

Madras War Review

Vol. I

1940

THE FIRST YEAR OF WAR.Diary of events: September 1939 to August 1940.

[The Anniversary of the War falls on the 3rd September 1940.
The following diary of the principal events has been
compiled for the use of Propaganda Committees in this
Province.

-- Director of Information, Madras.]

September.

- 1st .. Germany invades Poland. Warsaw bombed. British and French ultimata to Germany
- 2nd .. In the Dail, Mr. De Valera announces Eire's neutrality in the European War.
- 3rd .. British and French ultimata expire. Britain declares War against Germany. Australia and New Zealand declare war. War Cabinet set up.
- General Franco issues a decree declaring Spain's neutrality in the war.
- 4th .. The sinking of the passenger liner "Athenia" which had on board 1400 persons. The loss of life amounted to 128.
- Extensive reconnaissance of Northern and Western Germany, R.A.F. aircraft drops 6,000,000 copies of a note to the German people.
- Egypt breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.
- Mr. Chamberlain broadcasts a message in German to the German people in which he makes it clear that Britain's quarrel is with the German regime, not with the people.
- Lord Craigavon, Prime Minister, declares that Ulster will fight with Britain against Germany.
- 5th .. R.A.F. reconnaissance over the Ruhr. 3,000,000 copies of a note to the German people dropped.
- Yugoslavia announces her neutrality.
- Argentina and Chile officially declare their neutrality.
- 6th .. By the passing of the Armed Forces (Conditions of Service) Act all units of the Regular Army, Territorial Army, Militia and other auxiliary forces merge into a single entity, the British Army.
- It is officially stated that South Africa is at war with Germany. General Smuts forms a new Cabinet.

September.

7th .. Iraq severs relations with Germany.

Garrison at Westerplatte, near Danzig, surrenders after a long and gallant resistance.

9th .. Soviet mobilization and concentration on Polish frontier.

The torpedoing of three merchant ships - two British and one French - reported. The Ministry of Information states that it is evident that German submarine commanders have been ordered to sink on sight and without warning.

10th .. Canada declares war.

17th .. Russian forces across Polish frontier.

18th .. Soviet and German troops meet near Brest Litovsk. In a joint communique the two Governments announce their intention of restoring order in Poland.

Soviet troops occupy the Rumano-Polish frontier in the south.

Polish Government having crossed the frontier into Rumania, the Rumanian frontier is closed.

British aircraft carrier "Courageous" is sunk by an enemy submarine on the night of September 17th with the loss of 518 of her crew. The submarine is believed to have been sunk later by destroyers.

19th .. Soviet troops occupy Vilna, advance beyond Brest Litovsk, and in the South reach the Hungarian frontier.

Hitler enters Danzig at noon, and later broadcasts a speech defending his action in Poland and his policy towards Russia.



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SEPT.

21st .. M. Calinescu, Rumanian Prime Minister assassinated in Bucharest by members of the Iron Guard. General George Angelescu appointed to succeed him

.. President Roosevelt addresses Congress on the neutrality statutes, urging the repeal of the arms embargo

23rd .. Mussolini in a speech to Fascist leaders at Rome, declares that the moment has come to cease hostilities, since Poland is now liquidated and Europe not yet effectively at war.

24th .. Oil wells at Drohobycz, centre of the Galician oil fields in Poland taken over by Soviet troops.

25th .. Zeppelin base at Friedrichshafen, near Swiss frontier stated to have been bombed by French aircraft.

President Moscicki and Marshal Smigly Rydz, Polish leaders, interned in Rumania.

26th .. The French Cabinet suppresses the Communist Party.

27th .. Warsaw announces that surrender has been agreed upon and that conditions are being negotiated. It is reported that the Poles are still holding out at Modlin and on the Hel Peninsula, overlooking Danzig.

Sir John Simon introduces his War Budget in the House of Commons. The principal feature is an increase of income tax from 5 sh. 6d. to 7s. 6d.

French Admiralty announces that war contraband seized up to September 25th totalled over 100,000 tons, including 24,000 tons of liquid fuel.

29th .. Molotov and Ribbentrop sign a treaty in Moscow by which Poland is completely abolished and new and permanent Russo-German frontiers established. The terms include a denial of the right of interference by any third power and a declaration that the war should now stop.

Estonia becomes virtually a Soviet protectorate by the signing of a ten-year mutual assistance pact and trade agreement. By this pact Russia gets the right to maintain naval bases on the Baltic.

30th .. M. Moscicki resigns the Presidency of Poland. A statement from the Polish Embassy in Paris announces the constitution of a new Polish Govt. with M. Raczewicz as President and General Sikorski as Premier and Minister of war.

The Pope's sorrow at the disaster which had overtaken Catholic Poland is expressed in a statement issued at the Vatican.

OCTOBER

1st. .. The Polish garrison of Hel Peninsula surrenders.

Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister confers with Herr Hitler.

A Royal Proclamation calling up all men over 20 years of age and under 22 is made in Britain.

2nd .. The 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere meet at Panama to consider questions of neutrality, protection of Western Hemisphere countries and economic co-operation. Panama Declaration issued expressing solidarity of interests.

5th .. A pact of mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and Latvia signed at Moscow.

Japan withdraws from the Anti-Comintern Pact.

6th .. Hitler announces his "peace" plan to the Reichstag. It includes the proposal that a conference should be held to discuss questions arising out of the collapse of Poland, Germany's claims to colonies and the limitation of armaments.

10th .. M. Daladier replies to Hitler's "peace" proposals in a broadcast and states that France would continue the fight till security in Europe is established.

Estonian Government resigns. M. Uluots is appointed Premier and M. Piip, Foreign Secretary in the New Govt.

11th .. Soviet-Lithuanian pact signed in Moscow. Vilna restored to Lithuania in exchange for the right to establish Soviet garrisons at any point on Lithuanian soil.

12th .. Mr. Chamberlain declares in the House of Commons that it would be impossible for Great Britain to accept Hitler's proposals since aggression cannot be the basis of peace, and no reliance could be placed upon the promises of the present German Government.

13th .. King of Sweden invites the Danish and Norwegian Sovereign and the President of Finland to a conference in Stockholm to discuss problems of security in North Europe.

14th .. Admiralty announce that H.M.S. "ROYAL OAK" has been sunk presumably by a U-boat.

OCTOBER

- 15th .. German-Estonian agreement for transfer of German minority in Estonia signed at Tallinn.
- 18th .. The Kings of Norway and Denmark and the President of Finland arrive in Stockholm to confer with the King of Sweden.
- 19th .. Anglo-French treaty with Turkey signed at Ankara. The terms provide for mutual assistance in the event of an act of aggression by a European ~~aga~~ Power against any of the signatories, leading to war in the Mediterranean area. The treaty has been concluded for 15 years.
- 24th .. Speaking at Danzig, the German Foreign Minister, Herr Von Ribbentrop, attacks British policy.
- 31st .. M. Molotov speaks on Soviet Foreign policy.

NOVEMBER

- 4th .. President Roosevelt signs proclamation putting the new Neutrality Bill into effect.
- 7th .. Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold issue a joint appeal for peace with an offer of their good offices to the belligerent powers.

Lord Halifax makes a world broadcast on Britain's war aims.
- 8th .. In a speech in the Buergerbräu beer cellar, Munich Hitler makes a violent attack on Britian. An attempt is made on Hitler's life, a bomb explosion taking place shortly after he left the cellar. Nine persons killed and more than 60 injured.
- 16th .. French Minister of Economic warfare states that from the outbreak of war to November 10th the French Navy had seized 223,227 tons of contraband goods.
- 18th .. Martial law declared in Prague and other big Czech towns.
- 23rd .. H.M.S. "Rawalpindi" sunk.

P.T.O.

NOVEMBER

23rd .. Rumanian Cabinet resigns.

Mine-sweeper "Aragonita" sunk by a mine. Proves that magnetic mines had been dropped by parachute from German seaplanes over Thames Estuary and S.E. coastal waters.

25th .. Italy, Japan, Denmark and Sweden make representations to British Foreign Office with regard to the policy of reprisals which was announced as counter to Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare.

New Rumanian Cabinet formed by M. Tatarescu with smaller pro-German element.

27th .. Reprisal Order in council on the seizure of German exports signed by the King.

28th .. Soviet Government denounce their Treaty of Non-aggression with Finland.

29th .. Russia severs diplomatic relations with Finland.

During the week ending November 25th British contraband control intercepted and detained 21,500 tons of contraband goods suspected of being destined for Germany.

30th .. Soviet Union attacks Finland by land, sea and air. Helsinki is bombed.

Finnish Government resigns.

DECEMBER

1st .. New Finnish Cabinet formed with Dr. Risto Ryti as Prime Minister. M. Molotov refuses to negotiate with it.

Soviet sets up a puppet "Finnish People's Government" under Otto Kunsinnen.

2nd .. Soviet Government signs a pact of mutual assistance and friendship with the "Finnish People's Government".

4th .. Finnish Government announce their decision to fortify Aaland Islands.

Total number of German merchant ships, put out of action from September 3rd to December 2nd is 33, a total tonnage of 171,390. U-boat losses estimated at a minimum of 30; 144 prisoners of war from U-boats are interned in England.

DECEMBER

- 8th .. Russia declares a blockade of Finnish coast along Gulf of Bothnia.
- 10th .. Soviet Government hands a note to the British Ambassador in Moscow protesting against Britain's two-way blockade.
- 11th .. League of Nations urges Soviet Union to cease hostilities against Finland.
- 12th .. Soviet Government refuses League of Nations' offer to mediate in the Russo-Finnish conflict.
- 13th .. H.M. Cruisers "Exeter", "Ajax" and "Achilles" attack German pocket battleship "~~GRAF SPEE~~" in the South Atlantic. "Exeter" receives damage and drops out; the other cruisers continue the fight; enemy ship hit repeatedly and seeks shelter in Montevideo harbour.
- League of Nations Assembly adopts a resolution condemning Russian aggression and calling on League members to help Finland.
- 17th .. The first contingent of Canadian Troops arrive in Britain.
- "GRAF SPEE" scuttles herself.
- 20th .. The Czecho-Slovak National Committee under Dr. Benes recognised by the British Government.
- 27th .. Reported arrival of Indian troops in France.

January.

- 5th Mr. Hore-Belisha, Minister of War, resigns from the Government and Mr. Oliver Stanley is appointed in his place.
- 8th A commercial and financial agreement is signed between Britain, France, and Turkey. By this Turkey obtains £25 million credits for armaments, a £15 million loan in gold and a trade loan of £3,500,000.
- Rationing comes into operation in Britain, foods affected being sugar, butter, bacon and ham.
- 9th Nazi aeroplanes bomb and machinegun merchant ships, fishing craft and Trinity House vessel off East Coast.
- It is announced that out of 5,911 ships - British, Allied and neutral - conveyed by British Navy, only 12 were sunk while in convoy.
- It is reported that Italy has made representations to Germany concerning detention in German ports of war supplies sent by Italy to Finland.
- 13th R.A.F. carries out the greatest war time survey flight during Friday night (12th January), reconnaissances being made over Austria, Bohemia, Eastern and North West Germany, Leaflets dropped over Vienna and Prague
- 18th Dutch royal decree proclaims state of siege in several coastal areas.
- 21st Admiralty announce that H.M. destroyer "Grenville" has been sunk in North Sea. Eight men killed and 73 missing and presumed dead.
- It is announced that since the beginning of the war Norway has lost 28 ships through German mines and warships.
- 23rd Admiralty announce that H.M. destroyer "Exmouth" has been sunk by mine or torpedo and that there are no survivors.
- It is reported that Japan has made formal protest against action of British warship in stopping Japanese liner "Asama Maru" on January 21 and removing 21 German passengers of military age.
- 25th Soviet planes sink Finnish steamer "Notung" by bombing and machine-gunning crew when they were taking to life-boats.

