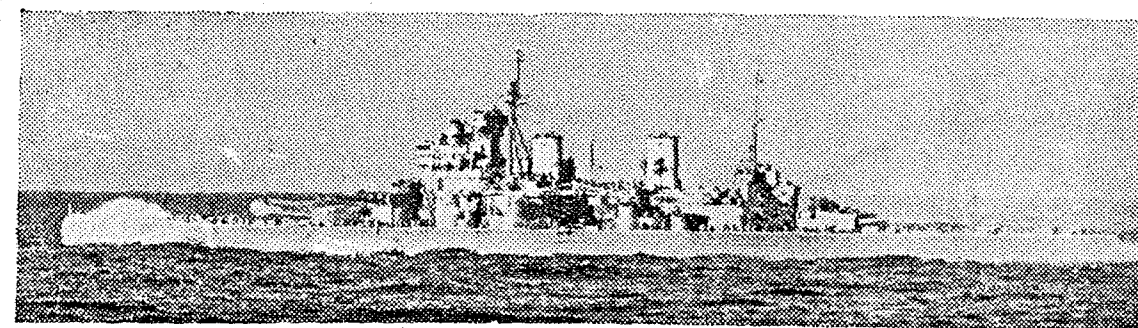
A subversive plot in Ecuador was quelled.

4th Sep.—Senor Sunar, Spain's Foreign Minister, resigned.

SHIPPING

31st Aug.—Two enemy transports were sunk by the Red Fleet in Barentz Sea.

A Russian warship sank an enemy submarine in the Black Sea.



The latest British battleship is, the £8,000,000 "Duke of York". Laid down on May 5, 1939, she is one of five battleships of the "King George V" class. Displacement 35,000 tons: personnel 1,150: Dimensions, 740 x 103 ft.: speed of over 30 knots: carries four air-craft. Her armament consists of ten 14-inch guns, sixteen 5.25 inch guns, four multiple pom-poms, and smaller guns.

VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

29th Aug.—French patriots threw grenades at an S.S. detachment marching through the streets of Paris. Near Bordeaux, French patriots attacked German coastal defences and having captured arms, opened fire on German soldiers.

31st Aug.—It was revealed that M. Laval had herded thousands of Jewish children into concentration camps in Vichy France.

Marshal Petain, addressing the French Legion at Clermont Ferrand, said: "Too many Frenchmen look backwards and hanker for the old regime. I assure you the past is dead."

THE FAR EAST

29th Aug.—Japanese surface forces withdrew from the Battle of Solomons. An American Navy Department's communiqué indicated a United States victory in the second phase of the battle. The first phase was the landing of United States troops.

The Japanese were hard pressed in Chekiang. In Kiangsi, the Chinese recaptured Likitan and Tuchang.

30th Aug.—The Chinese recaptured Lishui, an important air base.

One Japanese destroyer was sunk and two others were severely damaged in the Solomons. Allied aircraft bombed Milne Bay.

31st Aug.—It was announced that the Americans were well-established in the Solomons. The Japanese were annihilated or captured wherever they attempted to regain territory.

1st Sep.—By lightning attacks the Chinese retook more than 20 towns in Kiangsi and Chekiang.

The Japanese withdrew from Milne Bay.

2nd Sep.—A Chinese official spokesman, Dr. Tsiang, said at a press conference at Chungking that the Japanese would not be allowed to concentrate forces in anyone sector. He asserted that the Solomons could be called China's and Russia's second front. He further said that Japan was not efficient to launch a full-scale offensive against India.

Mr. Shigenori Togo, Japanese Foreign Minister, resigned.

The Japanese launched strong attacks against the Australians in the Kokoda front. In Milne Bay, the Japanese were purely on the defensive.

3rd Sep.—The Chinese encircled Kinwa.

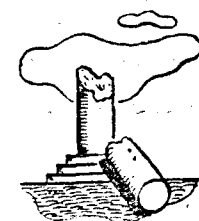
Marshal Chiang Kai-shek cabled to Mr. Churchill that China will not stop fighting.

4th Sep.—Japanese reinforcements were sent to Singapore.



THE LOVED NAMES WILL BE CHANGED

IMMEDIATELY the Japanese took Singapore, that great city was given a Japanese name. If the Japanese should



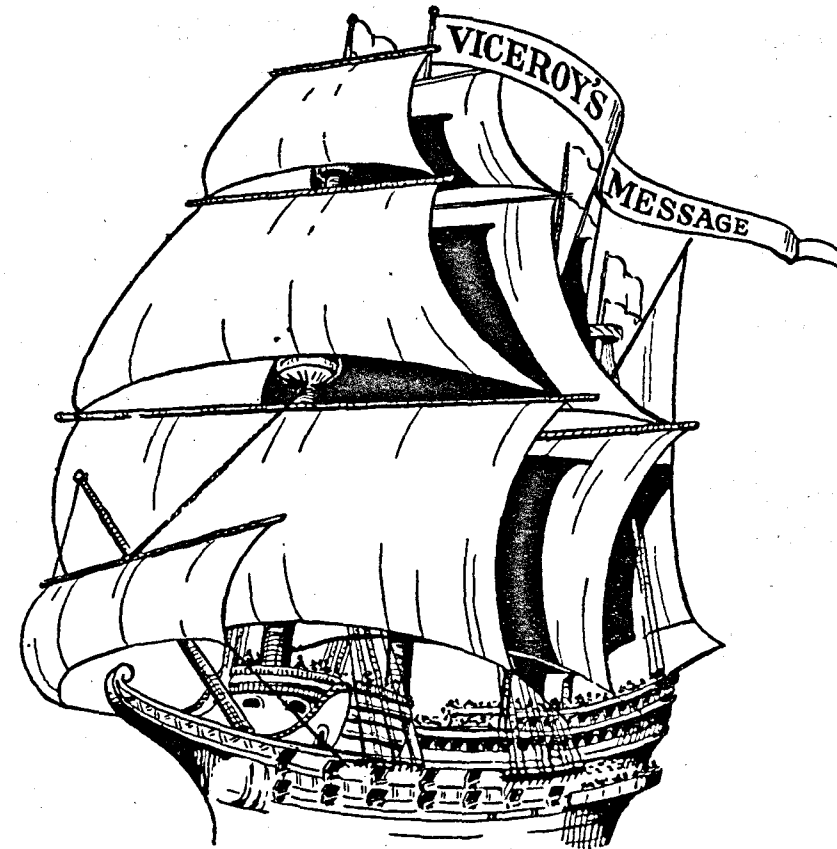
capture our towns and holy places the same will happen here. Places with deep historic and religious associations will be desecrated and given Japanese labels—by law. The Japanese are not going to respect Indian sentiments. Are we of this great land going to allow such treatment without a blow? Never! Let us resist these barbarians with our combined might.

BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT

against the Japanese



National War Front



The Ship of State sails a stormy sea, in peril from an adverse sky, from well-armed pirates, and from hidden rocks.

But she is a staunch and well-loved ship, and her Captain calls to every man aboard for single-hearted effort.

Officers to their posts! Men to their stations!

No dissension on the quarter-deck: no muttering in the fo'castle!

All together! Trim the sails! Man the guns!

Slam the enemy! Steer straight for

Victory!

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS WAR REVIEW

DIARY OF THE SECOND GREAT WAR

From September 1941 to September 1942

Friday, September 4, 1942

CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
England and Germany	1	Neutral Countries	83
United States of America and the Atlantic. ..	17	Shipping	89
India, Burma and Ceylon	32	Vichy and Occupied France	97
Italy, Africa and the Mediterranean	37	Occupied Countries	105
Balkans, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, etc. ..	56	The Far East	109
Russia and Finland	61		

ENGLAND AND GERMANY 1941

29th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombers attacked Duisberg and other targets in the Ruhr as well as the docks at Ostend.

A small number of casualties was reported from an enemy air raid on eastern England.

30th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raided Frankfurt and Mannheim.

31st Aug.—Cherbourg was attacked by the Royal Air Force.

1st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Essen, Cologne and other objectives in Rhineland and the Ruhr.

Many children were killed in a community shelter when German planes bombed the working-class quarter in Hull.

SOVIET PLANES RAIDED BERLIN, Koenigsberg, Danzig and Memel.

2nd Sep.—Cologne was raided by the Royal Air Force, which also made daylight sweeps over France.

Slight damage was caused by an enemy air

3rd Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Berlin, Frankfurt, Mannheim and other towns in western Germany, also the ports of Ostend and Dunkirk.

Bombs were dropped by enemy planes on East Anglia and north-east England but no casualties were reported.

4th Sep.—Brest and Rotterdam were raided by the Royal Air Force.

5th Sep.—In sweeps over the Channel and France, the Royal Air Force accounted for an enemy tanker and bombed a factory at La Pallice.

Slight enemy activity was reported over north-east Scotland.

Soviet planes raided Berlin.

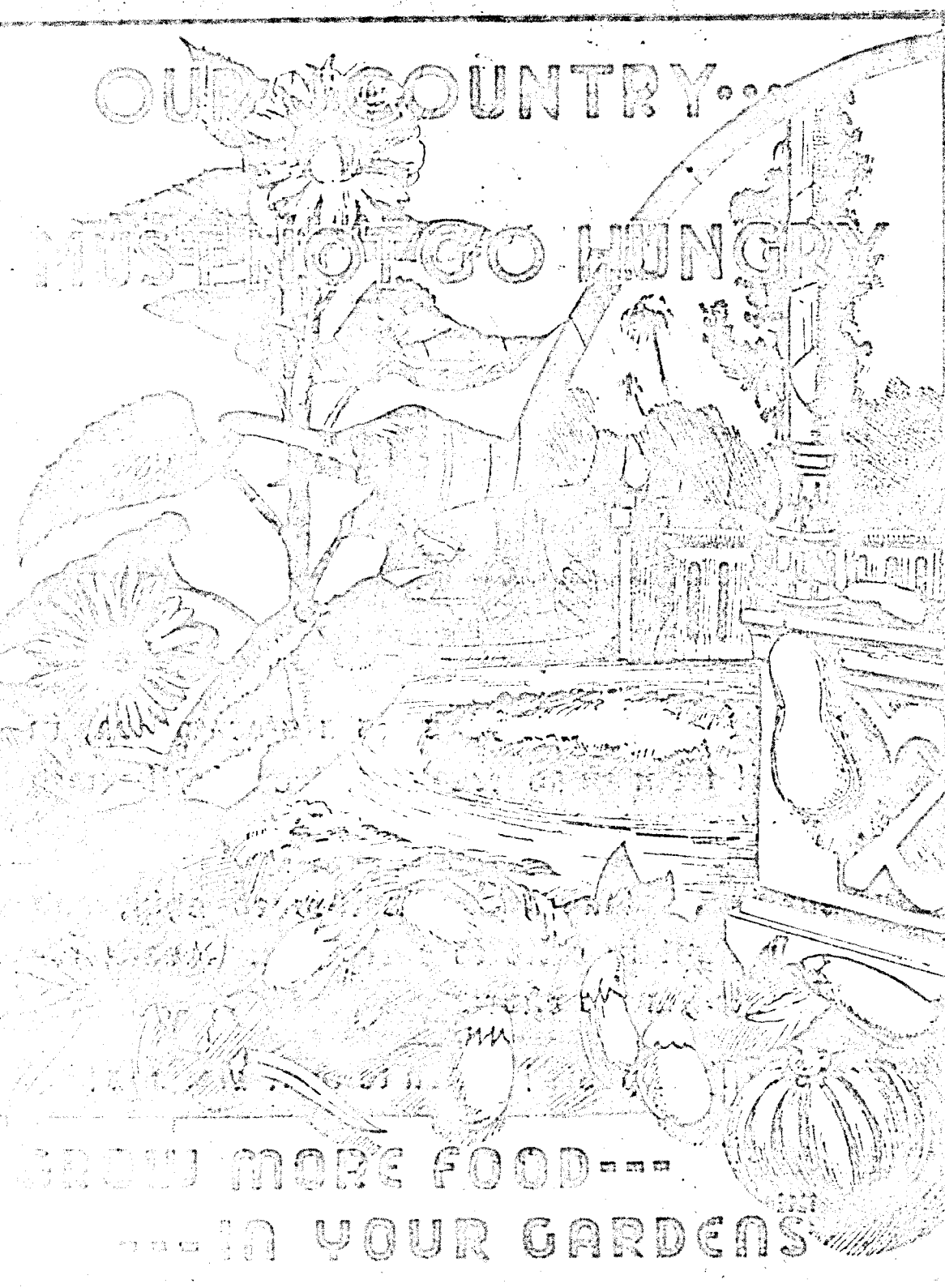
6th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping at Oslo.

7th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Rhineland and the Ruhr and made offensive sweeps over France.

An escort vessel was blown up and a supply ship set on fire by British bombers off the Dutch coast.

Slight enemy activity was reported over south-west and eastern England.

8th Sep.—BERLIN SUFFERED THE HEAVIEST RAID EVER AT THE HANDS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE. Numerous fires were caused by high-explosives dropped



by hundreds of planes. Shipyard in Kiel and the docks at Boulogne were also attacked. A German "Flak" (anti-aircraft) vessel was sunk off Ostend.

A few German raiders dive-bombed a cinema, a school and some private houses in a town on the south-east of England.

9th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided the important industrial centre of Kassel, Munster and other objectives in western Germany, as well as the docks at Cherbourg. High-explosives were dropped in the Norwegian coastal areas.

12th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Kiel and Boulogne and also the aerodrome at Stavanger. Enemy shipping off the Norwegian and Dutch coasts was attacked.

13th Sep.—Industrial objectives in Frankfurt were bombed by the Royal Air Force, as also the docks at Cherbourg and the port of St. Nazaire. An enemy supply ship was sunk off the Frisian Islands.

A slight German air raid on an area in north-east England was reported.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, announced the creation of a National Fire-Fighting Service in time for a second winter of "the Battle of the Flames."

14th Sep.—British bombers attacked the docks at Brest and at Le Havre.

15th Sep.—German airmen raided a north-east town in England.

It was revealed that air raid civilian casualties in England during August were only 169 killed or missing (and believed killed), and 136 injured and detained in hospital.

16th Sep.—A force of over 200 Royal Air Force bombers attacked Hamburg, Cuxhaven, Wilhelmshaven and the docks at Le Havre.

17th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Karlsruhe and docks at Le Havre. A power plant at Mazingarbe near Bethune was also bombed.

18th Sep.—In offensive sweeps over enemy occupied country, the Royal Air Force destroyed 16 German fighters in addition to the 25 shot down on the two previous days. Enemy supply ships and anti-aircraft vessels were sunk or damaged off the Belgian and Dutch coasts.

19th Sep.—In offensive sweeps over the Continent, the Royal Air Force brought down 16 German planes and sank four German ships. The docks at Le Havre were bombed.

20th Sep.—Berlin was bombed by the Soviet Air Force.

In the greatest daylight offensive of the war, the Royal Air Force struck at the Nazis in Germany, in Norway and in France and set on fire four enemy ships in a convoy off the Dutch coast.

21st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Berlin and Frankfurt. Twenty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed and during sweeps over France, a power-station and railway objectives were bombed.

23rd Sep.—The Royal Air Force bombed Boulogne and damaged a large enemy supply ship off the Norwegian Coast.

German airmen dropped a few bombs on East Anglia but there were no casualties and only slight damage.

24th Sep.—The Royal Air Force bombed a large enemy supply ship off Norway and an enemy mine-sweeper off Dunkirk.

25th Sep.—It was announced in Simla that several Indian pilots had taken part in raids over Germany.

26th Sep.—The Royal Air Force attacked invasion ports, damaged two enemy mine-sweepers and two anti-aircraft vessels off Dunkirk and sunk a patrol ship off Cherbourg.

27th Sep.—The official German News Agency admitted British raids on south-west Germany and the coastal area. Calais and Dunkirk were again raided by the Royal Air Force, also the railway station at Amiens. Twenty-one enemy planes were shot down in the course of these offensive sweeps. Thirteen British planes were lost.

28th Sep.—While Britain was raid-free, the Royal Air Force successfully attacked an enemy supply ship in France.

29th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Frankfurt and attacked barges and boats off the Belgian and French coasts.

Enemy planes caused slight damage in a south Wales area.

30th Sep.—Targets in Stettin and Hamburg were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

A town in north-east Scotland was raided by enemy aircraft.

1st Oct.—For the second night in succession, the Royal Air Force bombed Hamburg and Stettin as well as enemy shipping and invasion ports.

Enemy planes raided north-east coastal area of England.

2nd Oct.—The Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and other objectives in western and south-western Germany. Invasion ports in France were also attacked.

3rd Oct.—Three Nazi bombers were destroyed when they made a moonlight raid on Britain.

The Royal Air Force attacked the docks at Brest as well as aerodromes in enemy-occupied territory.

4th Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked Dunkirk, Rotterdam and Antwerp.

One German supply ship as well as three "flak" (anti-aircraft) ships were sunk in the Channel by the Royal Air Force.

5th Oct.—Some slight coastal activity by the enemy was reported in the east and south-west of England.

8th Oct.—Slight enemy activity was reported over south-west England and South Wales.

10th Oct.—The Royal Air Force bombed shipping and other objectives in Aalesund.

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the south-west coast of England and damaged a few houses.

11th Oct.—Two hundred bombers took part when the Royal Air Force attacked Cologne and other targets in Rhineland and the Ruhr and raided enemy-occupied ports and aerodromes in Holland and France.

The Nazis dropped bombs on eastern England and caused slight damage and a few casualties.

12th Oct.—The Royal Air Force successfully raided north-western Germany, started fires in Emden and also attacked enemy ships.

An enemy bomber attacking a British convoy in the North Sea was shot down. Enemy activity over Britain was on a very small scale. Three enemy planes were shot down in an air battle over the Channel.

13th Oct.—Over 300 Royal Air Force bombers raided Nuremberg and other objectives in Bavaria, Rhineland and north-west Germany.

14th Oct.—Dusseldorf and Cologne were bombed by the Royal Air Force, also the docks at Boulogne and enemy shipping off the French, Dutch and Norwegian coasts.

15th Oct.—The Royal Air Force destroyed five enemy fighters in the course of attacks on the docks at Le Havre.

16th Oct.—Targets in western Germany as well as anti-aircraft ships, petrol stores and oil-tank wagons in enemy-occupied territory were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Slight enemy activity over the east coast of England caused some damage, but no casualties.

17th Oct.—The Royal Air Force bombed objectives at Duisburg and other places in the Ruhr and also attacked docks at Dunkirk, Ostend and Calais. Enemy shipping off Norwegian Coast and Frisian Islands were also bombed.

Slight enemy activity over eastern England was reported and one enemy bomber was shot down.

18th Oct.—The Royal Air Force bombed targets in western Germany.

19th Oct.—The Royal Air Force carried out several offensive patrols over the Cherbourg Peninsula. Radio stations were machine-gunned and two enemy aircraft destroyed.

20th Oct.—The Royal Air Force carried out a number of offensive patrols over Northern France. Attacks were made on a munition train, enemy supply columns, troops, gun-positions and enemy aircraft on the ground.

An enemy patrol vessel off the French coast was also attacked and an enemy supply ship off the Dutch coast.

A few enemy aircraft dropped bombs in East Anglia, causing slight damage. One German aircraft was destroyed.

21st Oct.—One enemy aircraft was shot down into the sea off the south-coast of England.

22nd Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked Bremen and Emden and also French and Dutch occupation ports and aerodromes.

In combats over France 13 enemy planes were destroyed as against 10 of the Royal Air Force.

Enemy planes dropped bombs on two towns on the east coast of England.

23rd Oct.—The industrial centre of Mannheim in Rhineland, the docks at Le Havre and the harbour at Brest were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

German aircraft raided scattered points in north Wales and the Merseyside, causing little damage and some casualties.

24th Oct.—Powerful forces of the Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany, attacking docks at Brest, Cherbourg and Le Havre. Mannheim was raided and enemy aerodromes near Calais and at Lannion were bombed.

In a sweep over northern France, British fighters destroyed seven enemy fighters without loss to themselves.

A single enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs in north Scotland causing slight damage.

25th Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Rhineland and elsewhere in western Germany, and also bombed docks at

Brest. Coastal Command aircraft attacked enemy shipping off the coast of Norway and the Frisian Islands. A large-sized supply ship was hit and set on fire.

Enemy activity over Britain was on a small scale and a Nazi bomber was destroyed.

26th Oct.—The Royal Air Force carried out widespread raids, attacking aerodromes in France and Holland, and bombing objectives in Denmark.

27th Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked Hamburg and Cherbourg.

During stray air-raids by the enemy, two Nazi bombers were shot down over England.

28th Oct.—The Royal Air Force made sweeps over northern France, bombed targets in the Dunkirk area and attacked an enemy convoy off Terzhelling. Six enemy fighters were shot down.

29th Oct.—The Royal Air Force penetrated deep into German territory, attacking objectives in south and south-west. The docks at Cherbourg, an aerodrome at Abbeville and military objectives in Belgium were also bombed.

Enemy planes dropped bombs at points in south-west England.

30th Oct.—Ships in the harbour of the Norwegian town of Aalesund were successfully attacked by the Royal Air Force, which also bombed barracks and a fish oil factory.

Brest, Boulogne and Le Havre were raided by the Royal Air Force.

One enemy aircraft visited Britain and its bombs caused neither damage nor casualties.

31st Oct.—The Royal Air Force carried out numerous offensive sweeps over northern France and the Channel, attacking factories, communications, barges, etc.

Enemy aircraft dropped a few bombs over East Anglia, west and south-west England, causing little damage.

1st Nov.—The Royal Air Force bombed Hamburg and the docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne. Successful attacks were also carried out on enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast and the Frisian Islands.

German guns from the other side of the Channel shelled the vicinity of Dover.

2nd Nov.—The Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Kiel and elsewhere in north-west Germany. Docks at Brest Le Havre, and St. Nazaire were also attacked.

Six enemy planes were destroyed when enemy aircraft dropped bombs on scattered points in England and Wales. Small damage was caused at the Merseyside and the south coast.

3rd Nov.—The Royal Air Force again attacked objectives in northern France, including a wireless station and a number of enemy lorries.

The Royal Air Force Coastal Command attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch Islands and objectives on the coast of Norway.

Single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few isolated points in East Anglia and east Scotland, causing slight damage.

4th Nov.—The Royal Air Force made successful attacks on enemy convoys in the English Channel and off the Frisian Islands.

5th Nov.—The German News Agency admitted bombing of western and north-western Germany by the Royal Air Force. French Channel ports were also attacked as well as shipping off the Dutch and Norwegian coasts by the Royal Air Force.

Britain had a raid-free night.

6th Nov.—The Royal Air Force again attacked Channel ports and enemy shipping.

A single enemy plane raiding England caused slight damage and no casualty.

7th Nov.—The Royal Air Force attacked Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, and other places in north-western Germany. Widespread mining operations in enemy waters were also carried out.

8th Nov.—The Royal Air Force made the biggest attack of the war on Berlin, Cologne and Mannheim.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in north-east and south-east England, causing some damage and killing a few persons.

9th Nov.—Essen and other industrial targets in Germany were attacked by the Royal Air Force. Successful attacks were also made on docks at Ostend and Dunkirk.

The Air Ministry announced that at least 300 fighters, including new Hurricane bombers, were in operation at one time during the day in offensives against targets in occupied territory. The heaviest British raid on Oslo, so far, was also reported. Considerable damage to factories was caused and four enemy fighters were destroyed.

10th Nov.—A strong force of the Bomber Command attacked docks and ship-building yards at Hamburg and other ports of north-west Germany, causing large fires.

Docks at Ostend and Dunkirk were also bombed. An enemy aerodrome at Calais was attacked and several fighters on the ground machine-gunned and hit.

A few enemy aircraft appeared over the east coast of England, causing little damage and no casualty.

Mr. Churchill announced that the Royal Air Force had reached parity in numbers with the Luftwaffe.

12th Nov.—The Royal Air Force made sweeps over the Channel and Occupied France. An enemy supply ship was sunk off the Dutch Coast.

The Frankfurt Radio announced that the German air "ace," Flying Officer Kahn, was missing.

13th Nov.—Enemy planes caused slight damage at a place in north-east England and at another in the south-west.

14th Nov.—The Royal Air Force fighters attacked gun-positions in Occupied France and aircraft on the ground.

Nazi raiders dropped bombs indiscriminately on the streets of a north-east Scottish town.

15th Nov.—Military and industrial targets in northern France were again bombed by the Royal Air Force.

A German raider was shot down into the sea off the east coast of England.

It was stated that 262 persons in all were killed (or were missing) in air raids over Britain during October. A further 361 were injured.

16th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raided Emden and other ports in north-west Germany in spite of trying weather conditions, bombed the docks at Boulogne and laid mines in enemy waters.

In scattered enemy raids by a small number of single aircraft, two German bombers were destroyed off the east coast of England.

17th Nov.—Britain had a raid-free night.

The Royal Air Force raided factories and other targets in northern France. A large German supply-ship off the south coast of Norway was successfully attacked.

18th Nov.—The sudden death was announced of the German air "ace," General Udet. He met with an accident while testing a new type of plane.

The Royal Air Force bombed a number of targets in northern France.

19th Nov.—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at Brest.

Enemy air activity over Britain was on a slight scale at points on the East Anglian coast and in south-east England.

20th Nov.—No casualties resulted from stray enemy raids on two eastern coastal points in Britain.

22nd Nov.—The German air "ace," Moelders was killed in an air accident.

23rd Nov.—In the Royal Air Force sweeps over northern France, six enemy fighters were destroyed as against one British plane.

Scattered enemy raids on coastal places in south and south-west England caused neither casualties nor damage.

24th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raided the naval bases at Lorient and Brest, the docks at Dunkirk and aerodromes and factories in Occupied France.

Two enemy planes were destroyed over Britain.

25th Nov.—Gen. Wilberd of the German Air Force was killed in a plane crash.

26th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raided Cherbourg and Brest besides bombing enemy vessels in the Straits of Dover.

Enemy planes made stray raids on points in south-west and north-east England.

27th Nov.—Emden and other objectives in northern Germany as well as the docks at Ostend were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Nazi bombs dropped on the South Wales coast caused slight damage but no casualties.

28th Nov.—The Royal Air Force bombed industrial targets in Dusseldorf, the docks at Ostend and aerodromes in the Low Countries.

29th Nov.—There was slight enemy activity over northern Ireland.

1st Dec.—Hamburg received 150 tons of bombs from the Royal Air Force, which also raided Wilhelmshaven, Kiel and Lubeck.

7th Dec.—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombers raided western Germany, the chief objective being Aachen.

Some civilians were killed in an enemy raid, on a place in eastern England.

9th Dec.—Places in the coastal districts of north-east England were bombed by the Germans but damage was nowhere extensive.

11th Dec.—The docks at Emden in Germany and an aerodrome in Holland were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

12th Dec.—The Royal Air Force raided Cologne and other areas in western Germany, the docks at Le Havre and Brest and laid mines in enemy waters.

Slight enemy activity over eastern England caused slight damage and no casualties.

13th Dec.—The Royal Air Force bombed the oil refinery works at St. Nazaire in France.

16th Dec.—The Royal Air Force attacked Ostend and Brest.

It was revealed that only 89 persons were killed (or were missing) and 155 injured in air raids on the United Kingdom during November.

17th Dec.—The Royal Air Force raided the German naval base at Wilhelmshaven, Bremen and other towns in north-western Germany, the docks at Ostend, Dunkirk and Brest and aerodromes in Occupied France.

18th Dec.—Brest and Le Havre were bombed by the Royal Air Force.

19th Dec.—The naval base of Brest was heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force for the third night in succession and the two German war-ships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* were hit.

23rd Dec.—The German naval base at Wilhelmshaven was raided by British aircraft.

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

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

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

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

1942

4th Jan.—The Royal Air Force raided Brest and laid mines in enemy waters.

5th Jan.—Enemy air activity over Britain was slight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enemy air activity was reported from Shetland Islands and south-west England.

21st Jan.—The Royal Air Force raided Emden and undertook patrols over northern France.

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

23rd Jan.—The Royal Air Force raided Munster, the docks at Dunkirk and aerodromes in Holland. The enemy dropped bombs at points in south-west England and East Anglia.

25th Jan.—The Royal Air Force harassed the enemy in northern France.

26th Jan.—The docks at Brest were bombed by British airmen.

27th Jan.—The Royal Air Force raided Hanover and Emden, also Brest.

28th Jan.—Brest was bombed again by the British, as well as Boulogne.

29th Jan.—Airfields in the Low Countries and northern France, the docks at Boulogne and Rotterdam and objectives at Munster were raided by the Royal Air Force.

30th Jan.—Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the north-east coast of Scotland.

1st Feb.—The Royal Air Force attacked the docks at Brest, La Havre and St. Nazaire. Bombs were dropped at two places on the East Anglian coast.

2nd Feb.—The Royal Air Force made offensive sweeps over Occupied France.

6th Feb.—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few places on the east coast of England, but caused no casualties and only slight damage.

7th Feb.—Aircraft of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command raided the docks at Brest.

8th Feb.—The Royal Air Force carried out offensive sweeps over the North Sea and northern France and destroyed many enemy fighters.

10th Feb.—The Royal Air Force raided Bremen and other areas in north-western Germany.

12th Feb.—Objectives at Mannheim and the docks at Le Havre and Brest were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

13th Feb.—A big air and naval action in the Straits of Dover developed when British planes and ships attacked the German warships *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen*, which ventured out under heavy protection. The German vessels managed to escape to Heligoland.

15th Feb.—The Royal Air Force raided Mannheim and other objectives in the Rhineland, the docks at Le Havre, Dunkirk and Ostend and aerodromes in occupied territory.

16th Feb.—The docks at St. Nazaire were attacked by British aircraft.

17th Feb.—An enemy aircraft was reported over the Thames estuary.

18th Feb.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in north-west Germany and northern France, also enemy shipping off Norway and Holland.

19th Feb.—British aircraft laid mines in enemy waters.

20th Feb.—Aircraft of the Royal Air Force Bomber Command attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

22nd Feb.—The Royal Air Force raided the Rhineland and western Germany and laid mines in enemy waters.

23rd Feb.—The docks at Ostend were bombed by the Royal Air Force, in addition to ports and other objectives in north-west Germany.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombed the German naval base of St. Nazaire, also a factory at Poissy near Paris and a power-station and railway yards in Northern France. Enemy planes made a brief appearance over the south coast of England.

9th Mar.—The German armaments centre of Essen, the docks at Ostend and Le Havre and other objectives in northern France and Holland were raided by the Royal Air Force. Six enemy fighters were destroyed over France. Torpedo-carrying aircraft of the Royal Air Force attacked the German battleship *Tirpitz* off Norway.

10th Mar.—The Krupps armaments works at Essen were bombed by the British for the second night in succession. German and other western European radio stations went off the air, indicating British air activity.

11th Mar.—British bombers attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

13th Mar.—British bombers raided Kiel and other objectives in north-west Germany.

14th Mar.—The Royal Air Force attacked western Germany with Cologne as the main objective. In a series of engagements over the English Channel and over Occupied France, the Royal Air Force fighters destroyed ten enemy fighters without loss to themselves.

15th Mar.—Nobody was injured and there was no damage when a few enemy aircraft attacked three points in south-west England. The auxiliary vessel *H.M.S. Balmoral* shot down an enemy bomber. It was announced that during the whole of February, only 22 persons were killed and 21 injured in raids on England.

22nd Mar.—It was announced in London that, for the first time in a year, no losses were suffered by the Royal Air Force or the *Luftwaffe* in western Europe in the previous week; but the Axis lost 293 aircraft elsewhere—25 in the Middle East, 101 in the Far East and 167 on the Russian front—as against the Royal Air Force's 16 (in the Middle East).

23rd Mar.—The Royal Air Force made an offensive sweep over the English Channel and German-occupied territory. Enemy planes dropped bombs on Dover.

24th Mar.—A Royal Warrant announced the formation of an Army Air Corps in Britain, bringing all air-borne troops into one unit. Royal Air Force bombers attacked a power-station at Comines and other objectives in northern France.

25th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombed ship-yards at Le Trait on the Seine and made sweeps over the Pas de Calais area.

26th Mar.—Hundreds of Royal Air Force bombers raided industrial areas of the Ruhr, the docks at St. Nazaire and shipping at Le Havre.

27th Mar.—The Royal Air Force bombers with strong fighter escort attacked objectives at Ostend, and destroyed one enemy fighter and damaged a number of others. One of our fighters was missing.

28th Mar.—A strong force of British bombers made a heavy attack on the Port of Lubeck, the most important commercial port in the western Baltic, which handles the greater part of the sea-borne traffic with Sweden, and particularly the supply of iron ore and other raw materials for the central German industrial area. This port was also being used for the dispatch of military supplies to Norway, Finland and the extreme north Russian front.

British bombers attacked the north-west German coast and dropped leaflets over Paris. Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire at the planes.

Squadrons of the Royal Air Force made offensive sweeps over the Channel and Northern France. Thirteen enemy fighters were destroyed. Five of our fighters were missing.

Saint Nazaire, the Nazi-held port of considerable strategic importance on the French coast, was raided and smashed by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. This was stated to be one of the finest aggressive operations Britain was engaged in since the war started.

31st Mar.—A few enemy aircraft flew over the south-west coast of England. At one place bombs were dropped close to the shore, and there was an attack with machine-gun. No one was injured.

3rd Apr.—Nazi bombers flew low across the moonlit Straits of Dover and attacked coastal areas in south-east England.

4th Apr.—Railways near St. Omer were attacked by Royal Air Force bombers. Five enemy fighters were destroyed; 11 of our fighters were missing. A fighter-bomber of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command destroyed a Heinkel 111 as it landed on an enemy air field in northern France.

A few single enemy aircraft flew inland over the south coast and bombs were dropped at a point in west England.

5th Apr.—Over 300 British bombers were engaged in attacks on the Rhineland and Occupied France. The targets included Cologne, Ghome-Rhone Works and other factories at Genevilliers near Paris, and docks at Le Havre. Our bombers and fighters attacked aerodromes in occupied territory. From all these operations five of our bombers were missing.

A few enemy aircraft raided the east coast of England. One of them was destroyed.

6th Apr.—British bombers attacked objectives in the Ruhr and the Rhineland. Five of our aircraft were missing.

A German raider, crossing the south coast under cover of a low cloud, dropped bombs in a coastal area. The bombs caused only slight damage and there were no casualties.

7th Apr.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at places on the east coast of England. A small number of people were injured and slight damage was done.

8th Apr.—Squadrons of British fighters carried out a sweep over the Calais and Boulogne areas.

10th Apr.—British fighters were over the Channel in strength. An offensive sweep was believed to have been carried out over the Straits and northern France.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed during the sweep by squadrons of Royal Air Force fighters over the Calais-Boulogne area. Five British fighters were missing.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command were over western Germany. Industrial objectives in Ruhr were heavily bombed. Docks at Le Havre were also attacked, and mines were laid in enemy waters. Thirteen of our aircraft were missing.

12th Apr.—Another heavy raid on the Ruhr was the main feature of Royal Air Force operations. British bombers were also over northern Italy.

Squadrons of British fighters with a small force of bombers, were over northern France. The railway yards at Hazebrouck were bombed and bursts were seen on the target.

The latest photograph taken by the Royal Air Force of the damage done to St. Nazaire showed that the lock gate was completely blown up.

15th Apr.—Royal Air Force fighters carried out a series of sweeps over northern France.

17th Apr.—The submarine base at Lorient, docks at Le Havre and Cherbourg, aerodromes in Holland and northern France, a factory at Marquise and targets at Calais and near Rouen were bombed by the Royal Air Force. More than 400 Spitfires took part in the offensive operations over the occupied territory.

Bombs were dropped at two places on the south-west coast of England.

Wing Commander L. V. Fraser, in the course of a statement said: "Britain at the present time is the only country in the world with a great force of heavy bombers whose main function is long range attack by night."

18th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombed Maschineg, Fabrik, Augsburg and Nuremberg where Diesel engines are manufactured, and the port of Hamburg.

The Royal Air Force also swept over the Cherbourg Peninsula. Bombs hit the main railway line at Calais, the power station, ship-yards and fuel tanks at Rouen and the docks at Cherbourg.

19th Apr.—Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in south-east coast of England and one bomber was shot down.

25th Apr.—Four enemy aircraft dropped bombs in two places in the south-east coast of England.

26th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombed the Skoda works at Pilsen (Czechoslovakia). Objectives in southern Germany were also attacked.

There was enemy activity over the south and west of England and north-east of Scotland. Four enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Hitler made a speech to the Reichstag.

27th Apr.—German aircraft dropped flares followed by incendiaries and high explosives in west and south-west England. Bath was again the principal object of attack. According to an Air Ministry communiqué, 11 enemy fighters were destroyed.

28th Apr.—Norwich in East Anglia was bombed by enemy aircraft.

30th Apr.—German aircraft attacked a town in north-eastern England.

2nd May.—Enemy aircraft appeared over north-east coast of England and bombs were dropped in several places. Eleven Axis aircraft were destroyed.

The German authorities imposed a ban on the publication of news of the Royal Air Force raids on Germany.

It was revealed that, Hitler and Mussolini met at Salzberg on April 29.

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

At the Axis Powers' conference at Salzberg, Japan was pressed to open a front in East Siberia.

It was revealed in London that the escape of General Giraud from Germany proved that there were powerful forces (mostly industrialists) working in Germany for the overthrow of Hitler.

6th May.—It was revealed in a Press dispatch that over 7,000 people were killed in the recent Royal Air Force bombing of Rostock.

According to an Air Ministry communiqué, the Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and bombed the Skoda works. Objectives at Zeebrugge were also attacked and four enemy fighters destroyed. Shipping off the coast of Holland and Norway was attacked and the aerodrome at Mandal bombed.

7th May.—The Royal Air Force raided again Stuttgart. The enemy aircraft raided a south-east coast town in England.

8th May.—Bombs were dropped at two places on the south-east coast of England.

9th May.—Air Marshall A. T. Harris, Commander-in-Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to bomb Germany incessantly, and I have not the least doubt that the day is coming when the United States and ourselves between us would put over such a force that the Germans will scream for mercy. When Germany is smashed, the time will come for a final kick in the pants for Japan. If I could send 20,000 bombers to Germany to-night, Germany would not be in to-morrow. If I could send 1,000 bombers to Germany every night, it would end the war by autumn."

The Royal Air Force raided Stuttgart and airfields in France and Holland were bombed. Industrial objectives at Stuttgart and the docks at Nantes were hit.

Three small raids by enemy aircraft were made on the south-east coast of England.

10th May.—There were enemy air activity over East Anglia. Two German planes were destroyed off the south-west coast.

Possibly two enemy aircraft were destroyed by the English trawler *Horatio* in beating of a bomb and machine-gun attack by six enemy planes.

During April and March, 119 German fighters were destroyed.

11th May.—In a radio broadcast, Mr. Churchill warned Germany against the use of poison gas and said that Britain would retaliate German atrocities in Russia.

Hostile planes appeared over north Ireland. Ground defences were in action.

12th May.—Britain made ready to meet gas warfare. It was revealed that new discoveries had been made in the invention of deadly gases.

14th May.—A Berlin spokesman declared that the German Supreme Command had no intention of employing poison gas.

17th May.—Aircraft of the Coastal Command made low-level attacks on two German convoys off the Frisian Islands. Three supply ships were left on fire and several others hit.

A Nazi bomber was shot down off British coast.

18th May.—The Royal Air Force swept over Occupied France. The German fighters declined to give battle.

In a speech to his parliamentary constituency of Bristol, Sir Stafford Cripps said that Britain was anxious to open a second front in Europe.

19th May.—A few enemy aircraft dropped bombs at two places on the south-east coast of England.

The crack 10,000-ton German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* was attacked by British aircraft off Norway. Two definite torpedo hits and one probable were registered. Five German aircraft were shot down and a number of others damaged.

20th May.—More United States troops landed in Ulster, the largest contingent so far.

German air raiders made three daylight attacks on south-east and southern England. No damage was caused.

21st May.—Objectives at Mannheim were heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force. Factories and docks were hit. St. Nazaire base was also raided.

Enemy aircraft bombed towns in the north-east coast of England.

22nd May.—It was announced in London that the German cruiser *Prinz Eugen* which was attacked by the Royal Air Force limped to port.

Two Nazi planes were shot down off the south-east coast of England.

23rd May.—Dr. Van Mook, who had been appointed Minister for Colonies in the Netherlands Government, in the course of an interview in London said that the re-conquest of lost territories would most likely start from Australia or India when the moment was opportune.

It was announced in London that the German warship *Prinz Eugen* had arrived at Kiel.

24th May.—It was revealed that the ancient stained glass windows of Bath's magnificent Abbey were smashed in the *Luftwaffe's* "retaliation" raid.

His Majesty the King watched the exercises of Britain's air-borne troops.

25th May.—A few bombs were dropped by enemy aircraft in the west and south of England.

There was a Communist demonstration in Trafalgar Square, London, which demanded the opening of a second front.

26th May.—Eight Germans were shot in Berlin for "treason to the Fuehrer and the Reich."

27th May.—According to a Stockholm report to the Tass Agency, Hitler was asked by his Generals to give up his position as Supreme Commander of the German Army.

28th May.—An enemy bomber dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the south-west coast of England.

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

According to a German prisoner, wholesale executions took place in Germany. More than 100 were shot.

29th May.—Heydrich's condition was reported to be serious. A wide hunt for the assailant was set on foot.

Bombs were dropped at two places in East Anglia.

30th May.—An enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast of England.

Heydrich's condition was still reported to be serious. Blood transfusion was given.

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

Six persons were executed following the attack on Heydrich.

31st May.—Seven German planes were shot down over England.

Heydrich's condition was reported to be grave. Mass arrests took place in Prague.

Compulsory labour for children was decreed in Bohemia.

Lord Vansittart said: "When this war is over and you have the Germans down, do not listen to anyone who thinks they should be lifted up again and start the whole thing over again. It is positively your last chance to live. I beg of you to take it. Civilization will certainly not survive a third war like the last two."

Speaking on the post-war problem at Washington, Mr. Sumner-Wells, Under Secretary of State, stressed the need for international police powers which, he said, was the duty of United Nations.

1st June.—More than 1,000 bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland. Cologne was the main objective. The Germans admitted great damage as

having been caused in Cologne. A pall of smoke rose to 15,000 feet over the target. It was the greatest raid in history.

More executions took place in Prague. Among the executed were high officials.

2nd June.—A reprisal raid was carried out by the *Luftwaffe* on the ancient town of Canterbury. Many buildings were gutted.

Four German aircraft were shot down in the attack on Cologne.

Heydrich's condition was reported to be very serious.

3rd June.—Another 1,000 aircraft of the Bomber Command raided Essen, a German industrial centre, and caused great havoc. Enemy aerodromes in Germany, France and the low countries were also attacked.

It was revealed that in the Royal Air Force raid on Cologne, 20,000 were killed and 50,000 injured.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, in a message, said: "Britain's next bombing climax will be more tremendous still."

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs in East Anglia and south-east England. One enemy bomber was destroyed. A British trawler shot down a Nazi plane.

Mr. C. Atlee, Deputy Prime Minister, re-affirmed in the House of Commons that the Government were determined to give all possible help to China.

Mr. Churchill read a report from General Auchinleck on the Libyan battle in the House of Commons and proved how General Rommel had failed to achieve objectives in Libya.

4th June.—The Royal Air Force again attacked Essen and other objectives in Ruhr. The docks at Dieppe were also bombed and mines were laid in enemy waters.

The Gestapo chief decreed that German women should replace all police officials.

London had the first general night alert since last November.

More executions took place in Prague as a sequel to the attempt on the life of Heydrich, whose condition was still serious.

As a result of the Royal Air Force activity over Germany, about 200,000 people were evacuated from Cologne to Munich.

5th June.—Heydrich died. Twenty-five Czechs were executed. There was a sharp air attack on the south coast of England.

The Royal Air Force raided Bremen.

6th June.—A single enemy bomber dropped bombs in East Anglia.

7th June.—The Royal Air Force executed a four-pronged attack on the enemy coastline from Ostend in Belgium right along the coast

to Brittany. The power stations at Ostend and Le Havre were hit. Sixteen enemy aircraft were destroyed during the raid on Ruhr.

8th June.—The Royal Air Force bombed the port of Emden. Enemy airfields in the Low Countries were attacked. Squadrons of fighters swept over Le Havre, Abbeville and Berck.

Thirteen persons were executed at Prague, bringing the total since the attack on Heydrich to 220.

9th June.—Bombs were dropped at a place on the south-west coast of England.

Capt. Sir Ian Fraser, M.P., in the course of a speech said: "Shortly, I believe, that a million of our men will be launched upon a second front."

Heydrich's body was taken to Berlin.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in France and Holland. Enemy shipping was attacked off the Frisian Islands.

British authority warned Frenchmen in Occupied-France to evacuate coastal regions.

10th June.—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial districts in the Ruhr. Docks at Dieppe and enemy airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed. Enemy sea-planes were destroyed over the North Sea. Airfields and railway objectives were attacked in northern France and Holland.

11th June.—Lieut. Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, arrived in Britain.

The Premier declared that for the successful prosecution of the war by the United States and the United Kingdom, a combined Production and Resources Board and a combined Food Board had been established.

12th June.—One enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the south-west coast of England.

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

An Anglo-Russian alliance of mutual aid during the war was concluded.

Impressive figures of Britain's "mounting flood" of armament production were given to the American people in a broadcast by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production.

13th June.—Further reinforcements of Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed and another possibly destroyed off in south coast of England.

Two enemy vessels were bombed and hit off the Dutch Coast.

Lord Cranborne, Leader of the House made a statement on the new Anglo-Russian Treaty in the House of Lords. During his stay in England, M. Molotov was received by His Majesty the King in Buckingham Palace. M. Molotov also paid a visit to President Roosevelt before returning to Russia.

An agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London, establishing direct diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Canada.

14th June.—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs at several points in north-west Germany. Dieppe also was raided and considerable damage caused.

One enemy aircraft was shot down in an attack on Allied convoy.

Bombs were dropped harmlessly on the ground in the south coast of England.

More United States troops arrived in north Ireland.

15th June.—There was enemy activity over the south and south-west coast of England.

16th June.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping off the Dutch coast. Two ships were sunk.

18th June.—The Royal Air Force attacked industrial objectives in the Ruhr and Rhine-land. One German fighter was destroyed.

Conscription was applied by the Germans in the recruitment of foreign labour. Two hundred and fifty hostages were shot in Yugoslavia.

Bitter fighting flared up again in Yugoslavia between the local troops and the Axis forces.

It was revealed by an American who had escaped from Germany that the Nazis were keeping large forces, probably 30 or 40 divisions, in the west, to meet any Allied threat.

21st June.—The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany and objectives at Emden, Osnabuck and elsewhere were bombed. Enemy airfields in Holland and Oslo also were bombed. The Royal Air Force also swept over Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Le Havre areas.

Addressing a British Soviet Alliance Anniversary demonstration in London, Sir Stafford Cripps, Leader of the House of Commons, said: "When we strike, let us strike hard with the determination to march through to Berlin before we call a final halt."

Mass arrests were made in Vienna and lower Austria as a prelude to a general purge in Germany.

23rd June.—Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

Enemy aircraft were active over the south coast of England. Bombs were dropped at several points in the southern countries.

24th June.—The Royal Air Force raided Emden again. Airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed. Dunkirk docks were again attacked.

25th June.—A few enemy aircraft were over the coastal district of East Anglia. One enemy bomber was destroyed.

26th June.—As the result of dissatisfaction over the Libyan operations, a motion of censure against the Government was tabled in the House of Commons by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne.

A Canadian troop convoy arrived in Britain.

27th June.—Over 1,000 Royal Air Force planes took part in a mass raid on Bremen, enemy's principal centre of submarine production. Fifty-two British aircraft were lost. The Official German News Agency admitted that several towns in north Germany were attacked. Bremen was "a city of fires" after the Royal Air Force left. Targets at Le Havre also were attacked.

Several amendments were tabled on the no-confidence motion in the House of Commons. Mr. Churchill, it was reported from Washington, described the fall of Tobruk as "a temporary set-back, not affecting the ultimate outcome of the battle of Egypt."

28th June.—Mr. Churchill, on his return from United States in the course of an official statement, said: "The coming operations, which were discussed in detail at the Washington conferences between ourselves and our respective military advisers, will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

It was reported that M. Laval may visit Germany.

Enemy aircraft made a short attack on Norwich.

Walter Goering, 21-year-old nephew of Marshal Goering, was killed in an air battle with the Royal Air Force on the Western Front.

It was revealed that the executions since the assault on Heydrich totalled 520, including 72 women.

The Royal Air Force laid mines in enemy waters. Enemy airfields and railway objectives in occupied territory and enemy shipping off the Dutch coast were attacked.

29th June.—The Royal Air Force were over Bremen and north-west German coastal areas. Three enemy fighters were shot down. Large fires were left burning in Bremen and other targets in occupied France.

Enemy aircraft were over the south coast of England. Lord Glanely, the famous race-horse magnate, was killed in an enemy bombing south-western town.

30th June.—Two German aircraft were destroyed in a raid over south-west England.

The Royal Air Force raided the railway yards at Hazebrouck and three enemy fighters were destroyed. The submarine base at St. Nazaire, enemy airfields and railway objectives in Occupied France and enemy shipping in the Channel were also attacked.

1st July.—Enemy raiders were over East Midlands. Bombs were dropped at some places.

The Royal Air Force raided north-west Germany. Bremen was again heavily bombed.

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided not to demand a special inquiry into Libya.

Mr. Churchill refused to publish reports received from General Wavell regarding the loss of Malaya and Singapore.

Another contingent of Netherlands soldiers arrived in England after completing training in Canada.

2nd July.—Eighty-two Czechs were executed in further reprisals for the death of Heydrich.

There were debates in the House of Commons and House of Lords on the fall of Tobruk and the situation in Libya. Lord Cranborne said in the House of Lords: "The fall of Tobruk was quite unexpected by the Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East and by the Government."

3rd July.—The House of Commons reaffirmed its confidence in Mr. Churchill by an overwhelming majority.

4th July.—A powerful force of the Royal Air Force attacked Bremen. Many fires were left burning. One enemy fighter was destroyed.

A warning against undue complacency as to British war supplies was given by Lord Woolton in London.

General de Gaulle, in a broadcast from London, said: "It is a great thing in war to have won the first battles, but it is the last one which decides everything. It will take place in everything. Who can deny that a battle of France becomes each day more probable despite the enemies' victories? France herself will fight this battle."

5th July.—Two raiding bombers over North Midlands were shot down.

8th July.—Two spies were executed in London, one of them being a British subject born in Gibraltar and the other a Belgian national.

9th July.—Enemy aircraft made a short attack on a coastal area in north-east England and there was also slight activity over the coast of South Wales.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command laid mines in enemy waters.

10th July.—The Bomber Command attacked Wilhelmshaven, the German naval base and submarine building centre. Enemy aerodromes and other objectives in Occupied France were also attacked. Two German bombers were destroyed.

11th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy coastal shipping and sank two minesweepers and seriously damaged three others. Mines were also laid in enemy waters.

More German troops arrived in Greece from Yugoslavia bound for Crete and Libya.

A Soviet Netherlands agreement was signed at the Soviet Embassy in London. The two Governments agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange Ministers.

12th July.—A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs at one point on the south coast of England.

According to Radio Paris, Prince Nicholas of Rumania, brother of King Carol, had been allowed to re-enter Rumania.

14th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked railway yards at Boulogne and swept the Abbeville area.

15th July.—A strong force of Royal Air Force bombed industrial objectives in the Ruhr. Duisberg in western Germany was also bombed. Enemy shipping at Ostend was also attacked.

A few enemy aircraft flew over the south coast of England. Bombs were dropped at one point causing a small number of casualties.

Major Helm, Chief of the Gestapo in Yugoslavia, was assassinated.

The Germans seized a large number of new hostages in Holland.

Thousands of people assembled round the French War Memorial in London and gave a tremendous ovation to General de Gaulle, leader of "Fighting France," when he officially opened the celebrations of the Bastille Day by laying a wreath at the base of the statue of Marshal Foch. Twenty-thousand Frenchmen and women turned out for the celebrations.

16th July.—The Royal Air Force bombed Ruhr again. Three enemy ships were set on fire off Ostend. Offensive operations took place over the Channel and northern France.

General de Gaulle went to the House of Commons for the first time and addressed an enthusiastic meeting of peers and members of Parliament of all parties.

17th July.—Both the House of Commons and the House of Lords debated shipping losses in secret.

18th July.—A single German aeroplane dropped bombs at a place in Greater London area.

The Royal Air Force attacked submarine building yards five miles north-east of Lubeck. Objectives in the Ruhr, north-west Germany and Holland were also attacked.

19th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production, speaking at Aldershot, said: "At no time since the battle of Britain have we stood in graver peril. It will be folly to deny that these 80 days in front of us are some of the very gravest."

A south-coast town in England was bombed and machine-gunned.

20th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Lille and Bethune area of Occupied France. Power-stations at Choques and Mazingarbe were hit. One enemy fighter was shot down.

According to William Zeff, author of the recent book, "The Coming Battle of Germany," "Ten-ton bombs will replace the two-ton bomb in Allied air raids on Germany."

The Royal Air Force attacked and hit a German armed vessel off the Breton coast.

The Royal Air Force also attacked an enemy convoy off the Cherbourg Peninsula.

Japanese diplomats and officials left London on the first stage of their repatriation to Tokyo.

It was reported that Goebbels had opened an intensive campaign to convince the Germans that they would suffer "hell on earth" if the Allies won.

21st July.—The Royal Air Force attacked targets in north-west Germany, including submarine-building yards at Veghask, 30 miles south-west of Bremen. Northern France was also raided. Enemy ships were bombed off Norway.

22nd July.—A small patrol of the British light coastal craft made contact off Cape Griznez with an enemy force. One enemy trawler was set on fire and other ships sustained a large number of hits.

Mr. Churchill in the Commons contradicted the recent rumours suggesting that a general election was imminent.

The Royal Air Force made a mass low-level daylight raid over northern France. A variety of military targets between Oteville near Le Havre to Le Treport were attacked.

23rd July.—Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, speaking in London, said: "We must go back and deliver Burma from the thraldom of the Japanese, who must be far and away the most vile people in the world."

The Royal Air Force made a raid on Duisberg. Targets in the Ruhr also were attacked. Low-level attacks were made on enemy troops.

25th July.—The Royal Air Force raided the Ruhr. A low-level attack was made on enemy troops and gunboats and road, rail and canal traffic in the coastal districts of Occupied France and the Low Countries. Lannion aerodrome in Brittany was also attacked. Attack was also made on Duisberg.

Russian planes raided East Prussia.

Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over Britain.

26th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked German troops, gunposts, goods trains and other objectives in France and Belgium.

Soviet aircraft bombed military and industrial objectives in Koenigsberg, the East Prussian port.

Lieut. Gustov Sturner, Deputy Chief of the Gestapo at Zagerb in Yugoslavia, was killed by a barber while being shaved.

According to the Soviet News Agency, Hitler had ordered the closing of mosques and Moslem religious schools in the Balkan countries.

The Royal Air Force bombed targets in Mannerheim and Frankfurt in Germany.

Ten London munition workers presented a petition to Mr. Churchill urging the opening of a second front.

28th July.—About 30 enemy planes flew inland into England and dropped bombs in widely separated areas.

A daylight alert was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force raided Hamburg. Nine enemy aircrafts were destroyed.

According to M. Andre Philip, ex-Socialist Deputy for Lyons, who recently came to England from France at the invitation of General de Gaulle, if there was a successful Allied landing in France, Allied troops would immediately have behind them a wide spread revolt of the whole French population.

29th July.—In a message broadcast to the German people, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, Chief of the Bomber Command, said: "We are going to scourge the third Reich from end to end."

Full moon raiders visited London and areas in the Home Countries, Midlands, north-west England and northern Ireland. There were a number of casualties in Birmingham. Eight enemy bombers were destroyed.

Objectives in north-west Germany were bombed by the Royal Air Force. In Occupied France, French trains carrying goods for Nazis were disorganized.

Mysterious fires were reported to have occurred in Berlin recently.

30th July.—The Royal Air Force again raided Hamburg. High explosives and incendiaries caused fires and damage.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs at three places in East Anglia and the Midlands.

British light coastal forces attacked an enemy convoy in the Channel. One armed trawler was set on fire and considerable damage was inflicted on other German units.

It was officially denied in London that there was any agreement or understanding with Germany for the Royal Air Force or the Luftwaffe to refrain from bombing London and Berlin.

31st July.—The Royal Air Force raided Western Germany and dropped bombs on Saarbrücken.

1st Aug.—Enemy aircraft dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs and started several fires in a West Midlands town.

London had two air raid alerts.

Nazis reinforced the Western front by replacing troops sent to Russia.

The report of a new German submarine engine rendering surfacing unnecessary to recharge batteries was regarded in London as a "silly season" story.

According to a report from Rome, three Soviet parachutists landed in Hungary between Odenburg and Hegyeshalom. They were arrested. It was stated that they came to blow up bridges and railway lines.

Brushes between British and German light naval forces occurred in the Channel and North Sea. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy.

