

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

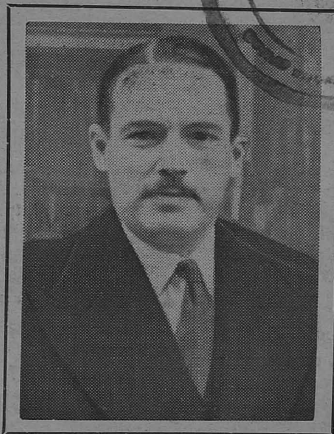
A WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE WORLD WAR

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No. 5

RENDEZVOUS IN RANGOON



H.E. SIR REGINALD DORMAN-SMITH

- We have no doubt that we will soon recapture Burma, and I can tell you that the day we again establish ourselves there, we will start reconstructing the whole country
- Here you are all exiles from your own country. I have no doubt that you are greatly worried as to what is happening now to your families, and I know you all want to get back to your homes as quickly as possible
- I am fully convinced that, as things are moving now, the day is not very far distant when we will meet again in Rangoon

—H.E. SIR REGINALD DORMAN-SMITH, *Governor of Burma,*
addressing the personnel of the Royal Burma Navy
at Calcutta, on October 4

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Running Commentary

India— From the Defensive to the Offensive

We have referred in our last issue in some detail to General Wavell's address to the press correspondents and drew attention to the definite change-over from the defensive to the offensive outlook on the Indian front. A master of brevity of speech, caution of forecast, and surprise of action, General Wavell has told India to prepare for an attack on Burma. But a Japanese attack from Burma on India must not be ruled out of the bounds of possibility. It is important, however, to note that an allied attack on Burma from India is now a more definite possibility. Six months ago General Wavell bluntly admitted the mistakes that have been made in Malaya and the losses that might further be expected, and still left in his audience a feeling of increased confidence in his own powers. His confident tone about the re-occupation of Burma and his revelation that he had been planning it for some considerable time indicate the opening of an important operation of far-reaching consequences in the near future. Mr. Wendell Willkie was evidently referring to this when he stated at Chungking on Sunday last that he regarded a bold offensive action in the Asiatic zones as important as the opening of a Second Front. There have been troop reinforcements in India as well as many indications that the Allied air strength here is mounting rapidly. The Japs have got to be expelled from Burma and the isolation of Free China has got to be ended. It is then that the forces of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek can be made into an Allied spear-head against the land corridor which links Japan with her southern conquests.

Scorched Earth Policy: China and India

China has been carrying on a magnificent fight against the Japanese aggression. In a message to the United Aid to the China Fund meeting addressed by Sir Stafford Cripps in London, Dr. Wellington Koo, the

Chinese Ambassador, said that during the past five years China had been carrying on the fight against a powerful war machine in Asia. There had perhaps never been a struggle in which the opponents were so unequally matched. China was convinced, in spite of her great suffering and tribulations, that her cause was a just one and it was the common cause of all liberty-loving people. Dr. Koo added that China "has now the satisfaction of seeing her resistance merged into a joint fight of the democracies against the forces of barbarism and tyranny and the cementing of this partnership has given her therefore inspiration and added impetus to play an active part in the joint struggle of the United Nations." One of the important features of

NO HAJ PILGRIMAGE BY SEA ROUTE

In view of the existing danger from enemy action to which pilgrim ships and their passengers would be exposed, the Government of India have decided not to arrange the Haj Pilgrimage this year by the sea route. This decision, it is realised, will inevitably cause severe disappointment to many intending pilgrims, but the Government of India are clearly of opinion that the risk to their lives at the hands of an enemy who will have no regard for civilian lives nor pay any attention to the peaceful religious purpose of the voyage is such that they would not be justified in permitting the sailings. They have consulted representatives of the Port Haj Committees, members of the Central Haj Committee who were available in Delhi and other representative Muslims, who are agreed that the circumstances are such as to render the decision inevitable.

this struggle is the scorched earth policy followed by China. This policy which was also followed with considerable success by Russia has been the subject of controversy in India and the subject-matter of Axis canards. It may be stated clearly that this policy is not considered suitable for India. Scorched earth means not merely a destruction of objects of military value such as bridges, railways and munitions factories, but also the burning of crops and homesteads, the destruction of the whole countryside and the emigration of the whole population, as exemplified by the great trek of the Chinese to Western China. There is a sharp distinction between the scorched earth policy and the denial of military facilities to the enemy. Reference was made to

place in an Indian State. All those places were outside towns and on none of them were bombs dropped. The action taken was preventive and not punitive in each case. A plane can fire its machine-guns over the heads of rioters or saboteurs, or direct its bullets at people actually engaged in disorder. In both cases, the fire is controlled, and not indiscriminate. Bombs cannot be dropped near a crowd with a view to scaring it, without actually injuring people. That is to say, bombing in any inhabited place is to some extent indiscriminate. The difference between machine-gunning from the air and indiscriminate bombing is the difference between Allied and Axis technique. It may be recalled that Ribbentrop boasted that he would cow



A trainee from India who went out to Britain with the fifth batch of Bevin Boys at work on a plane wing, watched by Mr. Robert Cary, M.P. (left), Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for India.

this by General Hartley when replying to questions in the Council of State on September 26th. He said that instead of the scorched earth policy, there will be the recognised military policy of denial of facilities by the destruction of *whatever may help the enemy*. This is quite different from the destruction of *what will enable the civil population to live*.

Air Action Against Rioters in India

General Hartley also contradicted the Axis canards of wholesale bombing of towns in India. He said that riotous crowds have been machine-gunned from the air since August 9th at four places in Bihar or Bengal and at one

down occupied Europe with dive-bombers and tanks. In contrast to this method of indiscriminate terror what is used in India is the method of discriminate prevention. In other words, only that degree of force is being used which is necessary to quell disorder.

Japan's Next Move— A Problem of Consolidation

What will be Japan's next move? It seems from what is happening in the Far East that she is focussing her attention on the immediate objective of cutting the communications between America and the Allied base in Australia. The concentration of the Japanese forces in the south-west Pacific, her repeated attempts to regain foothold in the

Solomons and her determined drive towards the key-point of Port Moresby—all these make Japan's intentions clear. Her move now seems to be to retain and consolidate the territories that have been occupied by her forces. A vast empire has been conquered, and from Indo-China to the Indo-Burmese frontier and from the Philippines to New Guinea, her sway extends, but this territorial bloc is exposed to attack from four different quarters, namely, from Vladivostok from the north, from full-scale naval action in the Pacific, from Indo-Burmese frontier in the west, and from Australia in the south.

So far as the first source of danger to Japan is concerned, this cannot become an actuality unless and until a war breaks out between Japan and Russia. There have been rumours of a possible Japanese invasion of Siberia, during the last many weeks. Japan has concentrated one-third of her land forces in the north. It is officially declared that the dismissal of Togo as Foreign Minister did not indicate any change in Japan's fixed policy of neutrality towards Russia, but this declaration is as trustworthy as the pledge given in Washington by the Japanese representatives immediately before the assault on Pearl Harbour. Whatever this be, Soviet Russia is vigilant and ready. The Red Army of the Far East is formidable in numbers and equipment, and it has been announced that the reserves transferred from Siberia to the Stalingrad front come from Western, and not from Eastern Siberia. This does not, however, mean that a Japanese attack on Siberia may not be launched in the immediate future. It is stated that the Japanese place the elimination of the sea and air menace from Vladivostok against Tokyo and other industrial centres of Japan high up on the list of priorities. But this rests on the basis that Russia is contemplating an attack on Japan. Russia avoided this over a year ago when her resources in the West were in full strength, and now she is in the middle of a life-and-death struggle with the Axis armies.

The whole attitude of Japan now seems to depend upon the extent to which Germany will be able to cripple the Russian military machine in the immediate future and the pressure which the Allies will be able to exert on the Japanese in the south and west. Japan will have to see some advantage for herself as well as for the Axis as a whole, before she attacks Siberia. That has been the very basis of totalitarian policy. It is hinted from neutral sources that Germany is desperately urging Japan for that relief and aid which is being withheld. But these reports must be treated with reserve. For it is to the advantage of Germany to create such an impression in case Japan's attack in the north is part of the Axis plan. As regards India there seems to be no concrete sign of a major move for invasion, for no heavy troop reinforcements have been

despatched to Burma by Japan to seal the western gateway of the conquered area. Further, there has been a considerable withdrawal of troops from the provinces of Chekiang leaving two of the "bomb-Tokyo" air-fields to revert to the Chinese. After this withdrawal, the Tokyo boasts of a knock-out blow to Chungking have ceased.

South-West Pacific : Japan and Port Moresby The South-West Pacific area may, therefore, be stated to be the main centre of attention for Japan. Conquest of New Guinea and its keypoint,

Port Moresby, and the re-occupation of the Solomon islands seem to be the essential steps in an indispensable programme of consolidation. It may reasonably be supposed that Japan has concentrated her maximum possible hitting power by sea, air and land in this area as against the great strength of the Americans and the Australians. A grim struggle has begun in front of Port Moresby and it is likely to continue with growing fury. But the Japanese are faced with the prospect of losing the initiative, upon the retention of which all their gains depend. Though the battle for Port Moresby is most important, it is well to remember that events from the South-West Pacific, on the frontier of India, on the border of Siberia, and in the streets of Stalingrad are all pieces of a single mosaic pattern.

INCREASING JAPANESE DILEMMA

Japan's many reverses in the Coral Sea, at Midway, in the Solomons and in China have increased the dilemma in which Japanese strategy has been placed by the length of her communications, writes the Military correspondent of *Dagens Nyheter*, Swedish paper.

