

closed
58
Sept

Sectt. II-27-50,006-23-11-42.

E. & P. 4 (1945) Department.

ms. SERIES.

(1)

G.O. No.

5 Egn

Dated

2-1-45

[Despatch Abstract.]

Govt. Press

Printing of War Review

- Size of - Orders passed

Back papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

Further papers.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

② Public Works Dept.

D.O. No. 59745/44-1. 12/12.44

War - Publicity - Journals - Madras

War Review - Size of -

Ref. your d.o. d. 2. 12. 44.

As regards your suggestion to cut the foolscap size paper to suit the present form of Madras War Review do to use the waste slips for making chair pads for office tables. I am to say that if the foolscap size paper is cut to suit the size required for the Madras War Review, the 'off cuts' so made during a month will be sufficient for the whole present annual demand of 3000 pads of 100 leaves each & the 'off cuts' available

12/12/44
E.P.H. Dy Secy to Govt
G.O. No. 3-44-1

2

during about eleven months of the year
can be used for any purpose except making chitpads.
a supply for about 12 years. Further there will be wastage
of paper in this making. It is therefore considered that to
avoid unnecessary waste, the foolscap size
may be adopted for the Madras War Review
until paper of the desired size becomes
available.

Col. G. B. Harvey
11/12/44

Col. G. B. Harvey
P.O. N.W.F.
12/12/44

C.S. see below p 5 infra

3

"Victory House", Mount Road,
Madras, 17th December 1944.

61947

Dear Sir Norman,

Madras War Review. 19.12.44

With reference to our conversation yesterday about
paper difficulties represented by the Superintendent,
Government Press, the Chief Secretary has my official
report on the matter in my D.O. of the 2nd December.

2. The issue is that almost immediately the Superin-
tendent, Government Press, has to stop printing the Madras
War Review in its present size unless he gets special
sanction of Government to do so, because he only has
stocks of foolscap paper which will cut to waste to the
extent of two strips $8\frac{1}{4}/4\frac{1}{4}$ for each sheet of double
foolscap used. He maintains that this will involve
serious waste since the suggested use of these for office
pads would result in the provision of some 30 thousand
pads per annum, as against the present demand of 3,000.

3. You yourself agreed yesterday that the 'Review' in
its present size is far more convenient both to handle,
and to suit lay-out, than the foolscap size, while you
also know that I am particularly anxious not to alter a
format which has become so popular that the prospects of

turning the paper into a marketable article are worth examining.

4. You also agreed with me that the spare "off cuts" need not necessarily be used for such inferior purposes as office chit pads but could quite well make printed Memos either oblong or upright for short official correspondence.

5. The situation in the press is urgent. The Superintendent, Government Press has been persuaded to publish the issues of the 15th, 22nd and January the 2nd (the Special Combined Operations Number) in the present size but thereafter intends to start printing in foolscap size unless he receives the orders of Government to the contrary. I shall be grateful therefore if you will have orders passed that foolscap may be cut to the present length of the War Review and the 'off cuts' distributed to the various offices as suggested in my para 4 above. I enclose a sample 'off cut'.

Enc: 1.

Yours sincerely,

To

Sir Norman Strathie, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Adviser to H.E. the Governor,
Fort St. George, Madras.

CS →

to be cut.
for office use.

1) I agree with para 4. (b) this size would do v. well for typing memos etc.

2) I also agree that the foolscap size of the Magazine is less attractive, though I don't think it matters brightly.

NH/g/1244

8

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes on the left page]

40/2/45 ✓ ⑥ 9 ✓ 24/4
7

No. 57116-F/44. Govt. Print

Printing of War-
Review - Size of - Govt. Press
Govt. No. 5 Edn dated 2.1.1945.

[Handwritten note:]
That the Review should
continue to be
printed in the
present size.

The Govt. have ~~considered~~
considered the question of reworking
the printing of ^{the} War-
Review in the ^{present} ~~present~~ size.
~~and~~ ^{and} there ~~is~~ ^{is} no decision to
continue the ~~present~~ ^{present} size of the
~~two pages~~ ^{two pages}. ~~The S.C.P. is requested to make~~
arrangements to print the War-Review in accordance with
~~this decision.~~ ^{this decision.}
~~As for the offcuts,~~
left over, the S.C.P. is requested
to distribute them to Govt.

10

App. ~~cess~~ along with their usual
stock of paper, for being used
for typing short notes, memo etc.

30/12/44

The S.G.P.

D.W.P.

Dhd

3.1.45

date used in the
original edition
of the War Review
is not correct
and should be
changed to
3.1.45

59475

No.

Victory House, Mt. Road,
Madras, 2nd Decr. 1944.

My dear Brown,

I am sorry to bother you with
so much correspondence about publi-
cations in the Government Press but
there is an urgent matter for decision,
owing to the fact that the present
stock of paper on which the War
Review is printed has practically
exhausted and the Press Superintendent
can only get foolscap size in quanti-
ties large enough for our purposes.

I have been discussing this
question with him and find that
foolscap size, as far as the width
goes, will accommodate the present
layout of the Madras War Review, which
I am most anxious not to change. But
it is two inches too long for the
page and the Press Superintendent
declines to cut paper to waste to
the extent of $2\frac{1}{2}$ " per page, without
Government sanction.

I think it is important to keep
the War Review at its present size;
the original foolscap edition was
unwieldy and unpopular and so I

-2-

I suggest that the Superintendent, Government Press be allowed to cut foolscap to suit the present form, but that all the waste slips should be made up into chit-pads for office tables, of a supply of which this office, certainly, would be glad. I should be very grateful if I may have Government sanction communicated to the Superintendent, Government Press, on these lines.

Yours sincerely,

J.B. Brown

J.B. Brown Esq., CSI., CIE., ICS.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Public (War) Department.

Pub(war)depr

E+PH. no. with support.

4.12.44. This Dept. may
See after orders are
issued to the S.G.D.

Pub war no.
59475/um-1
4.12.44.



③

E+PH Depr (F)

Please see the D.O. from Capt. Hareley,
the Director of War Publicity on pp 1-2 of the a/c
of Pils (Acad) on p 2 a/c. For order is directed
the remarks of the S.G.P. Query has called for
on the D.O. on pp 1-2 a/c.
Ch. 5.12.44. I- Conclude with the S. G. P. is
ref. regarding the use of color
printing, the S.G.P. was asked to follow
the instructions of D. W. P. in the matter.
for as the no. similar cases will be
used in this case. That is in
circulation in A2 + A1.

J.B.
572

I have consulted the SGP on the phone.
He says that if foolscap size paper is cut to suit

The size required by the DWP. and used to make chit-pads as suggested by the DWP, the 'off-cuts' so made available during a month will be sufficient for the whole present annual demand of 3000 pads of 100 leaves each. The off-cuts will be 17" and even in the making of chit-pads, there will be waste left of labour and of paper. The off-cuts available during about 11 months of the year will, according to the S.P., be a pure waste, as he cannot put them to any use except for chit-pads and if he uses them for this purpose, he will have a stock of pads sufficient for nearly 12 years.

To save waste of paper, this Dept may ~~consider~~ suggest that the original foolscap edition may be reverted to, ^(J) and that (war) advised that the DWP's proposal is quite essential to wish to print it.

5/12/44

Pub (war)

59745
5.12.44.

Please see E404 note above. For orders whether in the circumstances mentioned, this Dept may agree to the printing of

ETPH 57116 F-1
5.12.44

the 'Madras War Review' in foolscap size. A specimen copy of the old foolscap edition and of the present edition of



the Madras War Review are put up below. We may agree with E.P.H. that to save the unnecessary waste of paper & labour the Review may revert to foolscap size. Captain Harvey may be told so.

Ms/1/1/1 Explain the position re C.S. off-cuts & say that to avoid unnecessary waste the foolscap size may be adopted until paper of the desired size becomes available again.

A draft d.o. to Captain Harvey

is submitted for approval.

5/12/44. M.H.P./war

H1-2 CF (D.O. to Capt. Harvey No. 59745/44-1 d/12.12.44)

H13-4 CF (D.O. from do to A I d/12.12.44)

Please see Capt. Harvey's d.o. at H13-4 CF and A I's orders thereon at p 5 CF. E404 may be requested to issue necessary instructions to the S.G.P. that foolscap may be cut to the present length of the War Review and the 'off-cuts' distributed to various offices for short official correspondence & for printing Memos etc.

We may ask for remarks of E.P.H. 19.12.44 just on the proposal now made.



Pub (war) 61947/44-1
19.12.44.

Ms/1/1/1 C.S. E.P.H. 19/12/44

Submit for order. Please see A I's minute on p 50. This is considered quite necessary to

19/12/44

The Review in the form at (A), the off-cuts, ~~off-cuts~~ ~~may be distributed~~ may be distributed to the various Govt. offices, for along with their usual stock of paper, for being used for typing short memos etc.

The file may be circulated to A2 also.



[Signature]
20/12/44

Pub(war)deptn Pub(hq) 62066

Please see Capt. Harveys d.o. letters at H-1-2 ~~and~~ at H-3-4 C.F. A.I.'s view in the matter is at p 5 C.F. E+PH say that if it is considered necessary to print the 'War Review' in the size at (A) the off cuts may be distributed for use in various Govt. offices. They have asked for Circles to A2 also. For orders.

C.S.
20/12/44

[Signature]
20/12/44

[Signature]
20/12/44

Specimen copies of the old & new War Reviews are below of
20/12/44

A1
ND
22/12/44

A2
I've no objection to this being tried, if he wishes it - but I cannot see the objection to foolscap size magazine.

[Signature]
22/12/44

For orders whether re. O^x to A-1 is necessary

A1
C.S.
22/12/44

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom of page]



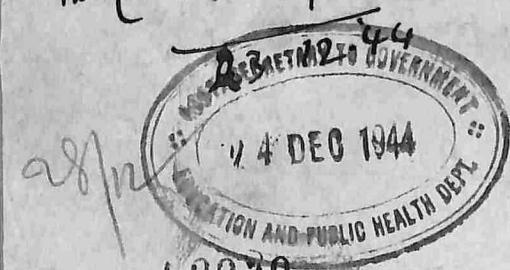
P(10) Pub(war)deptn 7

Subd that the file may be transferred to E+PH for issuing necessary instructions to the S. G. F. with ref to the order in circle on p 6 ante.

C.S.
20/12/44
Pub(war) 61947/44-2

[Signature]
20/12/44

[Signature]



00679
J.P. 5/11

A draft order is a hope. Pub(hq) may see before issue.



[Signature]
30/12/44 (air)
Pub(hq)

60080
5716 F/44
21-1-45

6
The Review in the form at (A), the off-cuts, ~~off-cuts~~ ~~may be distributed~~ may be distributed to the various Govt. offices, for along with their usual stock of paper, for being used for typing short memos etc.

The file may be circulated to A2 also.



20/12/44

Pub(war)dept

Public (war) 62086

10

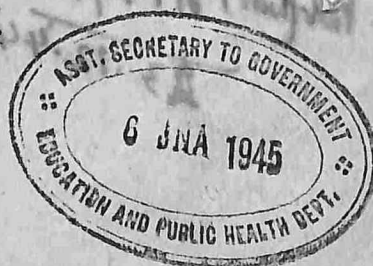
Public (war) dept

The order at H 9-10 CF which is w.r. to the order in Circ. at p 6 ante & which has already been issued may be perused & the file returned to E484.

Pub (war) no. 679/45-1 6.1.45

00945

Ext. P. H. Dept.



The papers may be put away.

21/1/45
8.1.45
18
8.1.45

9/1/45



22 to tried if by mistake I - but I cannot see the objection to foolscap size magazine.

Mr. [unclear]

For orders whether to. Or to A-1 is necessary

22/1/45

A, it is not so easy to handle, pages just turn over in hand. We can try it. If the sheets are not much, we can resort to foolscap. But [unclear]

REGISTERED NO. M 4345

MADRAS

WAR

REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. VI

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1944

Pub (war) dept No. 9

GREETINGS TO THE U.S.S.R.

Soviet Day—November 7, 1944

Synopsis for perusal.
7/11/44



A Soviet Airman

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[NOTE.—The summary of news and comments contained in the MADRAS WAR REVIEW generally relate to events and statements published till Wednesday, every week.]

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA NEVER MORE CORDIAL

"You would not expect the three Great Powers so differently circumstanced as Britain, the United States, and Soviet Russia not to have many different views about the treatment of various and numerous countries into which their victorious arms have carried them.

"The marvel is that all has hitherto been kept solid, sure and sound between us all, but this process does not arise of itself; it needs constant care and attention.

"There are those problems of distance, occasion and personalities which I have so often mentioned to the House and which make it extremely difficult to bring the heads of the three principal Allies together in one place at one time. I have, therefore, not hesitated to travel from Court to Court like the Wandering Minstrel but always with the same song to sing or the same set of songs.

Future of the World Depends on This Unity

"The future of the world depends upon the united action in the next few years of our three countries.

"I am very glad to inform the House that our relations with Soviet Russia were never more close, intimate and cordial than they are at the present time.

"Never before have we been able to reach so high a degree of frank and friendly discussion of the most delicate and often potentially vexatious topics, as we have done at this meeting from which I have returned.

It Goes without Saying . . .

"Where we cannot agree we understand the grounds for each other's disagreement and each other's point of view, but over a very wide area, an astonishingly wide area considering all the different angles from which we approach these topics, we found ourselves in full agreement.

"Of course it goes without saying that we were united in prosecuting the war against Hitlerite Germany to absolute victory and in using to the last every resource of our strength and energy in combination for that purpose. Let all hope die in German breasts that there will be the slightest division or weakening among the forces that will crush the life out of their resistance."

—MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, in the House of Commons, 27th October 1944.

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

VOL. VI

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1944

No. 9

FRIENDS AND COMRADES

ON Tuesday, November 7, Russia will be celebrating her National Day, and Russia and the whole world may well be proud of the miracles of industry and organization which have been achieved since that day twenty-seven years ago. The whole world will agree with the Prime Minister who declared on September 28 that Russia was holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which faced the Allies in the West and had through long years at enormous losses borne the brunt of the struggle on land.

TO-DAY the friendship between Britain and Russia is a glorious example of the sinking of differences in the common cause, and it is on the basis of such friendship that the war is being prosecuted so successfully. It is equally true that the continuation of this friendship into the post-war years will fully establish a lasting peace in the world.

FROM the moment when Hitler attacked the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, he saw the frustration of his plans, for he gave himself away, and the real issues were clear to the whole world. Mr. Churchill—one must bring him into almost every aspect of this historical retrospect since he has played the chief role as Russia's best friend—at once gave the fitting answer: "If Hitler imagines that his attack on Soviet Russia will cause the slightest division of aims or slackening of effort in the great democracies who are resolved upon his doom he is woefully mistaken."

IT may even be said that we have to thank this war for bringing the two great peoples together, the British and the Russians. On July 12, 1941, the Anglo-Soviet Agreement was signed in Moscow for mutual assistance against "Hitlerite Germany"—a phrase which Churchill has used again in his speech on Oct. 27—with no separate peace. Ten months later, on May 26, 1942, the 20-year Anglo-Soviet Treaty was signed in London, which provided for full collaboration between the two countries during and after the war.

What Roused the Russian People?

THE fighting will of the Russians is a human miracle. How has it been done? How did it arise? Two years ago the Nazi hordes were hammering away at the gates

of Stalingrad. To-day the Red Armies are thrusting deep into the very heart of the Prussian Junkers. What has caused this transformation?

EARLY this year President Kalinin made a remarkable speech in which he summed up all the horrors perpetrated by the Germans on the Slav peoples: "The Germans regard the Slavs as a lower race, subject them to cruel national oppression, Germanization, and massacres," he said. "According to far from complete data, over three million people have died in concentration camps, have been tortured to death or murdered in Poland, and over two million more in Czechoslovakia."

THE crimes of the Nazis are so inhuman and so horrible that we shrink from believing them. Yet the evidence is overwhelming. Only this week there was a first-hand account by a B.B.C. observer of a visit he made to a German concentration camp in liberated Holland. He described the cells, the tower with the machine-gun nest, the slave-rooms where the unfortunates were driven to work, and the worst feature of all, the building at one end of the camp with a tall chimney where thousands of bodies had been burned.

Himmler's "Liquidation" Policy

BUT these crimes have been carried out. Consider the mentality of Himmler, the head of the Gestapo and now supreme commander of Nazi Germany, who has been responsible for designing the refinements of German brutality. In a speech quoted by *The Manchester Guardian* he revealed his repulsive, morbid, efficient and pitilessly cruel character. "Every day," he declared, "I have reported to me every attack, every murder, every assassination and every crime that is committed in Europe. That is why I am always in favour of punishing severely and mercilessly whenever necessary." This pale-faced schoolmaster with the expressionless eyes, was speaking to commanding officers of the German Army, hardly a lot of softies. Yet he told them: "We must adjure and deny all false feelings of comradeship, misunderstood mercy, false softness and false excuses to ourselves." That is Himmler.

THE comment of *The Manchester Guardian* was "Here is a character without parallel in history—the perfect instrument of tyranny."

HIMMLER'S latest policy is the "liquidation" of concentration camps. In the latter part of August, 7,500 prisoners held in the Buchenwald camp most of whom were Germans, were murdered. When the news of the Gestapo's intention of such mass executions reached the Allies, a warning was sent on October 12 to Germany.

A War of Revenge

IS it then any wonder that the Russians have fought so grimly? As President Kalinin concluded: "Those who think they can wage war with Germans coolly, without hating them thoroughly, are sadly mistaken. Only people who are filled with hatred, who are filled with an implacable passion for vengeance, are capable not only of countering the enemy but of also dealing him crushing blows. The western European Slavs must force the haughty Prussians to respect them; in this lies the future of the Slavs."

THE Russians woke up. They realized they had many factors on their side. They had men and women. They had a vast hinterland well out of harm's

way in which to build up their mighty war machine. They had faithful Allies who kept them supplied with arms and tanks and planes. And they had great generals in their Armies. Best of all, they had a natural General—General Winter, the winter that broke Napoleon and which in this fourth spell has broken the Nazi.

Anglo-Soviet Friendship

WHEN the Russian forces move it is an avalanche. It is only a few months since they advanced into Rumania, a penetration which cracked wide the whole position in the Balkans. Now they are moving swiftly on the capital of Hungary, they have begun the liberation of Norway, with the co-operation of the Norwegians, and they have struck deeply into East Prussia. In Belgrade on Sunday, Marshal Tito celebrated the deliverance of the city with words of praise for the aid given by both Britain and Russia.

THE war has given us all confidence in each other. It has forged a great friendship between the British Empire and the Soviet Union, and in the spirit of that close collaboration, admiration and comradeship in war and in peace, we salute the Soviet people and their great leader Marshal Stalin on their National Day.

Running Commentary

Massive Naval Victory of Allies in the Pacific

The outstanding event of the week is the tremendous defeat of the Japanese Navy off the Philippine Islands. The events leading up to the battle are no less interesting than the conflict itself and the events which are likely to follow. Stage one was the destruction of a large proportion of the Japanese air force on and after September 14 to the extent of 1,400 planes. On that date preliminary landings were made on the Pelaw and Morotai Islands, 600 miles east and south of Leyte Island where the landings were to be made. There followed a clever feint, coupled with speeches about a landing on the south coast of China, a huge raid on Manila, a threat that the British Fleet was ready to strike, raids on Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands—all designed to baffle and mislead the enemy and divert his attention from the actual place chosen for the landings right in the middle of the Philippines. The landings have been successful, and the stage in the assault so far, with the whole of Samar Island in Allied hands, can only be compared with the landings in Normandy and the assault on the Fortress of Europe. Although short of air cover the Japanese Navy decided

to attack and did so from three directions. It was shattered as we know now. At least 58 fighting ships were destroyed or badly damaged. The broken Japanese Navy fled from the scene of battle and was further crippled by China-based Liberators who sank another 9,000 tons. The truth of the matter is that the Japanese were taken entirely by surprise. They fell for the Allied bait, were completely ignorant of the dimensions of the Allied forces and the enormous weight of planes possessed by the Allies—the battle was largely one of air-power on the Allied side—and met with absolute disaster. Speaking at Philadelphia on October 27, President ROOSEVELT revealed that "The American Fleet is greater than all the Navies of the world put together and when I say all Navies I am including what was—only three days ago—the Japanese Fleet." Further details of the size of the U.S. Navy were given by the Under Secretary of the Navy, Mr. RALPH BARD, speaking on the same day. He stated it consisted of 1,155 combatant ships including 23 battleships and 14 aircraft carriers, more than 45,000 landing craft and 34,000 aircraft. Against that overwhelming might the Japanese Navy crumpled up, especially as it was lacking in air support.

Reactions in Japan

To gather some idea of the rapid pace of events in the Pacific consider MACARTHUR's communiqué on October 29 in which he announced that the total Japanese naval force which attacked Leyte was completely destroyed. It consisted of 2 battleships, 2 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers and 10 destroyers. Mr. CHURCHILL sent the following message to President ROOSEVELT: "Pray accept my most sincere congratulations, which I tender on behalf of His Majesty's Government, on the brilliant and massive victory gained by the Sea and Air Forces of the United States over the Japanese in the recent heavy battles. We are very glad to know that one of His Majesty's Australian cruiser squadrons had the honour of sharing in this memorable event." The sequel to the smashing defeat of the Japanese Navy, which now gives the Allies in the Pacific a chance to strike hard at the mainland of Japan itself, is a series of rumours of Japan's changing its Government again and possibly putting out peace feelers. And among the many speeches made since the news of the great victory flashed across the world, the most realistic was made in this respect by Mr. JOSEPH GREW, the Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the

ZERO HOUR

We are stripped bare. Behold in us a nation
From every trammel and restraint exempt.
We have no more to lose; our reputation
Is lost in world-wide loathing and contempt.
We went to war for living room, they told us;
Death mocks us as the Russians reach our gate.
Encirclement we said we feared; behold us
Ringed fast within our self-inflicted fate.

We have lost all—except the chains that bind us
To those whom we accepted as our guides;
They slew all rivals, so that none shall find us
New leaders for the chaos that betides.
The stake was high; we played for world dominion,
And now it comes too late to count the cost.
Our very deeds condemn us now and pinion
A people noosed, a nation of the lost.

Lucio in *The Manchester Guardian Weekly*.



United States State Department and former United States Ambassador to Tokyo. "An enticing peace offer may come from Japan at any time," he said. "They might offer to withdraw their troops from the occupied areas and return those areas to their former status. They might even offer to give up control of their puppet state Manchuria. All this they might offer to do if only we would agree to leave their homeland free of further attack. The temptation to call it a day might be stronger than we can now visualize. That might mean that we should wage this dreadful war over again in the next generation. There is one way by which the Japanese can keep their homeland free from further attack. If the Japanese see the writing on the wall, let them surrender unconditionally now."

Australia The Task Force which was in at made the landings on the Kill Leyte was composed of American and Australian troops. Not very much has been heard of the Australians, but it is timely to remember that Australia has a big debt to repay Japan for the raids on Fort Darwin. Australia has not forgotten. Australians must also be proud to know that their namesake H.M.A.S. *Australia*, a 10,000-ton cruiser of the Kent class, accompanied by another sister ship, the *Shropshire*, with Australian Air Force planes which gave cover in the invasion, also took a prominent part in the naval action. Australians have proved their fighting qualities on many fronts, and now again in the great victory in the Pacific, have shown their first-class striking power.