Enemy E-boats were driven back in the Straits of Dover.

An attack on British destroyers on convoy duty to Murmansk was beaten off.

2nd Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked goods trains and other targets in Occupied France. North-east of Le Havre, the raiders attacked Mirville railway station. Two-ton bombs were dropped on Dusseldorf. The Rhine-Westphalian industrial region was also attacked. Dog-fights took place over Somme area.

There was slight enemy activity over the southern coast of England. Some people were killed in East London.

3rd Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked Flushing and Wilhelmshaven. An Axis fighter was destroyed.

German raiders delivered a short attack on Norwich.

Two E-boats were destroyed in a naval engagement in the English Channel.

4th Aug.—Three enemy aircraft were destroyed over England.

London area had an alert.

5th Aug.—Enemy bombers dropped bombs over eastern and north-eastern England and a few places in the Midlands.

Objectives in Holland were raided by the Royal Air Force. Barges off the Dutch coast were machine-gunned. A German float plane was destroyed.

The Earl of Selborne, Minister for Economic Warfare, said: "We have commenced a policy of systematic bombing of those German cities where munitions of war are produced."

In an announcement issued from the Buckingham Palace: "It is the desire of His Majesty the King that September 3 being the third anniversary of the outbreak of war, should be observed as a national day of prayer and dedication."

6th Aug.—Six German bombers were shot down over Britain.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in the Ruhr.

7th Aug.—H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester arrived in England.

8th Aug.—Enemy aircraft dropped a new type of phosphorous fire bomb and explosive incendiaries on an East Anglian town, described by the Germans as Cambridge. The raiders also visited the east and south-east coastal districts. A single enemy plane made a hit-and-run raid on a town east of Scotland, which the Germans said, was Edinburgh. A number of explosives were dropped in a town in south-east Scotland.

9th Aug.—An air-raid alert of short duration was sounded in London.

The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in the Ruhr. Dussenberg was the main objective. Aerodromes in the Low Countries were also bombed.

10th Aug.—In the course of an interview, Major-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the United States Ground Forces in England, said: "United States forces are in Britain for the express purpose of opening a second front."

A single enemy aircraft dropped bombs harmlessly at a point on the east coast of England. It was destroyed.

11th Aug.—Three German bombers were destroyed in attacks on England. Bombs were dropped on a town north-west of England.

The Royal Air Force attacked the industrial centre of Osnabruck and other objectives in north-west Germany. Docks at Le Havre and airfields in the Low Countries were also bombed.

12th Aug.—Enemy raiders in south-east England and East Anglia dropped high explosive as well as fire bombs. There were few casualties. A mental hospital in East Anglia was hit.

M. Jacques from western France who had arrived in England said: "About 90 per cent of the French people are waiting for an Allied landing in France and when the Allies do land, each man should take three rifles so that he can give two of them to Frenchmen."

13th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked Mainz, an important transport centre.

A few German raiders dropped bombs on a coast town in south-east England.

An air-raid alert was sounded in London.

15th Aug.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at points in East Anglia causing slight damage.

London had a brief alert.

17th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in western Germany.

German planes were over the coastal area in north-east England. Flares were dropped.

18th Aug.—German raiders dropped bombs on a town on the south coast and in Midlands.

One German U-boat was sunk and three damaged by British light coastal forces in the Straits of Dover.

19th Aug.—The Royal Air Force raided Rhineland in western Germany. The main attack was directed against Aachen, the centre of German coal industry. The railway and industrial centre of Osnabruck also was attacked.

An Axis float plane was destroyed and another damaged off the French coast.

Bombs were dropped in two places in south and south-west Britain.

Shells were fired over the Dover area across the Channel.

20th Aug.—Thousands of more Canadian troops arrived in Britain.

The Royal Air Force bombed the Rhineland also the area ranging from Le Havre to Dieppe, Abbeville and Ostend. Allied Commandos raided France in daylight. The B.B.C. warned the French people that it was not an invasion.

21st Aug.—A small number of enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a few points in the south-west of England.

It was reported that during the Commando raid on Dieppe, 91 German aircraft were destroyed and 96 Royal Air Force aircraft were missing.

22nd Aug.—A small number of German planes were over one coastal area in southern England.

Nearly 500 fighters of the Royal Air Force carried out a great four-pronged sweep over northern France.

According to an official report, the combined operations raid on the Dieppe area was a successful demonstration of the co-ordination of all the three services.

Goebbels in the course of an article in *Das Reich* wrote: "We all know that if we do not succeed this time, we never shall. The German people face the dilemma either to fight or abdicate."

23rd Aug.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, speaking at Swansea, said: "We intend to press home our attacks on Germany ruthlessly." He described the destruction wrought by bombers in Germany and German-occupied territories in recent months as terrible.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed or damaged in a 20-minute air battle over the North Sea between American and German aircraft.

Moscow radio announced that Soviet aircraft bombed Warsaw, East Prussia and Upper Silesia.

24th Aug.—A few enemy planes dropped bombs in East Anglia and East Midland, two of which were destroyed.

A German bomber was attacked by the Royal Air Force over the Irish Sea and destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Port of Emden. Heavy gun batteries west of Dieppe were bombed.

25th Aug.—Three German bombers were destroyed in a raid on England.

United States Air Force bombers attacked a target in northern France.

Many thousands of American reinforcements arrived at a northern Port in Ireland.

Mr. Churchill and Mr. Averell Harriman arrived in England after the visit to the Middle East and Moscow.

It was revealed that priceless books (some of them irreplaceable) were destroyed when a German raider, flying over Cambridge University, recently dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs on the premises of the Cambridge Union.

26th Aug.—H.R.H. The Duke of Kent was killed on active service. The flying boat in which he was flying to Iceland, crashed in North Scotland.

The Royal Air Force bombed Upper Rhineland.

One Nazi flak ship was sunk off in the Dutch coast.

28th Aug.—Two enemy aircraft dropped bombs at a place on the south coast of England.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

1941

29th Aug.—President Roosevelt received Admiral Nomura and received from the Japanese Ambassador a letter from Prince Konoye (Premier of Japan).

Mr. Roosevelt appointed Mr. A. Harriman to lead the American delegation to the Moscow three-power talks and also Mr. Wallace (Vice-President of the United States of America), to head a new supply Priorities and Allocations Board of seven members. Mr. J. D. Biggers was to go to London to work with Mr. Harriman in the task of facilitating and expediting aid to the British Empire.

30th Aug.—Mr. Roosevelt, addressing an informal gathering at his family estate, said that the dangers which had convulsed the world were "not over yet."

31st Aug.—In a Labour Day message, Mr. Roosevelt reminded Americans that no sacrifice was too great in the defence of freedom.

1st Sep.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a special Labour Day broadcast, urged Americans to greater effort in order "to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

2nd Sep.—American Labour leaders pledged full support to peoples fighting the Axis.

American army pilots were to be permitted to resign from service in order, as civilians, to fly pan-American planes on the new ferry air transport system of Africa.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he would have a new Lease-Lend programme ready by the end of the week.

4th Sep.—President Roosevelt authorized the first Lease-Lend aid to the Polish Government.

5th Sep.—The United States destroyer *Greer* en route to Iceland was torpedoed by a German submarine, which however missed its mark.

7th Sep.—The United States Navy Department categorically contradicted the German account of the *Greer* incident. Mr. Wendell Willkie, broadcasting from New York, urged President Roosevelt to take up the Nazi challenge.

9th Sep.—The former Danish ship *Sessa*, operated by the United States Maritime Commission, was sunk 300 miles south-west of Iceland.

10th Sep.—The British States Government removed misconceptions regarding the use of Lease-Lend material obtained from America.

11th Sep.—Major-General Brett, Chief of the United States Air Corps, arrived in Cairo on a tour of inspection of the Middle East.

12th Sep.—The whole world rang with the words of President Roosevelt, who in a broadcast, warned the Axis that their warships entered American defensive waters at their own peril. Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that Germany's action would determine what areas the United States would consider "defensive waters in which American warships will shoot first."

It was revealed that the American-owned steamship *Montana* was torpedoed and sunk on the way to Iceland.

13th Sep.—Washington reports spoke of an imminent move by the President to arm American merchantships, but Mr. Cordell Hull said "Not at present."

The State Department announced that the steamer *Arkansa* flying the American flag was struck and damaged by shell fragments in a raid on the town of Suez.

15th Sep.—President Roosevelt, reporting to Congress on the working of the Lease-Lend Act, emphasized once again America's stake in the war.

Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, announced that from September 16, the United States Fleet had orders "to capture or destroy" every Axis surface or sub-surface raider that was encountered in the sea "between the American continent and the waters adjacent to Iceland."

It was reported that Mr. Roosevelt had conferred with Congressional leaders on the question of revising the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Harriman and other members of the American Mission to Russia arrived in London on their way to Moscow.

16th Sep.—As the United States Fleet stripped for action ready to protect Lease-Lend deliveries to Britain, Mr. Roosevelt rebuked amateur strategists who assumed that convoys were the only means of doing so. Mr. Ralph Baird, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, said that war may be forced on the United States.

The United States State Department announced that American ships can carry arms, ammunition and passengers to certain specified areas of the British Empire.

17th Sep.—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, confirmed that the American Fleet was using all methods, including convoys, to ensure the arrival of Lease-Lend goods in Britain.

The American Legion (of World War veterans) demanded the removal of geographical limitations on the use of American troops.

18th Sep.—President Roosevelt called upon the Congress to make fresh appropriations of 5,985 million dollars under the Lease-Lend Act.

Mr. Morgenthau, United States Secretary of the Treasury, revealed that America had already rendered financial help to Russia.

20th Sep.—Mr. Harriman, Head of the United States Mission to Russia, assured the Russians that the flow of American supplies would steadily increase.

President Roosevelt signed the biggest Tax Bill in American history—3,553,400,000 dollars—designed to help defray the costs of national defence and the Lease-Lend programme.

22nd Sep.—Mr. Roosevelt conferred with Congressional Leaders on the question of expediting the passage of the new Lease-Lend legislation.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, indicated that he favoured a revision of the Neutrality Act.

23rd Sep.—The United States State Department revealed the sinking of another American ship, *Pink Star*, in the waters near Iceland.

Both Col. Knox, Secretary of the United States Navy, and Mr. John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine Shipping Workers of America, demanded the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

25th Sep.—Senator McKellar introduced in the United States Senate a resolution to repeal the Neutrality Act.

27th Sep.—Two new American destroyers were launched in New Jersey.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, inspected the American naval base at Bermuda and said that the Neutrality Act should be wiped off the statute book.

28th Sep.—The American merchantship *Trinidad*, flying the Panama flag, was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic.

29th Sep.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that he favoured a modification rather than the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Senator Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said that America should deliver arms "to points where they can be effectively employed" against Hitler.

Col. Knox again stressed the necessity of maintaining dominant sea power.

Mr. Claude Wickard, United States Secretary for Agriculture, outlining plans for supplying food to England, said that soon "the seas will be completely free."

30th Sep.—Mr. Wendell Willkie lent his support to opponents of the Neutrality Act.

1st Oct.—Col. Knox declared, in an address to the American Bar Association, that the defeat of the Totalitarian Powers (Germany, Japan and Italy) was "part of our national policy."

An American freighter was reported to have been torpedoed in the Atlantic.

2nd Oct.—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, returned to New York.

President Roosevelt reiterated that there could be no negotiated peace with Hitler.

4th Oct.—The Standard Oil Company's tanker *I.C. White* was torpedoed.

5th Oct.—Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, said that he would impart promptly to President Roosevelt and to Mr. Cordell Hull, information of the utmost value.

7th Oct.—Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. Henry Wallace, Vice-President, five senators and two members of the House of Representatives, conferred with President Roosevelt regarding the revision of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Leader, urged the prompt repeal of the Neutrality Act.

8th Oct.—The Appropriations Committee of the United States House of Representatives approved a 5,985 million dollars Lease-Lend Appropriation.

President Roosevelt, in a message to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labour, said that they cannot take chances with national safety and urged them to speed up production of weapons for the Democracies.

9th Oct.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, urged revision of the Neutrality Act to permit the arming of merchantships. Bills were accordingly introduced in the United States Houses of Congress.

In a message to M. Stalin, Mr. Roosevelt assured him that ways will be found to provide supplies to Russia.

10th Oct.—The United States House of Representatives refused to exclude Russia from aid under the Lease-Lend appropriation and passed the new Lease-Lend Bill.

Mr. Wallace, Vice-President, announced that United States of America was to requisition war materials discovered at ports throughout America consigned to Axis-dominated countries.

11th Oct.—The United States authorities discovered a Nazi radio station in a trolled Norwegian ship en route to Greenland.

13th Oct.—President Roosevelt announced that munitions for Russia were leaving United States ports constantly.

Arrangements were well in hand for ferrying United States planes for the Allied forces in the Middle East.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Col. Knox and Mr. Stimson, members of President Roosevelt's Cabinet, urged the speedy modification of the Neutrality Act to help the Allies.

14th Oct.—President Roosevelt said that there was nothing in the conditions on the Russian front to make him doubt the success of the American programme of giving aid to nations resisting the Axis.

Senator Norris said that a United States-Japan war was inevitable if Russia lost to Germany and that such a war "is not a bad thing for United States" who could speedily destroy Japan's power.

A big shake-up of American army officers was reported after the recent manoeuvres in Louisiana.

Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, former Chief of Staff of the United States Fleet, said that the American Navy was now on a war footing, patrolling the seas without lights and with gun-crews at their posts.

15th Oct.—Mr. Roosevelt stated that transfers of Lease-Lend articles and services in September were about three times the average monthly figure in the preceding half-year.

16th Oct.—Senator Peper declared that the United States of America should immobilize Japan and destroy the Japanese, Italian and French Navies.

President Roosevelt conferred with members of his Cabinet and military advisers on the Far Eastern and Russian situations.

Two United States submarines were being transferred to the British Navy under the Lease-Lend Act.

17th Oct.—The United States destroyer *Kearney* was torpedoed and damaged by a German submarine 350 miles south-west of Iceland. President Roosevelt asserted that torpedoing had taken place in the United States defence zone.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, declared that an Axis attack on Iceland now would meet with joint resistance from British and American forces. He added that American troops would eventually replace all British troops in Iceland.

The United States House of Representatives passed the measure for arming U. S. merchantmen.

The American Federation of Labour recommended full assistance to the U.S.S.R.

18th Oct.—The United States Navy Department announced that its programme for the construction of air bases in the Pacific was progressing very well.

Mr. Harriman, Leader of the American delegation to Moscow, returned to Washington from London.

The United States Press urged the repeal of the Neutrality Act. The veteran Senator Carter Glass demanded its repeal.

19th Oct.—Rear-Admiral Byrd declared that "Adolf Hitler will not win unless he attacks and defeats the United States."

Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast stated that the United States must abandon the hope of peace and go all out to defeat Hitler and his Axis partners before it was too late.

20th Oct.—The United States Navy Department announced that the destroyer *Kearney* had reached port with eleven men reported missing and two reported injured.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, said that diplomatic notes were not often sent to "international highwaymen," while replying to a query whether the United States of America was protesting to Germany about the attack on *Kearney*.

21st Oct.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Harold Ickes, United States Secretary of the Interior, recommended the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Harriman reported to President Roosevelt that he had great confidence in the Russian situation.

The United States Treasury advanced Russia 30 million dollars cash against future deliveries of gold.

President Roosevelt announced that an American freighter was torpedoed off Africa.

The American owned ship *Bold Venture* flying the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed en route from Baltimore to England.

22nd Oct.—The leaders of the British Management and Labour Mission to America, expressed confidence that the United States arms output would reach its peak in the spring and would be sufficient "to lick Hitler or any one else."

Commenting on the torpedoing of the American freighter *Lehigh*, President Roosevelt said "Arm them (ships) all."

23rd Oct.—It was reported that an American owned tanker had been torpedoed on her way to England.

24th Oct.—President Roosevelt announced that the United States tank production would be doubled immediately.

Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, speaking at Washington, said that collision in the Far East was virtually inevitable if the Japanese pursued their expansion plans.

25th Oct.—President Roosevelt declared that "the real end of the United States foreign policy was the destruction of the Hitler menace."

President Roosevelt assailed Nazi reprisal executions in France declaring that they were revolting to the world and were "the acts of desperate men who know in their hearts that they cannot win."

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that all previous annual United States steel output records were smashed this year. The United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee voted in favour of broadening the Armed Ships Bill to permit American merchantships to sail anywhere on the high seas.

26th Oct.—The third cruiser in America's new 6,000-ton class of warships was launched.

Mr. Attlee, member of the British War Cabinet, met President Roosevelt at Washington.

27th Oct.—The debate on the Bill for the revision of the Neutrality Act opened in the United States Senate.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, emphasised the extreme urgency of delivery of war equipment to Britain and the Allies.

Col. Knox, in a Navy Day Speech, pointed to the example of Russia to emphasise the futility of isolation.

The House of Representatives and the Senate passed the Supplemental Lease-Lend Bill and sent it to the White House for signature.

The International Labour Office Conference opened at New York, 33 nations being represented.

28th Oct.—President Roosevelt, speaking at the Navy Day banquet, said: "We have cleared our decks" in order to stop Hitler and that America will deliver the goods at Britain and her Allies."

Mr. Roosevelt revealed that he was considering legislation against strikes in the defence industries with specific reference to the one called by Mr. John Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers' Union.

A writer in *The New York Times* stated that planes of all types at the rate of about 35,000 a year, were rolling off the assembly lines of Britain and America and by next July, American plants would turn out 250 planes a day.

29th Oct.—President Roosevelt signed the supplementary Lease-Lend Bill.

30th Oct.—Mr. Cudahy, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, urged President Roosevelt to call a peace conference and said that Hitler dare not refuse to attend it in view of the terrible German casualties in Russia.

31st Oct.—The United States destroyer, *Reuben James*, with 120 on board, was torpedoed off the coast of Iceland while on convoy duty. Seven officers and 88 men were missing.

The United States *Journal of Commerce* stated that plans were afoot in America to produce 100,000 planes a year by 1943.

1st Nov.—Denouncing the sinking of United States ships as worse than piracy, Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, stated "We are in this fight to the finish."

Mr. Wendell Willkie asked for complete repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Naval men in Washington declared they were virtually certain that United States warships scored direct hits on German submarines since the Navy got orders to shoot.

It was revealed that there had been a rush of Americans to join the United States Navy within an hour of the news of the sinking of the *Reuben James*.

The Canadian Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, began conversation with President Roosevelt at Hyde Park.

2nd Nov.—It was revealed that the output of aircraft engines in the United States had risen 88 per cent during the first nine months of the year. Enough engines were being produced for about 2,000 aircraft monthly.

It was revealed that the United States Navy had 344 major fighting ships in hand and 347 were being built.

3rd Nov.—The United States warned Finland that she must discontinue promptly military operations against Russia if she desired to maintain her friendship with America.

Two American submarines were transferred to the British and Polish Navies.

The United States claimed three million dollars in full compensation for all claims against the German Government for the sinking of the American steamer *Robin Moor*.

4th Nov.—The United States Navy Department announced that the oil tanker *Salinas* was torpedoed without warning off Iceland, but had managed to reach port.

5th Nov.—Mayor La Guardia, ardent champion of the Allied cause, was elected Mayor of New York for a third term.

Mr. Kurusu, formerly Japanese Ambassador to Germany, was appointed Special Adviser to the Japanese Ambassador to the United States of America. It was said he was carrying a personal message from Premier Tojo to President Roosevelt and was bringing a formula approved by the Emperor of Japan for reaching an agreement with America.

6th Nov.—President Roosevelt, addressing the International Labour Office Conference, said that America was determined to play her part in planning a new world after the war.

The International Labour Office Conference approved of the Atlantic Charter.

7th Nov.—President Roosevelt authorized a thousand million dollar interest free loan to Russia which M. Stalin accepted with sincere gratitude.

The United States Senate voted revision of the Neutrality Act, permitting the arming of American merchantmen and allowing them to enter belligerent ports and combat zones.

8th Nov.—The Navy Secretary, Colonel Knox, announced the establishment of a United States naval operating base in Iceland.

9th Nov.—The world's largest flying boat, capable of flying to Europe and back non-stop, was launched at Baltimore, in a full naval ceremony.

10th Nov.—It was officially announced from Moscow that M. Litvinoff had been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States.

11th Nov.—In his Armistice Day Speech, President Roosevelt said that Americans would fight eternally, if necessary, to uphold liberty and to make the world safe for freedom.

Mr. Wendell Willkie said that United States and British aeroplane manufacturers were out-producing those of Germany and her satellites and that in a year the Anglo-American output would be thrice that of the Axis.

Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of States, declared: "At any moment war may be forced upon us by that criminal, Hitler, or by Japan."

Colonel Knox said that "the hour of decision is near" in the Far East.

12th Nov.—President Roosevelt intervened in the dispute between steel companies and workers (on the companies coal mines) and called representatives of both to a conference at the White House.

The American War Department was sounding members of the armoured forces if they would be willing to serve overseas.

13th Nov.—The United States House of Representatives passed the Neutrality Act Revision Bill by 212 votes to 194.

15th Nov.—New York papers reported that 100 American merchantmen would be armed every month for the next four months.

The American Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reported that 330 million dollars worth of war planes and aeronautical equipment were delivered to Britain in the first eight months of this year.

The British freighter *Nottingham* (9,000 tons) was torpedoed and sunk on her maiden voyage to America.

Mr. Averill Harriman left the United States for London to expedite Lease-Lend deliveries to Britain. He said: "Enormous supplies are going to Russia from Britain as well as from the United States."

"American seamen are at battle-stations in their ships," declared Colonel Knox, Secretary for the United States Navy.

President Roosevelt conferred with Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, thus giving rise to rumours that the Army would take over the "captive" coal mines (those owned by steel companies) where a strike by over 50,000 men was threatened on the question of union membership.

New York City practised air-raid drill.

16th Nov.—Negotiations for a settlement of the American coal mines dispute closed without any agreement.

The Executive of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, one of the two large American labour organizations, offered its complete support to President Roosevelt in his policy of aid to the nations fighting Hitler.

17th Nov.—President Roosevelt signed the Neutrality Revision Bill.

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for an additional appropriation of 6,687 million dollars for army equipment. He also recommended that the War Secretary be enabled to make dispositions under the Lease-Lend Act of any equipment bought for the Army since March 11, 1941.

The American coal strike began, the United Mine Workers' Union defying President Roosevelt's declaration that coal "must" be mined.

The German motorship *Odenwald* (5,098 tons), masquerading as an American ship, was seized in South Atlantic by the United States Navy despite attempts to scuttle herself, and was brought to a port in Puerto Rico.

18th Nov.—The National Convention of the C.I.O. pledged support to President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The President, in a message to the Convention, said that the Government were determined to see that guns, tanks, planes and ships were produced without delay.

Colonel Knox announced that ships plying from and to Britain and Northern Europe would be the first American merchantmen to be armed, then would come ships going to the Red Sea; and third, ships for the South Atlantic.

The United States warships sank or captured numerous German U-boats in a big naval battle with submarine raiders off the coast of Iceland, on the Norwegian approaches to Russian ports.

The United States naval patrols were on the look-out for an Axis raider that was reported to have sunk a Yugoslav cargo ship in the Panama Canal Zone.

19th Nov.—Mr. Roosevelt appealed to the executives of the steel companies and the United Mine Workers' Union to maintain the *status quo* as regards their dispute during the national emergency or to submit to arbitration.

Three new American "Eagle" air squadrons were formed in Britain.

20th Nov.—The steel companies agreed to accept either of the two alternatives proposed by Mr. Roosevelt.

21st Nov.—Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, launched a new battleship *Indiana* (35,000 tons).

22nd Nov.—The United Mine Workers accepted President Roosevelt's proposal for ending the coal strike, namely, arbitration to a board of three: Mr. John R. Steelman, head of the Labour Department's Conciliation Service, as public representative; Mr. Benjamin Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation; and Mr. John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' President, representing labour.

Two destroyers and a submarine were launched at Kearny (New Jersey) months ahead of schedule.

24th Nov.—It was officially announced that a contingent of United States would move into Dutch Guiana to protect the valuable bauxite mines at Surinam, in close co-operation with the Netherlands and Brazil Governments. Bauxite is vital to the American aluminium industries, on which rests the defence of the Democracies.

Another Canadian armoured division arrived in Britain after crossing the Atlantic in the greatest troop convoy ever.

25th Nov.—President Roosevelt conferred with the Democrat and Republican Congress leaders on legislation to deal with labour troubles.

26th Nov.—The United States House of Representatives' Sub-Committee approved of a further appropriation of 8,000 million dollars for defence supplies.

28th Nov.—United States troops arrived in Paramaribo to protect the bauxite mines in Dutch Guiana.

30th Nov.—In the course of an address at Warm Springs, President Roosevelt said that Americans might have to fight to defend American institutions.

1st Dec.—A German raider was sunk in the South Atlantic by H.M.S. *Devonshire*.

A settlement of the railway dispute in the United States was reached and the threatened strike warded off.

The United States freighter *Macbeth* (4,935 tons), flying the Panamanian flag, was torpedoed in the North Atlantic.

2nd Dec.—Following Colonel Knox's declaration that the United States Navy was ready to meet any emergency in the Pacific as well as the Atlantic, a Washington announcement said that 33 warships had been launched and 52 keels laid in connexion with the naval programme.

3rd Dec.—The United States House of Representatives passed the Strike Control Bill.

The House Appropriations Committee approved a new lease-lend appropriation of about 8,250 million dollars for providing more tanks and guns for Britain and Russia.

5th Dec.—The United States' House of Representatives passed the Bill for an appropriation of 8,244 million dollars under the Lease-Lend Act.

6th Dec.—Colonel Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said that the naval construction programme was one year ahead of schedule.

7th Dec.—President Roosevelt addressed an appeal to the Emperor of Japan to help in preserving peace in the Pacific.

8th Dec.—The United States Congress approved President Roosevelt's request to declare war on Japan.

9th Dec.—The Pacific coast of North America was blacked out as air raid alarms—mostly false—were sounded there and in New York.

11th Dec.—The United States Congress voted for war against Germany and Italy and passed a bill to enable American expeditionary forces to be sent abroad.

12th Dec.—The entire Pacific coast of the United States was blacked out at night as a precaution.

President Roosevelt revealed that Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook had offered to turn over to the United States the entire shell-making output of three factories in Canada.

13th Dec.—The three most influential American Labour leaders, Messrs. William Green, Philip Murray and John Lewis, pledged Labour's full support for war effort.

15th Dec.—President Roosevelt, in a message to the Congress, reviewed the current year's negotiations between Japan and the United States of America and the former's treachery.

In a broadcast on the anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, Mr. Roosevelt declared: "We covenant with each other before all the world that, having taken up arms in the defence of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in."

Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, reported to the President on his return from an inspection of the Naval Base at Hawaii.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, after meeting Mr. Roosevelt, declared that the damage done at Hawaii had not seriously affected America's ability to defeat Japan.

1942

1st Jan.—Mr. Churchill was back at Washington and resumed his talks with Mr. Roosevelt.

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

Twenty-six nations, including Britain, United States of America, Russia, China, the Netherlands and India, signed a joint declaration against Axis powers.

6th Jan.—Mr. Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, announced a huge war production programme and said that American land, air and sea forces had taken their stations in the British Isles.

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

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

16th Dec.—The United States House of Representatives granted President Roosevelt extraordinary wartime powers.

The United States Senate approved the Bill for the appropriation of 10,000 million dollars more for defence equipment that had been sent to it by the House of Representatives.

18th Dec.—The Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet and Air Commanders at Hawaii were replaced.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A high United States official revealed that reinforcements were streaming to the Far East.

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

23rd Jan.—The United States Army requested the House of Representatives for 13 billion dollars for making 33,000 planes so as to be able to deal a knockout blow to the Axis.

24th Jan.—The official investigators attributed the success of the initial Japanese raid on Pearl Harbour to the Commanding Officer's negligence.

26th Jan.—The United States War Secretary announced the arrival of American troops in Northern Ireland.

27th Jan.—Joint United States and British Boards were set up for the co-ordination of war effort as regards raw materials and munition assignments and shipping adjustments.

28th Jan.—President Roosevelt said that the United States was sending all possible help to the Pacific area and that a number of expeditionary forces had already left America.

29th Jan.—The United States Senate passed the 13 billion dollars Army Appropriations Bill.

30th Jan.—The United States Secretary of the Treasury announced the possibility of an international unit of currency, which would be tried out first in the Western Hemisphere.

31st Jan.—The Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate approved of the record-breaking Navy Fund of 26,495 million dollars, passed by the House of Representatives on Friday night.

1st Feb.—The United States Navy Department announced plans to produce 30,000 pilots annually, in "the greatest aviation training programme in naval history."

3rd Feb.—Admiral Chester Mimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, said that the Fleet was being used to the "fullest extent to bring the war to the enemy's front door."

4th Feb.—The United States House of Representatives agreed to accept the Senate's increases in the Naval Appropriations Bill, making a total of 26,495 million dollars, which is the largest in history.

6th Feb.—A combined British and American Chiefs of Staffs Group was established in Washington to ensure complete co-ordination of war effort.

7th Feb.—The United States War Department announced that the Army and Air Force would be expanded to one million officers and men this year and double that number later on.

Mr. Roosevelt signed a bill authorizing an expenditure of 750 million dollars to provide construction facilities for 1,799 naval combatant vessels.

9th Feb.—President Roosevelt signed the 26,500 million dollars Naval Appropriations Bill and also the 500 million dollars Loan to China Bill.

12th Feb.—The United States of America sent a contingent of troops to Curacao and Aruba off Dutch Guiana to assist the Dutch forces in the defence of those islands.

13th Feb.—The American War Production Board ordered the radio manufacturing industry to convert its entire facilities to arms production within the next four months.

14th Feb.—A light cruiser, believed to be the first United States warship ever commissioned in camouflage, joined the American fleet.

16th Feb.—Col. Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, said that "ships will pour from our yards" which will help to recover sea-supremacy, while launching the 35,000 ton battleship *Alabama*. Work on the 45,000 ton *Kentucky* was to begin shortly.

17th Feb.—The United States House of Representatives passed a 32 billion dollars Appropriations Bill to provide munitions and merchantships for America and war supplies for the Allies.

20th Feb.—The United States took counter-measures against Axis U-boats operating in the Caribbean which had torpedoed two ships in Port of Spain (Trinidad).

23rd Feb.—President Roosevelt signed the Bill removing restrictions imposed by the Neutrality Act on financial transactions between the United States of America, Britain and other countries.

24th Feb.—A new Anglo-American Lease-Lend agreement was announced by Mr. Roosevelt. The Lease-Lend Administrator said that the rate of aid to the United Nations had trebled since the start of the Pacific war.

An Axis submarine shelled, with little effect, a point on the Californian coast.

President Roosevelt, in his Washington Day broadcast, called upon America to outproduce and overwhelm the Axis.

25th Feb.—It was announced that a small detachment of British troops had arrived in New York, but their ultimate destination was not disclosed.

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

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

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

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

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

7th Mar.—America's west coast was placed on a war footing, many emergency measures being taken.

10th Mar.—Further reinforcements for the Canadian army arrived safely in Britain. Sweeping changes in the United States Naval Command were announced. The Chinese Government were to send a military mission to Washington, headed by Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui. Lieut.-Gen. Stillwell of the American Army, was appointed Chief of Staff to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

12th Mar.—It was revealed that more and more American troops were arriving to defend the islands of Curacao and Aruba. British forces landed at Nassau in the Bahamas.

16th Mar.—It was announced in Washington that the head of the United States Mission to India, Col. Louis Johnson, would have the personal rank of a Minister from President Roosevelt. The United States Secretary for War announced the arrival of a considerable number of air and ground troops in Australia.

17th Mar.—President Roosevelt, in response to Australia's request announced that General MacArthur would be Supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the Anzac area with headquarters in Australia and with Lieut.-Gen. Brett as his deputy.

18th Mar.—President Roosevelt asked Congress for an appropriation of 17,579 million dollars for the War Department, of which 8,516 million would be for the Army Air Corps.

Together with previous appropriations, this would provide for 148,000 planes out of the 185,000 called for in the production programme. It was announced in London that Lord Beaverbrook would proceed to the United States to carry on the work he had already begun regarding the pooling of the United Nations' resources.

19th Mar.—Canada made gift of 1,000 million dollars in war supplies to Britain. Three separate Commands were created for the defence of Canada.

21st Mar.—In his proclamation fixing Army Day for April 6, President Roosevelt declared: "We shall win this war as we have won every war we have fought."

22nd Mar.—It was stated that Mr. Ford's new factory at Detroit would produce one bomber an hour.

26th Mar.—President Roosevelt awarded General MacArthur, the Congressional Medal in honour of his gallantry and intrepidity in action in the Philippines which had "confirmed the faith of the American people in their armed forces."

28th Mar.—Mr. Stimson, the United States War Secretary, announced at a press conference that a special desert corps with an initial strength of 8,000 troops, has been created. He also revealed the news about the establishment of a new air-borne command of army ground forces at two stations in Georgia.

30th Mar.—American bombers were being ferried across the Pacific to Australia in order to reinforce the Allied air fleets.

1st Apr.—The first meeting of the Pacific War Council was held at the White House, with President Roosevelt as Chairman. Britain, China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States were represented.

3rd Apr.—President Roosevelt appealed to the American public for suggestions regarding how to designate the present war. He pointed out that such description as "Second World War" was unsatisfactory, and instead called for a name which would briefly describe it as a war for the preservation of the smaller people of the democracies of the world.

President Roosevelt sent a message expressing his confidence in the results of co-operation between the United States and China in reply to a telegram from the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. H. H. Kung, conveying China's thanks for the recent 500 million dollar loan from the United States.

4th Apr.—The United States Senate Appropriations Committee voted for legislation providing for a sliding scale of profits on war material.

Mr. Donald Nelson, the Chief of the United States War Production Board, said that the general war supply output in the United States was good, and plane production was up to the schedule.

10th Apr.—64 Germans—veterans of 1914-1918 war and members of the Kyffhanser Bund—were arrested in New York. It was the largest group arrest of enemy aliens in the New York area since the war.

The United States was now making more than 3,300 planes a month, according to a statement made by the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

11th Apr.—Off the Atlantic Coast, two medium-sized U.S. merchant vessels were torpedoed.

Mr. Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, emphasised the necessity of hitting the Axis on every front as hard and as often as possible.

14th Apr.—The first total black-out of Washington was enforced tonight providing 75,000 policemen, firemen and civil defence workers with their first full-scale test.

17th Apr.—Mr. Stimson, Secretary for War, told a Press conference: "We are getting pretty near to the stage of an offensive." He also announced the organization of a new "Army Combat Force and a Destroyer Command" (on land).

Mr. Casey, the new Minister of State for the Middle East, declared: "We can rely upon America. . . . I think I can work out a formula for the British Commonwealth to remain an entity, but we can all have still closer relations with the United States in almost every field."

Seven bomber pilots of the American Far East Air Force were awarded Silver Stars for gallantry in a dive-bombing attack on Bali on Feb. 20 when four Japanese naval vessels were damaged.

18th Apr.—General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the American Army, the "American apostle of offensive War," said: "American air forces will be stationed all over the United Kingdom. American troops will take part in Commando raids. Tens of thousands of American troops will arrive in the United Kingdom in a steady stream."

An air raid alert was sounded in San Francisco.

19th Apr.—There was another air raid alert in San Francisco.

20th Apr.—President Roosevelt ordered the Navy Secretary, Col. Knox, to seize and operate the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation Works which manufacture well-known types of fighters.

22nd Apr.—Mr. Donald Nelson, the United States Production Chief, informed the Senate that the United States, England and Russia were now out-producing the Axis.

Mr. Cordell Hull, the United States Secretary of State, gave this slogan to the United Nations: "Move forward today and not tomorrow."

The first group of Axis diplomats would leave the United States for Lisbon on or about May 5, according to the State Department announcement.

23rd Apr.—M. Litvinov, the Russian Ambassador to U.S.A., informed the Press that shipments of supplies from the United States to Russia were more satisfactory now.

25th Apr.—The Norwegian Prime Minister, M. John Nygaarsvold, who arrived in New York, advocated the establishment of a second front in Norway as a prelude to the invasion of France. He favoured an immediate attack on the Norwegian Islands of Bear and Jan Mayan in order to open the trade route to northern Russia.

Mr. Josiah W. Bailey, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, U.S.A., said: "We are going to beat the Axis by producing enough ships and planes to smother Germany and Japan. Japan probably lost one million of her six million tons of shipping since she entered the war. Germany, in two years of war, is estimated to have lost five million tons."

Lord Beaverbrook, in a speech in New York, said: "Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. In 1940, the need was for aircraft, and Britain made good. In 1941, it was for tanks and Britain made good with interest. Now in 1942, it is for ship-building. We should be able to double our output of ships this year."

26th Apr.—The French Consul in Detroit resigned as a protest against the appointment of M. Laval.

27th Apr.—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said that Hitler's Reichstag speech proved how desperate the German situation was.

A sweeping anti-inflation programme covering taxes, profits, prices, rents, wages, savings, rationing, and instalment buying was announced by President Roosevelt in a message to the Congress.

Donald Mitchell, American Economist, writing in *The Nation*, stated that Japan would attack India before making an attempt on Australia.

29th Apr.—Canadians voted in favour of enforcing conscription for overseas service.

The American naval authorities disclosed that the Japanese had been forced to construct small wooden ships to import vital war materials.

Major-General Charles H. Bonestek of the United States army assumed command of all forces of the United Nations in Iceland.

1st May.—There were unconfirmed reports of German peace feelers to America.

2nd May.—Axis peace feelers were "spurned and ridiculed" at Washington.

4th May.—A Free Norwegian plane attacked and hit a German long-range bomber, according to a Reykjavik message.

Four new United States destroyers were launched.

According to Mr. Philip, President of the Boeing Aircraft Company, the production of the famous "Flying Fortress" bombers had more than doubled since December 7.

The Social Security Administrator at Washington declared that by the end of this year, nearly half of the men of the United States would be serving in the armed forces.

5th May.—It was revealed that the Australian Air Force was operating in Iceland under United States leadership, protecting supply lines.

6th May.—Mr. Peterson, Under Secretary, disclosed that the American army was building up to a strength of six million men.

According to a Washington dispatch, Germany was preparing for an all-out attack against Britain as well as a push to reach the oil fields of the Caucasus.

10th May.—The Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Henry Wallace, declared that the Axis offensive on the military sabotage propaganda front in the United States and Latin America would reach its peak "some time during the next few months." He added: "I am convinced that the summer and autumn of 1942 would be a supreme crisis for us all. We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will co-operate to do the unexpected."

11th May.—President Roosevelt sent Admiral John Hoover, a State Department official, to Martinique to negotiate an agreement with Admiral Robert. The arrangement offered by the United States Government provided that the French flag would continue to fly at Martinique, French Guiana and French Guiana and French 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 the *New York Times*, General Giraud was arrested in Geneva for travelling with false papers.

13th May.—Lieut.-Genl. William Knudsen, the American War Production Chief, told a Press Conference: "War production is rolling along smoothly. But we are far from satisfied."

15th May.—According to a Washington report, three French warships in Martinique were immobilized by the Franco-American Naval Commission.

16th May.—The United States Production Chief, Mr. Donald Nelson, gave the warning: "Americans cannot go on boosting production indefinitely. Sooner or later we shall run into a deficiency of materials. From now on, the crux of the war production programme will be an unending struggle with the double problem of time and materials."

The War Department took over the actual operation or control of all domestic air-line planes numbering more than 300.

It was revealed that there was no note from Mr. Laval to the United States Government in connexion with Martinique.

17th May.—Large-scale manoeuvres of the United States army was announced.

20th May.—President Roosevelt personally awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour to Brigadier-General Doolittle who led the United States bombing squadron in a raid on Japan.

22nd May.—Mr. Hoover, ex-President, told the National Industrial Conference, that if the United States should win the war, President Roosevelt must have dictatorial economic powers.

23rd May.—A glowing tribute to Britain's intensive war effort was paid by Mr. Charles Palmer, ex-Defence and Housing Co-ordinator, at Washington, on his return from a mission to England. He said: "Britain is waging a war with all her terrific might, with every factory business and home; with every pound, shilling and pence; with every man, woman and child. We can do no less, nothing else will win."

Preliminary work began on the salvaging of *Normandie*, the French liner.

President Roosevelt said at a Press Conference: "This is going to be a long war. There is no reason to be over-optimistic one week and over-pessimistic the next."

24th May.—Commenting on the terminal aspect of the war, Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, issued a warning against over-optimism.

26th May.—Brigadier-General Doolittle, in an Army Hour Broadcast, said that "other Japanese objectives" would be bombed, in addition to Tokyo.

27th May.—It was revealed that an Anglo-American second front of the air will be opened.

28th May.—Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews said in the course of a statement that Axis submarines in Atlantic coastal waters were in for even more trouble than the navy was giving them.

29th May.—American women made history when they rushed in thousands to enrol in the regular army at recruiting offices.

Mr. Stimson, Secretary of State for War, said that Japan may attack Washington.

30th May.—General George Marshall, the United States Chief of Staff, declared: "American troops will land in France. No compromise is possible and the victory of the Democracies can only be complete with the utter defeat of the war machines of Germany and Japan."

31st May.—Mexico declared war on the Axis.

American war production, it was declared, was breaking all records, more ships, more tanks and more planes being the programme.

1st June.—Mr. Edward Stettinius, United States Lease-Lend Administrator, explaining the pooling of Allied resources, said that Russians would send their technical experts to America.

2nd June.—General Arnold, Commander of the United States Army Air Force, declared at a Press Conference that the United States were turning out pilots at the rate of 24,000 a year.

3rd June.—The Associated Press Chief Correspondent in Berlin, Mr. Louis Lochner, who arrived in New York said that Hitler was planning to march through Turkey and Persia in order to execute a pincer movement against the Soviet forces.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

4th June.—President Avila Camacho, the Mexican President, in a message to Mr. Churchill said: "Mexico is deeply satisfied to be fighting in the same cause as the heroic British people."

5th June.—The Senate decided to declare war on Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania.

6th June.—President Roosevelt warned Japan of sharp retaliation by the United States if the Japanese persisted in using poison gas in China.

Stringent precautions were taken at Prague in connexion with the funeral of Heydrich.

7th June.—It was announced by Lord Louis Mount-Batten that four British Commandos who had taken part in the recent raids on France would visit United States of America.

New York had its first complete black-out.

8th June.—Mr. Donald Nelson, United States War Production Chief, said: "America will reach her war production peak—more than double her present war output—in 1944."

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Hitler's visit to Field Marshal Mannerheim was a deliberate move by the Germans to compromise Finland further in the war.

9th June.—Lord Halifax, addressing Syracuse University (United States of America), said: "I feel pretty sure Hitler knows that he cannot win the war now and certainly cannot win it unless he wins it this year."

An agreement was reached between Britain and the United States on a Combined Production Committee to integrate and cast production programmes in both the countries.

11th June.—President Roosevelt announced at a Press conference that a nation-wide collection of scrap rubber would be undertaken.

13th June.—Mr. Henry Stimson, Secretary for War, speaking at the Harvard University, said: "Never again must we allow narrowness of vision, sluggishness of spirit and selfishness of outlook throw away the fruits of a great national effort and great victory."

15th June.—It was revealed in Washington that one of the surprises for the Japanese in the Midway Island battle was the American navy's new torpedo bombers.

President Roosevelt spoke on the Four Freedoms on the occasion of the celebration of United Nations' Day.

17th June.—Mr. Donald Nelson, United States Production Chief, predicted that American arms would "smother the Axis" Germany, that they were not only outproducing come the war machine beginning to over-accumulated in the last decade.

20th June.—Mr. Churchill arrived in United States, accompanied by Sir Alan Brooke, Chief

of the Imperial General Staff, Major-General Sir Hastings Ismay, Secretary of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, Brigadier G. M. Stewart, Sir Charles Wilson John Martin, Secretary and Commander Thompson, Aide-de-Camp.

Problems relating to the Allied shipping losses, developments in the Near East, position in China and the Pacific and the opening of a second front were to be discussed by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

21st June.—Speculations regarding Mr. Churchill's visit to U.S.A. in Washington were that the British Premier wanted to impress upon President Roosevelt the necessity of holding Egypt at all costs and the formation of a second front.

It was revealed that in recent months in Western Atlantic, German U-boats had caused extremely heavy losses, particularly of oil tankers.

22nd June.—Vancouver Island on the Canadian Coast was shelled by an enemy submarine. No damage was caused.

24th June.—A joint Roosevelt-Churchill statement said that the leaders were planning "the earliest maximum concentration of Allied war power upon the enemy."

25th June.—The discovery was made, according to a New York message, by the editor of the *New York Biographical Record*, that President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill are eighth cousins once removed. Their ancestors were aboard the *Mayflower*.

26th June.—President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met the leaders of the Congress at the first of a series of war conferences.

27th June.—For the first time, Russia took part in the Churchill-Roosevelt conferences at Washington. The Russian Ambassador to United States, M. Litvinov, held extended conferences with the two leaders.

In view of the closer relations between China and United States, the Consular of the Chinese Embassy in Washington was promoted Minister.

"No financial reckoning will take place at the end of this war. In return for Lend-Lease aid, the United States will expect no nation to do more than fight her utmost to rid the world of Nazism and Japanese militarism." This was one of the important commitments incorporated by President Roosevelt into his fifth Lend-Lease report to the Congress.

28th June.—The 23 American Army fliers who bombed Tokyo and other Japanese cities on April 18, received the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declared that Japanese assertions that an American submarine sank the Russian freighter were entirely false.

29th June.—Eight alien agents who landed in United States from German submarines were captured by officers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

30th June.—According to a New York message, several accomplices of the eight saboteurs were arrested.

4th July.—The United States Navy Department announced that British and Canadian warships were co-operating with the American naval craft in anti-submarine work in the Atlantic.

5th July.—President Roosevelt, in an Independent Day message to the American nation, said: "Never since it was first created in Philadelphia has this anniversary come in times so dangerous to everything for which it stands."

The Leader of the German-American Bund, Dr. Kunze, who is wanted in the United States on charges of espionage, was arrested at the coastal village of Boca Del Rio in Mexico.

All Canadian women were registered for war service and all young men, if not engaged in essential industries, were conscripted for home defence.

It was announced that the new carrier now being built by the United States navy will be named *Lexington*, to replace the gallant ship lost in the Coral Sea battle.

10th July.—Forty-five more leaders of the German-American Bund were arrested. Nine women were among the group.

11th July.—Naval and Military representatives of United States were appointed to consult the Free French National Committee in London regarding matters relating to the conduct of the war.

President Roosevelt signed a record 850 million dollar Naval Expansion Bill which authorized the construction of over 500 long-range combatant vessels.

An American citizen who landed in the United States from Europe, was arrested on charges of espionage.

14th July.—Members of the so-called German-American Vocational League in United States, 185 in number, were arrested for pro-Nazi activities.

16th July.—Col. Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, told a Press Conference that the United States was to launch a world-wide campaign against enemy submarines.

He said: "We plan to use every possible vessel suitable to combat and control the submarine menace."

18th July.—Reports of parachute landings in the vicinity of Rhinebeck (New York) were being investigated by the Defence Command.

According to a United States announcement, Allied shipping were being sunk at the rate of 60 ships per month off the United States seaboard.

19th July.—G-men arrested thirteen more Germans and one Italian.

20th July.—Yachtsmen, fishermen, boatmen, motor racing drivers and oarsmen flocked to enlist in a new "engineer amphibian command," which began training "somewhere on New England coast."

21st July.—Col. Armando L. Bernar, former Mexican Military Attache in Berlin, in a Press interview in Mexico City, said that he had reliable information that Rudolf Hess was sent by Hitler to England to propose peace.

23rd July.—Twenty-thousand Jews demonstrated in Madison Square Garden, New York, against the slaughter of over a million Jews in Nazi-occupied Europe.

The appointment of Admiral Leahy as Chief of Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—the President—of all United States armed forces was announced by President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

The War Shipping Administration, Washington, announced that the losses for the week beginning July 12 reached the highest level since the start of the war.

25th July.—A Lease-Lend Pact was signed between the United States and Yugoslavia.

According to the latest Gallup Poll, 78 per cent of the people of the United States approved of the way "President Roosevelt was handling his job as President."

New contingents of United States troops reached Ireland.

Mr. Cordell Hull's stern declaration in Washington that the war cannot be won "by standing on our own borders" was taken as an indication of an early Allied move regarding the opening of a second front.

28th July.—It was announced that a measure for creating a Military Supply Board to direct the immediate construction of a fleet of cargo-carrying "freight trains of the air," in the words of Senators Lee and Johnson, had been drafted for introduction in the Senate.

29th July.—The reports that parachutists or other objects were dropped from unidentified planes in three areas near Washington were being investigated by military authorities.

A submarine stated to be between 400 and 500 feet long, made the first attack of this war on a Canadian fishing schooner.

1st Aug.—The general view prevailing in Washington was that Japan's "stab in the back" on Russia would not be long delayed.

M. Litvinoff, Soviet Ambassador in United States, conferred with President Roosevelt and later with Mr. Cordell Hull.

Only fifteen months and three days after the keel was laid down, the first American aircraft carrier *Essex* (25,000 tons) to be completed since the Pearl Harbour incident, slid down the slipways into Javes river.

2nd Aug.—Because of serious shortage of man-power in Britain, the British Government appealed to all British men and women in the United States to return home to help the war effort.

New York had its first practice alert.

3rd Aug.—After inspecting "the newest and most secret material" for the American Army, Senator Elmer Thomas, Chairman of the Military Sub-Committee, said: "Believe me, the Huns are going to get some terrific surprises."

It was revealed that secret anti-U-boat vessels called "*Bangors*", now, operating with the Royal Canadian Navy, had proved to be very effective.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, announced the appointment of M. Pyodor Gusev as the first Soviet Minister to Canada.

4th Aug.—It was announced that selected members of the Royal Canadian Air Force, Women's Division, would go overseas shortly.

6th Aug.—A "dim out" of the entire Pacific coast was ordered by the United States Army authorities.

According to a recent American broadcast, the United States Air Force would operate from 150 aerodromes in Britain with a total ground personnel of 400,000.

7th Aug.—Information confirming the belief that Chicago was intended to be the Nazi headquarters of a nation-wide organization working for Germany was received by Federal authorities.

8th Aug.—The War Production Board, United States, approved plans for the construction of 500 Mars 70-ton flying boats as cargo carriers.

9th Aug.—Six Nazi saboteurs were executed. Referring indirectly to the demand for opening a second front, a Washington official declared: "Popular pressure for action on this front or that or many possible fronts can serve no useful purpose."

10th Aug.—G-men arrested 33 enemy aliens, one of whom had in his possession navigation maps of New York harbour.

11th Aug.—Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to United States stated in a broadcast in Washington that "only one-tenth of the supplies" formerly carried on the Burma Road were reaching China.

12th Aug.—According to *Chicago Sun*, American troops in Britain were now in sufficient strength for invasion.

Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal predicted that British and American bomber squadrons would soon be able to "destroy the industry and power of Germany."

15th Aug.—An American Navy spokesman in Washington refused to comment on reports that United States warships were hunting a German surface raider in South Atlantic.

17th Aug.—A navy yard at an American east coast port launched its eighth submarine this year.

22nd Aug.—President Roosevelt, made an official statement regarding Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the Near East, Far East and Russia.

Mr. Wendell Willkie in a broadcast said: "We cannot and we will not win unless the production of guns, planes and tanks is backed up by deep and unswerving devotion of our belief."

23rd Aug.—The former leader of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, Gerhard Welhelm Kunze, was sentenced at Connecticut to 15 years' imprisonment on a charge of spying.

President Roosevelt disclosed at a press conference that Mr. Wendell Willkie's visit to the East would include Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Iran. His main task would be "to sell the truth about what the United States is doing to win the War."

An official communiqué issued by the Brazilian Government stated: "In face of the acts of war against our sovereignty, we recognize that a state of war exists between Brazil and the aggressor nations of Germany and Italy."

It was believed that Uruguay would declare war on the Axis powers with little delay.

24th Aug.—Britain's first warship to be built in the United States was launched from a Pacific coast shipyard.

25th Aug.—A secret German-built airfield was discovered near Formosa Province in the state of Goyaz, Brazil.

The police raided a convent at Florianopolis and arrested the Mother Superior on a charge of communicating with Axis agents by radio.

Three Axis submarines were sunk off the Brazilian coast.

Lord Halifax, who had returned from London, conversed with Mr. Cordell Hull on the general world situation.

Military representatives of 21 American Republics, making-up the Inter-American Defences Board, unanimously adopted a resolution of "adherence and friendship" on the occasion of Brazil's declaration of war.

28th Aug.—About 100 aliens were arrested in New Jersey countries.

The American battleship *Iowa* was launched.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

1942

3rd Apr.—American Flying Fortress bombers struck a blow at a Japanese invasion fleet in the Bay of Bengal off the Andaman Islands. One Japanese cruiser was set on fire and one troopship and two supply ships were considerably damaged. The air attack was led personally by the Chief of the United States Air Forces in India.

American Air Force bombers attacked docks in the Rangoon area.

An alert was sounded in the Calcutta area, but no air-raid took place.

A communiqué issued from New Delhi said that the statement made by a Chinese spokesman that a Japanese force had landed at Akyab on the west-coast of Burma was incorrect.

5th Apr.—Ceylon's first air raid came early on Easter Sunday at 8 a.m. Dive-bombing and low-flying machine-gun attacks were made on the harbour and the Ratmalana area. British fighters intercepted the raiders and destroyed a number of aircraft. Twenty-five enemy aircraft were shot down for certain by our fighters, while 5 more were probably shot down, and 25 more were damaged. Anti-aircraft fire accounted for two more in the low-flying attack. Our losses were slight. The general demeanour of the public during the Japanese air-raid was excellent.

6th Apr.—Japanese aircraft raided Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The attacks were directed on the dock area. Damage was slight and there were few casualties. The reaction of the civil population to the bombing was good. The first attack on the dock area at Vizagapatam took place at about 1.30 p.m. and the second one at about 5 p.m. Not more than ten aeroplanes were used in either of these raids. All the bombs, about 20 all told, were dropped in the dock area. The first raid on land at Cocanada was made at about 1.45 p.m. when five Japanese aircraft attacked the oil installations causing slight damage.

7th Apr.—Madras City had an air raid alert for the first time. The alarm was sounded at 4.35 a.m. and the "All-clear" came at 5.55 a.m. No incident occurred.

Chinese forces in Burma were engaged with Japanese forces to the south of Kyungon.

9th Apr.—The Japanese raided Trincomalee, a naval base in Ceylon.

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

10th Apr.—A communiqué issued from Colombo stated that the figures of Japanese aircraft destroyed or damaged during the raid on Trincomalee were: destroyed for certain 21; probably destroyed 12, damaged 2.

It was officially announced that the British aircraft-carrier *Hermes* was sunk.

A flare-up in the fighting on the Toungoo Front in Burma was announced in a Chinese communiqué. The Japanese had sent three columns to the north with the object of enveloping the Chinese forces, north of Toungoo. Another flying column sent across the Sitang river to outflank the Chinese troops at Yedusha was repulsed by the Chinese.

Major-General Molesworth, Deputy Chief of the Indian General Staff, was promoted to the acting rank of Lieutenant-General.

11th Apr.—Sir G. S. Bajpai, India's High Commissioner to the United States, said: "India's defence really depends on American aircraft and plenty of them."

The Japanese forces were engaged by British light reconnaissance troops 15 miles north of Thayetmyo between Prome and the Yenangyung oilfields. The fact that the Royal Air Force and the American Volunteer Groups had brought down a number of Japanese planes over a northern airfield was regarded as implying that our troops were now getting more air support.

12th Apr.—It was announced that the Japanese resumed their advance northward from Toungoo in Burma, but the Chinese in the Seva River area had repulsed all attacks. The Chinese held their original positions and continued to offer stubborn resistance. The American Volunteer Group flew to the forward areas and gave active support to the Chinese troops.

Aircraft of the Royal Air Force had been active in Burma and the Andaman Islands. There was a successful raid on Port Blair. Japanese flying boats were hit. Enemy troop concentrations and rivercraft conveying enemy troops in Burma were bombed.

13th Apr.—On the re-assembly of Parliament after the Easter recess, Mr. Churchill gave a brief account of recent naval operations in the Indian Ocean.

14th Apr.—On the Burma front, heavy fighting was centred round the area north of Yedusha. The Japanese in the Seva area, north of Toungoo, continued their advance. They sustained heavy losses in recent combats.

15th Apr.—Fierce fighting continued in Burma.

17th Apr.—The Japanese suffered heavy losses in eastern Burma. The Chinese resisted on the Salween front. The British withdrew north of Magwe. The Yenangyung oil fields were destroyed.

Sir Bertram Stevens, Australian Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, assured India that Australian aid to India would grow. The two countries were vitally linked in strategy.

18th Apr.—United States planes raided Rangoon. Docks and harbour installations were heavily bombed. Japanese vanguards advanced into Karenin province, but were beaten back by the Chinese.

19th Apr.—An air raid was made on Port Blair by the British. Two enemy flying boats were destroyed and three damaged.

20th Apr.—The Chinese recaptured Yenangyung and released several thousand troops from encirclement.