He adds: Japan has four alternatives for the next attack: Australia, India, China or Russia. An attempt to attack Chungking from Burma failed, and Japan has put her fingers in the Indian Ocean. An offensive against India on land seems improbable. Japan is wondering whether to attack Russia and make a new enemy when she already has her hands full. Japan's air force is insufficient for simultaneous attack on Australia and Russia. Several of Japan's undertakings have obviously been badly planned and prepared and there are signs that all is not right with the Japanese war plans.

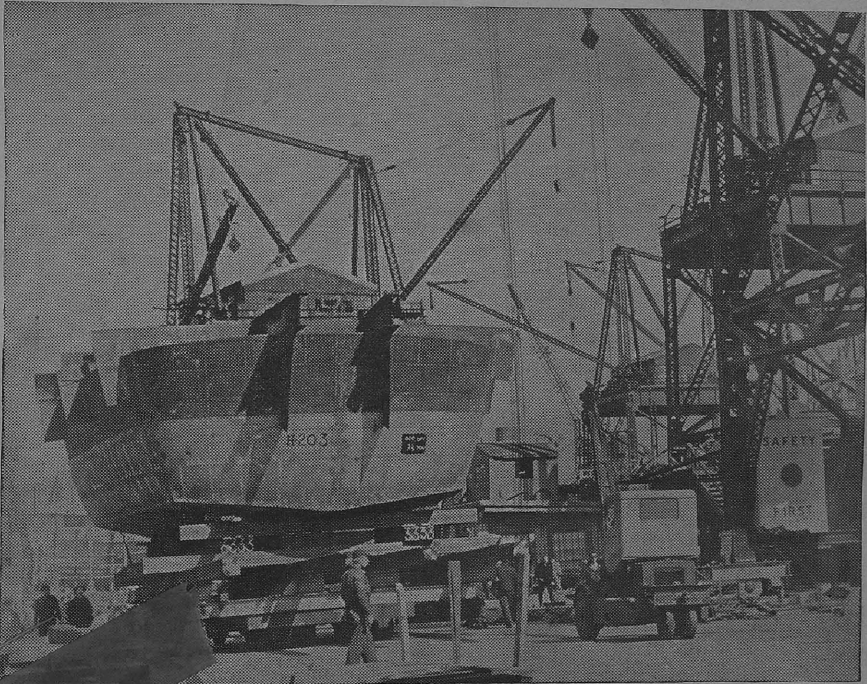
The "Stay Put" Issue

A National War Front Survey

WHEN a fleet of enemy men-of-war and transports were in the Bay last April, the Government, and the people of Madras, had to think quickly. Owing to pardonable

'A very great deal' is the correct answer to such a question. The likelihood of enemy invasion, or even of spasmodic raids, may be remote, but their *possibility* is obvious, and the public will like to be assured that Civil, Military and National War Front authorities have co-ordinated relevant ideas into a general plan to be readily applicable to circumstances which we may reasonably hope will not arise, but which are patently still on the *tapis*.

There are two main factors to be considered. The first is Public Order and the second is Military Efficiency, and the latter is largely dependent on the former. The National War Front has for some time past been inculcating the doctrine of "Stay Put" into the districts of the Presidency, and so this article may not come amiss to the citizens of Madras itself,



The 10,500-ton Liberty freighter slid into the water at a U.S. West Coast ship-building yard just 49 hours after the laying of the keel. To quicken the pace of ship-building, U.S. shipyards are employing new and progressive operating devices.

unpreparedness, they thought separately and the effects of the process were too variegated for universal satisfaction.

More than six months have passed; the south-west monsoon is over; the Japanese are still in Burma and the Andamans; and people's thoughts naturally turn to a possible repetition of the threat that once caused such confusion and distress, and wonder what has been done in the meantime to meet such an eventuality.

for, despite the implications of the details which follow, "Stay Put" is a wholesome slogan for any man, as many a sufferer from the aimless, comfortless and useless migrations that took place in April will agree.

From the general point of view an unauthorized and ill-considered evacuation may mean the total dislocation of normal existence—factories stop, supplies stop, the war-machine is hampered, the whole war-effort hazarded. More personally, our sense of duty demands

that every man who is ordinarily of use to the community (and only the too young, too old or those whose escort is positively necessary for womenfolk, can escape this sense of duty) should stay at his work. Self interest alone should tell people that where services and supplies are kept working, where shops and customers remain, where there are A.R.P. protection, medical attention and police security to look to, they must be better off than as homeless, unprotected and hungry stragglers on strange railway stations, or in over-crowded mufassal villages. In short, business—an interest life—a what you will—goes on, if the citizen stays put.

The other consideration—Military efficiency—may be less obvious, but it is even more important. Recently there has been a partial demonstration of the military resources now available for our defence, or rather for the destruction of the enemy, but the average man has little idea of the amount of space and freedom from obstruction which a large army requires for its efficiency, and we have a very large army indeed within campaigning reach of Madras. It should be taken as axiomatic that the army MUST have first and unhampered claim on all communications, railways, roads, bridges, telegraph lines and so on. They cannot afford to allow the least congestion of these communications by civilians; there simply cannot be swarms of juktas, bullock carts, pack animals, or samans on handcarts to hamper their speed when moving to a battle front. How to defeat the armed forces of the enemy by the power of their own arms is, and must be, the army's sole consideration, and to this end, even if the Japanese never come, the army must be kept fit for their coming. So, in the daily exercise of their duties, as also on frequent large-scale military manœuvres, the normal life and conveniences of the civilians they are here to protect, must rightly take second place. That is why the military authorities whole-heartedly support the 'Stay Put' slogan.

Is this a counsel of perfection? Will the nerve of the people of Madras be so steady under stress that civilian and military activities alike can hope to remain unhandicapped? Let doubters then suppose that a couple of air raids start a panic, and that more than the expected efflux of women and children and aged and infirm feel prompted suddenly and simultaneously too look for more secure resting places. They may also suppose that public opinion will, with familiar vehemence, demand to know "what Government have done about it". Now although the facts were published, many have forgotten that certainly two months before the enemy last arrived in the Bay,

Government had constructed large temporary camps with food and other supplies, water, medical and sanitary arrangements at half a dozen places within 24 hours march or so of Madras. Three lakhs sixty thousand people—that was the number for whom rice and vegetables, shelter and water for a week was ready then! So, though the sites of those camps and the duration of stay allowed in them may have been altered since, it can reasonably be assumed that after six months' breathing space "Evacuation" arrangements are now better rather than worse.

The facts are that in a certain western direction (the precise road will, of course, receive timely publication) the timid wayfarer will find rest and shelter every 20 miles. But he will find no trains! all vehicles are bespoken for essential traffic plus military requirements—and he will have to travel by a route which will not interfere with military dispositions. Moreover, he will have to travel light for, except possibly for a short distance on one road, there will be no bullock carts or juktas or any wheeled traffic (except automobiles which can speedily be cleared from any given strip of country). Finally, those who choose to hike, will hike for a long way, for the camps will not entertain for more than one night. Inconvenient? Yes, *mais c'est la guerre*—and it is hard to see how a Government which has undertaken to tell the public of Madras if, when, and how they *must* go, can be expected to do more for those who go before they need.

Let us sum up then: (i) If trouble comes and we repeat that there is quite a good chance of its NOT COMING—duty, common sense, Government's wishes, and the Army's efficiency point to every man who is of use to his friends, his office, his service or his community. STAYING PUT! (ii) If rumour and panic should gain the upper hand, and the feeble-spirited decide to make a journey, Government have made provision for them. (iii) If the worst comes to the worst and this ancient city has to be evacuated (which may the gods forbend!) Government's dispositions are equally ready. (iv) In this time of War, all these circumstances are subject to the requirements of the army. If people behave sensibly the army will not interfere with the adequate civil arrangements for the security of the ordinary man, but they will insist on not being cramped and hampered in the field of action, and every regulation relating to communications should be as faithfully adhered to by the layman as it will be rigorously enforced by the soldier. We are at War—every one of us in this City and Province. This War is a Total War, and what we have written is merely something of what Total War means.



Good News!

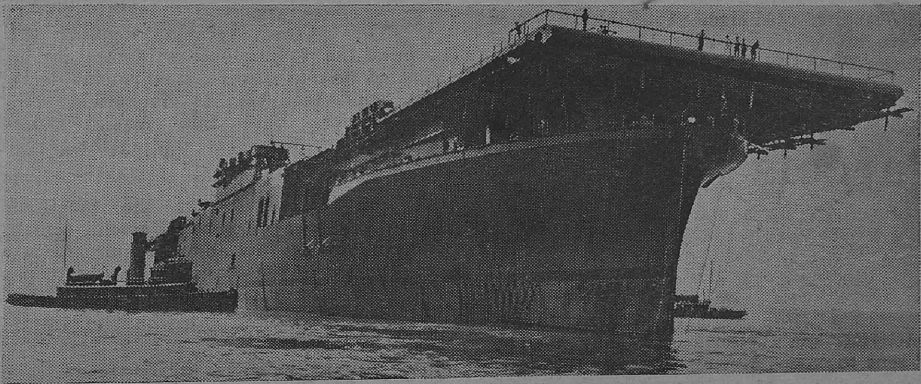
AS from September 1st, 1942, the basic pay of all Indian other ranks and of enrolled non-combatants is increased by Rs. 2 per month.

Proficiency pay, hitherto granted after one year's service, and giving an addition of Rs. 2-8-0 per month, will now be payable after six months at the rate of Re. 1 per month and after a year at Rs. 3-8-0 per month. The rules governing good-service pay for N.C.O.'s have been modified so that it may be drawn after one, two or three years service, instead of two, four and six years as formerly.