German Resistance Despite all their efforts, as was anticipated, the enemy front in the Netherlands is being steadily broken up. The joint Canadian-British round-up of the 12,000 Germans has begun in the flooded area of the Scheldt island of Walcheren. There is no escape for these enemy suicide troops, for the peninsular outlet is entirely blocked by Allied troops. They are without hope of further supplies and must either be taken prisoner or annihilated. Their surrender or obliteration will change the whole aspect of the front in Holland, as it will mean a free passage for the Allies for supplies to Antwerp, the great inland port. Their removal will also mean the release of Allied troops to press forward the offensive o

SESHIAH, THE CURIOUS VILLAGER

(By R.G.)

CANTO VI—Instalment IV.

Behold the Communists of Ind!
They long and grievously had sinned
Against the light, denouncing Britain
In spoken criticisms and written
As fighting only for material
Privilege and spoil imperial,
And arguing that Nazi sins
Resembled, just as peas and pins
Resemble other pins and peas,
Those of the western bourgeoisies:
So why prefer one to the other?
Why help one rogue to down his brother?
Thus argued they, while Britain stood
And stemmed alone the brimstone flood:
But when the Soviets were afloat
On the same flood in the same boat,
They (like a well-trained Rockette chorus
Who on the flood lit stage before us
Produce in every evolution
A strange suggestion or illusion
While every girl in fifty prances
That but a single monster dances,
And multiplicity of feature
Still manifests a single creature),
These men, as I was going to say,
In just this kind of well-drilled way,
Right-about-faced and with one voice
Announced good Comrades had no choice
But to use all their strength and skill in
Foiling and baffling the Fascist villain.

In heaven the joy is more intense
Over one sinner that repents
Than over a dozen blameless persons:

There's joy for bad, and glee for worse 'uns,
And for the most outrageous sinner
The fatted calf is served at dinner.
(This is the rule: if you're perplexed
I can but point to scriptural text).
Seshiah, even so, was puzzled
When Communists but lately muzzled
Were given the freedom of the press
Full measure, heaped up to excess,
So that apart from printing praise
Of Soviet deeds and Soviet ways
They lauded too at sundry times
Some deeds quite properly called crimes,
If only the culprit could be said
To be in politics a Red.
Freedom of speech they'd also use
To ventilate quite lawless views.
Seshiah heard, and heard reported,
Such eruptions, and he snorted:
"The twirps are fortunate enough
To live where they can spout their stuff
Without being firmly concentrated
Or to a happier world translated.
Since sense is free, why don't they try sense
And liberty, instead of licence?
May those who liberty would spice
With licence be devoured by lice!
And those who hate the rule of law
Be struck with their own ass's jaw!
And those whose strong imagination
Sees everywhere more exploitation
Than I do prove themselves adroit—"
But what he told them to exploit,
That coarse old man, in this chaste print
I cannot tell nor even hint.

the Front stretching along the Maas and Waal rivers up to the German frontier a little way east of Arnhem. That front which may prove to be a very thin crust is now rapidly weakening, and a number of strategically important communication centres have been taken. The next few weeks are crucial before winter sets in.

Nazi Hopes, Threats and Fears
In the absence of his Fuehrer, whom he said "stands like a rock amid the surging tide" and who told him "he was never so firmly convinced of victory as today," GOEBBELS made a speech on October 27, the same day that Mr. CHURCHILL made his report on the Moscow Conference. GOEBBELS' speech was one of the usual pep talks full of hopes, with threats thrown in, but unavoidably showed how afraid

the Nazis are now that they are losing the war. Instead of the old war aim of Germanising and Hitlerising the whole world, it is now "defence of our country." With German war-industrial towns in ruins, it is little wonder that "Our greatest pre-occupation, at present, is the air war. We are working untiringly to break the enemy's air traffic." The German people were threatened: "Whoever throws in his hand in the midst of the fierce struggle for bare existence, deserves the fate that will overtake him." Nazi ruthlessness was foreshadowed in the other threat: "We shall not shrink from any means by which we can bar the enemies' way into the Reich." There have been rumours circulated by Germany through neutral sources of "Novel weapons," ranging from super-rocket planes going at umteen miles an hour to poison gas, to all of which the Allies

have their answer in men, material, their own secret weapons to be used as and when necessary, and the unwavering determination to utterly destroy the German military machine for ever. As a bit of unconscious comic relief GOEBBELS said they were proud to have a brave ally like Japan!

General Mark Clark Praises Indian Troops in Italy
There are signs that the autumn season of bad weather is clearing up in northern Italy, and here, as in Burma, the atrocious weather has slowed down the tempo of the conflict. But the fighting has been bitter and it has also been a test of endurance for the various troops—Poles, Indians, Brazilians, British and Americans and others—who have driven the

(Continued on page 8)

The German Factory of Death

It is hard to believe that human beings can commit atrocities as that of the extermination camp described below, yet the evidence is overwhelming. The idea of race, of superior blood, in the Nazi bestial mind, makes it possible to take pleasure in the most horrible forms of sadism. Shooting was the least of the crimes carried out by the Germans in Russia and Poland. Is there any wonder that the Russians fight so fiercely and unrelentingly?

THE German concentration camp near Kholm on the highway to Lublin was originally called Dachau, number two, as it was the exact copy of the German camp in Dachau. Later it began to be called *Fernichtungslager*—extermination camp, a very apt designation. In exhaustive articles published in the Soviet papers Konstantin Simonov, Boris Gorbatov and Evgeni Kriger, give a detailed description of this gruesome camp.

The death camp occupied an area of twenty-five square kilometres. "Prisoner camp-grounds" were enclosed by barbed electrified wire. Barracks for prisoners had been built in these fields. Gas cells, where people were asphyxiated with cyclone gas; crematorium, where bodies were burned; pits, where people were shot; gallows on which people were hanged, were all located on these grounds. There were also nice cottages for German officials with flowerbeds and armchairs in the front gardens where the hangmen might find relaxation in the contemplation of nature's beauties.

VICTIMS FROM ALL OVER EUROPE

Hundreds and thousands of people from all over Europe were shipped here for planned mass extermination—the Poles, Russians, Jews, Ukrainians, Belorussians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Italians, Frenchmen, Albanians, Croates, Serbes, Czechs, Norwegians, Greeks, Dutch, Belgians, even Turks, and Chinese. They were political prisoners and war prisoners. There were also children in the camp. Those who were under eight remained with their parents, and those over eight were kept in the barracks together with adults.

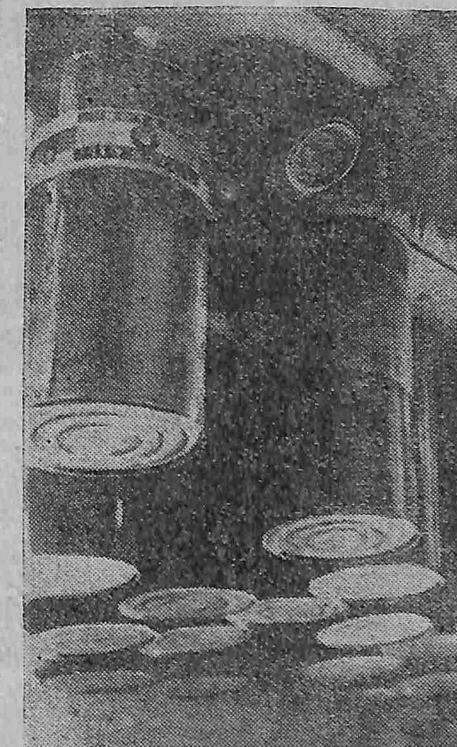
It is still too early to determine how many hundreds and thousands of men, women and children were exterminated. In the camp grounds, however, there is a tremendous warehouse filled to top with hundreds and thousand of pairs of shoes. These are the shoes of those who were killed in the factory of death.

A German, Munfeld, was the head of the crematorium where tens of thousands of victims were burned. He lived there and is known to have said that he liked the smell of roasted bodies. In general he was something of a humorist. When he met one of the prisoners he used to say very sweetly: "Well friend, will you be coming soon to my furnace?" Then he patted the man on the shoulder and promised: "Do not worry, I will have a good fire going for you."

SADISTIC HUMOUR

Incidentally all S.S. men in the camp were humorists of the same calibre. Here is an example of the "good-natured" German joke.

A SS man went over to a prisoner and said: "I am going to shoot you."



CANS OF "CYCLONE" POISON GAS WITH WHICH THE PRISONERS WERE KILLED.

The prisoner turned pale and submissively stood to attention. The storm trooper took a long time in aiming his gun first and pointing the weapon at the man's temple and then at his heart. Then he shouted, "Fire!" The man involuntarily closed his eyes. There was a shot. Something heavy struck the man on the head and he lost consciousness. When he came to his senses he saw two Germans, one who had shot him and one who had come up from behind and struck him over the head with a club. Both the German jokers laughed till tears came.

"You are dead," they shouted to their victim. "You have died and you are now in the next world." And even in that world there are Germans, there are stormtroops.

"Jesters" were sadists of the worst type. They did everything to make persons aware of the fate that was awaiting them. They forced the people who were sentenced to death to dig their own graves. They forced the prisoners to burn the bodies of their comrades in the crematorium and in enormous fires. Then those who did the burning were burned in their turn. "Embarrassing witnesses" was what the Germans officially called them. Five furnaces in the crematorium were kept going day and night burning fourteen hundred bodies a day.

MECHANIZED DESTRUCTION
There were an unusual variety of methods used to exterminate the people. The machine of destruction went into operation as soon as the man who was sent to the camp, was placed in the quarantine, which was situated in the barrack for patients suffering from tuberculosis in its last stage. After twenty days this "quarantine" man inevitably died. According to official German documents 1,654 people in the camp died of this disease.

(Continued on page 17)



THE LUBLIN CAMP OF ANNIHILATION: THESE ARE THE CREMATION OVENS IN WHICH THE GERMANS DAILY BURN THE BODIES OF THE PRISONERS THEY HAD TORTURED TO DEATH WITH HEAPS OF CHARRED HUMAN BONES LIE IN THE FOREGROUND.

INSIDE EAST PRUSSIA TODAY JUNKERS SHAKEN AS NEVER BEFORE

By WALTER FARR

LET us look inside East Prussia to-day.

People who were there recently tell me that all the Germans in East Prussia, whether typical Junkers or Nazis or both were preparing to put up a tremendous military stand against the Russians.

In their centuries-old, heavily furnished castles, the barons and the counts and the von So-and-sos tell each other it must now be a fight to the death.

They dream of another Battle of Tannenberg, of another overwhelming defeat of the Russians that will save East Prussia at the eleventh hour.

If you asked a typical Junker what he thinks of the prospect of his land being overrun by the Russians he would probably twiddle about for a few seconds with his monocle and then say: "Perhaps we shall be able to manage them or get on with them. Perhaps we can still live much as before."

Though they are now shaken as they have never previously been shaken, the Junkers still think they can boss anyone—even the conquering Russians.

Among the other people of East Prussia there is real panic. Several hundred thousand bombed-out people have been brought into East Prussia, mostly to the Königsberg area.

Most of them quarrelled violently with the East Prussians and got the reputation of being cadgers and slackers. Now they are being told to move back into Germany again.

I asked a neutral authority what he thought would become of the Junkers, how they would react in defeat. "The Russians will see to it they are properly and efficiently handled," he said. "The Junkers after this war won't give much more trouble."



EAST PRUSSIA—The Russians have begun their long-awaited offensive on this home of the Junkers and shrine of German militarism.

RUNNING COMMENTARY—(Continued from page 6)

enemy from one "line" of defences to another. The latest word of praise of Indian troops comes from General MARK CLARK, Commander of the Fifth Army. He said "Indian Divisions which have been with us in the Fifth Army have fought splendidly and have shown themselves to be excellent members of the Allied team."

Allied Team Opens New Offensive in Burma

With the clearing of the monsoon weather in Burma, a concerted drive has begun to sweep the Japanese completely out of north Burma and

thus establish road communications with China. The southward offensive has so far two salients, one by Chinese troops striking towards Bhamo and the other by British troops of the 36th Division pushing south to the railway town of Katha. Katha is about midway between Myitkyina and Mandalay. It is evident that the initiative in Burma lies entirely in Allied hands, and so far, although there has been one raid on Cox's Bazaar, there is no sign of any collective action by the enemy. Meanwhile the Allied team, land, sea and air, continues its united co-operative assault on the Japanese. Hurri-bombers in the three months,

July, August and September, dropped 2,127,478 lb. of bombs mostly 250 pounders, during the battle for the Tiddim Road. There has been constant support for the ground forces by the Allied Air Force, as General SLIM underlined in his message to the 14th Army. Six million leaflets were also dropped on Japanese soldiers and civilians and the psychological war has also included the regular dropping of two newspapers, one in Japanese and one in Burmese, giving the latest news. The Navy is also actively patrolling the Burma coasts and the Indian Ocean, taking a heavy toll of Japanese shipping, usually aided by aircraft.

TWO GREAT WAR LEADERS

GENERAL ROKOSSOVSKI



GENERAL Rokossovski is a big man. His 6 feet 4 inches are appropriate to his achievements.

Rokossovski has a brilliant record which began with the Battle of Moscow and shook the world at Stalingrad.

There he delivered the first Red Army ultimatum to surrender to a German general.

He had surrounded von Paulus.

The ultimatum was rejected and Paulus and his encircled Sixth Army were destroyed.

Klement Rokossovski, the "Hammer," is a protégé of Marshal Zhukov, who planned the great Stalingrad offensive in the winter of 1942-43. He was the man in the field who carried out Zhukov's strategy.

Zhukov discovered Rokossovski's worth when head of the Red Army's Military Academy. Rokossovski was the outstanding pupil in his course.

Thereafter Zhukov never let Rokossovski out of his sight. He knew his man and his future as a commander in the field.

Rokossovski is an intellectual soldier—a bookish man. His studious qualities and mild appearance give small idea of his drive and resolution.

He is very slim (and, of course, did not escape the youthful nickname of "lamp-post"), has fair hair and grey eyes.

He is 42, is married and has a family.

Rokossovski joined the Red Guards while still little more than a boy.

His personality is stamped vividly upon the Russian public because of a war painting in which he is seen standing with other generals around Stalin. Rokossovski's head is bandaged. A story lies behind this picture:

When Moscow was threatened Rokossovski was lying wounded in a military hospital. Though far from fit for duty

ADMIRAL CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ



THE bold thrusts made by the Allies in the Pacific, ranging from the Gilberts right up to Formosa, are being carried out under the command of Chester Nimitz—the man who commands the largest single area of war operations in American naval history. The extent of this command can be gathered by the following facts. If Pearl Harbour is taken as the strategic hub, then Nimitz's command reaches out 5,500 miles east to Panama; 2,800 miles north to Alaska and the Aleutians; 3,800 miles west to Japan, via Midway and Wake islands; 3,500 miles south to the Solomons, and 2,700 miles south to Tahiti.

Admiral Nimitz was born at Fredericksburg (Texas) on February 24, 1885. After passing through the U.S. Naval Academy Nimitz advanced through the grades to the position of a rear admiral by 1938. On December, 31, 1941, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet. Within six months of his appointment Nimitz had scored a great victory over the Japanese—the Battle of Midway had been won. On June 7, 1942—exactly six months after Pearl Harbour—he said to a group of correspondents: "I think I've got some good news for you. A momentous victory is in the making. Pearl Harbour had been partially avenged." For his triumph at Midway Admiral Nimitz was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the citation: "His conduct of the operations of the Pacific fleet, his exercise of command left nothing to be desired." The Admiral had lived up to a remark made about him: "Nimitz has never done a job that wasn't outstanding."

And it is Nimitz who is responsible for the audacious manner in which the Japanese are being struck with impunity in waters which the enemy had thought impregnable. Nimitz, with the help of an able staff and a powerful navy, has proved the falsity of such Japanese claims.

ADMIRAL GODFREY GRATEFUL TO MADRAS FOR RS. 50,000 FOR R.I.N. BENEVOLENT FUND

In a letter, dated October 28, 1944, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, Vice-Admiral J. H. Godfrey writes:

"I have just received Lady Armstrong's letter of the 20th October, with a cheque for Rs. 50,000 from your War Fund as a further grant for our Benevolent Fund. Many thanks for this very generous assistance."

in the field, he sought permission to resume his command.

Stalin accorded his wish, and Rokossovski liberated Moscow.

MADRASSI RECRUITS MARCH TO FOLK SONGS

A recruit at the 3rd Madras Regimental Centre now finds himself a potential radio star as a result of a recent visit by the All-India Radio recording unit.

The All-India Radio director was so impressed by the sight of young Madrassi recruits marching to the tunes of Tamil folk songs that he decided then and there to make a recording for broadcasting.

Leading vocalist was recruit O. N. Ramakrishnan, whose home is in Rajakulam street, Lower East 4th street, Pudukottah. His rich voice came over well and he showed not the least sign of miko-fright—until his record was played back to him.

[NOVEMBER 3, 1944]

ALLIED AID TO RUSSIA

[How much material help have the Allies sent to Russia? This article—an official statement of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, Moscow, published in the "Izvestiya", the deliveries of armaments, strategical raw materials, industrial equipment and food-stuffs to the Soviet Union by the United States of America, Great Britain and Canada.]

THE United States of America and Great Britain, united with the Soviet Union in the common great aim of the earliest defeat of Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe, soon after the invasion of the Soviet Union by the German-Fascist hordes began to supply the U.S.S.R. with armaments, industrial equipment and materials, and foodstuffs. In this supply Canada participated, which before July 1, 1943, made deliveries to the U.S.S.R. as part of the British undertakings and then began to effect them independently.

In supplying the Soviet Union with the abovementioned valuable materials, the United States of America, Great Britain and Canada contribute to the successes of the Red Army in the liberation of its native soil from the Fascist invaders and in hastening the common victory of the Allies over Hitlerite Germany and her satellites.

The deliveries are effected by the United States on the basis of the Lend-Lease Act, by Great Britain chiefly on the basis of the Agreement on Mutual Deliveries, Credit and Procedure of Payments of August 16, 1941, and also on the basis of the Agreement on Financing War Delivery and other Military Aid of June 27, 1942, and by Canada in conformity with the United Nations Mutual Aid Act of Canada, 1943.

There follow data of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade on deliveries to the Soviet Union by the United States of America, Great Britain and Canada.

DELIVERIES BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE SOVIET UNION, MADE DURING THE PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1941 TO APRIL 30, 1944, ON THE BASIS OF THE LEND-LEASE ACT

During the period from October 1, 1941 to April 30, 1944, the United States of America, on the basis of the Lend-Lease Act, has dispatched to the Soviet Union 8,500,000 tons of armaments, strategical raw materials, food and equipment, to the total value of 5,357,000,000 dollars.

Of the amount dispatched, there arrived in the Soviet Union 7,400,000 tons worth 4,612,000,000 dollars, including 1,200,000 tons in 1941 and 1942, 4,100,000 tons in 1943

and 2,100,000 tons in four months of 1944. On May 1, 1944, 684,000 tons were in transit.

During this period the following most important articles of armament and war equipment were delivered to the Soviet Union from the United States:—

6,430 aircraft, and in addition, 2,442 aircraft received from the United States as part of the undertakings of Great Britain. 3,734 tanks, 10 mine-sweepers, 12 big submarine-chasers, 82 torpedo-cutters and small submarine-chasers.

206,771 trucks, 5,397 units of other means of military mechanised transport, 17,017 motor-cycles, 3,168 anti-aircraft guns, 1,111 Oerlikon guns, 22,400,000 shells, 991,400,000 cartridges, 87,900 tons of gunpowder, 130,000 tons of toluol, trinitrotoluol and ammonite, 1,229,000 kilometres of field telephone wire, 245,000 telephones, 5,500,000 pairs of army footwear, 22,800,000 yards of army cloth and 2,073,000 automobile tyres.

Among the strategical raw materials delivered were— 476,000 tons of high-octane aviation fuel avio-petrol and iso-octane), 99,000 tons of aluminium and duraluminium, 184,000 tons of copper and copper articles, 42,000 tons of zinc, 6,500 tons of nickel and 1,160,000 tons of steel and steel articles, including 246,000 tons of rails with railclips.

For the needs of the defence industry there were delivered—

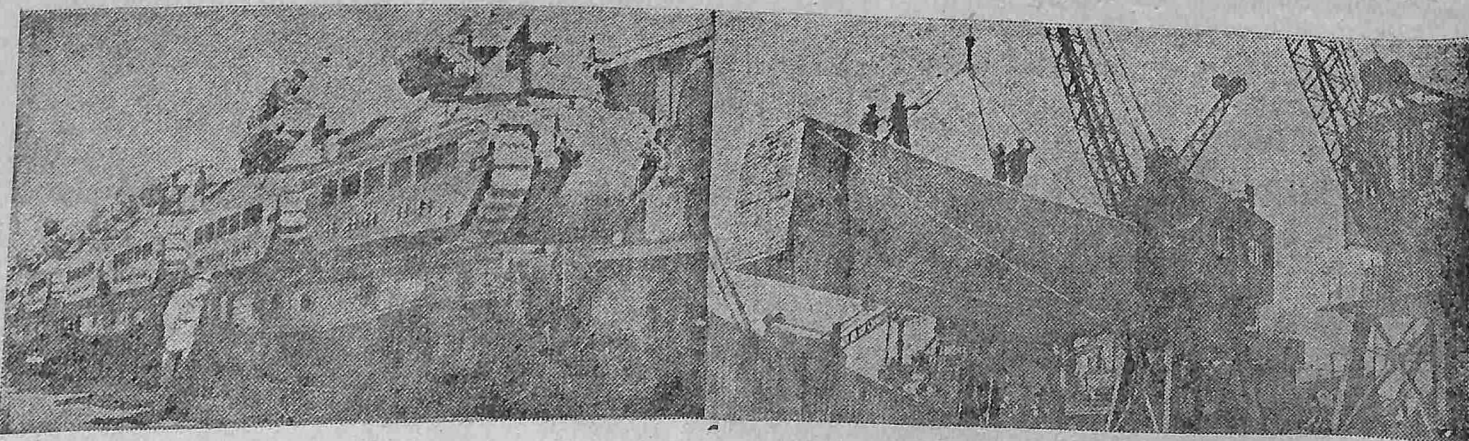
20,380 metal-cutting lathes and 257,200,000 dollars' worth of various industrial equipment, including power-plant equipment of a total capacity of 288,000 kilowatts among which were 263 travelling power-stations of a total capacity of 39,000 kilowatts, equipment for four oil-refineries and an aluminium rolling-mill.

4,138 ship engines with a total capacity of 1,768,700 horse-power, 2,718 presses and hammers, 524 cranes and 209 excavators.

For the needs of railways there were delivered— 241 locomotives, 1,154 platform-cars and 80 tank cars for transportation of acids.