The Royal Air Force raided Allaanmyo and destroyed one Japanese fighter and one reconnaissance plane. The Royal Air Force also attacked and damaged the runways on the Bassein landing ground.

22nd Apr.—In the course of a Radio talk from Delhi, General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief, said: "The Japanese may raid India, they may even seek to occupy a portion temporarily, but so long as India remains true to herself, she can never be conquered."

24th Apr.—Hand-to-hand fighting developed between Chinese and Japanese forces near Loikawa on the Pyinmana front. British forces withdrew from Taungdwingyi area.

25th Apr.—Japanese vanguards reached a point north of Loikaw in Karenni Province. On the Toungoo front, the Japanese suffered 3,000 casualties. In the vicinity of Pyinmana, the Japanese lost another 3,000 killed and wounded.

The Japanese made another air attack on Mandalay.

26th Apr.—The Chinese repulsed a Japanese column west of Taunggyi, and recaptured the place. The Chinese further counter-attacked successfully on the Salween front.

27th Apr.—Reuter's Naval Correspondent said that the disappearance of the Japanese fleet from the Indian Ocean was temporary. According to Dr. Van Mook, the danger to India was more imminent than that to Australia.

The battle for Burma developed into battle for Mandalay. Chinese forces withdrew from Loikaw. Taunggyi-Hopong area was recaptured by the Chinese. Five Japanese planes were shot down.

28th Apr.—Lashio was in flames owing to severe bombing by the Japanese. The Chinese troops moved towards Loilem in an attempt to cut off the Japanese. The Japanese reached Manson, 110 miles from Lashio.

2nd May.—Chinese forces were forced to evacuate Lashio. British troops withdrew on the Irrawaddy front. Japanese forces were within 10 miles of Mandalay. United States planes attacked Rangoon and inflicted heavy damages on the dock.

3rd May.—The Japanese claimed to have occupied Mandalay. The British troops retired towards the Indian border.

The Nagas of Assam declared war on Japan.

According to the broadcast from Delhi by Major-General H. Brereton, commanding the United States Army and Air Force in India, on the occasion of the United States "Army Day," the United States Air Force in India had been in action against the enemy since April 1.

His Excellency General Wavell broadcasting to America on the occasion, said: "The presence in India of the United States Air Forces is to us and to this country evidence of the determination of the American people to stand side by side with the other Allied peoples."

Lady Lumley, wife of the Governor of Bombay, launched *H.M.I.S. Peshawar*.

5th May.—The Chinese retreated up the Irrawaddy and the British up the Chindwin. The British Indian or Chinese troops were not cut off.

The Japanese bombed Akyab heavily.

6th May.—The Japanese vanguards crossed the Chinese border from Burma. Enemy planes raided Paoshan on the Burma Road. One was shot down and several were damaged.

7th May.—British forces were not cut off in Chindwin. The Japanese advanced north-east along the Burma Road. Eight Japanese planes were shot down over Paoshan.

8th May.—His Excellency the Viceroy broadcasting on the National War Front, appealed for unity and action. He said: "We must achieve unity and action and we must combine them in a spirit of attack. Passive defence or masterly withdrawals, forced on us as they are at times, do not win wars. Let us attack our work, attack the rumour-monger, attack the defeatist."

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

The Japanese, advancing on the Burma Road, reached Chetang, 25 miles inside the Yunnan border. The British forces were still battling their way along Chindwin.

9th May.—The Japanese thrust up the Irrawaddy was held north of Mandalay. The Chinese resisted encirclement in the Yunnan Province.

10th May.—The Japanese bombed and machine-gunned the Chittagong area. Slight damage was caused and there were some casualties.

There were further withdrawals by British troops in central Burma. The Chinese cut the Lashio-Mandalay Road in the Japanese rear. The Royal Air Force bombed forward area in Burma.

11th May.—The Governor of Burma and his Ministers moved to India. The Chinese attacked Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force carried out a raid on the Japanese-occupied aerodrome of Magwe.

A Japanese motorised column was heavily machine-gunned west of Salween river.

12th May.—There was an enemy air raid on a small town in the mufassal of eastern Assam.

His Excellency Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, asserted: "Far from there being any considerable disloyalty among Burmans, the Japanese are unable to get a single Burman of any weight to join their side since the invasion began. In fact, there is not a single Burman Quisling, and I am proud of it."

13th May.—There was fighting on the west of the river Salween and the Japanese advance guard was destroyed.

An attempt was made to encircle the enemy in Lashio. The tide of the South Sea battle turned in Allies' favour.

14th May.—The Royal Air Force raided Akyab. The British withdrew to Kalewa. The Japanese launched an attack on Segyi and there was fresh attack along the Burma Road. Stiff resistance was offered by the Chinese.

15th May.—Communications were disrupted behind Lashio. Japanese vanguards were 60 miles to the west of Paoshan. Chinese forces consolidated their positions between Myitkyina and Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force attacked the Akyab aerodrome. Two enemy bombers were probably destroyed.

16th May.—The United States Army bombers made a second daylight raid on Myitkyina aerodrome. Enemy transport barges on the river Chindwin were bombed and machine-gunned by the Royal Air Force. The Allied forces escaped being cut off. The Chinese were still fighting in the neighbourhood of Maymyo.

17th May.—The Royal Air Force bombed the Akyab aerodrome. It was revealed that 4,000 Japanese were killed in the Burma Road battle.

Col. Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy, left India for America.

18th May.—A town in eastern Assam was bombed by the enemy.

According to Gen. Alexander's statement, the Japanese plans to encircle British, Indian and Burmese troops were conspicuously unsuccessful. "Our forces," he said, "have kept the Japanese from any possibility of invading India before the monsoon. We have given India five months in which to prepare."

The American volunteer group staged a heavy raid on French Indo-China.

19th May.—The United States Air Force struck at Myitkyina again. Kelawa was bombed by the Royal Air Force. The Japanese suffered heavy losses and were driven back to Burma Road. The A.V.G. delivered a smashing attack on the Yunnan-Indo-China railway. A strong Chinese column crossed the Salween river at many points to the west of Paoshan.

21st May.—It was announced that the Chinese were maintaining continuous contact with the enemy and exacting heavy casualties in Burma.

22nd May.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy targets on the Chindwin front.

23rd May.—The Chinese troops attacked Myitkyina, the northern Burma town and terminus of the Rangoon-Mandalay railway. The Japanese advanced in the direction of Sinchang.

Allied withdrawal in Burma was described in London by a senior officer who fought in Burma as one of the finest military feats of this war.

The Royal Air Force attacked Akyab.

24th May.—The Akyab aerodrome was again attacked by Allied aircraft. One Japanese fighter was shot down. A low-level bombing attack was made on enemy river craft in May Creek. At Maunggyithung, bombs were dropped on a steamer which received a direct hit.

25th May.—Japanese barges on Chindwin were bombed. At Kyankpyu, 60 miles south of Akyab, barracks and store buildings were successfully bombed.

26th May.—General Stilwell, United States Commander of the Chinese forces in Burma, who arrived in Delhi for a conference with General Wavell, stated: "Burma can and must be retaken from the Japanese. It is a vital point for our re-entry into China and I am certain that we can get it back."

The Royal Air Force bombed Japanese barges on the Chindwin. It was revealed that Trincomalee had balloon barrage defences when the Japanese raided the base on April 9.

27th May.—It was revealed that the Japanese had concentrated four divisions in northern Burma in Lashio, Bhamo, Myitkyina and Mandalay.

The Royal Air Force plastered enemy barges and river transport.

The Chinese attacked Japanese forces on the Salween front.

28th May.—General Wavell said at a Press Conference at New Delhi: "The Burma campaign is over for the time being. But some day, I hope, we will fight it again the other way round."

The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab aerodrome again. Direct hits were obtained on a steamer on the Chindwin.

It was declared in New Delhi that there was no enemy movement towards Chittagong.

30th May.—The Royal Air Force raided enemy barges in northern Burma. Warehouses were machine-gunned from low level.

1st June.—A Japanese fighter was destroyed near Akyab.

2nd June.—The United States Army Air Corps raided Rangoon. One Japanese tanker was sunk and others damaged.

3rd June.—The Royal Air Force raided Magwe in Burma. Low-level bombing and machine-gun attacks were carried out over a wide area on the Chindwin river.

4th June.—It was revealed that Ceylon was being prepared as a jumping off place in the general offensive against the Japanese. The Royal Air Force attacked objectives on Osyter Island off Akyab harbour.

5th June.—A Japanese plane, it was reported, was sighted off the east coast of Ceylon.

6th June.—The largest single convoy ever to reach India from the United Kingdom brought huge war material and personnel.

There was a heavy raid on Rangoon by American aircraft.

According to a German report, the Japanese set up military administration in Burma.

7th June.—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab's aerodrome and port and rendered the main jetty totally unserviceable. Rice mills were destroyed and the wireless station severely damaged. The Rangoon docks area also was raided by the Royal Air Force. Heavy damage was caused.

8th June.—Japanese troop concentrations in the Homalin area on the east side of the Chindwin river were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

An enemy merchantship was attacked and set on fire and river craft and some barges were machine-gunned.

9th June.—United States bombers raided Lashio. Japanese installations, including an aerodrome and planes on the ground, railway stock, equipment and supplies were bombed.

11th June.—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in India.

13th June.—Mr. A. V. Askwith, Chief Commissioner, said at a public meeting in New Delhi: "I have always found it difficult to believe in the likelihood of a full scale invasion of India by the Japanese."

Broadcasting His Majesty the King Emperor's message to India His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester said from New Delhi: "It is with deep pride that I, as your King-Emperor, join with you, the millions of men and women of India, in the brotherhood of service."

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

The first Japanese airman, so far known to have landed in Bengal, was captured near Chittagong.

20th June.—The Royal Air Force carried out a low-level bombing and machine-gun attack on Akyab and military objectives were hit. Food supplies were dropped by American airmen to the Chinese troops still fighting in Burma.

21st June.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Madras.

24th June.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Colombo.

27th June.—The Royal Air Force bombers scored a direct hit on a large building when they again raided Akyab.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester visited Trincomalee.

General Lo Choying, Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese Expeditionary Forces in Burma, said in the course of a statement, "We are not going to give up Burma."

1st July.—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, announced at a meeting at Trafalgar Square, that the Indian fire-fighting organization would be strengthened by volunteers from the British Fire Service.

5th July.—Enemy shipping in the Mayu river near Akyab was twice attacked by the Royal Air Force.

6th July.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester inspect a number of military units stationed in Bangalore.

The Royal Air Force attacked Kwason, 50 miles north of Akyab.

8th July.—Enemy troop concentrations in northern Burma at Kalemio near the Chindwin river were bombed by the Royal Air Force. All the bombs fell on the target area.

13th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked an enemy steamer, two miles south of Sitang, on the Chindwin river.

15th July.—Speaking at a Press Conference in London, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, said: "Burma is of terrific importance. It is not only essential to China for the matter of supplies, but is a great operational base for attack."

16th July.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived in Karachi.

18th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked Kalewa in the north-west Burma. An attack was also made on Akyab jetty.

21st July.—The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on Akyab. Buildings were damaged in Tankkan and Htoma Myank. Two fires were left burning at Kalemio. Four Japanese fighters were shot down.

22nd July.—The Royal Air Force bombed Akyab. Military targets were machine-gunned.

24th July.—The Royal Air Force attacked river craft in the Arakan coastal waters.

26th July.—According to the German Radio, a hydro-electric power station was to be built on one of the principal rivers in Burma. A railway linking Mandalay and Indo-China was to be built.

According to *New York Times*, Burma was facing famine under Japanese rule. The Japanese were issuing worthless money, placing the Japanese in all responsible positions in business and industry.

According to a London report, clashes had occurred between patriotic Burmese and the Japanese. They took place in the Akyab area.

31st July.—According to the Berlin Radio, the Japanese would install the new puppet Government of Burma on August 1.

2nd Aug.—Rewards up to Rs. 5,000 were announced by the Government of Assam for information leading to the detection or apprehension of any enemy agent.

3rd Aug.—An enemy base on the Chindwin river in Northern Burma was attacked by the Royal Air Force.

5th Aug.—According to an Admiralty communiqué, London: "In a recent routine sweep in the Bay of Bengal, one Japanese flying boat was shot down by our fighters. No Japanese ships were sighted."

The Royal Air Force swept over North Burma railway from Namima to Myitkyina. Stations along the line were bombed and machine-gunned. A low-level attack was made on Akyab main jetty. A building received a direct hit.

8th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked a small Japanese-occupied town north of Homalin in Burma.

9th Aug.—Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and other members of the Congress Working Committee were arrested in Bombay.

12th Aug.—According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were sending reinforcements to Indo-China and Burma.

The Royal Air Force attacked targets in the Myittha Valley in north-west Burma. Buildings and motor lorries near Kalewa were bombed and machine-gunned. About 20 cargo boats also were bombed and machine-gunned.

According to the Chungking Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was not going to act against India, she was "waiting for the word to stab Russia in the back in Siberia."

13th Aug.—The Royal Air Force dropped bombs on buildings and river craft in the vicinity of Taungu in Burma.

According to a Chinese military spokesman, the Japanese were preparing to attack India in the autumn. Reinforcements had been sent to Thailand and Burma.

24th Aug.—Brigadier-General Clayton Bissell was appointed General Commanding the United States Air Forces in China, Burma and India.

25th Aug.—A Japanese single-seater fighter was shot down in flames over Burma. The Royal Air Force dive-bombed buildings in enemy-occupied Mawlaik in the Chindwin Valley, north-west Burma, direct hits being scored.

The Government of India's ban on emigration of Indian labour to Ceylon to be partially lifted as from September 1, 1942, was confirmed in official circles in Colombo. They emphasized that there was no "anti-Indian legislation" in existence in Ceylon.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN 1941

29th Aug.—Mussolini, it was revealed, met Hitler at the latter's headquarters in Russia.

A heavy attack on Benghazi by the Royal Air Force was reported as well as attacks by the Fleet Air Arm on an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean.

31st Aug.—Heavy raids on Tripoli and other Libyan ports were the high lights of a Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué.

1st Sep.—Enemy planes raided Alexandria and the Suez Canal area.

2nd Sep.—British patrols from Tobruk captured an enemy position. A dive-bombing attack on the garrison by over 100 enemy planes was practically fruitless.

A Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué reported raids on targets in Sicily and the mainland of Italy.

3rd Sep.—There were heavy raids on Tripoli and Benghazi.

4th Sep.—No casualties were caused when enemy planes raided the Suez Canal area.

The enemy made fruitless dive-bombing attacks on Tobruk.

5th Sep.—A British submarine torpedoed an enemy cruiser of over 10,000 tons off the Straits of Messina.

Other successes scored by British submarines in the Mediterranean were an Italian liner of over 20,000 tons torpedoed and sunk; a large heavily-laden tanker, also sunk; an Italian supply ship of 5,000 tons severely damaged; and, a supply ship of 8,000 tons torpedoed and sunk.

6th Sep.—A British submarine accounted for an Italian liner of over 11,000 tons sailing in a convoy off Tripoli and also another ship of over 4,000 tons in the central Mediterranean.

Some casualties were caused when enemy planes raided Alexandria and the Suez Canal area.

The Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm attacked industrial and military targets in Libya and south Italy.

7th Sep.—Mussolini reviewed a fresh division of Italian troops going to Russia.

The Royal Air Force destroyed a number of enemy aircraft on the ground in the course of raids on Libyan centres.

An alert was sounded in Rome and anti-aircraft batteries opened fire.

8th Sep.—An enemy convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean by the Royal Air Force and two ships were severely damaged. Enemy bombing attacks on Tobruk caused negligible damage.

9th Sep.—The United States freighter *Steel Seafarer*, carrying American war supplies was bombed and sunk in the Red Sea.

A British submarine torpedoed and sank a large Italian schooner in central Mediterranean. Another British submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian tanker, sailing in a convoy in the Aegean Sea outside Turkish territorial waters.

Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked Palermo in Sicily. Libyan bases were also raided.

10th Sep.—British bombers made a heavy raid on the Corinth Canal aerodromes and landing grounds in Libya were attacked.

11th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Genoa and Turin in north Italy as well as Messina and other Sicilian and Libyan bases.

An Italian ship of 4,000 tons was sunk in the Aegean Sea by a British submarine.

12th Sep.—Palermo in the Island of Sicily was again raided by the Royal Air Force, which continued its nightly hammering of Benghazi and other Libyan bases. Two enemy ships were also accounted for in the Mediterranean.

Military property or shipping suffered no damage when enemy planes attempted a raid on the Suez Canal area.

13th Sep.—A Royal Air Force Middle East communiqué reported the sinking of three Axis supply ships in a convoy in central Mediterranean as well as the bombing of Palermo, Benghazi, etc.

The British destroyed a German patrol in the Tobruk area.

A huge fire was reported in Turin (Italy), where a hundred motor-cars were destroyed as well as large quantities of other goods.

14th Sep.—The British garrison at Cyprus was strongly reinforced. No casualties were reported as the result of an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal zone.

Continuous enemy bombing of Tobruk caused no casualties. An extension of patrol activities in the Libyan frontier area was also reported.

Landing grounds at Heraklion and Maleme in the Island of Crete, as also enemy bases in Cyrenaica, were bombed by British and South African aircraft. The enemy convoy bombed on the previous day was again attacked in the approaches to Tripoli and all the ships were damaged.

15th Sep.—The tempo of warfare both on the Libyan frontier and in the Tobruk sector increased. Many Axis tanks and prisoners were captured. The South African Air Force was particularly active.

16th Sep.—Thirty-nine persons were killed and 33 injured in an enemy air raid on the Cairo area.

17th Sep.—Benghazi was again raided by the Royal Air Force, which also attacked Tripoli and Bardia.

The Egyptian Government protested to Berlin and Rome against the bombing of Cairo.

18th Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Tripoli.

19th Sep.—A Netherlands submarine sank two Italian ships in the Mediterranean.

Shipping off Tripoli and Benghazi, the harbour at Bardia and the aerodrome at Gambut were bombed by the Royal Air Force, the Fleet Air Arm and the South African Air Force.

20th Sep.—Italy admitted the loss of two escorted troop transports, torpedoed off Tripoli, where the Royal Air Force also successfully attacked an enemy destroyer.

21st Sep.—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi.

22nd Sep.—Slightly increased shelling activity was reported from Libya.

British submarines destroyed two Italian liners of about 25,000 tons each, sailing in a convoy in the Mediterranean, and damaged a third of the same tonnage.

23rd Sep.—Enemy planes raided shipping in Gibraltar, but only one hulk was sunk.

24th Sep.—British submarines successfully attacked an Italian mine-layer in central Mediterranean, also an enemy supply ship and a transport.

The Royal Air Force made wide-spread attacks on Italian mine-layer in central Mediterranean and off Libyan ports.

25th Sep.—It was officially denied in London that the British attacked a French Post near Djibouti.

27th Sep.—The Italian Cabinet ordered the rationing of bread.

The Royal Air Force and the Fleet Air Arm raided Tripoli, Benghazi and other Libyan bases.

28th Sep.—The Italian garrison at Wolcheft in Abyssinia surrendered to the British, who took 3,000 prisoners and a considerable quantity of equipment.

A South African patrol captured an enemy staff-car containing four Italian officers in the Libyan frontier area.

29th Sep.—British patrols scored a number of successes in the Tobruk area.

The Royal Air Force bombed objectives at Genoa, Turin and other places in north Italy as well as in the Islands of Rhodes and Sicily. The Admiralty announced the successful passage of an important British convoy through the central Mediterranean. Only one merchant ship was lost and the battleship *Nelson* very slightly damaged. The latter was able to proceed on her own steam. Three British Naval fighter aircraft were lost, but Italy lost no fewer than 13 warplanes, including 10 torpedo bombers.

30th Sep.—Great diplomatic activity was reported from the Vatican, following the visit of Mr. Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's Special Envoy.

1st Oct.—The Royal Air Force raided Tripoli and Benghazi and Italian bases in Sicily (where anti-Fascist demonstrations were reported to have taken place after successful British bombing).

2nd Oct.—Tripoli was again bombed by the Royal Air Force.

3rd Oct.—A successful raid by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force was carried out on Tripoli. Benghazi was also raided and several enemy aircraft were destroyed.

4th Oct.—Benghazi was again raided heavily by the Royal Air Force.

6th Oct.—Italy admitted Royal Air Force raids on Catania and Licata in Sicily.

Enemy aircraft caused little damage in a raid on the Suez Canal area.

7th Oct.—The Admiralty announced that British submarines had sunk or severely damaged 11 enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force bombed shipping in Tripoli harbour and attacked Italian aerodromes and seaplane bases.

The Fleet Air Arm attacked a protected enemy convoy and left two ships sinking and at least another damaged.

Patrol activities in the Tobruk and frontier areas were reported from Libya.

It was announced that the Emperor of Abyssinia would raise and maintain an army under his own command. A British Military Mission was to assist him in the organization and training of the force.

9th Oct.—Increased activity was reported on the part of British patrols at Tobruk.

11th Oct.—The Germans, failing to penetrate the Tobruk defences with tanks, tried "anti-personnel bombs." Two hundred of these bombs were dropped, but with very little success.

It was revealed that Polish troops were fighting in the front line at Tobruk.

The Royal Air Force bombed Libyan ports.

12th Oct.—Fleet torpedo planes and the Royal Air Force bombers attacked and crippled an Italian convoy in the Mediterranean. Enemy shipping in the Gulf of Sirte was successfully attacked.

Successful patrolling by Allied garrisons at Tobruk was reported. German tanks were destroyed and prisoners taken.

Benghazi and Tripoli were raided by heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force.

13th Oct.—Farinacci, a prominent Fascist leader, said that Italy must be prepared to face a long war.

Count Sforza, in a Columbus Day broadcast from America, urged Italy to accept the Atlantic Charter and to turn her back on collaboration with the Axis.

14th Oct.—British submarines sank two enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean and severely damaged another; and a Netherlands submarine sank a fourth enemy ship.

The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Tripoli, drove off enemy planes from Malta and sank an enemy ship in convoy.

Two train collisions occurred in Italy.

15th Oct.—Italy admitted damage and casualties in two successive air raids by the British on Benghazi.

A British patrol captured the Italian garrison of an enemy post outside Tobruk.

16th Oct.—It was revealed that American bombers were being ferried to Britain and the Middle East via the West African Coast.

17th Oct.—British aircraft bombed Naples. British patrols were again active in the Tobruk and frontier areas.

The Royal Air Force attacked Sardinia, Syracuse and Tarapani in Sicily, Axis transport in the West Desert, and Axis ships at sea.

Naval aircraft torpedoed two Axis merchantmen, each between five and six thousand tons, and hit another of about 4,000 tons.

18th Oct.—The first batch of wounded Italians arrived in Italy from the Russian front.

19th Oct.—The landing grounds at Derna, Gazala, Benghazi and Sicily were "plastered" by the Royal Air Force.

More Italian merchantmen were torpedoed by British naval aircraft.

The Royal Air Force carried out successful air attacks on objectives in Naples and Syracuse.

20th Oct.—Two Italian torpedo boats sank in the central Mediterranean, probably after striking some mines.

An Italian communiqué stated that the British Air Force raided Benghazi, Tripoli and Acireale in Sicily.

22nd Oct.—Italy admitted a five-hour raid by the Royal Air Force on Naples.

Benghazi was bombed by heavy aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

Reports from Milan said that a big operation was imminent in Libya on either British or Axis initiative.

The British Navy bombarded enemy gun-positions in the Tobruk sector.

23rd Oct.—Reports were circulating in America that the Italian army leaders were on the brink of revolt and that the Germans were planning the occupation of Italy.

24th Oct.—An Italian communiqué stated that Naples was again raided by the Royal Air Force.

British patrols, along with the Abyssinian Patriot forces, were in contact with the only remaining Italian force in Abyssinia.

Light enemy shelling of the harbour at Tobruk was reported.

25th Oct.—An Italian communiqué admitted that British planes bombed Ragusa, Licata, Naples, Tripoli and Benghazi and caused heavy damage. British Naval Aircraft raided Bardia.

The South African Air Force attacked the landing ground in Gazala, damaging several aircraft.

In the central Mediterranean, two enemy ships were bombed and machine-gunned.

Admiral Cunningham revealed that in September, over 30 per cent of Axis shipping sailing from Italian ports was sunk by British submarines and air force.

26th Oct.—Tobruk town and harbour were raided by enemy aircraft with no damage or casualties resulting.

27th Oct.—Naples was heavily raided by the Royal Air Force. Tripoli and Benghazi were also attacked.

British patrols harassed the enemy in the Gondar area.

28th Oct.—Southern Italy was raided by the Royal Air Force, which blew up a goods train near Cotrone. Benghazi and other Libyan bases were also attacked.

29th Oct.—Italy admitted a Royal Air Force raid on Cosmiso in Sicily.

30th Oct.—There was an increase in the intensity of enemy shelling of the Tobruk area.

The Royal Air Force raided Siderna, Soverato and Locri in southern Italy, also enemy bases in Libya and Sicily.

31st Oct.—An Italian communiqué admitted raids on Tripoli and Benghazi by British aircraft.

Tmimi and Bardia in Libya and Heraklion and Suda Bay in Crete were also heavily bombed by the Royal Air Force.

1st Nov.—Naples and the Sicilian ports of Palermo and Licata were raided by the Royal Air Force and numerous fires started.

2nd Nov.—British patrols continued to be active on the Egyptian frontier.

Italian positions in the Gondar area were attacked by the Royal Air Force and the South African Air Force.

3rd Nov.—Widespread havoc was caused by the latest Royal Air Force and South African Air Force raids in north Africa. Military objectives in Benghazi, the harbour and aerodrome at Derna, and aerodromes at Berca were heavily attacked. Four enemy aircraft were set alight.

4th Nov.—British bombers attacked Syracuse and Licata and also the aerodrome at Castel Benito, south of Tripoli.

5th Nov.—British submarines sank three enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean. Increased enemy activity was reported in the Tobruk area.

6th Nov.—Italy admitted a Royal Air Force raid on Augusta in Sicily.

7th Nov.—An Italian communiqué reported that the Royal Air Force raided Benghazi, Tripoli and Sicily.

The enemy raided Suez Canal area, causing slight damage to property.

8th Nov.—General Sikorski, Polish Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, declared in an interview that Britain had won the Battle of Mediterranean where her domination was complete.

An Italian High Command communiqué reported that the Royal Air Force bombed Brindisi and other points in southern Italy and Sicily. Heavy damage was admitted.

9th Nov.—The Royal Air Force attacked an enemy convoy in the Mediterranean. Attacks on Benghazi and over the Gondar region in Abyssinia were also reported.

Three Italian destroyers and 11 supply ships (including an oil tanker of 10,000 tons) were sunk in a brilliant action by the British Mediterranean Fleet, which sustained no loss whatsoever.

Three enemy planes were shot down and two damaged during enemy attacks on Malta which caused some civilian damage. Some damage to property was also caused by an enemy air raid on the Suez Canal area.

10th Nov.—Italy admitted air raids on Naples and Messina.

11th Nov.—Four enemy troop ships (or supply ships) and two sailing vessels were sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean. Two armed merchant ships and two supply ships were also seriously damaged.

The Royal Air Force raided Naples, Brindisi, Messina and other towns in Italy, Sicily and Libya.

12th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raided Naples and Brindisi in Italy, Catania in Sicily and Benghazi, Gazala, etc., in Africa.

British and Ethiopian forces captured Gianda, completing the encirclement of the Italian garrison at Gondar.

13th Nov.—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Derna.

14th Nov.—The capture of Kammant Hill, 13 miles north-east of Gondar, was announced by the British G.H.Q. at Nairobi.

H. M. S. Ark Royal, the 22,000 tons aircraft carrier with an impressive record in the Royal Navy, was torpedoed and sunk east of Gibraltar (near the place where a Spanish vessel was sunk three days earlier by a U-boat). Of her complement of 1,600, only one was dead.

The Royal Air Force attacked Naples, Syracuse (in Sicily), Benghazi and Derna, while the South African Air Force bombed enemy positions in Abyssinia.

15th Nov.—"We shall avenge the *Ark Royal* as we avenged the *Hood*," said Mr. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Royal Air Force raided Derna, Bardia, Barace and Martuba.

Gen. Pricolo, Chief of the Italian Air Staff, was relieved of his duties and succeeded by Gen. Rino.

There was neither damage nor casualty when enemy planes dive-bombed the eastern sector of the Tobruk defences.

The British stranglehold on Gondar tightened, the Italians evacuating Janguar.

16th Nov.—Marshal Badoglio was dismissed from his last official post as President of the Italian National Research Council.

It was officially announced that a new British army had been formed in the Western Desert, called the Eighth Army.

17th Nov.—Gen. Sikorski, Polish Premier, returned to Cairo after two days with the Polish and Empire troops at Tobruk.

Deserters from Gondar reported a mutiny among the Italian Colonial infantry.

18th Nov.—British columns, advancing from the Sudan, started artillery attacks on enemy positions in Abyssinia. The Italian garrison of Gorgogra near Lake Tsana was called upon to surrender.

Italy admitted that Naples was raided in successive waves at night by the Royal Air Force.

19th Nov.—It was officially announced that the British Imperial Forces penetrated 50 miles into Cyrenaica, the enemy being taken by surprise.

20th Nov.—The British advance, supported by the Navy and Air Force, continued towards Tobruk.

British forces, attacking the last Italian position in Abyssinia, took Venticinque.

British submarines torpedoed four enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean.

The U-boat which sank the *Ark Royal* was destroyed by the British corvette *Marigold*. Thirty-four German sailors were made prisoners of war.

21st Nov.—In big tank clashes near Sidi Rezegh and Sidi Omar, the Germans lost over 130 tanks and were beaten off by the British forces advancing in Libya. British aircraft bombed Tripoli, Benghazi, Naples, Brindisi and Messina.

The British Imperial Forces, advancing on Gondar in Abyssinia, penetrated a fortified enemy position at Ioimariam.

22nd Nov.—Trapped in the triangle between Tobruk and the northern and southern ends of the Egypt-Libya border, the Germans lost half their tanks. The British Imperial Forces captured Fort Capuzzo. An enemy air-field was captured at Sidi Rezegh with all the aircraft and personnel there. The British garrison at Tobruk sallied forth to join the Empire forces.

The Italians at Kukober and Ferrober, east of Lake Tana, surrendered to the British forces closing in on Gondar. Ethiopian Patriot forces particularly distinguished themselves. In the north, the Italian garrison at Gurlia surrendered.

23rd Nov.—The British Imperial Forces occupied Bardia and Sidi Omar. The Indians took Sidi Omar Nuovo. Thousands of prisoners were taken by the Indian and other troops.

British planes scored a direct hit on an enemy cruiser escorting a convoy in the Mediterranean. Another cruiser was torpedoed and possibly sunk by a British submarine. A destroyer was also hit by two torpedoes and probably sunk.

24th Nov.—The British Imperial Forces captured Gambut, an important enemy supply centre.

Gondar came under British artillery fire.

The Royal Air Force destroyed 18 enemy aircraft in Libya and three over Malta for the loss of 13 British planes. Enemy troop position in Libya were ceaselessly bombed.

25th Nov.—British forces captured the Gialo Oasis, 250 miles west of the Egyptian frontier, and Indian troops took Auglia closeby. Fierce infantry battles were reported. The Royal Navy sank two more enemy supply ships in convoy and withdrew all Australian forces from Tobruk and replaced them with British troops without rousing Axis suspicions. It was revealed that 119 enemy planes were destroyed in Libya from the dawn of November 19 to the midnight of November 23.

British Imperial Forces captured Tadda Ridge, seven miles from Gondar.

26th Nov.—Indian troops captured Jalo. Fierce fighting was reported from Sidi Rezegh. An enemy column staging a diversion from Gabir Saleh eastwards was promptly tackled.

27th Nov.—British and Empire Forces captured Bir El Hamid and recaptured Sidi Rezegh which had changed hands many times. A junction was effected at El Duda with the British forces from Tobruk.

Ethiopian Patriots cut the Celga-Azozto Road, west of Gondar.

28th Nov.—British Imperial Forces established junction with the Forces that had sallied out from Tobruk.

Gondar, the last Italian stronghold in Abyssinia, surrendered to the British, the garrison being 23,500 strong, under General Vasi.

The Royal Air Force bombed Naples and Derna.

29th Nov.—The British advance continued in Libya, where the reformed Axis armoured forces offered stiff resistance.

30th Nov.—Gen. Vbn. Revenstein, commanding the 21st German Panzer Division in Libya, was captured along with 600 German prisoners. British patrols penetrated to the Cyrenaican coast between Jedabaya and Benghazi.

The Royal Air Force raided Derna, Benghazi and Tripoli.

1st Dec.—The Germans, after penetrating British defences round Sidi Rezegh, were driven back. Pockets of enemy resistance were eliminated by Indian and other units.

Eighteen Axis planes were destroyed in air combats. Three British fighters were lost, but all the pilots were saved.

Malta's 1,000th alert passed off without any attack developing.

2nd Dec.—The operations in Libya continued to be in a fluid state, the Germans taking Sidi Rezegh and Bir-El-Hamid but failing in their attempts to isolate Tobruk again.

3rd Dec.—The tempo of the Libyan operations slowed down, both sides pausing for rest.

An anti-Fascist conspiracy was reported to have been unearthed in Italy and 71 persons were put on trial at Trieste.

4th Dec.—Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson was appointed to lead the Ninth British Army in the Middle East.

The New Zealand Premier stated that the New Zealand forces in Libya both inflicted and suffered heavy losses.

5th Dec.—The tempo of activity in Libya quickened, the Indians attacking enemy positions near Bir-El-Gobi successfully. The Royal Air Force bombed Calabria.

6th Dec.—The British completed the capture of El Duda; many prisoners were captured and 22 enemy planes shot down in air combats in Libya.

7th Dec.—The Royal Air Force raided Naples and the Libyan bases of Derna and Benghazi.

8th Dec.—The British re-captured Sidi Rezegh. Fresh battle was joined with the German forces, an Indian division engaging General Rommel's armoured divisions.

9th Dec.—The eastern half of the Tobruk perimeter was cleared of enemy tank forces, which withdrew after a series of running fights. British and South African aircraft raided Tripoli, Castel Benito, Derna, etc.

10th Dec.—The British Imperial Forces occupied El Adem.

11th Dec.—It was announced that Major General Kitchie had taken over command of the Eighth Army in Libya from Gen. Cunningham.

12th Dec.—The British Imperial Forces in Libya reached Gazala, 40 miles west of Tobruk. It was revealed that the 361st German Afrika Regiment had been destroyed during the Libyan operation.

A British submarine torpedoed and caused a violent explosion in an Italian cruiser in central Mediterranean.

13th Dec.—British destroyers sank an Italian cruiser and severely damaged another in central Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force raided enemy bases in Sicily as well as the mainland of Italy, while the Empire Forces continued their advance in Libya.

14th Dec.—The British Imperial troops encircled and attacked enemy troops at Gazala and captured Ghirba.

The Empire air forces destroyed 18 enemy aircraft over Libya and set fire to two enemy cruisers in central Mediterranean.

15th Dec.—The Empire Forces captured 700 prisoners, 70,000 gallons of fuel and several guns and tanks in Libya, besides destroying many more tanks. Heavy fighting with Gen. Rommel's main forces was reported between Tmimi and Gazala.

Italy admitted the loss of two cruisers and British raids on Cirene and Derna. British submarines sank by gunfire a supply ship and a schooner and torpedoed another supply ship and a salvage tug.

16th Dec.—British and Indian troops broke through a strong enemy position near Alam Hamza, 15 miles south-west of Gazala.

17th Dec.—The Admiralty announced that the British destroyer *Frondale* had sunk the big, modern Italian U-boat *Ammiraglio Carraciolo* in central Mediterranean.

18th Dec.—Axis forces in Libya were in full retreat to Derna after five days of intensive fighting. The British Imperial Forces pursued the enemy for 30 miles and reached the Tmimi-Mekili Road.

20th Dec.—The British occupied Derna and Mekili and advanced to Cyrene.

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

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

24th Dec.—Indian troops in Libya occupied Barce. Benina airport fell into the hands of the British. The Italian and German forces were separated. The Royal Air Force relentlessly harassed the retreating enemy.

25th Dec.—The British captured Benghazi.

26th Dec.—Enemy forces retreated in the Jedabaya area.

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

1942

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

2nd Jan.—The British retook Bardia, capturing 75,000 prisoners.

3rd Jan.—A British cruiser struck a mine in the Mediterranean and sank. A destroyer was also lost.

5th Jan.—The Imperial troops attacked Halfaya, the last Axis stronghold in East Cyrenaica.

7th Jan.—It was revealed that 44 enemy aircraft were destroyed in an air raid on a Sicilian aerodrome.

8th Jan.—The enemy column retreating from Jedabaya, was hotly pursued.

10th Jan.—Enemy forces in Libya withdrew towards El Agheila.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Vittoria Ambrosio was appointed Chief of the Italian General Staff.

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

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

23rd Jan.—Axis forces occupied Jedabaya; the Royal Air Force smashed and scattered concentrations of enemy motorized forces in Libya.

24th Jan.—The Royal Air Force raided Tripoli and enemy bases along the Sirte coast. A fierce tank battle was reported east of Jedabaya.

26th Jan.—British forces fought the Axis columns in the area south of Msus, 70 miles south-east of Benghazi. British submarines sank two large fully-laden Axis tankers in the Mediterranean.

27th Jan.—A lull was reported in land-fighting on the Libyan front, but the Royal Air Force had a very successful day.

28th Jan.—Axis troops occupied Msus. The Royal Air Force bombed Sicilian and Libyan bases.

29th Jan.—The Germans occupied Regina, 16 miles east of Benghazi, and claimed the capture of Benghazi itself.

30th Jan.—Despite bad weather, the Royal Air Force attacked enemy motor transports east of Tripoli. Axis planes raided Malta.

31st Jan.—The Seventh Indian Infantry Brigade broke through the enemy ring round Benghazi and rejoined the main body of British troops. The Royal Air Force bombed Jedabaya and ports on the Gulf of Sirte.

The British Government concluded an agreement with the Emperor of Ethiopia. A Military convention was also signed.

1st Feb.—British troops engaged west of Marava the enemy columns moving north-east along the roads leading from Benghazi. Royal Air Force fighters successfully attacked mechanical transport columns in the Benghazi and Msus areas. The Air Ministry announced the sinking of one large and one medium-size enemy merchant-ship in the Mediterranean on their way to North Africa by British torpedo carrying aircraft.

2nd Feb.—The Fourth Indian Division conducted an orderly withdrawal in Jebel Akdar, the enemy following in considerable strength. German tank units occupied Barce and El Abiar. The Royal Air Force bombed enemy supply columns relentlessly.

3rd Feb.—British mobile columns were active north-east of Msus and the Royal Air Force and the South African and Australian Air Forces over both Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. Rome admitted British air raids on Naples and Palermo.

4th Feb.—The right flank of the British forces left Derna, but the left flank retained its forward positions in the desert, pivoted on Msus.

8th Feb.—British mobile columns operated west of Gazala, which remained in British hands despite Axis claims. The Royal Air Force continued to lend support to the ground troops and bombed enemy bases. Seven enemy fighters were shot down over Malta.

10th Feb.—One enemy supply ship was sunk in the Mediterranean, and another probably sunk, in the course of an attack on a convoy by British submarines.

12th Feb.—An enemy attempt to bomb Tobruk harbour was beaten off by British aircraft.

13th Feb.—British patrols were active in the area south of Tmimi and towards Mekili.

15th Feb.—Eighteen British and Australian fighters shot down 20 enemy aircraft without loss to themselves in a thrilling air battle in the Acroma area. Three Axis raiders were shot down over Malta. British submarines sank two enemy supply ships in the Mediterranean for certain and probably another.

16th Feb.—Patrol activity was reported from Libya. The Royal Air Force raided Berka and Benghazi, also bases in Sicily.

17th Feb.—British naval aircraft attacked a strong formation of the Italian Fleet in central Mediterranean, scored torpedo-hits on two

cruisers and two destroyers. One of the cruisers was well ablaze. Enemy patrols withdrew from the Gazala region after three active days.

18th Feb.—British convoys passed safely through the central Mediterranean despite attacks by enemy warships. Five enemy aircraft were shot down. A British submarine scored two torpedo-hits on an eight-inch gun cruiser. The Royal Air Force made a heavy raid on Benghazi and another on Tripoli.

21st Feb.—Italy admitted the loss of a submarine and British air raids on Tripolitania.

22nd Feb.—There was a lull in land operations in Cyrenaica, but air activity went on there as well as over Malta.

23rd Feb.—British patrol columns encountered stiffer resistance from the enemy in the Tmimi-Mekili region. The Royal Air Force set on fire an enemy tanker in the Mediterranean.

25th Feb.—The Royal Air Force bombed Tripoli and Derna, but bad weather hampered land operations in Libya.

26th Feb.—A British submarine scored three hits on an Italian convoy sailing to Libya.

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

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

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

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

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

7th Mar.—Free French forces operating from Chad territory, smashed the Axis outpost at Pezzan in the Libyan desert and took many prisoners.

8th Mar.—An enemy vessel blew up when the Royal Air Force bombed shipping at Benghazi and Tripoli. Malta was subjected to daylong raids, but with little effect.

9th Mar.—The Royal Australian Air Force destroyed nine Axis aircraft in a battle over Libya without loss to itself.

10th Mar.—Rome admitted British air raids on Athens, Rhodes and Samos. An Axis cruiser, a destroyer and a merchantship were set on fire when the Royal Air Force attacked an enemy convoy in central Mediterranean.

11th Mar.—Nine German aircraft were destroyed or damaged in air battles over Malta. Free French forces captured the Axis outpost of Temessa.

14th Mar.—Free French headquarters announced further successful air raids and ground attacks on enemy outposts in Libya. The Italian village of Ualow el Kebir, south of Murzuk, was surprised and captured, the garrison being taken prisoner. British bombers raided Tripoli, Benghazi and Piraeus, the port of Athens.

15th Mar.—Exchange of considerable artillery fire between our fighting patrols and those of the enemy was reported from Libya.

16th Mar.—The Royal Air Force raided the islands of Crete and Rhodes, the latter being also shelled by the Royal Navy. Half a dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed by the Royal Air Force in Cyrenaica.

17th Mar.—British bombers raided Catania in Sicily.

19th Mar.—Mr. Churchill announced in Parliament that Mr. Richard Casey, at present Australian Minister in Washington, had been appointed British Minister of State in Cairo with a seat in the War Cabinet.

21st Mar.—Free French forces operating from the south Libyan desert, raided Italian outposts north-east of Muszuck, reaching a point 300 miles south of the Gulf of Sirte. Sir Stafford Cripps, on his way to India, conferred with British military chiefs at Cairo. It was revealed that British paratroops had been in training in the Middle East.

Italy admitted the loss of a submarine. The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi, Berka and Derna.

22nd Mar.—British Imperial Forces made a successful raid on enemy posts in the area round Tmimi and on aerodromes near Martuba. In the course of increased enemy air activity over Malta, five aircraft were shot down by British fighters and 12 more destroyed by anti-aircraft fire.

23rd Mar.—Without loss to themselves, the Royal Air Force destroyed over Malta three German bombers for certain, probably two others, and damaged six more. The Royal Air Force also raided Axis bases in Greece, Crete and Libya.

26th Mar.—British planes visited Milan and Turin. In one of the biggest air battles over Malta, British fighters destroyed or severely damaged 30 German (Junkers) dive-bombers.

27th Mar.—British patrols were active in Libya. The enemy's fortified post at Halegh el Eleba between Mekili and Tmimi was attacked, and heavy casualties were inflicted.

There was an enemy air raid on Tobruk. Two German planes were damaged by our anti-aircraft fire. An Italian plane was shot down by our fighters.

His Majesty the Queen's nephew, the Master of Glamis, Captain John Patrick Bowes-Lyon, who was reported missing after taking part in a patrol in the Western Desert last September was now reported killed. He was 32, and was a Lieutenant in the Scots Guards.

General Blamey told Australians that the position in Libya had been stabilised, and that the campaign was "a big achievement."

Our infantry shelled enemy positions in Alima. Royal Air Force fighters shot down a Macchi 202, and damaged other enemy planes. During a raid on Benghazi, a number of fires were started, and a large three-masted ship was seen ablaze at the central mole. Two of our fighters were lost, but both pilots were saved.

28th Mar.—A Free French column engaged an enemy column, including some tanks, some miles east of Mekili and forced it to withdraw. Our troops brought down one German and one Italian aircraft.

There was an increase in air activity in Cyrenaica. Benghazi was bombed and nearby camps machine-gunned. Our fighters attacked the landing grounds of Derna and Martuba.

29th Mar.—Bombers of the South African Air Force, escorted by fighters, attacked the west landing ground at Martuba. Hits were scored on aircraft on the ground.

Artillery of a British fighting column harassed enemy positions at Ras el Elba behind the Tmimi-Mekili track. Another British fighting column attacked a group of 40 enemy vessels in the Gabriel Aleima area.

Bombing attacks on landing ground and camps in Derna, Tmimi and Martuba were continued.

30th Mar.—An attack was carried out on enemy shipping off Benghazi. Enemy attacks on Malta were on a greatly reduced scale.

3rd Apr.—The London Gazette announced that H. M. the King was to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Malta Artillery. In a message to the Governor and Commander of Malta, Lieut.-General Sir William Dobbie, His Majesty said: "I have been watching with

admiration the stout-hearted resistance of all in Malta—service personnel and civilians alike—to the fierce and constant air attacks of the enemy in recent weeks.”

4th Apr.—It was announced that repatriation of Italian and Imperial prisoners of war would be made at Smyrna from hospital ships.

A landing-ground at Derna and the harbour and shipping at Benghazi were raided by British bombers.

Three waves of German bombers attacked Malta during daylight.

5th Apr.—Seven enemy raiders were destroyed over Malta.

6th Apr.—A large-scale air raid was launched. One Junkers 88 was destroyed by our anti-aircraft artillery and one Messerschmitt 109 was damaged.

A scheme for the evacuation of Italian civilians in Abyssinia was agreed upon by the Allies.

There was an enemy air raid on Alexandria. Eight persons were killed and 32 wounded.

The Royal Air Force attacked Libyan bases.

10th Apr.—It was announced by the Admiralty that an enemy convoy, escorted by destroyers, was successfully attacked in the Mediterranean by a submarine under the command of Lieut.-Col. P. S. Francis (R.N.). Two hits with torpedoes were secured and one large supply ship was sunk. In another attack, the same submarine torpedoed and sank an enemy supply ship of medium size. Other submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet sank two schooners, one of which was bound for Tripoli with a cargo of sugar and other stores.

11th Apr.—Lieut.-General the Duke of Gloucester, it was announced, had arrived in Gibraltar on an important mission.

The German Air Force made two major raids on Malta.

12th Apr.—British troops captured an important Italian stronghold south-east of Tmimi and routed a crack Italian battalion. In addition, one of the largest parties of prisoners captured in the Western Desert, since the surrender of Halfaya in January, was brought in by a small formation of troops.

Seven Axis planes were destroyed, and two badly damaged, in two more heavy raids and nine alerts during the past 24 hours.

Axis positions were shelled in Libya. An enemy column operating on the southern flank was routed. British troops captured an Italian stronghold near Tmimi.

15th Apr.—Crown Prince Umberto assumed the Command of the Italian Forces “in Central and Southern Italy and on the island.”

16th Apr.—It was officially stated that General Auchinleck, C-in-C, Middle East, had completed an extensive tour of inspection of the British Ninth and Tenth Armies in the Middle East, and conferred with Service Chiefs.

17th Apr.—Enemy armoured cars and vehicles in the Temrad area were shelled by Allied artillery.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in the Middle East on a visit to the forces.

18th Apr.—According to a Rome report, many Fascist Secretaries were dismissed by Mussolini.

A point on the Palestine coast was shelled by an enemy vessel.

19th Apr.—Air raids on Malta were resumed by the enemy. Three enemy planes were shot down.

Johannesburg had its first black-out.

22nd Apr.—It was officially stated that seven Axis aircraft were destroyed and seven were damaged in raids over Malta. The Royal Air Force destroyed one bomber and two fighters and damaged four bombers. The Royal Artillery destroyed four bombers and damaged two bombers and one fighter.

An Italian Communique admitted that British patrols effected a thrust in the Ain-El-Gazala region.

According to a Royal Air Force Middle East communique, air operations in Cyrenaica were on an increased scale on April 20. Fighter aircraft carried out a series of effective attacks on enemy troops, encampments and motor transport vehicles.

23rd Apr.—According to a Trans-radio Agency report, M. Laval refused to allow the Japanese to send a military mission to Madagascar after consulting the German Ambassador in Paris.

The Egyptian Premier Nahas Pasha declared in the Chamber that Egypt's foreign policy was to avoid war.

24th Apr.—South Africa severed its relations with Vichy France.

Enthusiastic Anti-Laval and pro-de Gaulle demonstrations took place in Cairo.

Patrol activity increased in Libya.

25th Apr.—The Royal Air Force destroyed one Nazi plane and damaged 12 over Malta. Valletta's historic buildings were ruined by Nazi bombs.

Objectives in Libya were raided by the Royal Air Force and the Sicilian aerodrome of Comiso was attacked.

A German plane attacked a British destroyer off the Portuguese coast. It was driven off.

26th Apr.—Enemy aircraft in the Tobruk region were attacked by the Royal Air Force and two were destroyed.

The Royal Air Force carried out offensive operations in Benghazi, Jedabya and El Agheila areas and attacked motor transport vehicles and encampments.

Hospitals in Malta were subjected to three heavy bombing attacks by the German aircraft. Fourteen Axis planes were damaged.

An air raid alert was sounded in Cairo, Alexandria and Suez Canal areas.

27th Apr.—Free French bombers attacked a column of Italian desert troops in southern Libya.

30th Apr.—According to a Buenos Aires message, it was rumoured that King Victor of Italy had dismissed Sgr. Mussolini and Count Ciano and set up a new Cabinet under Marshal Badoglio to negotiate for peace.

In a broadcast to the American nation, President Roosevelt disclosed that American warships were now operating in the Mediterranean.

1st May.—According to the Diplomatic Correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, all was not well with Italy. Clashes had occurred between Italian and German soldiers and Mussolini was much worried over the atmosphere of crisis in Italy.

The Royal Air Force raided Crete and Benghazi.

2nd May.—In a raid on Malta aerodrome, the Axis lost five aircraft.

3rd May.—General Smuts, in the course of a speech, gave a warning that the Japanese may attack South Africa.

Bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal and Damietta areas.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

The Royal Air Force was active over Cyrenaica. Targets at Benghazi, Berka and Martuba were hit by the Royal Air Force.

There were two alerts in Malta.

The Royal Air Force bombed Lezos, Menidi and Martiza.

Benghazi harbour was again bombed

5th May.—New German Generals arrived in Libya. Small groups of enemy vehicles and enemy working parties were dispersed by artillery fire.

Shipping in Benghazi harbour was raided by British aircraft.

Mr. R. Casey, Minister of State with the Middle East, arrived in Cairo.

There were further air raids on Malta. One enemy fighter was destroyed and another damaged.

According to a Moscow message, as a result of their protest against sending Italian troops to the Eastern Front and demand for Italy's immediate withdrawal from the war, a number of members of the Fascist Party were arrested in Italy.

Three French warships arrived in Madagascar.

6th May.—British troops landed in Madagascar, thus forestalling the Japanese move. Petain and Darlan advised the troops to offer resistance. An Anglo-American promise was made to hold the island in trust to protect it.

7th May.—Resistance was offered to British troops in Madagascar.

There was street fighting in Diego Suarez. Vichy navy lost a cruiser and a submarine.

Objectives in Libya were raided by the Royal Air Force.

8th May.—The British forces captured Diego Suarez in Madagascar.

Three enemy bombers and one fighter was damaged in an air raid over Malta.

9th May.—Resistance on the Island of Madagascar ended. The naval base surrendered.

Major-General Sir William Dobbie, Governor of Malta, resigned. General Viscount Gort succeeded him.

10th May.—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi harbour. Bombs were dropped on enemy landing grounds at Martuba. Fighter activity continued in the forward area of Cyrenaica.

The French forces continued to offer resistance to British troops in Madagascar. British casualties were approximately 500.

Three Axis fighters were destroyed and two seriously damaged and four bombers and two fighters damaged in raids over Malta.

11th May.—It was reported that Axis airborne troops landed in Marcia desert.

The Royal Air Force again raided Benghazi. An enemy merchant vessel was hit. One enemy plane was shot down.

There was an enemy raid on Alexandria when 22 were killed and 40 wounded.

12th May.—Twenty enemy aircraft were destroyed and 51 damaged during Axis air raids on Malta.

Reinforcements were sent to the Royal Air Force in Malta.

There were minor exchanges of artillery fire between our light forces and enemy patrolling columns in Libya.

There was a lull in fighting in Madagascar. British troops were five miles north of Mahazaga.

The French Air Force in Madagascar lost its petrol supplies.

13th May.—Ninety-six enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged in air battles over Malta.

An enemy battery was silenced in the Central Sector in Libya.

It was announced that there was no British Protectorate over Abyssinia, but only limited military control.

14th May.—The Minister for Railways and Harbours, the Union of South Africa, announced that the largest graving docks in the southern hemisphere, 1,200 feet long, 150 feet wide and 45 feet deep, estimated to cost two millions, one hundred thousand sterling, were being built at Capetown.

In a broadcast, the Pope made an appeal for peace. British fighters intercepted a formation of enemy planes off North Africa and shot down 13 of them.

15th May.—Fifteen enemy aircraft carrying troops were shot down by the Royal Air Force over the Mediterranean.

One enemy supply ship was attacked and set on fire.

It was officially announced in London that the Free French would help in the administration of Madagascar.

16th May.—Five bombers and three fighters of the enemy were destroyed in two raids over Malta.

In the northern sector in Libya, British patrols engaged an enemy post and inflicted casualties.

17th May.—Enemy patrol activity decreased. Objectives at Benghazi, Penira and Martuba were raided by the Allied aircraft.

18th May.—The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi again.

19th May.—Coastal batteries of Malta sank an enemy E-boat. One Royal Air Force pilot shot down three Italian bombers within an

hour and three-quarters. One German bomber and four fighters were destroyed. Two flying boats and two fighters were damaged.

A reconnaissance aeroplane made a forced landing on the east coast of Madagascar.

The Axis powers strengthened their position in North Africa. Supplies were sent from Crete, Greece and South Italy.

In the southern sector, groups of enemy tanks were dispersed.

20th May.—Enemy camps and motor transport in Cyrenaica were attacked by Allied aircraft.

It was reported that Mussolini was planning to occupy Corsica.

It was announced that less than 100 British were killed and about 350 wounded in the capture and occupation of Diego Suarez.

21st May.—According to the Vichy News Agency, two British and one French plane were shot down over Algerian territorial waters.

In seven days, the enemy lost 55 aircraft over Malta.

The Royal Air Force again attacked Benghazi harbour. Small groups of enemy infantry and tanks were forced back.

22nd May.—Objectives in Crete and Libya were raided by the Allied aircraft. An enemy convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean.

23rd May.—There were eight enemy night raids over Malta. Some civilians were killed and others seriously injured. One German fighter was shot down.

An enemy aircraft was shot down near Cairo.

The Royal Air Force raided enemy camps in Tmimi area.

Benghazi Harbour was again attacked and the enemy landing ground in Martuba was bombed.

24th May.—Three more bomb explosions occurred in Johannesburg and the Rand district, described as acts of sabotage.

Four Axis planes were shot down over Malta.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester spent a busy period of inspection in Syria and Lebanon.

25th May.—The Royal Air Force bombed enemy landing ground at Derna. The aerodrome at Martuba was again bombed.

26th May.—Enemy aircraft operated over Malta. One enemy bomber and two fighters were destroyed.

Representatives of the Military staffs of Germany, Italy and Japan met in conference in Rome. Count Ciano presided.

It was reported that Sgr. Mussolini sent a note to the Vichy Government demanding Corsica, Nice and Tunis for Italy.

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

The Royal Air Force raided objectives at Martuba, Benghazi and Tmimi.

28th May.—An enemy force advanced towards Bir Hakeim in Libya. Allied troops were dive-bombed.

The Royal Air Force shot down two Italian fighters over Malta.

It was revealed that a new Fascist Party purge was about to begin in Italy.

29th May.—The enemy was repulsed at Bir Hakeim. German tanks were unable to break through at Gazala.

The Royal Air Force attacked Messina and Catania.

30th May.—Free French troops repulsed Italian attack on Bir Hakeim. Enemy mechanised columns were engaged south of Tobruk. A main tank battle took place between Acroma and Knightsbridge.

A British-Vichy air clash occurred off Algeria.

31st May.—Several enemy raiders dropped bombs over a scattered area of Maltese Islands.

It was announced that Major-General F. N. M. Macfarlane had been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

1st June.—A big tank battle raged in the area between El Gazala and Bir Hakeim. General Auchinleck sent the following message to the Eighth Army in Libya: "Well done, indeed, Eighth Army. Stick to it. Hang on to him. Never leave him. Don't let him get away. Give him no rest. Good luck to you all!"