Jan.

- 27th .. After five days' debate South African House of Assembly rejects General Hertzog's separate peace motion.
- 28th .. British reply to Japanese protest over the Asama Maru episode is handed over to Mr. Arita. Japan tightens blockade.
- 29th .. Widespread German air raids on ~~Britain~~ Britain attempted extending from Shetlands to coast of Kent. At least 13 ships attacked, two being lightships. Fighters engage raiders at many points.
- 30th .. Herr Hitler speaking in Berlin on the 7th anniversary of the Nazi revolution derides Allied war aims.
- 31st .. Mr. Chamberlain makes a speech on the rising might of Britain.

Feb.

- 2nd .. Balkan Conference meets at Belgrade.
- 4th .. Amendment of India Act passed in the House of Lords.
Balkan Conference meeting at Belgrade concludes a Pact.
- 5th .. International Labour Office expels Soviet Russia from the Organisation.
- 9th .. President Roosevelt announces that he is sending Mr. ⁿ Sumner Wells, U.S. Under Secretary of State to collect information about conditions in Italy, France, Germany and Great Britain.
- 11th .. Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, dies at Montreal.
- 13th .. Admiralty announce that German steamer "Wakama" has been SCUTTLED off coast of Brazil after interception by British warship. Reported that German steamer "Wolfsburg" has also been SCUTTLED off Brazilian coast.
- 16th .. Swedish Government refuse Finnish appeal for direct military assistance and also for passage of foreign troops through their territory.
- 17th .. H.M.S "Cossack" rescues 300 British prisoners from "ALTMARK".
- 18th .. British Government complain to Norwegian Government of perfunctory manner in which "Altmark" a German prisonship was examined and presses that she should now be interned.
- 19th .. Admiralty announce that H.M. destroyer "Daring" has been torpedoed and sunk with loss of nine officers and 148 ratings.

February.

- 20th. Prime Minister makes a statement in House of Commons in reply to Norwegian Foreign Minister's account of "Altmark" exploit in which British Navy rescued 300 British prisoners.
- 24th. Herr Hitler speaking from the Munich Beer Cellar, denounces the Allies and demands return of "stolen properties".
- 25th. Norway informs Great Britain that she will propose arbitration in "Altmark" dispute if British Government maintain their position.
- Mr. Summer Welles, American Under Secretary of State and envoy of President Roosevelt, arrives in Rome.
- 26th. Mr. Summer Welles sees Count Ciano and Signor Mussolini in Rome.

March.

- 2nd. Air Liner "Hannibal" is missing near Jask, on the Persian Gulf.
- 3rd. British India steamer, the "Domala" with 143 British Indian subjects is hit by a bomber in the English Channel.
- 4th. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces a war loan of three hundred million pounds.
- 9th. Peace move in Finland is initiated by Sweden.
- 10th. Ribbentrop meets the Duce. Hitler speaking in Berlin attacks the democracies.
- 11th. Ribbentrop visits Rome and has consultations with Mussolini and Ciano. Received in audience by the Pope.
- 17th. Finnish-Soviet Peace signed.
- 18th. Herr Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass on the frontier of Italy.
- 20th. M. Daladier resigns. M. Paul Reymund forms new Cabinet.
- 26th. The Liberal Party in Canada under Mr. Mackenzie King returned in an overwhelming majority at the general election.

March

- 31st .. Japanese Premier in a broadcast commemorates the inauguration of the new Central Government of China under Wang Ching - Wei.

APRIL

- 2nd .. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the Commons, announces the decision to ask for guarantees from neutrals re: limitations of trade with Germany.
- 3rd .. Earl of Athlone appointed Governor-General of Canada in succession to Lord Tweedsmuir.
- 8th .. Allies lay mine in Norwegian waters to intensify the blockade against Germany.
- 9th .. Germany invades Denmark and Norway. Denmark is occupied while Norway resists.
- 11th .. Mr. Churchill gives a thrilling account of the naval war and the occupation of the Faroe Islands.
- 13th .. Vigorous sea battle in Narvik Bay. British forces land at several points in Norway.
- 14th .. The German Pocket Battleship, Admiral Scheer, hit by a torpedo from a British submarine.
- 16th .. Norwegian ~~xx~~ White Paper on the German invasion of Norway.
- 17th .. Polish Black Book on German atrocities in Poland published.
- 20th .. German-Russian-Italian agreement regarding the Balkan area.
- 23rd .. Britain's Budget Estimates for 1940-41 War time budget presented in the House of Commons by Sir John Simon. Expenditure of £ 2667,000,000 of war expenditure for 1940-41. Duty on beer, tobacco and matches raised - purchase tax to be introduced.
- 27th .. German White Book on alleged Allied plans to invade Norway released to the press by Ribbentrop. Categorically denied by the British and French Governments.

MAY

- 2nd .. Mr. Chamberlain announces the withdrawal of British troops from South Norway.

May.

- 5th .. Mr. Lloyd George indicts the Cabinet for the failure of the Norwegian Campaign.
- 6th .. Hitler assures King Gustav that he would respect Swedish neutrality.
- 8th .. Commons vote confidence in Mr. Chamberlain by a narrow majority.
- .. Marshal Voroshilov, Soviet Commissar for Defence, gives places to Marshal Timoshenko.
- 9th .. Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.
- 10th .. Allied troops rush to rescue Belgium and Holland. Mr. Chamberlain resigns and Mr. Churchill forms a National Cabinet in which the Labour leaders join. M. Reynaud broadens his Cabinet by the inclusion of right-wing leaders.
- 11th .. President Roosevelt and the Pope express sympathy for Holland, Belgium, and Luxemburg -- victims of German aggression.
- .. Mr. De Valera re-affirms the policy of neutrality and appeals to his ~~countrymen~~ countrymen to organise for defence.
- 13th .. Mr. L.S. Amery appointed Secretary of State for India.
- .. arrives
Queen Wilhelmina of Holland ~~arrives~~ in England.
- 14th .. General Winkelman, Dutch Commander-in-Chief, broadcasts a proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities in Holland.
- 15th .. Holland surrenders: Amsterdam thrown open to the Germans.
- .. President Roosevelt's appeal to Mussolini to prevent the spread of war.
- 16th .. Franco-British troops help Belgian resistance to German forces.

M A Y

- 17th .. German troops march into Brussels.
- 18th .. British reinforcements stream to Sedan region in North France.
- General Waygand supersedes General Gamelin as Commander-in-Chief.
- 19th .. Twenty-one American nations protest against the German invasion of the Low Countries.
- 21st .. Arras and Amiens occupied by Germans.
- M. Reynaud's statement on the German advance and reference to "incredible mistakes" made by the High Command.
- 22nd .. Emergency powers (Defence) Bill becomes law giving Government powers to mobilize men and resources.
- French recapture Arras.
- 23rd .. Sir Oswald Mosley and members of the British Union of Fascists arrested. Captain Ransay, M.P., also taken into custody.
- 24th .. Sir Samuel Hoare appointed Ambassador in Madrid.
- 26th .. Sir Edmond Ironside appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces at Home.
- 28th .. King Leopold of Belgium surrenders.
- 31st .. Belgian Deputies and Senators repudiate the action of King Leopold, at a meeting held in France.

JUNE

- 1st June Withdrawal of over 335,000 officers and men of the Allied armies from Dunkirk.
- 3rd " Government of India Defence loans are announced.
- " Paris bombed by Germans.
- 4th " Mr. Churchill's statement in the Commons on the withdrawal of the B.E.F. from Flanders.
- 5th " "Ironsides" or Local Defence Volunteers formed in Britain.
- 10th " Italy declares war on the Allies.
- Paris placed in a state of defence.
- Fighting ends in Norway. British troops withdrawn.
- 11th " President Roosevelt indicts Italy for "stabbing a neighbour in the back" and offers full assistance in supplies to the Allies.
- 12th " South Africa declares war on Italy.
- 13th " M.Reynaud's final appeal for American aid.
- It is announced that Paris is not to be defended.
- 14th " Germans enter Paris.
- 16th " M.Reynaud resigns.
- 17th " Marshal Petain, New Premier of France announces cessation of fighting between France and Germany.
- Mr.Churchill explains that Britain is unaffected by French defeat and would fight, if necessary alone, if necessary for years.
- Madras Provincial War Committee inaugurated.
- 18th " Hitler and Mussolini confer at Munich.
- 19th " France appoints Plenipotentiaries to open Armistice talks with Hitler.
- Anglo-Japanese agreement on Tienstsin question signed.
- 20th " Marshal Petain in a broadcast explains why France collapsed.

JUNE

- 21st .. Hitler hands over his terms for an Armistice to France.
- 22nd .. Mr. Churchill expresses firm determination to continue the war with Hitler in spite of French surrender.
- 23rd .. Armistice terms between France and Germany announced.
- 24th .. Marshal Petain's Government signs the Armistice with Germany.
- 25th .. Terms of Armistice with Italy signed by France
Day of mourning in France
New India Emergency Bill introduced in the Commons.
- 27th .. Soviet troops cross Rumanian frontier.
- 28th .. Viceroy promulgates new ordinance to conscript skilled Indian Labour.
- 29th .. Japan proclaims Monroe doctrine for the Far East.
Bessarabia occupied by the Soviet.

JULY

- 2nd .. Rumanian Cabinet unanimously approve of Rumanian renunciation of the Anglo-French guarantee of Rumanian integrity.
R.A.F. devastates Kiel in midnight air raid.
President Roosevelt signs a bill providing authority to control exports from the United States of ammunitions, materials and machinery essential to the nation.
- 4th .. British takes control of French warships in her ports. Mr. Churchill announces Anglo-French engagement in the Mediterranean.
- 5th .. Germany rejects "Monroe" doctrine as "untenable".
- 6th .. Chiang appeals to U.S.A. and Russia for material assistance.