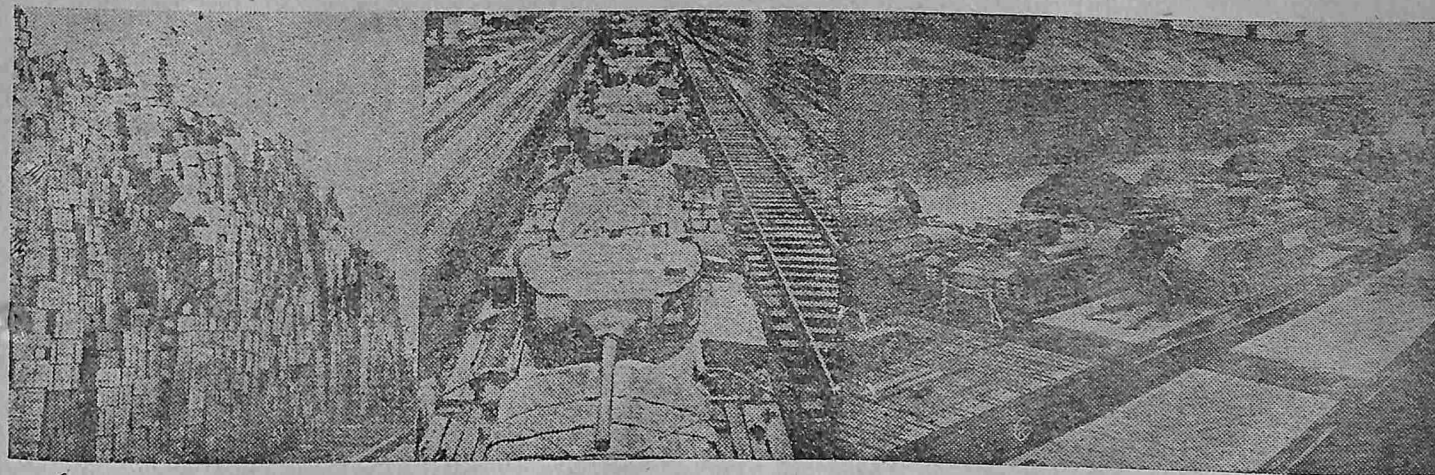
Food deliveries amounted to 2,199,000 tons.

THE U.S.S.R. RECEIVES WAR SUPPLIES FROM BRITAIN



ON THE RAILWAY SIDING ON ONE OF BRITAIN'S HUGE TANK FACTORIES A TRAIN LOAD OF MATILDA TANKS (shown left) RECEIVES FINAL INSPECTION. FROM HERE THEY ARE RUSHED TO THE PORT OF EMBARKATION (right), WHERE TOGETHER WITH HURRICANE FIGHTERS, PACKED IN CRATES AS BIG AS A BUNGALOW THEY ARE PUT ON BOARD TRANSPORTS TO START THEIR JOURNEY TO THE U.S.S.R. FROM WHENCE THEY ARE RUSHED TO THE FRONTS.

NOVEMBER 3, 1944]



Left: PILES OF GOODS AWAITING SHIPMENT TO RUSSIA AT A PERSIAN PORT; Centre: CHURCHILL TANKS FOR RUSSIA AT AN ORDNANCE DEPOT; Right: A TRAINLOAD OF CANADIAN TANKS BOUND FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

DELIVERIES BY GREAT BRITAIN TO THE SOVIET UNION, MADE IN THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 22, 1941, TO APRIL 30, 1944

During the period from June 22, 1941, to April 30 of the current year, Great Britain has dispatched to the Soviet Union, 1,150,000 tons of armaments, strategical raw materials, industrial equipment and food. Of this quantity, 319,000 tons of armaments were dispatched without payment as military aid; 815,000 tons of raw materials, industrial equipment and food worth £83,700,000 sterling were dispatched on the basis of the Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain on Mutual Deliveries, Credit and Procedure of Payments of August 16, 1941 (partly on credit, partly for cash payment); a small quantity of supplies (2,000 tons, worth £500,000 sterling) was dispatched at the very beginning of the war for cash payment.

Of the quantity dispatched, 1,041,000 tons of supplies arrived in the Soviet Union, including 158,000 tons in 1941, 375,000 tons in 1942, 304,000 tons in 1943, and 144,000 tons in four months of this year. On May 1 this year 44,000 tons of supplies were on the way to the Soviet Union.

The following are the most important articles of armament and war equipment delivered to the Soviet Union from Great Britain:—

3,384 planes and, in addition, 2,442 aircraft delivered from the United States as part of the undertaking of Great Britain; 4,292 tanks, 12 mine-sweepers, 5,239 trucks and armoured troop-carriers, 562 anti-aircraft guns, 548 anti-tank guns, 17,000,000 shells, 290,000,000 cartridges, 17,300 tons of gunpowder, 214 wireless installations for direction of artillery fire and 116 devices for detection of submarines.

Among strategical raw materials delivered were—

103,500 tons of rubber, 35,400 tons of aluminium, 33,400 tons of copper, 29,400 tons of tin, 47,700 tons of lead, 7,400 tons of zinc, 2,700 tons of nickel, 245 tons of cobalt and 93,000 tons of jute, sisal and articles made from these materials.

Among the equipment for the needs of the defence industry there were delivered—

6,491 metalcutting lathes, £14,400,000 sterling worth of various industrial equipment including, power-plant equipment of a total capacity of 374,000 kilowatts, 15,084 electric motors, 104 presses and hammers, 24 portal cranes and £1,206,000 sterling worth of diamond points.

Food deliveries amounted to 138,200 tons.

CANADIAN DELIVERIES TO THE SOVIET UNION

From the beginning of the war until July 1, 1943, deliveries to the Soviet Union from Canada were effected as part of the undertakings of Great Britain and in conformity with the Agreement on Credit between the

U.S.S.R. and Canada of September 8, 1942. Since July 1, 1943, Canada has been effecting deliveries to the Soviet Union independently on the basis of the Agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Canada on War Supplies from Canada to the Soviet Union in conformity with the United Nations Mutual Aid Act of Canada, 1943.

Since the beginning of deliveries until April 30 of this year Canada has dispatched to the Soviet Union 450,000 tons of armaments, strategical materials and food (wheat and flour) to the total value of 187,600,000 Canadian dollars. Of this amount there were dispatched, as part of the British undertakings (before July 1, 1943) 93,000 tons of supplies worth 116,600,000 Canadian dollars, under the Agreement on Credit between the U.S.S.R. and Canada 182,000 tons of wheat and flour worth 10,000,000 Canadian dollars, and in conformity with the United Nations Mutual Aid Act of Canada, 1943, in the period from July 1, 1943, to April 30 of the current year—175,000 tons of supplies worth 61,000,000 Canadian dollars.

Of the supplies dispatched by Canada 355,000 tons arrived in the Soviet Union, including 125,000 tons in 1942, 124,000 tons in 1943 and 106,000 tons in four months of the current year.

There were delivered from Canada to the Soviet Union—

1,188 tanks, 842 armoured troop-carriers, 2,569 trucks, 827,000 shells, 34,800,000 cartridges, 5,000 tons of gunpowder, 36,300 tons of aluminium, 9,100 tons of lead, 23,500 tons of copper, 6,700 tons of zinc, 1,324 tons of nickel, 13,300 tons of rails and 208,600 tons of wheat and flour.

On May 1 this year, 60,000 tons of supplies were on the way from Canada to the Soviet Union.

TRAVANCORE SWEEPER AWARDED THE M.M.

For overpowering a Jap armed with a grenade and holding him prisoner until relief arrived Sweeper Govindan Uidavdharan of an Indian field ambulance attached to a British battalion, has been awarded the M.M. He is a Hindu of Kavadikonan, post Varahala, Travancore.

Sweeper Govindan Uidavdharan was a party of Indian soldiers escorting four British wounded to an advanced dressing station in the Namapadang area, North Burma. Seeing a movement in the bushes the party halted and one of them went back for help.

Uidavdharan pushed his way through the undergrowth and, seeing a Jap on the ground with a grenade, threw himself on him, overpowered him and hurled the grenade away. He clung on to the man until help arrived.

"This non-combatant's initiative and courage in attacking and overpowering an armed man, though himself unarmed, was of the highest order," says the citation. "By his prompt action he probably saved the lives of his comrades."

Sweeper Govindan Uidavdharan is serving in the Indian General Service Corps.

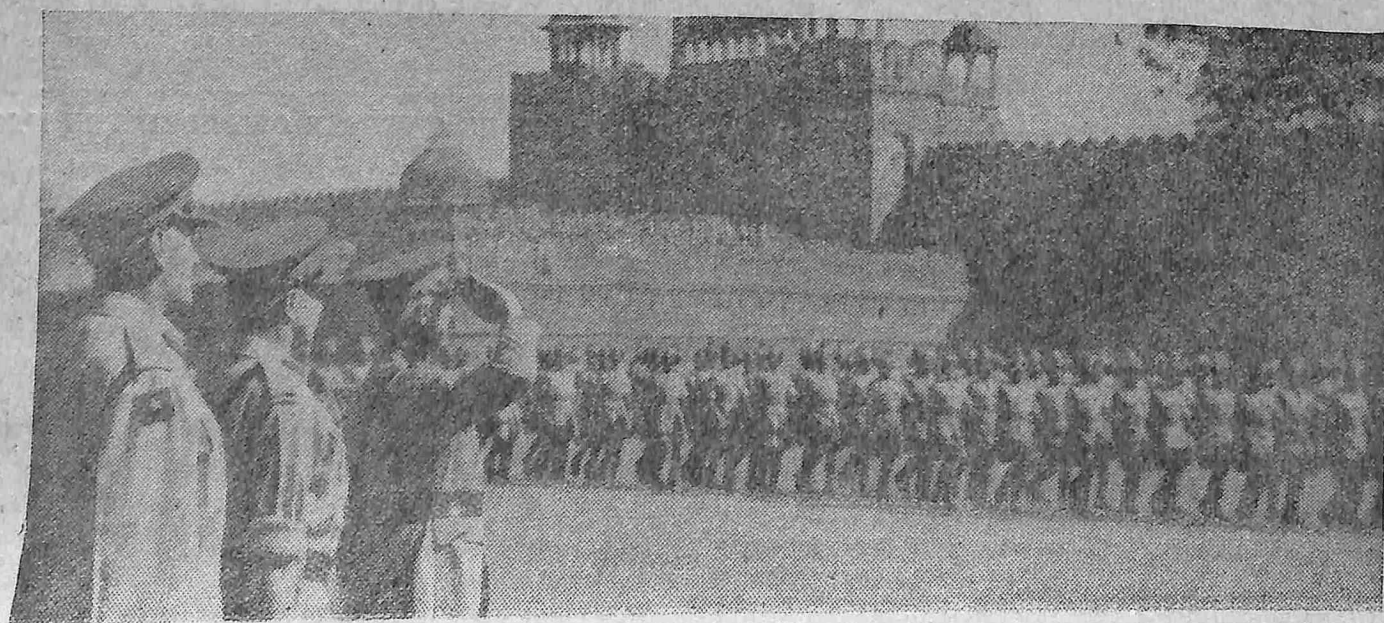
VICEROY DECORATES V.C.'S AT DELHI

Widow of Subedar Subramanian Shares Honours



THIS HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN OUTSIDE THE RED FORT, DELHI, SHOWS THREE WINNERS OF THE V.C., THE WIDOW OF A FOURTH V.C. AND THE WIDOW OF THE FIRST MEMBER OF THE INDIAN ARMY TO WIN THE GEORGE CROSS.

THEY ARE (left to right) Mst. JAGRI BEGUM (IN BURQA), WIDOW OF JEM. ABDUL HAFIZ, V.C., 9TH JAT REGIMENT; MRS. ADAMS, WIFE OF COL. D. R. ADAMS, COMMANDING THE 9TH JAT REGIMENTAL CENTRE, WITH THE BABY DAUGHTER OF JEM. ABDUL HAFIZ; SRIMATI SUNDERAVALLI AMMAL, WIDOW OF SUB. SUBRAMANIAN, G.C., MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS AND HER DAUGHTER; REN. GANJU LAMA, V.C. (IN BATH CHAIR), 7TH GURKHA RIFLES; NAIK NAND SINGH, V.C., 11TH SIKH REGIMENT; AND SEPOY KAMAL RAM, V.C., 8TH PUNJAB REGIMENT.



THE VICEROY TAKING THE SALUTE.

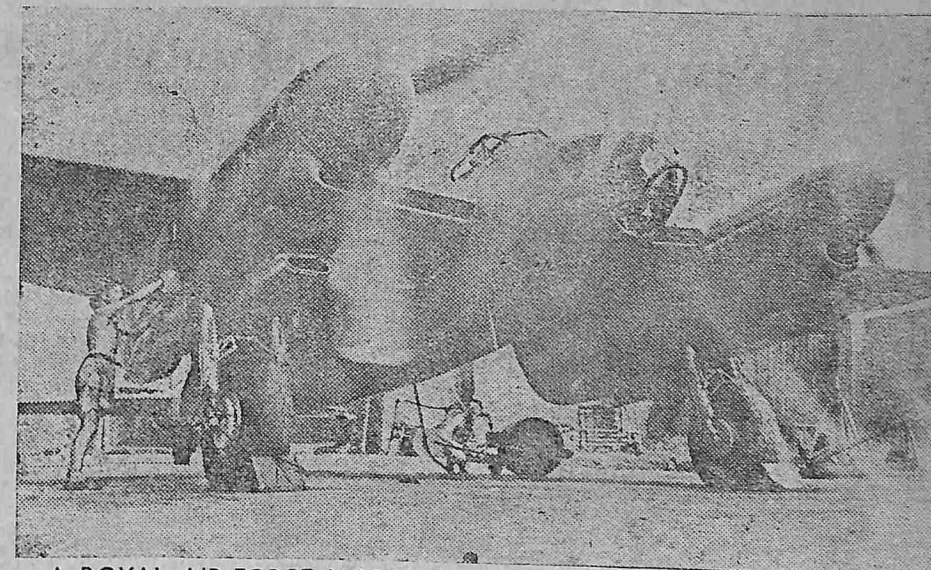
THE AIR WAR IN BURMA

17

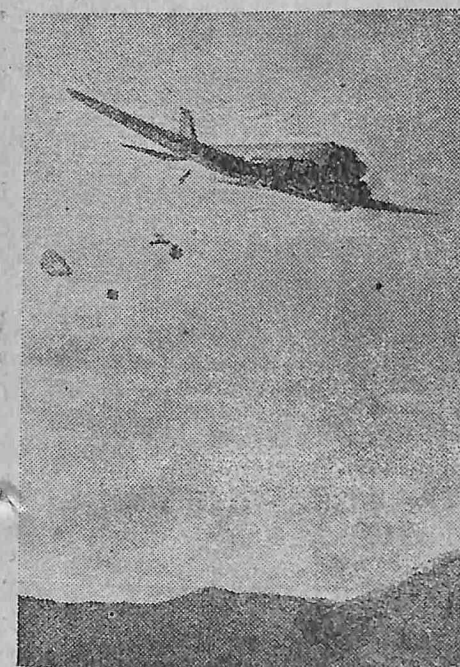
THREE types of aircraft now in use on the Burma front are shown on this page.

The Mosquito which is used for photographic reconnaissance work, carries cameras instead of bombs, and its work is vital before bombing by the Hurricanes can be done. The sort of job they do in destroying communications and Jap "positions," is seen in the three pictures at the side of the page.

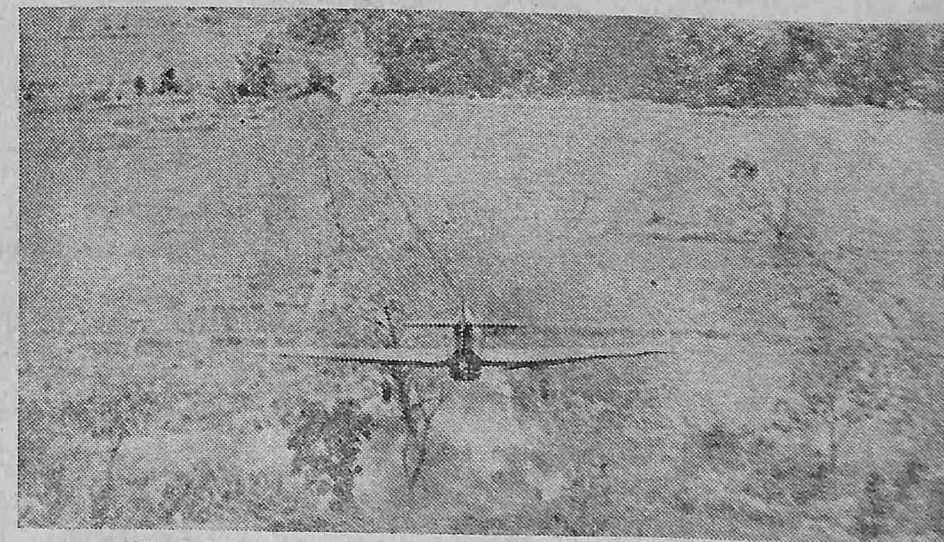
Not the least important are the Dakotas who maintain a steady stream of supplies to ground forces.



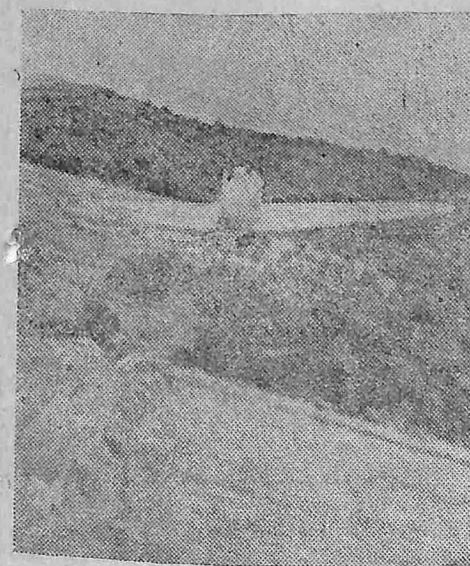
A ROYAL AIR FORCE MOSQUITO WITH CAMERAS ALL SET STARTS UP ON A RECONNAISSANCE TRIP



A TRANSPORT DAKOTA SWOOPS DOWN AND DROPS SUPPLIES TO A FORWARD UNIT.



A HURRI-BOMBER IMMEDIATELY AFTER DIRECT HIT OF A BRIDGE (HIDDEN BY DUST)



A HURRI-BOMBER WINGING ITS WAY BACK AFTER A GOOD DAY'S WORK.



THE LARGE BUILDING IN THE CENTRE OF THIS VILLAGE IN BURMA HOUSED 50 TO 60 JAPS AND STORES. A DIRECT PIN-POINT HIT WAS SCORED.

RUSSIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN WAR-TIME

By AHUND AGA ALIZADE, Sheikh Ul Islam of Trans-Caucasus

SINCE the war began, all the Faithful Muslims, like all other people of the Soviet Union, have devoted their entire thoughts and deeds to one end: speedy defeat of fascists—that gang of tyrants and bandits who have brought the world such a burden of blood, tears and torment. Everybody who believes in Allah must fight against fascism. Do not the words of the Holy Quran apply to fascism?

"Allah hates tyrants" (Chapter thirty-eight). Throughout the whole of history there has never been a more terrible tyrant than Hitler.

"In the name of Allah destroy those who are destroying you" (Chapter 168). The Hitlerites are destroying millions of people, amongst them innocent women and children. Shall, then, our hands tremble; shall we hesitate to destroy these brutal murderers?

"Kill them wherever you find them; drive them from all places from which they have driven you" demands the Quran (Chapter forty-two). This means that our Red Army, which is driving fascists from our native Soviet land is doing that which is pleasing to Allah.

"Accursed be tyrants," says the Holy Quran's Chapter forty-two. The whole world curses Hitlerites and for many centuries their names will be pronounced with hatred. This is as it should be.

The true believers of the Muslim Faith are prepared to render any moral or material support to the war. They bless their sons who go to fight and order them to do their duty to their country. Mullahs consider that annihilation of fascists is a necessity and call on all Faithful to take part in this.

THE MUSLIM CENTRAL BOARD

We pray for peace for the souls of those who have died on the front, and for safety of those who still continue to fight. Our Mullahs guide, inspire and help our soldiers to fight bravely for their country. This is as it should be.

We Muslim Mullahs decided to unite the efforts of all Faithful and for this purpose set up a Muslim Central Board in Trans-Caucasus. Initiators, the Baku Ulama Molla Abdur Rahim Ahund and Ahund Farajulla Pish Nemazzade as well as others including myself, after a long discussion, decided to establish an ecclesiastical Kurultai (Council) in Trans-Caucasus. The Azerbaijan Government gave its willing agreement. We invited representatives of the Muslims of Armenia and Georgia to attend our Kurultai, and, on the twenty-fifth of May, held the first session. The Kurultai sent telegrams of greeting to Marshal Stalin, M. Kalinin and leaders of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. Representatives of the Faithful from many different towns delivered patriotic speeches at the session. Regulations governing the Muslim Board were adopted and members of the board elected. The session drew up a patriotic appeal addressed to all Muslims. The appeal was for the speediest possible

destruction of Hitlerism and we did everything we could to make it known to Muslims all over the world.

The Muslim Board consists of representatives from Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia. There are nine members—four Sunnites and five Shiites. I, as President, of the Board, have been given the title of Sheikh Ul Islam and Vice-President, Ibrahim Efendizade has the title of Mufti.

The Muslim Board governs all questions of religion. It appeals to all Faithful in Trans-Caucasus to unity of thought with all Soviet people. It is our ideal that people should live in accordance with the following principles: honest labour, education, spirit of justice, mutual brotherly aid, respect for the aged, care for the young, unbounded love and loyalty to the country and to our great leader Stalin.

SUNNITES AND SHIAITES UNITED

The Sunnites and Shiites are united in the Muslim Board. In the words of the Quran we are all brothers in religion. We are only divided by external causes. The Soviet Government, which teaches us friendship and mutual aid, has put an end to enmity between peoples of different Faiths and has helped us to unite. Genuine love and friendship joins all Muslims in one united body, irrespective of the fact

whether they are Shiites or Sunnites. The Faithful of Baku enjoy perfect religious freedom in their Taza Pir Mosque. The Muslim Board is gradually assuming more permanent leadership of the Muslim communities in other districts of the republic.

Our Muslim Board has complete freedom to decide all internal questions, and in all other things is guided by the Stalin Constitution adopted by all peoples of the Soviet Union. Our government's attitude is the same towards all citizens, irrespective of their religious beliefs, in both word and deed. Freedom of religion is in accordance with the fundamental principles established by the Soviet people. In the past various groups supported by the Tsars' Government brought pressure to bear on some Faiths. There is now no possibility of any such thing and this is but proper.

The tasks of the Trans-Caucasian Muslim Board are many. If we consider only those tasks which face us within the Muslim community they include a further strengthening of the bonds within the community and the organization of Muslim schools. Our chief object at present, however, is to help rid the world of the fascist oppression as quickly as possible, to which end we call all Muslims to take an active part in driving the invaders from our country.

TANJORE W.A.C.(I). TEACHES ENGLISH TO MADRASSI GUNNERS



TO ENABLE MEN OF THE 12TH HEAVY A.A. MADRASSI REGIMENT TO BECOME TELEPHONISTS IN THE GUN BATTERIES, L/CPL. D. THEOBALD, 2776, FLOWER STREET, TANJORE, IS CONDUCTING A CLASS—THE FIRST OF ITS KIND. SHE SEEMS TO ENJOY HER JOB, ALTHOUGH STATIONED AT A JUNGLE POST. WE WISH HER AND THE MEN ALL SUCCESS.



