



# PUDUKKOTTAI STATE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

BULLETIN] •

DECEMBER 9, 1944

[No. 227

The Editor will gratefully receive contributions, in English or Tamil, of articles on matters of *National War Front interest*, and publish them, if suitable, as signed articles, in the Bulletin. The articles should be short and reach the Editor a week in advance.

## 'POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION'

—See Page 18.

LECTURE CCXXVII.

### HUNGARY'S GEOGRAPHIC POSITION

*By Gabriel D. Hackett.*

*(From the Christian Science monitor).*

The once beautiful city of Budapest, Hungarian capital on the Danube, now lies a shambles; its artistic bridges have been destroyed by Allied bombing. In fact, these bridges, just as the city itself, were traffic centres of first importance in the Nazi warfare.

There are people who have to play a rôle quite incongruous with their character because of their geographic situation. The Hungarian people have for a thousand years been the victims of their geographic situation.

It all began when the Magyars invaded the central Danube Basin, where a large Slavic empire was about to take shape. The Magyars—a non-Slavic Asiatic people—exploded this empire by founding there a country of their own. With this move they separated the South Slav people from the Northern Slavs for a thousand years.

During this same period, the Magyars also had to defend themselves against the German expansion from the West. To be a buffer-state for the holy German-Roman Empire was no joy even a thousand years ago. Allies or enemies, it always meant the same: occupation and oppression. And in this respect the Austrian Empire was just as Germanic as its medieval predecessor. That is why the Hungarian people throughout their tempestuous history never disliked their enemies of war half as much as they did their compulsory Christian ally: the German neighbour.

But the geographic situation, the possession of the most important central part of the Danube Valley, still remained a key question to Hungary's fate. Hitler could no

more dream of a Balkanic or Eastern conquest without the aid of Hungary than the German-Roman emperors before him. Hungary was the indispensable strategic springboard for all Eastern expansion. Thus he had to secure a hold on Hungary. And this is where the 20-year-old Hungarian internal crisis and the "Horthy Fascism" come in.

After World War I, the so-called "successor states" of the former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy—Czechoslovakia, Austria, Yugoslavia and Rumania—hastened to clear away the rubbish of feudal class rule—the large secular and non-secular estates and royal entails—by means of extensive land reforms. But none of the necessary reforms were made in Hungary, which lost everything but her narrow-minded ruling class.

For 20 years aggressive revisionism and irredentism served to make Hungarians forget about democratic reforms. The opposition in Hungary's age-old Parliament tried several times to come to terms with neighbouring States, but these efforts remained fruitless on all occasions because of the government's irredentist territorial demands. In reality, however, much more was at stake: such friendly relations would of necessity have brought about the democratization of the country, too, and democracy would have meant the immediate end of the Horthy régime.

And what will make Hungary's fate interesting, after having lost the Second World War? Her geographic situation. This will make her once more a buffer-state.

## WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

### (A)—LEADING EVENTS.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 27—11—44 (Monday).    | Americans capture <i>BARMEN</i> (Ruhr).   |
| 28—11—44 (Tuesday).   | Red Army crosses the <i>DANUBE</i> in Northern <i>HUNGARY</i> .   |
| 29—11—44 (Wednesday). | Allies land on <i>PISKOPI</i> (Dodecanese).<br>Russians capture <i>EGER</i> (Hungary).  |
| 30—11—44 (Thursday).  | British take <i>PINWE</i> in Burma.   |
| 1—12—44 (Friday).     | Russians capture the Rail Junction of <i>TREBISOV</i> (Czechoslovakia).   |
| 2—12—44 (Saturday).   | Red Army captures <i>SZEKSZARD</i> , <i>KAPOSVAR</i> , <i>PAKS</i> , <i>DAMBOVER</i> and <i>BONYHAD</i> in the Danube area.   |
| 3—12—44 (Sunday).     | East African troops capture <i>KALEWA</i> in Burma.<br>British 8th Army by-passes <i>RUSSI</i> in Italy.<br>Red Army captures <i>MISKOIC</i> and <i>SATORALJAUJHELY</i> in Hungary. |
| 4—12—44 (Monday).     | British 8th Army occupies <i>RUSSI</i> in Italy.<br>Greek Government declares martial law in <i>ATHENS</i> .  |
| 5—12—44 (Tuesday).    | British 8th Army captures <i>RAVENNA</i> in Italy.<br>Red Army reaches <i>LAKE BALATON</i> .  |

**(B) NEWS IN BRIEF.****THE WESTERN FRONT.—**

(1) **Holland.**—British Troops have penetrated into the perimeter defences of VENLOO. The Germans have blown up the dykes of the Lower Rhine and flooded the Arnhem area. The Village of BROCKINZEN has been cleared.

(2) **The British Second Army.**—has taken GROSHAN and LAMERSDORF.

(3) **The U. S. 9th Army.**—now holds a firm position along the Western bank of the Roer, from LINNICH to the place where the Inde joins the Roer. It has cleared LINDERN WEITZ, FLOSSDORF and RURDORF, and taken LEIFFARTH and LUCHERBERG. Organised resistance has ceased at JULICH, which is 5 miles from LINNICH.

(4) **The U. S. 1st Army.**—has crossed the River Inde, and in a new offensive has captured BERGENSTEIN, 8 miles S. W. of DUREN. It has taken the towns of LUCHIM and BRANDENBURG.

(5) **The U. S. 3rd Army.**—now holds the whole area from MERZIG to SAARLAUTERN. The Saar has been crossed at SAARLAUTERN, and SAARLAUTERN town is as good as fallen. The neighbouring city of SAARBRUCKEN is being bombed. The Army has captured SAAR-UNION, THEYDING, KARLINGEN, L'HOPITAL; cleared WOLLERFANGEN; and entered ROUHLING and HUNDLING.

(6) **The U. S. 7th Army.**—has opened an attack against bridgeheads on the Rhine near STRASBOURG. It has taken HUNINGUE and SELESTAT.

(7) **The French 1st Army.**—continues to advance along the SCHLUCHT Pass. It has freed SCHWEIGHAUSEN, RUSENAU and OSTHEIM.

**The Eastern Front.**—Russian Forces have launched a 3-way drive in Southern HUNGARY directed against the Austrian border, Lake Balaton and BUDAPEST. They have captured SZIKSZO, SZEKSZARD, KAPOSVÉR, DOMBOVÉR, BONYHÁD, SATORALJAUJHELY, MISKOLC, SZIGATVÁR SLOFOK BARCS and ERCISI in HUNGARY; and TREBISOV in CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

The Yugoslav Army of Liberation has taken CACAK and SID. KRALJIVO in YUGOSLAVIA was liberated by Russian and Yugoslav forces combined. Albanian Liberation Forces have taken SCUTARI.

**Italy.**—The 8th Army advancing between the rivers LAMONE and MONTONE has captured RUSSI and RAVENNA. The 5th Army has taken GIONNETTO. Indian troops have captured ALBERTO.

**Burma.**—East African troops advancing from the Myittha Gorge have captured the important river port of KALEWA on the Chindwin, at the junction of the Tamu Track with the Tiddim Road.

The Chinese have taken CHEFANG, 70 miles E. of BHAMO on the CHINA-BURMA border.

**China.**—Fighting continues in the Tuhshan area, 70 miles from KWEIYANG, Capital of the Province of KWEICHOW. PAOCHAI and TUHSHAN which had been taken by the Japanese have been retaken by the Chinese.

**The Pacific.**—The battle of Lyte continues. The Americans have made a new landing on the island, 3 miles from ORMOC. On Dec. 3 TOKYO was bombed again. MUKDEN in MANCHURIA was bombed on Dec. 7.

## ALLIED AIR-RAIDS.

26-11-44. (Sunday).