- 9th .. French National Assembly agrees to revise the Constitution
- 10th .. Big air battle over English Channel
- 11th .. French National Assembly votes for a new Constitution by 569 to 80 votes
M. Petain becomes Dictator
- 12th .. Petain announces new 12 member Cabinet
- 15th .. Mr. Churchill's broadcast
- 16th .. Japanese Cabinet resigns - New National Cabinet formed.
- 17th .. Anglo-Japanese agreement about use of Burma road.
Mr. Roosevelt nominated Presidential candidate for the Democratic Party for the third time.
- 19th .. Hitler addressing the Reichstag asks Britain to accept his terms of peace in preference to a war of ~~xxxx~~ annihilation
- 21st .. General Smuts replies to Dictator's challenge
According to "the Sunday Times" correspondent, British aircraft production now exceeds the rate of 1800 machines produced monthly.
- 22nd .. Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia join U.S.S.R.
- 23rd .. Second War Budget presented in the House of Commons. Britain spends 257,000,000 weekly on war. Income tax pushed up to 8s. 6d. in 2
- 24th .. Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft production in a broadcast disclosed that the United States would produce 3000 planes monthly for Britain in addition to present orders.
- 28th .. Mercantile shipping losses of Germany up to 28th is 908,000 tons.
That for Italy is 254,000 tons.

Aug

AUGUST

- 1st .. United States of America bans export of aviation petrol.
- 9th .. Big air battle over Libya
- 10th .. British troops withdraw from North China.

UST

- 11th .. Heavy German loss in air battle. 50 planes lost in raids on English ports and shipping.
- 12th .. Air battle over wide area of English channel. Slight damage to R.A.F. aerodromes. 60 enemy planes shot down.
- 13th .. Enemy air raid over Britain - 78 Nazi planes shot down.
- 14th .. Enemy air raid over Britain - 30 Nazi planes shot down.
- 15th .. Mass air raid over Britain. German planes bomb Croydon aerodrome. 180 Nazi planes shot down.
Up to the middle of August British shipping lost 1,900,000 tons. The British merchant navy, enlarged by additions from Norway, Holland and Belgium, now totals 22,000,000 tons, or 2,000,000 tons more than Britain possessed at the beginning of 1917.
Fighting in Somaliland. Italian troops launch violent attack. British troops fall back.
- 16th .. Enemy air raid over Britain - 75 Nazi planes shot down. Terrific battle over Thames estuary.
The Presidium of the Soviet issues decrees on nationalisation of land and banks, industrial enterprises, railways, water transportation and communication facilities in Bessarabia.
- 17th .. Nazi threat of total blockade of England.
The Rumanian Grand Council consider Hungary's demand in regard to Transylvania.
- 18th .. R.A.F. attack 26 enemy aerodromes.
Canada and U.S.A. set up Joint Board of Defence.
Enemy air raid over Britain - 144 Nazi planes shot down.
- 19th .. British troops evacuate Somaliland.
Rumania offers part of four frontier districts of Transylvania to Hungary and agree to the cessation of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.
- 21st .. Prohibition of entry of Bank of England notes into United Kingdom from enemy territory.
- 24th .. Enemy air raid over Britain - 50 Nazi planes brought down.
- 25th .. Enemy air raid over Britain. Germany loses 55 planes.
Since the beginning of the war the total number of planes lost by Germany ~~is 1175~~ during raids over Britain in 1175.
- 26th .. Enemy air raid over Britain. Germany loses 46 planes.
According to Air Ministry figures Britain has lost a total of 943 aircraft in all fronts since the beginning of the war.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, MADRAS.

For the use of the
Propaganda Committees
only -/

Madras, Saturday,
September 28, 1940.

W A R P R O P A G A N D A.

War Propaganda in Madras City.

Work done by two groups.

A propaganda Sub Committee was constituted by the Madras District War Committee at its meeting held on the 13th July 1940.

The Sub Committee elected Mr.G.G.Armstrong as the Chairman, and Mr.Albert Jesudasan and Sri Rao Bahadur R.Krishna Rao Bhonsle as Secretaries. At its next meeting on the 25th July 1940, the Sub Committee discussed the question of convenient public meetings for war propaganda under its auspices to be addressed by speakers instructed to avoid party politics and decided that it should be referred by the Chairman to the Executive Committee of the Provincial War Committee. The reply to the reference being in favour of convening such public meetings, the Sub Committee at its next meeting on the 7th August 1940, with a view to more efficient discharge of its duties, formed itself into two groups, one to deal with public meetings and the other to deal with written and other methods of propaganda other than public speaking.

The group dealing with written propaganda considered the distribution of War Series Pamphlets, published by the Provincial War Committee. The latest distribution list is as follows: Schools and Colleges, Corporation reading rooms, Workshops on request, Labour Unions and Mercantile Associations. Several Firms have undertaken to distribute pamphlets among their staff.

The group considered proposals for propaganda among working classes through Radio, Cinemas and pictures, and a scheme for propaganda by means of gramophone records among children in schools; but dropped them as the expenses were considered high. The group resolved to draft and publish pamphlets. In pursuance of its resolution a short speech by Lord Halifax has been translated into Tamil and printed as a pamphlet and it is being distributed to various institutions. A short drama entitled JITLER'S DURLAR, to be enacted by School children, has also been approved and will soon be distributed to the higher elementary schools in the City.

The speaking group of which Dr.V.K.John is Chairman decided to hold public meetings in alternate weeks in educational institutions and public halls. Till now the group has convened four meetings in different parts of the City. These meetings have largely been attended and quite successful.

Several besides members of the committee have spoken at the meetings. Prominent among them are G.S.Arundale, Kumara Rajah M.A. Muthiah Chettiar and E.H.N.Bower.

This group also convened on the 19th September 1940 a public meeting of representatives of divisions in the city at which it was decided to form Divisional Committees to carry on war propaganda by public meetings on a more intensive scale.

His Excellency the Governor has consented to speak at a meeting to be held under the auspices of the Madras District War Committee on the 7th October 1940.

WAR WORK IN TRICHINOPOLY.

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Activities of Sub-Committees.

The Propaganda Sub Committee of the Trichinopoly District War Committee works on two lines, first as an advertising Agency for the activities of the other bodies and secondly as a propaganda body, pure and simple.

The Committee distributed large number of wall posters received from Madras, advertising Defence Loans and other similar schemes. In addition to this some of these posters were reduced to cinema slides and given publicity by exhibiting them at cinema ~~shows~~ shows.

On the propaganda side the committee held five public meetings all of which were largely attended and also issued six pamphlets both English and Tamil which were distributed throughout Trichinopoly in tens of thousands and copies were sent to the Provincial War Committee at Madras. The pamphlets were (1) The War and our Duty; (2) Do you know? (3) Ours will be final victory. (4) How to help the war. (5) The miserable plight of labour in Hitler's Germany and (6) Save to conquer.

A scheme has been inaugurated to publish a fortnightly news letter to the villages giving accurate news in a form acceptable to them and placing the events of the fortnight in their proper perspective. The committee is also publishing a monthly bulletin giving a short summary of the general war work done in the Trichinopoly District by the three sub-committees.

The Finance Sub Committee has received contributions from Government servants, Railway servants and pensioners. Donations have also been received from members of the public, from associations, members of the professions, merchants and other businessmen. Cinema houses, temples, mosques and churches are making their contributions monthly and benefit performances of all kinds are arranged in aid of the Fund. An exhibition Cricket Match was conducted. Arrangements have also been made to collect scrap iron and waste paper in convenient depots.

The amount collected up to 19th Aug. 1940 was
Rs 1,30,368-1-8.

Three letters from the Assistant Recruiting Officer, Bangalore, were forwarded to the Retrenchment committee requisitioning the services of 11 men for Sappers & Miners, 19 men for Indian Signal Corps and 20 men for Mechanical Transport Royal Indian Army Supply Corps. Steps were taken to circularise the requisitions with a request that applicants might be directed to the Joint Secretary of the Committee.

WHAT COLLECTORS THINK OF THE LEAFLETS OF THE PROP. SUB COMMITTEE.

Tributes paid to their usefulness.

The Madras Provincial War Committee is issuing from time to time propaganda material in the form of War Series leaflets and posters. The material is distributed primarily through the agency of Revenue subordinates in districts. The following other agencies have also been employed: Propaganda sub-committees, ~~heads~~ and divisional war committees, heads of educational institutions, Deputy Registrars of Co-operative societies, Commercial Tax Officers, District Labour officers, District Superintendents of Police (for distribution to the members of the Village Vigilance Committees), Local Bodies such as district boards, municipalities and panchayats, missionaries, clubs and distinguished non-officials. One Collector has also employed the agency of the Secretary, District Ladies Gold and Trinkets Committee. Leaflets are distributed not only in all villages and towns but also in all places where people congregate, viz. railway stations, cinemas, bus-stands etc. In certain districts arrangements have been made to read out the leaflets.

All Collectors have found the distribution of the material to be quite useful. The material is having useful effect in giving people ideas of the war situation and explaining the various ways in which they may co-operate with Britain. People living in out-of-the-way places and who do not read daily newspapers find the material useful. Some Collectors have also stated that the distribution has had the effect of making the villagers come forward with contributions for the war fund.

Remarks and suggestions ~~by~~ made by Collectors.

One Collector has prescribed a fortnightly report to Revenue ~~Divisional~~ subordinates on propaganda work done by them. In one district, the District War Committee has issued two pamphlets and one publication. More are being prepared. In one district a local weekly has kindly consented to publish free the contents of the leaflets. In another district a weekly news sheet (10,000 copies) and other leaflets translated and printed at private presses are distributed throughout the district every week.

D I A R Y O F T H E W A R

21st SEPT.

Isolated enemy aircraft crossed East and South East coast of England and dropped bombs. London was the main objective. German aircraft shot down was 2 while that of British was nil.

The R.A.F. continued their attacks on enemy invasion bases in the Channel ports of Flushing, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Ostend and vessels in the Calais-Saint Omer Canal.

The aircraft of the coastal command operated successfully against enemy ships at sea. Three waves of R.A.F. bombers flew over Northern Germany and attacked enemy occupied bases and targets in Germany.

22nd SEPT.

The Japanese invaded French Indo-China. After two hours fighting the French signed an agreement bringing hostilities to an end.

There were night raids over London. German and British losses were 11 planes each. During the day the aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked important French coastal ports.

23rd SEPT.

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The news was released that "City of Benares" conveying 90 children and 9 escorts to Canada under the Overseas Reception Board Evacuation Scheme was torpedoed on the 17th September and sunk. 82 children and 7 escorts have been lost. Altogether 294 lives are feared to have been lost.

On the 25th September a Sunderland flying boat of the Coastal Command found 46 survivors of which 6 were children. They were picked up by a British warship and landed in a British port.

A large formations of enemy aircraft attacked Kent and South East coast of England. The formations were broken up and were repulsed by the R.A.F. The German formations were led by gigantic four engined bombers.

A high explosive bomb smashed directly into the Indian Students Hostel in Bloomsbury. One student Barindranath Sen of Calcutta was killed. Dr. S. Mukerjee, M.T. Shaw, M.M. Wagle and two servants were slightly injured.

Berlin had a severe raid, the main attention being concentrated upon the industrial area on the outskirts of the city.

His Majesty broadcast to the people from Buckingham Palace. The creation of new decorations for civilians was announced by His Majesty.

To rally up the numerous free French people to continue the fight at his side General De Gaulle, the leader of the free French forces proceeded to Dakar, the seat of the General Government of French West Africa to assist those elements which supported his cause.