Count Ciano revealed that the war against Russia was planned by the Axis powers in 1940.

2nd June.—General Ludwig Cruewell, Nazi Commander of the Afrika Corps, was made prisoner after his reconnaissance plane was shot down in the Allies' lines. British forces won the battle of Knightsbridge. It was authoritatively stated that the Axis forces failed to take Tobruk.

Italian bombers made a raid on Malta. Three alerts were sounded. One Italian fighter was destroyed and others damaged.

There was considerable British air activity in the area of Irato in Madagascar. An aerodrome was machine-gunned.

3rd June.—There was a fresh enemy drive in Libya, behind the Allied Gazala-Bir Hakeim line. General Rommel attempted to re-form his battered forces.

There were Royal Air Force activities over Cyrenaica.

The Kittyhawk fighter-bombers of the South African Air Force bombed Rommel's rear. German invasion barges which tried to land troops between Gazala and Tobruk were scattered by British artillery from the shore and gunfire from the sea.

Anivorano in Madagascar was occupied by British troops.

4th June.—The second phase of the battle opened in the fight for Libya. The Allied troops occupied Rotunda-Segnali, an enemy strong point. Enemy attack on Bir Hakeim failed.

The Italian submarine base at Augusta in Sicily was raided. An Italian fighter was shot down.

Field Marshal Smuts, addressing British troops in Durban, said: "I have no doubt about the result of the Libyan battle."

5th June.—The Allies repulsed General Rommel's attack on Bir Hakeim. The enemy was driven out of Tamar. Indian Sappers destroyed a large number of German tanks.

Two Japanese Naval Officers were shot in Madagascar while trying to escape.

6th June.—The third phase of battle was about to open in Libya. General Rommel's forces were still attacking Bir Hakeim.

Enemy fighters swept over Malta. No damage was caused.

British bombers attacked Syracuse.

The Japanese made a submarine attack on Diego Suarez in Madagascar. False Japanese claims of Allied losses were repudiated.

7th June.—Britain's Eighth Army opened a vigorous, confident offensive against the Axis forces in the "Devil's Cauldron" in front of the Trigh-Capuzzo gap in Libya. First objectives were reached in Allied counter-attack.

Speaking at the anniversary of the South African Women's Auxiliary Air Force, Field Marshal Smuts said: "Think of the four and half-million reserves we have against our

enemies who have practically no reserves. This will not be a man-made world or man-made victory. Our women will bear an equal share in it."

The British occupied Ambiboube in Madagascar.

8th June.—The British troops reached Harmat in Libya. Attacks on Bir Hakeim were repulsed. The enemy was driven westwards.

9th June.—The second Nazi attack was repulsed in the tank battle in Libya. Knightsbridge held out. At Bir Hakeim, the Free French held off another attack by an Axis infantry.

10th June.—There was heavy fighting in Bir Hakeim area. An Axis attack was held. The defenders rejected the fifth demand for surrender received in five days. A fair number of prisoners were taken by Allied columns. There was little activity in the Knightsbridge area.

11th June.—Enemy attempt to capture Bir Hakeim was foiled. Italian soldiers of the Pavia Division surrendered. General de Gaulle congratulated the Free French.

Durban was unexpectedly blacked out and sirens sounded at Peitermaritzburg.

12th June.—One enemy raider was destroyed and several were damaged over Malta.

Bir Hakeim fell and the garrison withdrew. It was revealed that General Rommel was using air-conditioned tanks in the desert campaign.

13th June.—A British motor launch shot down one enemy aircraft in the Mediterranean.

A Royal Air Force pilot shot down two Italian fighters and one German fighter during a raid over Malta.

The Germans advanced between Harmat and Bir Hakeim.

14th June.—The Germans made an all-out bid for Tobruk. The Allied defensive positions were intact. A great tank battle raged between El Adem and Knightsbridge. Thirteen enemy planes were destroyed.

The Royal Air Force attacked Port Piræus (Athens).

15th June.—A fierce tank battle raged in the area south of Acroma. An enemy column at El Adem was forced to withdraw. The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi Harbour.

16th June.—Fighting in Libya was very fierce, with very heavy losses on both sides. The Germans were driven from a key point. The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transports.

Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and others damaged over Malta. A few bombs were dropped near the aerodrome, but no damage was caused.

Durban and Maritzburg were blacked out.

17th June.—The Allied Air Forces attacked the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. Two cruisers were sunk.

Two Allied divisions were withdrawn successfully from their position south of Gazala. Enemy attacks on El Adem were repulsed. The Eighth Army took up new positions. Enemy positions were subjected to constant air attack.

Lord Strabolgi, in a speech, said information had reached him that U-boats were operating off the west coast of Africa from Vichy French bases.

18th June.—Permanent black-out was ordered in Durban. Bomb outrages and fires, believed to be the work of incendiaries, occurred in Bloemfontein.

The Axis attack on Sidi Rezegh was broken up. Enemy attacks on Acroma were repulsed. There were heavy losses on both sides.

19th June.—The threat to Tobruk was described to be serious. It was announced that Allied forces had withdrawn from positions at El Adem and Sidi Rezegh.

20th June.—The defenders of Tobruk area were surrounded. The coast road to the east was cut and Gambut was held by the enemy. The British bombed Gazala. The Royal Air Force raided enemy aerodromes. General Ritchie consolidated his new eastern lines.

There was slight enemy activity over Malta.

21st June.—German troops broke through the defences of Tobruk and occupied a considerable area.

The defenders of Digo Suares joined the Free French forces.

22nd June.—Tobruk fell. The Royal Air Force raided enemy positions near Tobruk.

Senor Suner, Spanish Foreign Minister, paid a visit to Mussolini at Rome.

23rd June.—The garrison at Tobruk consisted of troops from the United Kingdom, South Africa and India who were taken prisoner.

The Eighth Army entrenched itself in the Sollum-Fort Capuzzo-Halfya area.

24th June.—With the fall of Tobruk, enemy activities over Malta increased. In 48 hours, 10 enemy machines were destroyed.

Mr. C. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, made a statement in the House of Commons. It was revealed that Marshal Rommel was still receiving French North African products in Libya.

German and Italian forces were massed on the Libyan frontier. Fort Capuzzo was being threatened. The Royal Air Force attacked Axis bases in Crete.

It was revealed that the enemy used parachute troops in Tobruk.

25th June.—It was reported that the Axis powers were planning an assault by-passing Capuzzo and Halfya. The battle for Egypt was probably on. A powerful enemy force marched towards Halfya.

26th June.—Enemy forces marched deep into Egypt and reached a point south-west of Sidi Barrani. The British forces withdrew from Sollum and Sidi Omar. The Allies decided to take Mersa Matruh as the next line of defence.

The Egyptian Premier, Nahas Pasha, reaffirmed in Parliament the Egyptian Government's determination to keep out of the war.

27th June.—The enemy reached a position in Egypt 30 miles from Mersa Matruh. Three divisions were engaged. The Royal Air Force raided German positions. The Eighth Army was locked in battle with the entire striking forces of the enemy in Africa on the desert between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh.

Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by British submarines.

An unidentified aeroplane flew over Durban. Anti-aircraft guns went into action, but the aircraft escaped.

28th June.—Three Italian fighters and one German fighter were destroyed and three damaged by the Royal Air Force over Malta.

Rommel's advance into Egypt was slowed down. The enemy's main force forged along the coast towards Mersa Matruh. Enemy units were plastered by the Royal Air Force fighters and bombers.

29th June.—The great battle for Egypt began. Two main clashes occurred south of Matruh. There was fierce fighting near Mersa Matruh. Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed over the battle area. The Royal Air Force made a low-level attack on aircraft in the Derna aerodrome. Enemy transport vehicles between Sidi Barrani and Mersa Matruh were knocked out by our aircraft and enemy troops killed.

30th June.—Mass executions were carried out. An Italian capital ship was hit in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

It was announced that the Australian destroyer *Nestor* was sunk while escorting a Mediterranean convoy on June 14.

Gibraltar had its first alert. Three enemy planes attempted a raid but were driven off.

Mersa Matruh was evacuated by the Allied forces. Fires flared all along the coast line from Sollum to Mersa Matruh. There was heavy fighting between mobile and armoured forces. The Royal Air Force bombed Axis transport. Alexandria was raided. Few bombs were dropped causing slight damage.

1st July.—Axis forces crossed deeper into Egypt, having passed El Daba. They were 90 miles from the naval base of Alexandria. General Auchinleck assumed personal command of the Eighth Army in Egypt in succession to General Ritchie.

Enemy bombers again raided Alexandria, one of which was shot down. Twelve persons were killed in the raid.

Enemy bombers made a short, sharp attack on an aerodrome in Malta.

2nd July.—The big battle in the Western Desert was on. The main armoured forces of both sides were fully engaged. The battle was being fought west of El Alamein. General Auchinleck, in an Order of the Day, to the Eighth Army, said: "The battle is not over yet and will not be over until we have defeated the enemy and defeat him we will." The German News Agency said Marshal Rommel's troops were attacking El Alamein. It was stated that the danger to Alexandria was accentuated.

The Egyptian Cabinet met. The Premier, Nahas Pasha, had an audience with King Farouk.

The Greek Minister of Information stated that 40,000 people died of starvation in Athens between October and January.

Reinforcements in the form of aeroplanes were sent to Malta through the Mediterranean.

It was officially announced in Pretoria that a considerable contingent of South African land and air forces was now serving in Madagascar.

3rd July.—The first day's fighting near El Alamein was decidedly in favour of the Allies. All enemy attacks were repulsed.

4th July.—It was officially announced that the British Cruiser *Hermione* was lost in the recent Mediterranean convoy operations. Four British destroyers and one Polish destroyer were lost. The Axis lost one battleship, one cruiser, two destroyers and a U-boat.

There were enemy air raids on Malta. Eight enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Enemy assault on El Alamein was held. Marshal Rommel's troops were hurled back. The Allied forces took a number of prisoners in the early stages and knocked out several guns.

There were no Fifth Column activities in Egypt. The attitude of the people was one of quiet confidence.

The German and Italian Governments issued a declaration to respect the principle of "Egypt for Egyptians."

5th July.—It was "Not a bad day" for the Allies in Egypt. Marshal Rommel lost a number of tanks and 24 planes. The Allies successfully counter-attacked and enemy positions were hammered all day from the air. One thousand Axis prisoners were taken. The situation at El Alamein took a more favourable turn for the Allies.

A few bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal area, causing three casualties of which one was fatal. Slight damage was done to property.

It was decided to black-out Cairo.

6th July.—There was intense fighting near El Alamein. The immediate threat to Alexandria and the Nile Valley was largely removed. Enemy vehicles were destroyed and 600 Germans surrendered.

7th July.—Fighting continued in the same area south of El Alamein where the enemy was driven away from a strong point. Rommel lost 3,500 vehicles. There was a raid alarm at Haifa. The Eighth Army retained the initiative. Rumours that American troops were in the Middle East, particularly in Egypt, were not confirmed in Washington.

8th July.—A South African boxer and 17 others were formally charged with high treason and their trial commenced in Pretoria. Nine Axis fighters, eight German and one Italian, were destroyed over Malta. During the last three raids, 12 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

According to a report of the Soviet News Agency, the trial of 15 persons accused of armed opposition to Fascists began in Rome.

The first phase of the battle of El Alamein was over and enemy attempts to break through failed. It was rumoured that Marshal Rommel was wounded. British tanks made a firm stand. The German Panzer divisions were baulked by the numerous rivers and ditches.

A sharp split occurred in the Egyptian Wafd Party. Nahas Pasha gave the Egyptian Chamber a comprehensive statement on the present situation during a secret session.

9th July.—An examination of captured air-conditioned Axis tanks did not show that their ventilation arrangements were in any way superior to those of British tanks.

In the last 24 hours there was no major activity on land in Egypt, most of the action being in the air in the form of heavy bombardment of enemy gun positions and supply lines which were badly battered. The Royal Air Force attacked targets in Tobruk. The enemy continued air attacks on Malta. An enemy ammunition ship was hit in Benghazi harbour.

10th July.—British forces occupied Mayotta, a French Island between Madagascar and South Africa. There was no resistance.

Three enemy aircraft operated over Alexandria. Fifty-nine enemy bombers were destroyed in the Western Desert since May 23. It was a quiet day in the desert.

11th July.—An Allied submarine sank three enemy ships in the Mediterranean.

The battle of El Alamein started again after an unnatural calm.

Four German bombers and five fighters were destroyed over Malta.

12th July.—The British advanced west of El Alamein. The march was covered by Allied fighters. A number of Italians were taken prisoners.

Four German bombers, four German fighters and three Italian fighters were destroyed and several others damaged in two raids on Malta. There was some civilian damage.

13th July.—More than 2,000 enemy prisoners were taken in Egypt. Empire troops consolidated their position in the Northern Sector at El Alamein. Enemy shipping at Tobruk were bombed. Haifa was bombed again.

Three Nazi agents were arrested in Iran.

14th July.—An Egyptian military proclamation banned the employment of refugees from Axis-invaded countries.

Nahas Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, dismissed 19 members from the Wafdist Parliamentary Caucus.

The British navy bombarded Mersa Matruh. There was a heavy attack on the harbour. The situation in El Alamein area was described as tense.

15th July.—All was quiet on the Western Desert front. Rommel's attacks were beaten off. Axis tanks and transports were destroyed.

The President rejected two proposals made by immobilized French warships removal of the to a safe port.

16th July.—The British launched a new offensive in El Alamein area. Many prisoners were taken. There were heavy air attacks on Axis columns.

A single enemy raider dropped a few bombs in Malta.

17th July.—A big tank battle took place in the Central Sector. Rommel gained a small foothold on a ridge.

18th July.—Rommel's Panzer division broke off the battle. The Axis forces slightly withdrew to west of El Alamein. A number of Axis tanks were destroyed. Allied aircraft continued to pound the Axis supply lines. There was fierce fighting in the air and Allied losses were heavier than usual.

Port Elizabeth on the extreme south of the eastern coast of Africa was to be permanently blacked out.

19th July.—The Eighth Army's position on the newly captured ridge south-west of El Alamein was intact. An Indian division repelled an Axis infantry attack. More supplies reached Rommel. United States bombers attacked Tobruk.

A brief "alert" was sounded in Durban.

Two raid alarms were sounded in Cyprus.

Viscount Knebworth, 32-year old, only surviving son of Earl Lytton and the great grandson of the novelist, Bulwar Lytton, was killed in action in Egypt.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Cairo.

20th July.—Dust restricted operations in the Western Desert. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. There was a slight Allied advance in the Central Sector.

21st July.—Allied naval units bombarded Mersa Matruh. An attack was made on an Axis aerodrome. Allied troops maintained their positions on all fronts.

22nd July.—Mersa Matruh was again bombarded and Axis aerodromes were bombed. An Axis convoy was attacked at Sidi Barrani.

23rd July.—Fighting flared-up again in Egypt. The Allies held the Tel-El-Aisa ridge. There were extensive air operations.

The Duke of Gloucester visited Allied troops in El Alamein area.

24th July.—There was heavy fighting on all sectors in Egypt.

Five Axis planes were shot down over Malta.

British submarines took a heavy toll of Rommel's supplies on their way to Russia.

25th July.—The British strengthened their positions on the Ruweisat Ridge. Axis activities were confined to vigorous defensive action. Mersa Matruh was again bombarded. The Royal Air Force carried out heavy raids on enemy supply dumps and motor transport vehicles.

General de Larminat, commanding the Free French forces in the Western Desert, was involved in a motor accident.

Two-dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged by the Royal Air Force lightning sweeps on two landing grounds in El Daba.

The Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to Eritrea.

Three German bombers and one fighter were destroyed and others damaged when Axis aircraft dropped bombs near the aerodrome in Malta.

26th July.—There was an air raid alarm in Durban.

Sgr. Mussolini, it was revealed, spent nearly a month in Libya from June 29.

The Allies consolidated their positions. Axis landing grounds were bombed. Over 100 Axis aircraft were destroyed.

27th July.—While in Libya, Sgr. Mussolini inspected aerodromes, naval bases and German and Italian hospitals. On his way back, he stopped at Athens and met several Greek Quislings.

The desert lull continued with no change in the positions. The British artillery engaged Axis positions and transport vehicles.

28th July.—The Duke of Gloucester arrived in Aden.

Operations on a limited scale were resumed in Egypt. There was fighting in the northern sector and the Allies took some prisoners.

Three German bombers, eight German fighters and one Italian fighter were shot down over Malta.

29th July.—One person was killed and seven injured during an air raid in the Suez Canal area. Air raid warnings were sounded in the Cairo area and certain Provinces of Lower and Upper Egypt.

Following the withdrawal of the British garrison, the Italians occupied Siwa Oasis. British forces withdrew in certain sectors in El Alamein area.

30th July.—Allied airmen attacked Axis sea-borne traffic. American bombers raided Tobruk. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

31st July.—The Germans laid mine fields in El Alamein area. Both sides regrouped forces. Cairo area was raided.

1st Aug.—An entire raiding force of three German bombers were shot down together with one of the escorting fighters over Malta.

There was no fresh activity in the Western Desert. Axis forces were harassed on all sides. There was a raid on Alexandria area. Tobruk harbour was heavily raided. The landing ground at El Guhti was also bombed.

2nd Aug.—There was a lull in the Egyptian theatre of war. British patrols were active in El Alamein area. The Allies bombed Tobruk. Mersa Matruh was also raided by Allied aircraft.

An enemy bomber was destroyed over Malta.

Five persons were killed and 12 injured when the Cairo area was raided.

3rd Aug.—Patrol activities continued yesterday in all sectors. There was an uneasy quiet on the front. The Royal Air Force sank two enemy ships.

The Duke of Gloucester visited the Kenya Port of Mombasa.

4th Aug.—There were patrol activities in all sectors in the Egyptian front. Tobruk was again bombed.

5th Aug.—Apart from patrol activity, two German aircraft were damaged.

An attempt to raid Malta was beaten off.

6th Aug.—A large number of Gestapo and army officers were killed by bombs thrown by Yugoslav's patriots following the massacre of over 700 people in Zagreb, according to reports received in Cairo.

An attempt was made to blow up the railway bridge over the Gowitz river, 36 miles from Mossel Bay. The damage was slight.

8th Aug.—American planes raided Tobruk. Nine Axis planes were shot down. Allied patrols were active. Axis aircraft bombed the Libyan oasis position of Kufra. No damage was caused.

9th Aug.—General de Gaulle arrived in Cairo. All was quiet in Malta for 24 hours.

10th Aug.—Enemy positions in the northern sector were engaged by our artillery. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

German reinforcements for the Afrika Korps arrived from Greece.

11th Aug.—Two German fighters were shot down over Malta.

It was authoritatively stated in London that both General Auchinleck and Field Marshal Rommel were preparing for the next move in Egypt which may come very soon.

12th Aug.—Patrol activity continued. Transport vehicles and enemy encampments were attacked from the air. Enemy shipping was bombed off the North African coast.

Three enemy aircraft were shot down over Malta.

13th Aug.—An Axis U-boat attacked and sank *H.M.S. Eagle* the 22,000-ton aircraft-carrier, in the Mediterranean.

The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk. A few enemy aircraft were shot down.

15th Aug.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh Lloyd, former Commander of Malta's air defences, now visiting United States, gave a warning of grim consequences if Rommel should break-through into Iraq and Persia.

Allied patrol activities continued and casualties were inflicted on enemy patrols and working parties in the northern sector.

Cruiser *Manchester* was sunk in the Mediterranean convoy operations.

16th Aug.—Two German troop-carrying planes, full of troops, were brought down into the sea off Sidi Barrani.

A British naval squadron raided the Italian island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

17th Aug.—There was increased activity in the air. The Royal Air Force attacked Tobruk and Mersa Matruh.

18th Aug.—The Germans seized another batch of hostages in the Greek island of Crete. An air-raid alarm was sounded in Durban.

There was increased air activity. Allied aircraft continued their attacks on shipping.

19th Aug.—United States bombers raided Mersa Matruh.

Rome had an air-raid alarm.

Gen. T. H. E. Alexander was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Middle East in succession to Gen. Auchinleck.

20th Aug.—It was revealed that Mr. Churchill visited Cairo. He inspected the El Alamein front.

Mr. Churchill spent three hours in Teheran on his way to Moscow.

Two British ships were sunk in a Mediterranean convoy battle.

The German U-boat that sank the British aircraft-carrier *Eagle*, was rammed and destroyed by the *Duncan*.

A record contingent of the American Expeditionary Force arrived in Egypt.

In a farewell message to the Eighth Army, General Auchinleck revealed that in the last two months in Egypt, Marshal Rommel had lost 10,000 men in prisoners alone.

21st Aug.—Four enemy fighters were destroyed. Axis shipping were attacked in the Mediterranean.

22nd Aug.—There was patrol activity. There were artillery exchanges in the centre and southern sectors.

There were two Axis sweeps over Malta. The planes flew very high and British fighters were unable to engage them.

23rd Aug.—An express train between Zagreb and Bgrade was deliberately wrecked, with the loss of 21 lives and 32 injured.

Port of the naval base of Simonstown near Capetown was completely blacked out.

24th Aug.—The Royal Air Force bombers raided Tobruk. Mersa Matruh and Kastellu Pidiade in western Crete were also bombed.

Five enemy aircraft were destroyed in the Mediterranean by Royal Air Force fighters.

General Nuri-es-Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, said: "Should they (the Germans) break through the Caucasus and reach our frontiers, we shall declare war and fight on the side of the Allies."

General Chahab, Director of the Senior Military Officers' School, Tehrean, was shot dead by a dismissed cadet.

25th Aug.—A 19-minute alert was sounded at Port Elizabeth (South Africa), when an unidentified plane approached the coast.

A medium-sized enemy supply ship was sunk in the central Mediterranean.

According to *Reuter's* military correspondent, things were moving towards the opening of a new battle for Egypt.

An Italian plane laden with troops was shot down into the Mediterranean.

A German bomber was shot down over Suez.

Persia and Iraq were united in a new command under General Sir H. Maitland Wilson.

26th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy transport vehicles in the southern sector.

28th Aug.—It was revealed that during July, 84 civilians were killed in air raids on Malta; 111 were seriously and 187 slightly injured.

A highly successful attack on Axis transport on the road between Mersa Matruh and Sidi Barrani was carried out.

The Egyptian Prime Minister in a broadcast reaffirmed Egypt's firm determination to abide by the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, SYRIA, ETC. 1941

29th Aug.—Soviet and British forces continued to make methodical progress in their occupation of key-posts in Iran.

Berlin claimed that a new Serbian Government had been formed in Belgrade by General Neditch.

30th Aug.—Mr. Eden, speaking in the Commons, emphasised that Britain and Russia coveted neither Iran's lands nor her territory.

The Soviet forces occupied the entire Caspian coast in Iran. Martial law and curfew were imposed in Teheran.

The N.B.C. commentator at Ankara said that a joint Anglo-Soviet command would be set up in Iran.

General Auchinleck, the British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, arrived in Damascus on a visit of inspection.

31st Aug.—The Iran Premier, addressing the Iranian Parliament, warned the people against believing false rumours such as the one that the Shah and the family had left Teheran.

It was stated in well-informed circles in Simla that the Iran Government would be asked to facilitate the transit of supplies and war material through Iran to Russia.

Italian troops were reported to be concentrating on the Greek-Turkish and the Bulgarian-Turkish frontiers.

1st Sep.—The C.B.S. broadcaster in Ankara declared that British and Soviet Ministers in Teheran had presented proposals to the Iran Government for "the efficient but discreet occupation of strategic points in Iran." The Iranian Premier said that negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily.

Moscow issued a warning that Hitler was preparing a treacherous attack on Turkey.

2nd Sep.—The N.B.C. commentator in Ankara said that reports were circulating there that an Axis attack on Turkey was imminent.

It was stated authoritatively in London that agreement had been reached on broad principles between Iran on the one side and Britain and Russia on the other.

3rd Sep.—The German Ambassador to Turkey, Von Papen, proceeded to Vienna to report to the German Government.

The Iranian Government handed their reply to the Anglo-Soviet armistice proposals.

The Soviet and British Commanders in Iran met at Kazvim.

4th Sep.—While the Bulgarian Premier reaffirmed friendship with the Axis and had submitted an Anti-Communist Bill to Parliament, it was reported that his Government had informed the Germans that they would not declare war on Russia or send troops to the Eastern Front.

5th Sep.—It was reported that Bulgaria had refused to fight Russia in spite of German pressure.

All was quiet in Iran, rebel bands having been dispersed.

6th Sep.—The British and Soviet Governments handed a second note to the Iran Government.

7th Sep.—Indian troops, advancing to the town of Sultanabad, brought the important oil wells of Iran under British protection.

A German delegation arrived in Turkey for trade talks.

8th Sep.—The Iranian Government accepted the Allied terms: all Axis Legations in the country were to be closed and German nationals to be handed over.

10th Sep.—The Iran Government stopped Cypher facilities for Axis Legations for communicating with Germany or Italy.

Marshal Von Brauchitch, the German Commander-in-Chief, was in Sofia on a tour of inspection of the German troops massing in Bulgaria.

11th Sep.—German nationals in Iran were being surrendered to the British and Russian authorities. Meanwhile Japan was looking after Italian interests in Iran.

The Soviet warned Bulgaria that her conduct in allowing Germany to use her territory in order to forward the campaign in Russia did not conform with normal diplomatic usage.

12th Sep.—The Iranian Parliament voted confidence in the Faroughi Government.

13th Sep.—Eighty Germans in Iran were handed over to the Allies after a good deal of evasion by the Legation authorities.

14th Sep.—While the Turks were reported to feel no perturbation at the Nazi activities in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Council of Ministers decided to put the country's defences on a war-time basis.

The staffs of Axis and Allied forces in Teheran were ordered to leave. The British and Soviet Governments demanded the complete severance of relations between Iran and the Axis powers.

Members of the Iranian Parliament decided to wait on the Shah, demanding domestic reforms.

15th Sep.—A further batch of 241 Germans was handed over to the Allied authorities in Iran. It was revealed that the Iranian Government's attitude had been most helpful, but that of the Shah's was puzzling.

16th Sep.—The Shah of Iran abdicated and left Teheran for Isfahan. The Prime Minister announced in the Iranian Parliament that the Crown Prince would succeed to the throne. British and Russian forces were marching on Teheran.

General Catroux, the Free French Commander-in-Chief in the Levant, restored the Syrian Republic, vesting it with authority.

17th Sep.—British and Russian staff officers entered Teheran while Allied mechanized forces surrounded the Iranian capital. The Premier of Iran announced in Parliament that he had been authorized by the new Shah to say that he would rule as a completely constitutional monarch.

Reports from Rome said that the Axis was exerting pressure on Bulgaria to join the war against Russia.

Sheikh Taj Eddin Al Hassani was invited by General Catroux to form a new Syrian Administration.

18th Sep.—The new Shah of Iran took the oath. The Allied troops entered Teheran.

19th Sep.—Sweden was to take charge of German interests in Iran.

20th Sep.—A State of Emergency was proclaimed in Bulgaria where the police reported the arrest of a number of Soviet parachutists.

21st Sep.—The Iranian Premier presented his new Cabinet to Parliament which demanded the trial of the ex-Shah. The latter was asked to relinquish his properties to the State.

A new Syrian Ministry was formed, with Hassan Hakim as Premier.

German pressure on Turkey to hand over control of the Straits and on Bulgaria to join the war, was reported. King Boris of Bulgaria was stated to be en route to a conference with Hitler and the German Army and Navy Chiefs.

22nd Sep.—The Iranian State, by official decree, took over the ex-Shah's property.

A Simla communiqué said that the Allied troops had not yet occupied Teheran; they were still encamped outside the city.

The M... regarding the dropping of the parachutists in Bulgaria.

The Columbia Broadcasting System's correspondent reported growing unrest in Bulgaria, including dynamiting, shooting and anti-Government demonstrations.

23rd Sep.—The Germans, (it was revealed), confronted Bulgaria with a virtual ultimatum, demanding her prompt entry into the war against Russia.

The Iranian Government recalled their diplomatic representatives from Germany, Italy and Rumania.

24th Sep.—General Wavell, it was announced, had returned to India from a flying visit to London to discuss Middle East strategic problems with Mr. Churchill and Sir John Dill.

The Bulgarian Minister of the Interior disclaimed any aggressive intentions on the part of his Government.

25th Sep.—It was learnt that about 600 refugees from the German Legations at Teheran had crossed the Turkish frontier.

The Chief of United States Air Corps and other Staff officers arrived in Jerusalem.

26th Sep.—The Germans demanded the closure of the Iranian Legation and Consulates in Germany.

The arrival of British aircraft for Turkey was reported from Ankara.

General Catroux, the Free French leader, made a public declaration, proclaiming the independence of Syria. The Syrian President expressed his gratitude to Britain and to the Free French.

28th Sep.—The ex-Shah of Iran sailed for South America.

29th Sep.—In a press interview at Teheran, General Wavell said that he did not think it would be necessary to create a joint British-Russian Caucasian or Persian Command.

30th Sep.—Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that a new alliance made by Britain and Russia with Persia "will associate the Persian peoples with us in the future movement of the war."

General Wavell after his conversations with the Soviet Commander in Teheran and with General Auchinleck (British Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East) at Baghdad, left for India.

Hitler was reported to have handed over a final Demarche to King Boris, asking him to send Bulgarian army corps to the Russian front.

1st Oct.—Turkey refused to sell chrome to Germany and renewed the agreement with Britain in this connexion.

4th Oct.—The creation of an Eastern and a Western Army in the Middle East was announced in Cairo.

5th Oct.—The Iraqi Cabinet was reported to have resigned.

7th Oct.—It was announced in London that Eritrea would be included in the new East African Command, which came directly under the control of the War Office.

8th Oct.—Turkey denied (1) German pressure; (2) Bulgarian pressure to allow passage through the Dardanelles of destroyers "brought" from Italy; and (3) Anglo-Soviet pressure to root out German Fifth Columnists in Turkey.

The Moscow Radio contradicted Axis reports that the Soviet Union demanded the annexation of North-West Iran to Soviet Armenia.

9th Oct.—A Turkish-German trade agreement was signed at Ankara.

General Nuri Said formed a new Cabinet in Iraq.

11th Oct.—The Teheran Radio said that the new Shah addressed the Iranian Deputies at the Marble Palace. A grant of twenty million rials for nation-building was announced by His Majesty.

13th Oct.—General Auchinleck returned to Cairo from a short tour of the defences in Palestine and Syria.

14th Oct.—The Allied troops in Teheran withdrew to positions outside the city, as no disturbances occurred in the Iranian capital.

16th Oct.—One hundred thousand guerillas were reported to be playing havoc with German communications in Yugoslavia.

17th Oct.—H.I.M. the ex-Shah of Iran proceeded temporarily to Mauritius.

18th Oct.—The British and Soviet forces in Teheran moved out to take positions elsewhere in Iran.

23rd Oct.—It was stated that 600 Axis nationals left Iran in a troopship for internment abroad.

Britain sent to Turkey a consignment of spare parts from the Heinkel aircraft engines shot down on English soil.

25th Oct.—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, revealed that British losses in Persia were less than one hundred. He also announced that the Persian Government had already accepted in principle the suggested alliance with the Soviets and Britain.

26th Oct.—American built Tomahawk fighters, the first batch of a large consignment of Tomahawks and Hurricanes, were delivered to Turkey from Britain.

27th Oct.—The Grand Mufti of Jerusalem arrived in Italy.

Teheran reports that Soviet forces in Iran were withdrawing to the Caucasus were contradicted.

It was revealed that the first consignment of supplies to Russia had already passed through Iran.

28th Oct.—The Turkish Premier warned his country against the dangerous possibilities of the international situation.

His Majesty the King-Emperor telegraphed his congratulations and good wishes to the President of the new Syrian Republic.

The Iraqi Premier declared that his country would stand loyally by the Anglo-Iraq Treaty of Alliance.

The National Broadcasting Corporation's commentator at Ankara said that the Anglo-Russian Treaty with Iran would be signed this week.

29th Oct.—His Majesty the King-Emperor sent a message of congratulations and greetings to President Ineunu of Turkey on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Turkish Republic.

President Ineunu, addressing the Turkish nation, appealed for increased production as a means of preventing the spread of war to Turkey.

A report was current in Berlin that M. Horia Sima, the Rumanian Iron Guard Leader, had been assassinated.

1st Nov.—President Ineunu, opening the Turkish Parliament, said that Turkey would adhere to her announced foreign policy and commitments.

Emir Abdullah of Transjordan declared that the question of an Arab Federation should be left until after the war and for the time being, all efforts should be concentrated on helping Britain to win the war.

2nd Nov.—The Regent of Iraq, opening the first session of the Iraqi Parliament since May, declared that the Iraqi Government would zealously observe their treaty of alliance with Britain.

6th Nov.—The Turkish motor boat *Kaynakdere* was stopped and sunk by a submarine in the Black Sea, in Turkish territorial waters.

9th Nov.—A Palestinian Arab leader, Hashibi, a leading of the ex-Mufti, was assassinated in a street of Baghdad.

12th Nov.—The Turkish Ministers for War and Transport resigned (and were replaced) in order to facilitate investigation into the loss of a Turkish vessel in the Mediterranean.

13th Nov.—The Turkish Government were reported to have protested to the Soviet Government against the sinking of a Turkish motor-boat by a Russian submarine in Turkish territorial waters.

15th Nov.—Brigadier-General Wheeler and Brigadier-General Maxwell of the United States Army arrived in Manila, en route to the Middle East to collaborate respectively with General Wavell and General Auchinleck.

16th Nov.—Captain Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in the Middle East, addressing British delegates to the Middle East Supply Centre, said: "Cut out luxuries of life and stimulate local production to the utmost, use only essentials for existence, cut down demands for imports in the most drastic manner, hasten the turn round of our ships so that they may not lose one precious hour in port."

It was stated that Britain was to supply Turkey with 75,000 tons of wheat; 20,000 tons of this total had already been delivered in British ships to the Turkish port of Mersine.

18th Nov.—The Turkish press warned Bulgaria that British help was near if the Bulgarians attempted to enter Turkish Thrace as hinted by the Vice-President of the Bulgarian Parliament.

Dr. Schmidt, Press Chief of the German Foreign Office, arrived in Ankara and called on the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Iraq decided to break off relations with Japan and Vichy following investigations into the activities of their representatives at Baghdad during the Rashid Ali rebellion.

21st Nov.—Two Turkish ships were sunk by an unknown submarine in the Black Sea.

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

8th Jan.—The Iraqi rebel, Rashid Ali, was sentenced to death by the Baghdad Military Court. He was stated to be in Germany.

9th Jan.—The British and Soviet Envoys in Teheran contradicted Berlin Radio reports that Britain and Russia had arranged a partition of Iran.

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

25th Nov.—The Turkish Government prohibited the entry of Turkish vessels into the Black Sea in view of the recent torpedo attacks by unknown submarines.

26th Nov.—President Roosevelt appointed Mr. William Bullitt as his Special Representative in the Near East.

27th Nov.—Gen. Catroux, the Free French Delegate-General in Syria, proclaimed Lebanon to be an independent, sovereign state, the Allies undertaking its defence for the duration of the war.

30th Nov.—The United States State Department welcomed the grant of independence to the Lebanon.

3rd Dec.—President Roosevelt announced that Turkey had been brought into the Lease-Lend programme as her defence was vital to the defence of the United States of America.

4th Dec.—The Royal Yugoslav General Headquarters announced fierce resistance to the Germans in Yugoslavia.

6th Dec.—Great Britain declared war on the Axis satellites, Hungary and Rumania, who had refused to stop aggressive operations against Russia.

9th Dec.—An Ankara message reported that Turkey would remain neutral in the Pacific war.

12th Dec.—Rumania declared war on the United States.

13th Dec.—Hungary declared war on America; and Bulgaria on both Britain and America.

14th Dec.—Turkey notified that she would remain neutral in the Pacific conflict.

16th Dec.—The Iranian Parliament passed a vote of confidence in the Government, who stated that the signing of a treaty with Britain was imminent.

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

1942

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

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

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

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

23rd Jan.—It was stated that 16 Axis agents had been arrested in Turkey.

26th Jan.—The Iranian Parliament ratified the treaty with Britain and Russia.

2nd Feb.—Dr. Saydam, Turkish Foreign Minister, said that there had been no change in Turkey's foreign policy.

7th Feb.—The Rome Radio reported that the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Rashid Ali, the Iraqi rebel, were proceeding to Rome to organize a propaganda campaign in Middle Eastern countries.

8th Feb.—Three Rumanian Generals were reported to have resigned, including the Director of Military operations, owing to differences with the regime on the question of fighting Russia.

16th Feb.—It was revealed that Gen. Auchinleck had now three Armies under his Middle East Command—the Eighth Army in the Western Desert, the Ninth Army in Syria and another in Iran and Iraq, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Quinan.

20th Feb.—*Sultan Hissar* (1,400 tons), the first of several destroyers ordered from Britain, was handed over to the Turkish naval authorities.

24th Feb.—The German Ambassador to Turkey (Von Papen) and his wife had a narrow escape when a bomb exploded in Ankara.

7th Mar.—Mr. Furoughi, who headed the last Iranian Ministry, left the capital, unable to form a new Cabinet.

8th Mar.—Mr. Soheyli, former Foreign Minister, was authorized by the Iranian Chamber of Deputies to form a Ministry. The Turkish Foreign Minister received the British and Soviet Ambassadors. It was stated that, as a result of the recent bomb explosion, many foreigners, for whose presence in Turkey there was no justification, would be expelled.

15th Mar.—When unidentified planes dropped a dozen bombs on Milas district on the west coast of Turkey, two persons were killed and one injured.

21st Mar.—The Moscow Radio said that the Axis powers had increased their preparations in the Balkans and on the Aegean Islands with the obvious intention of launching an offensive in the Near East.

22nd Mar.—Britain offered to pay compensation to Turkey for the raid by British aircraft on Milas which was made in error, in complete darkness and in generally bad conditions—during the course of heavy naval and air operations against the Island of Rhodes.

25th Mar.—King Boris of Bulgaria visited Hitler at his headquarters. The Moscow Radio reported an armed clash between

Hungarian and Rumanian troops on the frontier between their two countries east of Sigisoara.

29th Mar.—Bulgarian divisions moved to the southern frontier. M. Filov, the Bulgarian Premier, declared in a speech to the Bulgarian Parliament that Bulgaria's "fate is indissolubly linked" with that of the Axis power.

3rd Apr.—German subjects residing in Yugoslavia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, who were born between 1897 and 1923, were ordered to report to the local military authorities for military service.

Clashes between Hungarian and Rumanian troops were reported along the whole frontier, on account of conflicting territorial claims.

4th Apr.—Von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, returned to his post after seeing Hitler.

5th Apr.—With regard to the Ankara Bomb Plot Trial, Moscow issued a sharp protest and repudiated the complicity of the Soviet accused.

11th Apr.—The Bulgarian Government resigned. Professor Filov formed a new Cabinet. In addition to the Premiership, he took over the Foreign Ministry in the place of M. Popoff, who had resigned. Five other members also had resigned, including the War Minister, General Daskaloff, who was replaced by General Michoff, former Commandant of the Sofia Army Corps.

The new Bulgarian Government was approved by King Boris.

It was announced that the Iranian Government had ordered the banishment to the south-east, under police surveillance, of six leading Iranian subjects on a charge of being engaged in Axis propaganda.

14th Apr.—Iran broke off relations with Japan and ordered the Japanese legation to leave Teheran within a week.

15th Apr.—Yugoslav guerillas routed a German punitive expedition numbering 5,000 men.

22nd Apr.—Fierce fighting was raging in northern Bosnia and north-west of Serajevo. The eastern frontier of Croatia was reported to be under the control of Croatian guerillas.

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

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

RUSSIA AND FINLAND 1941

29th Aug.—The Germans claimed to have captured Tallinn and the Finns Viborg.

30th Aug.—The Germans claimed to have advanced beyond Gomel. A big naval action was reported in the Gulf of Finland between the Russian and German forces.

Fierce battles were reported round Odessa and in the Central Sector. General Koniev's forces pierced the second line of German defence.

The National Broadcasting Corporation Commentator at Ankara reported that the Germans had moved towards the Russian front numerous poison-gas containers together with men specially trained in the use of gas.

31st Aug.—Fierce fighting was reported around Leningrad while the German drive east of Smolensk was completely checked. Heavy rain fell in the Central Sector.

1st Sep.—The enemy admitted counter-attacks by the Russians under Marshal Budenny in the region south of Kiev. The Russians routed a Finnish regiment and thwarted German attempts to construct pontoon bridges over the Dnieper.

The Finns denied reports that they were negotiating peace with Russia in view of their recapture of most of the territory lost last year to Russia.

The Moscow Radio said that German casualties in Russia totalled two million and a half, including one million killed.

2nd Sep.—The Germans claimed that a final assault on Leningrad was imminent and that they had captured positions on the outskirts of Odessa. But the Russians counter-attacked fiercely in the Central Sector and firmly held the "Stalin Line" across the Karelian Isthmus in the north.

British planes were on their way through Iran to the Soviet Union.

3rd Sep.—Reuter cabled that there was no basis for the German claim to be within 15 miles from Leningrad.

In counter-attacks in the centre, the Russians recaptured twenty-two villages.

In the south, Marshal Budenny launched a series of attacks on the west bank of the Dnieper.

It was confirmed in London that Lord Beaverbrook was to head the British Delegation to the Moscow talks.

Mr. Cordell Hull discounted rumours of United States mediation between Russia and Finland.

A Soviet Military Mission arrived in Alaska on its way to Washington.

4th Sep.—A Military Council of six under Marshal Voroshilov was formed to defend Leningrad.

Briansk was still in Russian hands, the German claim having captured it being merely a "radio victory."

A United States oil tanker arrived in Vladivostok with fuel for Russia.

5th Sep.—The German High Command claimed progress in the Leningrad sector, but it was evident that fierce fighting was going on in the Northern, Central and Southern Fronts. German attempts to cross the Dnieper were repulsed and enemy transports were sunk in the Baltic.

6th Sep.—A Soviet communiqué announced that two German battalions were completely annihilated by the Cossacks behind the German lines. A German General was killed and many prisoners taken.

Germany was reported to be sending grain to Finland in order to induce the Finns to continue the struggle against Russia.

7th Sep.—German bombers raided the town and harbour of Odessa. The Germans sustained heavy losses of men and material in the Central Sector and were driven out from advanced positions in the Leningrad area. The Rome Radio announced that British planes were being used by Russians at Leningrad.

8th Sep.—The Germans claimed the capture of Schulselburg, 25 miles east of Leningrad, and the Finns to have reached the River Svir between Lake Onega and Lake Ladoga. But Leningrad was far from being encircled and the Russians in their counter-attacks in the Central Sector, routed seven German divisions, and retook Yelnya, 40 miles south of Smolensk.

It was officially stated that British supplies were reaching Russia on a considerable scale. In order to foil Germans' attempts to augment their coal supplies, an Allied force, consisting of British, Canadians and Norwegians, was reported to have occupied the Island of Spitzbergen in the Arctic Ocean and taken control of the coal mines in the area.

9th Sep.—The Russians recaptured over 50 villages in the Central Sector, where the Germans were retreating. A German air raid on Moscow was frustrated. In the south, Rumanian troops were brought to a standstill by the strength of the Odessa defences.

10th Sep.—The Russian advance continued in the Central Sector, the Germans sustaining huge losses.

11th Sep.—The Germans developed two thrusts—one in the direction of Vilrie Lukie, 125 miles north-east of Smolensk, and other in the area north of Kiev.

The Russian counter-offensive launched by Marshal Timoshenko in the Central Sector made headway.

The Italians got the worst of an air battle with the Russians in the Dnieper region.

12th Sep.—Fierce fighting in the Leningrad Sector was reported. The Russians re-crossed the lower Dnieper westwards to launch a series of counter-attacks. The Russian offensive in the Central Sector was also progressing.

13th Sep.—The Russians, who were using armoured trains to guard the railway approaches to Leningrad, counter-attacked about 100 miles south and south-west of the city. A German air raid on Leningrad was beaten off. The Russians also struck hard in the Central Sector. Two parallel thrusts—in opposite directions—by the Russians and the Germans in the Gomel area were reported, the Russians deciding to evacuate Chernigov. Two similar movements in the opposite directions were reported over the Dnieper.

14th Sep.—The Soviet Air Force bombed Bucharest, and the Baltic Fleet Air Arm took heavy toll of German tanks on the approaches to Leningrad. Over 20,000 Rumanians were reported to have been killed in the Odessa Sector. The German High Command announced the death in action of General von Schobert.

A wing of the Royal Air Force arrived in Russia to reinforce the Soviet Air Force.

Marshal Mannerheim transferred most of the Finnish troops from the Karelian Isthmus, north-west of Leningrad, to other fronts. A Vichy report said that the Finns' new objective was the conquest of Soviet Karelia.

15th Sep.—Russian forces were reported to be only 12 miles from Smolensk. The Russian Baltic Fleet sank two German destroyers carrying troops to the Leningrad Sector. The Germans sustained heavy losses in the air and their attempt to raid Moscow was beaten off. In the south, the Russians evacuated Kremen-chug on the east bank of the Dnieper which the Germans took only after a bloody struggle.

M. Tanner, Finnish Minister for Trade and Industry, said, "We shall not continue the war longer than our interests demand"; and the Finnish Government, in an official publication, blamed Russia for the conflict between the two states.

Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, announced that all tanks produced next week would go straight to Russian battle fields. He appealed to workers for the maximum output.

16th Sep.—The Russian Air Force bombed Galatz and Sulina and the Russian Navy sank an enemy troop-ship and convoy vessel off Petsamo. The Germans put up claims of success in the Ukraine and in the Leningrad Sector.

A Washington report said that the United States of America was trying to arrange a Russo-Finnish armistice.

17th Sep.—While the Nazis claimed an advance in the Ukraine and successful dive-bombing of objectives in Crimea, the Russians captured Yartsevo, a city on the highway to Moscow. The Soviets were not in a position to invest Smolensk. They however threw back, in a resolute counter-attack, Axis troops attacking Odessa.

18th Sep.—The German claim to have cut off the Crimean Peninsula was confirmed. Bitter fighting raged in the Leningrad Sector where the Russian counter-attacks drove back the Germans nine miles at a particular point.

M. Molotov was chosen to lead the Russian delegation to the Moscow Three-Power Talks.

19th Sep.—The German High Command claimed that German troops had entered Kiev. A bitter battle raged in the Leningrad Sector where the Germans tried their usual dive-bombing attacks. In a counter-attack, Marshal Voroshilov's troops destroyed 40 German tanks and captured many others, driving back an enemy tank division.

German and Rumanian troops were mauled by the defenders of Odessa. And in the Murmansk region, many German regiments were decimated.

20th Sep.—Mr. Lozovsky, the Soviet Spokesman, refuted Finland's charge (of aggression) against Russia.

The Nazis claimed to have bombed Odessa and Moscow, but the Soviet said that only one German plane got through to the capital, causing insignificant damage.

Lord Beaverbrook, head of the British Mission, left for Russia after appealing to workers to speed up the production of planes for the Soviet.

21st Sep.—The Germans claimed the surrender of the entire garrison at Kiev, which the Russians admitted having evacuated after a bloody struggle.

The Germans also said that they had reached the Sea of Azov. In the north they claimed the capture of the town of Worms, Moon and Oesel in the Bay of Riga.

The defenders of Leningrad threw back the Germans at many points. In the Central Sector, Marshal Timoshenko's forces maintained their pressure on the Germans. In the south, the Russians re-occupied the Island of Horitza in the Dnieper; and a Russian submarine sank an enemy transport (8,000 tons) in the Black Sea.

22nd Sep.—The Germans claimed successes in naval engagements in the Black Sea and the Baltic, but admitted that the Russians had left nothing but scorched earth in Kiev—thus indicating that Marshal Budenny had safely withdrawn his main forces to the Donetz River.

M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, visited British factories working 66½ hours a week to rush tanks to Russia.

The British and American Missions for the Three-Power Talks arrived in Moscow.

Mr. Cordell Hull deprecated pessimism with regard to the fighting in Russia.

23rd Sep.—Successful Russian counter-attacks were reported in the Leningrad Sector, also near Odessa. Heavy fighting continued east of Kiev.

24th Sep.—Bitter fighting was reported both in the approaches to Leningrad and round Odessa. The Germans were thrown on the defensive in the Central Sector and thrown back in the Murmansk region. M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, ridiculed the German claim to have encircled vast Russian armies in the Kiev region. Enemy planes attempting a raid on Moscow were dispersed.

Britain warned Finland against invading pure Russian territory and promised to promote a Finnish-Russian settlement if the Finns ceased further fighting.

The Soviet Government pledged their support to the Atlantic Charter at the Allied Council's meeting in London.

The Air Ministry announced that the Royal Air Force had been in action in Russia, destroying several German planes.

25th Sep.—The German claim to have entered the suburbs of Leningrad was not confirmed by the Moscow Radio which said that a strong German infantry and tank attack was repulsed. An attack on Crimea by four Nazi divisions was developing, but enemy divisions attacking Odessa met with serious reverses.

It was revealed that squadrons of British tanks were rolling out of British factories in enormous numbers for Russia.

Heavy movements of Soviet troops to the Siberian frontiers were reported.

26th Sep.—The Russians beat off attacks on Leningrad from three directions. The Germans launched a drive towards the Crimea. In the far north, the Russians defending Murmansk and the Royal Air Force flung back the Germans across the River Litsa.

M. Litvinov and Gen. Golikov were added to the Russian delegation to the Three-Power Talks.

27th Sep.—A Stockholm report said that Genl. Wavell was organizing a strong expeditionary force for service in the Caucasus. The Russians put up a stiff defence in the Battle for Crimea and also in the Odessa Sector. Rainfall was reported in the Ukraine where the situation, despite German claims, was confused. In the north, the Russians still held part of the Island of Oesel and beat back the German thrust south of Lake Ilmen. Four thousand Germans were killed in the approaches to Leningrad, but the Finns claimed the capture of Kandalaksha, also the isolation of Murmansk.

The British Government, in a note to Finland, warned her against continuing the war with Russia.

28th Sep.—The Russian Army of the Centre captured ten more villages near Yelnya.

The British and American delegations to the Three-Power Talks arrived in Moscow, and M. Stalin received Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman.

M. Lozovsky, Soviet Information Chief, contradicted the German claims to have captured the approaches to Leningrad and encircled the Russian troops in the Kiev Sector. He said that no German soldier had set foot in the Crimea.

29th Sep.—The Three-Power Talks opened in Moscow. M. Molotov urged speedy aid to Russia. The delegations quickly got to work. M. Stalin accorded a second interview to Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman.

The Russians scored heavily in a seven-day tank battle in the Leningrad Sector; destroyed hundreds of German aircraft; and sank one German cruiser and two destroyers in the Baltic.

30th Sep.—Everywhere the Russians held the initiative. The defenders of Leningrad forced a number of positions held by the enemy; Rumanian troops were mauled in the Odessa Sector; though German planes bombed positions to the rear of the Russians in the Crimea, German troops made no progress in the Isthmus of Perekop.

1st Oct.—The Finns claimed Petrozavodsk, the capital of Soviet Karelia, but their claim to have captured the Murmansk Railway was not confirmed. In the Central Sector, the

German 268th infantry division was flung back, leaving 1,800 dead on the field. Following the Russian evacuation of Poltava in the south, the Germans made some progress in the Perekop Isthmus, but were still far from the Crimean Peninsula.

The Moscow Three-Power Talks concluded after rapidly drawing up plans of action.

2nd Oct.—The Germans intensified pressure on Leningrad, but their attacks were repulsed. The Russian forces recaptured four important positions in a big counter-attack in the Staraya Russia area near Lake Ilmen, 125 miles south of Leningrad. The German planes raided Moscow and Leningrad, but otherwise there was no important change on the front.

The Three-Power Conference concluded at Moscow where Britain, United States of America and Russia pledged mutual help and planned close co-operation.

The Russian Marshal Bluecher was stated to be training a huge Soviet army in Siberia for the winter warfare.

3rd Oct.—Soviet troops made successful counter-attacks in the defence of Leningrad.

4th Oct.—Marshal Budenny launched a strong counter-attack to relieve the German pressure on Crimea.

The Germans were driven back from Murmansk.

5th Oct.—Fighting of the fiercest nature was reported all along the Russian front.

Marshal Budenny's troops advanced 20 miles in 36 hours and retook 30 villages in one sector.

6th Oct.—The new German offensive hinted at darkly by Hitler was reported to be in full swing from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

7th Oct.—The Germans were held up on the Isthmus of Perekop. In the Battle for Moscow developing in the Central Sector, the Russians inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy, who bombed Moscow and Leningrad. The Russians drove the Germans out of dug-outs in front of the Leningrad fortifications.

Finland, replying to the British Memorandum, asserted she was purely on the defensive against Russia.

8th Oct.—The German High Command put out characteristically extravagant claims concerning the undoubtedly fierce struggles that took place in the Battle for Moscow and the Crimea, one of them being the encirclement of several Soviet armies.

A Finnish political commentator speaking over the Finnish radio, exclaimed: "Our safety lies in the downfall of the Soviet leaders."

9th Oct.—The Russians admitted the (orderly) evacuation of Orel, but their front was unbroken in spite of the tall claims made by Hitler in an Order of the Day to German troops that their (Russian) resistance had been smashed. It was evident that bitter fighting raged along the entire front.

10th Oct.—Fierce fighting continued in the Vyazma sector where the Soviet troops under General Boldin, destroyed in five days 220 tanks and 140 lorries and annihilated about 8,000 German officers and men.

The loss of Melitopol, Berdiansk and Mariupol was confirmed.

11th Oct.—The German High Command announced that the Battle of the Sea Azov was concluded and that the bulk of the Soviet Ninth and Eighteenth Armies was beaten and "annihilated."

The Soviet communiqué said that attacks near Vyazma were being repulsed and strong reinforcements were being sent to the Central Front to relieve the hard-pressed Soviet Army. Briansk fell into enemy hands and the Russians evacuated it.

12th Oct.—M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, claimed that the Battle of Moscow had already shown that Hitler's aims could never be achieved in the present offensive.

The Moscow Radio stated that in the Murmansk area, 29 German bombers and fighters were destroyed.

Lord Beaverbrook, in a broadcast, pledged that Britain would not fail Russia in her hour of need and said that M. Stalin must be sustained and the Soviet Union enabled to enter the Spring campaign with adequate supplies. All tanks and aircraft asked for by M. Stalin were promised.

13th Oct.—The Soviet announced the evacuation of Vyazma. The Nazis claimed the capture of 350,000 prisoners in the fighting in the Briansk-Vyazma sector. It was clear that the German drive to Moscow had slowed down though it had not been completely held. It was revealed that M. Stalin visited the front.

14th Oct.—Activity on the Russian front was confined to the centre. The Germans, after advancing to 65 miles from Moscow at one point, were driven back by the Soviet forces.

"The Germans will never reach Moscow," said M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman.

His Excellency the Viceroy made a grant of one lakh of rupees from the Viceroy's War Fund for the provision of surgical and medical supplies.

15th Oct.—Marshal Timoshenko barred Hitler's road to Moscow on the famous Napoleonic battle-field of Borodino. Three

new army corps were thrown into the battle by the Russians to stem the advance of the Germans who had reached Kalinin, to the north-west of Moscow.

16th Oct.—The Battle of Moscow reached its climax. The Nazi claimed the capture of Kalinin and Kaluga and stated that the capital's outer defences were under fire. The Soviet admitted a break-through by the Germans to the west of Moscow, achieved at the cost of hundreds of thousands of German lives, and stated that resistance to the enemy was as stubborn as ever.

It was reported that Foreign Embassies were leaving Moscow for Kazan, about 400 miles further east, which may become the temporary Soviet Capital.

On the southern front, the Rumanians claimed the capture of Odessa. But in the north, the Russians drove the Germans from several fortified places outside Leningrad.

17th Oct.—Soviet and German armies suffered heavy losses. Marshal Timoshenko's armies were reported to be intact and fighting back with undiminished fury.

The defenders of Leningrad continued to counter-attack vigorously and claimed successes.

A successful Russian counter-attack drove the Germans back from Kalinin with heavy losses to the enemy.

The Nazi attack in the Orel direction slackened.

18th Oct.—The Moscow Radio announced that "the enemy is at the gates of Moscow, but we shall not allow him to enter our city."

The Russians were powerfully countering the German attempt in the south to reach the industrial Don basin.

The recapture of Orel and another town in the Leningrad sector was announced by the Russians.

Odessa, it was revealed, had been evacuated in time in perfect order.

The German High Command claimed the successful conclusion of the double battle of Briansk and Vyazma with the "annihilation" of Marshal Timoshenko's armies and the capture of over 600,000 prisoners.

19th Oct.—German troops were driven out of three towns in the western direction of the front and the Russians changed attack into counter-attack also in the Kalinin district and in the Vyazma sector.

Odessa was invaded by the new Transneistria by a force published in Bucharest.

20th Oct.—M. Stalin proclaimed a state of siege in Moscow, which was to be defended street by street, house by house.

Soviet troops near Vyazma succeed in breaking through the surrounding Germans.

The Russian Government were now established at Kujbyshev (formerly known as Samara), 550 miles south-east of Moscow, on the banks of the Volga.