**GERMANY and the battle areas in EUROPE.**

**DAY:—**

Oil-refinery at MESBURG.

The railway viaduct at BIELEFELD.

Marshalling-yards at HAMM.

Strong points and transportation targets North of DUREN.

Rail-yards at RHEYDT, MUNCHEN-GLADBACH and GREVENBROICH.

Arsenal at LANDAU.

Ammunition dumps at KAISERSLAUTERN.

Communication and other targets in the PO Valley in Italy.

Air combats all along the Eastern Front  
(Many enemy planes disabled).

**NIGHT:—**

Industrial targets at MUNICH (Germany).

**FAR EAST.**

Air fields on the Jap-held Philippine Islands of CEBU and NEGROS.

**BURMA.**

Station and sidings at PYINMANA.

Bridges and camps in the CHINDWIN region.

A factory at YEU.

Bridges on the BANOLOK-CHIENOMA Railway.

27-11-44. (Monday).

**GERMANY and the battle areas in EUROPE.**

**DAY:—**

Railway marshalling-yards in the KAIK district (Cologne), OFFENBURG and BINGEN.

Enemy shipping off NORWAY.

Motor transport in the French-Italian border area.

Road traffic in ALBANIA and YUGOSLAVIA.

Air combats all along the Eastern Front.

**NIGHT:—**

BERLIN.

Railway centres of FREIBURG and another place behind the Western Front.

**FAR EAST.**

Enemy positions in the ORMOC corridor (Layte).

**BURMA.**

Bridges in the CHINDWIN (N. region).

Buildings in central BURMA.

28-11-44 (Tuesday).

**GERMANY and other battle areas in EUROPE.**

**DAY:—**

Industrial targets at NUREMBURG.

Enemy positions and troops near DUREN.

Troop concentrations in the JULICH area.

Transportation targets near COLOGNE.

Tanks and road vehicles in the STRASBOURG area.

The rail bridge over the RHINE at BREISACH.

Rail centre of FREIBURG.

Bridges in the Po Valley.

Shipping at SPEZIA (Italy.)

Enemy transport buildings and strong points in North Italy.

Road and river transport in N. W. Italy.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Eastern Front.

**FAR EAST.**

Jap convoy off West coast of LEYTE (Philippines)

Air strips on IWO JIMA in the Volcano Group.

Other targets in the BONIN, PACAU, MARIANAS and MARSHALL Islands.

**BURMA.**

Jap rolling stock in MANDALAY.

Bridges in central BURMA.

29-11-44 (Wednesday).

**GERMANY and other battle areas in EUROPE.**

**DAY:—**

The oil-refinery at MISBURG.

Rail-yards at HAMM.

Targets at DORTMUND.

Oil-plants in the LEIPZIG area.

Railway marshalling-yards in the SAARBRUCKEN area.

Road and rail communications in Northern Italy.

Shipping in the Gulf of VENICE.

Transport on the N. W. Italian border.

Air-combats and grounded aircraft all along the Russian Front.

**NIGHT:—**

Targets at HANOVER.

Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.

**FAR EAST.**

A convoy off LEYTE (Philippines).

The air-field at LEGASPI (Luzon).

A freighter off N. CEBU.

The air-field at DAVAO (Mindanao).

Enemy positions on TIMOR, KAI and BANDA Islands.

Industrial target at TOKYO.

**BURMA.**

BANGKOK-NOI Railway stations in the

BURMA-SIAM Railway.

Support to ground forces at BHAMO,

A bridge on the RANGOON-MANDALAY

Railway.

30-11-44 (Thursday).

**GERMANY and the battle areas in EUROPE.**

**DAY:—**

German shipping off FRISIAN Islands.

"V-2" launching sites in HOLLAND.

3 Benzene plants near OBERHAUSEN,

BOTTROP and DUISBERG (Ruhr).

Strong points and troop concentrations in the DUREN area.

Bridges east of MILAN.

Rail-cars and motor transport in the PO Valley.

**NIGHT:—**

Objectives in DUISBURG-HAMBORN and HAMBURG.

Air-fields behind the Western Front.

**FAR EAST.**

No information.

**BURMA.**

The airfield at HEHO.

A Bridge at TOMBO.

Laying mines in enemy waters.

1-12-44. (Friday).

**GERMANY and the battle areas in EUROPE.**

**DAY:—**

Enemy troops and motor positions and strong points at BAAL, RURICH, GLIMBACH and GEVENICH.

Railway transport in HOLLAND.

Tanks at POER and INDEN.

Repair-depot at GEMUND.

BENZOL plant at DUISBERG and BETTROP.

Railway-yards at ZWEIBRUCKEN.

Strong points at DUNKIRK.

Communications in the BRENNER PASS and in the PO Valley.

Shipping in the ADRIATIC and at SPEZIA.

Bridges in Northern ITALY.

Air combats all along the Eastern Front.

**NIGHT:—**

Targets in DUISBERG.

The enemy base of KARLSRUHE.

**FAR EAST.**

Supply dumps and enemy communications  
in the ORMOG BAY area.

A large centre in the CAMOTES Islands.

An airfield at MATINA (Mindanao).

Barracks in CELEBES.

Enemy positions on KAIRIRU Island  
(off Wewak).

**BURMA.**

No information.

2-12-44, (Saturday).

GERMANY and the battle areas in EUROPE.

DAY:—

A large factory building at VENLOO  
(Dutch German border).

A "V-2" storage site in HOLLAND.

Marshall-wards at COBLENZ (Germany).

Hansa Benzol plant at DERTMUND.

Strong points and fortifications

near SAARLAUTERN and SAARBRUCKEN

Bridges and railway lines, rail-cars, tank  
concentrations, motor transport and guns  
in N. ITALY.

Shipping in the Gulf of VENICE.

NIGHT:—

Laying mines in enemy waters.

**FAR EAST.**

A target near BANGKOK (Thailand).

Jap positions in the ORMOG Valley (Leyte).

**BURMA.**

The railway at PYINMANA.

Enemy positions in the CHINDWIN region.

**ENEMY AIR-RAIDS.**

27-11-44 (Monday).

BRITAIN, RUSSIA and FAR EAST.

No enemy air activity.

22-11-44. (Tuesday).

BRITAIN and RUSSIA.

No information.

**FAR EAST.**

Airfields and ground installations in  
LEYTE (Philippines).

29-11-44. (Wednesday).

BRITAIN, RUSSIA and FAR EAST.

No information.

30-11-44. (Thursday).

BRITAIN, RUSSIA and FAR EAST.

No information.

1-12-44. (Friday).

**BRITAIN.**

Places in Southern ENGLAND.

RUSSIA and FAR EAST.

No enemy air activity.

2-12-44. (Saturday).

BRITAIN, RUSSIA and FAR EAST.

No enemy air activity.

3-12-44. (Sunday).

**BRITAIN.**

Places in Southern ENGLAND.

RUSSIA.

No enemy air activity.

**FAR EAST.**

Allied positions in North LEYTE and south of  
ORMOG township

**SIDE LIGHTS.**

DECEMBER 7,

has come round again to remind the world of the treachery that JAPAN perpetrated three years ago on this day. How suavely on that fateful day did her ambassadors keep up the pretence of negotiating at WASHINGTON, while her airmen dropped bombs on American ships at PEARL HARBOUR and launched simultaneous attacks on HONGKONG, GUAM, WAKE, MIDWAY, the PHILIPPINES and MALAY! These attacks were premeditated and prearranged at least two years in advance when Hitler swooped down on EUROPE. The plan was no doubt to snatch away ASIA while the Great Powers were otherwise engaged.

But while JAPAN proposed, God disposed. Japanese treachery proved a blessing in disguise. It brought AMERICA into the war, with all her resources. It welded the nations of the world in order that aggression may be ended at one stroke, both east and west.