The naval authorities at Dakar ordered fire to be opened on General De Gaulle's emissaries who had gone without weapons in a motor launch flying the tricolour and the white flag. Two emissaries were both seriously wounded. Later General de Gaulle having attempted to land his forces peacefully, fire was opened by the Dakar authorities on French sloops and several men were wounded or killed. General de Gaulle then withdrew his forces and the ships not wanting to be a party to a fight between Frenchmen.

24th SEPT.

Two attempts by masses of German planes to raid London failed completely. Over 150 aircraft participated in the first raid. The number of German planes shot down was 8 as against 4 British.

Enemy planes raided Central London twice. Another Indian hostel was bombed. Students escaped without injury except one who sustained superficial scratches.

R.A.F. delivered a heavy attack on military ~~effectives~~ objectives in and around Berlin on pre-determined targets which included railway yards, electric power stations and gas works.

There was an air raid on Gibraltar by French planes. 100 bombs were dropped. Four persons were killed and 12 wounded.

British planes bombed Tebruk hitting an Italian ship in port. 15 persons were killed and 70 injured.

South African airforce attacked aerodromes in Abyssinia. One Italian aircraft on the ground was destroyed.

25th SEPT.

There were air raids on Gibraltar by French planes; over 300 bombs were dropped. About 100 aircraft participated. A small ship was sunk. There were a number of casualties. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.

Large German bomber formations were seen over England ~~for the first time~~ in day light. German planes shot numbered 26 as against 4 British.

R.A.F. planes bombed French Channel ports.

R.A.F. also subjected Berlin to long raids and hammered enemy positions.

British naval units again attacked targets in Sidi-Barrani area.

A Rome communique admits that an Italian destroyer was sunk by a British submarine in the Ionian sea.

26th SEPT.

President Roosevelt declared an embargo on the export of scrap iron to Japan.

There were air raids over sea-side towns from Hampshire coast eastwards and over Southampton. 31 enemy aircraft were destroyed as against 8 British. Three British pilots were safe.

German long range guns on the French coast shelled the Dover area for about an hour. One man and a woman were killed.

The R.A.F. dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs along the French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne until the whole of that part appeared to be on fire. The force of explosion shook buildings on the English side of the Channel.

27th SEPT.

A ten year military, political and economic pact has been concluded between Germany, Italy and Japan.

A terrific air battle was fought over the Thames Estuary. There were raids in other parts of England ~~on the 27th~~.

133 ~~130~~ German aircrafts have been shot down as against 34 British. 16 ~~16~~ British pilots are safe.

FREE FRENCH FORCES

FRENCH COLONIES RALLY TO THE STANDARD OF GENERAL De GAULLE.

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General De Gaulle was Chkef de Cabinet Militaire in M.Reynaud's Government. After the fall of France, he put himself at the head of a movement to group together the greatest possible French forces where it could be done. The General is now in England. He is the head of the French National Committee to which Britain has accorded recognition. The following French colonies have decided to rally round General de Gaulle in support of the Allied cause.

French Equatorial Africa.

	Area in sq.miles.	Population	Chief industry.
Gabun	93,219	408,316	forests, rubber, palm, kernel and Cocoa.
Chad	461,202	1,432,006	
Cameroons (mandated territory)	166,489	2,513,517	
Congo.	166,069.		

French Establishments in Oceania.

Tahiti	600	19,029)	Phosphate
)	and
Moorea	50	2,251)	copra.
New Caledonia	8,548	53,245	
Paumotos.			

The Governor of the French Oceania has been deposed and the administration of the islands assumed by the Provincial Government pending the nomination of a new Governor by General de Gaulle.

STRATEGY OF TERROR.

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BANSE'S ~~ENEMY'S~~ PLAN FOR INVASION OF ENGLAND.

It was Ewald Hermann August Banse, according to an American news/^{paper,} who is really the expounder of the shock tactics so successfully followed by Hitler in his recent campaigns and Banse himself, it would appear, was inspired to invent this method by the deafening noise made by Bedouin tribes when they went to battles.

Banse's ~~Banxxx~~ classification of human beings into three classes of martial virtue is interesting. According to him, the stormer is the man who lives only to fight and the Germans of course belong to this category. The sticker is one who fights only to live and "he digs himself in with stoical determination and hangs on to the end." The third class is the pitiful pacifist, the timid and incompetent individual who is typified by the Frenchmen and the Italians.

France's collapse in 43 days may well be traced, according to this American newspaper, to the adoption by Hitler of ~~Banxxx~~ Banse's formula which runs as follows:--

"It is essential to attack the enemy nation in its weak spot, to undermine, crush, break down its resistance and convince it that it is being deceived, misled and brought to destruction by its own government, in order that it may lose confidence in the justice of its cause and that thus the opposition at home may raise its head and make trouble more successfully than before.."

Banse's plan for ^{the} ~~an~~ invasion of England is interesting. Nazi troops and stormers, according to him, should be landed at Lough and Dublin Bay. While a portion of it will occupy those bases others will be taken in speed boats to Glasgow and Liverpool to join those coming from the Dutch and Belgian Channel ports protected by long-range artillery firing from Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne.

These troops will carry horror and destruction throughout the islands but, according to him, it may be difficult to hold Britain because the Britishers are stickers and "it is perhaps in defence that his special virtues shine most brightly."

THE BRITISH NAVY.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

Till Mr. Churchill, the British Prime Minister, makes a speech in the House of Commons on the Dakar affair any comments on General De Gaulle's decision to withdraw from that part in Western Africa must be premature. But what a British commentator stated over the air upon its significance should be restated in order to emphasise the might of the British Navy. He stated on the morning of Saturday September 28 that the sailing of battle-ships, cruisers and destroyers from Great Britain to Dakar demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt the ease and the sureness which characterise the movement of the British Navy so much so that it is quite possible for units of this Navy to take troops and land them on any coast with due precautions.

The confidence which the British Navy inspires is further proved by the fact that exporters are making numerous enquiries regarding facilities for shipping between Great Britain and Alexandria and this is due undoubtedly to the fact that the British Navy is supreme in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean. Further illustration of this fact is provided by the news received today that many cargo ships have arrived at Alexandria from Cyprus carrying fruits and other materials.

Below is a record of the achievements of the British Navy since the beginning of the war:

Scuttling of "Admiral Graf Spee"

The action between the three British cruisers "Exeter", "Ajax" and "Achilles" and the "Admiral Graf Spee" on December 13, 1939, bids fair to become one of the most famous in history and take its place as a classic example of the handling of cruisers. "Graf Spee" scuttled herself two days later.

"Altmark" incident.

The "Altmark" was a German steamer. About the 15th of February 1940, the "Altmark" was discovered off the Norwegian coast attempting to slip through to Germany. The British destroyer "Cassack" entered the Fjord and the "Altmark" was overpowered after a fight. About 300 British merchant seamen imprisoned in the "Altmark" were removed to the "Cassack".

Battle in Narvik Bay.

On the 15th April 1940, British forces landed at several points in Norway, after a heavy bombardment and drove the Germans into the hills. The British warships completely wiped out the German naval forces at Narvik and the British blue jackets occupied part of the town under cover of big naval guns. During the encounter the German pocket battleship "Admiral Scheer" was successfully attacked by the submarine "Spearfish" and "Admiral Scheer" was hit by more than one torpedo. H.M.S. "Truant" torpedoed and sank a German cruiser "Kadlsruhe". There were other casualties to German navy.

Dunkirk

The evacuation of Allied armies numbering over 335,000 officers and men from Flanders about the 1st June 1940 was a great feat. The operation was carried out with great skill and daring.

Battle at Oran.

On 3rd July 1940 steps were taken by the British Navy to prevent the French fleet falling into German hands. Operations for the attainment of this objective covered two phases. The first embraced French warships at British bases and the second, French vessels at Oran, in North Africa. The operations in British ports were carried out without resistance. At Oran, the French Admiral refused to comply with the British terms. The British warships supported by Aircraft, attacked the powerful French fleet, protected by shore batteries. A French battleship was sunk and another heavily damaged. Two French destroyers and an aircraft carrier were sunk or were left burning. The "Dunkerque" although it escaped with other vessels to Toulon was badly hit. The Italian fleet had prudently kept out of the way during the encounter at Oran.

Naval encounters in the Mediterranean

An encounter between British and Italian Naval forces took place in the Mediterranean on 9th July 1940. During the course of operations in the Central Mediterranean, east of Malta, the enemy units retired hastily. An Italian battleship was hit.

On July 19, 1940 H.M.A.S. "Sydney" accompanied by a small destroyer force engaged two Italian cruisers to the north westward of Crete. The enemy ships endeavoured to escape, but the British ships made a determined attack. The Italian ship "Bartolomeo Colleoni" was hit in a vital spot and forced to reduce speed when the British destroyers completed her destruction.

----- BRITISH CONVOY.

On the 22nd August 1940, German guns mounted on the French Coast shelled a convoy passing through the Straits of Dover. The Convoy consisted of ships with their escort vessels. The Convoy was also attacked from the air. Not one vessel was hit. The Convoy sailed on, running the gauntlet of terrific cannonade.

----- D A K A R.

During the last week of September 1940, whilst the expedition of General de Gaulle was on passage, the Vichy Government despatched three cruisers from Toulon which passed through the Straits of Gibraltar. They reached Dakar without interference. Later when they put to sea steaming south, it was thought that they might interfere with the situation in French Equatorial Africa. Ships of the Royal Navy intercepted their passage and insisted upon their reversing their course, which they eventually did, two of them returning to Dakar and the third which was suffering from engine trouble was escorted by His Majesty's ship towards Casablanca.

The French battleship "Richelieu" took part in the encounter. The propellers and the steering gear of 'Richelieu' were crippled when in the first week of July 1940, its Commander refused the terms offered by the British Government for the surrender of the ship.

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

COMPOSITION OF PEOPLE'S COURT.

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According to a Gestapo calculation referred to in "The New statesman and Nation" the number of political prisoners in 1939 was as follows:--

	Detained for political reasons.	Punished for poli- tical reasons.	In concen- tration camps.	Total.
Germany	27,396	112,432	162,734	302,562
Austria	8,576	13,876	48,916	71,368
Sudeten	1,384	1,912	5,612	8,908
Protectorate	9,613	854	43,284	53,741
Together	46,969	129,074	260,546	436,589

This was the picture, the paper points out, of the united German nation before the outbreak of the war! If one looks at the members of the highest Nazi Court, the so-called "People's Court", one can better understand the political meaning of these severe penalties. Its members are: 4 officers of the fighting forces, 3 S.S. leaders, 1 general of police, 2 civil servants, 1 high school teacher. No real judge sits in this court, whose only task is a ruthless persecution of all enemies of Nazism. The president of the court in July 1939 said, that in 1938 only 269 cases had been dealt with and in "only" 27 cases had the death penalty been exacted. Only a few days after this declaration three more death sentences were passed and according to reports in the German press during four months, from November/ 1939 to March 1940, 39 death sentences had been passed and 92 executions had been carried out, 47 on account of high treason, sabotage etc.// In addition, 17 were shot "while trying to escape" and "while resisting state authorities."

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NOTES ON THE WAR

AIR LOSSES.