21st Oct.—Soviet troops repulsed repeated attacks by large formations of German tanks in the western direction of the front.

Moscow radio announced the recapture of Pogastie near Leningrad.

The Russians were reported to have taken the initiative in the Leningrad sector.

Soviet troops caused several German losses in the Orel sector.

A German High Command communiqué announced the occupation of the area around Stalino.

The Germans also claimed the capture of the Baltic Island of Dagoe.

The British Embassy in Russia arrived at Russia's new capital, Kujbyshev.

22nd Oct.—The Russians entrenched themselves in new positions following a German break-through at Mojaisk.

The Russians stopped the German thrust to Rostov on the southern front.

Mr. Jesse Jones, United States Federal Loan Administrator, made a further advance of two million pounds to Russia to buy munitions in the United States.

23rd Oct.—The Germans launched a fierce offensive on the approaches to Crimea and fierce fighting raged in the Donetsk Basin, where the Russians inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy.

The Soviets announced the evacuation of Taganrog.

It was revealed that the Rumanians lost twelve divisions in the siege of Odessa.

Further fierce fighting in the vicinity of Mojaisk was reported. The Germans claimed that some of their spearheads fought their way at some points to 38 miles from Moscow and that Moscow was heavily bombed.

General Zhukov, former Soviet Chief of Staff, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian western sector (including Moscow).

Marshal Timoshenko was transferred to another post.

The House of Lords passed a resolution expressing admiration for "the heroic resistance of our Russian Ally." Lord Beaverbrook said that the Russians would be able to reconstruct their industrial resources as the British did under Mr. Churchill's leadership last year.

24th Oct.—The Official Soviet News Agency said that renewed German attacks on Crimea had been repulsed, the Germans losing 2,000 killed and wounded.

Marshal Timoshenko took command of the Russian Southern Front. Marshals Voroshilov and Budenny were completing the preparation of new armies. New Soviet reserves were thrown in on the Central Front.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador, and members of the British Mission established themselves at Kujbyshev. Moscow remained the capital and leading members of the Government including M. Stalin were still there.

A Bucharest telegram said that a bomb in an Odessa hotel killed General Glugosianu, Rumanian Commander of the Fortress, and fifty other officers and soldiers.

25th Oct.—The Germans claimed the capture of Kharkov and the occupation of Belgorod.

The battle for Moscow continued with unabated fury, but the Germans did not make much progress.

Wounded German soldiers arrived in Warsaw at the rate of between 11,000 and 14,000 daily.

The German drive on Rostov was checked and the Germans were thrown on their defensive in this sector.

The Red Banner Baltic Fleet destroyed within the past few weeks nearly 50 enemy warships, including one Finnish battleship, one German cruiser and 158 German transports, tanks and an auxiliary vessel and nearly 300 enemy planes.

26th Oct.—The German claim to have captured Kharkov was premature. Fighting continued on the approaches to the city. In a fierce battle in the Rostov sector, Soviet troops repelled the Germans; intensive fighting continued in Crimea and there was most intense fighting in the Donetz Basin, too.

The Russians reported a successful counter-offensive on the approaches to Moscow.

Soviet troops inflicted losses on the enemy in the Kalinin direction of the front in which 4,000 Germans were killed and wounded and much valuable equipment captured.

The *Red Star* reported that the German army had lost 300,000 killed and wounded during the last twenty days in Crimea.

A Soviet communiqué announced the evacuation of Stalino.

A German High Command communiqué claimed bomb-hits on the Kremlin during night raids on Moscow.

27th Oct.—German forces made some slight progress towards Moscow from the south and south-west, but their drive at the important railway centre at Kalinin was firmly held.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a "Do-not-retreat-one-step" call to the defenders of the capital.

Fierce fighting was reported in the Leningrad sector, one Soviet unit accounting for 37,000 German casualties in four days.

The Finns claimed the sinking of two Soviet destroyers in the Gulf of Finland.

28th Oct.—The Germans admitted a very severe Soviet counter-attack in the Central Sector.

The Soviet Air Force struck hard at German communications.

The Russians retained the initiative around Leningrad.

In the South, the Germans claimed a further advance in the Donetz Basin and it was stated that the threat to Kharkov was intensified. But Marshal Timoshenko speedily reorganized the Russian Army of the south on the Don river.

29th Oct.—The Germans claimed a breakthrough to Crimea. The Russians admitted a little setback, but fought fiercely to restore the position.

The Soviets admitted the evacuation of Kharkov after terrific fighting.

It was revealed that Marshal Timoshenko was organizing a new line of defence on the Don river.

The Nazis launched a fierce attack in the Orel Sector and claimed a slight advance towards Tula. They also brought fresh reinforcements in the Kalinin Sector, but elsewhere, in the battle of Moscow, the Russians not only held their own, but made several counter-attacks.

30th Oct.—The Germans claimed some progress towards Tula, but the Russians advanced five miles in the Mojaik Sector.

Over 300 German planes attempted to raid Moscow, but were no more successful than their predecessors. Forty-seven planes were shot down by the Russians.

The Soviet Air Force raided Berlin.

where the fighting was reported in the south, towards Rostov were repelled.

31st Oct.—A German communiqué claimed a striking advance in Crimea by German and Rumanian troops.

The German offensive against Orel and Tula intensified and fierce fighting was in progress in the Central Sector.

The Soviet midnight communiqué stated that all Nazi attacks on Russian positions were beaten off with heavy losses.

A Soviet cavalry regiment smashed two German regiments on the Southern front and a Soviet tank unit wiped out an enemy regiment on the Central front.

1st Nov.—It was revealed that fresh Russian armies were undergoing vigorous training in Southern Siberia.

The Germans brought up fresh reinforcements on the Moscow front for an imminent new assault.

The German News Agency claimed that big force of bombers raided Moscow.

Soviet motor torpedo-boats sank three enemy ships and damaged another in the Baltic.

The Germans advanced several miles in Crimea and the Moscow Radio reported fierce fighting in the Crimean front.

A submarine of the Russian Black Sea Fleet returned to its base after sinking three enemy transports.

2nd Nov.—The Russians commenced counter-attacks in some sectors of the Moscow front.

The Germans claimed the capture of Simferopol, capital of the Crimea.

It was claimed that German and Italian troops had broken Soviet resistance in the Donetz Basin and occupied further industrial districts.

"Do not step back," was the order issued by M. Stalin to the Red Army in the Moscow Sector.

3rd Nov.—The Moscow Radio announced that the Battle for Moscow had entered a most serious phase.

The Soviet claimed the destruction of two German battalions on the Southern front.

A special announcement by all German radio stations claimed that the Soviet troops in Crimea had been separated into two groups and that the industrial town of Kursk had been captured. Soviet factories showed remarkable records of increased output, according to the British Trade Union Congress delegation which visited Russia recently.

Swedish newspapers revealed the arrival at Archangel of several large British transport ships and war supplies.

The suggestion made by Russia that Britain might declare war on Finland, Hungary and Rumania was under active consideration by the British Government in consultation with Dominion Governments, according to informed circles in London.

Finnish troops were stated to be 14 miles from Murmansk in a Helsinki press report.

It was stated that some Russian warships had broken out of the mine-fields in the Gulf of Finland and were steaming west.

4th Nov.—The Germans claimed the capture of the harbour town of Feodosia on the Black Sea Coast.

The Russians made many successful counter-attacks on the Moscow and Leningrad fronts and beat back a new Nazi offensive at Mojaik.

The Germans threw in fresh reserves on the Kalinin front.

The Russian Air Force raided Danzig, Königsberg and Riga.

The Finns claimed the occupation of an island in the Gulf of Finland, 40 miles north-east of Kronstadt. They also reported an advance into Russian Karelia towards the White Sea.

5th Nov.—M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, contradicted the German report to have captured almost the whole of Crimea and said that fierce fighting was going on.

The Germans claimed to have reached the Black Sea coast of the Crimea and to have bombed the ports of Sebastopol, Yalta and Kerch.

Fierce fighting was reported at Tula on the Moscow front.

A Soviet advance was reported in the Donetz Basin.

M. Lozovsky contradicted the German statement that the Soviet troops had been withdrawn from the Far East to the western front.

6th Nov.—The fresh Nazi offensive was stemmed all along the Moscow front and Russian defence was stabilized.

Another attack on Leningrad was beaten off.

The Germans reached the outer defences of Sebastopol.

The training of powerful reserves for the Red Army was proceeding apace.

M. Stalin, addressing the Moscow Soviet, emphasized Hitler's failure to isolate Russia and pointed to the Russian deficiency in tanks as the reason for the German successes so far. M. Stalin said that Hitler's Blitzkrieg was bound to collapse, the German losses in the first four months of the war in Russia being 4½ millions, as against the Soviet's million and a half.

The Finnish Radio stated: "Military operations are drawing to a close so far as our country is concerned."

President Roosevelt authorized a thousand million dollar loan to Russia.

M. Litvinov (it was understood), had been appointed Soviet Ambassador to the United States of America.

7th Nov.—M. Stalin, speaking at the Red Square in Moscow, declared that Germany faced disaster and there was no doubt that she cannot sustain the strain for long. He declared Hitlerite Germany would collapse in a few more months.

8th Nov.—Reports from the Moscow front showed that the German assault on the capital had been halted. Hitler, in a speech at Munich, hinted that the Germans would be on the defensive in Russia during the winter.

A German communiqué claimed that the Russian defence zone in eastern Crimea had been pierced for six miles, while a Hungarian communiqué said that the whole left bank of the Donetz river had been occupied.

The Moscow Radio announced that Soviet troops had passed from the defensive to the offensive on the north-eastern sector of the Leningrad front.

9th Nov.—Soviet counter-attacks on the Moscow front were reported. The Russians recaptured two important villages.

Pravda's war correspondent stated that the Germans had been unable in the last few days to press their advance in the Donetz Basin for heavy losses had been inflicted on the enemy by vigorous counter-attacks. The German General Rens was killed by a Soviet tank.

Marshal Voroshilov broadcast a fighting message to Soviet men and women and said that the Russian guerillas had become a nightmare to the German army.

The Germans claimed to have captured the holiday resort of Yalta in Crimea.

10th Nov.—The Germans reached the outer defences of Sebastopol, but did not penetrate them, according to authoritative quarters in London.

The Russians reported they had thrown back the German forces by counter-attacking in the Southern Sector.

The German Radio admitted heavy counter-attacks by the Russians in the Sebastopol area, but claimed that the attacks had broken down. The Germans also claimed the capture of Tikhvin, about 120 miles south-east of Leningrad.

Pravda reported fierce fighting in the Don Basin and the dispersal of two German divisions.

Forty-eight new Generals were appointed in the Red Army.

M. Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara, said that British troops would fight alongside the Red Army in defence of the Caucasus.

11th Nov.—The Germans claimed to have occupied Bakshiserai, midway between Simferopol and Sebastopol in Crimea and to have bombed the latter city as well as Kerch.

Fierce fighting was reported at Tula on the Moscow front. The Germans were driven back at Mojaisk. The Nazi thrust in the Karelian Isthmus was foiled. A German air raid on Moscow did not achieve anything important. The Russians launched large-scale counter-attacks on the Leningrad front.

12th Nov.—The Russians beat back all German attempts at advancing on Moscow.

The Germans claimed that in Crimea they had reached the coast south of Kerch.

The British Minister for War Transport said: "We shall deliver the goods to Russia."

The Finnish Government, replying to the United States Government, stated that they would fight on against Russia till guarantees for Finland's permanent security were created.

13th Nov.—The Rome Radio's statement that Axis troops had occupied Kerch was not confirmed by any other source. But there was severe fighting round that city and Sebastopol. The Germans threw in fresh reserves at Tula on the Moscow front, but were held back there as well as at Kalinin and at Volokolamsk.

Grim fighting was reported near Leningrad.

Britain and United States were expected to renew their efforts to end the Soviet-Finnish conflict by evolving some guarantees for Finland's security.

14th Nov.—The Russians regained the initiative on the Moscow front and drove the Germans out of several prepared positions. A fierce battle was reported outside Kerch in Crimea, but the other German thrust towards the Caucasus was held outside Rostov on the Don.

M. Litvinov, Russia's new Ambassador to America, Mr. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Russia, and Sir Walter Monckton of the British Ministry of Information were safe though the plane carrying them from Kujbyshev to Cairo made a forced landing at Pahlevi in Iran.

15th Nov.—The Germans threw in more troops on the Moscow front, but the Russians not only stood firm, but launched several counter-attacks. No fewer than 31 German planes were shot down for the loss of five Soviet planes when the enemy attempted an air raid on Moscow. The Germans claimed a further advance around Sebastopol and Kerch despite tough resistance.

16th Nov.—The Russians forestalled a German offensive with a series of offensive thrusts and recaptured many villages in the Moscow Sector. A violent German attack on the Kalinin front was beaten off and the Russians held Tula despite pressure from the north-west and south-east. The Russian Air Force destroyed German supply columns near Leningrad. But German pressure near Tikhvin continued and the Germans said they had cut the Leningrad-Vologda railway. Further north, an enemy attempt to cross from the Rybachi Peninsula to the Murmansk coast was thwarted and 20 Axis ships were sunk. On the Crimean front, the Germans claimed to have captured a strongly defended fort near Sebastopol but, in the Don Basin, Soviet resistance was as stiff as ever.

17th Nov.—Soviet troops advanced several miles on the Karelian front and stopped the German drive to Moscow at all points. But the Germans took the harbour town to Kerch in the Crimea, and claimed over a hundred-thousand prisoners. It was revealed that Leningrad was not completely surrounded and still had communication with the rest of Russia.

Dr. Rosenberg was appointed Reich Minister for occupied Russian territory.

18th Nov.—The Germans claimed that, with an improvement in the weather, they had occupied further areas in the Donetz Basin. But two attempts to take Rostov were repulsed by the Russians with heavy losses. The Germans made air raids on Sebastopol and Leningrad. Both these towns continued to beat off all German attacks. In the Moscow Sector, the situation was much better for the Russians as a result, especially, of counter-attacks near Tula. In the extreme south, German planes bombed the Caucasian ports of Anapa and Tuapse, but it was now evident that Russian troops in Kerch had been safely evacuated to reinforce the Caucasian garrisons.

The Russian Foreign Office denied that the Soviet Government presented any new demands to Finland after the conclusion of peace between the two nations last year.

19th Nov.—A Nazi flank attack on Rostov failed and another near Volokolamsk in the Moscow Sector was beaten off. The Germans attempted to drive a wedge in the Soviet defences near Tula and also to advance eastwards from Oniel, 200 miles south of Moscow.

20th Nov.—The Russians recaptured many strategic heights in Crimea. It was revealed that they had withdrawn all troops, equipment and stores in perfect order from Kerch. A new Nazi offensive failed in Kalinin region, but fierce battles took place both near Volokolamsk and near Tula where small German advances were effected at a tremendous cost.

21st Nov.—Fierce fighting was reported both on the Moscow front and near Rostov on the Don. Three enemy transports (19,000 tons) were sunk in the Barents Sea and one tanker (5,000 tons). Another enemy tanker (9,000 tons) was sunk in the Black Sea.

22nd Nov.—The fiercest engagements of the war were reported at the distant approaches to Moscow, especially in the Volokolamsk and Tula Sectors. The Russians took up new defence lines. A German communiqué announced the capture of Rostov after violent fighting and admitted the death of General von Briesen.

23rd Nov.—The Germans made slight advances on the Moscow front in the Volokolamsk and Mojaisk directions and in an area south-east of Tula. They also approached Klin on the Kalinin-Moscow Road. But there had been no break-through. On the contrary, the Soviets exacted a fearful toll from the Germans for every square inch of territory. The Russians also dislodged Germans from the town of Malaya-Vishera, 40 miles north-east of Novogorod on the Leningrad-Moscow Railway. The Russians reported street battles in Rostov where the Germans had penetrated only the southern defences.

24th Nov.—The B.B.C. announced that "the terrific battle for Moscow reached new heights of fury," the Germans throwing in all available tanks and nearly three-quarters of a million men. In the Mojaisk Sector, 60 miles from Moscow, the Russians retired in good order to prepare positions; in other sectors, they held their own. The Russians registered a 60-kilometres advance on the southern front in a brilliant counter-attack west of Rostov. And on the Leningrad front, the Russians took several important positions, two German infantry regiments totalling 3,000 men being completely smashed in one sector.

25th Nov.—The Russians registered a 60-miles advance on the Rostov front. In the Leningrad Sector, they re-entered Tikhvin. In the Moscow region, they improved their position by counter-attacks at Volokolamsk.

M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, informed other states of the torturing of Russian prisoners by the Germans.

Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary for War, said that the Finns were used by the Germans to cut the supply line from outside to Moscow.

26th Nov.—The German offensive on the Moscow front was generally held in all sectors in spite of its intensity. The Russians registered a further advance of six miles on the Rostov front.

27th Nov.—The Germans made some progress towards Moscow at a fearful cost. Their offensive in the direction of Volkhov and Lake Ladoga in the Leningrad Sector was, however, definitely broken.

28th Nov.—The Russian advance continued in the Rostov Sector. The Germans made a slight but costly advance near Stalinogorsk in the Moscow region.

The Russians brought down 19 German planes and sank an enemy oil tanker and five troop-transporters.

29th Nov.—The Russians re-took Rostov, smashing General Von Kleist's Panzer troops. The German thrust near Tula on the Moscow front was beaten off, but the Nazis claimed Volokolamsk.

Fifty-eight German planes were brought down by the Russians in the course of 48 hours, as against the loss of 13 Russian planes.

30th Nov.—The Russians pursued the remnants of Von Kleist's army towards Marioupol. In the north, they evacuated Tikhvin, but in the Moscow Sector they beat off all German outflanking movements.

The Finnish Government's spokesmen indicated in Parliament that they would continue the war with Russia.

1st Dec.—The Germans were firmly held on the Moscow front. While the pursuit of Von Kleist's forces continued in the south, a new Russian thrust was reported in the Donetsk Basin.

2nd Dec.—The Germans had already retreated 40 miles from Rostov. Russian counter-attacks drove the Finns from four heights on the Karelian front and threatened the German flank at Tula in the Moscow region.

3rd Dec.—Soviet troops took the offensive in various sub-sectors of the Moscow front.

4th Dec.—The Germans made desperate efforts to take Tula in the Moscow region, but the Russians resisted stubbornly.

In the north, the Germans reported the capture of a Russian troopship as a result of its striking a mine, but there was no confirmation of the Finnish claim that the Russians had begun the evacuation of the Finnish naval base of Hangoe.

In the south, the Germans continued to retreat to Marioupol.

5th Dec.—Soviet forces launched counter-attacks in the Klin, Volokolamsk and Tula sub-sectors of the Moscow front. In the south, the Russians broke through the German defences at the approaches to Taganrog and took the mining town of Matveyev in the Donetsk Basin.

6th Dec.—Many German positions were captured in the Soviet counter-offensive at Kalinin, north of Moscow. The Russians re-took Kuibyshevo, on the eastern bank of the Miuss river, which runs into the sea of Azov.

Great Britain declared war on Finland as the latter had refused to cry halt to aggressive operations against Russia.

7th Dec.—A German offensive in the centre of the Don Basin was repulsed.

8th Dec.—The Germans were ejected from the strategic Tula-Serpulkhov main road to Moscow. The Germans were credited with the idea of stopping their attempt to take Moscow this winter.

9th Dec.—The Russians re-captured Tikhvin in the Leningrad Sector, forced back the Germans in the Tula region of the Moscow front and continued to press back the Germans on the southern front along the shore of the Sea of Azov.

10th Dec.—The Russians re-captured Eletsk in the Moscow Sector.

11th Dec.—Tens of villages were captured by the Russians beyond Tikhvin.

12th Dec.—A special Soviet communiqué announced the definite defeat of the German army before Moscow. The Russians continued to advance on all fronts. The Russians re-captured Rogachov, Stalinogorsk and other towns and surrounded Klin. It was reported that Von Bock, the German Commander on the Central (Moscow) front had been relieved of his command.

A Soviet official revealed that Germany had sent out peace "feelers" to Russia.

13th Dec.—The Russians continued to press back the Germans all along the front and re-occupy a number of towns.

14th Dec.—Three more towns were captured by the Russians. An Italian General, Ugo de Carolis, was killed in Russia.

15th Dec.—In addition to taking the railway line from Tikhvin to Volkhov and capturing Klin, the Russians advanced further along the entire front. It was reported that the Soviet Government were returning to Moscow.

16th Dec.—The Russians re-captured Kalinin, 100 miles north-west of Moscow, and launched an attack on the Lake Ladoga front.

17th Dec.—The Germans began a retreat on a large scale from Mojaisk, 65 miles due west of Moscow.

18th Dec.—The Russians re-captured the towns of Aleksin and Shchekino. Large scale Russian manoeuvres were reported in the Far East.

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

21st Dec.—The Russians captured Playsk, 40 miles south of Tula, pushed back the Germans 45 miles from Tikhvin, and routed four German divisions.

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

1st Jan.—The Russians captured Staritz, 45 miles south-west of Kalinin.

German forces in the Crimea were threatened in the rear.

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

5th Jan.—The Soviets threatened Mojaisk; cleared Kerch Peninsula of Nazis and marched to the relief of Sebastopol.

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

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

9th Jan.—The Russians captured Moslsk, 47 miles west of Kaluga, and also occupied Vetchino and Serpeysk.

11th Jan.—The Red Army occupied Balaclava, 10 miles south of Sebastopol.

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

12th Jan.—The Soviets captured Lyudinovo on the railway between Vyazma and Briansk and another important railway centre, Tikhonvo-Pustyn.

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

14th Jan.—The Russians captured Kirov in the Smolensk region and Gorokhov near Mojaisk.

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

29th Dec.—Fifty-one German divisions were in retreat in the Central Sector of the Russian front.

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

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

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

1942

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

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

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

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

19th Jan.—The Russians continued to advance all along the line, except in eastern Crimea, where the Germans claimed the capture of Feodosia.

20th Jan.—The Russians captured Mojaisk. The Germans admitted intense Russian pressure on the Donetsk front.

22nd Jan.—The Germans withdrew along the road from Mojaisk to Minsk.

23rd Jan.—The Russians captured a series of towns in the Smolensk region and sank three enemy transports in the Barentz Sea.

24th Jan.—Soviet forces which had advanced 65 miles in ten days, re-took nine large towns and were reported to be within 100 miles of Latvia.

25th Jan.—The Russians were within 40 miles of the important railway junction of Velikiye-Luki.

26th Jan.—The Russians threatened German positions in Smolensk.

27th Jan.—The Russians were widening the wedge (in the German lines) driven westward from the Valdai Hills. Two German Generals were killed by Ukrainian guerillas.

29th Jan.—It was reported that the Russians had reached Velikiye-Luki. The Soviets captured Borinkovo and Lozovaya. On the Donetz front, they had advanced 65 miles in two days—threatening the Germans both at Kharkov and in Crinea.

31st Jan.—Russian troops on the Kalinin front crossed a river and approached a town of great military importance. In the south, Marshal Timoshenko's forces reached a point 50 miles from the Dnieper.

1st Feb.—It was revealed that 4,900 Germans had been killed in three days fighting in the Central Sector and 60 inhabited localities liberated. The Finnish Government confiscated all property, industrial factories, transport, bank deposits and credits in Finland belonging to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and the Soviet Union.

2nd Feb.—Marshal Timoshenko prepared for a great sweep in the Ukraine. The town of Berestovoie, 100 miles west of Taganrog, on the coast of the Sea of Azov, was occupied by the Russians. It was reported that the German Generals Braun and Drisen had been killed. The Russians revealed that they had evacuated Feodosia on the Crimean coast. Four enemy transports were sunk by Russian submarines in northern waters.

3rd Feb.—One unnamed town, 140 miles south-west of Moscow, and another town in the Central Sector were captured by the Russians as also Gabrilovsk, 65 miles south of Moscow. They also threatened Kharkov.

4th Feb.—The Russians pressed forward both in Smolensk area and the Donetz Basin. Marshal Timoshenko had broken through the German lines at two places in the Kharkov region.

5th Feb.—Russian troops on the Kalinin front, north-east of Moscow, were methodically breaking down German resistance. The Germans were in full retreat in the Kharkov Sector.

6th Feb.—Soviet troops on the South Ukraine front captured a town 60 miles north-west of Mariupol. The Russians also laid seige to Rzhev, a key-town on the Moscow-Riga railway.

7th Feb.—The Germans threw in reserves on the Central Front, but the Russians pressed forward.

8th Feb.—The heaviest Russian tanks were used in offensive operations in the Leningrad Sector.

9th Feb.—The Russians broke through the German fortifications on the Kalinin front, north-east of Smolensk.

10th Feb.—The Red Army occupied 80 towns and 400 villages in the Smolensk and Kalinin regions.

11th Feb.—The battle for Kharkov reached its climax, following relentless Soviet pressure. Marshal Timoshenko's army broke through the German lines at several points.

12th Feb.—The Russians forced deep wedges into German lines with drives from Lake Ladoga and Lake Ilmen in the Northern Sector.

13th Feb.—The Soviet troops captured two munitions trains in the Smolensk region. One Russian submarine sank seven German supply ships in northern waters. It was reported that the Russians had re-entered the Soviet Republic of White Russia.

14th Feb.—The Germans abandoned their counter-offensive and were once more on the defensive on the Kalinin front.

15th Feb.—*Red Star*, the Soviet Army paper, reported that German forward defence positions had been breached at a number of places. The Russians were only 72 miles from the old Polish frontier and the Vilna district. They captured more localities in their drive to Kharkov.

17th Feb.—The Germans threw in fresh reserves in the Central Sector, but were unable to check the Russian offensive. The Germans admitted a break through their lines 50 miles south-east of Vyazma. The Soviet navy and its air arm had hitherto sunk 81 enemy warships (announced by the Moscow Radio).

19th Feb.—The Germans admitted exceptionally heavy attacks by the Russians on the Leningrad front.

20th Feb.—Increasingly violent fighting was reported from the Leningrad, Kharkov, Smolensk and Crimea Sectors. A Soviet unit broke through the German lines near Leningrad.

M. Lazar Kaganovich, People's Commissar for Railways, became a member of the Soviet Defence Committee.

21st Feb.—Soviet forces, which were fighting for the possession of the Kharkov-Taganrog railway, were also reported to be well inside the Donetz Basin. It was revealed that the Russians in the Central Sector had advanced 240 miles since their offensive began on December 6.

22nd Feb.—M. Stalin, in a Special Order of the Day, called on the Red Army to throw out the invaders. Special messages were sent on the 24th anniversary of the Red Army by Mr. Churchill, Marshal Chiang-Kai-shek and others.

23rd Feb.—The Soviet forces encircled and annihilated the entire 16th German Army at Staraya Russa, in the Leningrad sector.

24th Feb.—The Russians captured the town of Dorogobuzh, 50 miles east of Smolensk.

25th Feb.—A Soviet cavalry unit pierced the German lines both north and south of Kharkov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5th Mar.—The Russians captured Yuknov.

7th Mar.—The Russians surrounded two entire German divisions at Orel, a railway junction some 200 miles south-west of Moscow.

8th Mar.—The Germans admitted numerous Soviet attacks in the Donetz region and east of Kharkov.

9th Mar.—The Russians occupied nine more places on the Kalinin front. Bitter fighting was reported in the Leningrad and Kharkov sectors.

10th Mar.—The Russians converged on Kharkov from three sides. They captured an important point, believed to be Trojanovo, south-west of Orel.

11th Mar.—Two companies of the encircled 16th German Army were wiped out in the Staraya Russa sector.

12th Mar.—Employing 90 divisions, Marshal Timoshenko launched a terrific offensive all along the southern front, mainly in the Kharkov-Stalino area and near Taganrog. The Germans were retreating in the Donetz region.

13th Mar.—The Russians, advancing in many sectors were stated to be 20 miles from Dnepropetrovsk. A member of the Finnish Parliament admitted that Finland's losses in the present war had far exceeded the losses sustained in the war against Russia in 1940.

14th Mar.—Eleven places north of the Smolensk-Vyazma Road were retaken by the Russians.

15th Mar.—Hitler conveniently blamed the German reverses in Russia on an "unprecedented winter." Berlin admitted heavy Russian attacks in the Crimea and in the Donetz Basin.

16th Mar.—Russian parachutists captured a number of fortified positions behind the German lines on the Smolensk front. The pincers around Orel were steadily closing in, a further advance on the Orel-Kursk-Kharkov front being registered by the Russians. Forty-seven German planes were destroyed against a Russian loss of 15.

17th Mar.—The Russians captured a strategic unnamed locality—probably Pysjovka—10 miles to the east of Vyazma. They also continued to advance on the Leningrad front.

18th Mar.—Soviet ships sank in the Barentz Sea two enemy transports, one trawler and one coastguard ship, of a total tonnage of 16,000.

19th Mar.—The Russians surrounded the important German railway and arms centre of Gzhatsk, 50 miles west of Mojaisk.

20th Mar.—Great fires were reported to be raging in Kharkov as the Russians surrounded the city. In despair Hitler recalled Marshal Brauchitsch to defend it.

22nd Mar.—On the Leningrad front, Russian troops destroyed eight German block-houses. The Finnish Radio admitted a Russian attack on the Northern front.

23rd Mar.—The Russians freed several inhabited localities near Kalinin. The Russians were at the gates of Briansk on the Central front. Nazi counter-attacks in Crimea were repulsed with heavy losses. The conclusion of a *modus vivendi* between Japan and the Soviet Union on the fisheries question was announced in Tokyo.

24th Mar.—Disregarding the loss in ten days of 132,000 men, the trapped German Sixteenth Army at Staraya Russa made fresh

but fruitless attempts to break through the Russian ring. It was stated in Moscow that the German air force lost 249 planes in the past seven days as against a Russian loss of 77. The Russians captured two positions near Kharkov.

25th Mar.—The Russians captured two fortified posts in the Central sector, launched heavy attacks in the Donetz Basin and sank a German submarine in the Barentz Sea.

26th Mar.—Bitter fighting marked the Russian advance all along the front from Leningrad to Crimea. Eleven German planes were shot down when the enemy attempted a mass raid on the Russian port of Murmansk.

27th Mar.—Soviet forces launched a large-scale attack on the Murmansk front to delay the German preparations for the spring.

28th Mar.—Thaw set in on the Moscow front. Fierce fighting raged on the southern wing of the Central (Smolensk) front.

29th Mar.—The battle of Staraya Russa, where the German Sixteenth Army was encircled, entered on "the decisive phase." At Rzhev an intense battle was raging. Thirty-nine enemy aircraft were destroyed, five of them near Moscow. The Russians lost six aircraft.

31st Mar.—Soviet armoured forces launched an offensive from three directions—north, south and east—in the Kharkov region. The Russians routed in the Crimea the twenty-second German tank division. After the failure of the German counter-attack on the Kalinin front, the Russians swept forward. Six bridges in the Smolensk region were destroyed by Russian guerillas.

4th Apr.—The second All-Slav meeting was opened in Moscow by Lieut.-General Bundorov who declared that five million Slavs had been killed by Hitler in Slav lands.

The Germans counter-attacked in Russia in order to keep the important towns they held. The thaw increased the difficulties on the southern front.

German bombers attacked harbour installations at Murmansk.

5th Apr.—Soviet troops occupied several more inhabited localities in the Smolensk front and drove the enemy westward.

A German counter-attack in one sector of the south-western front was met and repulsed by Soviet tanks, which drove forward to meet the thrust.

6th Apr.—M. Molotov, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, received the new Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Naotake Sato.

A new success on the Leningrad front was announced in a supplement to the latest Soviet communiqué. A successful attack had been carried out on one of the German "pockets of resistance." Subsequently in machine-gun nests and trenches, 400 German dead were counted. The war material captured included 1,600 land mines and 150,000 rounds of ammunition.

7th Apr.—The Russians captured an important place on the south-western (Kharkov) front.

10th Apr.—The German Commander-in-Chief in Finland, General von Falkenhorst, was dismissed. The Moscow Radio quoting a Berne source said that he had been dismissed because of his statements that it was futile to demand further efforts by Finland in its present miserable state. General Gittler was appointed to succeed him.

German divisions were once more retreating on the Kalinin front after the failure of their counter-offensive in that sector. On one sector in this front, 900 Germans were killed.

Soviet troops made a further advance on the Central (Smolensk) front in the last 24 hours, occupying a number of enemy strong points. Furious counter-attacks by the Germans were repelled with heavy losses.

On the Moscow front, Soviet forces occupied forty fortified dugouts.

11th Apr.—Several more villages on the Briansk sector were reoccupied by Soviet troops. The Germans suffered considerable losses on the Leningrad front, where 1,600 Nazis were killed in the last 48 hours. Thirty German planes were destroyed.

M. Kalinin, President of the Soviet Republic, stated in an article in the *Izvestia*, that between 200,000 and 300,000 Germans were put out of action on the Eastern Front during the winter because of frost-bite.

The important strategic point "N" on the Leningrad Sector, was occupied by Soviet troops. More than 300 German officers and men were killed in the fighting.

13th Apr.—On a colossal front, from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, Soviet troops fought fierce battles. Germans threw in fresh units.

14th Apr.—Marshal Timoshenko's troops made a deep breach in the German battle front of Kharkov.

16th Apr.—It was stated from Stockholm that "the much-advertised German spring offensive had apparently been postponed."

17th Apr.—In Demidovo sector, one great fortified place after another was captured. Three German infantry divisions suffered heavy

losses. Soviet 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 Crega resulted in an important penetration of Finnish positions.

The Soviet State War Loan was over-subscribed by 68,000,000 roubles.

18th Apr.—Soviet destroyers shelled Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

Russians advanced in the Central Sector. In the Kalinin front, 35 German block-houses and ten earth works were destroyed. Two ammunition dumps were blown up behind the German lines. The Finnish front was breached in one section and the Soviet troops advanced to a depth of several miles.

19th Apr.—The Germans failed decisively to take Leningrad. Soviets captured Nazi air aces. General von Leeb was dismissed from service. Some 1,000 German officers were killed on the Leningrad front, and 3,160 officers and men on the Kalinin front.

20th Apr.—Russians advanced in Karelia on the Finnish front. Russian parachute troops landed in the enemy's rear. The Germans were again making mass attacks by air. A considerable amount of war material was captured. German tanks proved ineffective in the face of Russian artillery.

22nd Apr.—A German attempt at mass raid on Murmansk was frustrated. The Russians brought down 15 of the raiding planes and damaged 12 more. No damage was caused to military objectives.

The Russian air-craft attacked a German aerodrome, and destroyed 15 Junkers.

The Moscow Radio announced that during March, 1,000 German aircraft were destroyed and in the first fortnight of April, 500 German aircraft had been destroyed.

The Nazis threw in fresh reserves in the front line engagements. According to a Soviet midnight communiqué: "In two days' fighting in the Central Sector, 1,300 German officers and men have been killed, and 19 guns, 99 machine guns and 60,300 rounds of ammunition captured. Seventy-three machine-guns and 10 motors were destroyed."

24th Apr.—Both Russians and Germans were massing for a gigantic offensive. The Russians sent more reinforcements to Crimea. A German attack on Kalinin front was repulsed. German aircraft raided Caucasia.

25th Apr.—On the Kalinin front German tanks were killed and 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 communiqué claimed to have destroyed 12 tanks and killed 800 German officers and men in the Kalinin sector.

A Soviet communiqué said that during the week ended April 25, the Germans lost 227 aircraft.

2nd May.—There was heavy fighting around Leningrad. Much booty was captured by the Russians.

4th May.—According to Major-General Grendal of the Soviet Air Force, the Germans lost since the beginning of the German-Soviet War, 15,000 aircraft and 40,000 airmen.

The Germans lost 1,000 killed in three fighting, on the Leningrad front. One German battalion was wiped out in the Central Sector. Six tanks, ~~ten~~ ammunition and other ~~war material~~ were captured.

6th May.—Twelve German aircraft were destroyed on the Eastern front.

7th May.—Russian troops killed 1,500 German officers and men in three days' fighting in the Kalinin Sector.

8th May.—There was stubborn fighting on the Kalinin front. The enemy was thrown back. On the Briansk front, 400 German soldiers who mutinied and refused to fight, were executed.

The Soviet News Agency reported that Hitler was conscripting Russians for his Afrika Corps in Libya.

9th May.—German light naval forces, U-boats and aircraft attacked arctic convoys to Russia. One British cruiser and one German destroyer were lost.

10th May.—The Germans used mines with poison gas on the Crimean front.

According to the Moscow Radio, the Germans lost over 60,000 killed and wounded on the Leningrad front during March and April.

11th May.—There was heavy fighting on the Kalinin front and the Germans sustained huge losses. The Germans lost 600 officers and men killed.

12th May.—There was fierce fighting on the Karelian front. There was Russian pressure on the Leningrad front.

13th May.—The Germans started a large-scale offensive against Russia. Several divisions with tank and air support were employed in Crimea. Enemy lines were broken through on the Leningrad front.

The Moscow report that gas had been used in Crimea was explained by the fact that the Germans were using a new kind of mine.

14th May.—Russian troops smashed back the enemy in Kerch Sector and retired to new prepared positions. On the southern part of the eastern front from Taganrog to the 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 counter-attacked in Kerch. There was fierce fighting on a narrow front.

16th May.—Another heavy defeat was inflicted on the Germans by Marshal Timoshenko in Kharkov Sector. There was a new Soviet offensive in the Ukraine. The Russians fell back in Kerch Peninsula. The Russians smashed across the 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 para-troops on the Kharkov front. The Russians still resisted in Kerch Peninsula.

20th May.—The Germans failed to stem the Russian advance in the Kharkov Sector. There was intense fighting in Kerch Peninsula. The Russians captured strategic heights near Kharkov.

21st May.—The Nazi High Command claimed Kerch. In the Kharkov Sector, the Russians destroyed 81 enemy tanks. German defence lines were pierced. The German hordes were pushed back.

22nd May.—A non-stop battle raged on the Kharkov front. The Red Army captured the railway link with Crimea. A Finnish battalion was routed. The Soviets progressed in northern Karelia.

It was revealed that the Leningrad factories were producing a new weapon known as "Leningradeps."

23rd May.—The battle for Kharkov headed rapidly towards a climax. The Germans counter-attacked towards Izyum and took "a bite out of a big Russian salient." Tired Axis troops were reported to be falling back.

The Russians broke through near Lake Ilmen.

A German battalion in Karelia was surrounded by the Russian troops and cut to pieces.

24th May.—There were further Russian successes on the Kharkov front. German attacks were repulsed. The Red Army took more villages and booty. The enemy was thrown back several miles.

25th May.—Bitter fighting raged in Kharkov area. The Germans were evacuated Kerch. Kalinin area, 2,500 Germans were killed.

26th May.—A communiqué issued from Hitler's Headquarters stated that the bulk of three Soviet armies including strong tank forces were encircled in the area south of Kharkov. This claim was not confirmed. The communiqué also claimed that the Germans had captured 30 villages in the central sector. The main struggle shifted from Kharkov to Izyum, where the Germans made counter-offensive.

27th May.—There was no encirclement of the Soviet army as claimed by Hitler. Fighting on Kharkov front reached a crisis. The Germans cut into the flank of Russian advance. Timoshenko's drive slowed down.

It was claimed that as the result of a new German weapon, losses of the Axis troops in the Kharkov battles were extremely low.

28th May.—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kharkov sector. The Red Army broke through the German wedge on the Izyum-Barvenkovo front.

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

30th May.—The Russians wiped out two Rumanian divisions. Timoshenko surrounded the German forces in Kharkov region. The enemy suffered heavy losses in man-power and equipment.

31st May.—Soviet troops smashed their way into a town on the Kharkov front. The Germans were held on the Izyum front.

1st June.—The Germans lost heavily in the Izyum-Barvenkovo section. The German claim to have wiped out three Russian armies in the Kharkov region was dismissed as fantastic.

2nd June.—Soviet bombers attacked Vipur at the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland. An enemy transport and one trawler were sunk in the Gulf of Finland. There was stubborn fighting in Izyum area.

3rd June.—Another large convoy of merchantships carrying supplies to Russia reached safe after beating off Nazi air attacks. Two German bombers were destroyed and two damaged.

Marshal Timoshenko's motor-car was hit in a Nazi raid in the Kharkov battle and he had a narrow escape with a few injuries.

4th June.—A tense fight in the air was fought out in the southern activity in Kalinin sector. Soviet forces pressed back the Germans in the Lake Ilmen area. A German officer, who had lost his way, was captured with a consignment of Iron Crosses.

6th June.—Soviet troops consolidated their advance near Leningrad. Nazis were driven from important positions. On the eastern front, enemy attacks were repulsed. Thirty-seven German planes were destroyed on the ground by the Red Air Force in a surprise attack on an enemy aerodrome on the south-western front.

7th June.—Soviet troops broke through the Axis defences on the southern front. The Germans lost 400 officers and men. A successful raid was made on an Axis aerodrome and 40 out of 60 planes were destroyed.

8th June.—The Germans launched a fierce offensive against Sebastopol in Crimea. There was mass bombing by the Germans. Many planes were shot down by the defenders. Fierce air battles took place over Murmansk. Retreating Germans in the Ukraine burnt villages after them.

9th June.—Intense fighting raged on the Leningrad front. Violent air battles were fought in the Nazi drive against Sebastopol.

10th June.—Repeated German attacks on Sebastopol were repulsed with tremendous losses. The Russians received air reinforcements. German columns on the march were attacked.

11th June.—It was revealed that 2,500 Germans were being bled away daily at Sebastopol. The Germans brought up reinforcements, but their fresh attacks were beaten off. It was found that tanks made in France were being used by the enemy against Russians.

12th June.—German troops crossed Kerch and claimed landing in Caucasia. There was a fresh offensive in Kharkov area.

13th June.—The Germans withdrew from Taman and were back again in Kerch. Soviet troops smashed through Nazi defences in the Kalinin front. The Russians counter-attacked at Sebastopol. The Red troops waged fierce defensive engagements against the advancing enemy in Kharkov Sector.

14th June.—United States bombers raided Axis bases along the coast of the Black Sea. There was bitter fighting in Sebastopol and the enemy sustained heavy losses. A new tank battle was fought near Kharkov and the enemy was forced back.

15th June.—The German attack on Sebastopol continued. The Nazis suffered heavy losses. An Axis transport was sunk off Odessa. Fierce German assaults in Kharkov were repelled.

16th June.—Russian forces supported by numerous tanks, counter-attacked in the Kharkov sector. The German tank columns

fell back. The German air force made five attempts to raid Murmansk. Only a few aircraft succeeded in breaking through to the town. The Soviet air force destroyed or damaged 90 German tanks, 280 lorries (with troops and war materials), silenced 30 guns and motors, and blew up three ammunition dumps.

17th June.—The threatened Japanese invasion of Siberia was reported to be imminent. Japanese troops poured into Manchuria.

The Soviet Black Sea fleet rushed to the help of Sebastopol. The Russians landed at Yalta and Mariupol. Enemy tank attacks were repelled. German advance east of Kharkov was stopped. Heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.

In a telegram of birthday greetings to His Majesty King George VI, the Soviet President, M. Kalinin, sent the "best wishes for the success of the friendly British people, together with whom the peoples of the Soviet Union are waging a just war against barbaric Hitlerism."

A four-day German attack failed and a British convoy reached Russia.

18th June.—The Germans were driven from several points on the Kharkov front. Heavy losses were inflicted. The Soviets took a village in the Moscow Sector. The enemy was held at Sebastopol.

19th June.—Simultaneous German attacks on Sebastopol from the north and south were successfully beaten off, according to a *Pravda* despatch.

20th June.—There was bitter fighting in Kharkov. All German attacks were beaten off. Four thousand Germans were killed in four days on the Kharkov front. Seventy German tanks, 140 motor vehicles and 28 wagons transporting ammunition were destroyed. A battalion of the Hungarian division revolted at Briansk. Enemy attempt to cross a river was foiled.

The Japanese Ambassador in Russia had an interview with the Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet met and ratified the treaty signed between Britain and the U.S.S.R.

21st June.—The Soviet army launched a new drive in Smolensk region. The German claims that they had broken through the Russian defences north of Sebastopol were not confirmed by Moscow. An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk in the Barents sea. The air war over Murmansk grew fiercer. In three days, the Nazis lost 24 aircraft.

22nd June.—The situation at Sebastopol was described as serious. The Germans drove a wedge into the defences of the port. There was fierce fighting on the Kharkov front. A German tank force was destroyed.

23rd June.—The Soviet forces made a slight advance to the south of Sebastopol. Repeated and fierce enemy attacks were repelled.

Russian submarines successfully attacked enemy shipping in the Baltic.

24th June.—The battle for Sebastopol reached a still more intense stage. Bitter hand-to-hand fight took place all round the chain of fortresses surrounding Sebastopol. On the Kharkov front, the situation was tense. The civilian population was evacuated from Sebastopol.

25th June.—General von Mannstein's forces launched a large-scale attack on Sebastopol. Soviet troops, by strong counter-attacks, recaptured a height on the northern front of Sebastopol. The Nazis drove a wedge in Kharkov front. Soviet forces succeeded in making a gap in the German lines south-east of lake Ilmen. The Germans were thrown back on the north-western front.

The Finnish High Command claimed to have destroyed six Soviet submarines and two motor torpedo boats.

26th June.—The Nazis hurled 1,000 planes and about 10 divisions against Sebastopol. Super-heavy guns were used. Fierce fighting continued in Kharkov area.

27th June.—The situation was tense in Sebastopol. The Nazis threw in more forces for attack. The Russians withdrew from Kupyansk. The Germans intensified their attacks in the direction of Kharkov. An attack by Panzer division was repulsed.

28th June.—Several enemy attacks on the Sebastopol front were repulsed. Mass raids were staged by Nazis on the Kharkov front. The Soviet troops carried out an organized withdrawal in the Kupyansk sector of the Kharkov front. Enemy attacks were repelled.

29th June.—The Germans again tried to advance in some sectors of the Kharkov front but were checked. There was fierce hand-to-hand fighting. Concentrated enemy attacks on Sebastopol were held.

The Soviet air force dealt a heavy blow to a German naval base where there was a large the railway stations in port and troops at caused and large fires were started.

30th June.—The Nazi summer offensive opened. The Germans struck at Kursk and east of Kharkov. The drive was aimed at

capturing Rostov. There was renewed activity along the Briansk front. Sebastopol was still holding out after the heaviest air and artillery bombardment. Sixteen enemy planes were shot down on the Leningrad front.

1st July.—The Nazi threat was intensified in Kursk, north of Kharkov. The German claim to have annihilated three Soviet armies in the Leningrad sector was denied by Moscow.

2nd July.—The Axis claimed that Sebastopol had fallen. But this was not confirmed in the Russian official communiqué.

3rd July.—The defences of Sebastopol were penetrated and street fighting took place inside the fortress.

4th July.—A Soviet communiqué confirmed the fall of Sebastopol. Fighting flared up again on wide sectors of the Russian front. Fighting raged north of Kharkov and east of Kursk.

5th July.—A furious non-stop battle raged in the Kursk area. The biggest tank clash of the war occurred. Soviet troops withdrew to new defence lines. The Russians fortified the island of Kossa Tusia in the middle of Kerch Straits.

6th July.—Two thousand Germans were killed on the Kalinin front. The Soviet troops withdrew in Kursk sector. The Germans maintained pressure in the Ukraine sector. Stubborn fighting continued in Bielgorod and Volchansk.

7th July.—Marshal Timoshenko resisted von Bock's three drives on the 100-mile front between Kursk and Kharkov. There was no confirmation in London of the German claim to have reached the river Don. Timoshenko's army was in peril of being cut-off.

8th July.—The Germans tried to cross the river Don at several points simultaneously. Masses of German tanks lay ready all along the river bank. The situation was "exceptionally grave."

9th July.—Stary Oskol, 70 miles south-west of Voronezh, was evacuated. A small number of German troops which succeeded in crossing the Don, were cut to pieces. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front. A Soviet submarine sank an 8,000-ton transport in the Baltic.

10th July.—Timoshenko's forces were in a serious position. Nazis gained a foothold in the Upper Don. The Red Army retreated in several sectors.

11th July.—The Germans entered Rossosh. The Moscow-Rostov railway was cut. Nazi troops were in the east of river Don. A bitter battle raged on a 150-mile front. According to

Annalist, "It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the breach made in the Russian defence system."

12th July.—The Nazis launched an offensive south of Rossosh in two directions. Fighting raged in Kante-Mirovka and Lisichansk. Reinforcements were rushed from Germany. The situation was recognized to be very serious.

13th July.—The Nazis penetrated the outer defences of Voronezh. The Soviets withdrew from two places. Fighting on the east bank of the Don increased in intensity.

14th July.—Three German armies were preparing to strike from three directions at Stalingrad. A fierce battle was in progress for Voronezh. A new Nazi attack developed from Taganrog. The Germans were astride the Moscow-Rostov railway. There was fierce fighting on the Kalinin front and the Nazis succeeded in driving a wedge.

15th July.—Soviet troops fought fierce engagements against concentrations of enemy troops which had broken through into the area of Voronezh. In the area south of Boguchar, Soviet troops continued fighting.

"The Germans will get a knock-out blow," said M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau.

In White Russia, 100,000 peaceful citizens were interned in concentration camps.

16th July.—The battle for the city of Voronezh reached "paroxysms of battle fury." A stubborn stand was made by the Red Army. The Germans suffered heavy losses.

17th July.—The Germans were hurled out of Voronezh suburb. Enemy attempts to bypass the town failed. According to the B.B.C., "the situation was critical."

Soviet planes sank a Nazi transport.

18th July.—The Russians applied diplomatic pressure for the opening of a second front in Europe.

The Germans advanced east and south of Millerovo in an all-out attempt to outflank Soviet troops. The Nazis established a new bridgehead on the Don south of Voronezh and prepared for an offensive on the Byansk front.

The German losses in killed, wounded and made prisoners on the eastern front between May 15 and July 15 amounted to not less than 900,000 men, stated an official Soviet announcement.

Another German U-boat was sunk in Soviet territorial waters.

19th July.—A big battle was fought south of Millerovo. Von Bock used paratroops on a considerable scale. The Red Army resisted grimly in Voronezh area. The Nazis were thrown back across the Don.

20th July.—After heavy fighting, the Red troops evacuated Voroshilovgrad. The Germans massed troops in this area and widened their spearhead towards Rostov. The situation was very grave.

According to the *New York Times*, Japan was moving more seasoned troops northwards to the Manchukuo-Siberian frontier.

According to well-informed circles in Turkey, the Russians had a vast mass of reserves numbering several millions held in the triangle of Voronezh-Astrakan-Kubishev.

21st July.—The Russian troops fought the enemy south-east of Voronezh. Voroshilovgrad was evacuated. Bridgehead across the Don was captured by the Red Army. A serious threat was made to Rostov. Thirty-eight fires were started in Koenigsberg, when the Soviet bombers raided the town recently.

22nd July.—The Soviet troops fought the enemy near Voronezh and south-east of Voroshilovgrad. Russian counter-blows grew strong. German defence lines were cut. The Nazis were forced to retreat in certain sectors.

A Soviet coastal battery on the Arctic coast set a German transport on fire.

23rd July.—Koenigsberg in East Prussia was raided by Soviet bombers.

Kuibyshev had two air raid alarms.

The Germans intensified their drive for the Rostov gateway to the Caucasus and Stalingrad, the tank city on the Volga. An attempt was made to smash through the city. The Soviets withdrew further. The Russians delivered counter-attacks in Voronezh area. The Germans used paratroops.

24th July.—Fighting took place about 30 miles from Rostov and the battle for Caucasus and oil began.

25th July.—The Germans claimed officially that their troops had entered Rostov and that parts of the city were already in their hands. Moscow did not confirm the claim. The Moscow Radio broadcast an impassioned appeal to the Russian people, declaring: "Our Fatherland is in danger".

26th July.—Moscow officially stated that the Germans had broken through in one sector of the Rostov front and were making non-stop attempts to cross the Don in the Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazi forces withdrew on the Briansk front.

27th July.—The defenders of Rostov were in danger of being overwhelmed. There was heavy fighting on the left bank of the Don. Red tanks penetrated Nazi rear in Briansk area.

28th July.—Rostov fell. The Russians abandoned some places north of the lower Don and fell back on a line of defence along the river Chier, 100 miles above Tsymlyanskaya.

The first phase of the summer offensive by the Nazis ended. In three weeks, the Germans had added another 60,000 square miles to their conquest of Russia.

29th July.—Nazi thrust south of Rostov was aimed at Krasnodar. Threat was made to Stalingrad from two directions. There was heavy fighting in Don bend and Tsymlyanskaya area. Nazis claimed to be within 45 miles of Stalingrad having taken Kalach.

30th July.—The railway from Stalingrad to Krasnodar was cut in several places by aerial bombing and crossed by German advance units. A big tank battle was fought at Tsymlyanskaya. Timoshenko threw in his reserves and Nazis brought fresh divisions from France.

31st July.—In an Order of the Day, Stalin said: "Every soldier and officer must stand and fight to victory or death." Three giant battles raged on the Don bend. The Red Army resisted fiercely at Bataisk and Tsymlyanskaya.

The midget Soviet submarine *Maluk* sank a German U-boat in the Arctic waters.

1st Aug.—Marshal Timoshehko, determined on saving Stalingrad, hurled in fresh forces. The Soviet command set itself the task of stopping Von Bock at any cost from reaching the river between Kletskaya and Kalach. There was intense fighting south of Voronezh.

2nd Aug.—An enemy transport of 15,000 tons was sunk by the Fleet Air Arm in the Barentz Sea. Nazi counter-attacks failed at Voronezh. The Red and Nazi armies fought fierce engagements in the areas of Kletskaya, Tsymlyanskaya and Kuschchevskaya.

3rd Aug.—Fighting raged along the Stalingrad railway. The German forces reached Kuschchevskaya, 50 miles south of Rostov. A wedge was driven in Salsk defences.

4th Aug.—The situation was very serious in the Caucasus. The Germans infiltrated in Tsymlyanskaya. The Red Army offered stiff resistance near Kletskaya. The Nazis threw in fresh troops. The Nazis assumed fresh offensive on the Murmansk front.

5th Aug.—There was severe fighting in the area of Belaya Glima, an important place on the Stalingrad-Black Sea Railway line. All

enemy attempts to establish bridgeheads across the Don in the Stalingrad area were frustrated. An enemy aerodrome was destroyed.

6th Aug.—The position of the Red Army worsened in the past 48 hours on all the fronts in the south, except in the Don elbow. Four German attacks in the area of Kletskaya were repulsed. Von Bock, it was reported, was aiming at a gigantic encirclement of the Soviet forces in Kuban, with the Maikop oil fields as his prize. Russian troops withdrew in one sector of the Tsymlyanskaya region.

7th Aug.—According to a Soviet communiqué, there was fierce fighting in Kletskaya in Kotelnikovo to the south of Kuschchevskaya and the south of Belaya Glima.

8th Aug.—The Caucasus situation was very grave. The Russians withdrew near Belaya Glima, but took the offensive at Rzhev. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

9th Aug.—The Germans reached Armavir. Von Bock continued his drive towards the Maikop oil-fields. The Red Army captured important points near Voronezh. There were mass bombing raids on Leningrad front.

10th Aug.—Soviet troops withdrew in Armavir area. There was heavy fighting at Kropotkin on the railway to Rostov. Position in north Caucasus deteriorated further. The Nazis claimed to have captured Maikop and Krasnodar which was not confirmed by the Russians.

11th Aug.—More Russian withdrawals took place in north Caucasus and the situation was very serious. The position in Kuban area was described as critical.

A daring raid was made by the Soviet Black Sea fleet on a German occupied port.

Four days after the arrival of the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow, the Vichy radio declared: "The inter-Allied conference in Moscow has ended. Several British and American delegates will stay in the Kremlin to settle some pending questions."

12th Aug.—The battle for Stalingrad flared up with renewed intensity. Germans brought up reserves and regrouped in the Don elbow. They gained some ground in the Maikop area as the result of several attacks. Russian troops captured a strongly-fortified position on the Leningrad front.

13th Aug.—There were more effective signs of Soviet resistance in the Cherkessk area, half-way between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. A dangerous German tank break-through on the Kotelnikovo front was defeated by the Russians. The situation in the Caucasus was described as serious.

14th Aug.—Russian resistance stiffened before Stalingrad. Threat to Novorossisk became more acute. The Red Army fell back to new positions in Cherkessk. Fighting raged with unabated ferocity in the Don elbow.

15th Aug.—The Germans pressed back Russians in Cherkessk area and occupied a number of important positions.

16th Aug.—A new German thrust developed towards Astrakhan from the south of Kotelnikovo and aimed at the lower reaches of the Volga. The Nazis made some progress in their drive towards Stalingrad.

17th Aug.—The Germans suffered heavy losses in the Kletskaya area. German advance slackened. Nazi offensive against Stalingrad was foiled.

18th Aug.—The Red Army withdrew from Maikop after destroying the oil fields. The Germans continued their advance to Stalingrad. The Nazis succeeded in crossing the Kuban river.

Mr. Churchill and M. Stalin met in Moscow. General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief, India, Mr. Harriman, President Roosevelt's personal envoy in Europe, Sir Alan Brooke, Sir Alexander Cadogan, M. Molotov and Marshal Voroshilov also were present.