Three years have now passed since JAPAN delivered her felonious attack on the sea-ways of the Pacific, dreaming blissful dreams of 'Co-prosperity', that is, of dominating the whole of ASIA; and dreaming also of the 'divine-wind' that was to bring her victory from all corners. But God willed otherwise. Her 'divine wind' has changed into an Allied whirlwind driving her from island post to island post. It has now reached the Japanese shores, raining bombs on the homeland.

Three years ago, she wrought havoc on PEARL HARBOUR, the *Prince of Wales*, and the *Repulse* in the strength of her new-found air-power. To-day that power has been

blasted out of the Pacific skies, and JAPAN herself has become the target of American Super-Fortresses.

To-day the boasted Japanese Navy is in hiding, growing smaller and smaller every day in a war of attrition.

JAPAN fights no longer for conquest but only for survival. On LEYTE island she is sacrificing thirteen of her men to kill a single American, in order to gain time so that defences may be built and more planes constructed against the day of the Allied invasion of her homeland. The Japanese soldier may brave death, but his chances of success are nil against the mechanised might, initiative and heroism of the Allied soldiers.

In the task of putting down this Eastern aggressor it has been given to INDIA to play her part. When JAPAN transgressed across her frontiers, in a mad attempt to march on DELHI, her sons cut short the silly adventure, and to day, in comradeship with British, Chinese and East African forces, are chasing the enemy through Central and Northern BURMA in a land fight, the biggest yet, in which the Allies have crossed swords with JAPAN.

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**70 YEARS YOUNG.**

Mr. Churchill is 70 years old. On November 30 he joined the ranks of Septuagenarians. To him is due the congratulations not only of his countrymen but of the world at large which he has helped to set free. Giant-willed, pugnacious, humorous, a warm friend, a good hater, fixed as the northern star to the great task he has taken up, Mr. Churchill, stands to-day, the centre of a worlds' hope, happy in the victories that have already been won and confident that the day of peace will soon dawn. In excess of adulation, and because he is statesman, orator, and soldier, his admirers have compared him with Caesar and Napoleon, but as we think, wrongly. He is not the military genius that they were.

Though he sometimes served as a soldier, he was never a professional soldier in the strict sense of the word, or a General leading armies, though his insight and daring dictated the strategy of diverting home forces to AFRICA to save the Empire, at a time when BRITAIN herself was in danger of attack. The point of similarity, however, between him and the other two celebrities lies, in our opinion, in his dynamic personality, in his power to sway large masses of men, in welding heterogeneous nations and personalities so radically different as RUSSIA and AMERICA, as Stalin, Roosevelt and de Gaulle. Like them also, he is a Man of Destiny; he bears a charmed life; his biographer has recorded no fewer than 25 escapes. In the inscrutable ways of Providence he has been saved time after time to guide the world in this dreadful hour. We do not know if, now that he is 70, he would like to be called a grand old man. He has been called a 'human tornado', not without reason; his super-energy, we are told, is the worry of his colleagues and the despair of his doctors. We understand that he celebrated his 70th birthday quietly, as he rose from his bed on the morning of November 30; but it is as likely that his birthday found him crossing the Atlantic or the Pacific, or riding in a jeep amid the smoke and thunder of guns on the battlefield. It would be truer to call him '70 years young' as the *Times* does.

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**A GREAT PEOPLE.**

The hour brought the man; and it would be ungrateful, and even idolatrous, to recognise Churchill's leadership and forget the brave nation, the common British people, who in the hour of danger behaved,

as it has been said, like kings and heroes. Mr. Brendon Bracken, British Minister of Information has done a service by publishing on Mr. Churchill's birthday a White Paper on the part that BRITAIN has played in the 5 years of war. It is a romance of sacrifice and supreme effort. No other country can claim to have made the sacrifice that she has, while suffering more than any other belligerent has suffered; and yet she has made no fuss about it. Under a continuing hail of bombs and shells which has not stopped yet, living in burnt-up homes, with bereavement in many a family enough to sadden the gayest, the common men and women of ENGLAND have mobilised themselves voluntarily. At a time when their Prime Minister can offer nothing but blood, sweat and tears they cheerfully taxed themselves to the limit, raised millions for the army and for home defence, made more arms than others—100,000 aircraft, 6,000 naval ships, 4,000,000 machine guns, 8,000 million rounds of ammunition, and grew her own food (19,000,000 acres), dropping 70% of her exports, selling her overseas assets (£ 1,065 millions) and incurring new debts (£ 2,300 millions).

In terms of money, BRITAIN has spent nearly £ 25,000,000,000 on the whole. The *White Paper* which the Minister of Information has published is a complete refutation of any accusation that the ill-informed may make that BRITAIN should have done more. It is not in search of any sympathy that the *White Paper* has been published, but to show what the British Democracy, twice slow to take up arms can, still do, even when unprepared for action, when faced with an emergency, to overthrow the most autocratic and regimented of her enemies.

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**LEASE-LEND AND ITS REVERSE** are Anglo-American inventions devices to meet the war-needs of the Allies. While AMERICA has the honour of initiating Lease/Lend, to BRITAIN belongs the credit of supplementing it by Reverse Lease/Lend. If Lease/Lend helped BRITAIN to get materials without paying in cash, BRITAIN found a way to reciprocate the aid and so help the U. S. also indirectly to defend herself. This has been revealed in simultaneous documents published on Nov. 24 both by U. S. A. and BRITAIN. In the U. S. A's Report President Roosevelt has handsomely acknowledged his debt to BRITAIN by observing, 'But for Lease/Lend from the U. K., the invasion of France would surely have been delayed for many months. It would have required 1,000 ships to send across the Atlantic what we received for our men from the U. K.' From June 1, 1942 to June 30, 1944 the U. K.'s Reverse Lease/Lend to U. S. A. amounts to £ 2,437,062,000 dollars. During this period, U. S. Forces in the British Isles received £ 6,800,000 worth of supplies. This does not include the cost of the artificial harbours built FRANCE. In the BURMA-INDIA theatre, the U. K. and the Government of INDIA have jointly given U. S. A. supplies and services whose value is estimated at 232,616,006 dollars (Rs. 76.6 crores), up to June 30. In INDIA itself, the construction of bases, barracks and other facilities, and the cost of petrol supplied, have been at a cost of 78,000,000 dollars (Rs. 25.6 crores), excluding 200,000,000 pounds of food supplied to the American troops in INDIA. These figures incidentally indicate the vital part that INDIA now plays in the conduct of the War.

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**ON THE WESTERN FRONT**, the great port of ANTWERP is now open to big merchant ships. It is a triumph of mine-sweeping of some 70 miles of the Channel across the Scheldt.

Genl. Eisenhower's plan, on this Front, as he has already expressed it, is 'to keep pressure at maximum strength along the whole Front till the enemy's line stretches and snaps, Grim battles are in progress for the two industrial areas—the region watered by the Rhine and its tributary the Ruhr, and the valley of the Saar. In the former area are situated the coal and iron mines on which GERMANY depends for the weapons of war. The Saar valley is only less important industrially, but equally vital.

In the north, the British Second Army has reached the bridgehead of Venloo, and when it is taken will be ready to advance towards DUISBURG where the Ruhr joins the Rhine. In conjunction with the U. S. 9th and 1st Armies, it is also simultaneously engaged in carrying out preliminary assaults on the Rhine approaches in the AACHEN sector. All resistance has ceased at Julich.

In the Saar Valley, where two weeks ago the Allies broke into STRASBOURG, the drive continues. Here SAARLAUTERN has fallen, and the Allied armies are within a distance of 6½ miles from SAARBRUCKEN.