It is calculated that the number of German aircraft destroyed by the British air and ground forces during the first year of the war is 3,939 while the number of British aircraft lost is 1,026.

The number of German aircraft brought down in Poland, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium and France is approximately 7,000. The corresponding British loss is 1,500 to 1,600.

The loss of trained pilots of Germany during the same period is estimated between 17,000 and 18,000 while the British loss amounted to about 3,000.

It is said that the fighter command have flown more than 17 million miles in the year equal to about 700 times round the world.

AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION IN GERMANY AND FOR ALLIES:

Discussing the question of aircraft production in Germany, 'The Aeroplane' says that though the advantage in numbers lay much with the enemy at the moment, if Germany failed to win before the winter the real contest would become one between the combined aircraft industries of Great Britain, the Empire, and the United States on the one hand and Germany on the other. The rate of German production is about 1,800 aeroplanes of all types a month, and the Allies' rate of production has been expanded to a figure in excess of that estimate. The flow of aeroplanes from Canada and the United States is moreover steady. The probable output of Messerschmitt is put at the very least 15 aeroplanes a day, the total junkers production, which includes Ju 52s, Ju 87s, Ju 88Ks, and, possibly Me Jaguars, is 25 machines a day at a bare minimum from at least 10 factories. The Dornier combine, he estimates, turns out daily not fewer than 10 machines, and probably more. The output of four great designing firms of the German industry is 60 aeroplanes a day, all of which are types which would go into operational squadrons. A detailed analysis of German aero-motor production sets the figure at a minimum of about 2,500 a month. There is not the slightest doubt that the potential output of Great Britain and America is much in excess of that of Germany.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERMAN ON BRITISH SPIRIT.

It has officially been thought, and often stated in Germany that unrestricted air bombardment will soon break the resistance of the British people. An article headed "Will British nerves and spirit hold out?" written in the Volkischer Beobachter by its former London correspondent lays emphasis on British toughness, stubbornness and tenacity. The writer says: "The British can scarcely be accused of cowardice", and he closes with the statement: "We know that the British are not cowards. They are brought up to endure hardness, can maintain discipline and love their country with a romantic and radiant devotion."

at not fewer than 10 aeroplanes a day from the 10 known factories of the group. Heinkel plants produce

GERMAN TREATMENT OF POLES

On Goering's initiative and by Himmler's order Poles living within the Reich are compelled to wear a distinctive badge with the letter "P" to let the Germans know their nationality and refrain from mixing with them. Leaflets distributed throughout Germany warn the population against forgetting that Polish excesses against minorities compelled the Fuhrer to resort to arms for their protection. The Poles are accused of harbouring hopes of regaining their independence with the help of the Reich's enemies.

Persons claiming acquaintance with so-called respectable Poles are placed in the same category as persons harbouring in friendship respectable Jews.

FORCED LABOUR IN FRENCH MINES.

"BLACKGUARDS" WATCH OVER WORKERS - STRIKES AT VARIOUS CENTRES.

The attitude of workers and peasants in occupied France is causing grave concern to the Germans though nothing has been allowed to leak out in the Press. A smothered battle is in full swing and much of it is literally below the surface, in the coal mines in the North, at Lens, Bethune and elsewhere. These miners will not be slaves of Hitler and Dr. Ley.

There have been strikes at various points unaccompanied by violence for that of course would lead to useless slaughter. They followed by caccanny tactics, more difficult to meet. The Germans, have however, devised a system which consists on each pay day of conveying practically all the workers of a given undertaking to another district. In this way they hope to confuse the minds of the men and also to induce the women to make them change their attitude.

Simultaneously an assurance is given that the coal extracted is intended solely for French needs and that Germany has more coal than she can possibly need. The miners, however, see where the coal goes and are well aware of Germany's obligation to supply Italy with ten millions tons per year.

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HOW GOOSE-STEP WAS INTERRUPTED.

A newspaper received by mail from Great Britain contains an account of a pilot belonging to a fighter command who successfully machine-gunned the German troops who were goose-stepping across the square of a French village. The pilot knew that village very well before the war and he was naturally irritated that Nazis should be goose-stepping at that place. Here is his account:

I was flying solo high over German-occupied France, and decided to come down through the clouds to have a look round. I found myself only about 70 ft. from the ground and approaching a village I had visited often before the war. Following the straight road leading to the village I recognized the church on the left-hand side, the old cluster of cottages and the estaminets. The town hall in the square was still standing.

Then I saw two lines of German soldiers in the square, goose-stepping as hard as they could go. It seemed sacrilege to me, as I had known that village in happier times. So I edged my machine down a bit, and when they came in range I pressed the firing button. The Germans went down like a pack of cards.

Then I swung round and came back to see what the result was. Those who had not been hit were running for shelter, but most of them were lying where they had fallen. They obviously thought that the low clouds would keep off any aircraft and were doing a bit of goose-stepping to annoy the local inhabitants.

AMERICAN SENTIMENT TOWARDS ENGLAND.

The United States is a country of ^{polls.} ~~books~~. There are many organisations there in order to find out the mind of the public by sending out enquiries and ascertaining opinions of various people belonging to various classes, communities and shades of society. In spite of the fact that America is sending out to England materials and munitions of all kinds it has been supposed that the isolationist feeling was nearly 100 per cent, but in recent months the swing over is perceptible and the Gallup poll, according to a cable to the "Statesman", has found out that 52 per cent of the voters approached replied "Help England" when questioned "which of these two things do you think more important for the United States to try and do -- keep out of the war ourselves or help England to win, even at the risk of getting into the war." This straw certainly shows how the wind is blowing.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

- 28th Sept. There were three attacks on England by air. They were repulsed. Air losses - German 63; British 7. The R.A.F. delivered a violent attack on German invasion bases. A munition works at Hanau was severely damaged. The R.A.F. bombed enemy positions in Fort Madd Alena, transport concentrations south west of Sidi Barani and the Dessie aerodrome in Abyssinia. Birkau in Italian Somaliland was successfully raided for the third time by the South African Air Force. The first flotilla of American destroyers ("Churchill Flotilla") transferred to Britain came to a British port without ceremony. An Italian submarine torpedoed a Spanish ship 'Monte Moncayo'. Four of the crew were killed.
- 29th Sept. Glasgow steamer "Sularia" (5,800 tons) was torpedoed by a German submarine without warning. One of the crew was lost. The others were picked up by a British warship. The R.A.F. staged two successive raids on Berlin. An attempted raid on Liverpool was turned away by the R.A.F. Hurricane fighters patrolling over the Irish channel. There were air raids on London and in other places. Air losses - German 10; British 4. (2 British pilots safe.)
- 30th Sept. Heavy air attacks on London, the Home counties and Mersey side. Air losses - German 51; British 22 (12 pilots safe.) The R.A.F. made devastating raids on enemy territory and attacked oil refineries, aircraft and munition factories, railway communications, aerodromes and channel ports. They laid mines in enemy harbours. According to Swiss and Swedish reports Nazi authorities have ~~decided~~ decided to remove women, children and old people from Berlin. Bremin, Hamburg and stations that usually give English news at 7-15 p.m. were off the air this evening.
- 1st Oct. Enemy aircraft made several abortive attacks on England. Losses - German 4; British 3. British Blenheim aircraft raided Masawa aerodrome. Six Italian aircraft were destroyed. One Blenheim was missing. Air raids were carried out on Tobruk, Gura, Culdehar and Berbera (former Br. Somaliland). One R.A.F. aircraft failed to return.
- 2nd Oct. There were air raids on London and other parts. Air losses - German 10; British 1. Strong forces of British bombers carried out attacks on invasion ports in enemy and occupied countries, on enemy communications, oil plants and other targets. Italians delivered their thirty second attempted air attack on Aden. Only one machine penetrated the town. There was no damage.
- 3rd Oct. Mr. Chamberlain resigned. The following are the members of the present Br. War Cabinet: Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. C.R. Attlee, Sir John Anderson, Lord Halifax, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Lord Beaverbrook, Sir Kingsley Wood and Mr. Bevin. German air raids on England were on a small scale. A train was machine-gunned slightly injuring a few persons. A village school was raided and a few children killed. Air losses - German 12; British 1. Canadian and American Defence Board at work in the Pacific. The R.A.F. raided German towns and pounded oil plants and factories. British guns in Dover area shelled a German convoy creeping along the North French coast. at
- 4th Oct. The Fuhrer and the Duce met ~~at~~ the Brenner Pass and had consultations for about 3 hours.

- 2 -
TALKING POINTS.

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METHODS OF GERMAN WARFARE.

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The Germans have not yet discovered a weak spot in British defences in spite of the frequent changes in their methods. They began with big daylight raids and when, on the 15th August, 180 German machines were destroyed, there followed diffused raids - instead of mass formations. In the space of 8 days, British were quite equal to meeting this kind of menace and when, on the 15th September, 187 enemy machines were brought down, a larger number of fighters were used by General Goering with no better results. Then night raids were started which are still going on. The object of the enemy in thus frequently changing his tactics is to find the weaknesses in British defences, so that, as in Sedan in France where serious gaps in French dispositions were found, the enemy might rush in and use such success to his advantage. A point which may be noted in regard to the losses of the Luftwaffe in air craft is that these losses exceed the production capacity of Germany and the losses in personnel is proportionately greater. Exactly the reverse holds good in the case of the British Air Force. As a B.B.C. Commentator stated on Thursday morning last, the British long range air policy is bearing fruit. More aeroplanes are coming into action and larger number of trained pilots are taking their places, thus increasing the offensive strength of the British Air Force. As nights grow longer and the bombers become more strengthened a spirit of optimism is growing in London. The reported order of evacuation from Berlin of old persons, women and children is a pointer in regard to the successes of the R.A.F. and a strange commentary on the boast of General Goering that "British airmen can do no harm."

PROSPECTS OF INVASION.

In spite of the pounding of the enemy bases all along the French and Dutch coasts, it does not appear that preparations for the invasion of Great Britain have been relaxed. One does not

~~know what value should be attached to the reported~~ German declaration that the invasion plan has been shelved because Germany's military and diplomatic position has been greatly strengthened by the new pact with Japan. This may be an expedient to lull Great Britain into a false sense of security. What value can we attach to this statement when we know that Germans are ^{re}placing the heavy losses inflicted by the R.A.F. and the British Navy on the invasion bases. Winter gales, it is pointed out, will not stop invasion for there may be breaks in the weather which might possibly favour Hitler's plan in this matter. Of course, the British Air Force is very much alive and kicking and the British military objectives have not been seriously affected. But there is no room for complacency and there should be no relaxation of defence and precautions.

HAS IT BEEN POSTPONED?