"... FOR HEROES TO LIVE IN"

A Sketch of 'P.W.R.' in Relation to the Demobilised Soldier by "Committee"

PART II

WE now have the Society formed—the Society which is going to make land productive enough to maintain its members—but there are still many considerations to be noted. "All work and no play..." will not make a happy colonist. The colonists must have efficient administration, careful technical instruction, and amenities such as recreation rooms, play-grounds, publicity matter, entertainments, etc., and for these Government have also made provision.

For office and accounts management, they will have the guidance and control of the Co-operative Department; and either this department or parallel authorities will make themselves responsible for scientific agricultural advice, for the purchase of bullocks, implements, seeds, manure; for cultural and hygienic amenities in the home-life of the colonists, and for medical attention—in other words reading rooms, games-centres, creches, dispensaries, and the like.

But there is yet another important problem. What is the use of extracting produce if you cannot sell it satisfactorily—and selling is a technical business involving outside contacts, foreign markets, and knowledge of price tendencies, seasonal demand, etc., etc., on a much wider than local scale? Government have thought of that too, and will encourage colonists to interest themselves also in the existing Co-operative Marketing Societies which, extended in scope if necessary, can best handle the output of the colonists' skill and labour.

CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP

Another question may be asked, namely, is the land or the house never to belong to the soldier himself? This question has been very fully discussed, and the conclusion come to is that since

Government will have contributed so lavishly to the soldiers' rehabilitation, and since, war or no war, there will always be a number of men returning from the Army, they should retain, or rather the Co-operative Society should retain, legal ownership of both houses and land, to prevent absentee landlordism or undesirable alienation.

As regards the primary transfer of the land and properties, Government, the existing legal owner, will alienate them to the Society—without payment of any costs but subject to two reasonable conditions, viz., (a) that the Society may not themselves alienate it, and (b) that only ex-soldiers shall occupy and use the properties. Thereafter the Society will divide the land and properties among its shareholders, but without relinquishing its composite responsibility. For instance, when a shareholder dies inheritance will normally pass to the deceased's legal heir or eldest male progeny to avoid 'fragmentation' of land through divided inheritance; in certain stipulated circumstances the Society will even be entitled to select another occupant altogether.

SAFEGUARDS AGAINST PARTITION

The word 'fragmentation' may be unfamiliar. On many *ayacuts* or other cultivated tracts of the Province, one perceives what might, unless guarded against, be a serious obstacle to the successful cultivation of Co-operative colonies, namely, the large number of small separated non-contiguous strips belonging to the same man. Admittedly there is something equitable in this 'fragmentation' arrangement in that with several plots of land at varying distances apart in the cultivable tract, each villager may have a piece of the best, medium and worst soil. But actually for successful and economic farming, this common Indian principle has

no adherent among any of the authorities in any country.

Nor has another fissiparous tendency, inherent in the Hindu law of inheritance, where a man has, we will say, 20 acres of land, but also has six sons. At his death, those 20 acres, instead of comprising one useful farm, can become six much smaller holdings, with great prejudice to economic prospects.

Now, under the Co-operative Colonization scheme, both these risks are to be avoided. There will be no 'fragmentation' and no alienation. Experts have studied what measurements should constitute an economic holding, and the quota suggested for each colonist is not less than 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry all adjoining, and that single unit of land will never be alienable either by sale or by will, except with the sanction of the Co-operative Society's Committee. There are thus full safeguards against uneconomic partition through either of the processes hitherto so familiar to the country.

A WIDER SCOPE OF FARMING

And what are the colonies going to grow? Post-War Reconstruction authorities do not recommend merely a field or fields of a single crop. Neither doctors nor scientists, the one from the point of view of nutrition and the other from the point of view of land preservation, consider this common practice a wholesome one. Paddy or cholam or ragi may sell, but they have primarily to provide the staple family food, and all medicos agree that a good many other ingredients are required to make such a diet body-building and wholesome. Similarly land, watered, ploughed and sowed for exactly the same crop *ad- sempiternum* tends to become tired and less yielding.

Consequently Post-War Reconstruction envisages *mixed farming* on the Co-operative Colonies. The main crop from the land is to be supplemented by milk, eggs, and vegetables produced by the members of the Society itself, and this means the provision of animal stock and seeds, and also the introduction of gardening processes hitherto unfamiliar to many South Indian agriculturists.

Hereafter when each colonist cultivates his own block of 5 or 10 acres on his own account, he can have a small plot of vegetable garden; his cows can be served by the Society's stud bulls; he may be given a pair of Leghorns, Rhode Islands or Black Minorcas with which to make productive crosses with country-bred poultry, and possibly a hive or two of bees.

In addition, somewhere on the colony there is to be a demonstration plot of 5 acres, to be cultivated on the latest models by the Agricultural Department, to serve as an example and instruction centre for the surrounding colonists.

THE FUTURE BEFORE THE COLONY

The plan certainly suggests sufficient individual inducement and profit-motive for the hope that the demobilised soldier will make a success of his new job. Yet no one of them is to grow rich at the expense of his colleagues. It must be remembered that the grains, vegetables, fruit and other produce grown on the land will first go to meet the requirements of all the members of the Society and their families. Only the surplus will be sold, by means of the Co-operative Marketing Society beforementioned, for the common good, the means and the time and the price being the responsibility of the Committee of the Society itself. Government are therefore making provision for the Society to own godown accommodation and marketing yards in case storage is necessary owing to unsuitable market prices, etc.

You now have the agricultural aspect of what Madras Reconstruction authorities propose to do for demobilised soldiers, with money from the Central Military Post-War Reconstruction Fund. This, of course, is not a bottomless well, and demand may possibly necessitate the development of more than the 40 colonies so far envisaged for which funds from other sources must be found. So promising, however, is the general plan and so fraught with benefit to the countryside as a whole, that it is hard to think that Government would decline to finance future extensions themselves if such should prove necessary. If the colonies prove a success the raising of a loan, for instance, should not be difficult, in which case the interest alone would be a tax on public revenues.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Surveying this rosy picture, however, the captious enquirer may say "Very pretty in conception, but what about practical difficulties? Were the men, for instance, who were given lands as a reward for their services in the last war particularly successful as farmers? Was the land given them always worth the labour they spent on it? Where exactly are these colonies you talk about and how are these selected? Is there water? Is the soil any good? Looking at your list of schemes I see sites of 480, 1,000, 2,000 or 3,000 acres. Can you safely base your 'population' on your acreage? How much of one of these sites is irrigated or irrigable or fertile or mere rock?"

Such questions are pertinent and I believe it would interest the layman to know how the Reconstruction authorities set about choosing a site for a colony. May I now quote a typical report to the Commissioner of Post-War Reconstruction from a qualified investigator? It introduces many points already raised here, as well as several other fascinating circumstances which do not readily occur to the uninitiated in settlement work. The report is merely one of a great many prepared for examination, but it is illustrative of the thoroughness with which Madras Post-War Reconstruction authorities proceed.

A TYPICAL REPORT

"On the 15th August I met the Collector of G. at G. and discussed the Land Colonisation Schemes with him. He thinks that the scheme in P. taluk is quite promising and that the schemes in R. and B. taluks would be successful if irrigation and drainage facilities were provided. He has personally inspected the Panchayat Reserve in P. village and proposed a block of about 200 acres for the formation of a soldiers' colony. Please see his report No. dated 19th May 1944.

This forest had been originally proposed for transfer to the Forest department for raising casuarina, but the Collector now says that there are no trees in this reserve fit for charcoal and that it need not therefore be transferred. After an inspection of the reserve I noticed there are no big trees for charcoal purposes and that a large area is more useful for an agricultural colony" again "P. taluk—P. colony—(800 acres—1 colony for 160 soldiers)

Conference and Joint Inspection.—I held a conference of the District Officers, namely, the Revenue Divisional Officer, the District Health Officer, the District Agricultural Officer, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Subdivisional Officer (Public Works Department) and the Minor Irrigation Supervisor and discussed with them the possibilities of settling the ex-soldiers in this colony and providing irrigation facilities and constructing houses for them. Accompanied by Revenue Divisional Officer, N., the District Agricultural Officer, the District Health Officer, the Tahsildar and the Minor Irrigation Supervisor I inspected the P. Reserve on the 16th.

Description.—The Reserve consists of three bits, viz., (1) K. village bit, (2) P. bit, (3) S. bit. Please see the plan. The first and the second bits are contiguous and form one compact block. The first bit comprises (. . . here follow some survey numbers). The first and second bits are almost a mile away from the third bit. Leaving the portions required for quarrying, a cement

factory and grazing, an extent of 800 acres can be taken up for colonisation, 300 acres in S. bit and 500 acres in K. and P. bits. The Collector suggested that only 400 acres may be taken up, leaving the rest for grazing purposes. When a large compact block fit for cultivation is available, there is no point in ignoring a portion of it. At the rate of 5 acres, it is possible to settle 160 ex-soldiers in the 3 bits.

Soil.—The District Agricultural Officer, who examined the soil in various places is of the opinion that the soil is a heavy type of black clay with stratified rocks below 2 or 3 feet (sic) scattered here and there. The soil is said to be good for the growth of millets, pulses and groundnuts. The presence of stratified rocks here and there is said to be an indication of the presence of cultivable soil capable of retaining moisture. The present vegetation on the land (viz., xerophytic shrubs, Thangedu, Aloes and Jatropa species) is, according to the District Agricultural Officer, a strong indication of good soil fit for the cultivation of millets and pulses.

Irrigation.—The Subdivisional Officer (Public Works Department) says that, if time is given, he will investigate the possibilities of bunding up the jungle streams known as G. and Y., which flow across the forest and finally empty into the K. river. The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) may be requested to start the investigation of this Irrigation Scheme. (Except this there are no other possibilities of any tank or channel irrigation). We examined a ruined well 22 feet by 22 feet by 22 feet in P. Reserve, once sunk by the Forest panchayatadars, but abandoned years ago. It is full of stratified rock. In some other places however there may be good sub-soil springs. The Minor Irrigation Overseer has given an estimate of an irrigation well 42 feet deep at a cost of Rs. 1,500. One well can easily irrigate 10 acres. At this rate 80 wells are required. The cost comes to Rs. 1,20,000.

Residence.—The District Health Officer, who examined this soil in the reserve in various places expressed the view that it is not desirable to construct houses in places where there are stratified rocks below because burial of the dead would become impossible. Further, the Forest area is only within 1½ miles from the P. village habitations. The village is midway between the two compact blocks of the Reserve, viz., K.-P. bit and S. bit. There is plenty of vacant space around the village fit for house construction. About 13 acres of Government land is available near the District Board Travellers' bungalow. In addition, we may acquire the adjoining private dry lands S. Nos. and.....measuring 6.32 acres at the

pre-war rate of Rs. 200 per acre, with 15 per cent compensation. The District Health Officer has shown the site selected for houses, streets and other amenities to the local Tahsildar and other Revenue Officers. The Collector may therefore be requested to send layout plans and estimates for house construction. The advantages of this site are these:—

- (1) Good drinking water is available in the wells.
- (2) It is on the N.—G. metalled road.
- (3) The Railway station of P. is close by.
- (4) There are a Police station, a Post office, a Rural dispensary, a Board school and places of worship.
- (5) There are five factories in the village in which soldiers' families can secure employment, and
- (6) This and the surrounding villages P., M., and P. agharam have sent about 200 men to the army and they would be quite willing to settle in this healthy village.

Industries.—The Collector has stated in his report L. Dis. No., dated 29th June 1944, that this place is not suited for cattle-breeding and sheep-rearing and that a poultry farm is the best occupation for the soldiers. It was

suggested in this village that a cottage industry of mat-making also be introduced.

Health.—The entire area is free from Malaria or any other serious disease.

Drinking water.—After examining the depths of the draw wells in P. village the M.I. Supervisor says that one well 42 feet deep at a cost of Rs. 600 will be enough for the soldiers' colony. The D.H.O. agrees with this estimate and says that an open well with pulley arrangements is the best for the colony.

ROUGH ESTIMATE

	RS.
Reclamation	32,000
Irrigation (80 wells at Rs. 1,500).	1,20,000
160 soldiers' houses at Rs. 700. (Stone and other building materials are cheap, so Rs. 700 is enough).	1,12,000
Drinking water well	600
Acquisition of private lands 6.32 acres at Rs. 200 plus 15 per cent compensation per acre.	1,454
Poultry farm and other industries.	5,000
Roads, streets and drains	5,000
Miscellaneous	1,000
Total ..	2,77,054

THE GERMAN FACTORY OF DEATH—(Continued from page 7)

Tuberculosis was not the only way of murdering people. Prisoners were also murdered by starvation.

It is not surprising that the camp books record the following facts about the weight of a person, thirty-two kilograms. This explains why so many people died of exhaustion.

There were other ways of murdering people. Every stormtrooper, every Gestapo soldier had his own methods of torture and murder: iron bars, tommyguns and brutal kicks on the stomach with hobnailed boots. The woman storm-trooper in the women's camp used a whip. She lashed the women across their breasts and sex organs. The sadist would flog her victims to death.

Wladislaw Skavronnek, a driver relates, "I saw a German female stormtrooper bringing six children into the crematorium. They were tots of four to eight years old. Munfeld, the head of the crematorium personally removed their clothing and shot them and had their bodies put into the oven. I was then bringing in supply boards."

REIGN OF TERROR NOW OVER

Peter Denisov, an engineer from the city of Lublin who had been mobilized to install the sewage, states that once two prisoners went up to the storm-trooper and said "Hang us." The stormtrooper grinned with pleasure.

He made a loop and put it round the neck of one of the men and pushed him into the pit. The loop jerked and the man was dead. The other prisoner immediately walked over to the gallows and put the loop around his neck himself and jumped into the pit. People preferred quick death to lingering on.

The German factory of death existed for three years until the arrival of the Red Army. The corpses of prisoners are being exhumed from the graves. Crowds of people are watching this. More than eight hundred German prisoners happened to be led past. The convoy showed them their handiwork. The onlookers gazed with undisguised hatred at the hangmen.

A few days ago a huge crowd of people gathered in the square before Lublin Castle. Urns containing ashes of victims was immured on the castle walls and memorial boards bearing the following inscription put on the wall: "To the millions of victims tortured by German criminals in Maidanek and the castle. On August sixth 1944. Polish people."

Thousands of people in the square sang the old anti-German song (vow): "No more will the German spit on our faces, no more will he Germanise our children."

These words were sung by the people who after long years of German slavery were at last seeing the dawn of freedom, the real human life.

RECEIPTS

	RS.
Cost of 600 tons of fuel at Rs. 18-12-0 per ton.	11,250
House rent at Re. 1 per month for 160 houses.	1,920 (per annum)
Dry assessment at Re. 1-2-0 per acre on 800 acres to be collected after five years.	900
Total ..	14,070

Cost per soldier is roughly Rs. 1,731.

OTHER SCHEMES

So much for Land Colonization schemes on the co-operative basis. They constitute the Committee's principal proposals for settling ex-soldiers on the land, but they are not the only direction of employment offering for ex-soldiers.

There are for instance some very large land development schemes under investigation by Government, notably in the Wynaad and the Vizagapatam Agencies, and there too it should be possible to settle large numbers of demobilized men, but such settlements cannot be so exclusive; they will also benefit local agriculturists who have not been on service.

And there are lands, too, which have recently been 'assigned' in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign, of which a proportion will also become available for ex-soldiers to work on ordinary patta terms.

(To be continued.)

EXPERT BRIDGE-BUILDING BY MADRASSIS

Madras and Bengali sappers of an artisan works company, Indian Engineers have been piecing together at high speed a new type of boat bridge which will span a 700-foot river on the Arakan line of communication.

The bridge was designed and built in India. It is a pre-fabricated production and all the parts were made in workshops in Calcutta.

If necessary every inch of timber in the bridge could be carried by Jeeps to the bridge site. A 700-foot bridge with 70 boats, weighing 385 tons, can be built by an artisan works company with its full complement of 300 men in 18 to 20 days and a boat can be built by one N.C.O. and ten men in three days.

The bridge was designed by Eastern Army experts, at a time when normal bridging materials were not available, specially to meet monsoon conditions. Similar bridges have already stood up the severest tests in Assam.

If a monsoon flood carries the boats away they can be retrieved and reassembled and the bridge reopened with a minimum interruption of communications. This is an invaluable advantage in an area where rivers during the monsoon can rise as much as 15 feet in a day—the Chindwin sometimes rises 50 feet.

WAR DIARY

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

25TH OCT.—Flying bombs were launched against Southern England including the London area.

Mr. Churchill told the Commons that unconditional surrender in the sense of no bargaining with the enemy was still the policy of the British Government.

Royal Air Force bombers attacked last night Hanover and targets in Western Germany. Over 1,200 Allied aircraft bombed Hamm, Hamburg and other military objectives in North-western Germany.

26TH OCT.—Flying bombs continued to raid Southern England including the London area.

Over 2,000 Allied planes attacked Bielefeld, Munster and Hanover.

27TH OCT.—Mr. Churchill made a statement in the Commons on the recent Moscow talks.

Dr. Goebbels appealed to his people to be firm and have faith in Hitler.

28TH OCT.—Two attacks were made on Berlin last night by Royal Air Force bombers. Objectives in Western Germany were also bombed. United States Aircraft attacked Hamm and Munster to-day.

29TH OCT.—More than 1,300 Allied bombers attacked Cologne and Bergen last night.

The British Government have decided that Home Guards are no longer required to perform active duties.

30TH OCT.—Last night R.A.F. bombers attacked Cologne. Over 1,800 Allied aircraft attacked Hamm, Munster, Hamburg, Harburg and Wesseling to-day.

Six German vessels were sunk and 19 damaged in an attack by Royal Navy on German shipping off the Norwegian coast.

31st OCT.—Germans sent flying bombs against Southern England including the London area. Damage and casualties were caused.

Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that he could not predict, still less guarantee, the end of the German War before the end of spring or even before early summer.

Over 1,000 Allied bombers attacked Cologne and Berlin.

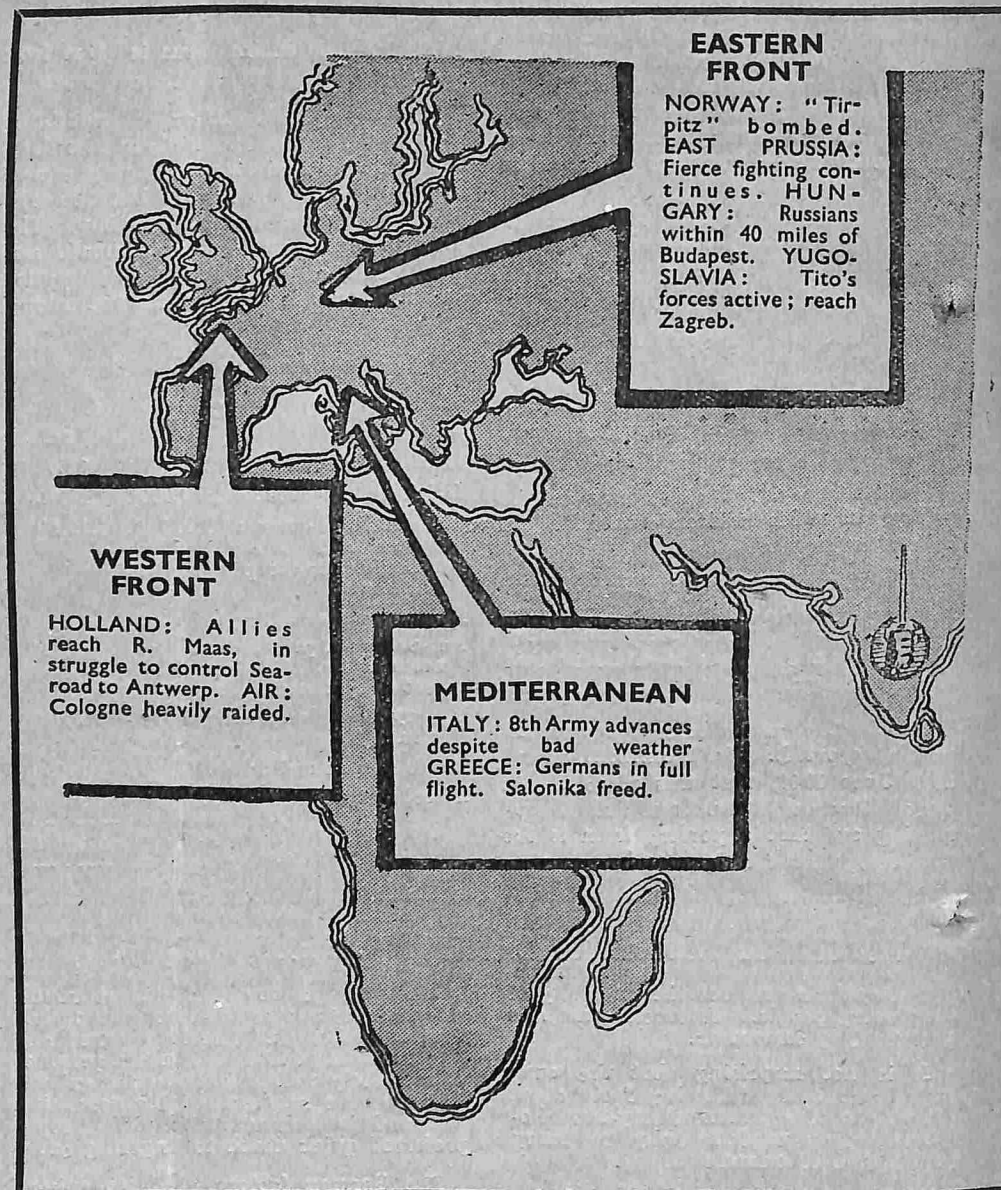
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

25TH OCT.—It is announced that United States Navy is now using the new *Hell Cat* which has a speed of over 400 miles per hour in the Pacific. The aircraft is bringing down enemy aircraft at a ratio of 31 to 1.

26TH OCT.—President Roosevelt in a statement on Navy Day praising the United States Navy said, "Never before has sea-power played so significant a role in the determination of American destiny and the course of world history."

Mr. John Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, returned to Washington to report to President

THE WORLD WAR



India lies at the heart of this Global War

Roosevelt on the work of the European Advisory Commission.

27TH OCT.—"The United States Navy now consists of more than 1,155 combatant ships, more than 45,000 landing craft and more than 37,000 aircraft" said the Under-Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Ralph Bard.

President Roosevelt said "The American Fleet is greater than all the Navies of the world put together. It is a remarkable achievement that within less than five months we have been able to carry out major offensive operations both in Europe and in the Philippines, 13,000 miles apart from each other."

28TH OCT.—President Roosevelt in his Campaign speech said: "After this war is won, we must be prepared to move forward to new goals of human happiness."

30TH OCT.—President Roosevelt returned to Washington after a tour of six Mid-Western States.

31st OCT.—President Roosevelt made a statement on the recall of General Stilwell.