In addition, in recognition of the effect of the recent rise in prices, the messing allowance for Indian soldiers on peace time ration scales

and his community after the war. Incidentally, it might be mentioned that free issues of clothing have been substituted for the old kit allowance, under which, after an original free issue, the soldier received Rs. 2 per month as an allowance from which he was expected to replace his clothing.

The minimum pay of an Indian serving soldier is made up of a number of rates. His basic pay on enlistment, including the new increase, is now Rs. 18 per month. After six months, in addition to this, he can receive an extra Rs. 2-8-0 per month. If not on field service, in addition to both the above, he gets a messing allowance of Rs. 3 per month and a hair-cutting and washing allowance of 10 annas per month. Apart from this he is credited throughout with Rs. 3 a month Deferred Pay, and Government also pay Rs. 2 on his behalf into the Reconstruction or Resettlement Fund. Therefore, per soldier, not



The 25,000-ton *ESSEX*, first of a scheduled class of eleven similar aircraft carriers, launched in the eastern United States. U.S. shipyards set new world records in July by delivering 71 ships of 790,300 dead-weight tons.

in Indian stations is raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per month. These increases, which represent an addition to the Indian Army pay-bill of roughly 5-3 crores a year, constitute the third direct increase in pay to the Indian soldier since the outbreak of war.

RECONSTRUCTION FUND

Improvements in pay previously introduced during the present war included one relating to present and two of future benefits. In regard to the former the messing allowance was raised from 10 annas per month to Rs. 2 per month. To safeguard his future the rate of deferred pay was increased from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per month and a Reconstruction or Resettlement Fund was started to which Government credited Rs. 2 per month for every serving soldier to be used for the benefit of the soldier

on Field Service, Government pay to him or on his behalf Rs. 26-10-0 per month and after a year Rs. 30-2-0.

HIGHER SCALE ON FIELD SERVICE

When the soldier goes on Field Service in India he receives the higher scale of rations and batta at the rate of Rs. 5, so that a soldier on Field Service with 12 months' service earns Rs. 31-8-0. If he goes on service overseas he gets a further Rs. 7 per month Expatriation allowance. Thus, an Indian Soldier on Field Service overseas who has been in the army for 21 months or more earns a total of Rs. 38-8-0. Overseas, in hard cash, the Sepoy receives Rs. 33-8-0, the L/Naik Rs. 35-8-0, the Naik Rs. 46 to Rs. 48, and the Havildar Rs. 49 to Rs. 53.

In addition to his pay and allowance he is fed, clothed and accommodated free, receives free medical attendance and lighting, free travel when granted furlough, and travel concessions when granted leave. He is exempt from local taxation for municipal services, and when necessary receives free fuel. At a conservative estimate these concessions in kind represent at least Rs. 21 per month in cash to the man not on Field service and a correspondingly larger amount to the man on Field or Overseas service.

Although the supplies and services received in kind by the soldier not only represent a substantial saving to his pocket but also protect him to a large extent from price fluctuations, Government recognize that the soldier, particularly the man who has to maintain a family or dependants, is not wholly immune from the effects of the general rise in prices. It is in order still further to protect the soldier and improve his position that Government have now decided to afford these new benefits.

Increases granted since September 1939 now involve an additional annual expenditure of between 10 and 11 crores.

Parcels for Troops

BIGGER and better parcels may now be sent to troops serving overseas. Parcels which are too bulky to be sent by the Postal Service are now handled by a special Military Forwarding Organization, which has been set up at Bombay and Karachi.

Whereas the weight of parcels which may be sent by the postal service is limited to 22 lb. (25 lb. in the case of Aden), the Military Forwarding Organization will deal with parcels exceeding the above limits but not exceeding 56 lb.

Parcels for despatch through this organization will be sent by rail to the Commander, Base Sub Area, Bombay (for troops located in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Abyssinia, Eritrea, Kenya and Great Britain) or Karachi [for troops located in Iraq and Persia (Iran)] and will be addressed as follows:—

1st Line—"Number, Rank and Name."
2nd Line—"Appointment or sub unit (Sqdn., Battery or Coy)."
3rd Line—"Unit (Regiment)."
4th Line—"C/o. M.F.O. at—"
5th Line—"Through Commander, Sub Area,—".

In the blank space following "M.F.O. at" the words "Port of discharge Middle East" should be inserted if the parcel is intended for troops located in Egypt, Palestine or Syria; "Massawa" will be inserted if the parcel is intended for troops in Abyssinia or Eritrea; "Mombassa" for troops in Kenya; "Basra" for troops in Iraq and Persia (Iran), and "Port of Discharge U.K." for Indian troops in Britain.

Parcels for other than Indian Army personnel will *not* be accepted for carriage to the U.K. and parcels will *not* be sent to Dominions, Colonies, or foreign countries other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Parcels will be marked "M.F.O." by senders in red letters approximately two inches in height. Carriage within India will be prepaid by the sender, but no charge will be made for conveyance from the embarkation port to the destination overseas. Parcels will be carried at the owner's risk.

The railway receipt, together with a copy of the packing note or invoice, or, in the case of private parcels, a statement declaring the contents, will be forwarded to the Commander, Base Sub Area, Bombay/Karachi, on the same day as the parcel is despatched.

Parcels received by the Commander, Base Sub Area, Bombay/Karachi, which do not conform to the above requirements will be returned to the sender "Freight to pay."

CHINA'S FUTURE

"We think, sooner or later, China is bound to kick the Japanese from the mainland of Asia, including, of course, Manchuria. From that point we look forward to China going ahead and becoming a strong military nation . . . and organizing a big peace-time industrial set-up, for lifting the standard of living of the people. If they do those two things, China will become a great continental Power, while Japan will be cut down to the status of an off-shore island Power . . . Looking further into the future, it seems more than possible that in the 21st century China will blossom out as a dominant Power in Asia if not in the world."

—THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, in an editorial.

Destruction of Germany by Air

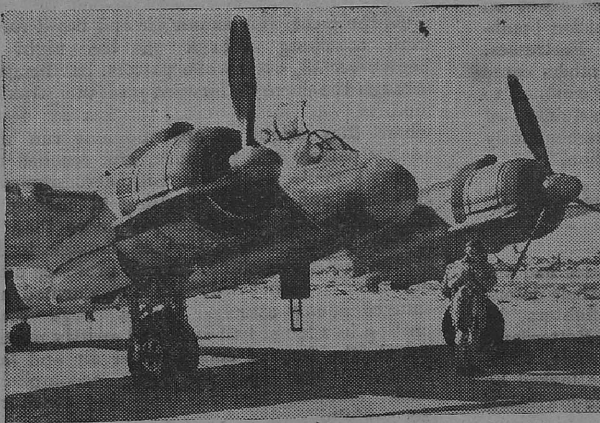
General Eaker's Plans

IMPORTANT new facts about the plans of the United States Air Force in Europe and the methods by which in combination with the Royal Air Force they hope to bring about the destruction of Hitler's fighting machine were given by their Bomber Chief, General Ira C. Eaker, in an exclusive interview with the Aeronautical correspondent of the *Daily Mail*.

There is nothing that can be destroyed by gunfire which cannot be destroyed by bombs. The only things that are not within range are the underground factories and submarine pens.

"But it is still possible to deal with these because everything built underground must come to surface for distribution. The German work people must have houses to live in and the utility services to keep them alive. These are very vulnerable to air attack. No man is going to be happy about going underground to work when he knows that his home may be destroyed and his family wiped out in his absence.

"It is like saying that you can't destroy a submarine with bombs when it is 200 feet below the surface of water. May be, you can't but then a submarine cannot stay under water indefinitely. It must show itself sooner or later.



Here is a British "Beaufighter." This most versatile of all aircraft, is used as a night fighter, a long range day fighter, an escort fighter, convoy protector and ground-target attacker. Its 1,400 h.p. engines sweep this 9-ton giant fighter into combat at a speed of well over 330 m.p.h.

General Eaker's full title is: Commanding General Eighth Bomber Command, the United States Army Air Force.

He spoke with frankness and began by giving this heartening piece of news: "There are," he said, "enough aerodromes in the British Isles now, built or building, to accommodate all the allied air forces needed for the destruction of Germany."

Asked whether the phrase "the destruction of Germany" needed qualifying, he replied: "I believe it is possible to destroy the enemy from the air. By destroying his aircraft factories, you can put an end to his air force. By destroying his munition plants and communications, you can bring his armies to a halt. By destroying his shipyards, you can make it impossible for him to build submarines.

OUR MOST POWERFUL MEANS

"It should be recognized that air power is one of the most powerful means we have to win the war. We should of course use every weapon—except one—but don't let us miscalculate the power of air. The winning side in this war will be one that has the biggest and the most effective air force."

General Eaker talked specifically of his bombing plans and discussed the Flying Fortresses under his command. He was with those bombers when they made their first raid on Europe. He knows what he is talking about from practice as well as theory.

General Eaker went on: "There is no opportunity for hitting the enemy in strength that will not be investigated and demonstrated by the United States Bombers within the next few months. There is hardly a corner of Germany we will not reach."

General Eaker said frankly that some phases of his programme would require bigger forces than were at present available. These, however, will be rapidly assembled. He also indicated that the Americans might not confine themselves solely to day bombing. It was, however, a happy coincidence that the Royal Air Force habitually bombed by night. In this way, the Americans could supplement their work. "Two good reasons" he said "make this highly desirable. First it would reduce congestion in air space and aerodrome space which would be difficult to avoid if the Allied air forces were operating in force at the same time.

Secondly, it would prevent the German defences from getting any rest. They would have to double their strength. No body could be efficient working 24 hours of the day."