There are, however, some indications that perhaps Germany has postponed the invasion. For one thing the Nazis are now saying that they should make preparations for a long war in order to crush Great Britain. Secondly, the increased attention which is now being paid to the Balkans and the strenuous attempt made to rope in Spain show that Herr Hitler, now that Great Britain refuses to be cowed down, should start activities in other spheres under his influence. The repercussion of this tendency of Germany to make trouble elsewhere is seen in the fact that Great Britain is bringing out in greater proportion of fighter aircraft in defence against enemy air attacks. There is no longer, it would appear, much necessity for keeping the reserves in tact. The zealous search for other theatres of war is of course due to the fear which every dictator has, that periods of inactivity would rouse the opposition of those elements within Germany which have already become apprehensive and anxious about the future. Attack on Gibraltar through Spain, more vigorous action against Egypt, fomenting of fresh troubles in the Balkans and egging on Mussolini to be more vigorous appear to be the objects of the

meeting at the Brenner Pass of Herr Hitler and Mussolini. Mussolini, a commentator says, may well report: "What has become of your time-table and your invasion of England?"

THE POSITION IN EGYPT.

The factors which are favourable in regard to Egypt's co-operation with Great Britain in resisting Italian advances are:

- (1) Egyptians are very grateful to the British Government for buying the whole of the cotton crop.
- (2) There is considerable distrust of Italy which has no scruples in bombing Haifa resulting in the slaughter of many Arab civilians
- (3) The Anglo-Egyptian treaty by which Egypt is bound to fulfil certain obligations in the event of conflict is in operation.

Care, however, must be taken in dealing with affairs in Egypt. The Egyptians are apparently reluctant to consider the present Italian advance as a serious invasion. There may be lurking a hope among the Egyptians that by not declaring war, Egypt can persuade Italy to give up its objective. But already 7,000 Italians in Egypt have been interned. What can be stated with certainty is that the Egyptian Prime Minister is following a policy of caution and there is great confidence in Egypt in Great Britain's ability to successfully resist serious in-roads on the country's integrity and independence.

R U S S I A.

The policy of Russia in regard to the position in Europe or in the Far East cannot be defined definitely. Considerable caution is needed in speculating on this subject. Events have already shown that Russia is following the policy of opportunism. It looks on every problem from the point of view of its own interests and its strategy is directed towards achieving that end. The recent statements emanating from Moscow are very guarded in tone; beyond stating facts the newspapers are chary of indulging in comments. There is evidence that Russia has noted the failure of the German Bombing of Great Britain and the unimpaired strength of the British Navy. Reports have been published of the strengthening of Russian defences all along the frontier dividing Russian Poland and German Poland. There is, on the other hand, disinclination to ignore the German-Soviet pact of September 1939. Reports regarding the projected Japanese-Soviet treaty or even of a British-American-Soviet understanding in regard to the Far East have, therefore, to be received with caution.

ITALY'S COMMODITY POSITION.

The Times publishes the following cable from the Italian frontier:

To economise in wheat bread flour in Italy now consists of 85 per cent wheat flour and 15 per cent maize. Hitherto it consisted of 95 per cent wheat and 5 per cent maize.

In Italy outside the Vatican City there are now four meatless days a week, coffee has again completely disappeared, sugar has become scarce, taxation has been increased, and all available commodities are from three to ten per cent dearer than when Italy entered the war. Nevertheless, except for the articles mentioned, most commodities are more plentiful than in other continental countries. Coal is the only marked exception, dealers throughout Italy having been officially notified this winter that, in spite of considerable reserves, private households will be allowed only 20 per cent of the quantity of coal bought last winter.

EXPLANATIONS GALORE.

Bombing of the Buckingham Palace.

The German broadcasts are notoriously inconsistent and contradictory. Two recent examples may be given. There was such a furious denunciation of the bombing of the Buckingham Palace throughout the world, that Lord Haw Haw thought that some explanation should be given of that dastardly act. Below are some German comments on the bombing of Buckingham Palace:-

"Bombs on Buckingham Palace: Retaliation for bombs on German national monuments" (Caption under a photograph published in the Wallace War Warschauer Zeitung, dated September 15)

"Some German bombers of the Dornier 17 type bombed ~~oil dumps near~~ Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon." (The German Official news-agency D.N.B. on September 14)

"The whole story of Buckingham Palace shows all the elements of a plant - so to speak - of an Athenia case on land. The present British Prime Minister has already brought off more complicated things than putting a bomb in the palace . . . Never in her history has Germany attempted ~~attempted~~ to kill the sovereign of a State at war with her." (German broadcast by Deutschlandsender on September 14).

"After all the King of England is the supreme Commander of the English Army". (Dr. Otto Krieg in Der Montag, cabled by Trans-Ocean on September 17).

"About the bombs which fell on Buckingham Palace. To the German mind it seems only fair that the ruling class and with them the symbol of power and royalty should run the same risk as any poor family (Broadcast in English from Bremen on September 14).

SINKING OF THE "CITY OF BENARES".

The other instance is the sinking of "The City of Benares" conveying British children to Canada 600 miles from land. It is a dastardly outrage which was first denied altogether and the Berlin radio said that the responsibility lay on the shoulders of Mr. Churchill. The same source went so far as to say that "during the time ^{at} which the episode of the British ships is reported to have happened no German submarine attacked anyxxinnx

any liner either within the blockaded zone or outside it." At the same time it was admitted that the sinking of the passenger steamer in such circumstances would "be in perfect accordance with International Law." Finally confusion was sought to be thrown upon this business by the statement made over the German radio that Great Britain took jolly good care not to announce the name of the ship and Lord Haw Haw asked: Why this delay in announcing to the public the sinking of the British evacuee ship?

WHAT AMERICAN PRESSMEN THINK OF SEPOYS.

"THOSE INDIANS ARE SURE TOUGH GUYS"

VISIT TO TROOPS IN SINGAPORE.

Millions of newspaper readers throughout the United States have been told about the Indian troops attached to the Malaya Command following a tour of the defence of Singapore carried out by a party of leading American journalists under official auspices.

The journalists watched a demonstration of a battery going into action with howitzers. The speed~~x~~ with which the guns were brought into action surprised the Americans.

The party later saw howitzers of a bigger calibre which are also part of the armament of the regiment and for several minutes watched the battery at loading drill. To judge from their comments they were most impressed by the ease and speed with which the men shifted heavy weights, a tribute to their fine physique.

Later in the morning the journalists inspected a battalion of the Punjab Regiment and talked to several of the Indian Officers.

During their tour of the battalion's camp, the journalists saw the sepoys at weapon training with machine guns and watched the unit's pipes and drums marching across a field.

Here are some of the comments of the journalists after their tour of the camp: "Those Indian gunners are sure tough guys.."

"You certainly have a modern army of the Indian troops... an enemy would'nt stand much chance in the face of such a fine lot of determined men who obviously know their job...."

"Singapore is fortunate to have such a useful body of troops who are as keen as any soldiers I have ever seen..." "The Indian signallers (of the Mountain Regiment) are just about the best I have ever seen..."

One member of the party in his despatch to a leading United States news agency, wrote about the "fine specimens of the fighting races of the Punjab" whom we had seen in Singapore.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

The Spirit of England.

Herr Hitler has so far been frustrated in his object of breaking the morale of Great Britain by repeated and indiscriminate bombing resulting in the death of many persons, among whom are old and infirm, women and children. Several reports which come over to India speak of the determination of the people to stick in and give the Nazis a smashing blow at a very early date. In some respects at least the war which is now being fought is similar to the Great War of 1914-19 and about nothing else it is truer than the spirit of England which remains the same, resolute, indomitable, willing to sacrifice everything.

Walter Page, American Ambassador in England, wrote to Colonel House on 12th December 1914:

The English don't want war; they are not a war-like people. They don't hate the Germans. There is no feeling of vengeance. They constantly say: "Why do the Germans hate us? 'We don't hate them'. But since Germany set out to rule the world and conquer Great Britain they say, 'We will all die first'. That is all there is to it.' And they will all die unless they can so fix things that this war cannot be repeated. Lady K., as kindly an old lady as ever lived, said to me the other day: 'A great honour has come to us. Our son has been killed in battle fighting for the safety of England...' Read English history and English literature about the Spanish Armada or about Napoleon. They are acting those same scenes over again, having the same aims, the same purpose; nobody must invade or threaten England. If they do they will spend the last man and the last shilling...."

9

Four of the great regiments of this Kingdom -- regiments that contained the flower of the land and to which it was a distinction to belong -- have been practically annihilated, one or two of them annihilated twice. Yet their ranks are filled up and you never hear a murmur. Presently it will be true hardly a title or an estate in England will go to its natural heir -- the heir has been killed. Yet not a murmur; for England is threatened with invasion. They will all die first.

The fact is that England, especially London, which is the object of special attention on the part of the enemy's air forces, can 'take it' and does ~~xxxxx~~ 'take it'. A cockney is reported to have said: 'Although several bombs have dropped in our immediate vicinity, this has had no effect upon the general life of the inhabitants, other than to make them more determined to carry on and ultimately win.' A B.B.C. observer speaks of the womenfolk as follows: "Fearful as we all are for the safety of our womenfolk, we are all amazed and proud of the way they stand up to it. To my mind, it is the women of London and Britain who are making our final victory absolutely certain." Mrs. Windsor, one of the East End's residents, speaks of the men saying "Get the missus and the kids away. We will carry on". About the spirit of the people, she says: "The people down here are magnificent; no one could pay high enough tribute to them. They are gay. They are cheerful. They have no gas, no electricity, probably the house has not a window in it. Still they carry on. They light their kitchen fire if they can and cook a good dinner and many had as good a Sunday dinner as they had before the bombing started.

In the talks over the air to the Americans, one hears famous Britishers saying: We do not want your pity or commiseration. If you believe in our cause and think we can save civilization for us and you, send us help of every kind, send planes, munitions and other war materials, as quickly as you can. Do please have belief in our confidence to carry it through, in our faith in the principles which are common to you and to us for which we fight and in our firm resolve to win.

WAR PROPAGANDA.

War Work in the Nilgiris District.

The Ootacamund Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Nilgiri District War Committee has watched the trend of prices and been on the alert over any irregularity on the part of merchants and others in respect of the currency. The Sub-Committee has also watched the trend of public opinion and in particular has attempted to guide it in the right direction by the issue of propaganda material. The Sub-Committee has prepared and issued a small leaflet on the general situation and the attitude which the Indian public should take towards the war. It has also, in order to reach the less literate sections of the people, prepared a ballad which it proposes to ~~circulate~~. Efforts are also being made to obtain a version of this ballad in the Badaga language.

Much of the propaganda material issued to it was found to be unsuitable for local distribution. The following system has been adopted for distribution of propaganda material. The Collector and President of the District War Committee sends to the Sub-Committees samples of materials which, in his opinion, may prove suitable. The Sub-Committee considers ~~that~~ ~~xxx~~ it and indents for the exact number of copies of each item which it considers should be put round.

The Sub-Committee considers that leaflets explaining in detail the requirements of the Indian army in the matter of machines, munitions and recruiting should be prepared in the various languages concerned and circulated at an early date. A further suggestion is that leaflets printed in Tamil and other languages might with advantage be printed on tinted paper, as catching the eye better.

The Sub-Committee had occasion to reject one poster which it considered unsuitable for publication on the ground that it might cause a scare in the minds of ignorant people. The Sub-Committee is of the view that suitable Indian opinion should be obtained on all posters which it is proposed to issue as well as on all propaganda material.