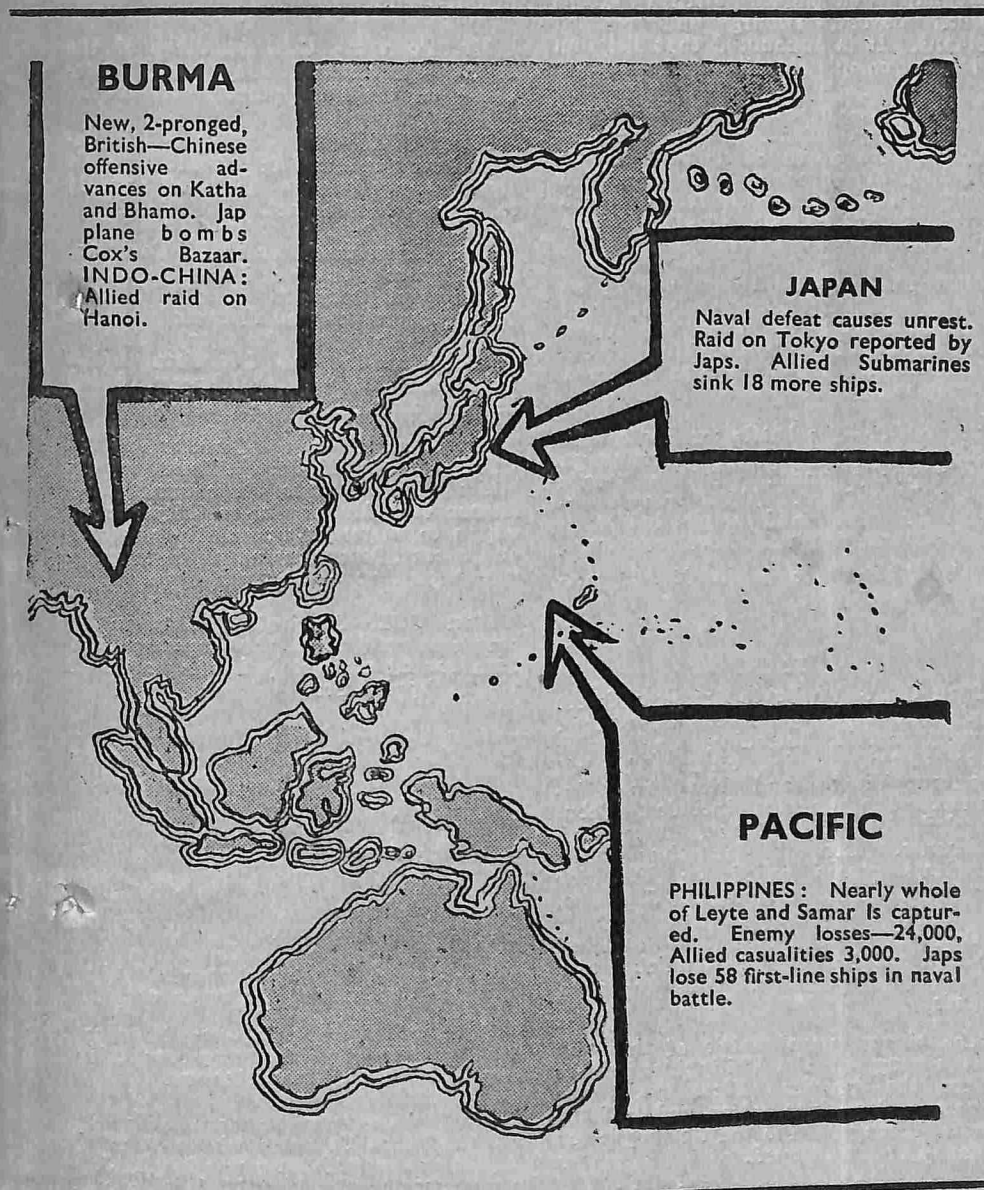
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

25TH OCT.—On Tiddim-Fort White Road the Allied forces were in contact with the enemy near Kennedy Peak. There was patrol activity in North Burma.

26TH OCT.—No important change was reported in the general situation on the Chin Hills and Arakan fronts.

27th OCT.—Sharp fighting followed an attack by Allied troops against a Japanese strong point on Sialam Vum. On other fronts there was patrol activity.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



against all fascist tyrannies on all fronts.

28TH OCT.—On Tiddim-Fort White Road there was no change. There was patrol activity in North Burma and Arakan.

Japanese bombers attacked Cox's Bazaar.

29TH OCT.—No major change was reported from the Tiddim-Fort White Road front. Allied bombers attacked enemy positions around Kennedy Peak and Sialum. West African troops continued to push southward in the Kaladan Valley. Patrol activity continued in North Burma.

It is announced that the commander-in-Chief of the United States ground forces in India, China and Burma, General Joseph Stilwell has been recalled. The American forces in

India-Burma theatre will be commanded by Lt.-Genl. Daniel Sultan.

30TH OCT.—Admiral Mountbatten has opened a new drive in Northern Burma. Chinese troops advanced 57 miles south along the Myittha-Bahmo Road into Japanese-held territory. Simultaneously 36th Division troops moving along Mogaung-Mandalay Railway advanced 36 miles towards Katha. Myittha and Mohnyin were occupied. British troops advanced towards Mawlu. Siamese Railways were bombed. During the operations in the past weeks nearly 2,000 square miles of Northern Burma were liberated.

31st OCT.—British troops continued their offensive patrol action in the Mawhun-Mawlu area. On the Tiddim-Fort White Road, the Japanese were resisting fiercely around Kennedy Peak.

RUSSIA, POLAND, BALTIC AND THE BALKAN STATES

25TH OCT.—The Russians have crossed the Norwegian frontier and taken Kirkenes.

Soviet troops captured Satu Mare and Careii in Transylvania. Transylvania has thus been completely cleared of the enemy. Red Army launched a major offensive between Warsaw and Narev. Advance into Hungary continued. Russian forces captured Novi-Sad and Petrovaradin in Yugoslavia. Tito's forces reached Zagreb. Germans were evacuating Koenigsburg.

26TH OCT.—Russian troops captured Muntanacevo in Czechoslovakia. Soviet forces advanced further into Norway. King Haakon of Norway has announced that Norwegian troops will soon be fighting alongside the Russian forces. In Yugoslavia, the entire Backa region was liberated. Shabac was captured.

Germans abandoned Ebenrode in East Prussia.

27TH OCT.—Soviet forces captured three fortified strong points in enemy defences in East Prussia. In Czechoslovakia Uzghorod, Beregov and 50 other places were captured. In Hungary a number of localities were occupied. In Yugoslavia Novi-Sad, Kula and Backa Palonka were taken.

28TH OCT.—Soviet troops captured Majakalla and on Norwegian territory liberated several towns. The Russian advance continued in Czechoslovakia and Hungary where several places were captured. In Yugoslavia Apatin and Ruma were taken.

Armistice was signed with Bulgaria.

29TH OCT.—Soviet troops captured Csop in Czechoslovakia and several localities in Hungary. The offensive in East Prussia has slowed down. Germans have abandoned Autz in Latvia. The Finns captured Vuotsa.

30TH OCT.—The Red Army advanced deeper and deeper into Czechoslovakia, and across north-eastern Hungary on a wide front. The Soviet troops were regrouping for a new offensive in East Prussia.

31st OCT.—Russian troops broke into Keeskemet, 45 miles from Budapest. In their drive in Hungary they captured more than 200 places. A temporary lull prevailed in other fronts.

ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

25TH OCT.—Fifth Army troops captured Monte Belmonte and Monte Spaduro. Eighth Army troops reached the Savio village.

Allied patrols entered Dhomokos in Greece. Germans evacuated Volos. British troops were within 40 miles of Larissa.

26TH OCT.—Fifth Army troops continued to make slow but methodical progress against unrelenting resistance. Eighth Army troops crossed the river Berano, captured Forlimpopoli and reached the river Ronco.

It is reported that Britain, United States and Russia have established direct relations with Italy.

The Greek island of Skopelos was occupied. Mr. Eden is in Athens. He met the Greek Premier. Larissa was taken.

27TH OCT.—Eighth Army troop patrols crossed the River Ronco at several points. Fifth Army troops' activity was curtailed by weather.

28TH OCT.—Heavy rains, gales and floods have restricted operations along the entire Italian front in the last 48 hours.

Allied troops landed on another small Aegean island in the Dodecanese. Milos island was bombarded. Piskopi island was occupied.

The German puppet government in Albania has resigned.

29TH OCT.—Predappio town where Mussolini was born has been captured. Indian troops entered Meldola on the Ronco river.

Allied troops landed in Milos. The liberation of Greece has now almost been completed.

30TH OCT.—Improved weather enabled the Fifth and Eighth Armies to push forward in their drive towards the Po Valley. Renewed action in several sectors was reported.

British troops captured Koziani in Greece. General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Admiral Cunningham discussed military and naval affairs with the Greek Prime Minister in Athens.

31st OCT.—Allied troops made local gains despite adverse weather. Eighth Army Indian troops enlarged their bridgehead across the Ronco river near Meldola.

Reports from Greece say that the Greek guerrillas have freed the port of Salonika and captured Arissa.

FRANCE AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

25TH OCT.—Allied troops were on the edge of Ostburg and Pindorp. Patrol activity continued throughout the Moselle Valley. In the Baccaret sector, Menarmont was freed. North of Epinal, Mortagne and Bifontaine were taken.

General de Gaulle expressed dissatisfaction with the Allied treatment of France.

President Roosevelt said that France would not be included immediately in the Post-war security talks.

26TH OCT.—Montgomery stepped up his offensive to drive the Germans out of Western Holland. South Beveland was virtually in Allied hands. British troops were within a mile of Tilburg and captured Vught. Foret De Moncourt, east of Nancy, was cleared of the Germans.

27TH OCT.—British troops occupied Tilburg. Hertogenbosch was cleared of the Germans. Canadians entered Oostbergh.

A full agreement on all outstanding questions has been reached between Marshal Tito and M. Subasic of Yugoslavia.

28TH OCT.—A two-mile advance was made on the Scheldt pocket. The Canadians tightened their grips on the Beveland Peninsula. British troops pushed beyond Tilburg and reached Heikant. It is announced that Belgium has been completely liberated.

29TH OCT.—Breda has been cleared of the enemy. The Allies made a six-mile advance north of Tilburg in the direction of Sprang. The Canadian forces in Beveland linked up with British troops. Loon Op Zand was captured.

30TH OCT.—Allied troops opened an attack on Dunkirk. Cadzand and Zuidzande were taken by the Allied troops. In Zuid Beveland Allied forces freed Goes. Allied troops entered Roosendaal.

31st OCT.—The battle for South-west Holland has been won; the campaign has virtually ended. British troops reached the Maas. Allied troops captured Oudenbosch and completely cleared the Germans from south Beveland island.

The Allies have taken 637,544 prisoners since D-Day.

THE FAR EAST

25TH OCT.—On Leyte American forces made extensive gains in all sectors. Several airfields including San Pablo were seized. Allied aircraft bombed Western Visayas and Northern Mindanao. The targets included Cebu, Bacolod, Alicante, Rabrica, Buluan and Delmonte. General MacArthur in a broadcast speech called on Filipino patriots to strike against the Japanese.

Over 100 Allied bombers attacked Kyushu and Saishu islands which are in one of the main group of Japanese islands.

The biggest naval battle of this war was raging in the Philippine waters where the American Fleet forced the Japanese Fleet into action and inflicted severe damage. The battle began on Monday and continued.

President Roosevelt and Admiral Ernest King made statements about the smashing defeat inflicted upon the Japanese Navy in the Pacific.

Mr. Churchill and Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke sent congratulatory messages to General MacArthur.

26TH OCT.—The Japanese total losses in the three naval actions—south-east of Formosa, Sibuyan Sea and Sulu Sea—according to to-day's Nimitz and MacArthur's communiques are 22 first line ships as well as several destroyers.

The Jap attempt to attack American shipping at Leyte caused them loss of 60 planes. In Leyte itself Allies pushed nine miles inland. American marines crossed San Jaunito Straits and extended their bridgeheads in Samar. Allied aircraft attacked Borneo—Sandakan, Makassar and Dawtem.

27TH OCT.—American forces in Philippines control virtually the whole island

of Samar. The capital of the island Catbalogan was taken. Allied aircraft attacked Mindanao, Borneo, Macassar and Ambon.

Mr. Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, and Admiral King issued statements on the Philippine Naval battle.

28TH OCT.—The Japanese Government have appointed 12 prominent people representing various fields of activity to advise the Cabinet.

The Americans entered Carigara. Allied patrols entered Santa Ana San Andre and Pangdan. The additional Philippines towns and districts liberated include Mayorga, Lanajon, Alegri, Tolosa, Castilla, San Francisco, Saint Esparanza, Malirong and Lucay. Allied bombers attacked Lawtem area.

Mr. Joseph Grew, Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the United States State Department and former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo urged Japan to surrender unconditionally now and warned Americans not to be tempted into accepting a compromise peace.

29TH OCT.—Admiral Nimitz in a broadcast said that the Japanese had been routed completely in the battle of the Philippine Sea.

30TH OCT.—Admiral Nimitz announced that 58 Jap ships were sunk or damaged in the Philippine battle. "The Japanese Fleet has been decisively defeated and routed. The second battle of the Philippine sea ranks as one of the major battles of World War No. II in the Pacific," he added. A new naval battle off the Philippines was reported. Allied forces entered Dagami in Leyte. Two-thirds of Leyte has been freed. Allied bombers attacked Manila, Borneo, Celebes and Makassar areas.

General Koiso, the Japanese Premier, told pressmen that Japanese production has fallen short of expectations.

31st OCT.—American troops advanced up the Leyte Valley to within 10 miles of the west coast. Jaro was freed. Jap casualties for the first 10 days' operations on Leyte and Samar were 24,000.

The United States Navy Department says that submarines sank an additional 18 Jap vessels in the Pacific and the Far East. This brings the total of Jap ships successfully attacked by United States submarines to 974 including 822 sunk and 115 damaged.

General MacArthur in his first field general order says "We have our holds now and I shall not relax the grip until Bataan and Corregidor once more rise to life."

General Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the Allied forces in South-west Pacific, discounted any suggestion that the Japanese would surrender on the defeat of Germany. "We will have to go to their land and fight them there," he said.

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WE SHALL REPAY THE GERMANS

Presented by
Submitted for
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19/1/43
19/1/43



GENERAL SIKORSKI

THE time is drawing near when we shall repay the Germans by blitzkrieg methods which they will no longer be able to counter

IN his clash with Russian armies which, under the leadership of M. Stalin, are showing such magnificent determination, Hitler can no longer treacherously attack and separately destroy one carefully chosen opponent after another. The character of the war is now changing completely, both in Africa and Europe

MASSSED hatred of the oppressed peoples, which will be released at the right moment through an invasion of Europe, will give to the final blow dealt by the United Nations

an impetus so great that it will bring about the inevitable defeat of Hitler

GENERAL SIKORSKI, the Polish Prime Minister,
in a speech in New York on January 9

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Running Commentary

Axis Leaders' Speeches : Then and Now

In a broadcast from Rome on Saturday (January 9), the Italian Radio Commentator, Mario Appellius, said, "At some points here and there, on various sectors of the front, Russians have broken through the Axis lines. They have succeeded in occupying some advanced positions—we might even add, some important positions. The Russian soldier has fought well and his leaders are good." He further said that the Axis Powers had a very hard year in front of them and that they had steeled themselves for the worst. It is interesting to compare this summing-up of the Axis position with the utterances of the Axis leaders some time ago. Last year, in his New Year message to the troops, Hitler said "The year 1942 shall, so we pray the Lord, bring a victorious decision for our people and for the nations allied with us." Referring to Russia, he said, "The enemy's attempt during the winter of 1941 to turn their fate to attack must, and will, fail." In January last year, speaking at the Berlin Sportspalast, Hitler paid a tribute to the "superhuman feats" of the German infantry and said, "It is not the Russians who imposed the defensive upon us but temperatures of 35 and 45 degrees centigrade below zero." He told the German people, "The hardest lies behind us. The winter was the greatest hope for this opponent in the East, but it is a hope that will fail him. . . . There will come a year when the ground is hard and firm, and then the German musketeer will attack, and then we shall beat the foe again. The soldier at the front has the feeling of immense superiority to the

Russians." Boasting of his great strength and superiority, Hitler said: "How this year will end, I do not know. But one thing I do know. Wherever the enemy appears we will beat him again this year. It will again be a year of great victories. To-day we have the strongest army in the world and the strongest air force. There remains to us no other way but the way of battle, and the way of success."

But what has he to say this year? The old boasting and bluster are not much in evidence. In his message to the troops, he recalls only his moments of past agony. He says, "In anxious nights, I lay awake and my thoughts were with you." He is no longer in a position to offer them easy victory. He tells his "brave musketeers" this: "How heavy this struggle is, and may be in the future, and however often the balance of success may tip in favour of the enemy—at the end there will be a German victory." But there is the haunting spectre of the second land front in Europe. He says, "From Norway to the Spanish frontier German divisions are awaiting the attack of our enemy." Hitler said last year that the *Luftwaffe* was the best in the world, but he now describes it modestly as "achieving the utmost possible." His "best army" has been reduced "to the armed S.S. who are immediately and personally placed under me and are now as before the backbone of the formidable struggle."

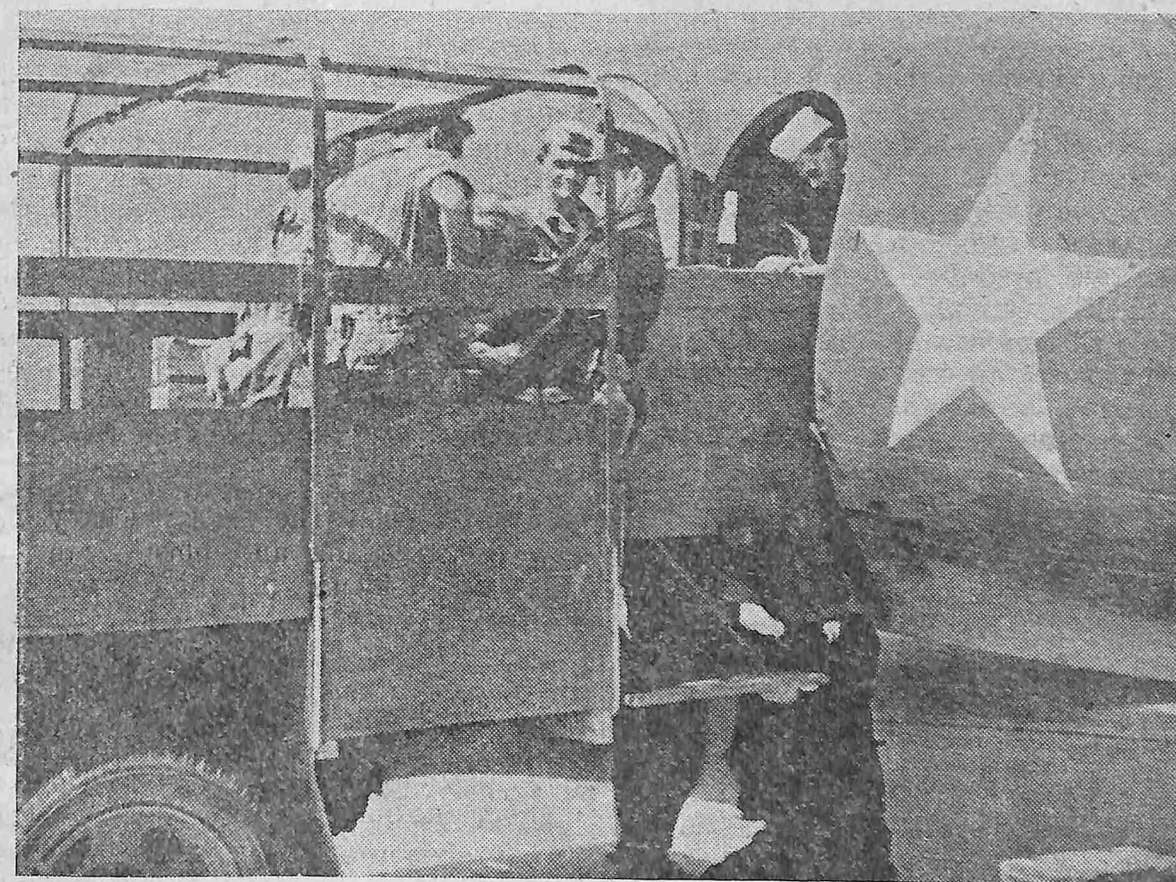
The concluding portion of Hitler's speech ends in a peroration which shows an unaccustomed fear and modesty. He said: "The year 1943 may perhaps be

difficult, but certainly not more difficult than the past years. If God gave us the strength to overcome the winter 1941-42, then we shall certainly get over this winter and the coming year."

* * * * *

Boastful Goering Pleads for Toughness and Endurance! Hitler's lieutenant, Goering, also indulged in boasts of Germany's strength last year. In October 1942, he said, "This winter will be in no comparison with the winter of last year. This time we are

And what has the same Goering said in his New Year message a few days ago? "In the spirit of our dead heroes," he says, "we pledge ourselves to fight for Germany to the last breath." He thanked his comrades for all that they did during the difficult days of the past year. The usual prophecies and predictions as to the future are conspicuous by their absence. "In this hour", says Goering, "we do know what the future holds in store." He wants unquestioning loyalty to the Fuehrer, for "without toughness, endurance and discipline no battle was ever won."



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 supplies being loaded into a giant transport plane prior to flight.

prepared, this time we know what the Russian winter is like and we will bear it more easily. The enemy have suffered losses during the last winter by continuous attacks to an extent which we cannot imagine. Where, I ask you, did the Russians win even once a success of modest tactical significance?" He wound up his speech with a deliberate falsehood. He said, "The decisive factor is that the Russian is beaten at the centre of gravity and this is fixed by us and not by the Russians. This has always been the case."

Russian Campaign and German Propaganda Perplexities What about Dr. Goebbels, the Propaganda Minister of Hitler? In December 1941 in *Das Reich* and in his closely supervised radio commentaries, he referred to "the increasing difficulties of civil life" and said, "The field post is overtaxed and consignments to the front are only possible to a limited extent." But on January 18, 1942, Goebbels was in his usual element.

(Continued on page 6.)

General Sikorski's Warning



IN a speech in New York on Saturday, General Sikorski, the Polish Prime Minister, declared that the time was drawing near when the Germans would be repaid by blitzkrieg methods which they would no longer be able to counter. He said that the massed hatred of the oppressed peoples would be released at the right moment through an invasion of Europe and this would give to the final blow dealt by the United Nations an impetus so great that it would bring about the inevitable defeat of Hitler. General Sikorski is in a peculiar position to speak with first-hand knowledge of the Nazi oppression in Europe and the hatred of people of the occupied countries against Hitlerian tyranny, for it was his country, Poland, which suffered most under the Nazi heel.

IT may be recalled that ever since the Germans over-powered Poland in October 1939, they were subjecting the Polish people, particularly the Jews, to all possible indignities and atrocities. The Polish population was first deprived of its leaders, big landowners, doctors, lawyers, teachers, priests and businessmen. During the first few months of the occupation, thousands of them were executed and tens of thousands were deported to the *General-Gouvernement*, one of the bisected parts of Poland which was supposed to constitute, according to the decree of October 12, 1939, "the future settlements of the Polish nation." Later the deportation was extended to the working classes. Whole villages were cleared of the Polish population, and Jews everywhere were treated with the greatest cruelty. The extent of the cruelty can be imagined when it is stated that Himmler and the Gestapo were in charge of the evacuation. They did all that was humanly possible to crush Polish self-respect and dignity and bring about misery and suffering.