AREA BOMBING

General Eaker was impressed with the results of the "area bombing" practised by the Bomber Command of the Royal Air Force. It had, he thought, much greater effect on civilian morale than day-light precision bombing, so far employed by the Fortresses. People soon learned that when bombers came over by day, their attack would be confined to precise targets. The very uncertainty of "area bombing" by night was tremendously un-nerving for the civilian population.

"Both types of bombing should be continued," declared the General.

When asked whether the Fortresses had yet had sufficient opportunity to prove their defensive ability against the German fighters, he referred to their experience at Rotterdam. The Fortresses had no fighter escort, while over the target, where they were attacked by something like 100 fighters. Yet the Fortresses carried out their job and returned home without loss. Many of the enemy fighters were not so fortunate.

Discussing the conditions in winter, he said that there would be fewer days on which high altitude precision bombing would be possible. Then he laid this principle: "It is much better to bomb heavily and effectively on a few days which suit you, rather than to peck away in dribbles in unsuitable conditions."

"But," he added "it should not be assumed that we are committed to high level bombing. The United States army air force will bomb anywhere in any way that the weather indicates is the most suitable. Contrary to the general belief the weather can be made a friend in air attack. We don't look upon it as unfriendly. Clouds for instance can be exploited for cover and this is more often possible by day than by night."

Tobruk and Jalo Exploits

IT is one of the minor tragedies of this war that many of the best "stories" which are often also the bravest and brightest exploits of our armed forces must for various reasons remain untold or at least only hinted at. Such is the case to-day, writes the *Times* Special Correspondent in the Western Desert.

Behind the terse and unrevealing sentence in the announcement, "Our desert forces have carried out successful operations over 500 miles behind the enemy's front"—an announcement on which official sources remain obstinately silent—lies one of the most dashing operations undertaken in this theatre of war for some time. All that can be said to amplify the extremely uncommunicative announcement is to emphasize that these operations took place 500 miles inside the enemy's lines.

At the same time as our air and naval forces were attacking Tobruk on the night of September 13, our mobile patrols, having gone through the enemy's forward positions, trekked hundreds of miles across uncharted desert where they might at any moment run into enemy patrols and positions, and reached the enemy's main rear base and aerodromes at Benghazi and Barce. Stealing in silently in pitch darkness, they destroyed more than 30 enemy aircraft and did other damage to his administrative machine. Their presence could not then be concealed, and the alarmed and enraged enemy attacked on a huge scale, putting in against half-seen and swiftly moving patrols the fury of concentrated air and land attack. Our patrols had accomplished their mission, however, and they withdrew successfully.

JALO GARRISON SHOT UP

Two nights later other columns not only attacked the *isolated* oasis of Jalo hundreds of miles away down in the southern part of the Libyan desert, but actually occupied it long enough to destroy vast dumps of ammunition and supplies stored there and entirely to dislocate the lines of communication. The enemy garrison was badly "shot up," and, when their task was completed and large enemy reinforcements, German as well as Italian, had arrived, our forces withdrew in parade ground order, and they have now arrived at their bases.

These magnificent exploits are part and parcel of a systematic plan of damaging and disrupting the enemy's supply arrangements, and this is preventing—or at least delaying—Rommel's immediate task of building up his battered Afrika Korps.

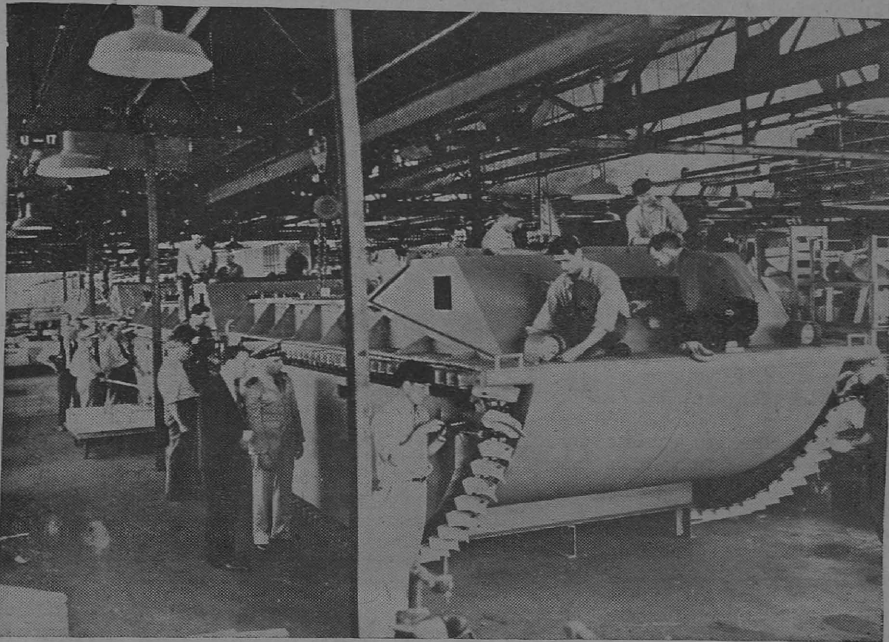
France in Fragments

IN totalitarian States relations between government and opposition cannot be compared with those in democratic States; they are much less simple and obvious, and in no country have they become as intricate and complicated as in France. Apart from

French opinion differs most widely upon foreign affairs, which nowadays are of paramount importance to France. Foreign observers as a rule take three movements only seriously: the pro-British sympathizers of General de Gaulle; the *attentistes*, who try to put off any important decision until they can see how things are going to turn out; and the adherents of co-operation between France and Germany. This is a superficial differentiation and leaves out of account all the more variegated shades of opinion—and these are found even amongst the pro-British—relating to foreign as well as home affairs.

HATRED OF GERMANY

One thing unites all the different factions (except the collaborationists), and that is their



A new amphibian tank which will swim ashore and carry soldiers into combat is in mass production now in the U.S.A. It was devised and constructed after years of hard work behind closed doors. Powered by a stock-model automobile engine, it runs over land or through water on a caterpillar tread. It can ferry troops to shore, carry them up the beach to the enemy and give them a mobile fortress to fight from. Photo shows the new tank in mass production at a mid-western war factory.

the confusion and tension caused by the armistice and the occupation of the greater part of the country, one must take into consideration the fact that in France the totalitarian system has not yet had time to mature. Marshal Pétain is the first to admit this; he even touched upon it in his New Year message, admitting that the national revolution was still in the world of ideas and had not yet reached the world of reality. He also hinted at the difficulties which beset the National Government, due to the various oppositional movements of the country.

inexorable, inextinguishable hatred of Germany. This suffices to make them allies and enables them to work together, although they have not as yet found it possible to join into a single organization. Nevertheless, they conjointly publish pamphlets and leaflets in Occupied as well as in Unoccupied France. Besides the Communist, Socialist, Trade Unionist and Gaullist movements there exists in France a strong underground movement bearing the name of its paper, *Libération Nationale*. This movement expects the liberation of France through a renewed alliance with

the enemies of the Axis, but fears on the other hand that General de Gaulle has bound himself hand and foot to Great Britain and will therefore be unable to consider the real national interests of France as a perfectly free agent could. The movement of *Libération Nationale* has been of greater assistance to the anti-German opposition than all the other underground organizations. It has rapidly become a collective movement, embracing not only different groups from the old Left wing, but also Catholics and members of the Right. Its clear separation from Gaullism has enabled *Libération Nationale* to attract those circles who agree theoretically with the new State created by Marshal Pétain but are absolutely opposed to co-operation with Germany. For this reason the very active national revolutionary "intellectual" organization in Lyons, with its own underground review *Verites*, has joined *Libération Nationale*. And the fact, that, in the last twelve months, highly placed civil servants of the new State like Under-Secretary of State Tixier-Vignancourt and officers like Generals Bastion, Cochet, Fornel de la Laurencie (who led the heroic resistance against the Germans on the Loire) and Colonel de Lacran Loustenau have been disciplined, proves that the outposts of the opposition are to be found even amongst members of the Vichy Government, and especially in the army.

IN OCCUPIED FRANCE

In Occupied France co-operation between underground anti-German organizations is still closer. They have their own clandestine paper, *Resistance*, which has a large circulation. The fact that many acts of sabotage and attacks on Germans are much too involved to have been instigated and executed by a single person proves the strength of the underground organizations. Only one man has somehow managed to keep a strangely solitary position: Gustave Herve, once a Social Anarchist, then a violent Nationalist, is publishing in Occupied France, instead of his old paper *La Victoire*, an underground bulletin with the same title that keeps the balance between *attentisme* and Gaullism, and at the same time combats all such foreign ideas as anti-Semitism, racialism, and so on. The pro-German press hates him and continually denounces him.

The second opposition against Vichy is led by those men and organizations who desire still closer relations with Germany. This movement enjoys a legality not conceded to the anti-German organizations, and, while Vichy sometimes bans one or other of the anti-German publications, the Paris press can write as it likes. Besides the Parisian press the pro-Germans possess the Doriot papers in the South—*L'Emancipation Nationale*, *Midi Libre*, the very popular and widely read *Gringoire*, *L'Union Française*, *Le Pays Libre* and the so-called non-political illustrated papers of which *L'Illustration* is the best known.

The pro-Germans rely upon a few literary, "intellectual" circles in Paris and, much more, upon Doriot's *Mouvement Populaire Français* and Deat's *Rassemblement Nationale Populaire*, as well as Eugene Deloncle's *Collectivistes Nationales*. To the Free French each of these groups seems as vile and despicable as the other, but, on looking closer, one can distinguish two chief divisions: those who desire German-French co-operation for its own sake and out of enthusiasm for Germany (sometimes too, it must be conceded, for other more profitable reasons), and those who hope thus to ease the strain on France and desire to collaborate only in so far as Germany is ready to grant concessions.