A number of decisions were reached against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe. "This just war of liberation we are determined to carry on with all our power and energy until complete destruction of Hitlerism and any other similar tyranny has been achieved."

19th Aug.—Very fierce fighting developed south of Voronezh on the west bank of the Don. The Russians repelled five counter-attacks.

20th Aug.—The Russians evacuated Krasnodar.

Soviet bombers raided Danzig, Koenigsburg and Tilsitt.

A special Soviet announcement said that between May 15 and August 15, the Germans lost one and a quarter million officers and men, of whom 480,000 were killed. In the last three months, the Germans lost 3,390 tanks, 4,000 guns and 4,000 aircraft.

21st Aug.—A tank battle raged in Kletskaya area. Russians wiped out enemy units. German attacks near Voronezh were repulsed.

22nd Aug.—Several German groups got across the Don. Marshal Timoshenko brought in fresh reinforcements.

Russian warships in the Black Sea sank one German transport of 5,000 tons.

23rd Aug.—Fierce fighting raged in South Russia. Nazis exerted pressure on Stalingrad front. There were Red Army withdrawals in the Caucasus. The Germans started a new offensive near Orel.

24th Aug.—A German thrust was held at Kotelnikovo. More German shock infantry troops crossed in Don "Elbow" in the past 24 hours. There was fierce fighting in Kletskaya area.

Berlin claimed to have captured the town of Korymskaya, 30 miles along the railway from the Soviet Black Sea base of Novorossik.

25th Aug.—The Germans continued to advance in the Caucasus. The Russians evacuated Pyatigorsk and the Nazis drove a wedge

in Kotelnikovo. Stalingrad was menaced from two sides.

26th Aug.—The Nazis launched a frontal attack on Stalingrad. More Axis tanks and infantry crossed the Don.

27th Aug.—Soviet troops took the offensive in the central and Kalinin fronts.

The Nazis hurled 58 divisions against Stalingrad. The Russians began preparations for a siege. Big tank battles were in progress.

28th Aug.—The Battle for Stalingrad reached a climax. The Russians broke through Nazi lines at Rzhev.

Russian planes bombed objectives in Berlin, Danzig, Koenigsburg and other towns.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

1941

2nd Sep.—President Camacho, speaking in the Mexican Congress, condemned German aggression and announced Mexico's determination not to recognize conquests carried out by force.

3rd Sep.—The United States was to make a large loan to Mexico under an agreement providing for co-operation in the economic and military defence of the Western Hemisphere.

5th Sep.—The United States was arranging a stabilization loan to Mexico, simultaneously with a settlement of the dispute between the Mexican Government and the American oil companies.

7th Sep.—The Stockholm Radio sharply warned Major Quisling to mind his own business and not to trouble himself about Swedish policy.

13th Sep.—The German Ambassador in Argentina was charged with Fifth Column activities by several members in the Chamber of Deputies at Buenos Aires.

15th Sep.—The Argentine Federal Court ordered the police to board the Japanese liner *Nana* and seize packages consigned to the German Embassy.

The Government of Panama decided to protest to Germany against the sinking of the steamships *Montana* and *Sessa* and demand indemnity.

16th Sep.—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution, censuring the German Ambassador for abusing his diplomatic privileges.

17th Sep.—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies demanded the dissolution of the German "Cultural centres" in Argentina.

Three Swedish destroyers were sunk owing to a series of accidental explosions while in their moorings off Stockholm. There were a number of casualties.

19th Sep.—Spain and Manchukuo signed a treaty of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation.

20th Sep.—The Swedish Premier emphasized his Government's resolve to stay neutral.

The German Press and Radio started a campaign against the Argentine Government.

24th Sep.—The Argentine Government crushed a threatened military plot.

27th Sep.—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, paying a flying visit to England, said: "We have a lot more friends in Spain than anybody thinks."

2nd Oct.—The Eire Government decided to complete a National Register to facilitate rationing if and when necessary.

6th Oct.—Two officers of the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee*, who escaped from a concentration camp in Argentina, were arrested by the Brazilian authorities while attempting to return to Germany.

8th Oct.—The official Afghan News Agency contradicted Axis rumours that Britain and the Soviet Union had addressed a note to Afghanistan regarding Germans in that country.

9th Oct.—A *coup d'etat* was reported in Panama, whose President had left the country.

10th Oct.—An all-party Government was reported to have been formed in Panama under the Former Minister of Justice, de la Guardia. Ex-President Aria's followers were arrested.

11th Oct.—Colonel Batista, President of Cuba, declared that Cuba would immediately abandon her policy of strict neutrality and that she was wholeheartedly with the United States of America and the Democratic powers.

13th Oct.—Aircraft of unknown nationality dropped bombs on a village in Switzerland on the shore of Lake Constance.

14th Oct.—It was reported that the Portuguese steamer *Corte Real* was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic by a German U-boat.

The United States and Argentina concluded a new trade agreement.

15th Oct.—Peru was stated to be negotiating with the United States of America in order to get the latter to revoke her decision to divert to the Soviet Union over one million dollars worth of bombing planes and equipment destined for Peru.

19th Oct.—Mr. de Valera warned Eire that there was every possibility of the country being involved in war and even being invaded.

Acting on representations from the British and Russian Governments, the Afghan Government asked German and Italian nationals not engaged in Consular duties, to leave the country.

The Cuban Secretary of State requested the Spanish Government to withdraw their Press Attache at Havana as the latter had been indulging in Falangist activities and totalitarian propaganda.

21st Oct.—President de la Guardia of Panama signed a decree, authorizing ships of the Panama registry to be armed in order to defend themselves against all attacks.

22nd Oct.—Great Britain and Mexico resumed diplomatic relations that were broken off in 1938 on the question of the Mexican Government expropriating foreign oil companies.

26th Oct.—Mexico's attitude in case the United States entered the war, was defined by her Foreign Minister, Senor Padilla, who stated that she would honour her given word and the agreement reached at the Havana Conference. Meanwhile, various measures were taken to prepare the country for any emergency.

29th Oct.—M. Gunther, Sweden's Foreign Minister, reaffirmed her neutrality.

1st Nov.—Costa Rica, Argentina and Chile protested to Germany against the shooting of French hostages.

A Bill providing for the extension of compulsory military service was presented to the Riksdag by the Swedish Government.

3rd Nov.—M. Lozovsky, the Soviet spokesman, affirmed Russian friendship with Afghanistan.

8th Nov.—The Japanese Foreign Office lodged a protest to Panama against the latter's decision banning the continuance there of Japanese commercial establishments, but the Panama Government sharply rejected the protest as being insolent.

10th Nov.—The Spanish Foreign Minister conferred with the German, Italian and Japanese envoys at Madrid.

13th Nov.—Sixty-four persons were killed and 95 injured in an Axis air raid on the Fayoum area, 60 miles south of Cairo.

15th Nov.—It was stated that the first batch of 600 Spanish workers was to leave shortly for Germany.

In a speech to the Egyptian Parliament, King Farouk thanked Britain for the gift of a million sterling for the construction of air raid shelters.

16th Nov.—Mr. de Valera warned Eire that, as the war would reach its real intensity in the coming spring or summer, she must make a nationwide effort to achieve self-sufficiency in the necessities of life.

22nd Nov.—The Argentine Parliamentary Committee completed its fifth report on Nazi activities in Argentine.

24th Nov.—Over 125,000 Cuban workers demonstrated in favour of full aid to Russia, Britain and China.

America revoked licences for exports of petroleum products to Spain and her possessions, as well as licences for the export of any goods to French North Africa.

1st Dec.—The Dublin mail-boat *Cambria* was unsuccessfully attacked by a German plane.

The Chilean Defence Council met.

The Spanish Foreign Minister reported to General Franco on his recent talks in Berlin with the German and Italian Ministers.

6th Dec.—President Batista asked the Cuban Congress to declare a State of Emergency and grant the Cabinet extraordinary powers.

The United States of America entered into an agreement with Bolivia, who would get help under the Lease-Lend Act for strengthening her defences as part of hemispheric defence.

8th Dec.—Most of the Latin American countries declared war on Japan.

12th Dec.—Cuba, Costa Rica and the Dominion Republic declared war on Japan, while Mexico broke off diplomatic relations with her.

14th Dec.—Mr. de Valera said that Eire would be a "friendly neutral" in the new extension of the war to America.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with Rumania and Hungary.

17th Dec.—The Admiralty revealed that the sinking of the Spanish steamer *Badalonia* was brought about by a German U-boat.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, after a conference with General Franco, received the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare.

The Argentine Government declared a state of siege "in order to carry out their international obligations."

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

1942

12th Jan.—Mr. De Valera contradicted reports that Eire had entered into a secret bargain with another country.

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

20th Jan.—The British Admiralty refuted German allegations that Allied naval forces had violated Spanish territorial waters off the Port of St. Isabel Fernando and seized three Axis merchantmen.

22nd Jan.—The 21 nations represented at the Pan-American Conference decided to break off diplomatic relations with the Axis.

23rd Jan.—By agreement with Britain, Portugal sent troops to defend Timor Island.

24th Jan.—The Pan-American Conference approved a formula for a rupture with the Axis "in accordance with the laws and circumstances of each country."

26th Jan.—The Pan-American Conference resolved on the joint defence of the hemisphere and adopted "a Rio Charter," based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

27th Jan.—Another Spanish ship, the *Nave-mar*, fell a victim to Axis U-boats.

Mr. De Valera, Premier of Eire, protested against the arrival of American troops in north Ireland.

29th Jan.—Mr. De Valera charged the Irish Republican Army with willingness to help Germany.

Brazil broke with the Axis Powers. Peru and Ecuador reached an agreement.

1st Feb.—The Mexican Government announced that nine Japanese had been arrested in the key Pacific port of Matalan on charges of espionage.

2nd Feb.—The Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, and his Cabinet resigned.

5th Feb.—The King of Egypt called on the Wafd Leader, Nahas Pasha, to form a Ministry.

6th Feb.—Nahas Pasha, Leader of the Wafd (Nationalist) party, formed a Cabinet in Egypt.

7th Feb.—King Farouk dissolved Parliament and authorized general elections as desired by Nahas Pasha, who paid a tribute to Britain and her Ambassador for their correct attitude towards Egypt.

8th Feb.—The British Consul-General protested to the Spanish Occupation Authority against Axis-inspired riots at Tangier in which British property was damaged.

12th Feb.—Dr. Salazar, Portuguese Prime Minister, conferred with General Franco at Seville.

14th Feb.—The Chilean Defence Council decided on the immediate fortification of vital ports from which materials necessary for the defence of the American continent were exported.

15th Feb.—General Franco said that a million Spanish volunteers would go to fight for Germany "if the road to Berlin from the east were to become open."

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

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

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

28th Feb.—The Venezuelan Government announced that their armed forces would participate in the defence of Dutch territorial waters around Aruba and Curacao.

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

7th Mar.—The Argentine authorities arrested the German Consul at Santos and six other Germans for pro-Axis activities.

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

13th Mar.—The President of Uruguay suspended telegraphic communication between his country and the Axis countries and organized a search for clandestine radio stations engaged in broadcasting information to them.

14th Mar.—Popular anti-Axis demonstrations were reported from Brazil and Argentina. The Brazilian Government took over various German undertakings of military interest.

17th Mar.—There was mounting indignation in Chile and Uruguay against Axis attacks on their merchantships. The Uruguayan Government decided that none of their ships was to sail unless in convoy and the United States promised to assist Uruguay in that matter.

21st Mar.—It was reported that a Japanese spy, a General masquerading as a dentist, was captured in Brazil.

22nd Mar.—Uruguay protested to Germany against the attack by a U-boat on the merchantship *Montevideo*, which was carried out in violation of all principles of international law.

23rd Mar.—Two squadrons of the Royal Air Force Swordfish aircraft arrived in Cuba to join the United States and Cuban air patrols against enemy U-boats in the Caribbean.

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

3rd Apr.—An official communiqué announced that a foreign plane flew over the town of Haparanda on the Swedish-Finnish frontier and dropped five bombs near a railway bridge.

Juan Antonio Rio was proclaimed the 59th President of Chile.

4th Apr.—Giant effigies of Hitler and the Emperor of Japan were burnt at Rio de Janeiro with ignominy in the place of the customary figures of Judas in the Holy Saturday celebrations. The substitution, which was spontaneous, was an indication of the state of public opinion in Brazil.

5th Apr.—A denial of the German reports that Russian planes were concerned in a recent bombing of the town of Haparanda on the Swedish-Finnish frontier was issued from Moscow, by the official Tass Agency.

10th Apr.—The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper *Madrid* said that the moment had come when, while the neutrality of Turkey was worthy of respect, the interests of Europe were worthy of even more respect.

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

11th Apr.—The police arrested eight Italian spy chiefs in Sao Paulo. In the capital itself, Capt. Selchini Bruni, described as a "liaison agent," was also arrested.

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

13th Apr.—Turkey recalled from Berlin, Paris, Berne and other centres Consul-Generals and diplomats whose four-year terms expire in June.

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

25th Apr.—Axis diplomats left Mexico.

Columbia, Venezuela and Chile in South America rounded up Axis agents and spies.

29th Apr.—A Brazilian firm entered into an agreement with leading American aviation companies to manufacture aeroplane motors.

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

16th May.—Mexico broke off relations with the Axis powers. It protested to Germany, Italy and Japan regarding the sinking of a Mexican tanker. It threatened to declare war if no satisfaction was given by the power concerned before May 28.

22nd May.—The expectation of Berlin over the sinking of a Mexican tanker was that it will result in a declaration of war by Mexico on the Axis.

23rd May.—It was officially announced in Mexico City that Germany had refused to accept the Mexican note.

24th May.—Mexico was on the point of declaring war on the Axis.

A Turkish battleship, accidentally fired anti-aircraft shells into an Istanbul quarter during naval 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 would be introduced in Mexico for the establishment of a Mexican Expeditionary Force to operate on the United Nations battle-front.

29th May.—President Camacho asked the Mexican Congress to declare the existence of a state of war between Mexico and the three Axis powers.

17th June.—The German Radio announced that five American bombers had landed in Turkey.

20th June.—A Spanish trawler fleet which was fishing 100 miles west of the French coast was attacked by Nazi planes and three were sunk. A fourth was damaged.

A British plane made a forced landing near Santa Maria in southern Portugal.

The Turkish Government was satisfied that the American bombers which recently landed in Ankara did not intend to fly over Turkey.

24th June.—The Argentine cargo boat *Rio Tercero* was sunk.

25th June.—The Soviet Ambassador in Turkey, M. Vinogradov, was recalled to Moscow for consultation.

A U-boats' supply base was reported to have been discovered at the mouth of the Gurupi river in Brazil.

27th June.—The Chilean Senate decided not to rupture its relations with the Axis.

Dr. Salazar, the Portuguese Premier, in a broadcast, reaffirmed Portugal's neutrality.

The Argentine liner *Rio Gallegos* was held up by a German submarine 250 miles from Bermuda.

Anti-Nazi demonstrators smashed the windows of a big German hardware store in Buenos Aires. There was also a bomb explosion.

28th June.—The Swedish Government protested to Russia against the torpedoing of the Swedish steamer *Ada Gortho* in Swedish waters.

1st July.—Two German parachutists, each equipped with a radio set, were arrested by the Turks in the Caucasian border.

2nd July.—It was officially announced that the Soviet Government rejected Sweden's protest against the sinking of *Ada Gortho* in Swedish territorial waters.

8th July.—The German Government's reply to the Argentine Government's protest against the sinking of the Argentine merchantman *Rio Tercero* admitted that their U-boat did the mischief and offered to pay indemnity.

10th July.—M. Sarajoglu was appointed Prime Minister of Turkey.

11th July.—The Swedish steamer *Margareta* (1,272 tons) was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine off Arkoesund near Norrkoeping at about the limit of the Swedish territorial waters.

12th July.—According to a Berlin report, the Spanish monarchy was to be restored very soon. Don Juan, third son of the late King Alfonso, would be the new King.

Argentina cut off communications with Axis.

15th July.—The report on Fifth Column activities in Venezuela read at a plenary session of Congress showed an astounding degree of Nazi penetration of this important Latin American nation.

17th July.—The Turkish 1,200-ton submarine *Saldary* was sunk following an accident near Chank in the Dardanelles.

18th July.—The Swedish Foreign Ministry announced that the Swedish steamer *Stureborg* (1,584 tons) was sunk by an air attack in the Mediterranean.

The 3,000-ton Turkish tanker *Antares* was hit by a torpedo from an enemy submarine off the Syrian coast.

19th July.—A German bomber came down in the Black Sea off the Turkish port of Trebizond. The crew were interned.

23rd July.—A small Portuguese Schooner was shelled and sunk in the north Atlantic.

24th July.—A Turkish food ship was fired on in the Aegean by an Axis torpedo boat.

27th July.—Two German aircraft landed in an aerodrome near Berne. The pilots had lost their way and were forced to land through lack of petrol.

30th July.—According to a neutral traveller who had arrived in Ankara from Germany, Hitler's popularity in Germany had declined while that of other Nazis, especially Goering, had fallen sensationally because of their lives of luxury.

31st July.—Another Brazilian ship *Tamandare* (4,942 tons) was torpedoed by an Axis submarine.

A Reich spokesman warned Sweden in connexion with a Puss article which said that if Sweden were to abandon neutrality, it should be careful to pick up the right side.

1st Aug.—Following the resignation of a number of members of his Cabinet, Prime Minister Mr. Ali Soheily announced in the Parliament the resignation of the Persian Government.

2nd Aug.—An enemy aircraft of unknown nationality flew over Switzerland.

A medium merchant ship flying the Panama flag was torpedoed in the Atlantic off the north coast of South Africa.

4th Aug.—Mr. Qavam Sultaneh, an experienced politician of the old school, accepted the premiership of Iran in succession to Mr. Ali Soheily.

6th Aug.—M. Sarajoglu, Turkish Prime Minister, in a speech in the Parliament, declared that all efforts would be made to keep Turkey out of the war.

10th Aug.—The Turkish Deputy, Yalchin, declared that a campaign had been started in Bulgaria designed to work up an anti-Turkish incident.

11th Aug.—Mr. Harris, British Vice-Consul at Isfahan province of Persia and Dr. Griffiths, a medical officer, were murdered.

The new Premier of Persia, Quvam Sultanah, who received 51 votes in the National Assembly, formally presented his new Cabinet to the Shah and to the Persian Parliament.

12th Aug.—Mr. Cordell Hull and Senator Guachalla, Bolivian Ambassador, signed an agreement providing for a United States military mission to Bolivia.

17th Aug.—The Vichy radio declared that the Portuguese Government had placed the Azores and Maderia islands in the Atlantic under military control.

20th Aug.—Angry crowds stoned Axis buildings and offices in the capital and other important towns in Brazil.

A Swedish steamer was torpedoed in Swedish territorial waters.

22nd Aug.—President Vargas announced that all Axis rationals in Brazil, except diplomats, will be held as hostages for the 25 Brazilians now interned in Occupied France.

24th Aug.—Over 50 foreigners, mostly Germans, who arrived secretly in Chile, were arrested by the police at Santiago.

SHIPPING

1941

30th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked enemy shipping off the coasts of Norway, France and Belgium.

31st Aug.—Submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet (it was revealed) attacked an Italian squadron and also sank several enemy supply ships in convoy.

2nd Sep.—An enemy supply ship in convoy was attacked and set on fire by British bombers off Dunkirk.

3rd Sep.—Two schooners in an enemy convoy were sunk in the Mediterranean.

4th Sep.—Four enemy ships proceeding in a convoy off Sardinia were successfully attacked by the Fleet Air Arm.

The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission revealed that American shipping programme was ahead of schedule.

The British cruiser *Hermione* rammed and sank an Italian submarine.

5th Sep.—The German High Command admitted in a radio broadcast that less British tonnage had been sunk by German U-boats in the last two months than in the months from February to June.

The Danish ship *Malaya* was sunk in the Atlantic.

6th Sep.—A 2,000-ton Vichy supply ship was captured by a British destroyer off the French coast.

The new United States cruiser *Atlanta* was launched.

7th Sep.—Two enemy submarines were sunk in the Atlantic in one night by a British destroyer.

8th Sep.—It was revealed that seven million out of the thirteen million tons of shipping belonging to the Allied countries under German occupation had been rescued by the British.

A German U-boat surrendered to a British Coastal Command aircraft and was taken in tow by the Royal Navy.

9th Sep.—The British Navy sank a German destroyer, an armoured trawler and another vessel off Murmansk.

The German High Command admitted the sinking of an artillery training ship of 14,000 tons by the British Navy in Norwegian waters.

British Naval patrols sank two enemy supply ships and an E-boat in the English Channel.

Reuter learned that the sinking of British and Allied ships in July and August did not amount to much more than one-third of the German and Italian tonnage sunk by Allied aircraft and submarines.

Mr. Churchill revealed that British scientists had largely mastered Germany's latest secret weapon, the 'acoustic mine'.

10th Sep.—An enemy supply ship in a convoy off the Norwegian coast was torpedoed by Royal Air Force Coastal Command aircraft.

11th Sep.—It was reported that a German raider sank a Dutch motor ship in the Pacific, about a thousand miles west of Panama.

12th Sep.—The British destroyer *Vimiera* shot down a German bomber when the latter attempted to attack a convoy in the North Sea.

13th Sep.—A Netherlands submarine sank an enemy supply ship of about 6,000 tons in the Mediterranean.

14th Sep.—British naval aircraft made a successful attack on enemy shipping in the Bodo area, off the Norwegian coast.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that American policy, as announced by Mr. Roosevelt in his broadcast, would be "of untold help to the Royal Navy."

15th Sep.—An Axis raider was reported to be operating off Ecuador.

British planes, in an attack on an enemy convoy off the Frisian Islands, sank one ship and damaged another.

16th Sep.—It was announced that British submarines and aircraft had sunk 10,000 tons of enemy shipping in the Mediterranean in the first half of this month, the total Axis shipping losses for August having exceeded 168,000 tons.

18th Sep.—Some Axis vessels, seized in United States ports, were put into the Trans-Atlantic service to carry Lease-Lend goods to Britain.

19th Sep.—It was revealed that millions of cubic feet of shipping space had been released as a result of military salvage work in the Middle East.

The United States Navy Department announced that twelve British warships and eleven other craft were now in American ports for repairs.

21st Sep.—Two German E-boats were sunk in the North Sea while attempting to attack a British convoy.

23rd Sep.—President Roosevelt announced that the Administration was studying the question of arming American merchantships.

24th Sep.—Britain, said *The New York Times*, had promised to give reciprocal facilities for re-fitting American warships at Singapore.

27th Sep.—A number of merchantships—"the Liberty Fleet"—were launched simultaneously at shipyards scattered throughout the United States. President Roosevelt said: "We propose to the best of our ability to protect them (the ships) from torpedo, shell or bomb."

30th Sep.—Mr. Churchill announced that the losses of British, Allied and Neutral merchantships in July-August-September amounted only to one-third of the losses in April-May-June and that "Our slaughter of enemy shipping has been increasing by leaps and bounds."

1st Oct.—Preferring the word "protection" to "convoy", Colonel Knox declared that the United States Fleet "is providing whatever protection is needed anywhere."

6th Oct.—Increased ship production and fewer sinkings would mean free movement of American foreign trade cargoes within the next few months, predicted Admiral Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

8th Oct.—It was announced that seven former United States destroyers had been transferred to the Canadian Navy.

9th Oct.—The Admiralty announced the capture of a German U-boat by a British trawler.

10th Oct.—A 6,000-ton enemy vessel was torpedoed and sunk by British Naval aircraft, said a Middle East communiqué.

The Admiralty announced the introduction of fighter aircraft as a means of new protection for merchantmen. These aircraft will be catapulted into the air by the latter whenever enemy bombers made their appearance.

11th Oct.—The United States Maritime Commission announced the signing of contracts for the construction of 49 more tankers which would give America the largest tanker fleet in the world.

13th Oct.—It was announced that Malaya as well as Australia were building ships for the Royal Indian Navy.

14th Oct.—It was reported that four ships in a convoy were sunk a hundred miles from the Azores. Eighty survivors reached Lisbon.

15th Oct.—An enemy supply ship was torpedoed off Norway by the Coastal Command aircraft.

21st Oct.—The First Lord of the Admiralty revealed that British, Allied and Neutral shipping losses had been less in the last twelve months when they had to face co-ordinated air, submarine and mine attacks than they were from submarine attacks alone in 1917.

Britain released to the United States of America 15 oil tankers, formerly of American registry, to be used for alleviating petrol shortage on the east coast of America.

22nd Oct.—The Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission said that American ship construction had caught up ton for ton with the sinking of Allied ships.

A British submarine sank two enemy supply ships in the course of an attack on a convoy in the Mediterranean.

The United States Navy Department announced that three more British warships, making a total of 35, had arrived in American ports for repairs.

23rd Oct.—Mr. Harold Ickes announced that Great Britain was returning 40 tankers borrowed from the United States.

24th Oct.—The Admiralty announced that an Italian armed merchant cruiser had been torpedoed by a British submarine in the central Mediterranean.

It was officially announced that the British destroyer *Broadwater* had been torpedoed and sunk while on escort duty in the North Atlantic.

25th Oct.—Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Britain had sent some naval equipment to Russia and also carried out fourteen separate attacks on enemy transports taking reinforcements for use against the Soviets.

29th Oct.—Col. Knox said that the United States navy would probably apply a policy of secrecy to the sinkings of any German submarines in engagements with American vessels of war.

30th Oct.—Senator Taft said that Britain had now 25 million tons of shipping, which was four million more than when the war was declared.

Two British ships were bombed from the air outside Spanish territorial waters. One was sunk but the other beat off the raiders.

1st Nov.—Ten ships including a tanker, a large-sized supply vessel and an escort ship, were hit during the Royal Air Force attacks on enemy shipping off the Norwegian coast and off the Frisian Islands.

3rd Nov.—The United States Navy Department announced that fifty escort vessels for Britain were under construction.

It was announced that twenty to thirty ships of a German convoy hugging the European coast had been destroyed during the last three days by the Royal Air Force.

5th Nov.—It was revealed that the American navy was actively hunting Hitler's new-type U-boats in the Atlantic.

6th Nov.—The Canadian Navy Minister revealed the presence of German U-boats just off Newfoundland.

7th Nov.—It was reported that submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet and bombers of the Middle East Command had, in the last three months, sunk 81 Axis ships, totalling 339,000 tons and damaged another 61 ships, totalling 267,000 tons.

10th Nov.—It was revealed that the Italians had so far lost 30 destroyers.

The Admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer *H.M.S. Cossack*.

The sinking of the Italian tanker *Torcallo* (3,336 ton) in the Black Sea, presumably by a Soviet submarine on November 6, was reported.

The Royal Air Force scored a direct hit on an enemy supply ship off Norway.

British warships captured the Finnish freighter *Anneberg* (2,544 tons).

12th Nov.—Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that shipping losses for the four months ending with October totalled only three-quarter million tons, as against two million in the preceding four months.

15th Nov.—In a message to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, President Roosevelt called for "ships, ships and more ships" and Mr. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, said: "As long as you keep the line open to England, Hitler cannot win."

It was announced that the American liner *George Washington* (23,000 tons) had been transferred to Britain.

17th Nov.—Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, inspected shipyards at Sydney and paid a tribute to the great and expanding ship-building industry in Australia.

21st Nov.—The Admiralty reported that one enemy E-boat was sunk, and two others probably so, in engagements with British naval patrols.

22nd Nov.—The French Freighter *Ville de Tamatave*, captured by the British Navy, arrived in New York under the British flag.

23rd Nov.—President Roosevelt approved of legislation authorizing the Navy Department to construct or acquire at least 300 small vessels for mine-sweeping, etc.

27th Nov.—The Royal Air Force sank an enemy supply ship off the Dutch Coast and another supply ship and two anti-aircraft ships near France, beside shooting down two enemy fighters.

28th Nov.—The Royal Air Force made successful attacks on enemy shipping off the Dutch and Norwegian coast.

29th Nov.—The British submarines *Tigris* and *Trident* sank eight enemy ships and seriously damaged five others in Arctic waters.

2nd Dec.—After sinking a heavily-armed German raider, the Australian cruiser *Sydney* was herself sunk.

The British Navy in the Mediterranean sank one Italian supply ship, one heavy destroyer and one tanker carrying 10,000 tons of petrol for the German army in Libya.

The Royal Air Force Coastal Command, in the course of surprise attacks on the harbour at Kristiansund, set on fire several enemy supply ships.

3rd Dec.—The United States Maritime Commission revealed that launchings in American shipyards were at the rate of one per day.

5th Dec.—The Royal Air Force made successful attacks on enemy shipping off the north coast of France.

6th Dec.—The British Cruiser *Dorsetshire* sank a German commerce raider of about 10,000 tons in the South Atlantic.

7th Dec.—The United States Navy Department took into protective custody Finnish merchant-ships in American waters.

12th Dec.—The United States Coast Guards seized the French liner *Normandie* and other French ships in American ports.

18th Dec.—Another United States Cruiser was launched.

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

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

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

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

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

1942

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

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

9th Jan.—The Royal Air Force successfully attacked two enemy merchantmen in central Mediterranean.

11th Jan.—The Royal Air Force bombed a strongly-escorted enemy convoy off the Dutch coast.

British submarines sank enemy transport vessels in the Ionian Sea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A United States Flying Fortress sank a 10,000-ton Japanese tanker in the Far East.

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

24th Jan.—A British warship sank a Japanese submarine.

25th Jan.—An 8,000-ton Italian ship was intercepted and captured by the British Navy.

26th Jan.—A Norwegian ship and an American tanker were torpedoed off the east coast of America.

29th Jan.—A British liner (7,000 tons) was sunk off the Canadian coast with the loss of 250 lives.

31st Jan.—The Royal Air Force set fire to the largest ship in an enemy convoy of eight ships off the Frisian Islands.

An American tanker of 6,836 tons was sunk by a submarine off the Atlantic coast.

3rd Feb.—An escorted enemy tanker was attacked off Brittany by the Royal Air Force.

4th Feb.—Allied naval forces sank two heavily-laden Axis supply ships off the Channel islands.

7th Feb.—The Admiralty announced that at least two aircraft were destroyed and others damaged when enemy planes made three totally unsuccessful attacks on British convoys.

9th Feb.—Mr. Roosevelt appointed Admiral Emory Land as War Shipping Administrator to ensure the most effective utilization of United States shipping for the prosecution of the war.

10th Feb.—The giant French liner *Normandie*, recently took over by the United States Government, was seriously damaged by fire in New York harbour.

11th Feb.—The House of Commons discussed the shipping situation in a secret session.

16th Feb.—An Axis submarine which made a daring attack on the Dutch West Indies Island of Aruba, sinking three tankers at port, was itself sunk by United States aircraft. Two Canadian corvettes sank two Axis submarines. Two enemy ships in a convoy were sunk by British aircraft in the Bay of Biscay.

17th Feb.—A German ship, *Spreewald*, of 5,083 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by an Axis U-boat (1) 450 miles north of the Azores.

21st Feb.—The United States Maritime Commission announced the launching of five cargo ships.

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

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

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

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

7th Mar.—The Brazilian Government took over 96,325 tons of shipping, made up of 10 Italian, 10 German and 1 Finnish vessels.

21st Mar.—British submarines sank two enemy supply ships in central Mediterranean though the latter were escorted by destroyers.

22nd Mar.—An American bomber destroyed an enemy submarine off the east coast of the United States.

23rd Mar.—The Admiralty announced that eleven Axis vessels in all—two U-boats, two supply-ships, six Schooners and a motor-vessel carrying troops—had been sunk by British submarines in the Mediterranean, in some cases close to the Italian coast. United States submarines operating in Japanese waters sank a 7,000-ton Japanese tanker, a 6,000-ton ship and a 5,000-ton freighter and damaged two 2,000-ton freighters. In addition, an enemy destroyer (or anti-submarine vessel) was attacked and probably sunk.

25th Mar.—The Italians admitted that the battleship *Littorio* was hit during naval and air operations in the Mediterranean when they unsuccessfully tried to stop an important British convoy proceeding to Malta with supplies. Two Italian cruisers were also hit. Only one ship of the convoy was sunk; one British destroyer was hit but reached harbour.

31st Mar.—London's Warship Week reached a total of £145,074,919.

It was revealed that 98 Allied ships were sunk in four months in the Atlantic waters. A United States Senate Committee would inquire into the effectiveness of the counter-measures.

4th Apr.—The United States Naval Department announced that a medium-sized United States merchantman was torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

Three American vessels were sunk by the Japanese in the Pacific.

A Japanese light cruiser was sunk by the United States marines in the vicinity of Christmas Island, about 250 miles south-west of Java. Five other Japanese ships were damaged in the Java area. The total of Japanese ships of all sizes sunk or damaged or otherwise affected by United States submarines, since the Pearl Harbour attack, was 48.

9th Apr.—An Italian cruiser of 10,000 tons, armed with 8-inch guns was torpedoed and sunk in the central Mediterranean by a British submarine.

10th Apr.—A United States submarine sank a large and heavily-armed Japanese vessel, possibly an auxiliary cruiser, in the vicinity of the Celebes Sea.

17th Apr.—A large Italian transport was sunk by a British submarine in the Mediterranean.

There was no official confirmation of Japanese claims to have caused loss to a convoy on April 6 and to have sunk 15 freighters within one hour.

18th Apr.—*Surcouf*, the world's largest submarine belonging to the Free French, was reported lost.

20th Apr.—Two vessels for the British merchant fleet were launched at an east Atlantic port in America.

A second fire, reported to have been caused by a short-circuit, broke out in the former French liner *Normandie*, now lying in New York harbour.

Four large German transports and one tanker were sunk in the Barentz Sea by the Soviet navy.

22nd Apr.—An American submarine operating in the Pacific, damaged a Japanese submarine.

23rd Apr.—Two United States torpedo boats attacked a Japanese light cruiser off Cebu and left her sinking.

The Australian Prime Minister announced that *H.M.A.S. Vampire* was lost in the Bay of Bengal as the result of enemy action.

25th Apr.—A British ship was sunk by a U-boat. Forty survivors were rescued.

Two medium-sized merchant vessels were torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

A small Norwegian merchantman was damaged by shell fire by an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast.

26th Apr.—In the Mediterranean, British submarines sank four heavily-laden enemy supply ships.

Russian warships in the Barentz Sea sank one enemy transport.

27th Apr.—The United States destroyer *Sturevant* sank by an underwater explosion off Florida.

Washington naval and military experts said that Japanese losses to Americans in the Pacific from December 7 to April 17 totalled 80 warships and merchantmen. Besides these, 56 Japanese vessels were believed to have been sunk and 78 damaged.

29th Apr.—A large enemy supply ship was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Norway by a British submarine.

4th May.—According to a joint Admiralty and Air Ministry communiqué, the German warships *Gneisenau*, *Scharnhorst* and *Prinz Eugen* had been severely damaged as a result of Royal Air Force bombing.

5th May.—As a result of enemy operations, a United States gunboat was sunk near Corregidor.

6th May.—The American shipyards set up a new construction record in April, completing and delivering 36 merchant ships.

7th May.—Destroyer *Jaguar* was sunk. Three mine-sweepers and two gunboats were lost by the United States Navy.

Marblehead, a United States light cruiser, was attacked and damaged by Japanese planes off Balikpapan in Borneo.

8th May.—*H.M.S. Edinburgh* and four other British ships were sunk by the Germans in Arctic area. In south-west Pacific, one Japanese cruiser, two destroyers and four gunboats were sunk by the United States Navy. Four other enemy vessels were also sunk.

10th May.—An Allied ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine near Bermuda.

13th May.—Three British destroyers were sunk by a German air attack in the Mediterranean.

A ship was torpedoed in the St. Laurence river by a U-boat.

15th May.—A large Japanese merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk in eastern South China Sea.

Several encounters took place between British and German naval units of the Dutch coast. One German boat was sunk and two British vessels were damaged.

Allied planes attacked enemy shipping at Amboyna. One vessel was sunk and two others were hit.

A United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the west coast of Africa.

16th May.—British light naval forces harassed enemy shipping off the Flemish and French coasts and two Axis trawlers were sunk. British fighters attacked three German mine-sweepers off the north coast of Cherbourg Peninsula.

A United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the Mississippi river.

A Mexican tanker was sunk by a submarine off Miami.

A Mexican Government-owned merchantman was sunk.

19th May.—A small United States merchant ship and a medium-sized British merchant vessel were torpedoed by Axis submarines in the Caribbean Sea. A British corvette was sunk.

20th May.—The loss of the liner *Empress of Asia*, 17,000 tons, was announced.

21st May.—Eleven enemy submarines hunting in a pack in the mid-Atlantic torpedoed an Allied ship.

23rd May.—Another Mexican tanker *Naja* was torpedoed off the Brazilian coast.

A small Norwegian merchantman was torpedoed and sunk off the Atlantic coast.

A medium-sized United States freighter was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico.

The following three enemy vessels were destroyed off Australia; one eight-inch cruiser of the Kako class; one 9,000-ton cargo vessel and one 16,000-ton cargo vessel.

According to the Vichy News Agency, a second French submarine *Le Hero* was sunk in the British operations against Madagascar.

26th May.—The Turkish steamer *Chefa Chefak* was torpedoed and sunk by an unidentified submarine in the Black Sea.

The Japanese liner *Nagasaki Maru* sank after striking a Japanese mine outside Nagasaki harbour.

27th May.—The United States destroyer *Blakely* was damaged by a torpedo from an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Sea.

The 5,000-ton Brazilian ship *Commandante Lyra* was torpedoed 180 miles off the South American coast.

29th May.—United States submarines damaged a Japanese heavy cruiser in the Far East.

The United States destroyer *Blakely* was attacked again outside Castries harbour.

30th May.—Three Axis submarines were attacked off the Brazilian coast and one submarine was sunk.

31st May.—An Axis submarine was sunk off Martinique.

A medium-sized United States merchant ship was torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea.

1st June.—A series of explosions occurred aboard a United States merchantman in port at Tampico (Mexico), setting it on fire.

2nd June.—Two enemy supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean by a British submarine.

An American merchantman was torpedoed in the Gulf of Mexico by a small Axis submarine.

The British cruiser *Trinidad* was sunk.

3rd June.—A medium-sized British merchantman was torpedoed in the Atlantic.

6th June.—A medium-sized British merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico.

One Norwegian and one Dutch merchantman were torpedoed by a submarine in the Atlantic.

7th June.—A violent five-minute battle occurred when a German bomber attacked a British convoy off Lisbon.

A Japanese submarine torpedoed and sank an Allied ship off the New South Wales coast.

8th June.—Allied planes bombed and destroyed a Japanese submarine.

A naval action was fought off the Belgian coast and a Nazi torpedo boat was sunk.

10th June.—Four enemy merchant ships and an Italian destroyer were sunk in the Mediterranean by the British submarine *Turbulent*.

Three Allied merchantmen were sunk in the eastern coast of southern Africa.

11th June.—A United States freighter was sunk by a submarine off the northern tip of the State of Washington.

13th June.—The Royal Air Force sank two Italian destroyers in the Mediterranean.

18th June.—The Yugoslav steamer *Supetar* was torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel.

20th June.—An enemy submarine was sunk in the western Atlantic by a small Norwegian merchant vessel.

The British destroyer *Wild Swan* was sunk by enemy aircraft west of the French coast.

22nd June.—One United States merchant ship was lost and another damaged off the coast of Virginia through mines.

24th June.—An enemy submarine torpedoed and sank an American freighter.

The Royal Air Force in Malta sank a medium-sized merchantman in an Axis convoy.

An enemy supply ship was torpedoed in the English Channel.

26th June.—Enemy supply ships were attacked in the Mediterranean by British aircraft and one of them was sunk.

Four Japanese warships were sunk by Chinese bombers off Hankow.

29th June.—Two Mexican tankers, *Turpan* and *Choapes*, were torpedoed and sunk 50 miles off the coast of Mexico. There was heavy loss of life.

30th June.—Three United States merchantmen were sunk by the enemy. One of them was sunk in the Gulf of Mexico; the other two were sunk by enemy submarines several hundred miles off the Atlantic coast.

2nd July.—A sharp engagement was reported to be going on between a British warship escorting a convoy and enemy planes off the Portuguese Coast.

5th July.—Two steamers were attacked by a submarine off the East African coast.

9th July.—The Swedish motor-ships *Uddeholm* (3,600 tons) and *Argentina* (5,300 tons) were sunk by mines off the coast of Norway.

A Greek steamer was torpedoed south of Angoche.

A Japanese destroyer was torpedoed in the vicinity of Kiska in the Aleutian Islands.

10th July.—Germany's most powerful battleship *Von Tripitz* was torpedoed and damaged by a Soviet submarine in the Barentz Sea. A big German transport also was sunk.

Three Allied ships were torpedoed in the Mozambique Channel.

12th July.—It was reported that three ships, part of a convoy of 14 vessels, were sunk by U-boats off Cape Chat in the Gulf of St. Laurence.

After an Axis submarine had torpedoed and sunk a merchantship off the east coast of Africa, it machine-gunned the survivors.

A medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean.

13th July.—Another Swedish ship *Lulea* was torpedoed in Swedish waters.

It was revealed that since submarine attacks began on January 14, 350 ships had been sunk in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf area. *The Manchester Guardian's* comment was, that "it was a most serious rate."

16th July.—A heavily escorted enemy tanker was destroyed off the French coast by British light coastal forces.

19th July.—A Nazi plane was shot down by a British motor-launch in the English Channel.

A U-boat was destroyed in eastern Mediterranean by two South African patrol vessels.

Lieut.-General Frank Andrews, Commander of the Caribbean Zone said in an interview that submarine attacks in the Caribbean had decreased recently.

A United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Indian Ocean.

22nd July.—United States submarines sank three more Japanese destroyers off the Aleutian Islands.

26th July.—A medium-sized United States merchantship was torpedoed in the Caribbean Sea.

6th Aug.—A British submarine torpedoed and sank an Italian steamship *The Adda* (800 tons). Another supply ship was attacked and severely damaged.

10th Aug.—More than six shells were fired by an Axis submarine in a running battle with an Australian merchantman off the south Australian coast. A shot from the merchantman at point-blank range hit the U-boat.

11th Aug.—An attack by the Soviet fleet air arm on a heavily escorted convoy of two transports sank one transport and damaged a number of the escorts in the Barentz Sea.

18th Aug.—According to an announcement by the Brazilian Government, three Brazilian ships were sunk during the last three days by Axis submarines.

19th Aug.—Two more Brazilian ships, *Itagiba* and *Arara* were sunk off the State of Bahia.

20th Aug.—A United States merchant ship was sunk in South Atlantic by a German ship.

22nd Aug.—Three German ships were hit off the Dutch coast.

23rd Aug.—It was revealed that more than a million tons of Axis shipping, mostly funy laden with vital supplies, were sunk in the North Sea and the English Channel by British naval and air forces up to July 15.

His Majesty's submarine *Upholder* was lost.

The United States cargo ship *Narbo* was sunk 500 miles off the mouth of the Congo river in Africa.

25th Aug.—An enemy merchant ship was sunk off the Norwegian coast by a British submarine.

28th Aug.—Three enemy ships were sunk off Dieppe harbour.

VICHY 1941

30th Aug.—Five Frenchmen were executed by a military court in Paris for participating in a Communist demonstration and two Frenchmen and one Dutchman for espionage.

3rd Sep.—It is revealed that Vichy had made a formal request to Germany for a final peace treaty and that the Germans were reluctant to agree.

The Vichy Army and Navy personnel continued to go over to Free France.

General Dentz and other Vichy Officers in Syria were released, but two were detained pending the return of two British Officers who had not yet reached Syria from France.

5th Sep.—It was stated in Washington that M. Henri Haye, Vichy's Ambassador to the United States, will leave America for good.

6th Sep.—Three French hostages were shot by the German authorities in Occupied France as a reprisal for the attempted assassination of a German soldier.

8th Sep.—Russians, whether Communists or not, were rounded up in France at the behest of the German authorities.

10th Sep.—Vichy's negotiations with the Germans for a reduction in the occupation charges reached a deadlock.

12th Sep.—The court-marshal at Clermont passed sentences on several Communists for attempting to revive the Communist Party at Chateau Roux. Two received death sentences.

13th Sep.—Vichy maintained silence on the reports that British planes bombed Cannes and other towns in southern France.

A copy of the text of Mr. Roosevelt's broadcast was handed over to Marshal Petain by the American Ambassador.

14th Sep.—The German authorities banned the retention of firearms by the civilian population of Occupied France.

15th Sep.—M. Laval declared his intention to continue his policy of "reconciliation with Germany."

16th Sep.—Ten French hostages were shot by the German authorities in Occupied France as reprisal for "acts of aggression against members of the German army."

General de Gaulle, Leader of Free France, returned to London.

17th Sep.—Attempts to kill German soldiers in Occupied France continued to be reported.

19th Sep.—General de Gaulle, Leader of Free France, in a broadcast to the French people, denounced the sinister manoeuvres of the Vichy clique. Two Frenchmen were shot by the Germans "for aiding the enemy through Communist propaganda."

20th Sep.—A big clash was reported in Paris in which five Frenchmen were killed and several German soldiers wounded. The Germans arrested seventeen Frenchmen and shot seven "hostages."

It was reported, but not confirmed, that Vichy was to have in the United States a new pro-British Ambassador, M. Charles Rist.

21st Sep.—Marshal Petain, in a broadcast, called on Frenchmen in the Occupied zone not to indulge in isolated attacks on the German army.

22nd Sep.—Two hundred arrests were reported in Paris where four theatres cancelled their performances as a protest against the imposition of the curfew.

A Vichy report said that armoured cars and machine guns were to be used to quell the rising tide of disorder in Occupied France.

The Vichy Cabinet approved of a new plan for the defence of Dakar from whatever quarter an attack may come.

23rd Sep.—General de Gaulle announced the formation of a new Free French Committee who will act as trustees for France till such time as they can hand over to a constitutionally representative French Government.

25th Sep.—The Vichy authorities sentenced (in absentia) to death General Le Gentilhomme, the Free French leader, and confiscated his property.

26th Sep.—The Soviet Union recognized the Free French National Committee, M. Maisky (Soviet Ambassador to Britain) exchanging letters with General de Gaulle in London.

28th Sep.—Two more Frenchmen were executed in Paris "for being in wrongful possession of arms."

A Stockholm report said that Berlin had agreed to a relaxation of the armistice conditions and that Petain's Government will move from Vichy to Paris, though the German occupying troops will remain in France.

2nd Oct.—Twenty French railwaymen were shot at Lille, following the blowing up of a German ammunition train and two goods trains.

3rd Oct.—Bombs destroyed six Paris synagogues.

7th Oct.—Secret German activities along the French coast were reported as well as an order prohibiting the people from entering the so-called "forbidden zone."

10th Oct.—Fears of a fresh wave of Gestapo terror swept through Paris when the body of Mme. Tonia Masse, Secretary of the French Fascist leader, Eugene Deloncle, was discovered in the Seine.

13th Oct.—Admiral Darlan went on a visit to Paris.

Senator Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, said that America will seize hold of any French colonies in the Western Hemisphere if the Vichy Government permitted Germans to use them.

16th Oct.—Marshal Petain ordered the detention in a fortress of M.M. Daladier, Blum, Reynaud, Mandel and Guy la Chambre and General Gamelin.

17th Oct.—Marshal Petain, referring to the internment of M.M. Daladier, Blum, Reynaud, Mandel and General Gamelin, asked the French people to have faith in him.

19th Oct.—Genl. Karl Frederick Holtz, the Nazi Military Commander of the Nantes district of Occupied France, was assassinated.

20th Oct.—Genl. Weygand left Vichy for North Africa after attending a French Cabinet meeting.

21st Oct.—Fifty hostages, the Germans threatened would be shot as a reprisal for the assassination of the German Commander of Nantes. Fifty more hostages would be shot if the guilty persons were not arrested before midnight of October 23.

22nd Oct.—A German officer was assassinated in Bordeaux and fifty hostages were arrested by the Occupation authorities.

Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan appealed to Frenchmen to stop shooting Germans in view of the terrible reprisals.

24th Oct.—The town and neighbouring areas of Bordeaux were ordered to pay a surety of ten million francs as a reprisal for the shooting of a German officer.

It was rumoured that Marshal Petain wanted to hand over himself as a hostage to the German authorities in order to prevent the execution of further batches of hostages at Nantes and Bordeaux.

25th Oct.—Mr. Churchill issued a statement, associating His Majesty's Government fully with the sentiments of horror and condemnation expressed by the President of the United States upon the Nazi butcheries in France and declared that retribution for those crimes must henceforward take its place amongst the major purposes of this war.

Three more Frenchmen were shot by the Germans "for illegal possession of arms and munitions."

General de Gaulle, broadcasting to the French nation, asked all French men and women to stand still for five minutes at 4 p.m., on October 31, wherever they may be, as a gigantic demonstration against the shooting of the French martyrs.

27th Oct.—The Commander of the German occupation troops in France advised the Vichy Government that he had suspended the executions of 100 French hostages at Nantes and Bordeaux in order to give the population a chance to throw light on the recent killing of the German officers.

The Government of Chile protested to the German Government against the execution of French hostages.

The Vichy Cabinet adopted further repressive measures against attacks on Germans and against acts of sabotage.

28th Oct.—It was revealed that His Holiness the Pope had made a *démarche* to the German Government against the execution of hostages in Occupied France.

The Royal Air Force, while bombing military objectives at Nantes, dropped leaflets containing a message of hope and deliverance to the French people. The citizens of Nantes joyously acknowledged the message in spite of the fact that the town was surrounded by German troops.

30th Oct.—Vichy banned public or private reception of British radio stations and announced penalties for those infringing the rule.

A cooling-off in Franco-German relations was reported, following the execution of hostages by the Nazis.

3rd Nov.—Marshal Petain nominated 20 new members of the French National Council, from which the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris resigned.

The Admiralty announced that French ships in convoy, attempting to scuttle themselves off South Africa, had been intercepted by British ships.

4th Nov.—The Vichy Government protested to Britain against the interception of a French convoy off South Africa.

Britain granted a 'navicert' for fresh United States Red Cross supplies for France.

5th Nov.—The Vichy Delegate-General to Occupied France returned to Paris from a visit to Germany.

The German-controlled Paris Radio incited the Vichy authorities to resist with force future searches of their ships by the British Navy.

7th Nov.—Neutral observers, who had just left Berlin, said that recriminations had broken out between the German Army and Nazi party officials, each accusing the other of having provoked the present French unrest by shooting hostages.

12th Nov.—Gen. Huntziger, Vichy's Minister for War, was killed in a plane crash in France just before he was due to report to Marshal Petain on his 10,000 miles tour of inspection of French North Africa.

14th Nov.—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare stated that the five Vichy ships recently intercepted by the Royal Navy off the South African Coast carried war materials.

15th Nov.—Gen. De Gaulle outlined "The Free French Charter" at a mass meeting of his countrymen in London, and pledged full support to Britain in the war.

16th Nov.—While Gen. Juin (who arrived in Vichy on the invitation of the French Government) was freely tipped as the next War Minister, Gen. Weygand also arrived in Vichy from North Africa.

The German envoy, Herr Abetz, met M. Laval and then lunched with Marshal Petain at Vichy before returning to Occupied France.

17th Nov.—Gen. Weygand reported to Marshal Petain on his recent conversations with the late War Minister (Gen. Huntziger). It was believed that the Germans favoured Gen. Weygand's appointment as War Minister, but it was not thought he would willingly relinquish his strategic post in North Africa.

Gen. Gamelin, former French Commander-in-Chief, was reported to be ill and in hospital.

18th Nov.—Dr. Dalton, British Minister for Economic Warfare, affirmed that it would be impossible for blockade purposes, to distinguish between Occupied and unoccupied France. Intercepted French ships were to be retained as *prisoners of war* and unlawful detention of British, Allied and neutral vessels by the Vichy Government at the conclusion of the armistice with Germany.

19th Nov.—It was reported from London and Washington that Gen. Weygand was dismissed from his post.

20th Nov.—It was officially announced in Vichy that Gen. Weygand had "retired." A reshuffle of civil and military posts in French Africa was also announced.

The United States declared that it was reviewing its entire relations with Vichy, consequent on the removal of Gen. Weygand and the growth of German control over French Africa.

21st Nov.—Iran broke off diplomatic relations with Vichy.

22nd Nov.—It was stated that a German military and economic mission would shortly leave for French North Africa.

American press reports said that Hitler was to visit Marshal Petain in Occupied France and demand his consent to send troops to French North Africa.

23rd Nov.—Gen. Odie, former Chief of the French Air Staff, joined Gen. De Gaulle as a protest against Vichy's policy.

It was stated that Sgr. Mussolini was to be present at the coming Hitler-Petain meeting.

25th Nov.—President Roosevelt authorized Lease-Lend aid to Gen. De Gaulle's Free French forces as the territory controlled by them was "vital to the defence of the United States."

A successful British landing on the coast of Normandy was reported, all the troops returning after finishing their task.

29th Nov.—Official circles in Vichy denied the report that French air and naval bases in North Africa had been handed over to the Axis powers.

The United States Coast Guard increased its protection of French ships in American harbours, which may be requisitioned by America in the event of the Nazis gaining control of the French Fleet.

1st Dec.—Marshal Petain conferred with Marshal Goering at a place 80 miles from Paris "on matters of interest to Germany and France."

3rd Dec.—A German military officer was shot in Paris and the Nazis threatened fierce reprisals against the civil population.

4th Dec.—Bases in North Africa for German use and Spanish-Vichy co-operation in West Africa were reported to have been decided on at the Petain-Goering meeting.

5th Dec.—A German officer was shot at in Paris.

9th Dec.—Five more Governments recognized Free France, viz., the Greek, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Yugoslav and Norwegian Government. Free France declared war on Japan.

13th Dec.—The Vichy Government notified their neutrality in the Pacific War.

The Germans announced that they would shoot 100 "Jews, anarchists and communists," imprison a large number and impose a fine of 1,000 million francs on Jews in the Occupied territory, following attempts against German troops in France.

14th Dec.—Paris press reports foreshadowed "protection of French merchantships in the Mediterranean by the French Navy."

The Vichy Government informed the German authorities of "the deep uneasiness

among all Frenchmen" caused by the German "reprisals."

16th Dec.—The British Admiralty exposed a German U-boat attack on the French ship *St. Denis* off the Balearics and refuted Vichy's charge that a British submarine was responsible.

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

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

1942

5th Jan.—The body of M. Paringaux, Chief of Cabinet, was discovered on a railway line.

6th Jan.—Egypt severed relations with Vichy.

11th Jan.—Vichy announced that the trial of M. Daladier and M. Blum and General Gamelin would begin on February 19.

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

20th Jan.—A Paris Radio report said that the Vichy Council of State would shortly move to Paris.

23rd Jan.—The Germans executed two men in Paris for "working for the enemy."

24th Jan.—Vichy protested to Chungking against the bombing of Japanese occupied aerodromes in Indo-China.

31st Jan.—Free French Headquarters in London announced that Koakio Adiamani, King of 200,000 subjects in Vichy's West African territory, had joined General de Gaulle.

4th Feb.—A million and a half leaflets, urging the French people not to give up hopes of Allied victory, were dropped in Occupied France by the Royal Air Force on behalf of the United States Government.

10th Feb.—The United States Government sent a strong note of protest to Marshal Petain against Vichy's supplies to General Rommel. The British Minister for Economic Warfare revealed that the supplies were being delivered through French Tunisia.

11th Feb.—The 11,000-ton French liner *Marechal Joffre* escaped from Manila with a French and American crew to join Free French forces.

18th Feb.—The Vichy Government's Envoy in Paris denied that Gen. Rommel had received supplies via French North Africa.

19th Feb.—The so-called war-guilt trial of M. Blum and M. Daladier, ex-Premiers of France, General Gamelin, ex-Allied Supreme Commander, and other noted Frenchmen opened at Riom.

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

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

8th Mar.—It was revealed that M. Gabriel Peri, Foreign Editor of *L'Humanite*, who was shot as a "hostage" by the German authorities, left behind a letter, saying: "In a few minutes I shall make my contribution to the coming of the radiant dawn. Long live France!"

9th Mar.—The Moscow Radio reported that about 40 French warships had been handed over by the Vichy Government to Germany.

13th Mar.—The United States of America sought clarification of Vichy's assurance that she would not "willingly" surrender her fleet to, or allow the occupation of Madagascar, by the Axis.

17th Mar.—The Vichy authorities in French Morocco ordered the arrest of British subjects aged between 18 and 50 residing in the coast towns "as a reprisal for the bombing of Occupied France." It was reported that cipher facilities for communication were denied to the British Consul in Madagascar.

23rd Mar.—There was no confirmation in London of the published reports to the effect that a decision had been reached in the discussions which had been going on between Vichy and Washington and that satisfactory assurances had been given to the United States. Such reports also stated that there had been a resumption of shipment of supplies from the United States to French North Africa.

Two French sailors were executed at Oran in French North Africa for "attempting to give up their ship to the British." Thirty-six persons were sentenced to death by the military court at Clermont Ferrand "for failing to give allegiance to the Vichy Government."