THE University of Cracow, established in 1364, one of the oldest universities in the world, was the object of the special wrath of the Nazis. All the professors were arrested and deported to the concentration camps in Germany. The Universities of Warsaw, Lublin and Poznan also came under the destructive hands of the Nazis. Some of the University buildings were destroyed; scientific installations and instruments were dismantled and transported to the Reich, and a number of professors were imprisoned and allowed to die. The Germans aimed at a complete annihilation of Polish intellectual life and scientific institutions. A good deal was done to paralyse the economic life of the people. Workers were removed in large numbers to Germany to work in factories and farms. Thousands of Polish skilled metal workers, engineers, agricultural labourers and domestic servants were taken away to Germany.

Wholesale Executions

RECENT reports received by the Polish Government in London from a reliable source in Poland show that the orgy of destruction and exploitation continues unabated. During the last few months, it seems the German Government have deliberately adopted a policy of wiping out the Jewish race in Poland and, as far as possible, in other occupied countries. Wholesale executions of Jews began in the eastern Polish provinces soon after the Germans pushed back the Russians. In the city of Wilno, 60,000 Jews were murdered; at Rowne 14,000 Jews were killed and at Kowel the number was 10,000. Half of the Jewish population of Lwow was wiped out. Similar massacres have taken place in other towns in East Galicia. In March and April last year, mass murders began in Lublin, Central Poland. In Lublin town itself, only 2,500 Jews were left out of 30,000.

IN July the German terror moved to Warsaw, soon after the visit of Himmler. According to official statements in the Berlin press, there were 480,000 Jews crowded into the Warsaw ghetto. It may be remembered that, according to a German decree issued on October 17th, 1940, Warsaw was divided into three residential areas, one

for the Germans, one for the Poles, and one for the Jews. The best parts of the city, that is, the whole of the south-east quarter, with its parks and avenues, its promenade along the Vistula, its large modern houses and the many palaces of the Polish nobles built at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries, were all occupied by the Germans.

THE worst part was given to the Jews; this was in the north-west between the main railway station, the Sazon Garden and the Danzig station. This ghetto has an enclosing wall with only a few gates. On July 20, the work of "liquidating" the ghetto was begun by placing a dense cordon of armed Germans around the ghetto boundary walls. Next morning the Germans entered the houses in the ghetto, singled out members of the Jewish intellectual class and shot them. The day after, all members of the Jewish Council who were not arrested, were compelled to put their signatures to a proclamation which began as follows:—"By order of the German authorities, all Jews living in Warsaw, without regard of age or sex, are to be deported to the east."

THE next day, July 23, the President of the Jewish Council, after a further interview with the German authorities, committed suicide. It seems the Germans ordered him to supply 10,000 persons, instead of 6,000 previously fixed, for evacuation the very next day.

SUBSEQUENTLY, deportation of the Jews was going on every day without a break. By September 1, about 250,000 Jews were sent out of Warsaw. For the month of September 120,000 ration cards were printed, for October only 40,000! From this we have some idea of the rate of expulsion of the Jews for that month.

Expulsion: *Modus Operandi*

THE "procedure" of expulsion is something like this. A cordon of armed Germans is formed around blocks of houses in the ghetto. Then the Germans enter the courtyards. They fire a few shots as a warning to the inhabitants to come out. Those who do not or those who try to hide are immediately shot. Cripples and old people who are not able to move are also disposed of in the same way. The rest are sent to the station for entrainment, and they are again sorted. The elderly and the useless are taken to the cemetery and shot. Those remaining are put into goods trucks, 120 persons in a truck large enough to hold only 40. The floors of the trucks are spread with quicklime! The train starts after the trucks are closed and sealed. The Jews are taken to one or other of the three execution camps at Treblinka, Sobibor or Belzec. The train is unloaded there and the condemned are stripped naked and then killed. To bury the bodies a great "bulldozer" is installed at Triblinka. It is stated that the machine works without stopping and that the stench of decomposed bodies is so unbearable to all peasants for three miles around that they have fled away from their places. The horrors inflicted on the Jews are so great that in Warsaw, victims implore the Germans to shoot them there itself. A regular fee for this merciful act is said to be 100 zlotys!

NOT only from Poland, but all over enslaved Europe, from France, Holland, Norway and the Balkan countries, train-loads of Jewish deportees are being sent east. The conditions of "appalling horror and brutality" under which the Jews of all occupied countries are being transported has been referred to in a joint declaration of the United Nations which was read out in the House of Commons on December 17 by Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The declaration concluded with a re-affirmation of the solemn resolution of the signatories "to ensure that those responsible for these crimes shall not escape retribution and to press on with necessary practical measures to this end."

GENERAL Sikorski has said that the time for repayment is drawing near. Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's Minister of Aircraft Production, has, in a speech on Saturday, given an indication of the nature of this repayment. Germany and Italy will henceforwards be subjected to still heavier bombing. They will get, not a taste of their own medicine, but the whole lot of it, and more. And they will have to drink it to the dregs!

RUNNING COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 3.)

He said, "Never have our chances been so favourable as now and never therefore has it been so worth while as now to throw in the stakes." The next month, he said, "On the field of battle we Germans are always very great." On January 1, 1943, however, the supreme confidence in strength and victory is not so much in evidence. The Propaganda Minister prescribes "a hard determination" for "a victorious end." Considerable perplexity was shown by the German Propaganda Ministry over the Russian campaign. In a German commentary in English Dr. Goebbels and his men said, "The only real breakthrough by the enemy was in the middle Don." They had to agree that the "Soviet armies have not lost their striking power." They were compelled to admit that "when Rommel halted, the British and also the Americans sent every spare ship around the Cape to establish a tremendous preponderance in armour in the desert with a view to dealing Rommel a smashing blow."

A year ago Hitler and Goebbels went into ecstasies over the German transport system, which they said was a marvel. But now Goebbels says, "The German Command abstains from offensive fighting on a large scale because of the wear and tear of men and material involved. But the Russians attack not because they are strong but because they are weak. They attack because they know they are getting weaker day by day and the combined forces arrayed against them are getting stronger." Goebbels observes, "We can lose the war only through our own mistake. Our national strength is being sapped by the length of the war. . . . Everything is at stake." And what is the hope he holds out for the New Year? "It may be a hard and bitter struggle," he says, "Fighting and Work are the slogans of the New Year."

**Tojo's
Shattered
Hopes and
Fulfilled
Fears**

Diet, a year ago, Tojo gave expression to his hopes and fears. Most

Let us look at the hopes held out by Hitler's counterpart in the Far East in 1942 and 1943. Addressing the 79th session of the Japanese

of his hopes have been shattered, while a considerable percentage of his fears were fulfilled. Tojo gloried in his success but advised his followers to consolidate them quickly, for he said, "The U.S. and Great Britain boast of wealth, the greatest in the world. They will stiffen their resistance." Paying a tribute to his Fascist partners, he said, "We are profoundly gratified that our Allies, especially Germany and Italy, are steadily winning victories along with Japan for the establishment of a new world order." In the New Year message this year, Tojo cites China, Manchuria and Siam as his Allies whose "manpower and resources" he hopes will deal a final blow to the "enemies." It is surprising that Tojo should regard China as his ally. The Japanese have been driven out of Chekiang and Kiangsi and are facing resolute opposition in Hupeh. Siam seems to be the only ally, because Tojo is not sure of the Philippines, is uncertain of the Indies and the Japanese have actually been driven out of Papua. As regards Siam herself, she has been mourning her hard lot through the Bangkok radio right through last year. An apt commentary on Tojo's New Year message is the Bangkok Radio broadcast of December 26 which said, "My dear Thai troops, it is better for us to die than let the nation die."

Premier Tojo is always afraid of a protracted war. But his worst fears have come true. The "Axis victories" on which Tojo banked to capitalize his iniquitous gains have failed to materialise. In his latest Diet speech, Tojo said, "A real war is starting from now. The Allies will soon bomb Tokyo. A.R.P. efforts must continue without relaxation."

But it must be definitely understood that there are no signs as yet of a cracking of either German or Japanese morale which had been built up after years of propaganda and preparation. It will crack only when prolonged and bitter fighting smashes their powerful war machines. The recent speeches of the Axis leaders are not yet cries of despair. But their tone reveals the fact that the aggressor powers have passed from the offensive to the defensive—a tough defensive from Guadalcanar to Tunis. The Axis view 1943 with anxiety and concern, while the Allies regard it with optimism and hope.

FROM THE SOLOMONS



Marines leap ashore in the Solomons. Most had never been under fire before, but thorough training and innate toughness gave them all the dash and solidity of veterans.



This is a Japanese camp, wrecked by the U.S. Marine assault. Jap tents in the background are deserted. Food was still on the table when the Marines came through. The Japs lacked time even to destroy military stores.



A United States Marine lines up a group of Japanese captives on Guadalcanar in the Solomon Islands. The Japs were taken prisoners when the Marines invaded the Solomons.

Burma: End of Defensive Warfare

THE *National Herald* (Chungking) says: "The commencement of the Allied offensive in Burma furnishes proof of the fact that as far as the United Nations are concerned, the period of defensive warfare is over and the initiative is being wrested from the enemy practically on every war front."

The paper adds that the British troops in Burma have recovered a large area of territory and that the Chinese troops have intercepted a Japanese column. The initial successes merely mark the beginning of a large scale campaign which will result in complete victory over the enemy.

"In staging a counter-attack on the Asiatic mainland the first blows should certainly have struck against the Japanese in Burma. As both the Chinese and western military observers pointed out there are many advantages in attacking the Japanese in Burma.

"First, it will remove the Japanese threat to the security of India; secondly, it will eventually result in the re-opening of the Burma Road which will in turn make possible the launching of a general counter-offensive on the Chinese front after the Chinese forces have received adequate war supplies from abroad, and thirdly, the recovery of Burma will pave the way for dislodging the enemy from French Indo-China and Thailand."

JAPAN LOST THE INITIATIVE

"It is for these reasons that both the British and the American leaders have again and again openly stressed the necessity for recovering Burma. The fact that the Allied forces have at last started an offensive shows that adequate preparations must have been made. The most convincing proof of Japan's lack of striking power is her failure to invade either Australia or India following her initial successes in the Pacific. Now that the Allies have begun an offensive in Burma, the Japanese will find it extremely difficult to regain initiative."

The *Hin Hua Jih Pao* points out that the Japanese strategy at the present stage of the war is to preserve their strength and to await a suitable opportunity for action. It was not unlikely that the Japanese may mass a part of their forces for an attack on Yunnan. The present Japanese offensive against western Yunnan was only exploratory in nature. If the Japanese discover possibilities of this exploratory offensive, it is probable that they would concentrate considerable forces for a large-scale attack on western Yunnan.

SIGNIFICANT OFFENSIVE

"We must attack so as to crush the intrigues of the enemy and act in concert with our Allies in western Burma. Field Marshal Wavell's offensive at this time is highly significant inasmuch as it has assisted the Chinese

forces in waging a defensive warfare in Yunnan by diverting the enemy forces from the Yunnan front. It is a tentative attempt for the re-occupation of Burma and it is yet too soon to say that the recovery of Burma will be brought about by the present offensive. More careful military arrangements will have to be made."

The *Shih Shih Pao* says: "British forces are now advancing in western Burma. We hope that instead of being satisfied with the occupation of important ports and aerodromes, they will intensify the offensive against the Japanese in Burma."

PRIVILEGES FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS

An Ordinance just promulgated confers important additional privileges on Indian soldiers in the matter of civil and revenue litigation.

Till now it was only when the Indian soldier was himself a party and unable to attend because of active service that the courts could postpone proceedings. The Ordinance provides that even if the soldier is materially concerned in the outcome of the proceedings, although not a party, and his interests are likely to be prejudiced by his inability to attend, the court may suspend proceedings.

Under the existing Act only the soldier had the right to apply to a court within a specified time to set aside a decree or order passed against him while he was on active service. If he happened to die in action the position of his legal heirs in respect of this right was none too satisfactory. The Ordinance now makes it possible for the soldier's legal representatives to exercise the same right automatically.

Another important provision of the Ordinance modifies and extends the period of limitation in suits, appeals and applications to which the Indian soldier or his legal representative is a party. Besides the period during which the soldier has been on active service, which was always excluded, the Ordinance provides for the exclusion of the period from the date of soldier's death, while so serving, to the date on which official intimation is sent to his next of kin by the authorities in India.

Australia's All-in War Effort

By WARWICK FAIRFAX

A year ago in Australia we were achieving just a good war effort. Now it is not far short of an all-in war effort.

It might deflate the Japanese morale a little for them to know that at one time nothing stood between them and the conquest of Australia but a number of imperfectly trained Militia Divisions equipped with Lewis and Vickers guns and 18-pounders of the last war pattern.

There was not a tank and scarcely a decent bombing plane in Australia. Four divisions of air, everything that was any use, had gone overseas. Now there is a well trained fully equipped army, including armoured units, whose numbers in proportion to the population are probably unsurpassed in any country except Germany.

The use of conscripted militia for service outside Australian territories is now virtually assured. The delay in bringing this about is due largely to a peculiar twist in the

Australian character whereby it has happened that a nation which has produced some of the finest troops in two world wars has never maintained a standing army of professional soldiers in peace time.

During this last year, the life of the ordinary citizen who is not engaged on war work has fallen more closely into line with that of his counterpart in England. Many of his necessities such as clothes, tea and sugar are similarly rationed, while luxuries such as bottled beer, spirits, tobacco and cigarettes are hard to get.

The public held its breath during the recent Solomons campaign knowing well enough that Australia was still not out of danger and is duly grateful for what America has done. But the Australians, none the less, are determined that a good share of the work be done, as we go northward, and shall be done for our own satisfaction by Australians.

BRITANSKY TANKOGRAĐ

"British-built tanks have been successfully used by the Russians on the central front. This statement was made to press representatives in 'Britansky Tankograd'."

Somewhere in the Russian forests,
Somewhere in the Zone of battle,
Stands an Anglo-Soviet Stronghold,
Bristling bastions of metal.
Lanes of giant Panzer-breakers,
Massed divisions, armour-clad,
Forged and built by British makers,
That's Britansky Tankograd.

Whippets, Valentines, Matildas, through the eastern pinewoods roll,
Tanks from Cradiffstrovsk, Leeds, Glasgow, Bristopol.

Forward to the Central Sector
Pours the mighty flood from Tankograd to rumple into action
With the tanks of Timoshenko.
Over versts of plain and ocean
Moving up without a hitch,
Thanks to Commissar Churchillov,
Thanks to Beaverbrookovitch.

Tanks from Rotherhamsk and Jarrovsk, England's pride and Soviet's Joy,
Tanks from Liverpoolsk and Derbyev, Brumgorod and Coventroi.

—SAGITTARIUS in Soviet Union News.

Four Far-reaching Decisions

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Information, declared at a press conference in Chungking recently, that four far-reaching and significant decisions were reached at the recent Tenth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Fifth Central Executive Committee, namely, the fixing of commodity prices, the building of solid foundations for a democratic state, and further heightening of national solidarity and the immediate formulation of broader lines of post-war policies. Dr. Wang's statement reads:

"The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has just concluded its meeting after a continuous session of more than two weeks. To-day I wish to state some of the most important problems raised and decided upon in the session so as to give you an idea of the dominant thoughts in the minds of the leading members of the Party.

FIXING COMMODITY PRICES

"Firstly, the question of fixing of commodity prices according to costs of production occupied a larger portion of time than any other problem. The adoption of such a measure will naturally encounter many difficulties, especially in view of the fact that our local governmental machinery is inadequate and that our people have been for ages accustomed to laissez-faire traditions in their economic life. All kinds of popular scepticism against the advisability of strict price control were brought up for discussion in the session. But the unanimous opinion of the Party is that we shall overcome them if the central and local governments act with one policy and with one and same degree of determination. Besides, the Party regards the measure both as an end in itself, namely, to stabilize national economic life during the war, and as a means for the intensification of political training, since the application of this measure would naturally elevate the organizing power as well as administrative efficiency of the government.

NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

"Secondly, the Party was confronted with the much-mooted question: Should the task of national reconstruction be undertaken parallel with the prosecution of the war, or rather be deferred till after the war? The consensus of opinion is that the building of solid foundations for a democratic stage must be given an equal importance as the prosecution of the war. And in order to build such foundations, the Party puts primary emphasis on the early completion of local self-government. Strict and concrete measures were adopted to meet the enlarged budgetary requirements of the district government and to amplify its personnel during the coming year.

"Thirdly, the Party considers that for China satisfactorily to fulfil her external and internal responsibilities both during and after the war demands further heightening of

national solidarity. Disunion of any kind or degree saps the nation of its vigour. The Party, by adopting a very liberal attitude towards any individuals or groups outside the Kuomintang who, whatever their past record, would henceforth loyally observe Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles, creates an unprecedented opportunity for them to rally under one and the same banner with the Kuomintang.

EXTERNAL POLICY

"Lastly, China's external policy received a very careful and thorough examination in the session. The question was raised as to whether we should discuss and formulate post-war policies in the midst of the war. The session came to the practically unanimous conclusion that not only must we discuss and formulate the broader lines of post-war policies right now, but the Government must exert its utmost to seek the immediate setting up of a world organization among the United Nations."

200 CABBAGES A MINUTE

One thousand machines which plant young cabbages at the astonishing rate of 200 a minute are now helping the farmers of Britain to speed up food production.

Hitched to a tractor, the robot planter has a travelling chain of iron fingers to which the plants are fed. A broad furrow is opened up in the soil into which the plants are suspended by these grippers, and, at the same time as the plant is released, two wheels firmly press down the soil around it. A water tank holding 40 gallons can also be fitted to the machine, and an adjustable quantity of water automatically poured into the furrow at the roots of the plants.

From one to four operators can feed the machine with plants at an average of 3,000 each person per hour, thus making an immense saving in time and labour. The spacing in the row of plants is mechanically accurate and can be controlled and adjusted to the distance required; the depth at which the seedlings are planted is also adjustable.

The robot can also plant potatoes by a simple arrangement of special cups attached to the grippers. It can be used too for lettuce, onions, leeks, swedes, sugarbeet, strawberries and tomatoes. Its iron fingers have a rubber covering which enables them to handle the most delicate plants quite gently while placing them firmly and evenly in the furrows.

The machine, which is a British invention, is now being produced at the rate of more than a thousand a year. It is electrically welded and made with great precision. The Ministry of Agriculture have bought a large number for Britain's War Agricultural Committees set up in the different counties.

Malta: Convoys Get Through Unmolested

Admiral Sir Henry Harwood, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, has revealed that during the past few weeks sufficient supplies have been carried to Malta to last the island for several months to come.

"Some of them", he stated, "got through entirely unmolested in strange contrast to the days when a Malta convoy was one of the most hazardous naval operations involving several days of almost continuous air attack. The army in winning back the Libyan bases, the Royal Air Force in providing fighter protection for our warships in the Central Mediterranean, and the Royal Navy in escorting supply ships have contributed equally towards relieving the island."

Discussing the changes in the naval situation resulting from the capture of Cyrenaica, Admiral Harwood said:

"The Eighth Army's advance has given the Navy freedom to go into the Central Mediterranean and we have taken advantage of it to get convoys to Malta. After our victory early in November, the Royal Air Force established fighter bases as far forward as they could, and we got the first convoy through with full air protection. Since then it has become progressively easier to supply the island as the enemy was forced further west, and we have pushed quite a considerable number of convoys into Malta." By the time this is published, I hope another convoy will have got through."

ROMMEL'S SHIPS SUNK

The next problem, he added, was to stop Rommel's supply line to Tripoli. A single enemy convoy which has so far attempted to come east of Malta had turned back on seeing our forces, but Rommel is using a lot of shallow draught landing-craft which he is moving close to the Tunisian coast. Our aircraft were bombing them and the ports from which they came and went; surface craft were also trying to intercept them. Though there were difficulties, we are getting a good sprinkling of these lighters.

Paying a tribute to "the very grand work done by submarines," Admiral Harwood said that they had accounted for a large number of Rommel's ships, and there was no doubt that the Eighth Army was very greatly assisted by the damaging and sinking of Rommel's supply ships both by air and by British submarines.

EIGHTH ARMY'S SUPPLIES

Another important point in the Navy's programme was the question of the Eighth Army's supplies. The problem was to get

2-A

everything ready in order to get the recaptured ports working as soon as possible. The moment we looked like capturing a port, the Navy sent an advance party forward to enter with land troops. Their job was to survey the port, assess damage and locate mines, etc. Then minesweepers cleared the approach channel. This was a combined operation by the three Services, since minesweepers could not operate until anti-air guns and fighter protection was established.

Minesweepers have done a grand job clearing Sollum, Mersa Matruh, Bardia, Tobruk and Benghazi. Admiral Harwood added: "The first cargoes were unloaded at Tobruk four or five days after it was occupied. The breach in the wall at Benghazi Harbour has been filled and work was going ahead at great speed. We are unloading cargoes faster than we had anticipated."

BRINGING BACK THE SHEEP AND COWS

Britain has begun the Empire's first large-scale experiments in artificial insemination, the revolutionary breeding process which after the war will do everything to bring the world's flocks and herds back to normal.

Britain's experiments in artificial insemination, already successfully practised in Soviet Russia, are being conducted by the Cambridge School of Agriculture and the National Institute for Research in Dairying. They show that in one year a single bull or ram can fertilize fifteen hundred cows or ewes, bringing the best blood in the world to the humblest keeper of livestock from thousands of miles away. It is the small farmer, unable to purchase a good bull, who will benefit most.

There has been some doubt about the reaction to the new departure of pedigree breeders with a vested interest in the sale of bulls but serious opposition from them is not expected although artificial insemination will certainly lower the prices of second-grade bulls.

Apart from Russia, Denmark, the Netherlands and Italy had all taken up artificial insemination before the war. The dairy breed societies in England have now recognized it and framed regulations for registering the animals so bred. Breed societies in the United States have actually sponsored the artificial insemination societies; and, with the present experiments in England, the outlook for building up the world's livestock population is definitely hopeful.

Fifth Column Activity in Tangier

THERE is a man in North Africa to-day who needs most careful watching. But, because his position is safeguarded by an international agreement which we—if not others—still respect, he may stay there and cause us the greatest inconvenience. He is Dr. Kurt Rieth, German Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in the technically neutral international zone of Tangier, writes the *Daily Herald's* foreign editor. Before the present campaigns in North Africa are finished, we shall probably hear much more both of the hostile personality of Rieth and the neutral territory of Tangier.

Rieth is an expert in the organization of fifth column activities and espionage. He made his reputation among the Nazis when, as German Minister in Vienna, he instigated the murder of Chancellor Dollfuss. Austrian police quickly established quite definitely his connection with that outrage—apart from his personal intervention that the murderers should have safe passage to Germany. Then suddenly Hitler disowned the Austrian Nazi rebels and recalled Rieth, and the plotter diplomat disappeared into temporary obscurity.

A "COMMERCIAL AGENT"

He reappeared last year as a "commercial agent" in the United States. He went there from Mexico, and, from the moment he crossed the frontier, he was watched by G-men of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Within two months he was arrested and deported. He had been organising a pro-German group whose aim was to hinder the operation of the Lend-Lease Act.

Six months ago Hitler sent him to Tangier where he was received with due honours by the Spanish authorities then in control there.