The latter movement is headed by men belonging to the Government, like Darlan, Benoist-Mechin, Scapini, and De Brinon. The last-named has more than once been the subject of violent attacks in Doriot's *Emancipation Nationale*, which calls De Brinon's conduct "sterile, senseless, and disguised *attentisme*." Jean Luchaire, De Brinon's friend, demonstrated the difference between

Press Telegrams for Russia

A press telegram service between India and Russia has been started. The rate per word for telegrams sent from India is nine annas.

AIR MAILS FOR FORMER ITALIAN COLONIES

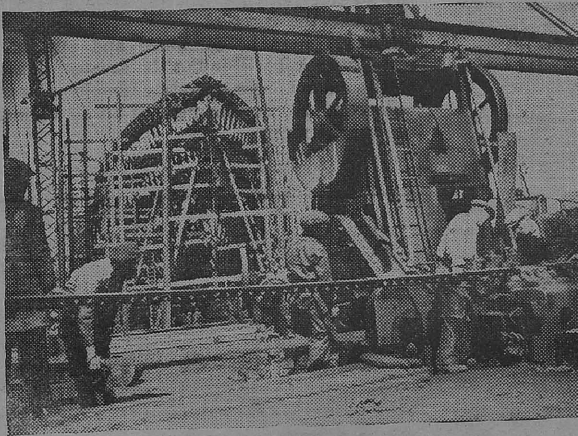
Communications by air mail for the former Italian colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland are now accepted by post offices in India. Besides the usual air mail label, correspondence should bear the superscription "India-Eritrea" or "India-Somaliland." The air mail surcharge per half ounce on letters and packets is Re. 1-1-6 in the case of articles for Eritrea and Re. 1-4-0 in the case of Somaliland, while the total fee on postcards (including postage) is eight annas to Eritrea and nine annas to Somaliland.

the two pro-German camps in his Paris paper *Les Nouveaux Temps* in which he attacked those who criticized Marshal Petain's New Year message, thus taking the Government's part and the part of those whose co-operation is founded on *attentisme*.

DIFFERENT CLASSES

The two pro-German movements represent different classes. The politicians who wish for an understanding with Germany without too great a degree of co-operation belong to the old aristocracy, the upper middle classes, the financiers, and their literary followers; while the more violently pro-German group is recruited from the urban middle class, a certain section of the higher clergy, intellectuals of all schools, the pauperized middle class, such professionals as have lost their jobs, and rank outsiders. The last-named include the men who have joined the voluntary anti-Bolshevik Legion and who are fighting in Russia with

Even Marcel Deat is trying not to exaggerate his anti-Semitism; he sees that Doriot's friend, the writer Louis Ferdinand Celine, who became an anti-Semite for purely personal reasons, has, by his violent anti-Jewish diatribes, done more harm than good to the movement. For Celine is not only an insane anti-Semite, he has also put himself terribly in the wrong and committed the unpardonable sin by scoffing at the misfortune of his own country, sneering at the collapse of the French Army with the term "*fuite motorisee*." His friend, Pierre Clementi, a leader of the *Collectivistes Nationales*, whom Doriot accused in public of having received foreign money for his political propaganda, has become intent upon taking revenge on the other pro-Germans for the abandonment of Celine. He also reproaches Deat and Doriot with the fact that, although they attack the mistakes of the past (their failure to prevent them notwithstanding), they



Framed by heavy girders a new cargo ship for Britain takes shape in a busy British shipyard, while in the foreground, platers punch out angle bars. The U.S.A. also has embarked on the biggest shipbuilding programme in her history, and ships of her "Liberty Fleet" have already been launched.

the Germans. Anti-Bolshevism is one of the most effective propaganda slogans of the pro-Germans; other useful means are hatred for the late regime and its men, and denunciation of the Freemasons. Doriot's movement, whilst leaning on all these propaganda props, is beginning to concentrate more and more on anti-Semitism, which always had mouthpieces in *Gringoire*, *Le Pays Libre* and *Je Suis Partout* and which nowadays expresses itself without the least restraint. But even on this question the pro-German groups cannot always agree; thus the *Union Française*, a paper preaching radical anti-Semitism, has suddenly started a campaign for the admission of "loyal" Jews into the national revolutionary movement.

are to-day behaving like parliamentary hypocrites by supporting Marshal Petain on the one hand whilst they fight his policy in Occupied France, where they feel secure under German protection.

Thus the pro-Germans not only fight the pro-English, but also each other. But, however great the din they raise and however many papers and reviews and weeklies they publish, one must never forget that they represent only a tiny minority which is without the least influence upon the French masses, and that they have by their policy put themselves beyond the pale in the eyes of all French patriots.

—Condensed from *Die Weltwoche*, Zürich.

Shipyards Gaining on Submarines

THE wild exaggerations from Berlin of the number of ships sunk by air and submarine attack on a convoy of British and American supplies to Russia exhibit the anxiety of the Nazi High Command, writes the *Daily Telegraph*. It adds:

The last convoy to Malta was also "destroyed" by the Axis wireless though the material reinforcements which the island needed came safely through. Russia's needs are great and urgent, so heavy has been the consumption of munitions during the long fierce battle of Stalingrad and so severe were her losses in raw material and productive power in the German advances towards the Volga and the Caucasus.

The United Nations must support the stubborn heroism of the Russian armies by all supplies that can be sent by every means.

United States bombers have been for some time taking part in the air offensive against Germany and the number of Flying Fortresses will soon be doubled or trebled. These blows struck at the sources of power and communications of the German armies in Russia multiply the effect of the munitions sent to the Russian front.

The long route to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, however, requires not only shipping but the development of land communications over a vast area in Iran and Iraq. The Middle East has called for large numbers of aircraft, tanks, guns and the establishment of bases with harbour and engineering installations on a large scale.

China, as Mr. Roosevelt noted, wants air strength and mechanized equipment. India and Australia have their claims. The supply to each and every one is limited not only by production but by the capacity of sea transport. Big bombers can be and are being flown over thousands of miles—for example from Brazil to West Africa and over huge spaces of the Pacific but fighters can only cross the ocean by ship. Ground equipment for air forces also requires shipping while the amount which must be assigned to any large movement of tanks and guns strains the available tonnage.

Shipyards are gaining on submarines. They provide more ships than are being sunk. The lamentations of recent German broadcasts over the hard task of the U-boat suggest a failing confidence. We must, however, make our account with the certainty that there will be severe losses on routes against which the Nazi strategy concentrates attack. The utmost skill and gallantry of the navy and the merchant service, though they have done miracles, cannot make the seas safe till Nazidom has struck its flag.

"The United Nations," said President Roosevelt in the spring, "need more and still more sea transport." The sinkings of summer made the need greater for distances by the Cape to our supply points in the Middle East and from the American coast across the Pacific keep ships for many months on the round voyage.

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that the Allied strategy must plan an offensive which "will drive to the heart of the Axis" should still be the guiding principle of every council of War. To make the most of the strength of the Allies, it must be combined and applied at points where it will inflict the greatest damage to the enemy. No operation should take precedence of the development of an air offensive against Germany.

POISONED ARROWS → → →

Beware of rumours.

They are the poisoned arrows of the enemy

Sent to cloud your mind,

And dull your judgement

— to make you act unwisely.

DON'T BELIEVE RUMOURS
BUILD THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT AGAINST THE JAPANESE

Poland's Martyrdom

(BY A POLE)

THERE can be no better indication of the real spirit and attitude of a nation than its treatment at the hands of the Germans. Those that are indifferent to the Allied cause, or inclined to collaborate with Hitler, are exploited economically, but otherwise allowed to live their own lives. Nations which continue the struggle and believe in the victory of the Allies are cruelly persecuted.

The story of Poland's martyrdom is the best evidence of that country's indomitable faith in the ultimate victory for freedom.

The persecution is thorough and all-embracing. First of all the Poles are condemned to poverty and semi-starvation. Their rations are half or less of those of the Germans themselves, which are not very generous either. There are, in Warsaw, restaurants where a German can get an excellent meal for as little as two shillings. A Pole would have to pay several pounds in the black market to get the same kind of food.

With low wages and high prices, with their businesses and houses taken from them, with no freedom of any kind, the Poles in Poland live miserable lives.

But they are fortunate compared to those that have been pressed into labour gangs and sent to Germany, to work there as slaves. About two million Poles have been deported to Germany in this manner. The usual method is to round up everyone in a street, or a square and pack them into cattle trucks, which carry them straight to forced labour in Germany.

IN PRISON CAMPS

Even worse, however, is the fate of the thousands of prisoners in prison camps—especially the notorious camp of Oswiecim—where torture is a daily occurrence and the chances of survival are very small indeed.

Perhaps those that are executed from time to time may count themselves lucky, for they escape the horrors of the prison camp. The executions, by hanging or shooting, take place in public. Sometimes school children are compelled to attend executions, to 'educate' them after the Nazi manner. Some children may thus have seen the death of their own parents, or brothers and sisters. A conservative estimate of the number of people executed in Poland since the German invasion is 80,000—to say nothing of those slowly put to death in prisons and camps, or of those that died in labour gangs, or starved.

The German aim is to exterminate the Polish nation. Their first objective is the destruction of the educated class, which provides leaders. That is why the professors of Cracow university were sent to a prison camp, where many of them died.

Can the Germans succeed in their attempt? They cannot, for the vitality of the Poles is such that before the war the population increased every year by half a million—more than the natural increase in Germany itself. After the war Poland will be able to make up her losses quicker than most nations. But that won't bring back to life the victims of the Germans and there will be accounts to be settled.

SPIRIT OF POLAND

The spirit of Poland is unabated. Resistance and sabotage continue in spite of everything. There is a secret press and scores of newspapers continue to be read by everybody. People listen secretly to the Polish broadcasts of the B.B.C. and then they pass on the news to their friends. Four days after the declaration of the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Churchill's and President Roosevelt's photographs on board a British battleship appeared in the Polish secret press. How they got there is still a mystery.