N.B:-- PLEASE FILE THE BULLETINS REGULARLY FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

(WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, MADRAS).

DIARY OF THE WAR.

- 5th Oct. All reserves of the U.S.Navy and Marine Corps numbering over 27,000 officers and men ordered to report for active duty.
- German fighters sent over to Britain in their fifties and hundreds to entice British fighters into the air. Bombs also dropped. Losses: German 13; British 9. 4 pilots safe.
- Malta raided by Italian planes. One shot down and another badly damaged.
- General Weygand leaves for N.Africa for co-ordinating the administrative and political activity throughout the French African Empire.
- The R.A.F. resume their nightly offensive against German held channel ports. Two tons of high explosive bombs dropped on the Krupps armament factories at Essen. Other targets were docks at Amsterdam and Flushing, Aerodromes at Schipol, Texel, etc.,
- The Royal Mail "Highland Patriot" torpedoed in the Atlantic. Survivors landed at a northern British port.
- The Donaldson liner "Corrientes" sunk. The members of the crew picked up by a freighter.
- Three anti-semetic decrees issued in Yugoslavia.
- 6th Oct. A single enemy aircraft drops a few bombs on the outskirts of the London area. No casualties. Air losses German 1. British nil.
- The R.A.F. makes no visits to Germany owing to unfavourable weather.
- 7th Oct. Five air attacks attempted on London totalling in all some 450 enemy aircraft. The next chief centre of assault was the Kent coast. Losses: German 27. British 16. 10 pilots safe.
- A mechanised division of German Army understood to be en route to Rumania to act as "instructors" to Rumanian forces. A Trans-Radio message says that the troops are going in accordance with the provisions of a Reich guarantee given to the Rumanian Prime Minister.
- R.A.F. attack in day light Ostend, Calais, Bologne etc., Attacks during night on military objectives in the Berlin area and high explosive and incendiary bombs dropped.
- 8th Oct. Mr.W.Churchill announces that the agreement to close the Burma Road will not be renewed when the present agreement expires on October 17.
- 24 Indian pilots arrive in London and welcomed by the British Government.
- A Japanese garrison party lands in the British leased island of Linkungtao and requests the British to evacuate. (The lease to Britain was renewed by the Chungking Government for another period of ten years on October 1, 1930).
- An air raid on London and bombs dropped. A Russian princess going to her work in a bus killed. Eight German planes shot down. British bombers attacked important military objectives in Germany.

Raids on London, the East Anglian coast, the Thame^s Estuary and the South East Coast. Losses - German 4; British 1.

9th
Oct.

Mr. Churchill unanimously elected leader of the Conservative Party.

Picked German troops the "Panzer Korps" arrive in Rumania with a detachment of motor machine guns, infantry in light cars, 540 tanks, a brigade of riflemen on motor cycles with - infantry guns, anti-air craft and anti-tank guns and an artillery regiment of 105 millimetre howitzers.

British bombers carry out attacks during day-light and night and bomb~~ed~~ military objectives.

10th
Oct.

Enemy air craft dropped a bomb on St. Paul's Cathedral. The roof pierced and the high altar destroyed. No one injured. Two formations of German raiders attempting to reach London were turned back.

The foreign Minister of Japan asserts that the three-power pact was a "Peace Pact" and that it was directed "for" and not "against" the United States of America.

British Legation advise all Britons to leave Rumania.

Air raids on Kent, Sussex, Thame^s Estuary and on London. Losses 8 German; 9 British; 5 pilots safe.

11th
Oct.

R.A.F. bombards Wilhelmshaven and Kiel. Docks, ~~and~~ Factories etc., ^{bombed} in the Rumanian Legation in London resigns.

Four German submarines operating in Black sea. Rumania bans petroleum to Turkey and Greece.

German officers and technical workers being smuggled into Bulgaria.

General Antonescu gives evasive reply to the British Minister in Bucharest about German troops in Rumania.

5 U.S. Army Officers en route to England to study British Air-raid defences.

100 American dive bombers to be delivered to Britain.

British Naval action on Cherbourg. Pilot describes the effect as that of a hundred thunderstorms rolled into one.

Basic military training for undergraduates in Great Britain decided upon.

BALLOONS FOR CONVOYS.

The aeronautical correspondent of The Times gives the following details about the development of balloon barrage in regard to convoys:--

"Vessels sailing in convoy are now being equipped with barrage balloons as a protection against the attacks of Junkers dive-bombers. The technique of the dive-bomber is to swoop at great speed almost vertically over its intended victim, flatten out only a few seconds before it would crash and discharge its bombs. On the face of it the balloons would appear to be an effective answer to low level attack, for dive-bombing under these conditions must be an extremely risky business. It is at yet too soon to express any sound opinion, but a few more attacks will show whether a combination of the aircraft escort, the ships' guns and the balloons is likely to prevent the dive-bombers from operating."

T A L K I N G P O I N T S ."THIS IS A WAR FOR DEMOCRACY".

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His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, in the course of his speech at the public meeting held at the Senate House, Chepauk, on Monday, the 7th October 1940, emphasised the fact that the present war was a war for democracy, a war for the rights of the common people. He concluded by saying that the British Empire was a democracy of a group of self-governing countries and India had been promised Dominion Status and Dominion Status meant democracy in the truest sense. The following observations made by a Professor of History in one of the British Universities in a communication sent to a newspaper in New York are appropriate in this connection:--

"In the last five years democracy has been destroyed in at least seven countries of Western Europe, exclusive, of course, of the two tyrannies themselves. It is not a conjecture but a certainty that if Germany is victorious, democracy will disappear from Europe altogether.

"To say that the present war, while, like all major convulsions it has several aspects, is a war for democracy, is not, therefore mere rhetoric but the statement of a plain fact. That statement remains true, whatever view may be taken of the political characteristics and quality of Great Britain. She may be an unworthy champion of democracy, but she remains its champion none the less.

"Those who deny that truism are merely misinformed. They do not know the realities of the European world. What, on a broad view, the change of government in Great Britain means is that a war for democracy is now being fought in a democratic spirit and by democratic methods."

"E" B O A T S .

The following description appearing in a British Newspaper about the German "E" Boats will be read with interest:--

"German "E" boats, sometimes described as "S" boats, are motor torpedo-boats of about 30 or 40 tons, though some of the newer craft may be larger. They are about 100 ft. in length and have a speed of 20 to 30 knots. They carry either torpedoes or depth charges and pom-poms firing shell, but they have also been used for mine-laying."

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

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It is unsafe to infer from the failure of General Goering to cause general disorganisation throughout Great Britain by seeking to shatter its ports, arsenals^{a/} and transport systems, smash the British air power and demoralise the population that Hitler has given up his idea of invading England. High expectations were roused among the German people about the Blitzkrieg. For instance, at the beginning of August Hamburg Fremdenplatten, the mouth piece of the German Foreign Office, said: "Napoleon, in spite of all the preparations he had made, flinched at the last moment from making an attempt to conquer the island but the modern weapons that the Reich possesses can put an end to the insularity of Great Britain." It added that the belief that the British Isles can defy German bombers, submarines, battleships set on the Channel coast, because Great Britain was an island was an illusion which should be destroyed in the near future. There is absolutely no evidence so far that Hitler has surpassed Napoleon in any way or that the Channel has been converted into a wooden plank for the German Army in the occupied countries to pass over to Great Britain. But it is necessary that the recent official German declaration to Japanese correspondents in Berlin, that the invasion of Britain has been shelved, should not be taken at its face value because it may have been ^{made} ~~done~~ with the deliberate intention of inducing Great Britain to ^{slacken} ~~relax~~ her preparations. The R.A.F. is pounding the invasion ports along the French Channel and so long as this is being done it may fairly be inferred that Germany is continuing its preparations for the invasion.

ROBBING HOLLAND OF FOOD AND RAW MATERIALS.

According to a recent estimate, much of the food stock in Holland before the war has been taken away to Germany in exchange for useless paper marks. In the first week 17,600,000 lbs. of butter were removed. The card-rationing system has been introduced and large quantities of tinned meat were taken away. Dutch coal has been removed and there is scarcity of fuel power and the coming winter will see Dutch people lack in this central commodity. Nevertheless the Dutch people hope to see the coming winter through because there are private holdings of food.

Appendix I is a chronological index of the principal events in regard to Rumania in recent months brought up to date. -

Appendix II is a brief survey of the position of the Balkan - countries. The last few days have brought out very clearly the fact that the integrity and independence of Rumania have disappeared or are fast disappearing. By the loss of Bessarabia taken by Russia, South Dobru^aja ceded to Bulgaria and Transylvania wrested from Rumania by the Totalitarian countries for Hungary, Rumania has been reduced to her 1912 limits and her territorial inviolability has disappeared into thin air. German troops are being rushed into Rumania for, we are told, instructional - purposes, for defending the oil fields and for guaranteeing the terms of the treaty with Rumania. The Rumanian Cabinet still claims that there is not one German soldier in Rumania, a statement which is difficult to reconcile with Reuter's repeated statements that large contingent of troops have entered Rumania. It is increasingly recognised in England and in America that the latest move on the part of Germany in sending troops and armaments is to make Rumania ~~as~~ a jumping-off ground for further acts of aggression, confirmation of which, is, to some extent, provided by Germany's intentions to construct new railways and naval bases on the Black Sea coast. Russia's reactions to this latest move is not very clear, though there are indications that she is - restive. What is clear, however, is that the neighbouring countries and Greece and Turkey have need to be vigilant and they undoubtedly are, ~~th~~anks to the friendly relations with Great Britain and Great Britain's preparedness to meet any contingency. Incidentally Rumania has provided another proof of the folly of relying on Nazi promises. Rumania turned totalitarian in the hope that she may thereby induce Germany to be friendly, but ^{it} is notorious that ^{it} is her friends that Germany attacks first without any scruple. In this connection the claim of German papers that the Vienna Award of August 30 "was similar to the arbitration of Solomon" provides both tragic and comic elements. Rumania has been - betrayed and in a moment of forgetfulness R^bentrop was - compared to Solomon who was a Jew.

J A P A N.

Japan is likely to be in the front page of newspapers in the succeeding weeks. The terms of the 10 year pact of Japan with the Axis powers entered into on ^{the} 27th September 1940 and its significance will be found set out in Appendix III. Mr. Churchill has now announced that the Burma Road to China will be reopened on the 17th October 1940. This is the result of Japan's failure to seek friendly settlement with China and the aggressive step taken in regard to Indo-China. Public opinion throughout Great Britain, America, the Dominions and India is unanimous in praise of this decision of the British Government, but Soviet reactions as usual cannot be ascertained with any certainty. Japan has announced that this step is not significant because she can bomb transports from her new positions in Indo-China, though the prospects of this being done effectively are discounted by China ^{who} ~~says~~ says that she can defy the Japanese bombers by quickly repairing the road with unskilled labour which could be had in plenty. Japan has further stated that she is not going to take any retaliatory measures, a statement which has not made Great Britain complacent. Conversations with America, China, Dutch East Indies and Australia are going on briskly in connection with the Far Eastern and Pacific problems. It can be said, however, that Japan's power to retaliate is somewhat limited because of the China affair, the internal economic situation, restrictions in export trade, difficulties in securing foreign exchange, obstacles in finding markets for silk goods and ~~the~~ in her securing cotton, nickel, cobalt, ferro-alloy, iron ore, and jute, once she breaks off her relations with Great Britain and the United States.