24th Mar.—Mexico seized a Vichy merchantship in the service of the Axis in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

30th Mar.—Information received in Washington through diplomatic channels, stated that M. Laval had asked for the Premiership. A Berlin message said that M. Laval had declared that all these rumours were ahead of facts.

3rd Apr.—M. Pierre Laval had a "final talk" with Marshal Petain at the latter's official residence at Vichy, and issued a statement warning the Marshal against the dangers of his present foreign policy.

10th Apr.—Marshal Petain presented President Roosevelt with a book of his speeches through M. Henri Haye, the Vichy Ambassador to the United States. The book contained the Marshal's speeches since June 1940, and Ambassador thought it might "enlighten the President on the general principles which Marshal Petain was following."

13th Apr.—Five Communists were shot as reprisal for killing a German sentry in Paris. An announcement made by General Staunburg, the Nazi Military Commander in Paris, said: "If those responsible for the attack are not found by next Friday, more Jewish and Communist hostages will be shot."

The Riom trial was suspended.

M. Laval was appointed Vice-Premier in a new Cabinet.

14th Apr.—A Berne message published in *The New York Times* said that Germany was reported to have sent a strongly-worded note to Vichy setting April 16 as the deadline for a comprehensive answer clarifying Vichy's attitude towards complete co-operation.

16th Apr.—The German-controlled Paris Radio stated that Admiral Darlan would be Chief of the land, sea and air forces.

17th Apr.—The United States Government decided to recall their Ambassador, Admiral Leahy, from Vichy for consultation.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held at Vichy. Discussions were held between Petain, Darlan and Laval about the formation of a Government.

Washington refused to accept the Vichy explanation as to why Vichy rejected the United States' note. Break with United States was held imminent.

Admiral Darlan agreed to take command of the French land, sea and air forces.

18th Apr.—M. Laval was made chief of the Vichy Government "subservient to Germany."

The Germans adopted extensive defence measures in the occupied countries of France and Norway. The Belgian coast was mined.

19th Apr.—According to a Soviet Agency report, the French fleet had been handed over to Germany.

M. Laval was to establish his Government in Paris. He announced the personnel of his Government.

20th Apr.—M. Laval explained the policy of the New Vichy Government as "reconciliation with Germany."

A hand grenade was thrown at M. Doriot, Chief of the French National Party, in Paris.

22nd Apr.—A Tass Agency message from Geneva announced the execution of 35 French hostages by the German military authorities in the Occupied Zone in France.

23rd Apr.—Boulogne, the nearest point to England on the French coast, was raided by British Commandos under the command of Major Lord Lovat.

As the result of the recent Royal Air Force bombing of the Renault Paris Factory, it was revealed that one-third of the factory was totally destroyed. Powerful motors and aero-engines that were being manufactured for the Germans were shattered to bits.

24th Apr.—As a sequel to the explosion in a transport train which occurred on Apr. 16 near Kouen, the Germans ordered 30 French hostages to be shot and sentenced to death 80 more.

British bombers attacked objectives in the Rhineland and the docks at Le Havre.

25th Apr.—Large German reinforcements were sent to Norway.

The Royal Air Force swept over the coast of northern France. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed. Shipyards and other targets in the docks at Flushing (Holland) were hit. The Fighter Command's attack was described as its biggest single operation of the war.

Norwegian teachers on "strike" against the Quisling regime, 500 in number, were removed to a labour camp in the Arctic. A message to the Stockholm *Social Demokraten* stated that reports of conditions aboard the small ship in which they were taken away horrified even Quislings.

26th Apr.—The Royal Air Force bombed the docks at Dunkirk. The Fighter Command attacked enemy aerodromes in Occupied France. Considerable damage was done.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Social Demokraten*, Stockholm, said that negotiations between Vichy and Berlin indicated "further evidence of Vichy's desire to co-operate."

Following the return of M. Laval to power, a wave of unrest broke out in France. The Amiens-Cherbourg Express was wrecked which was taking German soldiers on leave. Attacks on German soldiers occurred at Lillers near Bethune, Mericourt near Vimy and Lens. There was also sabotage of factories, railway lines and electric cables. Throughout the occupied zone, the food requisitioned by the Germans was burnt or dynamited.

27th Apr.—According to a Tass message from Stockholm, M. Laval agreed to the German demands for the evacuation of a number of French industrial enterprises including machine-building plants, to central Europe.

According to the *Daily Express* (London) military correspondent, the Germans were afraid that the Allies would invade the occupied countries this summer.

The Vichy Government protested to the United States Government against the landing of American troops in New Caledonia.

British aircraft swept over northern France and bombed the docks at Dunkirk, and bombed and machine-gunned the aerodromes at Mardyck and Le Touquet.

28th Apr.—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France again and attacked Cologne, Trondheim and St. Omar.

2nd May.—The Royal Air Force swept across the Channel. The aero-engine factory and the Goodrich Rubber Works at Genuévillers near Paris, were attacked and large fires were left burning.

Eighteen Norwegians were executed as a reprisal for killing two Nazi policemen.

3rd May.—A mysterious explosion occurred in the Tessenderloo Chemical Factory in Belgium as a result of which 250 were killed and 2,000 injured.

The Royal Air Force raided northern France. Enemy shipping off Norway was bombed.

4th May.—The Royal Air Force assumed offensive against northern France. Three enemy fighters were destroyed.

Allied aircraft flew over Copenhagen and bombs were dropped.

A Nazi tanker was bombed off the Norway coast.

M. Laval received General Nogues, Resident-General of French Morocco.

Japanese delegates arrived in Vichy.

In a farewell interview with Admiral Leaby, United States Ambassador to Vichy, M. Laval said: "France will not initiate rupture of relations with the United States."

5th May.—There were air raid warnings at Marseilles and Toulon.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in Le Havre. Hamburg also was bombed.

Fifty French hostages were deported as the result of the killing of a German soldier.

The German Command in Holland shot 75 Hollanders for alleged activities against the German occupying power.

7th May.—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France. The power station at Caen was attacked.

10th May.—The Royal Air Force made several sweeps over occupied territory and attacked targets at Hazebrouck and Bruges. The Royal Air Force also attacked 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.

17th May.—Vichy refused to give up sovereignty over Antilles. The Vichy Government's reply to Washington regarding Martinique declared its willingness to negotiate, through Admiral Robert, on all proposals.

19th May.—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France and bombed the docks at Boulogne. Nine German fighters were shot down.

21st May.—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France and attacked railway communications near St. Omar.

22nd May.—Shipping in the Dieppe-Le Havre area were attacked by the Royal Air Force.

24th May.—The Royal Air Force was active over France. The enemy submarine base at St. Nazaire was attacked and mines were laid in enemy waters.

Ten Communists and Jews were shot as a reprisal for an attempt on the life of a German soldier in Paris.

26th May.—The Royal Air Force swept over northern France. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

30th May.—Aircraft of the Fighter Command attacked enemy airfields and railway targets in northern France. An escorted enemy convoy was attacked off the Dutch coast. Two enemy fighters were destroyed.

1st June.—Two policemen were killed and several wounded in a rioting which broke out in front of a Paris shop.

2nd June.—The Royal Air Force made four sweeps over Occupied France and Belgium. The Bruges docks were attacked. Two Nazi planes were destroyed.

3rd June.—According to a new Nazi order, it was decreed that all Jews in Occupied France over the age of six must wear a Jewish star.

4th June.—The Chief Editor of a French newspaper was shot and killed in the centre of Paris.

The French blew up a Nazi munition dump at Hazebrouck, a town near the Belgian border.

5th June.—The Commandos raided French coast.

6th June.—The Royal Air Force swept over the Calais-Dunkirk area. The docks at Dieppe were attacked.

In a British Commando raid, an enemy patrol vessel was sunk.

11th June.—Authoritative reports from Vichy revealed that Marshal Petain was convinced that the Axis cannot win.

13th June.—"Laval and I are now marching hand in hand," declared Marshal Petain in a speech at the French Legion dinner.

16th June.—There was an explosion in an underground shelter at the Hotel de Ville in Paris.

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

18th June.—Marshal Petain condemned the activities of profiteers in a broadcast.

20th June.—The Germans ordered the evacuation of the civil population of the French coast from Dieppe to Boulogne and several districts along the Belgian coast.

21st June.—According to a message from the French frontier, the Germans requested M. Laval to cede a million tons of French merchant shipping in the Mediterranean.

22nd June.—Enemy shipping was attacked off the Dutch coast.

23rd June.—M. Laval announced that Hitler had decided to liberate a large number of agricultural workers who are prisoners of war.

M. Laval, in a broadcast, said: "I desire Germany's victory."

2nd July.—The French Council of State which since 1940 had been meeting in the unoccupied zone, returned to Paris.

5th July.—American bombers were in action for the first time over Holland. Two were lost. Targets in German occupied territory were attacked. At Hamstede and Alkmaar, bombs burst on hangers, administrative buildings and dispersal points. The Valkenburg airfield was heavily machine-gunned. Enemy patrol vessels off the Dutch coast were also attacked.

A big fire broke out in the large works at Bonneuil-sur-Marne on the outskirts of Paris. The workshops were burned out. The damage was estimated at millions of francs. The fire was stated to have been due to wilful destruction.

14th July.—A communiqué issued by the German Police Commissioner in Paris, said: "If those suspected of outrages and acts of

sabotage are not caught before 10 days, all their male relatives from 18 years upwards will be shot. All their women relatives will be sent to penal servitude. All children up to 17 will be sent to houses of correction."

17th July.—M. Laval informed President Roosevelt that if the British, with American approval, destroyed the French ships at Alexandria, the United States will bear responsibility for "all serious consequences."

19th July.—The Vichy Ambassador to the United States, M. Henri Haye, received a diplomatic rebuff at Washington when Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under Secretary of State, cancelled an appointment he had previously made with the envoy.

23rd July.—The German radio stated that Italy and Vichy France had signed an agreement for promoting industrial and agricultural production in North Africa and pledging mutual assistance in the development of their respective colonies.

Three German officers and two traitors were shot in Paris.

27th July.—Marshal Petain visited Bordeaux and handed a flag to 5,000 of his *Compagnons de France* youth organization formed by him two years ago.

30th July.—M. Gaston Bergery, the recently-appointed Vichy Ambassador to Turkey, declared that M. Laval was in very poor health.

2nd Aug.—The first strike since the occupation of France broke out in factories at Suresnes where 400 workers went on strike.

5th Aug.—It was announced that all leave for both State and city police in Paris had been cancelled. M. Laval was expected to appeal shortly to the people of France not to help the British in the event of an invasion.

According to a report from the French frontier, Brenner pass over which runs a strategic railway and the road between Germany and Italy had been closed.

According to the Vichy News Agency, Widemann, leader of the S. S. Black Guards, had been appointed Chief of Police in the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

6th Aug.—M. Laval's delegate in Paris de Brinon, gave his second front warning to the people of Paris. He said M. Laval himself would shortly make an announcement on the subject "with much greater authority."

12th Aug.—According to a Press report, M. Laval had called up reinforcements of police and troops to protect the Vichy Government against a rumoured *coup d'etat*.

The Germans announced that 93 "terrorists" were shot as the result of attempts on the lives of German soldiers.

It was revealed that Hitler had ordered his troops in Belgium that in case they had to retreat, all military chiefs shall have the liberty to destroy everything, burn towns and shoot without hearing leading citizens.

17th Aug.—M. Laval ordered large-scale arrests in an effort to stamp out a new wave of opposition to his regime.

18th Aug.—The Royal Air Force attacked railway communications in Occupied France. Enemy vessels moored in the canal near Ouistreham also were attacked.

25th Aug.—Field Marshal Rundstedt, Commander of the German forces in Occupied France, conferred with Hitler in Berlin.

26th Aug.—A Decree, signed by Vichy authorities, announced the dissolution of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

1941

30th Aug.—The Polish Prime Minister, General Sikorski, conferred with Mr. Eden.

31st Aug.—Pestilence and famine were reported from the Balkan countries. Sabotage was reported to be rife in Bulgaria, while Serbian guerillas damaged the Sarajevo Broad railway.

1st Sep.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, in a broadcast to her people on the occasion of her birthday, said that "the entire realm would fight until victory was achieved."

The Chinese Government accorded full recognition to the Czechoslovak Government in London.

3rd Sep.—Many Hungarian youths were sentenced in Budapest for alleged sabotage in the state railway system.

Several persons were sentenced in Denmark for insulting German Officers.

4th Sep.—Fifty "Communists" were executed by the German authorities in Serbia as a reprisal for the murder of a German soldier.

5th Sep.—The Germans fined the Archbishop of the Netherlands 500 guilders for failing to obey a German police order.

8th Sep.—Italy instituted special precautions in Croatia against surprise attacks from the sea.

10th Sep.—A state of emergency was proclaimed in Norway by the German Commissar, who threatened drastic steps against trade unionists. A leading Norwegian lawyer was executed for "plotting a general strike" of workers.

Great Britain agreed to lift the blockade in order to feed the starving Greek people.

11th Sep.—A spirit of revolt was smouldering throughout Rumania, it was reported.

12th Sep.—Sabotage in the Greek harbour of Salonika and guerilla activities in Albania were reported.

13th Sep.—Mr. Paul Hartmann, the Burgomaster of Oslo, was given a seat in the Free Norwegian Cabinet in London.

The "New Order" of Teutonic tyranny was in full swing in Norway, where repression was rampant. The curfew was imposed in all cities.

15th Sep.—Serbian patriots destroyed two stretches of the railway system and the

"Quisling" Premier, General Neditch, in a speech hinted at a punitive expedition being sent to the country if sabotage continued.

The Central Post office at Zagerb in Croatia was wrecked by a bomb-explosion.

The Czechs decided on a temporary boycott of all German-controlled newspapers.

16th Sep.—A number of mysterious "accidents" were reported in Czechoslovakia. A German munitions train was blown up.

Pavelitch, the Croatian Quisling, appealed to Sgr. Mussolini for help against "insurgents" in the new puppet State.

21st Sep.—The German authorities in Norway banned the issue of funds to Quisling and his henchmen by the Bank of Norway.

22nd Sep.—It was revealed that an important munitions work at Vlasin in Southern Bohemia and a power station at Trebenice were wrecked in an explosion.

King George of Greece arrived in London to take up his headquarters there.

23rd Sep.—The Germans held 25 Belgians as hostages for the killing of two German policemen.

25th Sep.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, declared that Germany was directly responsible for feeding the people of German-occupied Europe.

26th Sep.—Twenty Belgian "hostages" were shot by the German authorities as a reprisal for sabotage activities against the German troops.

27th Sep.—Baron von Neurath was succeeded by the notorious Nazi terrorist, Heydrich, as "Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia."

A Central Committee was formed in London, under the leadership of Count Karolyi, to free Hungary from Nazi domination.

28th Sep.—Heydrich got an assurance of co-operation from the Quisling President of Bohemia (Dr. Hacha). Heydrich had Premier Elias of the Protectorate Government arrested for high treason and executed six leaders of the Czechs, including two Generals.

29th Sep.—A state of emergency was proclaimed in Bohemia and Moravia and the curfew was imposed in public resorts. Twenty persons were executed in Prague.

Sabotage in Bohemia and guerilla activity in Yugoslavia were reported.

The Official German News Agency denied the report of an attempt on the life of Dr. Tuka, the puppet Premier of Slovakia.

30th Sep.—It was strongly rumoured that Baron von Neurath was under arrest; and that the pretence of a separate administration in the "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia would be given up by the Germans.

A new Greek Cabinet was formed in London, M. Tsouderos (the Premier) taking charge of Foreign Affairs.

1st Oct.—A Soviet-Czech military agreement was reported.

The erstwhile Premier of Bohemia and Moravia was sentenced to death by a so-called German People's Court. Nearly 60 persons were executed after court-martial in Bohemia-Moravia.

2nd Oct.—President Hacha of the Protectorate Government in Bohemia-Moravia offered his resignation, which was not accepted by the Germans.

3rd Oct.—Dr. Otokar Klapka, the former Mayor of Prague, was condemned to death by the German authorities in Bohemia-Moravia. Three Jews were sentenced to death by hanging and 110 persons were handed over to the Gestapo. Fifteen others were also sentenced to death by court-martial.

4th Oct.—Many more Czechs were executed by court-martial in Prague and Brno.

The fury of the German terror in Poland continued unabated.

5th Oct.—Dr. Otokar Klapka was executed.

7th Oct.—Ten Czechs were executed at Brno after trial by court-martial.

10th Oct.—In revenge for local sabotage, it was reported the Germans had razed to the ground the village of Sabac, 90 miles west of Belgrade, and sent all surviving males to a concentration camp.

Twelve more Czech patriots were executed in Bohemia.

The Greek Premier, in the course of a report to Mr. Churchill on German atrocities in Crete, suggested the trial and execution in Berlin after the war of those responsible for the atrocities perpetrated in occupied countries.

Considerable detachments of British and Greek forces were reported to be carrying on guerilla warfare in Crete.

11th Oct.—The Sokol, the Czechoslovak patriotic organization, was dissolved by the Germans throughout Bohemia and Moravia and its property confiscated.

12th Oct.—The Holy Synod at Belgrade presented to the German military authorities a memorandum on the atrocities committed against the Serbians by Ustachis (Croat terrorists).

15th Oct.—Two divisions of Polish troops were made ready to go into action on the Eastern Front against Germany.

20th Oct.—The Bulgarians were unable to keep order in occupied Greece and so five German regiments were sent there.

24th Oct.—Two-hundred more "Communist" hostages were executed in Yugoslavia as a reprisal for alleged attacks on German soldiers on October 18.

25th Oct.—Fourteen Hungarians, including seven women, were executed at Pecs, for alleged subversive activities and illegal detention of arms.

26th Oct.—Under a Netherlands Royal Decree, Dutch courts were to administer Dutch law in Great Britain.

Czechoslovak Independence Day was celebrated at a special service at St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of President Benes and representatives of allied Governments.

Dr. Benes reconstructed the Czechoslovak Cabinet (in London).

27th Oct.—Mr. Churchill, in a letter to the Greek Premier on the anniversary of Italy's invasion of Greece, revealed that Greek forces in the Middle East would participate in the forthcoming operations.

29th Oct.—It was reported that 13 persons had been shot as a result of the court-martial for alleged sabotage at Travnik in north Bosnia.

31st Oct.—Fifty Communists and Jews were shot in Belgrade as a reprisal for one German soldier found killed.

Thirteen Greek hostages were hanged as a reprisal for the murder of two Nazi soldiers.

3rd Nov.—The Belgrade Radio announced the shooting of one hundred Communists and Jews as a reprisal for attacking a German soldier.

5th Nov.—King George of Greece said that he awaited an Allied victory with absolute confidence.

7th Nov.—The entire Norwegian fleet, comprising 1,700 boats and other kinds of vessels, was placed under German control, according to reports from Oslo, the Germans giving as a reason that, of late, too many fishermen had tried to escape to England.

8th Nov.—A German plan for a Conference at Vienna of the slave states of Europe was revealed in messages from Vichy. Hitler's plan was to collect representatives from the countries occupied and also neutral countries and make a show of getting approval for the German "New Order."

9th Nov.—Four persons, including two women, were executed by an order of the Bucharest military tribunal for "Communist" acts of sabotage.

10th Nov.—Several Italian soldiers were killed by bombs thrown on Italian troops at Spalato in Yugoslavia.

11th Nov.—Berlin denied reports of a congress of slave states.

13th Nov.—His Majesty King George of Greece was to visit President Roosevelt late in November.

14th Nov.—Five Czechs were hanged in Bruno on a charge of economic sabotage.

Five Norwegians were condemned to death in Oslo for alleged help to some of their countrymen to escape to Britain.

Dr. Matchek, the Croat leader, was sent to a concentration camp in Austria.

17th Nov.—It was revealed that a German expeditionary force, 320 strong, was wiped out by a battalion of Serbian sharp-shooter guerilla fighters around the ruined town of Lebane, south of Nish. While the Germans rushed in further reinforcements and arrested intellectuals as hostages, all guerilla bands united under the supreme command of Col. Mihailovitch, who planned an offensive against all the enemy garrisons in Yugoslavia.

18th Nov.—Dr. Seyss-Inquart, Nazi Commissar for Holland, said that Holland can never expect to regain even formal independence in the event of a German victory.

Gen. Sikorski, Polish premier and Commander-in-Chief, was to visit Russia to confer with Soviet authorities. It may be recalled that 100,000 Polish troops were fighting along with Marshal Timoshenko's army on the southern front.

19th Nov.—Prince Paul of Greece stated that the Greeks were still resisting the Axis. Fifteen Italian divisions and over 70,000 Germans were immobilized in Greece.

1st Jan.—British Commandos and Free Norwegian troops raided Lofoten Islands and captured many German prisoners.

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

14-A

21st Nov.—King George of Greece postponed his visit to the United States.

22nd Nov.—The Danish Minister in Iraq broke off relations with the Copenhagen Government because it was dependant on the Axis.

An announcement from the White House said that Germany was planning a conference of European nations (from which England was to be excluded), in order to propose a high-sounding formula of economic rehabilitation and restoration of independence.

24th Nov.—It was revealed that over 2,000 "hostages" had been shot by the Germans in Yugoslav towns. Nevertheless, Yugoslav "Guerillas" had re-occupied part of the country.

25th Nov.—A protocol extending the Anti-Comintern Pact for five years was signed in Berlin by representatives of 13 states, including Finland and the Nanking Government. Tokyo reports said that the Soviet-Japan Pact was unaffected by that.

26th Nov.—The White House at Washington said it had received information that the Germans were preparing to raze Belgrade to the ground because they thought it was the base of Yugoslav guerilla fighters.

1st Dec.—The Polish Premier, Gen. Sikorski, was welcomed by the Soviet President when he arrived at Kujbyshev in order to organize a Polish army on the Russian soil.

2nd Dec.—The Danish Minister in London said he was unable to take orders from the Axis-ridden Government in Denmark.

5th Dec.—The Moscow Radio said that the Serbian army now fighting the Germans in Yugoslavia consisted of five fully trained divisions under the command of General Mikhailovitch.

12th Dec.—General Sikorski, the Polish Premier, reviewed Polish troops at the Polish Army Headquarters in Russia. Poland declared war on Japan and requested the United States Government's help in recruiting Polish citizens in America.

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

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

1942

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

19th Jan.—Twenty-five thousand Polish soldiers were transferred from Russia to the Middle East.

20th Jan.—It was revealed that General Mihailovitch, Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Yugoslavia, had encircled a number of towns in enemy occupation.

24th Jan.—A Polish-Czech Agreement signed in London provided for a Confederation of the two Governments to collaborate with that agreed on by Greece and Yugoslavia.

The Soviet Union granted a loan of 300 million roubles for the upkeep of the Polish army in Russia and another sum for the upkeep of a Czechoslovak brigade.

1st Feb.—The Royal Norwegian Government in London repudiated Major Quisling whom the Germans installed as Premier of Norway.

7th Feb.—Fourteen Belgians were sentenced to death by Nazi courts for helping the Allies, for possessing arms, for distributing anti-German leaflets, etc.

11th Feb.—The Czechoslovak Government in London took steps to call upon all Czech nationals in the Far East to join the British Army.

18th Feb.—Though 500 deaths occurred daily in Athens itself, the British Minister for Economic Warfare revealed that the enemy had not given safe conduct for the British food ships ready to leave for Greece.

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

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

3rd Mar.—The Quisling Government threatened the most stringent measures against the 9,000 Norwegian school-teachers who refused to teach Nazi ideals to children.

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

7th Mar.—Five Norwegian patriots were shot by the German authorities for "propaganda on behalf of Britain."

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

13th Mar.—Explosions were reported from various factories in occupied Belgium.

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

24th Mar.—The German military commander of Belgium and northern France decreed death sentence for forging and distributing food-cards and "special supply-licences."

25th Mar.—The Japanese admitted that Allied troops were still holding out in northern Sumatra. Fighting still went on in central Sumatra, central Borneo and Celebes.

27th Mar.—Quisling ordered the confiscation of property of 50 prominent Norwegians in exile.

28th Mar.—M. Stalin promised General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of Polish troops in Russia, that a further batch of 200 Polish children may proceed to India.

4th Apr.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Nene Zuercher Zeitung*, a Swiss paper, said that Germans had introduced compulsory labour service in Holland, Belgium and the adjoining part of northern France.

7th Apr.—All Clergymen throughout Norway handed in their resignations to the Quisling Ministry for Church and Education.

10th Apr.—Norway: The Primate of Norway, Bishop Bergrav of Oslo, and three other clergy, Dr. Indreboe, Dr. Ingvald Carlsen, and Dr. Wisloff, were arrested by the Quisling authorities. The bishops were taken to a concentration camp on the allegation that they were the authors of a message read in Norwegian churches on Easter Sunday, announcing mass resignation of the Norwegian clergy. The Church conflict in Norway reached such proportions, that Quisling called for German help in handling the situation.

"Don't travel on Tuesdays"—was a warning issued to the "V" army in occupied countries by Col. Britton in a broadcast. He said: "Don't go in train, bus or tram on a Tuesday. Travel as much as you can on other days. There is a reason for this."

He mentioned a new decree issued by Hitler which meant death for German factory managers who made false returns about their requirements. In other words, he said that managers were accused of sabotaging the war machine.

22nd Apr.—According to the Independent Belgian Agency, mutiny broke out among the German troops at Lize.

THE FAR EAST

1941

29th Aug.—French troops were reported to have crossed the Indo-China border into China. The Chinese Government launched a protest.

A large-scale raid by Chinese forces on Japanese occupied territory in China was reported.

30th Aug.—A Tokyo broadcast said that American oil supplies sent to Vladivostok "were not worth serious attention."

31st Aug.—The Japanese planes raided Chungking and Chengtu.

The Thailand Government contradicted the Japanese report that Britain had threatened economic pressure against Thailand unless the latter stopped trade relations with Japan.

1st Sep.—A Japanese plane dropped bombs in hills some distance to the west of Chungking.

2nd Sep.—The Thailand Government, in a 2,000-word manifesto, appealed to the belligerent as well as neutral countries and to religious, educational and charitable institutions throughout the world to do all they could to bring about world peace.

3rd Sep.—There was no confirmation in Washington of the report that Prince Konoye had invited President Roosevelt to a meeting on the high-seas.

Shanghai reports spoke of an impending Cabinet crisis in Japan. Considerable Indian reinforcements arrived in Singapore.

4th Sep.—The Japanese Emperor granted one of the longest audiences of recent times to the Foreign Minister.

The Chinese occupied the city of Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province, the Japanese having withdrawn from the same.

Hundreds of United States pilots were on their way to China to join the Chinese Air Force.

5th Sep.—The Japanese Cabinet approved of a plan to cut down still further the private use of all Japanese means of transport.

6th Sep.—The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, assured the Chinese Ambassador in Washington that China need feel no anxiety over the American-Japanese exploratory talks.

7th Sep.—The Chinese were making preparations to recapture the islands lying off the Fukien coast.

Gurkha troops had arrived in Malaya to strengthen its defence.

Japanese censorship stopped reports in all Japanese newspapers of the arrival of two American tankers at Vladivostok with oil for Russia.

9th Sep.—It was learnt in London that no materials that could be used for munitions had been exported from Britain to Japan for three months past.

Mr. Duff Cooper arrived in Singapore on his special mission.

11th Sep.—The creation of a new General Staff for the defence of Japan proper, Korea, Formosa and Sakhalin was announced.

12th Sep.—A Japanese troop-train was reported to have been mined and wrecked by Chinese guerilla fighters in Suiyan Province.

13th Sep.—The Japanese offensive in northern Hunan was repulsed and the Chinese regained possession of the Tayunshan mountains.

Mr. Seigo Nakano, leader of Japan's only revived political party, in the course of a provocative speech, forecast an early Japanese-American war.

Mr. Cordell Hull emphasized at Washington that the United States-Japan talks now going on were merely exploratory.

14th Sep.—The 18th Group Army (Chinese Communists) holding the mountains on the Shansi-Hopei border, quickly mopped up the para-troops drooped for the first time in the Sino-Japanese War by the Japanese.

15th Sep.—Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, emphasized the isolation of Japan in the Pacific.

The Dutch Indies People's Council made further provision for defence.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, expressed China's confidence that the United States of America would not arrange a Far Eastern "Munich" in the course of the negotiations with Japan.

16th Sep.—Tokyo newspaper reports persisted in saying that the United States of America and Japan had reached an agreement on basic points.

18th Sep.—Japan protested to Russia against alleged mining of the Sea of Japan leading to casualties among the crew of fishing craft.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared that China would fight till she had got back Manchuria and the lost provinces.

19th Sep.—More than 50 members of the staff of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, with their wives, left for Russia.

Mr. A. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, who was on a flying visit to Batavia, declared that Britain would not sit by and allow the Dutch East Indies to be attacked.

20th Sep.—Fighting flared up in the Sino-Japanese war north-east of Canton.

Admiral Toyoda, Japanese Foreign Minister, reported to the Emperor on the international situation.

21st Sep.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Britain, in a broadcast, appealed for increased help to China.

The United States-Japan negotiations were at a standstill, America insisting that Japan should have no special status in East Asia.

Persistent border incidents were reported between Japanese and Russian troops.

22nd Sep.—A skilful Chinese counter-attack halted the Japanese drive to Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, and caused heavy casualties in the ranks of the Japanese.

The British Ambassador to China arrived in Singapore to confer with Mr. Duff Cooper.

The Japanese admitted mutiny by the puppet "Chinese Pacification Corps" in north Hunan.

Large Japanese troops movements were reported in Manchukuo and Korea.

Mr. Cordell Hull said that he had no information as to whether Prince Konoye, Japan's Premier, had sent a second letter to President Roosevelt.

25th Sep.—Japanese blue-jackets captured Yingtien in northern Hunan. Chuking was again bombed. The Chinese forces threatened the Japanese flank in the battle of the Milo river.

A further batch of Indian troops arrived in Singapore.

27th Sep.—Prince Konoye, Japanese Premier, exchanged greetings with Hitler and Mussolini on the first anniversary of the Axis Tripartite Pact.

The Japanese claim to have taken Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, was not confirmed by the Chinese, who had launched a simultaneous counter-offensive in the Provinces of Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei.

28th Sep.—Germany was reported to be exercising pressure on Japan in order to induce her to attack Russia.

The Japanese Embassy at Peiping handed over Mrs. Denzil Clarke, the Japanese-born wife of the Press Attache at the British Embassy, who had been missing for several days.

29th Sep.—The Japanese claimed to have entered the town of Chuchow in Hunan Province.

30th Sep.—Considerable land and air reinforcements arrived in Malaya to strengthen the British Empire troops guarding the Far East defences.

1st Oct.—The Chinese claimed a smashing victory near Changsha, which the Japanese admitted having evacuated. The Chinese also ridiculed the Japanese claim to have entered Chuchow.

China protested to the French authorities against the Japanese raid on the Chinese Consulate in Hanoi (Indo-China) and the arrest of Chinese nationals by the Japanese in Indo-China.

Mr. Duff Cooper, British Minister on a Special Mission to the Far East, conferred with British military and diplomatic chiefs at Singapore.

3rd Oct.—Chinese troops were pursuing the retreating Japanese army twenty miles north of Chengsha. The Chinese destroyed 120 lorries in an attack on one Japanese transport column. Two Generals were among the Japanese dead.

The Japanese increased greatly the number of troops in Manchuria.

A Japanese spokesman stated that Japan would consider it an unfriendly act if the Netherlands East Indies continued to send war supplies to Russia.

Mr. Fadden's Government resigned in Australia and Mr. Curtin, the Labour Leader, formed a new Government.

4th Oct.—The Japanese seized all warehouses, buildings and stores near the docks in Saigon. The Japanese claimed the capture of Chengchow in Hunan Province.

5th Oct.—Strong reinforcements of Australians reached Singapore.

There was heavy fighting between the Japanese and the Chinese north of Changsha. The Chinese alleged that the Japanese used poison gas.

6th Oct.—The Conference in Manila between British and United States Commanders in the Far East ended.

8th Oct.—There were indications that another Far East crisis was brewing. The Japanese army was stated to be getting restive.

The United States, Britain, and the Royal Netherlands Government agreed to halt all shipments of oil to Japan.

9th Oct.—The Chinese troops, in a series of brilliant offensives, re-took Ichang, the important port on the Yangse and reached Chengchow again.

10th Oct.—Dr. Henry Grady, United States Special Economic Investigator in the Far East, said that within a few weeks, China would have an effective air force composed of American planes.

More Chinese successes in the Changsha area were reported, following Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's call for an all-out effort to beat Japan.

The United States Military Mission under Brigadier-General John MacGruder arrived in Chungking.

The Japanese used poison gas and the Chinese suffered heavy casualties in the battle of Ichang.

It was reported that Herr Stahmer, the Nazi specialist on Far Eastern questions, was about to be sent to represent Germany at Nanking.

12th Oct.—The Chinese captured Ichang, the important treaty port on the Yangse.

13th Oct.—Chinese forces began a counter-offensive towards Shasi in the Ichang front, also towards Yochow and Linsiang on the North Hunan front.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham arrived in Australia by air for conversations with the Commonwealth Government.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands Indies Army, Lieut-Gen. Berenshot, was killed in an air crash on his way to Bandoeng after his conversation with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham (in Batavia).

14th Oct.—The Chinese forces left Ichang owing to intensive bombing of the city by the Japanese.

A Japanese Army spokesman denied the use of poison gas against the Chinese forces at Ichang.

The Thailand Premier, in a broadcast from Bangkok, urged foreign communities in the country to refrain from propaganda.

The Australian press said that the A.B.C.D. (Democratic) Front in the Far East should warn Japan against any stab-in-the-back attack on Siberia.

15th Oct.—Russia and Japan signed an agreement settling Manchukuo-Mongolian border problems.

The Japanese Premier conferred with elder statesmen and Cabinet colleagues on "grave matters."

Major-Gen. Terpoorten was appointed Chief of Staff of the Netherlands Indies Army.

16th Oct.—Prince Konoye's Cabinet resigned and this was thought in America to foreshadow some aggressive move by Japan.

A Japanese Army spokesman warned the army to be ready for any eventuality.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham attended a meeting of the War Council in Melbourne and said "We do not want war with Japan, but if Japan insists on it, we are ready."

The Australian navy announced the laying of mine-fields off certain coastal regions.

The Chinese captured an important point to the south of Chengchow and were advancing on the city.

The Bangkok radio warned Thais that grave events were creeping towards their land.

Col. Knox, United States Secretary for the Navy, said that the proposed air service between Japan and Portuguese Timor was unjustified commercially.

17th Oct.—Gen. Tojo, War Minister, was commanded to form the new Japanese Cabinet.

A Singapore radio spokesman declared that tension in the Far East was very near the breaking point.

All American merchantships were reported to have been ordered out of Japanese and Chinese waters.

The number of Japanese troops in Manchuria was stated to have been doubled.

18th Oct.—A new Japanese Cabinet was formed with General Tojo as Premier and Mr. Shigenori Togo as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Curtin, the Australian Premier, declared that Australia was ready to hit back at any aggressor in the Pacific region.

19th Oct.—The Japanese claimed to be engaged in mopping-up operations round Ichang, the Chinese strategic town.

20th Oct.—General Tojo, the Japanese Premier, declared that Japan stood at the crossroads of life or death and appealed for all possible sacrifice to be made so that the country might break off the "encirclement" by foreign powers.

A Japanese troop ship was sunk by Chinese gun-fire on the Yangtse river.

22nd Oct.—Air-raid precautions were tested in Tokyo.

The Australian War Cabinet met to consider the Far Eastern crisis.

23rd Oct.—Japanese troops movements were reported in Indo-China, close to the Thailand border.

The Australian War Council discussed the Pacific situation.

24th Oct.—Unusually heavy Japanese troop movements were reported in China.

The Australian Air Minister announced that the Royal Australian Air Force was now over 60,000 strong, twenty times its pre-war figure.

25th Oct.—Thailand authorities warned their people that the situation on the Indo-China-Thailand border was unsafe owing to frequent gun-fire from over the frontier.

26th Oct.—Recent air-raid drills throughout Japan were more than a mere exercise, according to Lieutenant-General Kawle, Defence Headquarters Chief of Staff who, in a broadcast to the Japanese nation, said that as regards air defence, the moment of danger was swiftly approaching.

27th Oct.—A skirmish between Japanese and Soviet frontier guards was reported in the village of Raskino.

A Chinese spokesman revealed that of the 3,000 Chinese troops who entered Ichang recently, 700 died of the effects of poison gas and 600 were wounded.

The British Ambassador at Tokyo was taking up with the Japanese Government the prolonged and unexplained detention of two British subjects in the Japanese capital.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Dr. Quo Taichi, said that a collision between the United States and Japan was inevitable.

29th Oct.—The American Embassy at Peking lodged a protest to the Japanese authorities regarding the shooting of an American sentry by a Japanese national.

The Japan Times and Advertiser, organ of the Tokyo Foreign Office, said that the border clash reported two days ago between Soviet and Japanese troops was nothing more than a local affair.

30th Oct.—Japan proceeded to place certain key-industries on a complete war-footing.

A Japanese warship struck a mine in the Yangse river and sank.

31st Oct.—The Australian Premier, Mr. Curtin, broadcasting to the British people, said that Australia wanted to see a peaceful Pacific Ocean, but was determined and ready to resist any aggression.

2nd Nov.—General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Singapore.

Chinese forces recaptured the important city and railway junction of Chengchow.

The agreement made a year ago for the supply of oil by the Netherlands East Indies to Japan expired to-day.

3rd Nov.—General Wavell conferred with Mr. Duff Cooper and also had talks with Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brook-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, and Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, the Commander-in-Chief, China station, and other defence chiefs. He was expected to tour the defences of Malaya.

The Japanese claimed to have captured the stronghold of Junán, 200 miles north of Hankow. An attack on Yunnan through Indo-China was predicted.

The Prime Minister of Australia hinted that the British Empire was considering a revision of its attitude towards Japan.

Australian naval units were withdrawn from the Mediterranean and were concentrated in Australian waters.

4th Nov.—A spokesman of the Japanese Information Board said that the Japan-United States talks at Washington "had not been stopped or cut off."

The Chinese Minister for Publicity revealed the massing of Japanese troops on Burma and Thailand borders.

The Thailand Consul-General at Singapore denied reports that Japanese troops had crossed the Indo-China border into Thailand.

Chinese reports said that 15,000 Japanese troops had been annihilated in fierce fighting at Kwangwu.

5th Nov.—The Netherlands Indies was to control the export of aviation fuel to the Island of Timor where Japan has secured an air base.

6th Nov.—Japan protested to Russia against the sinking of the steamer *Kebi Maru*, consequent on its striking a drifting mine on the north-eastern coast of Korea.

More reinforcements arrived in Singapore.

General Wavell told the Press at Singapore that the Far East was the right flank of India, also that there was close liaison between the Indian and Russian Commands.

7th Nov.—Two hundred and eighty-one passengers had been saved from the Japanese steamer *Kebi Maru*, leaving 110 still missing, according to the Domei Agency. According to a Korean communiqué, 59 Soviet drifting mines had been picked up in the Sea of Japan.

A Japanese official spokesman at Tokyo, speaking of the sinking of *Kebi Maru*, emphasized the gravity of the situation and said that Japan had almost reached the "limit."

The Japan Times and Advertiser, organ of the Japanese Foreign Office, said: "There is always the possibility, even probability, of a direct march on the Burma Road."

Japanese aircraft reappeared on the borders of Yunnan and Kwangsi Provinces, after two months of inactivity.

The necessity of mobilizing Japan's resources and perfecting her high-power defence structure in order to dispose of the "China incident" and establish the "East Asia Prosperity Sphere" was emphasized by the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, addressing the National Mobilization Council.

Mr. Duff Cooper attended a meeting of the Australian War Council at Canberra which surveyed the whole Far Eastern situation.

A new Australian Air Force Fighter squadron was formed in Malaya.

8th Nov.—Confidence in the final victory of the Democracies was expressed by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek in a special interview with foreign correspondents at Chungking, in the course of which he paid special tributes to England, America and Russia for their role in the present war against aggression.

Reviewing the war in China, the Marshal declared that "the initiative will soon be ours."

9th Nov.—A Japanese Army spokesman at Shanghai expressed his personal hope that the Japanese-American conversations would result in the closing of the Burma Road by diplomatic rather than military means.

Chinese forces were holding out in West Shansi and along the east bank of the Yellow river, according to a Chinese military spokesman at Chungking, and they were defying the efforts of the Japanese to gain complete control of Yellow river crossings.

10th Nov.—According to an official Chinese spokesman at Chungking, the Japanese continued to send reinforcements into Indo-China and the Japanese strength there totalled 120,000, which was more than three times Japan's Indo-China strength when General Tojo assumed Japanese Premiership.

11th Nov.—The Bangkok radio warned Thailanders that they might be in the war soon.

The News Chronicle's Singapore correspondent reported that Britain and United States of America had reached a definite agreement on plans to forestall Axis attacks in the Far East.

Senator Taft, the Isolationist, asserted that Mr. Roosevelt had rejected Japan's proposals because she refused to promise not to attack Vladivostok.

12th Nov.—The Japanese Cabinet discussed the speeches to be delivered by the principal ministers at the extraordinary session of the Diet summoned on Saturday.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, welcomed Mr. Churchill's warning to Japan.

A Washington report said that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek had appealed to Britain and America for military assistance in the event of a Japanese attack on the Burma Road.

13th Nov.—The Pearl river was closed to traffic by the Japanese military authorities in China.

14th Nov.—The Japanese Cabinet met and considered the country's biggest war budget ever.

Mr. Kurusu, Special Japanese Envoy, arrived in San Francisco.

President Roosevelt announced that the United States had decided to withdraw the Marines stationed at Shanghai, Tientsin and Peiping in China. This decision did not affect the gun-boats on the Yangtze river, in charge of the American Navy.

Russia rejected, as not proven, the Japanese protest against the sinking of the liner *Kebi Maru* by alleged Soviet mines.

Following the Chinese military spokesman's warning that China would bomb Indo-China, if the Japanese forces there launched an attack on Yunnan, the Chinese Province through which the Burma Road ran, General Ma Chan-Shan revealed China's determination to recover her lost territories in Manchuria.

15th Nov.—The Japanese Diet commenced a five-day session to discuss the international situation.

A Supreme Command for National Defence was created in Thailand, with the Premier as Supreme Commander.

16th Nov.—General Tojo, the Japanese Premier, in his capacity as War Minister, and Admiral Shemada, Navy Minister, reported to the Diet on the progress of the China War.

Canadian troops arrived in Hongkong to reinforce the British garrison.

17th Nov.—Mr. Kurusu, Japan's Special Envoy, and Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, called on Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, and then on President Roosevelt. Both General Tojo and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Togo, justified Japan's policy in China and East Asia in addresses to the Diet and expressed resentment at British and American pressure that "affects the very existence of our Empire."

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared in Chungking that Japan's only chance of salvation lay in the abandonment of aggression and the withdrawal of her troops from China. In a message to the Burma press, the Marshal said: "The enemy is looking to the south, I hope you were well-prepared."

Further reinforcements arrived in Singapore from India.

18th Nov.—The Japanese House of Representatives approved a resolution, pledging all-out support to the Government's policy and blaming the "unreasonable" attitude of the United States. The budget was passed by both Houses of the Diet, as also certain emergency war-time measures.

Admiral Nomura, after a further conference with Mr. Cordell Hull, said he was "still hopeful" about reaching an understanding with America.

Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, stated that there can be no common basis for negotiations between Japan and America so long as the former was not prepared to abandon her aggressive policy.

Japan demanded authority to station 50,000 more troops in Indo-China.

A border clash between Thailand police and French (who attempted to cross over from Indo-China) was reported.

19th Nov.—The Japanese alleged that a Soviet unit had penetrated into Manchukuoan territory.

The United States-Japan talks continued at Washington, where Mr. Cordell Hull also conferred with representatives of other "A.B.C.D." powers.

20th Nov.—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, expressed "complete confidence in the United States spokesman" in the Washington talks with Japan, which were resumed. He had previously declared that an attack on the Burma Road would create a grave situation.

21st Nov.—The Thailand press reported violation of the Thai frontier by planes and troops from the direction of Indo-China.

The official Russian (Tass) News Agency contradicted the Japanese report that Soviet soldiers violated Manchurian frontier on 16th November.

22nd Nov.—Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, conferred on the Far Eastern situation with the British and Chinese Ambassadors and the Australian and Netherlands Ministers.

It was announced that the International Settlement Police were taking over control of the American sector of Shanghai as from the departure of the American Marines.

23rd Nov.—Mr. Cordell Hull again conferred with Admiral Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Kurusu, Japan's Special Envoy.

Mr. Duff Cooper stated that there was not the slightest chance of the Burma Road being again closed.

The Chinese People's National Political Council decided to send a goodwill mission to Britain, United States of America and Russia.

25th Nov.—Some classes of reservists were called up in Thailand where the Bangkok radio warned Thailanders that there was only a faint hope of peace.

26th Nov.—The Japanese Premier and the Foreign Minister reported to the Emperor on the negotiations with the United States of America.

27th Nov.—It was learned authoritatively that the United States of America and Japan had failed to reach an agreement. Mr. Cordell Hull handed over America's final terms to Japan.

Mr. Roosevelt, who received the Japanese envoys, also conferred with the Chinese Ambassador on Lease-Lend aid to China.

A mine-field was laid at the eastern approaches to Singapore.

28th Nov.—The Thailand National Assembly accepted a Bill, authorizing the Government to make preparations "for the defence of the Kingdom."

The Japanese Cabinet considered Mr. Cordell Hull's memorandum.

29th Nov.—President Roosevelt conferred with the Secretary of State and the Secretaries for War and the Navy before leaving Washington for Warm Springs for the week-end. Meanwhile, Lord Halifax hurried from Philadelphia to confer with Mr. Cordell Hull on the Far East situation.

Reports circulated in Japan that the United States of America was to institute air patrols over the Burma Road.

Leave for British troops was cancelled in Singapore.

30th Nov.—British troops in Singapore were asked to stand-by. American Nationals in Thailand were advised by the consular authorities to be ready to leave at a moment's notice. Large reinforcements of British and Indian troops arrived in Rangoon.

1st Dec.—The United States-Japan talks were resumed in Washington. President Roosevelt, who hurried back to the capital after cutting short his holiday, conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull.

The Saigon radio said that Japan had decided temporarily to suspend the despatch of fresh troops to Indo-China.

The Japanese Foreign Minister reported to the Cabinet. Meanwhile a state of emergency was proclaimed in Singapore and precautions were taken both at Hongkong and in the Philippines. Admiral Sir Tom Phillips was to be the British Naval Commander-in-Chief, China station.

2nd Dec.—The British battleship *Prince of Wales* and other units of the Royal Navy arrived in Singapore.

3rd Dec.—Mr. Summer Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State, revealed that President Roosevelt had asked Japan a few questions and expected a prompt reply.

4th Dec.—President Roosevelt conferred with Congressional leaders on the Far East situation.

6th Dec.—An authoritative statement issued in Melbourne warned Tokyo that "We are fully alive to the Japanese threat."

Japanese planes raided Lu-Shih, 400 miles north-east of Chungking.

7th Dec.—The United States State Department revealed that more Japanese troops were being despatched to Indo-China.

Mr. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, exposed Japan as being "infamously false and fraudulent in her recent professions of a desire for peace."

8th Dec.—Japan struck without warning on American bases in the Pacific and attempts were made to invade Malaya and Hongkong and to bomb Singapore. Thailand, after resisting for 5½ hours, permitted the passage of Japanese troops.

Great Britain and the Commonwealth and the Netherlands as well as the United States of America took up Japan's challenge. Mr. Churchill announced in Parliament the British decision to declare war on Japan.

15-A

9th Dec.—Severe fighting was reported in North Malaya as well as in the Thailand border. A Japanese attempt to land in North Borneo was beaten off. The Hongkong garrison beat off the Japanese. Air-raids on Manila were reported.

China declared war on Japan, Germany and Italy.

10th Dec.—The British battleships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* were sunk by air attacks off northern Malaya. Admiral Phillips was missing, but over 2,300 sailors were saved.

The Japanese landed at points in the Philippines but lost troop-transports, the American Air Force striking hard.

Heavy fighting was reported in north Malaya.

Chinese forces threatened the rear of Japanese troops attacking Hongkong, where British and Indian divisions resisted the Japanese.

11th Dec.—The Japanese battleship *Haruna* was sunk by American bombers off the north coast of Philippines.

12th Dec.—More Japanese raids on American naval bases and attacks on Luzon were reported as well as an air raid on an area in Tenasserim division of Burma and slight advances after bitter fighting in the Kedah area in Malaya and in the Hongkong region.

Australian bombers raided the Island of Tobi and the United States Naval patrol planes scored hits on a Japanese battleship of the Kongo class off Luzon.

13th Dec.—There were more raids on the Tenasserim area, on Penang and on Manila. Several Japanese troops who landed in Luzon Island were wiped out. The island of Guam was taken by the Japanese, but Wake and Midway held out.

Submarines of the Netherlands Navy sank four Japanese troopships off Patani in southern Thailand and 4,000 enemy troops were drowned.

M. Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States of America, characterized Japan as "the common enemy" and said that complete understanding prevailed among all anti-Axis powers.

14th Dec.—The Japanese crossed the Burma border from Thailand into Point Victoria region and began a general offensive against Hongkong which refused to surrender.

Fierce fighting was reported in Malaya. Japanese parachutists were wiped out in Luzon, while four Japanese troopships were sunk by American bombers and three more were damaged, according to an American Army communiqué which said that the situation in the Philippines was "well in hand" at the end of the first week of military operations.

Chinese forces struck at the Japanese flank and rear in the Hongkong region.

15th Dec.—The Japanese gained ground at a heavy cost in Kedah. They shelled Hongkong (where the British withdrew from Kowloon) and made more air raids on Luzon.

16th Dec.—The Japanese landed in Sarawak. Four Japanese planes were brought down over the Philippines and one Japanese transport was bombed by United States planes. (Very heavy fighting continued in Malaya.)

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Togo, stated in the Diet his belief that Russia would abide by the Neutrality Pact with Japan.

17th Dec.—The Japanese claim to have bombed Rangoon and captured the Andaman Islands were revealed to be bare-faced lies. Twenty-six Japanese planes were destroyed by United States bombers in an attack on the Japan air base at Vigan.

18th Dec.—A big convoy of Indian troops with full equipment arrived safely in Rangoon.

Forestalling Japanese action, British and Dutch troops occupied the Portuguese Island of Timor.

FAR EAST

The Japanese suffered a big reverse at Vigan where they were thrown back many miles by the Filipinos.

19th Dec.—The Japanese landed in Hongkong and heavily bombed Manila and the Cavite naval base. An American submarine sank an enemy transport.

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

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

21st Dec.—The Japanese claimed Wellesley Province in Malaya and bombed Kuala-Lumpur. The Netherlands air and naval forces sank three Japanese troop ships. A ten-year military alliance was signed between Thailand and Japan.

22nd Dec.—The British forces withdrew from the area north of Kuala Krai in north-east Malaya. Eighty thousand Japanese troops landed at Lingayan in the Philippines and a fierce battle began. British planes raided an aerodrome in Thailand.

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

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

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

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

A Japanese submarine was sunk off California, and a Japanese transport and a minesweeper were sunk off the Philippines. A Dutch submarine torpedoed a Jap destroyer.

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

Hongkong surrendered after heroic resistance.

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

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

28th Dec.—The battle for Ipoh began in Malaya; an enemy attack on Chemer was beaten off. Manila was bombed again. American bombers sank a Japanese troop transport. A Japanese air raid on Medan (Sumatra) was reported.

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

29th Dec.—The British withdrew from Ipoh and established new positions south of the city. In a sudden attack on a Japanese air base in Kedah, the Royal Air Force destroyed ten enemy planes.

The Japanese bombed Manila and Cebu, but the defenders offered stiff resistance to Japanese land forces.

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

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

1942

1st Jan.—British troops withdrew from Sarawak. The Japanese shelled three islands of the Hawaiian group.

2nd Jan.—The Japanese entered Manila; the Americans evacuated the Cavite naval base, but held the island fortress of Corregidor.

Renewed Japanese activity was reported in Perak (Malaya). Four Jap transports were sunk off the coast of Thailand. Fully equipped Chinese troops entered Burma to share in its defence.

3rd Jan.—The Japanese made a five-hour bombing attack on Corregidor, increased their pressure on Perak and threatened Kuantan.

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

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

Seven Japanese aircraft were shot down in an aerial fight over Moulmein. The Japanese made night raids on Rangoon.

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

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

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

The Japanese intensified their pressure in the Philippines. American bombers scored direct hits on a Japanese battle ship and sank a Japanese destroyer.

British forces in Malaya withdrew from Kuantan.

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

8th Jan.—The Japanese brought fresh forces to the Philippines and intensified pressure in the lower Perak region in Malaya. The Royal Air Force made a heavy and successful raid on Bangkok.

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

10th Jan.—Little damage was caused by Japanese air-raids on Burma. The Royal Air Force took the offensive in Malaya and bombed Singora and Sungei Patani.

11th Jan.—The Japanese launched an invasion of the Netherlands East Indies. Two Jap transports were sunk in the Gulf of Spain. The American forces in the Philippines repulsed a Japanese attack with heavy losses.

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

Burma forces evacuated Kuala Lumpur and withdrew 30 miles south.

Eight thousand Japanese were killed on the north Hunan front.

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

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

13th Jan.—British resistance stiffened in Malaya and Allied planes bombed Singora.

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

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

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

The Japanese bombed fortifications on Corregidor Island and Manila Bay.

The Chinese, who were bombarding Hwaiyang in eastern Hunan, recaptured the strategic town of Lupao, north of Canton.

16th Jan.—Australian troops went into action in Malaya. The Royal Air Force attacked an aerodrome in Thailand. The United States Asiatic Fleet sank three enemy transports and two large cargo vessels. The Japanese bombed the Dutch naval and airbase of Amboina and Dutch coastal batteries sank two enemy destroyers off Tarakan.

17th Jan.—The Chinese crossed the Sinto-kiang river, 75 miles north of Changsha, pursuing the Japanese army. The Japanese raided Moulmein in Burma and Singapore.

18th Jan.—Australian bombers destroyed a Japanese sea-plane in the Caroline Islands. Some incendiary bombs were dropped by the Japanese in the naval base area at Singapore. Enemy landings were reported in the Muar region.

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

20th Jan.—American bombers sank a Japanese cruiser and set on fire a tanker, 100 miles from Jolo (Philippines). The Saigon radio reported that three 30,000-ton Allied battleships had reinforced Singapore's defences. The Japanese resumed their offensive against General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines. In Malaya, the Australians held out firmly against enemy pressure. Japanese aircraft bombed Moulmein and Merwaddy in Burma, also Rabaul in New Guinea and bases in the Dutch Indies. The Chinese scored successes in east Hunan, central Hupeh and in inner Mongolia (where guerillas were active behind the Japanese lines).

21st Jan.—More Chinese troops arrived in Burma, where heavy fighting was reported 45 miles east of Moulmein. In Malaya, Japanese landings in Johore were checked, the Australians foiled an encirclement move, and 12 enemy planes were shot down in Singapore. In the Philippines, the Japanese were driven back with heavy losses in a counter-attack by General MacArthur.

22nd Jan.—The Australian Premier issued an urgent warning against the approaching Japanese threat to the Commonwealth, following the heavy bombing of Rabaul in New Guinea and the movements of Japanese ships. Considerable air activity was reported over Rangoon, but the Allied fighters drove off all Japanese planes. Moulmein was bombed. More Japanese troops landed in Luzon (in the Philippines). Grim fighting was reported in west Malaya where Allied Generals conferred. Heavy civilian casualties were caused in enemy raids on Singapore.

23rd Jan.—American and Chinese aircraft bombed the Japanese base of Hanoi in Indo-China. Twenty-seven enemy planes were shot down over Singapore. An enemy attempt to raid Rangoon was frustrated. The Royal Air Force destroyed about 26 aircraft, out of the 70 that made their appearance. All Japanese attacks were repulsed in the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines. Dutch airmen, in a smashing attack on the Japanese in the Straits of Macassar, scored 12 direct hits on enemy warships and transports.

24th Jan.—United States destroyers sank two ships and damaged others in a Japanese convoy in the Macassar Straits. The British took up new positions in the east of Malaya, south of the Mersing river. Tokyo claimed landings on the islands of New Britain and New Ireland. The Australian Premier and a Member of the Chinese Cabinet scorned General Tojo's proposals for separate peace.

25th Jan.—British troops in Malaya maintained their positions despite heavy pressure and attacked the enemy north of Kluang. The Japanese landed at Balik Papan in the Netherlands Indies. The British forces withdrew to new positions in the Moulmein area (in Burma).

Two merchant ships were sunk in action in the Bay of Bengal. The first communiqué issued by General Wavell's Headquarters in Batavia reported the destruction of seven Japanese ships in the Macassar Straits, also of Force made a very successful raid on Bangkok, five Japanese fighter planes. The Royal Air Thailand declared war on Britain and the United States.