Seventh Army troops based on STRASBOURG are also pushing south, and in co-operation with the French First Army are squeezing some 50,000 Germans in the Belfort Gap. They have broken into SELESTAT, not far from the Germans stronghold of COLMAR. The French have also cut the Rhine-Rhone Canal between MULHOUSE and BELFORT.

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**ON THE EASTERN FRONT,** while bad weather stands in the way of operations in the northern sector, a grand plan is slowly unfolding in the southern sector in CZECHOSLOVAKIA, where an arc is being formed from the Dukla Pass in the Carpathians almost to the borders of AUSTRIA. This arc will eventually link up with the larger ring already stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

A new Russian offensive is also reported across the Danube just over the Yugoslav frontier, also directed towards AUSTRIA.

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**INSIDE BURMA,** KALEWA on the Chindwin has been captured by the East African Forces of the British Fourteenth Army. The Chinese have also taken CHEFANG on the BURMA Road, but a new threat is developing to this road from the Japanese, who after capturing the U. S. bases in KWANGSI are descending on KWEINYANG on the BURMA Road, S. of CHUNGKING.

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**FRANCO-RUSSIAN UNDER-  
STANDING.** Genl. de Gaulle who has already shown great ability in running the new administration in FRANCE, is now on a visit to MOSCOW to negotiate a 20-year Security alliance with the Soviet. From what she has suffered, FRANCE has now learnt the bitter lesson that on such an alliance her future safety depends. It is now clear that any alliances with only the smaller Powers in Western or Eastern EUROPE can be no effective substitute for a Russian alliance, to keep her unruly German neighbour in order.

Aware of this fact, BRITAIN has already pledged herself to a 20-year Pact of Co-operation with Russia for the maintenance of European security. She knows that Germany can be restrained only by the fear of a war on two fronts. FRANCE can no longer dispense with an alliance which BRITAIN has found so necessary.



## WAR LEGISLATION IN PUDUKKOTTAL.

The Pudukkottai Government have issued an Order prohibiting the transmission of cotton cloth and yarn by post. Under the Order no inland postal article containing any cloth or yarn shall be received at or despatched from, any Post Office in PUDUKKOTTAL STATE; and no person shall deliver or cause to be delivered any such postal article for transmission by post to any place within or outside PUDUKKOTTAL STATE.

## GREECE.

We thought that after their liberation, the transition from German occupation to order in the smaller States of EUROPE was not likely to be anarchic. But this week's happenings in GREECE have belied our hopes. The E. A. M. (Left Wing Movement) and the U L. A. S. (Greek Liberation Front Militia) parties in Greece who took a prominent part in the liberation of their mother-land have now fallen out with the constituted authority. On Sunday, unseemly scenes were enacted in the the Greek capital, the Police firing on the members of these Parties and being fired on, in return. The Greek General has put ATHENS, the capital and its harbour PIRAEUS under martial law. British troops are restoring order. All shops in Athens have been closed, and all public utility services except water-supply have been interfered with.

Reviewing the situation, Mr. Churchill deplored in the House of Commons on Tuesday that these incidents should have happened in Greece so soon after her liberation, and while arrangements are in progress for feeding the famished people. He added:—

“Our own position is extremely clear. Whether the Greek people form themselves into a monarchy or a Republic, it is for their decision. Whether they form a Government of the Right or Left it is for their decision. These are matters entirely for them. But until they are in a position to decide, we shall not hesitate to use the considerable British Army now in Greece and being reinforced, to see that Law and Order are maintained.”

## SAVINGS DRIVE.

On December 1, H. E. the Governor of Madras inaugurated the Small-Savings Fortnight for the Province. He has pointed out, what has now become apparent, how these little investments are both patriotic and wise. He said:—

“Everyone knows that money spent now is largely wasted. If we buy gold with our money now its value will have shrunk to half or less in a few years. The same is true of houses and of lands. Their value may fall considerably after the war. If we keep our money and invest it in Defence Bonds or National Savings Certificates we shall get far better value for it after the war and we shall have something laid by for the proverbial rainy day.”

He added:—

“We are making a special effort to encourage Small Savings, particularly from those whose incomes have risen owing to the war and who are not directly touched by increases in taxation. I appeal to all of you here to use your influence to persuade everybody to save all the money they can. If everyone saves even a small amount, the total will be enormous. It is estimated, for example, that if every man, woman and child in India saves 3½ annas a month we shall in that way alone obtain enough savings to bridge the inflationary gap. The small savings drive is not merely a wartime measure. It is a measure of reconstruction. Its object is to turn India from a poor country into a

rich country. Savings Certificates can be bought for as little as Rs. 10. Very soon there will be new certificates for Rs. 5 each. These 5-rupee certificates are designed to suit people who wish to invest small sums and get them out again fairly soon. They can be cashed any time after 18 months from the date of purchase.

Concluding, His Excellency said, 'Our' target for savings in Madras this year is Rs. 20 crores. "Up to Nov. 25 we had saved 7 crores and 91 lakhs. I have just had word that the Madras Branch of the Imperial Bank of India has to-day invested Rs. 2 crores. I have tried to explain how savings help to check inflation and to keep the cost of living down and how vital they are for the national welfare. In the days of peace, which we all hope are not very distant, our savings will be equally valuable, not only to ourselves but also to the country."

## "LET US NOT JUMP AHEAD OF FACTS". "GUARDIAN" ON WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

(*Manchester Guardian*).

The Western attack goes well and full of promise, but we must not be hasty in drawing conclusions from it. This next stage of the fighting west of the Rhine may well be no easy or rapid matter.

The best service we can do to our own men, who are facing the rigours of this hard campaign, is not to jump ahead of the facts. Let us accept our success as it comes, but not expect too much from each move. Complete victory is assured, but we shall best secure it if we adjust our actions and thoughts to a rather longer process than a little while ago we considered legitimate. We may prove to be wrong, but then it will have been a fault on the right side. It is an ironical way of fortifying the leaveless man in a forest foxhole, or on the exposed side of a dyke, to be concentrating on methods of demobilisation, and to be creating pockets of civilian unemployment by dismissing war workers. The soldier finds it a little baffling. The war is not over yet; Mr. Churchill does not speak idly when he says that its most exacting part is to come. Exacting not only for soldiers but, as General Eisenhower showed, for all of us.

We need to be certain that this is felt in all branches of administration—in those of manpower and training as well as in that of supply, and of technical development. The Germans—or at least their professional leaders—are moved by the same sort of compelling urgency that moved us after Dunkirk. In several directions they have speeded up scientific development to an amazing degree. These German efforts to counter our massive preponderance by new methods may be unavailing, but we shall be foolish to leave anything to chance. The less easily we assume our victory, the more quickly and surely we shall gain it. And time is as important to us as it is to the Germans.

## JUSTICE ON ENEMY SOIL. MILITARY COURT HOLDS FIRST SESSION.

(*The News Chronicle*).

British justice was administered for the first time on German soil on Wednesday (November 22).

The first British military court held its first session in the village of Gangelst near Geilenkirchen. British officers heard evidence and passed sentence on 11 German

civilians—nine women and two men—who were accused of passing the German frontier into Holland against the Allied Frontier Control Law. With one exception, they all pleaded "guilty", most of them pleading extenuating circumstances.

The heaviest sentence was passed on Josef Gielen, a German civil service employee, who crossed the frontier in deliberate violation of the Allied proclamation prohibiting such movement. He will serve six months in a military prison in Holland. Other sentences ranged from fines of £ 1 or seven days imprisonment, to three months imprisonment without option.

Margaretha Matilda Tholen said she did not see the poster forbidding movement across the border. She has five children, the youngest being four years old. She does not know where her husband is.

The President said :—" I find you guilty, but in view of the circumstances, I shall not send you to prison ". She was fined £ 1.