A Polish soldier leaps from a specially constructed tower during a demonstration of parachute troop training in Britain, before General Sikorski, Polish Premier and Commander-in-Chief, and other high officers of the British and Polish armies.

The resistance of Poland is a matter of serious concern for Germany, especially as all the supply lines for the Eastern Front pass through Poland. There was a moment when the German governor-general wanted to negotiate with the Poles. He made an offer, which may have seemed tempting: all Polish prisoners to be released, no food to be taken out of the country, a degree of autonomy and economic freedom to be granted. In return for these substantial concessions, the Germans asked for one thing only: they wanted the Poles to give up resistance and to abandon the idea of an Allied victory.

True to their Allies and to their honour, the Poles refused to collaborate. Their refusal filled the Germans with amazement and anger.

WAVE OF TERROR

A new wave of terror swept the country. The Germans proclaimed conscription—in western Poland, which is formally annexed to Germany, the Poles are forced to join the German army. This is the height of cruelty, for nothing could be more revolting to a Pole than fighting for Germany. In the 'General-Gouvernement,' the Germans introduced a veiled kind of conscription, by forcing Poles into special labour battalions, a sort of pioneer corps. The idea is, of course, that it would be dangerous to give them other arms than picks and spades.

The very ferocity with which the Poles are persecuted is proof of their strength. Had they been weak, the Germans would have subdued them long ago. Fear is the motive of oppression. Fear dictated the offer made to the Polish nation by governor Frank. The Germans are afraid of Poland, even though they have the country in their power. Their fear is not unjustified, for there is punishment in store for the tortures.

Poland is making a sacrifice that has no equal in history. But it will not be in vain—(A.B.C. Broadcast).

Lost Her Start

"If Germany has to face—as she will have to face—a campaign in the Spring, she can hardly maintain both her military and industrial efforts at their present pitch, but will have to choose between them. The race is still on and the finish a long way off, but Germany has lost her start."

—LORD HALIFAX, *British Ambassador in U.S.A., in a speech in New York, on 3rd October.*

Turban Tale Headgear Made History

THIS is the story of Jasjit Singh, his beard, his turban—and how they made history.

When war broke out Jasjit Singh was in Britain, studying engineering at a college in London. Very soon he was at the War Office, offering his services.

"We shall be glad to have you in the British Army," said the officials, "but first you must shave off your beard, and discard your turban."

"But I am a Sikh, and a beard and turban are part of my religion."

The officials shook their heads, and said they were very sorry, but it was an Army regulation that officers must wear the headgear of their regiments, and must not have beards.

Jasjit Singh's reply was spoken very quietly.

"I thought one of the reasons we are fighting this war was that men might practice their religion according to their beliefs," he said.

It was a point, and General Auchinleck, to whom Jasjit Singh was sent, was quick to appreciate it.

The regulations were amended. To-day Jasjit Singh proudly wears the uniform of a Captain in the British Army—and, of course, his beard and turban.

Inspired China

"The Chinese have shown the most passionate determination to develop their country's resources and are determined that the new China shall become the leading exponent of peaceful civilisation in the Far East. When I was in China two and a half years ago, I felt the same vitality and inspiration then as I later found among the Russian people."

—SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, *at the United Aid to China Fund meeting, on 3rd October.*

Vladivostok

Key-point of Eastern War

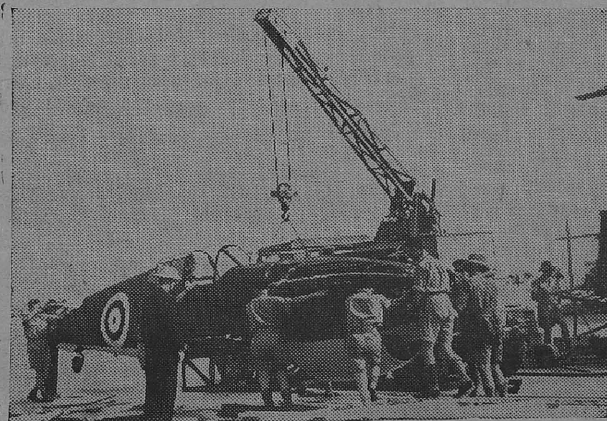
AT one end of the Svetienskaia, the wide main street of Vladivostok, there stands a big bronze statue of Lenin. The founder of the Soviet State points towards the sea as if to tell the men of the Red Army and Navy that out there, in the Pacific, decisive battles would one day be fought. At the other end of the Svetienskaia there is another statue, that of the Tsarist admiral, Nevelskoi, who as early as the middle of the last century advised the Tsar to build here, where the river flows into the sea, a Constantinople of the Far East.

victory at Tsushima and the fall of Port Arthur, the Russians managed to keep Vladivostok.

"LORD OF THE EAST"

Perhaps in 1906 the port, which was frozen for a great part of the year, did not seem very important. Nowadays powerful ice-breakers keep it open the whole year round, and, what is of still greater importance, Vladivostok has become a dangerously strong air base. From here Soviet bombers have only to fly about 595 miles to reach the densely populated centres of Japan—a distance which is flown night after night by the R.A.F. in Europe. And, while German territory is well protected by anti-aircraft measures, Japan cannot boast of the same. Japan's air chief, Okada, has himself confessed that, as things are, a single squadron would suffice to destroy sixty per cent of all the buildings in Osaka.

Vladivostok, "Lord of the East"; the name given to the town by the Tsar has become



A Maintenance Unit of the British R.A.F. in the Middle East, assembling new Curtiss "Tomahawk" fighter aircraft that have just arrived from the U.S.A. The aircraft arrive in two crates, wings in one, fuselage in the other. They are assembled in a day.

On the plinth of Lenin's statue is engraved in many languages—including Japanese—the slogan, "Workers of the world unite!"; on the plinth of Nevelskoi's monument one may read the famous sentence of Tsar Nicholas I: "Where the Russians have once hoisted their flag, they will never retreat."

In 1858, when the clever diplomat Muraviev took over the small Chinese port of Aigun, which in due course was to become Vladivostok, Japan as a nation was still half asleep. Thirty years later, after the Meiji Restoration had given a new impetus to the peoples of the Japanese isles, the Russians would hardly have been able to occupy without resistance this ideal strategic point, situated exactly between the two bights of the Japanese Sea, nor could they have built the port. At the beginning of this century the Japanese tried hard to oust the Russians from this position in the Far East. But, notwithstanding the Japanese

its motto. The first colonists came from Manchuria—they were Chinese, Kalmuks, Tartars, Kirghiz and a few Russians, and were exiles or men who were in disgrace for one reason or another. They built the first absolutely straight, mathematically measured streets and ugly, primitively painted wooden houses. In 1869 the town was proclaimed a fortress and the boom began. Barracks and forts, dockyards and arsenals, were constructed. The hills framing the town were ruthlessly cleared of their forests; the Siberian pines were turned into new warehouses and enormous granaries, where wheat, soya beans and oil cake from Manchuria were stored. By the beginning of the new century Vladivostok had equalled the other Siberian city, Irkutsk, in importance. The population doubled, then trebled, and soon reached, by leaps and bounds, the figure of nearly 100,000. Tsar Nicholas II had a special liking for the town ever since he had been welcomed there as Crown Prince with a

gigantic triumphal arch and Chinese fire-works. He showed this liking by founding a Far Eastern University at Vladivostok.

A REAL METROPOLIS

Since the Bolsheviks came to stay at the city of the Far Eastern Golden Horn, it has become a real metropolis. Today it has over a quarter of a million inhabitants. This sudden rise, accompanied by the strengthening of the Fleet and the extension of dockyards and warehouses, is due to several causes. Vladivostok is a town full of revolutionary traditions. It was here that a violent insurrection against Tsarism broke out in 1905 and 1906; part of the Far Eastern Fleet mutinied and could only be subdued by force.

In 1917 the city had to surrender to Czech legionaries returning from the broken-down front of Europe. The Japanese hastened to the town on the pretext of protecting their countrymen, although their real desire was to seize the dangerous Russian base. But they were routed. In 1922 the second revolution broke out in Vladivostok. The Red Partisans came by the partly new Trans-Siberian Railway; the city, occupied until then by English and American troops, became Russian once more, thus ending the Civil War.

The Communists have always felt a special affection for Vladivostok, because for them the town possesses a historical and symbolical significance. They have worked furiously at the construction of this, their most Eastern port, because their interest in Asiatic problems is much greater than that of the Tsars ever was. After the collapse of the Chinese Communists in 1926 and 1927 Russian policy appeared to turn its back on the East, but this soon proved a delusion. Fundamentally, Russian policy did not change. Imperceptibly, the U.S.S.R. continued to penetrate into Outer Mongolia and strengthen Vladivostok as a fortification and also as an ideological centre. In olden times the Tsar had sent the enemies of his regime to Vladivostok; Stalin, on the contrary, sent his best men. In 1924 the Far Eastern State University was founded; it stands upon a hill overlooking the city and the sea. This university became the meeting place of Chinese, Japanese and Korean revolutionaries, and represented one aspect of the "white peril," feared by the Japanese. They are still afraid that the "white idea" fostered at Vladivostok will make their "New Order" impossible.

There is also the strategic "white" danger, which has grown tremendously through the probable co-operation of Japan's two foes—Russia and the United States. It is doubtful whether the Russians alone would be able to hold out against Japan in this part of the world. Their submarines and destroyers might easily be caught in the mousetrap of the Japanese Sea. But now that American bombers, flying from Seattle by way of the Aleutians and the Soviet base Petropavlosk,

can reach Vladivostok in two days or even, flying non-stop, in ten hours, the situation takes on a different aspect. On the island in front of the city the Soviet has constructed Russia's most modern base. Here a "Town of Wings," Aerograd, has been built.