That Spanish control is another product of this war, for, by the international agreement of 1923-28 Tangier was established as a neutral zone carved out of Spanish Morocco with an international committee of control. Spain, however, was given the policing of the zone. General Franco took advantage of that when France collapsed in June, 1940, to pour in Spanish troops well over the number required. Within a few months the Spanish garrison mounted from 1,000 to nearly 20,000. Franco then proclaimed that Spain had taken over full control of the zone. The International Control Committee was dissolved, and Tangier is now administered by the Spanish High Commissioner for Morocco. Britain protested against this action, and an interim agreement was negotiated under which it was promised that British rights in Tangier would be respected. An assurance was given that there would be no fortification of the Tangier zone, but there is reason to believe that the assurance has not been respected.

British subjects have had to suffer insults in Tangier, and Axis-inspired rioters have damaged British commercial properties. Axis envoys, the most dangerous of whom is Rieth, enjoy all privileges and are pampered by the Spanish authorities. Rieth and his colleagues have turned Tangier into a nest of espionage and intrigue and the inhabitants of Spanish Morocco provide them with a fertile field on which to work. Tangier gives them also a wonderful observation post from which to watch and report on Allied military activities in North Africa.

Turning Steel into Jewels

MILD steel which has been treated to perform the function of rare and expensive jewels, circular saws manufactured from old motor-car clutch-plates—these are only two of the daily wonders created by the Arsenal Brains Trust.

This is the name given to a little group of engineers and scientists who put their heads together at an Indian Army Arsenal. Their job is to devise substitutes for materials and machines now unobtainable.

Compass pivot bearings, ordinarily consisting of jewels, presented a serious problem, but this was overcome by the production of a metal bearing, manufactured by treating ordinary mild steel.

This achievement was the result of a great deal of research and experiment, but the result has cut the cost of the bearings down to a fraction of the expenditure on jewels.

Watchmakers' lathes, which demand the highest accuracy in manufacture, were required urgently. These high precision instruments were available only in Switzerland before the war. Now they are being produced in our own arsenals, with an accuracy limit of less than one-five thousandths of an inch.

More accurate, too, than the original German-made articles are the circular dividing machines now being turned out by Indian Army Workshops.

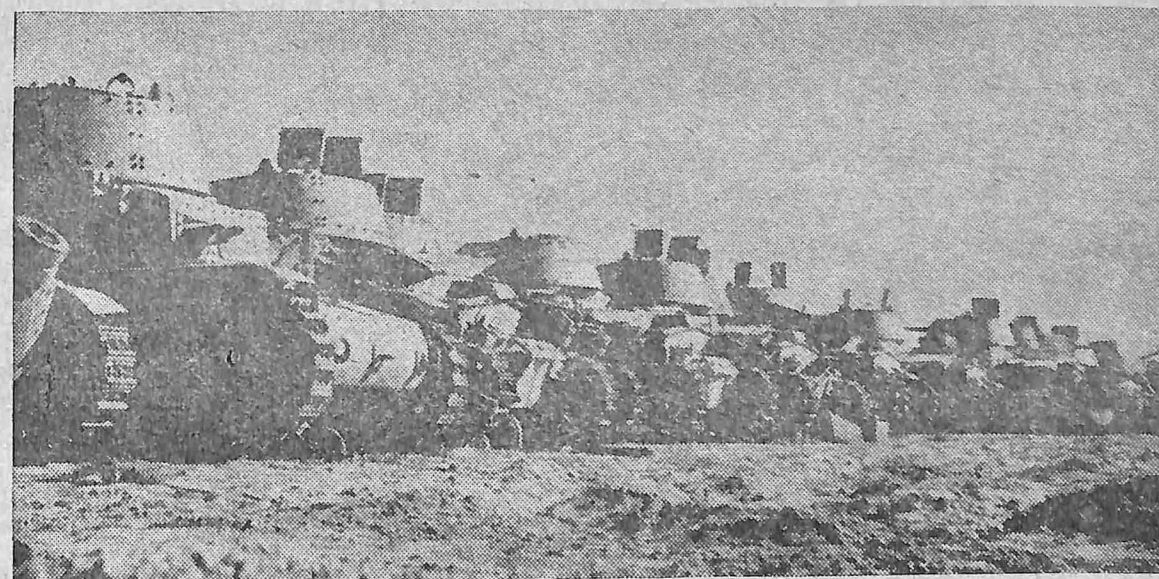
Perhaps the knottiest problem of all arose when fine-splitting saws, required for urgent precision work, became unobtainable.

Then the "Brains Trust" had its brainiest notion. Somebody thought of adapting worn-out clutch-plates from condemned motor vehicles. To-day these have been transformed into saws sufficiently slim to split a hair.

FROM THE WESTERN DESERT



GENERAL ALEXANDER, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, visited Benghazi, and is seen here driving his own Jeep



ABANDONED ENEMY EQUIPMENT.—More and more evidence comes to light of the completeness of the Axis defeat in the Western Desert. No army retreating in an orderly fashion leaves guns, tanks and other war material in good working order. Rommel was forced to do so. Photo shows Italian tanks left intact by the enemy in his hurried flight westwards.



JUST A FEW PRISONERS.—The New Zealanders have been raiding with their armoured cars. These are just a few of the prisoners they have rounded up.

Hitler's Himalayan Blunder

HITLER'S New Year messages to the German Army and people reveal a much chastened Fuehrer. Gone are the dazzling prospects; gone, too, is his overweening arrogance.

Clearly, the old year has been sobering. That Hitler should have come to a mood of "to be or not to be" is eloquent of the change of fortunes. Such points deserve to be noted, but ought not to overshadow the serious content of his messages.

When Hitler impresses on his armed forces that more and better weapons are being forged for the spring, he confirms the miscalculations which the Germans made. It is not the first time that he has talked about new weapons. In one of his rare speeches in 1942 he boasted that German inventive spirit had not been idle and that his enemies had better look out.

References to new weapons probably mean no more than that existing types are being improved and are being turned out on an abundant scale. Yet it may be reasonably doubted whether performance will or can come up to Hitler's promise.

HEAVY STRAIN

For a year all Germany has been under a strain such as she had not known before. How limiting—and, indeed crippling—such a diversion can be is seen in the immense improvisation to which the Russian winter of 1941-42 drove the German war machine. The heavy tax upon fighting spirit and the high human cost which persistent Russian assaults inexorably required of the fighting front were aggravated by a totally unforeseen burden which was felt in every home and every factory of the distant Reich. Transport, supply, hospital and many other services were suddenly called upon to succour, salve and secure an army chilled, wasting, marooned in bleak, frozen country. It is cold comfort for the German people and armed forces to be assured by Hitler that this winter will at any rate not be worse than the last.

This vast diversion of effort backed by relentless Russian pressure had certain clear military consequences. One was that the German offensive of 1942 did not open until July. Another was that, when it did open, it embraced—surprisingly—no more than a section of the front south of Voronezh. Hitler's own excuse—that the aim of his summer offensive was no higher than the interruption of traffic up the Volga—is a palpable and revealing falsehood.

THE RUSSIAN WAR

The Russian war was in truth Hitler's Himalayan blunder. Instead of the clean, quick triumph with unlimited prestige and loot

which it was meant to bring, it has yielded—and is yielding—losses almost past reckoning and certainly past recovery. It presented Germany with a new and fundamental problem. Provisioning and maintenance of the fighting front alone called for a major effort. One estimate is that in the winter of 1941-42 Russian snows killed or incapacitated as many Germans as did Russian bullets, bombs, bayonets and shells. Earlier practice had been for the army to release skilled men in winter for work in war factories. Instead of men being released from the front for factories, men from factories have had to make good the gaps at the front. Yet the need for munitions remains—and more pressingly than ever.

Therefore Europe has been scoured for materials, its workers dragooned by press gangs, and its factories brought into the service of the German war machine. The measure of success must not be underrated. The army of foreign labour now in the Reich is nearer 6,000,000 than 5,000,000. In the Reich itself the whole industrial system has been geared to greater production.

NOTHING ACHIEVED

What has the enemy achieved by all his exertions, shifts and stratagems? His all-important transport system is working, but only just; the destruction wrought by the Royal Air Force on his railways and locomotives is already much, and will be more; the strain of the eastern campaign and the opening of the Mediterranean front is growing apace. Food supply is assured, thanks to the not too bad harvest, enriched by the filching of others' produce. The grim and grievous application of Goering's assurance that no matter who goes short, the Germans will not, is shown by independent evidence of starvation and semi-starvation in such countries as Greece and Belgium.

There is every reason to believe that concentrated industry and ingenuity are going into the swelling construction of U-boats—a fact which can be neglected only to the dire peril of the whole Allied plan.

For the United Nations the picture is formidable but neither discouraging nor surprising. Vast resources of the German Command inside and outside the Reich are waning at a time when Allied resources are waxing. Little wonder that Hitler and his henchmen harp more than ever nowadays on 1918. The memory of the soundly beaten German army of 1918 is not one to sustain the spirit of the Germans fighting in Russia and elsewhere, but the Allies may draw from these efforts the assurance that what was done in that momentous year by skilled, pertinacious and valiant battling can and will be done again in this.—*The Times.*

Mighty Onrush of Russian Armies

THE enemy seems still unable to stem the mighty onrush of the Red Army into the Donetz basin, writes *The Times*. War exacts a terrible penalty for failure and a too ambitious plan. When the German Commander divided his force, sending one army to the east to the assault of Stalingrad and the other south to attempt a passage of the Caucasus, the attainment of tolerable winter quarters for either depended on complete success in carrying its objectives.

The foiling of both plans reduced the enemy to a dangerous pass that the Soviet forces are now exploiting. The army arrested half in and half out of the ruins of Stalingrad and now effectively isolated, becomes every day less of a striking force and more a target; its perilous predicament imposes upon the main body of the German army the necessity for exhausting attempts at its relief at a time when there is no strength to spare from the task of meeting all other multiplying threats.

The full value of the successful denial of oil fields will be felt in the long term rather than short. There are, however already signs suggesting that lack of fuel is hampering German operations on the South Russian front itself. This is one thesis of the curious immobility of Hoth's beleaguered army and its apparent sluggishness in seconding the efforts to relieve it from outside notwithstanding the great stores of munitions known to be within the ring.

A REMARKABLE EXPLOIT

Another is the very remarkable exploit announced by the Russians in the capture of 300 German aircraft on the airfield at Tatsinskaya. It would be rash to underestimate the tactical resources that the enemy still commands for defence. But strategically the failure of the summer campaign leaves the German army with a bleak outlook. The

great number of prisoners taken by our Allies in proportion to the number of other casualties they claim to have inflicted tells its own tale.

In some places leading formations of great offensive have now advanced more than 100 miles from their starting points. Most of the Don bend is again in Russian hands and there has been considerable penetration in the Ukraine. It has surely been a spur to the ardour of the assault that it coincides in time with the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic.

There is every prospect of the speedy arrival of the Red Army on the Donetz river itself. Some of the ground regained in the past few days is of exceptional strategic value. Perhaps the most important is the storming of Tatsinskaya. To hold this situation is to cut the line of supply leading towards Stalingrad from a network of railways in the industrial area of the Donetz basin.

ANOTHER COUNTER-OFFENSIVE REPULSED

South-west of Stalingrad yet another German counter-offensive for the relief of Hoth has been repulsed. The enemy has little choice but to persist with these attacks, yet when they fail, he risks the creation of fresh weak points and the call for yet other rescue expeditions. Meanwhile, the uneasiness resulting from defeats elsewhere has communicated itself to the German army in the Caucasus. The situation in that region must now be one of rapidly increasing anxiety. The corridor through which run the enemy's landward supplies have been greatly narrowed by the Russian advance in the Don bend and the whole of the system of communications for the Caucasus army hinges on the possession of Rostov which can no longer be reckoned to be immune from attack. The thrust from the Don has now reached within 80 miles of the town—a lesser distance than that already traversed. There is as yet no indication where it can be halted.

More Fifth Columnists!

("A LIE HAS ONLY TO BE BIG ENOUGH TO BE BELIEVED"—HITLER)

It was notified in the press a few days ago that a number of fair price grain shops had been opened at different localities in the city, where rice would be sold at 2½ measures per rupee. The employees of some workshops are afraid to patronize these shops, because they have heard a rumour that the public have been warned by Police tom-toming that it is unsafe to purchase rice at these shops as it contains Cholera germs. The rumour is ridiculous and completely incorrect. It has obviously been started by Fifth Columnists or profiteers.

Russia : Allied Aid Through Persian Gulf

WAR supplies are pouring into Russia by road and rail from the Persian Gulf ports to back up the Red Army's triumphant forward sweep, cables the *Daily Telegraph* Baghdad correspondent.

Tanks, aircraft, heavy engineering stores, ammunition, jute and many other essentials, brought from Britain, America and India are flowing across deserts and mountains to the frozen tracts where the battles are raging. The speeding of the Allied aid to Russia is now the chief concern of the Persian-Irak force, under the command of General Sir Maitland Wilson, which is composed of British and Indian troops of our Tenth Army plus a large Polish Army and a number of Americans. It was originally formed to relieve General Alexander of any anxieties in this direction and to safeguard the oilfields and to protect and strengthen vital supply lines.

Now the Allied victories in Russia and North Africa allow it to concentrate its efforts on the material support of the Red Army. Meanwhile the British and the Indian sappers have performed prodigies in widening rough roads, surfacing them with shingle and bitumen and easing the gradients and curves.

This is sappers war and when its history is written one of their outstanding feats will appear as this long labour on Persia's high-ways. Now trucks are landed at the gulf ports and are driven thousands of miles to the points where they are handed over to the Russians.

The fighting role of the Persian-Irak Force is not forgotten while this most important supply work goes on.

A realistic four-day exercise has just concluded among the hills of northern Persia already covered by winter snows.

The defending force occupied a valley between hills 4,000 feet high, the position being thoroughly wired and mined. The attacking army had to clear a way through wire and minefields, forming bridgeheads supported by live artillery and mortar fire.

SAID IN 1830

"National animosity is a peculiar thing. In the lowest degrees of civilisation it is always strongest and most violent."

—GOETHE.

All the lessons learned in Russia and in the Western Desert are being applied and the troops are being trained in ski-warfare. The force is still being strongly reinforced but its future employment depends on the Russian events in the first months of 1943.

Indian Military Police

INDIA'S Army will soon have its own "Red caps", as military police are called. A school for the training of Indian Military Police, the first of its kind, has been opened in the Persia and Iraq Command.

Main aim of the training is not merely that the men should police but that they should help the Indian soldier. In fact, this is such an important part of the training that extra pay will be given to all Indian Military Policemen who prove by example that they are there to assist the soldier and not condemn him.

The standard of physical and mental fitness required of a good Military Policeman is naturally high, and only the best man can hope to enter the school and emerge proudly wearing the black and red armlet!

The period of training is short but strenuous. For six weeks the candidates work under expert instructors who are all Indian (with the exception of the Chief Instructor). Among the subjects taught are unarmed combat, traffic control, military law, general duties and discipline, motor-cycle riding and maintenance, security, map-reading, accident reporting, road reconnaissance and first aid.

At the passing out examination the questions range from dress regulations and behaviour of troops to fifth column activity and sabotage.

It is little realized what an important part Military Police play in the field of battle. There his duties include the marshalling of convoys, regulating and dispersing traffic, guarding prisoners, rounding up stragglers and generally acting as an "Information Bureau."

"The Red Army is Coming"

TWO broadcasters, Ilya Ehrenburg (Russian) and Hans Fritzsche (German) spoke of the War on December 29. Here is what they said:

Ilya Ehrenburg: In September 1942, Germany believed that victory was at her doorstep. At her doorstep was chasm. On September 30, Hitler believed he had Stalingrad in his pocket. Stalingrad became his grave. No longer do gretchens expect their swains at the front to send them gifts of caviare from the Volga. Those swains are now whining somewhere between the Volga and the Don.

"British bombs have had a salutary effect on Italian psychology. The jackal no longer brags about the great Roman Empire but is busy advising townspeople to pack up their chattels and live in the fields. Of Rommel they used to say in Germany that he kept advancing even when he slept. Rommel is now retreating even in his sleep—at the rate of 60 miles per day. He has proved a better adept at this game than the Italians. The judgment is high. The Red Army is coming—sword in hand. We remember everything. We remember our slaughtered women, the massacres at Kerch, the ruins of Kiev, the gallows at Volokolamsk. The verdict is being written with the bayonets of our men."

Hans Fritzsche: "The Red Army is like a hydra which grows a new head the moment another has been cut off. When we look back, we realize once again all the difficulties which confronted both our soldiers at the front and our people at home. We recall the sufferings of our soldiers during the last winter when they dug into frozen ground and had to withstand onslaught after onslaught from the enemy. We remember our surprise at the ample war material, and the seemingly inexhaustible reserves of manpower which the enemy was able to throw in, in his spring offensive. We also remember the bitterness of the fighting in Africa, Rommel's brilliant action first in holding and then in driving back the enemy, vastly superior in numbers—the enemy who has now succeeded in winning back what Rommel had taken in his lightning advance. Of course, we realize that the fortunes of war are bound to change from time to time. But

we are fortunate that the ups and downs are taking place far from our frontiers so that the result of one day's or one month's fighting can in no way decide whether we are to be or not to be."

Ballad of the German Bride

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the old, old town of Prague?
From Prague he sent me the ribboned shoes,
For my dancing toes, the ribboned shoes,
From the old, old town of Prague.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Oslo over the sea?
From Oslo he sent me a fur-lined hood,
So soft and so good, my fur-lined hood,
From Oslo over the sea.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the riches of Amsterdam?
From Amsterdam he sent me a bonnet,
With gold thread upon it, a fine starched bonnet,
From the riches of Amsterdam.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Brussels in Flanders so red?
From Brussels he sent me the shimmering lace,
To set off my face, the shimmering lace,
From Brussels in Flanders so red.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From Paris, the city of light?
From Paris he sent me a silken dress,
A dreaming caress, ah! silken dress!
From Paris, the city of light.

And what did he send you, my bonny lass,
From the deep, deep Russian snow?
From Russia he sent me my widow's weeds,
For the funeral feast, my widow's weeds,
From the deep, deep Russian snow,
My widow's weeds, from the deep, deep Russian snow.

—From a B.B.C. English programme.

Nazi Children's Marching Song

Though the whole world be ruined around us after the day of war,
What the devil do we care?—We don't give a hoot any more.
We will go marching forward, though everything fall away,
For the world will be ours to-morrow, as Germany is to-day!

Grit and Courage

By V. NAKRASOV

"COME, I want to introduce you to our cheine," said the squadron commander as we walked up the stairs to the pilots' quarters.

We entered a small but surprisingly cosy room with four beds covered with snowwhite spreads. It was obvious that this was a girl's room. Neat dainty window curtains, mirrors, perfume and powder boxes were abundant evidence of this.

Coming to meet us from the table, which bore a neat stack of books, was a slender girl about 25 years' old in khaki, green, tunic and blue skirt. On her tunic were two brand-new decorations for valour in action.

"Meet Marusia Chikhireva, the pride of the whole squadron," the commander said.

The girl lowered her blue eyes. A tinge of red appeared on her cheeks and she looked embarrassed. "Why so much publicity, comrade commander," she said quietly.

CHOSE THE FRONT

But very soon no trace of her embarrassment remained. We began a friendly talk and she told me of her life and work in aviation.

There are thousands of girls like Marusia Chikhireva in the Soviet Union. Marusia was a polisher at the Moscow Cutglass Plant, and several years ago took up flying in her spare time. Later she entered a regular aviation school and graduated as a radio operator.

When the hour of peril struck she refused to stand aloof in the struggle against the Hitlerite invaders. She was still a cub radio operator and was given the choice of either remaining with her unit which was about to leave for the front or being transferred to some other unit. Marusia did not hesitate a single minute. "My place is at the front," she told the commander. She was in action for the first time on the third day of the war.

CRACK RADIO OPERATOR

Marusia Chikhireva is justly considered the unit's crack radio operator. Her courage and coolness never abandon her, however trying and apparently hopeless the circumstances may be. Under enemy anti-aircraft fire and in numberless combats with Nazi fighters Marusia has never failed to maintain constant radio communication with the home field.

For quite some period Marusia's squadron paid regular visits to a town besieged by the Germans and kept its defenders supplied with food and ammunition, returning with wounded men or evacuated women and children.

One day owing to bad weather conditions Marusia's plane made a forced landing before it could reach its destination. A group of enemy planes sighted our aircraft just as it was landing.

Marusia remained cool. If anything, she was tingling with the feeling that comes at the beginning of a dangerous battle. "Keep an eye on the passengers, Marusia," her pilot said, "and see that there is no panic. Meanwhile . . ."

But Lieutenant Skrylnikov did not finish the sentence. He dashed for the machine-gun and opened fire on three Messerschmitts flying across the grey-clouded sky.

TENDS THE WOUNDED

Marusia removed her earphones and went over to the passengers. The women were frightened, some of them ready to jump out of the plane. Marusia soothed them and set them at rest as best she could. She felt that all these women and children were watching her every movement and that much depended on her behaviour.

The first bomb explosion could be heard nearby, then a second and a third. Soon everything was drowned in one ear-racking pandemonium of exploding bombs. One of them dropped quite near the plane and the heavy machine rocked from wing to wing. Marusia was thrown out of her seat and she lost consciousness. When she came to she saw that several of the passengers had been wounded.

There was no time to think of her own injured head and shoulder. She had to attend to the wounded and Marusia set about this piece of work with customary energy.

Skrylnikov came out of the machine-gunner's cockpit. "How are things," he inquired. "Three wounded," replied Marusia.

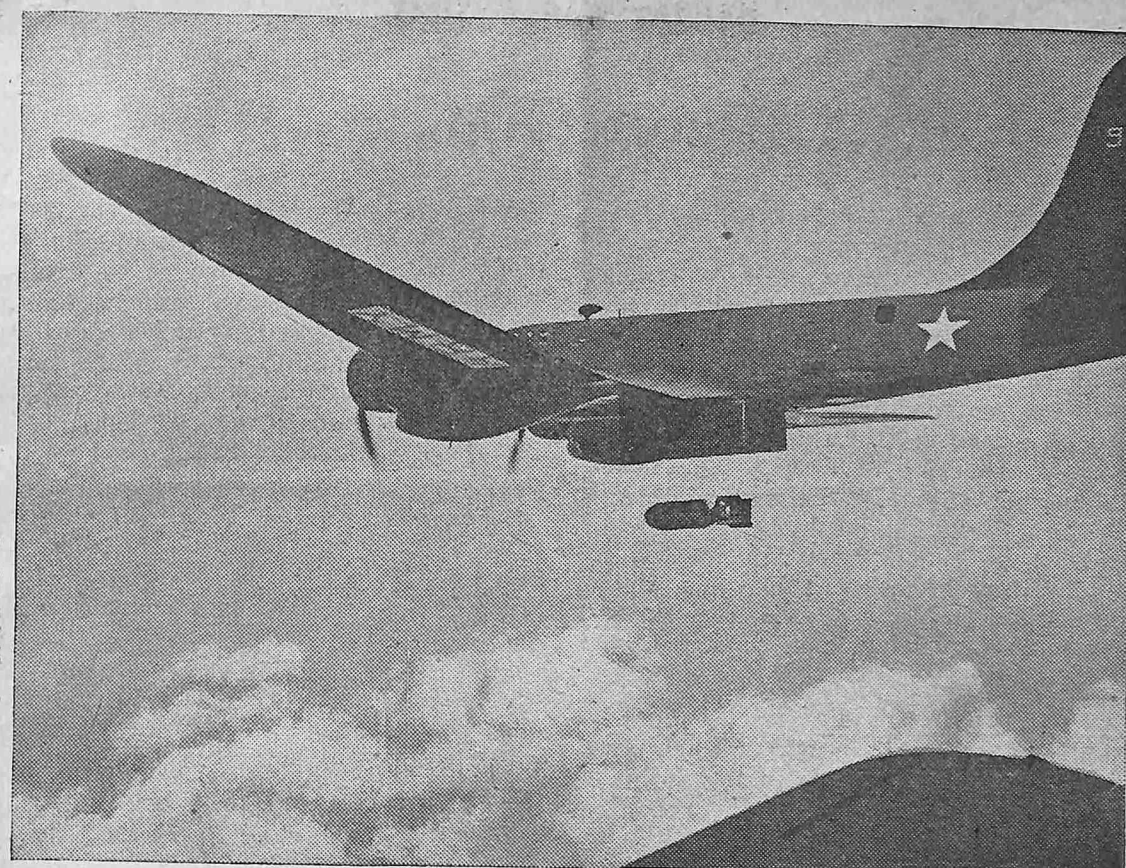
"How's the old bus?"