The accused were represented by counsel—an elderly, white-haired barrister. A man from Coventry, Captain E. C. Ward, former Police Inspector, acted as prosecutor. The Court was presided over by Captain R. C. Seddon, Legal Officer of a British detachment and a former Manchester barrister.

An old German who attended the session was asked what he thought of the proceedings. At times the noise of tanks rumbling into battle and the sound of shell-fire made speech impossible. He said " Wunderbar ! (Marvellous). Justice has come to Germany ".

## LEND-LEASE—POOLING OF WAR SUPPLIES, "ESSAY IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION."

A fitting sequel to the fraternal celebration of Thanksgiving Day in the war-time capital of a country which now serves as the base for the Anglo-American armies of liberation, was the publication on both sides of the Atlantic of a description of some part of the British contribution to the most remarkable and most effective alliance in history.

President Roosevelt's 17th report to Congress on Lend-Lease was devoted entirely in generous terms to goods and services received by the United State from the British Commonwealth up to June 30 last as reverse Lend-Lease. Simultaneously, a White Paper was published in Britain on mutual aid, which shows that up to that date " the estimated value of goods, services and capital facilities provided to our allies by the United Kingdom and Colonies has exceeded £1,000,000,000." Of the estimated total of £ 1,079,648,000 at British prices, which are appreciably lower than American, £ 604,730,000 has gone to meet American requirements. The tangible symbols of this assistance in the form of airfields, barracks, houses, hospitals and transport facilities, which have been specially constructed or handed over to the United States forces, are by now the familiar accompaniment of daily life in Britain.

Mr. Roosevelt tells graphically how a third of the supplies and equipment required by American troops in the British Isles has been provided under reverse Lend-Lease, and in the whole European theatre, nearly two-thirds of the Quarter-Masters' supplies of the Americans, and almost three-fifths of Engineers' supplies have been so procured. Not has mutual aid been limited to Britain or the European theatre. This is an achievement and a responsibility of the whole Commonwealth and Empire. For a year, raw materials and

foodstuffs in bulk—mainly from the Colonies—have been supplied on Lend-Lease terms. Oil from British-controlled sources in the Middle-East has fuelled aircraft of the 10th and 14th United States Air Forces, and the Super-Fortresses which strike at Japan itself. Australia, New Zealand and India have provided 1,850,000,000 lb of food for American forces in the Far East, and more than 20,000 Australian landing-craft have been made or are being constructed for the Philippines campaign. There is clear cause for satisfaction in these impressive facts.

In a country already mobilized, with more of its citizens engaged both in the forces and in munitions manufacture than in the last war, there has been a very large diversion of labour and resources. Moreover, aid to Russia, beside this major item of reverse Lend-Lease to America, had amounted to £ 269,457,000 up to the end of last June. The plain impossibility of measuring these figures against the prodigious deeds and sacrifices of the Russians themselves is sufficient demonstration of the fact that the material achievements of mutual aid provide no ground whatsoever for boastful or competitive claims between the Allies.

Indeed, the reverse can be argued. Allied aid to Russia is a measure of Russia's own direct contribution to the common fight, for it was on Soviet soil and by Soviet exertions that this part of the joint stock of arms could best be used against the enemy. American aid to Britain under Lend-Lease, which has been and remains the most tremendous item in the Allied account, helped the cause most when Britain was fighting alone; and the remarkable increase in reverse Lend-Lease between June 1943 and June 1944 is itself proof of the massive and decisive entry of American forces into frontline struggle.

There are in fact, to use the President's own words, "no statistical or monetary measurements" of this waging of a World War in unison. Even figures are at best incomplete and partial; they cannot include the gift outright of secrets of manufacture, or the loan of experience and skill; and at their most precise they cannot be weighed against "blood, toil, tears and sweat". It was never in the minds of the two bold statesmanlike authors of this most memorable essay in international co-operation that any exact balance should be sought or struck. This indeed is the burden of the President's letter which accompanied his report to Congress on Friday (November 24). These are not "two sides of a financial transaction. We are not loaning money" or "receiving payments on account".

The Lend-Lease system is a system of combined war-supply, whose sole purpose is to make the most effective use against the enemy of the combined resources of the United Nations, regardless of the origins of supplies, or of which of us uses them against the enemy.

There has never been anything in history like this working partnership based on the principle of pooling, in which all of the Allies, both large and small, have participated. It has appropriately fallen to the President, who could safely base his fame upon the deeds which have been achieved by his launching of Lend-Lease, to point the moral for a peaceful world. Lend-Lease and mutual aid will end with the consummation of their work of victory. But "the United Nations' partnership must go on and grow stronger.....in building the economic foundations for a more prosperous world" and it will be no less a necessity of peace and prosperity than of war and victory that "goods and services" should "flow freely where they are most required".

# RUSSIAN THREAT TO SILESIA.

## ALL-OUT PRESSURE ON REICH.

*By Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg.*

It is only to be expected that General Eisenhower's great offensive operations stretching from Holland to Switzerland should fill the news; but I make no apology for trying to switch a little of our attention to the Russian front. Nazi Germany will be squeezed to death, not felled by a single blow from any one direction.

It is, therefore, on the doings of Marshal Malinovsky that I want to fix attention—to see what he has already accomplished, and speculate on his future activities.

Three months ago, he and his Second Ukrainian Army were located along the north bank of the river Dniester. Now he knocks at the gates of Budapest, with his lines of communication running back peacefully behind him through the countries of Germany's ex-satellites, Rumania and Bulgaria.

There is no telling what may happen next. He may storm Budapest, push on to Vienna and even reach as far as Prague. That all depends on weather, on Marshal Stalin's intentions and on German reactions; but even should Marshal Malinovsky make no further progress at all, he will have accomplished one great task. He will have removed all serious danger to the Russian south flank, just as the Red Armies in the Baltic States have eliminated the threats to the Russian northern flank—save perhaps from East Prussia, where the situation is still rather obscure.

The Russians have now been fighting for three-and-a-half years, and they have become far too good soldiers to risk an open flank. None knows better now the military maxim that time apparently wasted in clearing a flank is time saved in futile repentance.

But Russian activity on both flanks has done much more than remove anxiety for their security; it has attracted to those flanks German troops from the centre, and has made the central defences dangerously weak.

The number of German divisions estimated to have been neutralised by Russian operations in the far north and far south of their long front is very impressive. In the north it has been estimated that fighting in Lithuania has occupied the entire attention of some 35 to 40 German divisions, whilst the battles in East Prussia have immobilised another 25 to 20—a total of some 60 to 70 in all.

In the south, Malinovsky is reported to have identified 20 German divisions and probably about 20 Hungarian.

At the same time, we know that the German front about Warsaw has been held in strength—which leaves very few troops to defend a Russian approach through that vital gap between Warsaw and Cracow. An advance here would be directed against a very sensitive spot in German economy—the industrial area of Silesia.

With the Ruhr and the Saar so closely threatened by Allied land forces, and constantly bombed from the air, the importance to Germany of Silesia has never been greater than at present.

Owing to the vagaries of weather on so vast a theatre of war, it is impossible to ensure complete synchronisation of effort on every front. It will be remembered that General Alexander started the summer offensive in Italy some weeks before D-Day in Normandy; and that it was over two weeks after D-Day that Russia launched her great offensive which carried her armies forward, in some places 250 miles in six weeks

So it has been once again. General Eisenhower has launched his winter offensive all along the Western front, just when Marshal Malinovsky seems to have been brought to a halt. That cannot be helped; but very soon I expect to see the stirring of Russian soldiers between Warsaw and Cracow; and then perhaps for the first time Germany will begin to feel what all-out pressure from the east and south and west at the same time really feels like.