That is why Japan fears Vladivostok and the significance of its name, "Lord of the East," and the pointing finger of Lenin's statue.

—Die Weltwoche.

American Ingenuity

OFFICIALS in Washington announce that 44 of the best suggestions by American workers for increasing war production are already in effect. These were selected from 1,200 submitted.

One worker suggested the substitution of a machine operation for hand filing, resulting in 100 per cent increase in production.

Another machinist suggested eliminating the super-finish on half of the faces of bolt heads. This reduced 16 operations to 8.

An assemblyman devised a fixture to hold a gear in place so that the machine could replace his hand action, saving four hours of labour on each engine.

A new design log for performing slitting operations on quartz crystals now prevents 75 per cent of the breakage.

Aviation workers have saved tons and tons of steel by substituting plastics in fuselage construction.

The Times are Better

"I can say with conviction that the times are better than when I arrived and one can look forward with confidence to victory. I have sought to interpret China's mind to India, explaining how the independence which the Indians desire and demand, can arise only on the foundation of unity and agreement between the Indian communities themselves."

—SIR MUHAMMAD ZAFRULLAH KHAN,
Indian Agent-General in China, in a farewell
message, on 3rd October.

In Occupied Europe

THE shooting of 116 Frenchmen on orders of General Stulpnagel, Commander of the German forces of occupation in France, brings the total number of persons executed in Occupied Europe up to September 22 to 207,373.

This figure compiled by the Inter-Allied Information Committee covers executions which have followed trials or court-martials, the shooting of hostages in reprisal for attacks on German or Italian troops of occupation and persons whom the Germans have announced they have shot. A part of the figures for each of the occupied countries has been obtained from Governments in London who have confirmed them and in most cases the Governments in question have the names of victims.

FRANCE

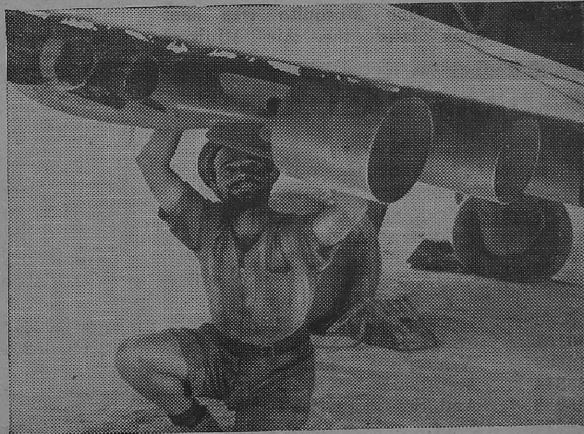
In the first six months of this year 1,500 have been shot or sentenced to death in France and North Africa. Since Germans overran France, they have in addition shot 250 hostages. Many have also been condemned to death but their actual execution has not been announced. Most victims have been accused either of sabotage or of the helping the United Nations or of being "communists or terrorists."

GREECE

In Crete alone 3,000 have been killed since May 1941. In Athens 40 people were shot this summer, another 40 in the island of Mytiline. Most of those had been accused either of trying to escape abroad or of helping other people to get away.

Several thousand have been executed in Macedonia by Bulgars following a revolt against the Bulgarian troops of occupation.

British Naval spotting aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm dropped flares to illuminate the target when enemy coastal positions menacing Tobruk from the east were bombarded by the Mediterranean Fleet. The picture shows bombing up a Naval aircraft in the Western Desert.



The table of executions has been made up as follows:—

BELGIUM

Definite information has been received of the execution of 130 Belgians, mainly for sabotage, although some have been shot in actual fact as hostages. The German procedure as regards hostages in Belgium differs from other occupied countries. People have been condemned to death for such offences as sabotage, reprieved and then shot on the occurrence of fresh outbreaks of sabotage by other people.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Since the shooting of Heydrich 1,765 Czechs have been executed, 525 of them were accused of being directly responsible for his death. In addition, 1,000 have died in concentration camps.

NORWAY

Since the German occupation 106 persons have been shot. Of these 100 have been executed since September, 1941 when a state of siege was declared in Oslo. Most of the victims were accused of sabotage or attempting to escape to England. Thousands have died in concentration camps as a result of ill-treatment.

POLAND

The Polish Government in London states that 200,000 people have been executed since the Germans overran the country. Of these, 100,000 were shot after trial according to the German law, 70,000 as hostages and 30,000 have died in concentration camps.

Long-Range Light day Bomber

MOSQUITOES, Britain's fastest bombers, have begun a new kind of daylight bombing. They are being used for long range, and without fighter escort, to hit accurately small but vital targets. The Germans have never sent over this country so fast a long-range bomber, says the *Daily Herald's* aeronautical correspondent.

Mosquitoes were first mentioned recently in connexion with the Royal Air Force daylight raid on the Gestapo headquarters at Oslo, but they have been attacking enemy targets for some time. On September 8, the German High Command communique said, "Two British aircraft made a sweep over Germany during the day. One Mosquito was shot down." A week later the Air Ministry

reported that "light bombers" flying without escort and without cloud cover had attacked at dusk targets near Wiesbaden. Wiesbaden is nearly 400 miles from London and the greater part of the flight would be over enemy territory. Yet not one of the "light bombers" was missing. Only light bombers of very high speed, able, as the Mosquitoes were over Oslo, to escape from Fockewulf fighters, could have made a daylight raid so deep into Germany without cloud cover.

To Oslo and back is a 1,000 mile flight from the nearest air bases in Britain. This means that Mosquitoes could, for instance, have managed the famous Augsburg raid which was made by Lancasters. A light bomber cannot carry such a heavy bomb-load as a bomber of the Lancaster type, but it can be replaced very much faster and more cheaply, and it carries a much smaller crew.

Now that Mosquitoes are being used, the argument for and against the light or heavy day bomber will be put to the test. Fortresses have still to be tested on a large scale over Germany by day without fighter escort. Probably both the Fortress and Mosquito types will have their place in our daylight offensive.

MADRAS CASUALTIES

No. 135.

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

OTHER RANKS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

Missing, believed Prisoners of War.

Indian Hospital Corps.

86069	Amb/Sep.	Kaliyani.
86154	Amb/Sep.	Kista Rao, S.
186687	W/Man.	Krishna.
85844	Amb/Sep.	Krishna Jadhav.
85099	Amb/Sep.	Krishna Murthy.
186752	Swpr.	Munu Swamy.
18584	S/Hav.	Murthy, K. N.
40043	N/Sep.	Nambiar, K. K.
85499	Amb/Sep.	Peria Swamy.
186009	Ck.	Rama Reddy.
85498	Amb/Sep.	Rama Swamy.
210755	A/Nk.	Sadanand Swamy.
8641	C/Hav.	Selva Nayagam, V.

No. 136.

I.A.O.C.

Wounded.

O/72009	Sep/Dvr.	Shunmuga Thevar, P.
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Indian Hospital Corps.

H/85520	A/Sep.	Mohammad, S.
GS/8068	W/Svt.	Mohd. Ismail.

Missing, believed Prisoners of War.

I.A.O.C.

O/73213	Sep/Dvr.	Achuttan, C. K.
O/72681	Sep/Dvr.	Anady Kesavan Nair.

ONC/1414	Cook,	Dharam Raj.
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I.A.O.C.—cont.

O/32320	Fitr.	Keshow Rama- chandra Pillay, M.
O/33362	S/Elect.	Manindra Nath Chakraverty.
O/104281	S/Carp & } Joiner	Murages Naicker, V.
O/102735	Elect.	Nitya Nand.
O/105250	B/Sm. PA/L/NK.	Pars Ram.
O/102845	S/Fitr.	Parva Kutty, K.
O/105254	Sep. B/Sm.	Palakollu Polayya.

No. 137.

VICEROY'S COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Died.

Indian Engineers.

49202	Sub.	Kuppan, R.
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INDIAN OTHER RANKS.

Madras S. & M.

Died.

1494	Cook B.T.	Selvamani.
65165	Spr.	Sundaram.

Indian Engineers.

43437	L/Nk.	Gopala Kurup, P. V.
104145	Pnr.	Ramu Mali.
63940	Spr.	Subramania Pillai.

Indian Signal Corps.

55306	Sigmn.	Chacko, P. M.
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I.A.O.C.

MT/971511	Sep/Dvr.	Sami Muthu.
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I.G.S.C.

GSF/1764	W/Wtr. Gde.	Duraisamy, S. L.
Aux. Pioneer Corps.	Lab.	Rangasami.
117427	Lab.	

New "Leave City"

EVERY new draft of British reinforcements arriving in India increases the problem confronting Army authorities and voluntary workers who are striving to improve the welfare of troops serving in India.

Just how much can be done in this direction is shown by developments in a Southern India city which is rapidly acquiring a big reputation as a leave resort—Bangalore. Here British soldiers can find most of the comforts and amenities of a military town in Britain, with the added advantage of an equable climate.

Through the Station Staff Officer, the ladies of the cantonment invite soliders to their homes for meals and parties once or twice a week. One such lady, overhearing a young soldier at a whist-drive say that his 21st birthday was during the following week, promptly arranged a party for him and his friends at her home.

The Women's Voluntary Service Canteen, now about four months old in the city, provides a library of periodicals for both British and Indian troops, and a writing-room for correspondence.

Toilet articles are on sale; hot baths, light meals, table tennis and darts are provided, inter-services tournaments at various games are arranged. There is a concert every Sunday night.