"Everything seems O.K. except for two holes in the fuselage."

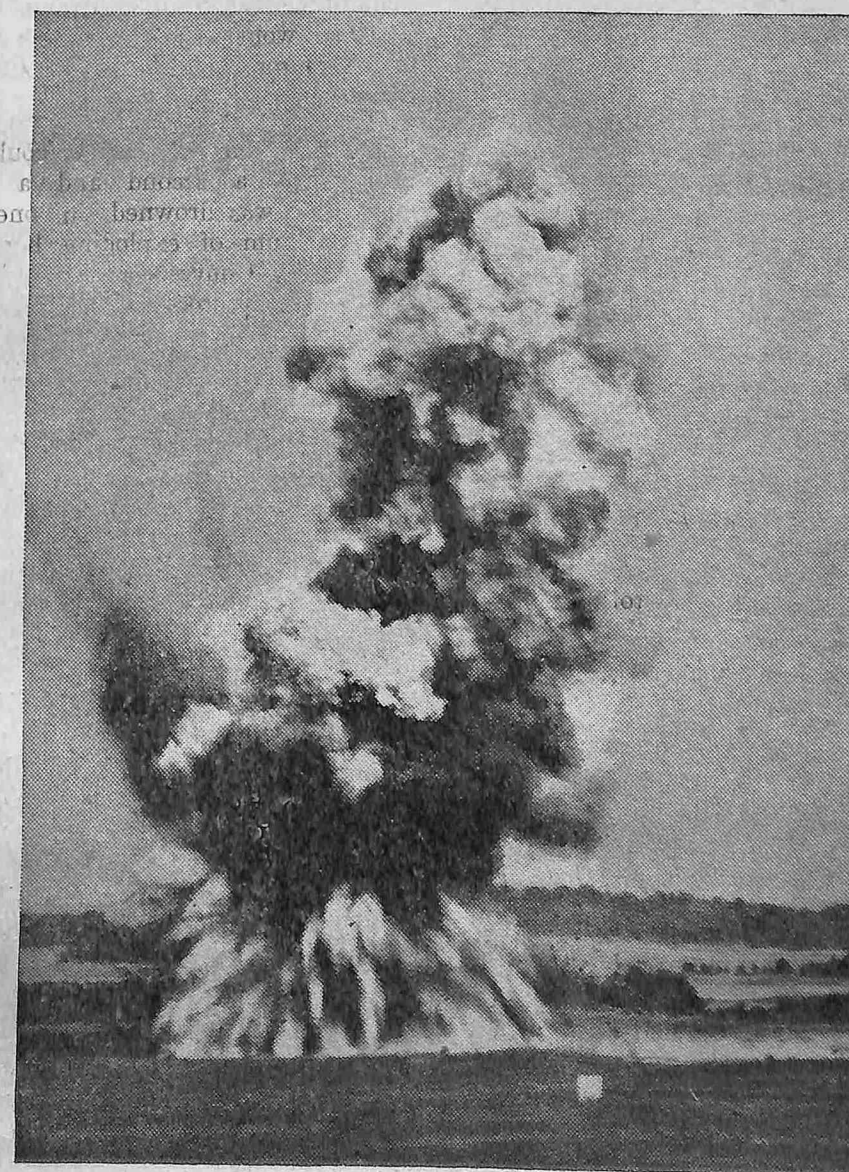
A few minutes later the plane took to the air and Marusia was back at the radio apparatus. She was still weak. Her head was whirling and her left arm hung limp. Every movement was sheer torture; but she stuck to her job, soon made contact with the home field and tapped off the plane's message.

This Soviet girl carries out every assignment with the greatest devotion and bravery.

"BLOCK-BUSTER" IN ACTION



Destruction below! A one-ton American bomb is pictured in this remarkable picture an instant after it was released from a U.S. plane.



Detonating with an earth-shaking crash, it sends smoke, flame and earth 2,000 feet skyward. This photograph was taken with a telescopic lens from a point one mile from the blast.

John Citizen Goes to War

THREE years of war. Three years of struggle. Three years in which the Navy, the Army and the Air Force, the factories, the farms and the dockyards have all played their part in strengthening Britain's power.

They have been doing big things, things that hit the headlines. But meanwhile the ordinary little man, with no uniform and no medals, has been doing his small bit. Grumbling at the price of beer, fishing for a sixpence for a savings stamp, getting his wife to turn his frayed shirt cuffs; trying to cut down smoking, walking where he used to ride, digging up his backyard, doing without his extra cup of tea; and cursing (and paying) the income-tax.

No wonder he doesn't hit the headlines. But multiply him by nearly 50,000,000 (giving the shirkers the benefit of the doubt) and he, too, has done big things in these three years of war.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

In 1942-43, it is estimated, the British inland revenue will net in taxes nearly treble what it did in 1938-39—£1,522,000,000 as against £520,000,000.

In 1941, it is estimated, about 40 per cent of the British national income went in taxes, including compulsory contributions for social insurance, war risks or damage, etc.

Over and above all taxes and restrictions the British are voluntarily saving or giving nearly every penny they can. In the first quarter of 1942 British small savings amounted to more than eight times what they were in the first quarter of 1939—£209,000,000 against £25,000,000. The National Exchequer has received nearly £20,000,000 in free gifts and nearly £50,000,000 in loans free of interest.

WHERE THE TIME GOES

Between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000 part-time jobs—the majority of them voluntary—are being done by the people of Great Britain. Every adult is thus doing a job and a half.

Voluntary labour helps to keep the war wheels turning; 1,050,000 women are members of the W.V.S.; 500,000 housewives have received evacuees; 120,000 men and women work as volunteers in canteens; 500,000 men and women work as volunteers in the National Savings Movement; and 7,000 voluntary workers help to run the Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

COUNTLESS OTHER THINGS

Food rationing has released half the ships which formerly brought food to this country for transport of troops and supplies. Pooling of retail store deliveries alone has released one 10,000-ton tanker for a year.

Allotments are growing between £10,000,000 and £15,000,000 worth of vegetables a year. Clothes rationing has produced an economy of 300,000 tons of imported raw materials and freed 750,000 workers for war industries.

But all the figures here—£, tons, men and women—add up to 2,368,237,000. The little things matter quite a lot.

Too-old-to-Fight Pilots who Defy the Enemy

"**BUSINESS** as usual", despite every Axis effort to make them close shop—this is the proud boast of British Airways, which are rendering the Indian Army valuable service in this war.

The Red Ensign of the Skies, the great flying boats and land planes which daily dare perils of weather and war to maintain Allied communications, are the aerial prototype of the Merchant Navy.

They were never built for war, but now war has come, they go on, doggedly, determinedly, doing a wartime job, and playing a vital part in the war effort.

In a hundred and one ways they make a contribution to our fighting strength—transporting high military personages to battle zones, rushing important equipment and stores to areas where it is urgently required, carrying vital despatches, succouring the sick and wounded.

These are some of the more spectacular moments in the war-time lives of British Airways pilots. Not every day are they called upon to carry a General, speedily and safely, through the skies. But when the work is of a more routine character, the danger is still there.

One of the least spectacular, but most important, functions of British Airways is the carriage of troops' mails. Nothing is more important for the morale of soldiers serving in distant lands than a regular flow of mail from home.

Throughout this war of fluctuating fortunes, the air route to the United Kingdom has been kept continuously open, almost with the regularity of a peace-time, and carrying hundreds of tons of letters, postcards and airgraphs.

Nearly all the men who pilot the great merchant aircraft on the perilous routes are "too old for active service." They are veterans—but they are helping us along the way to victory!

Europe's Fighters in Exile

By GEORGE ROBOZ

FOR the first time in history, the recognized Governments of eight Allied countries—Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia and Greece have established their headquarters in England.

One of the brightest chapters of the war, and one which has been lost in the flurry of headlines, is the story of these Governments-in-exile which have gone on fighting even after their countries had been overrun. Their contributions to the united war effort have been so great that their importance will probably not be fully determined until the war is over.

Militarily, the eight Governments-in-exile have put an army of 300,000 men in the field. The Poles, though theirs was the first country overrun in the war, have the fifth largest army among the United Nations—150,000 men in Russia, Iran, Egypt and England.

FIGHTING ARMIES

Recruits escaping from conquered Europe at night in small boats are also swelling the ranks of the Greek, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Yugoslav armies in exile. Fighting French Units—though General de Gaulle's movement is not recognized as a Government-in-exile—have fought in the Middle East. In the Ethiopian campaign, French Spahis, Foreign Legionnaires and colonial troops marched 1,000 miles through the heart of Africa to help break up Mussolini's East African empire.

In the air, 10,000 Poles, 1,000 Czechs and 800 Greeks are flying with the Royal Air Force. The Polish Kosciuszko squadron before it was switched to night-fighter duty bagged many Nazis like the other famous squadrons in the Royal Air Force, was famous for taking more chances "than the buses in Piccadilly during the rush hour." Polish, Czech, and other "exiled" airmen helped form the umbrella of air power over the Channel that made the Ranger-Commando raid on Dieppe possible.

The Norwegian and French navies, 110 ships including one battleship, light cruisers, destroyers, corvettes and mine-sweepers, are also fighting, as is the bulk of the Dutch fleet, which escaped from the East Indies, and several Polish destroyers.

The colonial empires of the Governments-in-exile are contributing sizeably to the United Nations' war effort.

POST-WAR PLANS

Politically, despite the fact that they rule no more on the continent of Europe than the hearts of the people they represent, the Governments-in-exile have prevented the Axis from consolidating its territorial gains, have

kept it from setting up Nazi-controlled governments in Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, Holland and elsewhere which could claim to represent the people. Even in Norway, where the Nazis succeeded in setting up the Quisling Government, the Norwegians owe allegiance to King Haakon, and take every opportunity to show it.

The Governments-in-exile are also taking an active role in planning for post-war Europe.

(Condensed from New York Daily Mirror)

India's First Line of Defence

ALL our bombs fell in the target area. Another Japanese barracks, or goods yard, or harbour installation has been blasted by the Royal Air Force. Another blow has been struck in the defence of India.

Have you ever wondered how it is done, this bombing by our airmen?

The chief responsibility—and credit—falls to the navigator, who is also the bomb-aimer. But it is only by the closest co-operation between him and the pilot that good results can be achieved. Upon their work during the few seconds they are over the target depends the success, or failure, of the whole flight.

As the approach run is made, anti-aircraft fire will almost certainly be met. The pilot will be taking avoiding action, but in such a way that the bomb-aimer, who is gradually getting the target into his sights, does not lose it.

IGNORING OPPOSITION

Nearer still, and the pilot flies a steadier course, following the instructions of the aimer. "Left, left. Steady." Then, a more urgent "Left, left." Too much, and the pilot hears a long drawn out "Right". At last comes "Steady", and finally "Steady, bombing."

The pilot must now keep on a straight, level course, regardless of anti-aircraft fire, or even fighter opposition, until he hears "Bombs gone," usually the signal for him to take immediate further evasive action.

The navigator calmly returns to his charts and continues his work—calculating, plotting, dead reckoning, giving bearings to the pilot. He is it who finds the target, drops the bombs and guides the aircraft safely back to its base.

He is the one man in the crew who never has a minute's rest, from take-off to touch-down.

Polish Boy Refugee in India

"YOU must see Henzel. He owns the Hospital to day." These were the words that greeted the visitor going round a military hospital in India on Christmas Day.

Henzel is a Polish efuges, aged 8, an orphan as far as known. His pale face, blond hair, blue eyes and cheerful smile is all that one sees peering out of a big white bundle in the surgical ward. He is a spinal case, who lies on his chest in a barrel of plaster and bandages. His ward-mates are all British ranks, some wounded on service in India or overseas, some injured by car or air crashes, some just local surgical cases. His patience and cheerfulness has won all their hearts. They too have won his . . .

He can usually be seen holding his court, talking, having his English lesson and playing with three or four of them. They have—under the guise of "occupational therapy"—built him a table, just the right height for him to look down on and reach with his hands. They have also made him a "tray", an ingenious Heath Robinson contraption, part-bed, part-table, part-stretcher, where he can lie cocked up at a convenient angle and be carried out into the veranda, or to visit other bed-ridden cases.

His Christmas presents from the rest of the ward are his great pride. All chosen wisely to help in his recovery. A miniature piano, on which he can already tinkle "The Blue Bells of Scotland", to work his fingers. A real wrist watch. Picture books with the alphabet, and a suit of English clothes, a present from his R.A.M.C. orderly to wear when he gets up. He has other friends too, as two United States airmen have come in ten miles to see him and bring him their Christmas present.

On Christmas afternoon the Royal Air Force Band came to play to the hospital. Henzel was carried out and his "tray" adjusted so that he could see the band and spectators.

The General, who was visiting, went up and greeted Henzel, who held his hand and kept on holding it, while he got off with pride and delight all the English he knew and all that his ward-mates had taught him to say.

It seemed that he was going to join both the United States and British Air Forces as well as half the regiments in the Army List when he got well.

He was then carried back to the ward, tired and triumphant, with two British and two American friends at each corner of his "tray".

It was a scene which, if shown in the cinema, would be criticised as "impossible bathos" or "sentimental slush". In fact, however, it was a very real and moving one, as the fact that Henzel is going to get well is due to the innate kindness of the British and American soldiers.

Return of Empties Requested

THERE is a serious shortage of metal containers and of the steel from which they are made. After discussion with the principal business interests concerned, the Government of India appeal—

(i) to all *suppliers* of goods in metal containers to make every effort to secure the return of the containers by their customers;

(ii) to all *purchasers* of goods in metal containers to co-operate with the suppliers by taking every possible care of the containers and returning them to the suppliers.

Requests by suppliers for the return of containers have the full support of the Government of India, and purchasers can render a very real service to the war effort by complying with them.

In connexion specifically with 40 and 5 gallon drums used for oils and greases, Government have devised a scheme to be operated by the oil companies under the general supervision of Government. The general idea of the scheme is that drums must be returned before replenishments of oil can be obtained but in the case of up-country consumers, provision is made to enable replenishments to be despatched before the empty drums actually reach the suppliers.

It is emphasized that as the usual life of a container depends to a great extent on the treatment that it receives, all users are asked to take every possible care of them while in their possession and in particular to see that skids are always used when unloading drums from wagons or transport.

Diary of the War

ENGLAND AND GERMANY

8th Jan.—Dr. Newmann, Germany's Secretary of State and the head of the Four-Year Plan, was dismissed from service.

9th Jan.—The Royal Air Force attacked the Ruhr.

10th Jan.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, said: "Once again we should start on more extended delivery of bombs over Germany and Italy."

11th Jan.—The Royal Air Force bombed the Ruhr again. Targets in Essen were attacked.

A treaty was signed between Britain and China for the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

8th Jan.—President Roosevelt delivered a message to the Congress. He uttered a warning to Japan: "War will be taken to the enemy's country in 1943." After the war, he said, Germany, Italy and Japan must be disarmed and kept disarmed.

11th Jan.—A treaty was signed between the United States and China for the abolition of extra-territorial rights in China.

12th Jan.—Writing in the *Christian Science Monitor*, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "First of all we want a world which is disarmed. There will have to be an international police force."

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

8th Jan.—Mr. Philipps, President Roosevelt's representative in India, arrived.

The Royal Air Force destroyed a Japanese gun-post near Akyab.

10th Jan.—Allied troops contacted the Japanese near Rathedaung.

12th Jan.—Isolated parties of Japanese held out in the Mayu Peninsula. Fighting continued on either side of the Mayu river in the Arakan district.

ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

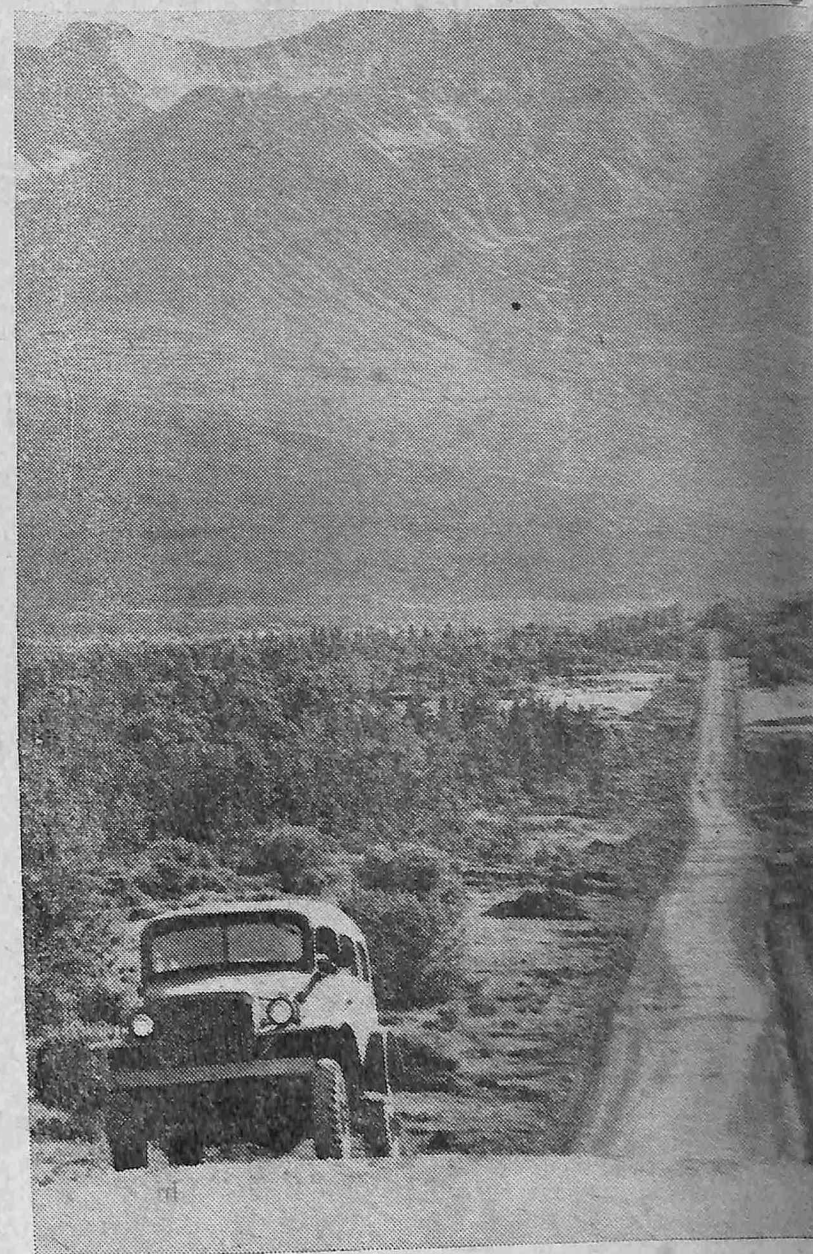
8th Jan.—Allied troops were dislodged from the summit of Dazzag.

It was reported that General Giraud had agreed to a meeting with General de Gaulle on French soil.

A LIMERICK FROM AMERICA

Not long ago news about Gandhi
Was daily most everywhere handhi,
But since his seclusion,
There's none for perusion,
Which truthfully seems rather dandhi.

—*Christian Science Monitor*.



A LIFELINE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.—Through swamps and marshes, around mile-high mountains, through bleak Canadian wilderness, the new Alaska Highway pushes to the North—a lifeline to the United Nations.

THEME SONG

Pilot: "Have you learned the theme song of the parachute corps?"

Cadet: "Theme song? What is it?"

Pilot: "It don't mean a thing if you don't pull the string."

An enemy troop transport and a supply ship were destroyed by British submarines in the Mediterranean.

The Fighting French forces captured an important Axis port 60 miles east of Murzuk.

10th Jan.—German troops were thrown back in Tunisia. The enemy was routed at Fezzan.

All French ships in Marseilles were manned by the Germans.

11th Jan.—Castel Benito was bombed.

General Giraud, addressing the French officers, said: "I give you my word that we shall drive the Germans out of Tunisia."

12th Jan.—Enemy attack near Sfax was repulsed. Axis transport was bombed in Tripolitania. The German headquarters in Kairouan were completely demolished.

* * *

RUSSIA AND FINLAND

8th Jan.—Russian troops were within 75 miles of Rostov.

9th Jan.—The German radio admitted the "incredible Russian success."

10th Jan.—The Red Army occupied a vital rail head 60 miles from Rostov. Nazis retreated in the Caucasus.

11th Jan.—The Russians advanced on Salsk. Nazi troops faced encirclement.

12th Jan.—The Red Army took Georgievsk, an important railway junction. Mineralnye Vody was recaptured.

Substantial Advance in 1943

"I do not prophesy when this war will end, but I do believe this year of 1943 will give to the United Nations a very substantial advance along the roads that lead to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT
in a Message to the U.S. Congress
on January 7.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

10th Jan.—The Turkish press delegation left for India.

SHIPPING

9th Jan.—A small United States merchantman was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine in the Indian Ocean.

THE FAR EAST

8th Jan.—The Japanese captured Lihuang, the capital of Anhwei province.

9th Jan.—The United States bombers attacked Kiska.

A Japanese convoy was attacked at Rabaul and two big transports were sunk.

10th Jan.—Two Japanese liners were sunk off Woosung, 25 miles from Shanghai.

Twenty Japanese fighters were destroyed in South Pacific.

11th Jan.—General Tojo, the Japanese Prime Minister, said: "Japan has secured her basic strategical positions. We are in a position to fight."

The Japanese sustained heavy losses in south-west Pacific. An enemy convoy was bombed off New Guinea.

12th Jan.—Allied planes raided Lae. An American War Department spokesman said in Washington that at least 353 Japanese aircraft, 19 warships and 85 merchantmen were destroyed in General MacArthur's New Guinea Campaign.

Coolies captured from the Japanese at Buna revealed that the Japanese flogged them with whips.

The Chinese retook Shancheng.

American troops advanced in Guadalcanar.

CONTINUANCE OF HELP TO EVACUEES

The Government of India have authorized the continuance of their scheme of financial assistance to evacuees and dependants of Indians stranded in enemy-occupied territories for a further period of six months from January 1, 1943.