26th Jan.—The Chinese captured the coastal town of Tamshui. The Japanese occupied Batu Pahat and were stated to be 55 miles from Johore Bahru. It was revealed that General Wavell had recently visited Rangoon.

Batavia announced the sinking of Japanese destroyer and a possible sinking of a cruiser. The United States Navy Department announced that five additional transports had been sunk by the Asiatic Fleet in the Straits of Macassar.

27th Jan.—Japanese forces landed in Endau and contacted imperial troops north of Jambuang. British forces evacuated the outpost of Merguei. Moulmein was placed under army control.

A Japanese battleship and an aircraft carrier were believed to have been sunk in the Macassar Straits.

The Chinese occupied strategic points on the route of Kowloon.

28th Jan.—Allied reinforcements arrived in a Netherlands East Indies port.

29th Jan.—Sixteen Japanese planes were shot down over Rangoon. Headlong enemy infantry attacks were broken up in the Philippines. Japanese troops landed at Pemangkat on the west coast of Borneo, south of Kuching. A Japanese destroyer was sunk and another damaged. A British destroyer was sunk in a naval battle off the eastern coast of Malaya. Fighting raged along a long front in China, particularly flaring up south of Shanghai.

30th Jan.—President Quezon of the Philippines said that the Filipinos, "confident of final victory," would resist the enemy with all their might. Street fighting took place in Balik Papan in eastern Borneo. Fighting was reported 18 miles from the Singapore causeway, while the island itself was subjected to air-raids. Fighting developed east of Moulmein in Burma. It was reported that the headquarters of the Pacific War Council would be in Washington.

31st Jan.—General Pownall announced that the Battle of the Malayan mainland had ended and the Battle of Singapore had begun. The Johore causeway was successfully breached and British troops were withdrawn from southern Johore to the Island fortress. In Burma, British troops withdrew from Moulmein westward across the Salween river. Japanese planes and ships attacked the Dutch naval base of Amboina; Japanese troops landed at Pemangkat, capital of Dutch Borneo, and met with fierce resistance. Chinese forces were active on many fronts. The Japanese, after a five-day battle, retreated towards Canton; they abandoned Poklo and were pursued towards Sheklung, a big town on the Canton-Kowloon railway. General MacArthur, defending the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, refused the Japanese demand to surrender. Ships of the Dutch Navy destroyed a Japanese submarine. Australian planes bombed Rabaul in New Britain and one enemy ship was hit.

1st Feb.—British artillery in Singapore opened a harassing fire against communications in southern Johore. His Majesty the King sent a message of cheer to the people of Singapore. The Japanese captured Pontianak, the capital of West (Dutch) Borneo; made progress towards Amboina; and bombed Kupang aerodrome in south Timor. All enemy attacks in the Philippines were repulsed. The Chinese retook Poklo, 70 miles from Canton. In a message to the Governor of Burma, Mr. Churchill promised reinforcements "in a steadily increasing measure."

Sea and air units of the United States Fleet carried out large-scale raids on Japanese naval and air bases on the Marshall Islands and Makin Island in the Gilbert Group, now occupied by the Japanese. Auxiliaries of the Japanese Fleet were attacked and damaged. Military installations of the shores were shelled. Many Japanese aircraft were destroyed, both on the air and on the ground.

2nd Feb.—British artillery in Singapore pounded away at enemy movements in the Johore Bahru area. Enemy attempts to cross the Salween river were repulsed. General MacArthur threw back headlong thrusts by the Japanese along the west coast of the Bataan Peninsula.

American Flying Fortress bombers carried out highly successful raids on enemy shipping and airfields, especially on Kuantan and Kuala Lumpur. Nine enemy fighter planes were shot down.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to approve a 500 million-dollar loan to China. The British Government informed the Chinese Government of their willingness to lend up to 50 million pounds for war purposes.

3rd Feb.—Japanese bombers raided the Dutch Naval base of Sourabaya. Communications with Amboina were cut off. Attempts by special enemy shock troops to land in western Bataan were foiled by General MacArthur's troops, whose counter-attacks were successful. Two enemy transports were sunk (and one probably sunk) in attacks by Allied aircraft. There was no change in Burma. Chinese forces threw back the Japanese in the Nanchang area. An Official Chinese spokesman hinted at an imminent large-scale offensive by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's troops.

4th Feb.—General Wavell, in a stirring Order of the Day, exhorted the Singapore garrison to hold on till the arrival of "the great reinforcements which we and our American allies are sending to the Eastern theatre." The Japanese claimed the port of Tawao, about 60 miles north of Tarakan, in the Celebes Sea, but otherwise made little headway against Dutch resistance. In Burma, they shelled Martaban, but all their attempts to cross the Salween river were frustrated. In China, the Chinese cut the Canton-Hongkong railway.

5th Feb.—The tempo of the siege of Singapore increased. Allied artillery and fighter planes replying most effectively to enemy air raids. The Japanese again raided Sourabaya by air.

6th Feb.—Ten enemy aircraft were destroyed when Japanese planes made a moonlight raid on Rangoon. The enemy shelled Singapore with increased intensity.

7th Feb.—Three Japanese cruisers, one destroyer and one submarine were reported to have been destroyed by the defenders of the Dutch naval base of Amboina.

8th Feb.—Japanese patrols landed in the small island of Pulan Ubin, at the eastern end of the Johore Straits between Singapore and the mainland. Enemy bombers raided Sourabaya.

9th Feb.—Enemy forces landed on the western shores of Singapore Island and were engaged. Japanese planes raided Batavia. General MacArthur's troops in the Philippines silenced concealed enemy batteries. The Chinese re-captured Waichow and Poklo.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Delhi for consultations with the India Government.

10th Feb.—The enemy landed more reinforcements in Singapore Island. Japanese cities were subjected to air-raids, and the Japanese effected landings at Macassar in the Island of Celebes and in New Britain. Savage fighting was reported from the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

11th Feb.—The Japanese claim to have stormed the defences of Singapore was not confirmed, but the battle for the island reached a critical phase. The British, who had to make further withdrawals, adopted the "scorched earth" policy, blowing up the great naval base itself. The Japanese resumed their drive towards Java, where General Wavell had returned after a flying visit to Burma. After sustaining heavy casualties east and west of Martaban, the Japanese occupied that town. The Royal Air Force bombed Japanese troop concentrations in northern Thailand.

The vanguard of the United States Pacific Fleet arrived in New Zealand after reinforcing wayside stations along the route from Pearl Harbour. Vice-Admiral Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy became Commander of the Combined Allied Naval Forces in the A.B.D.A. area, in succession to Admiral Hart, who asked to be relieved of his post owing to ill-health. Two Japanese transports totalling 15,000 tons were sunk by the Royal Australian Air Force at Gasmata (New Britain).

12th Feb.—The defenders of Singapore ignored two Japanese demands for surrender and fought on. Allied aircraft bombed and set on fire a Japanese aircraft carrier in the Gulf of Boni. The Japanese occupied the island of Masbata in the Philippines. Enemy attacks on British positions in the Paan area in Burma were repulsed.

13th Feb.—Singapore was still holding out and its guns inflicted heavy punishment on the Japanese. The Chinese, who on the previous day had taken the towns of Mengcheng and Koyang, went on to capture Hwaiynan. Owing to a mistake Japanese aircraft bombed and machine-gunned their own ground troops in the Bataan Peninsula.

14th Feb.—The *New York Times* reported the arrival of American troops in Java. Australian forces also arrived. The 700 paratroopers landed by the Japanese at Palembang in Sumatra were wiped out. Fighting flared up in south Shantung province in China for the control of strategic railways.

15th Feb.—The heroic garrison of Singapore surrendered after resisting the Japanese beyond the limits of human endurance. The Japs crossed the Salween river in Burma. In Sumatra they made a large-scale naval landing and occupied Palembang, but the Dutch completely destroyed the oil fields.

16th Feb.—British, American and Dutch aircraft bombed a Japanese fleet in the Banka Straits and scored direct hits on five transports and two cruisers. The British took up new positions along the Bilin river in Burma. The Chinese scored local successes in north Kiangsi and north Hunan provinces.

17th Feb.—British and Indian airmen were active over enemy positions in Burma. Dutch planes raided Palembang. Increased enemy air and artillery activity was reported from the Philippines. The Chinese threw the Japs back near Paotaow on the west Suiyan front. Fighting again broke out in Hupeh.

18th Feb.—With the arrival of reinforcements, the Japanese increased pressure on General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines.

Japanese airmen raided Sourabaya; and Allied airmen retorted with a raid on an enemy aerodrome in Sumatra. Dutch and American aircraft sank many Japanese troop carrying barges. The Dutch Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Kleffens, announced that Allied help was "finally on its way" to Java. Stiff fighting was reported in central China, as well as in Burma. British aircraft raided an aerodrome in Thailand, while Chinese troops advanced into Thailand.

19th Feb.—Heavy fighting was reported from the Bilin river front in Burma, the British and Indian staging a successful counter-attack. The Chinese forces continued their advance into Thailand. The Chinese recaptured Rashaping, the strategic river-town in southern Hupeh (in China). Japanese airmen raided airfields in Java and Port Darwin in Australia.

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

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

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

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

24th Feb.—British forces took up new positions on the Sitang river in Burma. The Japanese got a hot reception from the new British anti-aircraft guns when they raided Bandoeng and Malang in Java. Netherlands

troops were on their way to reinforce Java. Australian airmen raided enemy aerodromes in New Guinea.

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

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

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

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

27th Feb.—Dutch bombers attacked concentrations of enemy ships near Banka, also military objectives near Palembang. Japanese airmen raided Sumbawa Island to the east of Bali. It was also announced they had raided Port Blair in the Andamans.

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

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

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

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

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

5th Mar.—It was revealed that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek had returned to Chungking after consultations with General Wavell at Lashio. United States planes bombed Marcus Island. Heavy fighting continued in Java. The Japanese registered a further advance in Burma, which brought them to about 60 miles from Rangoon. General MacArthur captured considerable quantities of munitions from the enemy.

6th Mar.—The Dutch announced the evacuation of Batavia.

7th Mar.—It was revealed that great destruction had been carried out in the naval base at Sourabaya in order to render it useless to the enemy. Fierce fighting was reported near Pegu (in Burma).

8th Mar.—British tanks inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in the Pegu sector. Bandoeng in Java was encircled by the enemy. It was reported that Lieutenant-General Homma, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippines, committed suicide owing to his failure to dislodge General MacArthur from the Bataan Peninsula. The Japanese invaded New Guinea. The Thailand Cabinet resigned but Premier Songram was asked to form another Ministry.

9th Mar.—It was officially announced that United States submarines had sunk one Japanese destroyer and one naval tanker and destroyed, or severely damaged, three cruisers and one aircraft-carrier. General Yamashita was reported to have been appointed Japanese Commander-in-Chief in the Philippines. Doctor Van Mook, Lieut. Governor-General of the

Netherlands East Indies, who reached Australia, announced the fall of Bandoeng, but said that the Dutch would carry on the fight. British forces withdrew from Rangoon—after carrying out essential demolitions—in order to fight in central Burma alongside our Chinese allies. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Harold Alexander was appointed General Officer Commanding, Burma. The Royal Australian Air Force struck at the Japanese invaders off New Guinea.

10th Mar.—Mr. Eden, the Foreign Secretary, revealed to a shocked House of Commons the full horrors of the Japanese occupation of Hongkong. It was stated that the armistice sought by the Dutch applied only to Bandoeng, that resistance continued elsewhere in Java and that Medan, capital of Sumatra, was in Dutch hands. The Japanese made their tenth air raid on Port Moresby.

11th Mar.—The Japanese appeared to be driving towards Bassein, about 90 miles west of Rangoon. British planes raided Moulmein. United States bombers raided the enemy-occupied port of Salama in New Guinea; two Japanese ships were left sinking, four were on fire and one beached.

12th Mar.—Doctor Van Mook said he was maintaining telegraphic contact with the Dutch forces still resisting the Japanese in northern and central Sumatra. The Royal Air Force again raided Moulmein. Fighting flared up near the Shantung border in China.

13th Mar.—The United States Navy Department revealed that an American submarine operating in Japanese waters had sunk three enemy fighters and one passenger and cargo ship.

14th Mar.—Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Pownall assumed charge of the Ceylon Command. The Japanese occupied the small island of Weh, off the extreme north of Sumatra. The Admiralty released an authoritative account of the naval battle in Java Sea on 27th February, when a small Dutch-American-British force fought heroically a numerically much superior Japanese force in an effort to prevent an enemy landing in Java. Both sides sustained heavy losses.

15th Mar.—Royal Air Force bombers attacked Japanese concentrations in Burma and sank many canoes full of troops. Japanese attacks were repulsed by the Chinese in southern Honan.

16th Mar.—The American Navy Department announced that a Japanese freighter and a petrol tanker had been sunk in the Far East. The Pacific air war intensified, the Australian Air Force attacking Timor and the enemy raiding Port Darwin and islands near Australia.

17th Mar.—Chinese forces on the Burmese-Siamese frontier inflicted severe punishment on Siamese troops and forced them to withdraw Major-General Wainwright, who took over command of the American forces in the Philippines, repulsed an enemy attack in Bataan Peninsula. China celebrated India Day.

18th Mar.—Our forward troops in Burma were in action against strong enemy forces south of Kanyutvin, attempting to advance along the main road towards Taungoo. On the Irrawaddy front, enemy forces coming up the river in boats, landed at Teindan. American planes, based on southern Yunnan in China, attacked enemy troops on the banks of the Sitang river. The United States Navy Department revealed that in recent operations against the Japanese in New Guinea, American and Australian air forces accounted for eight enemy warships and 27 merchant vessels, also three sea-planes, for the loss of one Allied aircraft. The Australian Air Force raided Koepang, which used to be the capital of Dutch Timor.

19th Mar.—While the enemy bombed a north Burma town, the American Volunteer Group destroyed 25 Japanese planes in a raid on an aerodrome at Moulmein. Marshal Chiang Kai-shek placed General Stillwell of the United States Army in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies operating in Burma. Japanese aircraft raided Solomon Islands as well as Port Darwin in Australia; and an enemy land force was observed moving towards Port Moresby, whose defenders were confident and ready. Australian airmen scored hits on Japanese warships and merchantships at Rabaul in New Guinea.

21st Mar.—It was disclosed that the British forces raided the enemy post of Letpadan (in Burma), inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese. The Royal Air Force raided Mingaladon and destroyed 10 enemy planes. A Japanese cruiser was sunk and another set on fire in Allied air raids on Rabaul in New Britain. American and Filipino forces made a very successful surprise raid on Japanese positions in the Island of Mindano.

22nd Mar.—Allied aircraft, attacking Lae in New Guinea, set fire to three Japanese bombers and nine fighters and damaged two more bombers and three fighters. Allied planes also raided Rabaul in New Britain and Koepang in Timor. The Japanese raided Port Darwin and the town of Katherine in Northern Territory (in Australia). General Wainwright commanding the United States Army in the Philippines, ignored a Japanese demand for surrender.

23rd Mar.—General MacArthur conferred with the Australian Minister for the Army and the Chief of Staff. The Japanese bombed Port

Moresby and Wyndham (in Western Australia). Allied airmen raided Dilli in Timor. Fierce fighting was reported between the Chinese and a party of Japanese troops which had landed on the coast of Chungshan district (in Kwangtung province).

24th Mar.—The Japanese claim to have taken Toungoo was denied in London. The American Volunteer Group carried out two raids against two Japanese airfields in Burma and set fire to ten planes. A heavy Japanese raid on the Island of Corregidor and on American positions in Bataan caused little military damage. Three raiders were shot down. American troops attacked and inflicted heavy losses on a Japanese motor column in Mindano.

25th Mar.—United States naval and air forces (it was announced) dealt smashing blows to Marcus and Wake Islands in the Pacific, thus carrying the war to 990 miles from Yokohama. The Japanese made the 19th raid on Port Moresby; they occupied the Andaman Islands and took an aerodrome north of Toungoo and cut the Toungoo-Pyinmana road, outflanking the Chinese who, however, proceeded to clear up the situation.

26th Mar.—Two Chinese columns invaded Thailand from the Shan States in Burma, crossing the border at two points and moving towards Tangaw and Heighong. Four Japanese bombers were shot down during a heavy raid on Corregidor.

27th Mar.—Goering's newspaper *Essener National Zeitung* was the first German paper to hint the possibility of a simultaneous German and Japanese attack on Russia. A Japanese landing party, which landed at the Chungshan coast was withdrawn.

The main Japanese attack on Burma at present was up the Toungoo Road. Lieutenant General Alexander, Commander of the British forces in Burma, returned to Burma after a short visit to Chungking to confer with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

28th Mar.—The situation improved on the Toungoo front.

30th Mar.—Heavy fighting raged north of Toungoo. The Chinese held out despite fierce assaults. The Japanese advanced in three columns on the Irrawaddy front.

In New Guinea, floods forced the Japs to evacuate from the Markham Valley, thus relieving the pressure on Port Moresby.

1st Apr.—A Chinese communiqué announced that the Chinese forces had evacuated Toungoo and withdrawn to the north-east of the town. More than 5,000 Japanese troops were killed in the five-day battle for Toungoo.

3rd Apr.—China and Great Britain entered into a formal agreement, according to which the China National Aviation Corporation would be permitted to operate an air line between Chungking and Calcutta. The agreement also provided for the resumption of the air line from Kuming to Rangoon "as soon as circumstances permit."

Nearly 900 refugees from the Far East, comprising the largest single contingent to arrive in Britain recently, disembarked in that country.

Several light attacks by the Japanese in Bataan were repelled with considerable enemy losses.

4th Apr.—Japanese aeroplanes continued to raid Corregidor and Bataan.

During an enemy air-raid over Port Darwin, anti-aircraft guns brought down two enemy bombers and fighter planes accounted for two more. Two enemy fighters were probably destroyed. The attacking force was intercepted before reaching the objective. All British aircraft returned safely.

It was officially announced that Allied forces destroyed six enemy planes at Koepang.

5th Apr.—The Japanese made furious land and sea attacks on General Wainwright's defences in the Bataan Peninsula. The sea attack was repulsed with heavy Japanese losses. An attempted Japanese landing on the east shore of Bataan during the night was also frustrated.

Port Darwin was raided for the 13th time by seven bombers escorted by fighters. There was no material damage. The enemy probably lost four bombers and two fighters, of which two were brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

Many enemy positions in strategic points in southern Shansi were penetrated by Chinese forces.

It was officially announced from New Delhi that Sir Mahomed Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I., had been appointed as the representative of India in China.

There were further Japanese landings in the Solomon Islands area.

6th Apr.—Heavy casualties on both sides marked furious fighting along the Bataan Peninsula front. There was no air attack on the Corregidor.

The Japanese attack on Port Moresby failed. Allied bombers attacked Lae.

An agreement between China and the Vatican was reached providing for the exchange of representatives. China would soon be sending an envoy to the Holy See.

7th Apr.—American and Filipino defenders on Bataan Peninsula withdrew to a previously prepared defensive position.

8th Apr.—The United States War Department announced that the Bataan defences had "probably been overcome." Mr. Stimson announced at a press conference in Washington that General Wainwright's forces in Bataan numbered 36,853 and indicated that the bulk were either killed or captured.

10th Apr.—Fighting in Bataan had ceased. General Wainwright, U.S. Commander, in a message to President Roosevelt, said that everything possible had been done to hold Bataan with the limited number of combat soldiers at his command, but the overwhelming air and artillery superiority of the Japanese finally overcame the dogged resistance of the hungry and exhausted defenders.

20,000 Japanese had been killed in the Philippines and over 100 Japanese planes were shot down, according to unofficial estimates published in New York. In the Battle of Bataan, American and Filipino troops, though outnumbered at least eight to one, immobilized a fully equipped Japanese Field Army, variously estimated from 125,000 to 200,000 men. The Japanese losses in tanks, guns and other weapons were also heavy.

"The Bataan force went out as it would have wished, fighting to the end in its flickering forlorn hope," General MacArthur said. "No army has ever done so much with so little, and nothing became it more than its last hour of trial and agony."

Port Moresby was raided to-day for 20 minutes by seven Japanese bombers escorted by fighters. Imperial fighters intercepted the raiders, and at least one bomber was brought down.

The Australian War Cabinet decided to build another aluminium fabrication factory, estimated to cost 3 million sterling to meet the growing demand of the aircraft and munition industries.

It was officially stated at Wellington that one-fourth of New Zealand's male population, including 6,000 railwaymen and 5,000 men from the Post and Telegraph Department, was now doing military service.

Vichy-appointed officials in French Indo-China turned over to the Japanese army authorities those American officers and non-commissioned officers who sought refuge there.

War expenditure in Australia passed the one million Australian pounds per day mark.

No appreciable headway was made by the Japanese in the sporadic fighting along the north bank of the river Yangtse in Southern Hupeh province, according to a Chinese military spokesman at Chungking.

The Japanese were able to effect a landing on the island of Cebu. Corregidor and Fort Hughes in Manila Bay were subjected to intensive air attacks in the past 24 hours.

General Senosuko Sonoda, Commander of the Japanese troops which occupied Limay and other points in the southern part of the Bataan Peninsula, was killed in action.

11th Apr.—Australian bombers again raided Koepang in Timor. Two Japanese planes were shot down in Port Moresby.

The United States Navy Department announced the sinking of a Japanese destroyer, a large transport, a submarine-chaser, and a merchantman, the damaging of one Japanese cruiser and one large transport, and the possible sinking of a Japanese fighter—all by submarines.

Corregidor was raided 12 times in the last 24 hours.

12th Apr.—Fighting raged north-east of Yedashu. The Chinese inflicted about 2,000 casualties on the enemy.

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

In successful attacks on enemy-occupied positions at Lae (New Guinea), Rabaul (New Britain) and Faisi (Solomon Islands), the Allied air forces destroyed and damaged bombers on ground, attacked anti-aircraft gun positions, set fire to buildings and machine-gunned flying boats on water. From all these operations, two of our aircraft were missing.

13th Apr.—An authoritative Soviet statement on Soviet-Japanese relations issued on the anniversary of the signature of the Neutrality Pact in Moscow last year said: "If Japan loyally observes this treaty, then it will retain its value." The statement reminded Japan that treaties had to be observed. Referring to the present situation it said: "Japanese military and Fascist cliques, whose heads are being turned by military successes, must understand that their chattering about a war of invasion in the north would harm first and foremost Japan itself."

15th Apr.—A communique issued by United States headquarters in Australia said that enemy shipping, airfields, docks and aircraft were destroyed and damaged by American air attacks in the Philippines area. American bombers sank four ships and damaged four others, one of which was believed to have sunk. They also shot down four enemy planes.

Japanese interests made a successful bid for all the fourteen Soviet fishing grounds which were auctioned. The auctions were held in accordance with the Japanese-Soviet fisheries *modus vivendi*.

16th Apr.—It was stated in Washington that Japanese troops had been landed on the Island of Panay in the Philippines by naval vessels and aircraft. The defenders were resisting the enemy.

17th Apr.—Japanese landed on the Isle of Panay in the Philippines. Air attacks were made on Corregidor. According to a United States War Department communique, approximately, 60,000 troops and civilians had fallen into Japanese hands at Bataan. Three enemy batteries were silenced in Cavite and Bataan.

18th Apr.—United States planes raided Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama, and bombed Tokyo. The raid lasted seven hours.

Corregidor and Caballs Islands were raided five times by enemy bombers. Fierce fighting raged in Panay. Cebu city fell into enemy hands which was reported to be in flames.

The Japanese raided Port Moresby.

Australian bombers raided Koepang in Dutch Timor.

Rabaul was raided by the Allies.

19th Apr.—Oil installations at Bullen Bay in Curacao, Netherland West Indies, were shelled by an enemy submarine.

Two more alerts were sounded in Tokyo.

20th Apr.—Five dive-bombing raids were made by the Japanese on Corregidor. Two bus-loads of Japanese troops were ambushed near Zamboanga in Mindanao. Three of the enemy batteries which opened fire on the American island ports in Manila Bay were silenced. Enemy troop concentrations at Bataan were broken up. American and Filipino forces made a successful raid on the Japanese outposts in northern Luzon.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Premier, conferred with General MacArthur regarding the composition of the Allied High Command in the south-west Pacific Area. An Australian Government spokesman said that the Australian forces had been handed over to General MacArthur's Command without reservation.

Mr. A. W. Fadden, breaking the six months' political truce, rose from his sick bed to protest against "irresponsible" socialisation by Ministers of the Government.

Allies raided Rabaul which resulted in the destruction of 40 enemy fighters and bombers.

More Japanese troops landed near San Jose in the island of Panay.

22nd Apr.—The defenders withdrew from two positions in the province of Antique on the island of Panay. Artillery bombardment of Corregidor continued. The War Department confirmed the shelling of the coast-line of Curacao by an enemy submarine.

Chinese forces drove the Japanese back three miles south of Yenangyang. The Allied troops still held Taungdwingyi on the railway between the Irrawaddy and the Salween.

Authoritative circles in London stated that the situation in Burma, at the moment, was confused.

Dr. Wang Shih-Chieh, Minister of Information (according to a message from Chungking), said that prompt and adequate air reinforcements for the Allied forces should be sent to Burma.

As a result of the bombing of Tokyo, the Japanese Radio announced that Commanders of Japanese home defence Units would be court-martialled. "There will be a further shakeup in the Tokyo War Office."

The French ships in Indo-China were handed over to the Japanese.

Allied air force attacked the Japanese in the Netherlands Indies, New Britain, New Guinea and Timor.

Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby.

23rd Apr.—The American troops defending Panay Island withdrew from Lambunao.

Allied fighters intercepted the enemy and destroyed four Japanese planes.

People in Hongkong were reported to be facing starvation. Reuter correspondent said: "Hongkong is every bit the hell the Japanese are reported to have made of it."

24th Apr.—In spite of bombing attacks and artillery fire from Bataan and Cavite, the beleaguered men at Corregidor still fought on.

A surprise attack was delivered on Japanese establishments near Rabaul.

The New Zealand island areas including Fiji were allotted to an area to be known as the South Pacific area under the American Naval Command.

25th Apr.—Allied raids were made on Lae and there was a fierce aerial combat over Port Moresby.

"Anzac Day" was celebrated very quietly. A message from His Majesty the King stated: "At this solemn moment in the history of Australia, the Queen and I are indeed proud to join with our people of the Commonwealth in commemoration of Anzac Day."

The Allied air force attacked shipping, barracks and warehouses in Rabaul and machine-gunned personnel and dropped incendiaries.

The Japanese landed at Iloilo, Capi and Antique.

26th Apr.—Twenty-four bombers made a heavy raid on Darwin, but were brilliantly intercepted by the Allied aircraft. Eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Port Moresby, Tulagi in Solomon Islands and Corregidor were attacked by enemy aircraft. The damage caused was negligible.

Jiang in Kiangsi province in China was raided by Japanese planes. Little damage was caused.

A fleet of Japanese warships patrolled the south Fukien coast. The Chinese coastal batteries opened fire.

27th Apr.—General Tojo, in the course of a speech in Tokyo, said: "The war is still to be fought. It will demand the nation's utmost unity."

Longer working hours for the native population of Java was decreed from April 29, the Japanese Emperor's Birthday.

A Japanese air attack on Port Moresby failed.

A Japanese grounded aircraft at Lae (New Guinea) was successfully attacked and the airfield at Bougainville in Solomon Islands was raided.

Japanese raiders on Port Darwin were intercepted.

Corregidor and Fort Hughes in the Philippines were attacked by Japanese dive bombers.

28th Apr.—There was intermittent shelling in Corregidor. The Japanese moved towards Ballete Pass across the Carabello mountains.

29th Apr.—The Japanese aircraft executed an air attack on the aerodrome at Darwin. The Allied air force intervened successfully.

30th Apr.—Japanese air attacks in Corregidor and other American forts in Manila Bay weakened.

The Japanese massed their troops in New Guinea area.

1st May.—The Japanese reinforced their air power in New Guinea. Enemy troops landed in Rabaul.

2nd May.—The Allied planes destroyed over 40 aircraft in New Guinea.

The Japanese reinforced positions north-east of Australia with a view to cutting supply lines.

Eight enemy bombers attacked the Australian aerodrome in Horn Island. The damage was negligible.

At Lae in New Guinea, the Australian air force bombed and machine-gunned the Japanese aerodrome, scoring many hits on a line of 30 planes.

At Salamana, three Japanese planes were shot down.

The enemy made 12 bombing attacks on Corregidor. Three bombers were shot down and two damaged.

It was declared definitely in Washington that the United States raid on Tokyo was not based on Soviet territory.

Enemy planes were active over Townsville in Queensland. There was an enemy raid on Port Moresby.

3rd May.—President Roosevelt told a press conference that supplies to China would be sent by an alternative route.

4th May.—Allied bombers attacked Rabaul. One Japanese transport was hit and another destroyed.

Fifteen Japanese aircraft attacked the aerodrome at Moresby of which four were destroyed and two damaged.

The Australian Minister of Supply issued a warning that food rationing may be introduced.

Japanese troops entered Mandalay. The situation of British troops was regarded as serious.

The Japanese were repulsed north of Hsenwi in China and heavy casualties were inflicted. Japanese troops were encircled in Singyang. The Japanese met with repeated reverses in Singyang. Their retreat was cut off by the Chinese forces.

5th May.—The Japanese advanced in Markham Valley in New Guinea. Their forces reached Nadzah, 27 miles west of Lae. A Japanese patrol penetrated 15 miles south of Salamana.

Enemy aircraft raided the Moresby aerodrome. Three bombers and one fighter were shot down.

The Chinese captured strategic points near Hankow.

6th May.—Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, in the course of a statement, asserted that Japan had the means to strike Australia and India simultaneously.

Enemy aircraft raided Port Moresby and the Allies raided the aerodromes at Lae and Rabaul.

The Japanese commenced a landing attack on Corregidor. Additional landings were made by the enemy on the Island of Midano.

The Chinese raided Shanghai and Nanking. There was street fighting in Hangchow.

7th May.—Lieutenant-General Wainwright surrendered Corregidor Island and other fortified islands in Manila harbour.

Salamana was wiped out as Japanese air base as a result of persistent Allied air attacks.

Chinese Commandos landed at Amoy.

8th May.—In an action off Solomon Islands, three American planes were lost.

The defenders of Corregidor and other forts in the Philippines were taken prisoner.

According to a Chungking report, the Japanese were all out against China and may not attack India now.

9th May.—Three enemy planes were destroyed over Yuhai 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 Asama volcano in the centre of the main Japanese island.

According to a Washington dispatch, success was achieved by the United States Navy in the battle of the Coral Sea at a relatively small cost.

Mr. Curtin had a conference with General MacArthur.

12th May.—Two Japanese submarines were sunk or damaged off north-east Australia.

The Japanese retreated in Yunnan and the Chinese were in hot pursuit. Enemy "mopping up" campaign failed in west Changtung.

In an attempt to break through the Chinese cordon in the Chefang area, 3,000 Japanese were killed.

13th May.—The Japanese forces were routed and driven back to the Yunnan border.

Allies' bombers attacked the enemy seaplane base on Deboyne Island.

Two enemy transports were hit at Kessa in Solomon Islands.

Enemy bombers attacked an aerodrome at Port Moresby. The damage was slight.

The battle of the Coral Sea was regarded in Tokyo as concluded.

14th May.—The Chinese troops bombed and machine-gunned French aerodromes in Hanoi in Indo-China.

The Japanese attacked Chekiang and the Chinese raided Ichang.

15th May.—The Japanese made a flank movement from Thailand and Indo-China. There was bitter fighting in Yunnan.

The Chinese troops recaptured Hohsin. The Japanese prepared for a drive inland from Hangchow Bay.

Enemy planes bombed Yushan and Nanchang. The Japanese attack made from Kingtehchen was repulsed.

16th May.—Enemy planes attacked Port Moresby twice causing little damage. Two of the raiding planes were shot down.

The Japanese airfield near Yukhow was raided.

17th May.—The Japanese occupied Kingcheng on the Burma-Yunnan route and advanced in Eastern Chekiang.

19th May.—Enemy aircraft attempted to raid Port Moresby, but were driven back with losses. There was a terrific air battle off Rabaul. Seven Japanese fighters were shot down.

20th May.—A Japanese force at Hungmushu, Tengchung in Yunnan was decimated by the Chinese forces. The Japanese were driven out of Fengyu.

Allied air force attacked shipping in Koepang Bay. Direct hits were obtained on two enemy transports. There was a heavy air raid on Port Moresby. The Japanese dropped at least 200 anti-personnel bombs. Two enemy bombers were shot down and two more almost certainly destroyed.

21st May.—It was announced that 77 Japanese planes were destroyed and 100 damaged in south-west Pacific.

On the Yunnan border, the Japanese were driven back to Tenchung and in Burma Road they were driven back to Lungling.

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

22nd May.—Heavy fighting raged in Chekiang. The Japanese continued to advance in five columns. Their advance in Mekong front was checked. Enemy attack in Heupeh failed.

23rd May.—The Japanese effected a landing below Foochow in China. Chinese positions in Chekiang were repeatedly attacked. A strategic point in Yunnan was recaptured by the Chinese.

At Lae in New Guinea, a surprise attack by the Allied aircraft destroyed two enemy bombers and a fighter on ground and two bombers were extensively damaged. Eight enemy fighters were shot down.

Three enemy aircraft were destroyed and three damaged in Timor, Koepang.

24th May.—The Japanese intensified the war in China by attacking by land, sea and air. Four Japanese warships shelled Nanki Island south of Foochow. The Japanese occupied islands off the Fukian coast. The Japanese threat to China was described as "very real."

25th May.—The Japanese vanguards approached Chekiang capital. Yunnan was heavily raided. There was heavy fighting in East Chekiang province.

Twenty persons described as Fifth Columnists, in Australia, were interned by the authorities.

Allied planes raided Amboina and enemy shipping was attacked.

26th May.—The Japanese forces launched an all-out offensive on Kihwa, capital of Chekiang province. Japanese planes raided towns in the western Yunnan province.

Allied aircraft attacked the Vunakanau aerodrome in Rabaul and many planes were set on fire.

27th May.—It was revealed that Japan had planned a bigger offensive against China. Huge concentration of troops and transports was reported near Formosa. A fierce battle raged on the outskirts of Chekiang's capital. Amoi was bombed twice.

The Australian Air Minister M. Drakeford announced that a number of Royal Australian Air Force personnel had been recalled to Australia.

The Australian Army Invention Directorate, it was announced, was considering wool as a means to stop bullets as an important protective invention.

Japan's first secret weapon ("pear-shaped bombs bursting in the air") was used by the enemy aircraft over Rabaul and Lae.

28th May.—Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's east China Army pulverised new Japanese attempt to smash their way into Kihwa. The Chinese troops reached south of Lungling. Enemy supply bases were bombed by the American volunteer Group. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties.

General Tojo, speaking at the Diet, warned Australia "to reconsider her attitude and take part in the construction of Greater East Asia." He also said that the war against United States and Britain still remained to be fought.

The Japanese prepared for a big offensive in New Guinea. Three of their planes were shot down.

One thousand soldiers were still resisting the Japanese in the hills of Luzon in the Philippines.

29th May.—The Chinese crossed the Salween at four points. The recapture of Tengchung and Lungling was imminent. The Japanese closed in on Kihwa.

30th May.—The Japanese employed a new type of fighters. There was an intense air attack on the enemy camp in Rabaul. There was a heavy air fight over Port Moresby.

The enemy launched ten attacks on Lanchi. The Chinese made a fresh attack on Ichang and S. Honan. The Japanese counter-attacks in Yunnan were repulsed.

31st May.—The Japanese launched an offensive in Chekiang. The Chinese evacuated 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 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 Yangtze.

The Allied aircraft carried out extensive air raids in New Guinea.

Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, declared that the Japanese programme of expansion had reached a stalemate.

4th June.—Japanese bombers attacked Dutch Harbour in Alaska.

Japanese barracks were demolished in a heavy attack on Timor by Allied air force. Enemy installations were bombed at Solomons in Tulagi.

5th June.—Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, said that the Coral Sea Battle was a signal success for the Allied forces.

Four Japanese submarines, it was revealed, were sunk in the attack on Sydney Harbour.

Japanese submarines attacked two small cargo vessels east of Sydney.

No serious damage was caused, it was announced, in Alaska by the Japanese raid.

The Japanese besieged Chuhsien.

The Japanese attacked Midway Island.

6th June.—Midway Island was attacked by Japanese aircraft. One Japanese warship and an aircraft carrier were damaged.

Allied air force attacked the Koepang aerodrome. Wharves were bombed by Allied aircraft at Rabaul.

7th June.—The Japanese naval forces attacking Midway Island suffered very heavy damage to an aircraft carrier, a battleship, a cruiser and transport vessels. Admiral Nimitz, United States Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, in the course of a communiqué stated: "While it is too early to claim a major Japanese disaster, it may be conservatively stated that the United States remains in control of the Midway area."

Allied pilots made a daring low level attack on Rabaul. Attack was made on wharves and an enemy military camp.

Chinese positions around Chusien were assaulted by the Japanese. All attacks were repulsed. The American Volunteer Group bombed and killed more than 200 Japanese troops on the west bank of the Salween river and along the Burma road.

8th June.—Chusien aerodrome was occupied by the Japanese and there was hand-to-hand fighting in the city. The Japanese entered Fuchow.

The Japanese lost 15 warships and two to three aircraft-carriers in Midway battle. Admiral Nimitz, in a communiqué stated: "Pearl Harbour has now been partially avenged." There was jubilation all over America at this decisive American naval victory over the Japanese.

9th June.—Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, said that battle action was continuing in the North Pacific and west of Midway as the Japanese fleet units withdrew from the Midway area.

Japanese warships shelled Mamoi base. All Chinese forces were safely withdrawn from Burma. There was severe fighting in Shansi. A number of Japanese planes bombed Sinhing, Szewni, Kumlei and Paksha between the west and north rivers in Kwangtung.

Sydney and Newcastle were shelled lightly without effect in nuisance raids by Japanese submarines.

10th June.—British and American Air Force units arrived in China.

11th June.—The Japanese main body north of Chusien pushed in the direction of Changshan. A Japanese column south of Nanchang, pushed towards Kinki.

One of the biggest aerial battles of the war, north of Australia, was fought out over Lae and Salamua between strong Japanese and Allied air forces. A large number of enemy planes were destroyed.

12th June.—The Japanese made fresh thrusts in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The Chinese offered stiff resistance.

13th June.—The Chinese evacuated Chuhsien, the air port city in Chekiang province. There were air raids by the Japanese on Fucheng.

It was announced that American reinforcements may be sent speedily to the Western Pacific bases and all Pacific key points.

The United States Navy department announced that in the Coral Sea battle, 15 Japanese warships were sunk. America lost three, including the aircraft-carrier, *Lexington*. Actually, 37 Japanese ships were sunk.

In the Midway battle, four Japanese aircraft-carriers were sunk. The Japanese death roll was over 10,000.

14th June.—The Japanese landed in Aleutians. Attu Island was invaded. Enemy ships arrived in Kiska harbour.

Japanese columns converged on Yushan. The Chinese recaptured many towns.

15th June.—The Japanese entered Nanchang and more than 600 Japanese were killed. The Chinese evacuated the city.

The Japanese raided Port Darwin. The Allies attacked enemy shipping.

16th June.—There was heavy fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border. The Japanese entered Yushan.

The United States Navy department reported that five Japanese warships were damaged in the Aleutians. Also, three Japanese cruisers, one destroyer, a gunboat and a transport were damaged.

At Sohana in Solomon Islands, an Allied air unit bombed enemy installations.

17th June.—Japanese aircraft bombed residential areas and the Darwin harbour. Casualties were light. Eight enemy planes were shot down.

A Japanese cruiser was sunk by United States aircraft in Aleutians. A direct hit was scored on an aircraft-carrier. Enemy landing parties were attacked.

The Japanese advanced from Shasi to Tangkiao. In Huangchi, they were driven back by the Chinese.

Dr. Sun Foe, President of the Chinese Executive, said: "Germany will be defeated before November and the United Nations will triumph before the winter of 1943."

18th June.—The biggest flare-up in the air war occurred north of Australia. There was a heavy attack on Darwin.

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

Mr. Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, in a broadcast, said: "We face invasion and the accompanying horrors as the Russians experience them to-day. They withhold nothing; neither must we. It is vital to the grand strategy of the Allied cause that Japan shall not take Australia."

19th June.—In central Kiangsi, the Chinese force which captured Ihwang pursued the Japanese to the outskirts of Linchwan, 50 miles south-eastward of Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi province.

20th June.—The situation at Nanchang was obscure. Fighting continued in the hilly regions near Chefang Tun to the south of Paoto Chin.

Eighteen enemy bombers, with fighter escort, unsuccessfully attacked Moresby harbour and damaged only one small ship. Three enemy planes were destroyed.

Japanese advance in Kiangsi was checked.

21st June.—The Japanese withdrew in Kiangso and Chekiang. There was heavy fighting at Kwangpang. The Royal Air Force bombed objectives in Kalewa on the Chindwin river.

Enemy aerodromes and shipping were attacked in Rabaul. A 10,000-ton transport received three direct hits.

22nd June.—The Japanese occupied Kiska in the Aleutian Islands. The American Army bombers hit a Japanese cruiser and sank a transport in Kiska harbour.

The Japanese offensive in Eastern China was halted. The enemy at Chekiang withdrew east towards Chuhsein. The Japanese raided Foochow and the Min river estuary in Fukien.

23rd June.—Heavy fighting raged in the mountains near the Shensi-Honan border. The Japanese lost 1,200 killed.

24th June.—The Japanese withdrew in Chekiang. The Chinese successfully counter-attacked in Kiangsi. Koreans in Korea and Manchuria revolted against the Japanese.

25th June.—The Chinese recaptured Kweiki. The Japanese westward push was held up.

An enemy fighter was shot down in Timor.

According to a Chinese newspaper *Ta Kung Pao*, Japan was likely to attack U.S.S.R.

Over 1,000 Japanese were killed in the revolt in North Korea.

26th June.—The Chinese encircled Fuchow. The Japanese offered but feeble resistance.

27th June.—Dr. Evatt, Australian Minister for External Affairs, in a speech in Sydney, said: "The Pacific situation has altered for the better. American Admirals can now see more clearly the future course of the war in the Pacific."

Allied aircraft raided Dilli in Timor Island.

Three Japanese fighters were shot down in an air battle over Hangyang.

A Soviet steamer *Angarstoi*, was sunk 32 miles off the Japanese coast, it was suspected, by a Japanese submarine. The Japanese alleged that the steamer was torpedoed by an American submarine.

Mr. Beasley, Australian Minister of Supply, in a speech at Sydney, said: "We have proof that the bombing of Tokyo and Yokohama has shaken the Japanese. Our enemy is desperately concerned about the destruction of his dockyards, factories and cities."

28th June.—The Japanese forces entered Lishui. The Allied air force attacked enemy supply dumps in Lae. Bombs were dropped on enemy installations in Tulagi.

29th June.—Chinese planes attacked Japanese positions in Kiangsi and inflicted considerable damage upon military installations.

30th June.—The Japanese launched a drive in Kiangsi with the object of seizing tungsten fields. The Japanese captured Yukun. They lost 5,500 killed and wounded in the fighting south-east of Taiheng on the Shansi-Honan border.

The Allied aircraft bombed the wharf area in Tulagi.

1st July.—Cebu, the second city of the Philippines, was razed to the ground by the Japanese as a reprisal for continual guerilla activity.

2nd July.—The Japanese garrison at the New Guinea port of Salamana was thrown into complete confusion by a night raid carried out by Allied land forces.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in a battle on the Linchwan sector in the Kiangsi province. The Japanese started an offensive near Lake Poyang.

It was stated that there was a general drift of Japanese land and air forces towards the northern boundry of Manchuria.

According to a report from the United States Army Air Force Headquarters in Hawaii, the Japanese were using women pilots in their war planes.

4th July.—The Allied aircraft raided Timor. The Japanese entered Wuchen. Chinese bombers bombed Japanese military establishments in the Hankow area and at Yokow in northern Hunan province.

5th July.—According to a report from North China, fearful of further visits by American bombers to Tokyo and other important industrial areas, 200,000 Japanese civilians had emigrated to China.

Allied bombers bombed Lae and Koepang.

6th July.—According to General Li Chung-yen, a famous leader during the Chinese Civil War, the Japanese had no troops to spare for opening a new front and an attack on Siberia was therefore unlikely.

The United States Independence Day was the occasion of a series of the most harassing raids yet made on Japanese bases in New Guinea.

The United States bombers raided Kiska, the Japanese base in Aleutians. Enemy shipping in the harbour was attacked.

The Chinese succeeded in a counter-attack and retook Ihwang. The Japanese retreated in Kiangsi.

7th July.—According to the *Manchester Guardian*, the Japanese may attack Russia, not India or Australia. The absence of any concentration of troops for the invasion of India or Australia, lent support to this view.

The United States submarines torpedoed four Japanese destroyers in the Aleutian Islands. Allied aircraft raided Moresby. There were mass raids on Lae and Salamana.

8th July.—"Japan is now beyond recovery," declared Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a message marking the commemoration of the fifth year of China "incident."

Sixty-five Japanese planes were destroyed on the ground when the United States army bombers raided Canton and Hankow airfields. In Chekiang, the Chinese recaptured Yung-kang.

9th July.—Chinese forces cut the Japanese lines of communication in several sections of the Honan-Shansi frontier at the foot of the Taihang mountains. A considerable amount of material was captured. There was severe fighting in Nanchang sector.

The United States Army aircraft again bombed Japanese airfields in Canton and Nanchang.

Sixteen Japanese bombers at high altitude attacked an aerodrome in Horn Island, just off the northern tip of Queensland. Damage was slight.

10th July.—American and Chinese bombers attacked the Japanese concession at Hankow, damaging wharves and warehouses. Several Japanese planes were destroyed in a raid on White Cloud aerodrome near Canton.

11th July.—The following proclamation was made in New Guinea: "Every citizen shall hoist the Japanese flag as a token of allegiance to the Japanese Empire. Every one shall bow his head whenever he sees Japanese soldiers. Every citizen is required to learn the Japanese language in the earliest possible time. Any breach of the above orders is punishable."

The Chinese retook Nanchang, an important town in Kiangsi Province. The Japanese were in full retreat. Thirty-thousand Japanese troops trapped along the Kan river between Sinkan and Chang Chunchen, fled after losing 2,000 men.

12th July.—Twenty-nine Allied planes attacked Port Moresby. Two Japanese bombers were brought down.

The Chinese recaptured Poyang town. Japanese remnants were mopped up near Linchwan.

13th July.—Japanese offensive in Kiangsi was halted. A big Japanese army was encircled.

Moresby was again bombed by Allied planes. Five raiders were shot down.

14th July.—The Chinese recaptured an island at the mouth of the river Min near Foochow.

15th July.—Chinese troops driving through Eastern Kiangsi, advanced to within three miles of Linchwan.

16th July.—The Japanese captured Wenchow, the Chinese port in Chekiang.

17th July.—The Chinese recaptured Tsing-tien. The three-pronged Japanese drive was frustrated.

18th July.—It was reported from Kunming that Brigadier-General Chenault and Brigadier-General Haines of the United States Army Air Force's Operational Command in China had pledged all-out attacks against the Japanese.

The Chinese retook Hanyen. Japanese shipping at Hankow were attacked.

Allied bombers attacked enemy installations in New Guinea.

19th July.—Allied aircraft attacked wharf installations and shipping in Rabaul Harbour. Two enemy planes were shot down.

Mr. Curtin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, met the supreme Commander of the Allied forces in the south-west Pacific, General MacArthur, with whom he discussed the general war position.

Several officers were suspended as disciplinary action following the escape of three Germans and one Italian from a prisoners-of-war camp in Australia.

20th July.—Sir Bertram Stevens, former Australian representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council at New Delhi who recently returned from India said in a speech in Sydney: "If Japan is not defeated, a new order in Asia is inevitable. The East will never return to its old quiescent subservient state. . . India well knows that a Japanese victory would mean an end to the plans for Indian freedom."

The Chinese recaptured Wenchow. Three other towns also were retaken.

21st July.—Canton was bombed again when the Japanese were completely surprised. Between 50 and 60 planes were caught massed on the field. The Chinese continued mopping-up operations in the vicinity of Hengfeng and Iyang cities.

22nd July.—The Japanese recaptured Wenchow, the treaty port of Chekiang. The Chinese gained a number of successes in north Hunan. Two Japanese vessels were sunk by American bombers.

24th July.—The Japanese landed on the north coast of Papua.

A violent typhoon caused considerable damage in Shanghai.

25th July.—It was revealed that the Japanese base in the Aleutians was being bombed thrice daily. Three Japanese transports were sunk off Burma when Allied dive bombers attacked the forces landing there.

In Eastern Chekiang, a Japanese column of 2,000 advancing from Lishui on July 19, was intercepted by the Chinese.

26th July.—American submarines sank a Japanese destroyer and four other ships.

Japanese attacks on Pi-wu in Eastern Chekiang were repulsed.

It was disclosed that 45,000 lb. of bombs were dropped in a fresh attack on the Japanese who had landed in Papua.

27th July.—Japanese planes bombed Darwin. Townsville was attacked from air.

A merchant-steamer was bombed and sunk in Port Moresby.

Mr. Forde, Australian Army Minister, said: "Further encroachments by the Japanese in the north clearly indicate that peril is still hanging over Australia."

The Chinese attacked in several sectors on the Kiangsi front.

28th July.—The Chinese evacuated a town in Chekiang.

According to Australian official reports, it was believed that Japanese agents had been landed from submarines on lonely coastal spots in Australia and were being harboured by subversive elements.

29th July.—Allied aircraft carried out raids on Timor and Keopang. The enemy lost heavily on the Honan front. The Japanese retreated in west Chekiang.

30th July.—The Chinese forces in Kiangsi Province captured strategic heights dominating the towns of Kweiki, Yingtan and Linchwan. Japanese columns were repulsed north-west of Hankow.

31st July.—The Japanese thrust towards Port Moresby was checked. The Japanese drive on Kiuling and Paisiangchen was halted.

Forty-thousand Japanese troops were reported to have left Honan Province for Tientsin en route to Manchuria.

1st Aug.—According to a report from Chungking, Chinese military experts were of the opinion that Japan was planning an early attack on Russia.

Chinese and Japanese forces were engaged in fierce battle on the outskirts of the sea port of Wenchow. Japanese positions in East Kiangsi were attacked.

American fighters brought down three Japanese bombers in Hengyang.

2nd Aug.—According to an American Navy spokesman, there were about 10,000 Japanese troops on the Aleutian islands of Kiska, Attu and Agattu.

Allied planes raided Ambon. A Japanese cruiser was hit. The enemy bombed Mossman in east Australia.

3rd Aug.—American bombers attacked the naval base at Hongkong.

Japanese forces were halted near Wenchow.

4th Aug.—The Chinese offered stiff resistance in Chekiang.

According to informed circles in London, Japanese attack on Russia was imminent.

It was revealed that the Japanese were developing bases on the island of Guadalcanal in the Solomons.

5th Aug.—The Japanese advanced in New Guinea. Enemy positions were bombed in Lae.

A small British trawler of about 200 tons was recently shelled by an enemy submarine off the east coast of Australia.

According to a statement by the Chinese War Minister, General Hoy Ying-Ching, 20 million Chinese had been mobilized in the last five years.

American aircraft attacked Japanese headquarters at Linchuan in Kiangsi. Twelve hits were scored on Japanese positions.

The Chinese forces reached the eastern and western gates of Linchuan.

6th Aug.—Japanese installations at Hankow were bombed. Enemy aircraft attacked Kweilin two of which were shot down by American fighters. Chinese forces attacked Japanese positions at Hwangchinpu and Yangchiapu towns along the north bank of the Sin river.

Japanese operations in the Kokoda area constituted a threat to Port Moresby.

7th Aug.—It was reported that the Japanese were preparing to attack Kunming.

8th Aug.—A furious battle raged in Linchuan in Eastern Kiangsi. There was also heavy fighting in Sungyang.

Mr. George Yeh, London Director of the Chinese Ministry of Information in London, said that the situation on the Russian frontiers in the Far East was extremely grave. Japanese threat was very real.

The Japanese occupied Tenimber, Kei and Aru islands to the north of Australia.

9th Aug.—A Japanese military spokesman declared: "Peace between Russia and Japan would be maintained as long as the Soviet Union adhered strictly to the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact."

There were air battles over Canton. Many Japanese planes were shot down.

Allied bombers raided Rabaul.

10th Aug.—There was bitter fighting on the Chekiang-Kiangsi border.

The Allies initiated an attempt to retake the Japanese-occupied group by launching an attack on Solomon Islands.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Curtin, speaking on the Pacific situation, said: "It will be a long and bloody struggle."

11th Aug.—United States forces effected landings in Solomon Islands. One United States cruiser was sunk and two cruisers, two destroyers and one transport were damaged. Many Japanese planes were destroyed.

United States bombers raided Haiphong in French Indo-China.

Four Japanese river transports were sunk and 120 Japanese drowned when Chinese artillery opened fire on them on the Fo river in Kiangsi.

12th Aug.—Stern military measures were taken by the Japanese following a serious outbreak of rioting in Bangkok.

Several columns of Chinese attacked Linchuan, 65 miles south of Nanchang, in the Kiangsi province. American bombers bombed Hankow.

According to the Chinese Military Attache in London, 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 Japanese soldiers were now massed on the Manchurian border, under the command of General Yamashita who directed the Malayan and Singapore operations.

In the course of the battle for Solomon islands, the Allied Air Command attacked Japanese shipping and ground installations in Timor and New Guinea. Two Japanese merchant vessels were sunk. Allied thrust proved a success in Kokoda.

13th Aug.—According to a well-informed Chinese official in Chungking, Japanese offensive against Vladivostok was imminent.

According to a Washington report, General Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister, was shot at and wounded by a young Korean patriot last June.

The United States Navy Department announced that there had been five United States attacks on Kiska in the Aleutians since July 22. Two Japanese cargo ships were damaged and one was sunk.

Considerable damage was caused to Japanese striking bases in New Guinea and New Britain.

14th Aug.—A submarine of the Royal Netherlands Navy sank two Japanese supply vessels.

It was officially confirmed in Washington that United States marines had landed in three of the Solomon Islands.

15th Aug.—American marines tightened their hold on three of Solomon islands. Enemy shipping was attacked off Rabaul and Timor.

16th Aug.—Allied aircraft attacked a Japanese convoy off the coast of New Britain.

17th Aug.—In the Battle of the Solomon islands, the Japanese were slowly being pushed back by the United States marines.

The Vichy radio admitted the capture of a Japanese aerodrome by the United States forces.

A Japanese naval expert issued a warning that the Solomons attack may be the forerunner of others.

18th Aug.—According to a New York message, despite unofficial estimates current in Washington that American troops had recaptured 5,000 square miles in the Solomon islands, it was generally felt that the battle for the Solomons will be longer than public opinion.

Allied bombers attacked an enemy-occupied town on the south-east coast of Timor.

According to the Saigon radio, Chinese aircraft raided Haiphong and Hanoi in Indo-China.

19th Aug.—Japanese units were forced to retreat in eastern Kiangsi.

Eighteen Japanese seaplanes were destroyed in the Solomon islands.

Japanese bombers raided Port Moresby.

20th Aug.—A Japanese warship, believed to be a cruiser or destroyer, was sunk off Aleutians.

The Chinese recaptured Wenchow.

21st Aug.—United States marines actually captured certain Solomon islands. Remnants of the Japanese forces were mopped up.

The Australian cruiser *Canberra* was lost in the Solomons battle.

Intensive Japanese concentration of troops was reported on the Mongolian border.

22nd Aug.—The Americans organized their bases in Solomon islands. The Japanese lost control of the south-eastern area. There were fresh Allied landings in Makin island. An enemy cruiser was set on fire.

The Chinese launched an offensive in Eastern Kiangsi and recaptured Kwangfeng and attacked Sungyan and Kiangshan.

23rd Aug.—An American naval force carried out a raid on Makin islands in the Gilbert group.

United States submarines sank six Japanese ships in the Far East and Aleutian waters.

Chinese troops in Eastern Kiangsi recaptured Yingtan and Yushan.

24th Aug.—The Chinese troops closely pursued the retreating Japanese in Eastern Kiangsi and launched an offensive against the important city of Tangchiapu.

Severe earthquake shocks were recorded in the vicinity of Aleutian islands.

Allied aircraft raided objectives in Rabaul and Lae.

25th Aug.—The Japanese staged a bid raid on Darwin and lost 13 planes.

An Allied unit bombed enemy buildings in wharf area in Solomon islands.

Mr. Makin, the Australian Navy Minister, told the ex-Naval Men's Association at Adelaide that Allied forces had now the balance of power in the Pacific.

There was great activity in the Port of Vladivostok, Pacific port in Siberia.

According to Senator Wall Green of Seattle (United States), military situation in the Aleutians was "much encouraging."

The Chinese retook Sinchiwan and the Japanese were driven out of the city.

26th Aug.—A big naval and air battle was fought off the Solomon islands. Several Japanese carriers and cruisers were hit. Twenty-one planes were shot down.

27th Aug.—The Japanese took the offensives in China by sending troops to Shansi Province.

28th Aug.—The Japanese landed at Milne Bay. They took Chuksien.