Lt.-General Sir Frederick Pile, Bart., Commander-in-Chief of the British Anti-Aircraft Command (right), with General Zajac of the Polish Forces, were photographed watching a Bofors gun detachment during a demonstration of gun drill.



Soldiers on leave are assured of a comfortable holiday at a reasonable cost. There is a leave camp, with accommodation at present for 250, where the soldier can take his well-earned rest and where rules and regulations are cut to the minimum. It is situated within easy reach of the city's main centres of amusement, where except for one hotel and one restaurant practically every establishment is "In Bounds For Troops."

In the city the soldier can take his choice of cafes' dance halls and cinemas, of each of which there are several. Every Sunday afternoon a "Contact Canteen," of which the president is a Minister of the Government of Mysore, invites British and Indian troops to meet civilian guests at a tea party which is frequently attended by as many as 300 persons. After tea, there is usually music, or conjuring, snake-charming, or a display of riding by the Mysore Lancers.

Another canteen, run by the Y.M.C.A., opens early each morning, does not close until 11 p.m. (midnight on Saturdays), and is always well filled. Good food is available at low rates, and a whist-drive is held once a week.

And so Bangalore comes to be numbered among the centres foremost in enterprise on behalf of the welfare of soldiers, many of whom have so suddenly been snatched from their accustomed environments and set down in a—to them—strange country not always well provided in the particular comforts, amenities and amusements among which they have been brought up.

There is a great deal to be done in this direction in many other cities and centres of India and it is to be hoped that the lead given by Bangalore will swiftly be followed—and perhaps overtaken.

Diary of the War

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

3rd Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked submarine yards at Flensburg and other objectives on the Baltic Coast of Germany.

4th Oct.—Four-hundred British fighter aircraft operated over a wide area of northern France. Iron and steel works near Liege were bombed. Objectives in the Rhineland were attacked.

5th Oct.—Goering, at a special mass meeting of the Nazi Party in Berlin, said: "The German people come before all other peoples for food. The whole German army is fed from the conquered countries."

7th Oct.—A German mine-sweeper was attacked and set on fire off the French coast near Berek.

The Royal Air Force attacked objectives in western Germany.

Enemy E-boats were attacked off the Belgian coast.

With reference to a second front, Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons: "No statement from the British Government is called for at the present time than those that have already been given."

8th Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked Osnabruck.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

3rd Oct.—The Mexican Government ordered that all 18-year old youths should register for military service.

4th Oct.—Hitler's nephew, William Patrick Hitler (British born), joined the Canadian Air Force.

5th Oct.—American shipyards reached the promised goal of three ships daily by delivering during September 93 new freighters.

The United States War Department disclosed that a new specialised American troop unit nicknamed "Swimmandos" was training for attack in river areas.

8th Oct.—President Roosevelt refused to comment on M. Stalin's recent statement.

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INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

4th Oct.—The Royal Air Force raided Central Burma. Barracks at Meiktila, south of Mandalay, were bombed.

5th Oct.—British determination to recapture Burma at the earliest opportunity was re-emphasized by His Excellency Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, Governor of Burma, when addressing personnel of the Royal Burma

India's Great Citizen Army

"THE INDIAN SOLDIER of to-day represents the Indian people as a whole more than ever before. Never has India had so many men trained to war or drawn from a wider section of the population. They are certainly more of a citizen army and less of a military class than ever before."

—GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL, *Commander-in-Chief of India, in a speech on Oct. 3.*

THEME OF VICTORY

"The noises in American shipyards are the theme of our coming pageant of victory and their din can already be heard, we need have no doubt, in Berlin, Tokyo and Rome."

—MR. J. V. FORRESTAL, *U.S. Under-Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Rear-Admiral Land, on September 27.*

MET EFFICIENTLY

"When I gave directions, first for 12 million, and then for 8 million, finally for 22 million tons of merchant ships to be built by American shipyards in 1942 and 1943, I issued a challenge to the ship-building industry and the Maritime Commission. That challenge was accepted and is being met efficiently."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, *in a letter to the Commission's Chairman Rear-Admiral Land, on September 25.*

Navy. "I am fully convinced that as things are moving now, the day is not very far distant when we will meet again in Rangoon."

7th Oct.—The Royal Air Force attacked targets at Yenangyaung in Central Burma. Objectives in Chindwin and Myittha Valleys were also attacked.

8th Oct.—Hostile aircraft were over various points in Bengal within recent weeks.

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ITALY, AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

3rd Oct.—The Royal Navy intercepted two Vichy French ships which had escaped from Madagascar.

The Eighth Army launched an attack and captured positions which were consolidated.

An Axis merchant vessel was hit in a naval base in Greece.



The protection of convoys bringing supplies for the British Forces in Libya, entails considerable air escort. Amphibian Naval aircraft of the Vickers-Supermarine "Walrus" class are used in constant patrol of the Mediterranean. Photo shows one of the air gunners of a British "Walrus" Amphibian aircraft, which carries machine guns fore and aft.

4th Oct.—Axis convoy was attacked in the Mediterranean. Allied aircraft raided Tobruk.

5th Oct.—Axis aircraft raided Alexandria and bombs were dropped harmlessly.

6th Oct.—According to a Tass Agency report, differences had occurred between Hitler and Rommel.

Three Axis supply ships were sunk in the Mediterranean.

Three thousand alerts had been sounded in Malta since the war began.

8th Oct.—Tobruk and Benghazi were raided.

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RUSSIA AND FINLAND

3rd Oct.—All German efforts to regain lost positions in Stalingrad were beaten off. Timoshenko's relief offensive north-west of Stalingrad gathered momentum.

4th Oct.—At Stalingrad, four major battles raged. Three German attacks were repulsed.

5th Oct.—Timoshenko advanced along the wide front south-west of Stalingrad, crushing German counter-attacks. German drive to Grozny was halted.

M. Stalin stated that Allied aid to Russia so far had not been effective.

6th Oct.—Referring to M. Stalin's statement on second front, Lord Halifax said there was no misunderstanding between M. Stalin, Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Great fires swept Stalingrad afresh. A new call was issued to the defenders: "Hold on, whatever it costs."

Von Langermann, a General of the Panzer Corps, was killed in the Don battle.

There was fierce fighting in the Caucasus and the battle reached a climax in the Mozdok area.

Over 200 German planes were destroyed in a week near Leningrad.

7th Oct.—The Russians launched a new offensive against German positions south of Stalingrad. The Germans suffered heavy losses. German thrust to Caucasus was halted. German defence lines were broken at Voronezh.

8th Oct.—The battle for Stalingrad reached a new climax of ferocity. The Germans threw in all available reserves.

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NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

5th Oct.—General Franco, speaking at the National Youth Congress at Madrid, said that the doctrine of the Falange was built on the foundation of the principles of the Christian Church.

7th Oct.—The Iraq Cabinet resigned.

SHIPPING

6th Oct.—The American submarine **Grunion** was lost.

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VICHY AND OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

4th Oct.—The German Radio said that M. Herriot, former French Premier, was under house arrest.

In the first six months of this year, German occupation cost France 72,700 million francs.

5th Oct.—According to the Moscow Radio, M. Laval was organizing special troops on the German model to suppress the patriotic movement in France.

6th Oct.—According to telegrams from Ankara received in New York, territorial differences had occurred between Rumania and Hungary over Transylvania. Rumanian officials in Bucharest expected a war with the other Axis satellite state.

Men in the Yugoslav province of Slovenia were to be conscripted for the German army, according to a German Decree.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 German soldiers were imprisoned for mutiny at Alta in Eastern Finmark in Northern Norway.

7th Oct.—According to the Vichy Radio, a state of emergency was proclaimed throughout the province of Trondheim because of acts of sabotage.

As the result of an agreement between the Croatian Government and the Reich, the Germans evacuated from the entire areas of Dalmatia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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THE FAR EAST

3rd Oct.—The Allies advanced in New Guinea and the Japanese supply lines were attacked.

4th Oct.—In an Allied raid on Rabaul, a Japanese cruiser and transports were hit.

5th Oct.—In a surprise raid on the Solomons by the Allies, three Japanese cruisers were hit. The Australians advanced in New Guinea.

American troops occupied positions in the Andreanof group of the Aleutians.

6th Oct.—Mr. Wendell Willkie had a talk with General Chiang Kai-shek.

The Australians advanced in New Guinea and took Efogi. A naval engagement took place off the Solomons.

7th Oct.—The Americans bombarded Kiska. Five Japanese sea-planes were shot down.

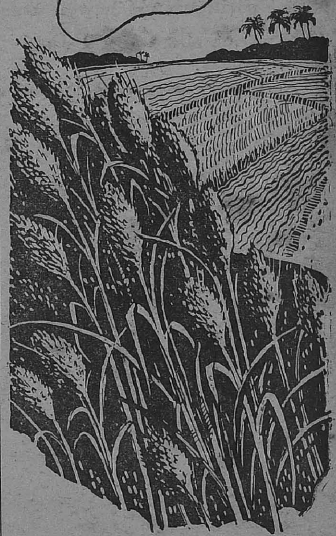
The Japanese landed in Guadalcanar in the Solomons.

Rekata Bay was attacked by American naval dive-bombers.

A Japanese convoy at Buna was attacked.

8th Oct.—More Japanese landings were effected in Guadalcanar.

THE GOLDEN CROPS OF IND...



IN German-occupied Europe and Japanese-occupied China, the rich golden crops are harvested by the enemy while the rightful owners starve and die. Are you going to let this happen to India, where our mainstay is agriculture? India with her huge resources is the most tempting prize of all to the enemy. Japan uses soft words to woo us into submission! But beware of those words. Resist Japan with all your combined might, for Japan's coming will mean starvation for your women and children.

**BUILD THE NATIONAL
WAR FRONT**

against the Japanese