## BOMBS THAT CAN SINK BATTLESHIPS

### NEW DEVELOPMENT IN AIR WAR

*(by Colston Shepherd, from the Sunday Times).*

Until the *Tirpitz* was destroyed, no battleships had been sent to the bottom in this war by bombing alone. Torpedoes launched from the air have claimed British and Italian battleships, but naval men were inclined to the view that bombs could not cause sinkings.

The fate of the *Tirpitz* compels a review of that assumption, and any consequent anxiety applies more to the enemy than to Allied fleets, and particularly to the Japanese.

The secret is seen to lie primarily in the production of armour-piercing bombs of abnormal weight, and also in the foresight which provided the Allies with aircraft capable of carrying 12,000 pounders.

Germany's most nearly comparable aircraft to the Lancaster is the Heinkel 177, which is unable without modification to carry a bomb of equal dimensions. The Japanese have not yet employed any bomber in this class. The United States new big bomber, the B-29, popularly known as the Super-Fortress, could take 12,000 lb bombs, and both it and the Lancaster can make a round trip of fully 2,000 miles.

What happened to the *Tirpitz* in harbour could be repeated against Japanese battleships in harbour.

The Lancaster has been so long in use that the Japanese have had ample opportunity to indulge in their imitative propensity. They can no doubt get design and details from Germany, where crashed Lancasters have been fully examined, but there is no news yet of a dud 12,000 lb bomb falling into German hands.

A bomb demands as much development as an aeroplane. It needs three characteristics—good shape and high density to achieve high terminal velocity, a highly-stressed casing to prevent breakage on impact, and a device to facilitate penetration. These methods of solving penetration need reinforcement with the biggest possible load of explosive for the maximum damage inside the hull.

The big British bomb is now entitled to be counted one of the triumphs of the war, even though it is not applicable to naval warfare at sea. In the *Tirpitz* attack, 12,000 pounders were dropped from 16,000 ft. That would give a moving ship opportunity to take evasive action and direct hits would be unlikely, but ships crippled in action and repairing in improvised dockyards would present perfect targets. At the main dockyards, where there are strong fighter defences, careful bombing might be impossible. Battleships refuelling and provisioning within the range of big bombers are always liable to attack.

This development thus imposes tactical restrictions on Japanese battleships. Their bases for safety must be beyond the range of aircraft carrying big bombs.

Now that the Japanese are being pressed back, Allied air reconnaissance should find forward bases required by their big ships. The enemy will be forced to use rearward bases, and accept the disadvantage of the time-factor in making contact, and the extra steaming, with the consequent extravagance of fuel and the inconvenience of fouling the hulls, particularly in tropical waters.

The possibilities of this new branch of air warfare against moored ships is obviously brightest in the Pacific. Special significance, therefore, attaches to the present tour of a fully equipped Lancaster round air bases in Australia, New Zealand and New Guinea.

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## ALL JAP TERRITORY WITHIN BOMBING RANGE. TWO-WAY AIR ASSAULT.

*(Peter Burchett, Daily Express correspondent in Saipan).*

There is now no part of the Japanese empire out of reach of United States bombers. The 20th Bomber Command, based 2,500 miles distant from Saipan and China, can range from Kyusu and South Japan across Korea, North China and Manchuria, while the 21st Bomber Command in Saipan can concentrate on Japan's harbours and industrial centres.

The Super-Fortress raid on Tokyo on November 23 was the biggest raid by land-based bombers in the history of war in the Central Pacific, in terms both of bomb-load and of the number of planes.

The Japanese were taken by surprise, said Brigadier General Emmett O'Donell, who flew in the first plane over the Japanese capital. Japanese offered no fighter resistance and anti-aircraft fire was meagre and inaccurate. "It was one of the easiest missions I have been on", he added.

### • SUB-STRATOSPHERE BOMBING.

We have inspected the sub-stratosphere bombers that raided Tokyo, cables William Mc Gaffin, *Daily Telegraph* correspondent in Saipan. Over Tokyo they were miles up in the sub-stratosphere, but a unique system which does away with oxygen masks left their crews free to move about in pressurised cabins.

Every joint and window was sealed by adhesive tape and sprayed by a coating of sponge-like plastic compound. Turbo-superchargers pumped oxygen into the cabins at the rate of 40 lb. per minute. Heaters kept the cabin warm. Special glass screens enclosing gunners' sighting stations and pilots' compartments are shelter-proof and self-sealing.

## CO-PROSPERITY—A CATCH-PENNY PHRASE.

*By Peter de Mendelssohn.*

Among all the slogans with which the Axis powers have at one time or another tried to persuade the world, friends and enemies alike, of the honesty and disinterestedness of their warlike intentions and actions, none has probably obtained wider credence than Japan's famous catch-penny phrase of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere". Whatever the Japanese say or do is said or done in the name of this mysterious ideal, just as, not so long ago, Hitlerism did its worst outrages behind the fog-screen of the so-called "New Order for Europe". How, then, did it originate, and what does it actually mean?

### "ASIA FOR THE JAPANESE".

On its face, this slogan has an undeniable appeal, or rather had it, until its true nature began to manifest itself in the course of Japan's war of "liberation".

Its invention is of comparatively recent date, and the development of the slogan illustrates its purely opportunist character. It is a derivation of "Toa shin chitsujo" or "New Order in East Asia", a slogan first coined by Prince Konoye on November 3, 1938, and so actually a little older than Hitler's "New Order in Europe". This original slogan—in which, incidentally, the term "East Asia" had finally taken the place of the Occidental "Far East"—was quickly adopted as a basis of Japanese policy. It embraced at the time of its creation merely Japan, Manchuria, and China. The outbreak of the war in Europe opening new possibilities, the implications of the slogan gradually changed until, on June 29, 1940, it was officially renamed "Dai Toa kyoei Ken", or "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere".

When the then Japanese Foreign Minister, Matsuoka, in December 1940, spoke of a "Dai Toa shin chitsujo" or "New Order in Greater East Asia", which is merely an amalgamation of the two slogans, he made it quite clear that this new concept went far beyond Japan, Manchuria, and China, and extended to Thailand and Burma, and included by implication Indo-China, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines, excluding, however, Australia and New Zealand. These were brought into the scheme only later, at the time of the Japanese advance on Port Moresby. The full implications of this most dangerous of all Japanese slogans were thus clear exactly 12 months before Pearl Harbour.

What does it mean? As Japan, alone among the nations of the East, really understands modern economy and finance, as she alone has mastered up-to-date methods of production and distribution, it naturally falls to her to erect the economic structure of the "Sphere", and to put it into working order. After nearly three years of its existence, there is no need to point out how this Japanese constructed machinery functions. On their own showing, the Japanese have done exceedingly well by themselves through it.

Under this system the entire surplus production of the conquered areas, and often much more than that, goes to Japan. But there are no corresponding imports of goods from Japan: the result is an enormous shortage of essential goods and products, followed—as Japan pays with military scrip with which nothing can be bought—by economic chaos. To counter the discontent arising from this state of affairs, Japanese propaganda in the occupied countries points out that these economic disadvantages are in fact the contribution which these areas are paying towards the ultimate establishment of the "Co-prosperity Sphere".



## ADMIRAL CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ.

*By Robert Waithman.*

*(From the News Chronicle).*

It was May, 1941, eight months before the United States declared war. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, U. S. Navy, was addressing Congressmen in the Capital in Washington. "Naval fleets probably will never again fight in full force," he told them.

"No Government can afford to run the risk of staking its entire naval force on a single battle. In future, the fighting will be done by special units.....organised according to special requirements of the tasks assigned to them."

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation was Admiral Chester William Nimitz, a calm man with white hair and frosty blue eyes, whose shoulders stooped a little because of the years he had spent in submarines.

He was not well known at that time: not one American in a hundred would have recognised his name. To-day there is scarcely one American in a hundred who doesn't know him.

He cannot have had any idea, when he addressed the Congressmen three years ago, that he was to be the instrument which would soon direct the most powerful striking force in naval history.

The circumstances in which Admiral Nimitz became Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet are one of the war's great dramas.

The Japanese hitting without conscience on the morning of December 7, 1941, had left America's greatest Pacific base at Pearl Harbour a pile of smoking wreckage and waterlogged ships.

Knox, Secretary of the Navy and a special Commission had made inquiries on the spot, and the decision was that Admiral Kimmel, who had been in command when the blow fell, should be replaced.

Knox had recommended Admiral Nimitz to President Roosevelt as his successor. And late in that same December he set out for Pearl Harbour to take over a tremendous job under heartbreaking conditions.

It is recorded that after he had handed to Admiral Kimmel the letter which ordered him to be relieved of his command, and after Admiral Kimmel had slowly read it, Nimitz broke the painful silence by saying: "You have my sympathy; the same thing could have happened to me."

Almost anything could have happened to Admiral Nimitz in the next desperate months, when the American Navy in the Pacific was short of everything except courage and skill, and it was touch-and-go whether Pearl Harbour would be lost altogether.

What did happen was that, with too little to do it with, the Americans turned the Japanese back at Midway Island, and gained the time the men in the naval shipyards back home needed to perform their own miracle.

Now the day of Admiral Nimitz has come as his command of the illimitable Pacific tightens, and concentration of naval might such as no nation has ever before assembled is given to him to command.

There is a bright glimpse of the American story in the fact that the grandfather of Admiral Nimitz emigrated from Germany because the United States offered him the religious freedom he was being denied at home. The Admiral has his house at Fredericksburg, Texas, in the midst of a colony that old Captain Nimitz helped to found in the middle of the nineteenth century.

## POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

### (16) "HEALTH"

Speakers:—Mr. Wickham Steed (Chairman).

Lord Moran.

Lt.—Colonel S. P. James.

(Broadcast in the B. B. C's Eastern Service, on October 9, 1944).

**Steed:** In our last discussion we dealt with Nutrition. To-day we are going to discuss health. I suppose, Lord Moran, you would agree that nutrition is a very important factor in good health?

**Moran:** I am inclined to place heredity first. But Colonel James may not agree with me.

**James:** I suppose it is the old question of Nature versus Nurture. My work in India led me to place most stress on the effect of environment, but I am prepared to admit that a man who starts with a good family history has a pull over one who doesn't.

**Moran:** That's reasonable enough, and I'm far from minimising the part which nutrition plays in maintaining health.

**Steed:** What we want to get at to-day is how in the post-war years we're going to tackle this health problem, and, still more important, how we're going to deal with the negative side of health, that is, disease. I should like to ask Lord Moran what he thinks could be done to reduce, and perhaps finally to abolish, the diseases which are prevalent in the world to-day?

**Moran:** That's a very big question, and I'm not sure it is possible to answer it completely. At this stage of our discussion I'll try to mention one or two of these factors. There is as you've said, nutrition; there's hygiene, sanitation, ventilation of houses, and above all, widespread knowledge among people of the causes of diseases. There are so many factors necessary to maintain good health, and so many circumstances which militate against health.

**Steed:** No doubt you have in mind the conditions prevalent in different parts of the world, as well as the tendency for life in towns to replace life in villages?

**James:** Climate of course, is a very important factor to be considered in any discussion on health. But the word, climate, must be given a wider meaning than is usual. In India, for example, people get ill, not because the climate is very hot and damp, but because they get infected with various germs. I have in mind particularly the germs that cause malaria, cholera, dysentery, leprosy, Kala-Azar etc.

**Moran:** Yes, I was trying to supplement your answer to your Chairman's first question which was: What could be done to abolish the diseases prevalent in the world? I think the first thing to be done is to discover the causal organisms of these diseases, learn all about the life-history of these organisms and from this knowledge devise practicable measures for destroying and exterminating them.

**Steed:** You didn't deal with the question which I raised just now—that of people drifting from villages to towns. How does that affect health? Would you say it is likely to produce more ill-health?

**Moran:** I think it cuts both ways. We mustn't forget that it's easier to live a really healthy life in the country; in towns people are apt to be overcrowded, and to get too little exercise and fresh air. On the other hand, in towns you get a pure water supply, medical services are more readily secured, and in general, the amenities are greater.

**James:** Well, that is part of what is called personal or individual hygiene, but there is also the part called environmental hygiene, which is the duty of the State or community. It comprises such fundamental necessities as good housing, safe water supply, and efficient sanitation.

**Steed:** Well, Colonel James, what do you think the central authority should do to raise the standard of health in the community for which it's responsible?

**James:** I've just said that medical research on a large scale into the cause of disease is, in my opinion, the first essential. So far as India's concerned, you've got to tackle the widespread epidemics which decimate the population. The climate there allows all kinds of organisms—bacteria, protozoa, and worms, to flourish. Even if you were in robust health when you reached India—as our soldiers were—you're liable to become infected by any of these pests. The agents which carry these organisms—fleas, bugs, lice, and mosquitoes are responsible for these epidemics. Get rid of these, and you'd go a long way towards better health so far as India's concerned.

**Moran:** So far as this country is concerned, we don't suffer from diseases peculiar to the tropics. Yet we have our own problems. There is tuberculosis, for instance.

**James:** There's tuberculosis in India, and unfortunately it's on the increase.

**Moran:** Yes. The fight against tuberculosis the world over is a fight for clean milk, and hygienic living—good ventilation, plenty of fresh air, and sunshine.

**James:** We've got plenty of sunshine in India, but not plenty of milk.

**Steed:** That's what we heard in our last discussion. But what about malaria and mosquitoes?

**James:** You've got plenty of mosquitoes in England. You've also got malarial soldiers. To spread malaria, though, the mosquito must get into a warm place, say, in a stable, where the temperature's about 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and remain there for at least 12 days. Then the germs in his stomach may develop, and he's ready to go out and bite somebody and give him malaria.

**Moran :** When I was in Rome recently it was malaria-free, although there were mosquitoes there. But when the troops who had contracted malaria arrived, the district was declared a malarial one straightaway.

**Steed :** Well, that shows that you can get the better of malaria, and I hope we're on the eve of international action against ill-health, as well as for the protection of health. We've had the Hot Springs Conference which has studied nutrition. Do you think that a really efficient international organisation of the United Nations could improve health in India ?

**James :** I was on various Commissions of the League of Nations for some time. I believe that an international group can do an enormous amount in educating administrators. But India, like every other country, likes to do her own work for her own people.

**Moran :** Isn't it true that the Rockefeller Institute is doing in India on a small scale exactly what you're saying should be done in the future by the United Nations ?

**James :** Quite true.

**Steed :** The Rockefeller Foundation has big funds behind it and can go ahead. It may be assumed that the United Nations will also have funds behind them, which will enable them to bear at least the initial expense. Of course, every country has its own special problems. Apart from epidemics, what are the special health problems in India as you see them ?

**James :** India has a very good general policy for health. What she really needs is a great deal more money to carry out that policy. The first thing for India to do is to try to reduce these huge epidemic diseases.

**Steed :** Isn't that an all-India problem ?

**James :** It is an all-India problem. There are two problems of health in India : the all-India subjects, which affect the whole country as a nation ; and the local provincial problems. You know every other country is afraid of India because of these infectious diseases. Any ship coming from India must be kept outside ports. That's why the quarantine against India is so strict.

**Steed :** In my wild and dissipated youth I attended an International Sanitary Conference in Venice in 1897. It was dealing mainly with plague. And one of the questions discussed was what to do with those ships from India.

**James :** Of course it was. That problem has never ceased to be discussed. Every session of the International Public Health Office in Paris, in which 52 countries are represented, always dealt with such subjects as : " What about plague, cholera and small-pox in India " and " Is yellow fever going to India or coming from India ? " One of the most pressing needs is to get rid of all those awful epidemic diseases. But medical research is the great need if we are to stamp out tropical disease in India and in other countries. We mustn't forget that India is gravely deficient in all medical services.

**Steed :** You mean there is a shortage of doctors and nurses ?

**James:** A great shortage. In round figures there's only one doctor for every 9,000 of the population, and the number of trained nurses is far too small. There are 40,000 medical practitioners registered in India to-day. It has been reckoned that India needs at least 300,000.

**Steed:** In some of our former discussions—those on education for instance—the speakers stressed the need for training colleges. I suppose that also applies to the Health Services?

**Moran:** It seems to me that what is wanted is an institute like the John Hopkins University of America, where teachers could be trained, and steps taken to improve medical education. I understand that this possibility is to be explored.

**Steed:** Critics often say that the Government of India has not done as much as it might have done to improve health services.

**James:** Well, perhaps some of this criticism is well founded. But a great deal is most unfair.

**Norman:** You might say, I suppose, that it has taken a hundred years to build a health service in Britain, but I see no reason why India should take quite as long. After all, Russia seems to have gone ahead in a comparatively short time.

**James:** Yes. Nothing surprises a man who has lived in India all his life more than to go to some eastern European countries, and see the conditions in which people live.

**Moran:** I think progress in conquering disease really comes from one of two sources. Some have nothing to do with social legislation, like the discovery of anaesthetics, and Lister's work, which absolutely revolutionised surgery. I am thinking of some man of creative instinct discovering something. Then you come to rather more pedestrian things like social legislation; and to the credit of this you must put the reduction in infant and maternal mortality, and the increase in the expectation of life.

**James:** I must say that the Government of India really has done a great deal for research. There is a Central Research Institute, and each Province has a bacteriological research laboratory, with about 15 to 20 people doing nothing else but research. Yet the whole of India, with a population of 400,000,000 has very few research-workers.

**Moran:** The Government mind would interpret that remark as meaning that the full possibilities of research in India have not yet been realised.

**James:** And neither have they. And not only research to find out the cause and mode of prevention of disease, but how to apply the knowledge so gained.

**Steed:** You, Colonel James, have made it clear that you attribute the great majority of diseases in India to infection by organisms.

**Moran:** Well, it's much the same as in England. But the health of our nation has improved enormously in the past few decades.

**Steed:** Is our improved health due to modern methods of treatment, or to a better diet, or to the increased knowledge of hygiene among our people?

**Moran:** I think to all three factors. We owe a lot to research-workers who've given us drugs like the sulphonamides and penicillin. But we must also attribute the better

health we enjoy to-day, and the increase in longevity, to such factors as public health services, good water supply, modern drainage and the like.

**Steed :** What part does education of the public play in improving the health of the people ?

**Moran :** Quite a lot. But I think there are two aspects of what is known as "health consciousness". The first is good. It draws the attention of people to the fact that health, like peace, is worth fighting for ; and the more people realise this the more they will take pains to safeguard their health. But I do foresee a certain danger in concentrating on this subject. You may make people too conscious of health and disease, and this may lead to introspection.

**James :** I agree with Lord Moran, when he says that there is the second aspect to this question of health-education. Fear is at the bottom of a lot of ill-health. I have seen people so frightened of contracting a disease that they rarely get it out of their minds.

**Moran :** On the whole, however ; I think the Campaign instituted by our Ministry of Health and by the Press to improve the nation's health is worth while, and is already showing results.

**Steed :** Well, when the United Nations try to help certain countries, like India, what would you say would be the first step they should take ?

**James :** The immense difficulty in India is that most of these diseases there can only be dealt with through the particular localities where they occur, and even in the very houses of the people. You must get inside the houses : you can't deal with these diseases without getting inside the houses of the people.

**Moran :** Even so, I don't see that you'll be able to do much in India so long as she lacks pure water supplies, gets much more milk and better general sanitation.

**James :** Well, that's only a matter of men and money. But the stamping out of disease is also a question of enough doctors. The trouble in India is that the peasant has to walk five miles to the nearest dispensary.

**Steed :** Do you think it's necessary to have a unified government policy of health for the whole of India ? Would it affect the question if India splits into different parts—Pakistan, or Hindustan—would a unified government policy improve India from the health point of view ?

**James :** Even if there's partition it will be immensely important that there should be some central governmental body that is able to talk with other countries.

**Steed :** As our time is nearly up, I want to ask Lord Moran to tell us what, out of his long experience of health problems, he considers to be the chief essentials of health. Let me put it to him in this way. What would he do to produce a thoroughly healthy population if he were a dictator ?

**Moran :** I always think it is a little risky to visualise what one would do in certain circumstances, particularly if these are very unlikely to occur. I think I can best answer your question in this way. There are two main factors for health : the responsibility of the Individual to take care of himself, and the responsibility of the community in which he lives. As to the first, well, you need

widespread education on all problems connected with health. My ideal citizen would be trained from his early days upwards to understand how his body works, and how to take care of it. Then there's the duty of the community. This should be as I see it, to ensure that the citizen lives in circumstances which make for health and not for disease. He must be safeguarded against any unnecessary risk of infection through lack of sanitation or hygiene, which means of course that he must be provided with pure water, clean milk, sanitary houses, and the like.

**Steed:** Well, we are very much obliged to you, Lord Moran, for giving us your valuable views on Health, and to you, Colonel James, for giving us the fruits of your long experience of these problems, in India and elsewhere. They may be separate problems, calling for different solutions in different countries and climates. Yet as the world is shrinking rapidly in terms of time and space, through modern means of transport and locomotion, we may perhaps say that the World's Health, like the World's Peace is indivisible.

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## RECRUITMENT NOTES.

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Major Bannerman addressed the students of the College at 4.30 p. m. on Monday the 11th instant on the opportunities offered by the air and other forces, etc., to the young men of the country and exhorted them to join the defences in large numbers.

# 'V' DIARY, 1945.

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### PROGRAMME.

#### LECTURE CCXXVII (Batch 1).

9-12-44 Municipal Office ... 6.00 p.m.	13-12-44 Kulipirai ... 7.00 p.m.
10-12-44 Puvarasakudi ... 7.00 "	" Sevalur ... 7.30 "
" Venkatakulam ... 7.30 "	14-12-44 Panayappatti ... 7.00 "
11-12-44 Vengalur ... 7.00 "	" Rangiyam ... 7.30 "
" Konapattu ... 7.30 "	15-12-44 Kodumbalur ... 7.00 "
12-12-44 Andakkulam ... 7.00 "	" Viralur ... 7.30 "
" Killanur ... 7.30 "	

#### LECTURE CCXXVIII (Batch 2).

16-12-44 Pappanachchivayal ... 7.00 p.m.	20-12-44 Malaiyur ... 7.00 p.m.
17-12-44 Surakkadu ... 7.00 "	" Karambakkudi ... 7.30 "
" Kottaikkadu ... 7.30 "	21-12-44 Valaramanikkam ... 7.00 "
18-12-44 Tennatirayanpatti ... 7.00 "	" Embal ... 7.30 "
" Visalur ... 7.30 "	22-12-44 Virallimalai ... 7.00 "
19-12-44 Ramachandrapuram... 7.00 "	" Poruvai ... 7.30 "
" Rayavaram ... 7.30 "	

#### RECRUITING—ADVERTISEMENT—4 p. m.

9-12-44 Tirumayyam.	16-12-44 Vettamviduthi.
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12-12-44 Vadakadu.	19-12-44 Ramachandrapuram.
14-12-44 Kilanilai.	21-12-44 Alangudi.
15-12-44 Pudukkottai.	22-12-44 Pudukkottai.