"THOSE SPITFIRES"

"Those Spitfires are very good; this is my heaven, I am out of it !" said a German pilot in a good accent when his wounds were being attended to after his aeroplane had been forced down near a S.E. town yesterday. The pilot had walked towards a farm worker with his hands up and said, "A cigarette and a cup of tea, please".

Another German pilot said in a broken English: "Shell cut the port engine, shell cut the middle engine. Million marks gone."

-- THE LONDON TIMES.

DECLINE AND FALL: A RUMANIAN CALENDAR.

"I make no difference between friends and enemies" -

Hitler, ~~Mein Kampf~~)

----- Mein Kampf).

1939.

- Aug. 25. Rumanian Government offers Hungary a non-aggression pact. Hungarian Government understood to have declined, on account of 100,000 Rumanian troops on their border.
- Sep. 20. PREMIER CALINESCU ASSASSINATED IN BUCHAREST BY NAZI-INFLUENCED IRON GUARDS. 292 IRON GUARDS SHOT, THE REST OUTLAWED. GERMANY CHARACTERISTICALLY ACCUSES BRITAIN OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MURDER.
- Nov. 13. Nazi economic mission under Herr Clodius arrives in Bucharest. Rumania suspends export of livestock.
- Nov. 23. Cabinet resigns. Tatarescu forms new Government.
- Nov. 28. Tatarescu broadcasts "RUMANIA WILL KEEP ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH ALL HER NEIGHBOURS, BUT SHE WILL DEFEND EVERY INCH OF HER OWN TERRITORY WITH ALL MEANS FOR THE PURPOSE."
- Dec. 7. RUSSIA MAKES DIFFICULTIES OVER TRANSPORT FROM RUMANIA TO GERMANY ACROSS SOVIET-OCCUPIED POLAND.
- Dec. 21. Trade convention with Germany signed, fixing exchange rate and an oil quota of 130,000 tons a month, to be paid partly in Krupp's armaments.

1940.

- Jan. 1. King Carol announces Rumanian policy as non-aggressive, but "in a decisive spirit to defend what is ours."
- Jan. 6. King Carol: "When I SET FOOT ON THE SACRED SOIL OF BESSERABIA I FEEL THAT I AM ENTERING NOT A COUNTRY WHICH IS ATTACHED TO RUMANIA, BUT A COUNTRY WHICH WAS, IS, AND WILL ALWAYS REMAIN RUMANIAN TERRITORY... THE UNITY OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY GUARANTEES THAT THESE FRONTIERS WILL NEVER BE INVADED, AND THE WORDS ADDRESSED TO ME TODAY (by representatives of the minorities) HAVE PROVED TO ME THE UNSHAKEABLE UNITY OF THE NATION, WHICH WILL NEVER ALLOW AN ENEMY TO SET FOOT ON THE SACRED SOIL OF RUMANIA."
- Jan. 21. RUSSIA DIVERTING TO FINLAND RUMANIAN OIL EN ROUTE FOR GERMANY.
- Jan. 27. RUMANIA OFFICIALLY INFORMS BRITAIN THAT OIL EXPORTS TO GERMANY WOULD NOT BE INCREASED.
- Feb. 6. Winding up Balkan Entente Conference at Belgrade (Yugoslavia). Rumanian Foreign Minister Gafencu refers to "atmosphere of perfect friendship and confidence" and offers bouquet to ITALY, "WHICH STANDS LIKE A BEACON BEFORE OUR OWN ASPIRATIONS FOR PEACE, ORDER AND SECURITY."
- Mar. 7. King Carol: "WE ARE FIRMLY RESOLVED ... TO DEFEND OUR FRONTIERS TO WHICH WE HAVE AN HISTORIC RIGHT."
- Mar. 17. Premier Tatarescu broadcasts: "Our supreme part is to defend our rights, and this we are prepared to do. That is how we understand peace - a Rumanian peace, a peace with justice THE WISE LEADERSHIP OF THE KING HAS CONSOLIDATED OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITION AND STRENGTHENED THE COUNTRY INTERNALLY.... NO SACRIFICE IS TOO GREAT ... OUR FRONTIERS MAY CHANGE, BUT OUR FRONTIERS MUST REMAIN."

- July 10
Larson
July 25-30

- July 28 BRITISH PROTEST TO RUMANIA REGARDING DETENTION OF BRITISH SHIPS IN THE DANUBE, AND ARREST AND EXPULSION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS. "ANGLO-RUMANIAN RELATIONS CANNOT RETURN TO NORMAL UNLESS THE PROTEST IS SATISFIED." RUMANIAN SHIPS SEIZED AT ALEXANDRIA.
- Aug. 21 HUNGARIAN DEMANDS AT CONCURRENT RUMANO-HUNGARIAN CONFERENCE AT TURNUSEVERIN DESCRIBED BY GOVERNMENT ORGAN ROMANIA AS "ENORMOUS, INCONCEIVABLE AND RIDICULOUS."
- Aug. 22 AGREEMENT REACHED AT CRAIOVA FOR RETURN OF S.DOBRODZHA TO BULGARIA AND REPATRIATION OF RUMANIANS.
- Aug. 29 Ribbentrop and Ciano meet Hungarian and Rumanian representatives summoned to Vienna. It is unofficially stated in Bucharest that Ribbentrop is backing Hungary and Ciano Rumania. Russia is significantly excluded.
- Aug. 30 Agreement signed AT VIENNA UNDER AXIS PRESSURE "FINALLY FIXING THE NEW FRONTIER BETWEEN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA". (GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY). HUNGARY TO HAVE 45,000 SQUARE MILES OF TRANSYLVANIA. GERMANY HAD DEMANDED RUMANIA'S ACCEPTANCE OF HER ARBITRATION WITHOUT EVEN COMMUNICATING TERMS TO BE IMPOSED. IN EXCHANGE FOR BEING SHRUNK PRACTICALLY TO HER 1912 LIMITS, RUMANIA IS GIVEN AN AXIS "GUARANTEE OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY".
- Sep. 1. Official Rumanian statement says: "The Vienna Conference took place in such circumstances that Rumania had to choose between saving the political existence of the State and the possibility of its disappearance... RUMANIA FOUND HERSELF AT THE MOMENT ABSOLUTELY ISOLATED AMONG ENEMIES.... Our losses are once again very painful, but the guarantees given in exchange have a vital significance."
- Sep. 3 General dislocation of the High Command followed the new agreement on Transylvania.
- Sep. 4 The Rumanian Cabinet under M.Gigurtu resigned. General Antonescu, former War Minister, charged with forming a new Ministry pledges to "restore order in the troubled country."
- Sep. 5 King Carol suspended the Rumanian Constitution, dissolves Parliament and entrusts General Ion Antonescu, Rumania's "Strong Man" with supreme power.
- Hungarian troops enter ceded territory of Transylvania.
- King Carol signs a Decree making General Victor ~~Ex~~Antonescu virtual dictator of Rumania. In a general proclamation the new Premier announces that it was not a "new government but a new regime" which he proposed to establish.
- Sep. 6 King Carol of Rumania abdicates in favour of his son, Crown Prince Michael.
- M.Malaxa, leader of Rumanian industrialists and the Armaments King arrested.
- M.Michael Ghelmegeanus, who was Minister of the Interior in the Tatuiescu Cabinet and Minister of Communications in the Calinescu Cabinet and M. Victor Iamandi who was Minister of Justice in the Calinescu Cabinet arrested.

- Sep. 7 An agreement between Bulgaria and Rumania ceding Dobruja^d to Bulgaria up to her 1912 frontier signed by the chiefs of the respective delegations at Craiova.

Members of the Iron Guard make an attempt on the life of ex-King Carol while he ~~was~~ travelling by a special train from Bucharest to Belgrade. When ~~the train neared~~ the frontier several shots were fired at the train but no one ~~was~~ injured.

- Sep. 12 A communique issued by the President of the Council states that measures ~~were~~ being taken to effect partial demobilization of the Army. *etc*

- Sep. 17 Rumanian oil exports to Germany and her protectorate doubled in the last two months. This is one of the first and important results of Rumania's swing to alliance with the Axis. The average exports between Sep. 39 to July 40 were 70,000 tons. In July the figure jumped to 1,80,000 and in Aug. to 2,00,000 tons.

- Sep. 18 Germans replace the international Danube Commission on which Britain and France were represented - by a consultative Commission permanently presided over by a German, Herr Martius.

- Sep. 21 Bulgarian troops enter the Ceded territory of Southern Dobruja^d

- Sep. 28 The Foreign Minister, M. Sturdza, announces that Rumania considered herself free of every political connection except the which binds her to the Rome Berlin Axis. The Cabinet decides to withdraw from the Balkan Entente. The Cabinet decides to ~~with~~ confiscate all land owned by Jews in Rumania.

- Sep. 29 Lord Halifax summons the Rumanian Charge de Affairs in London connection with the arrests of British subjects in Bucharest and calls for an explanation of the facts.

- Sep. 30 M. Tatarescu, former Rumanian Prime Minister arrested for a judicial inquiry ~~was~~ into his activities as a statesman and Ambassador.

- Oct. 1 Bulgarian occupation of South Dobruja^d completed.

- Oct. 3 An attempt on the life of Genl. Victor Antonescu, Prime Minister of Rumania, made by unknown persons.

- Oct. 5 An agreement to the effect that the German minority group in Rumania will be legally embodied in the State as well as the same obligations, as Rumanians reached between General Antonescu, the Rumanian Premier, and leader of the German Group, M. Andreas Schmidt.

- Oct. 9 Picked German troops the "Panzer Korps" arrive in Rumania with a detachment of motor machine guns, infantry in light cars, 540 tanks, a brigade of riflemen on motor cycles with infantry guns, anti-air-craft and anti-tank guns and an artillery regiment of 105 millimetre howitzers.

Sir Reginald Hoare, the British Minister in Rumania, advises all British subjects connected with the Rumanian Oil industry to leave Rumania immediately.

APPENDIX II.
THE BALKAN ENTENTE.

The following note regarding the Balkan Entente and the effect on it of subsequent events will be useful in view of the serious inroads which have been made into the integrity and independence of Rumania in the last few days:

The Balkan Entente, a regional pact between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Rumania, was concluded on February 9th, 1934. It resulted in a mutual guarantee of all their Balkan frontiers, and a pledge to abstain from independent action towards any non-signatory Balkan Power. The bringing about of Balkan solidarity was part of the French scheme for eastern defence against Germany, after the rise to power of Hitler. But Louis Barthou, the French Foreign Minister, and King Alexander of Yugoslavia who were its chief protagonists were assassinated at Marseilles in the first year of the Entente's existence. The collapse of France in the present war and the consequent swing towards the Axis by Rumania have all made the Entente exceedingly weak. Bulgaria had never taken kindly to the Entente because of her territorial claims and grievances against each of the signatories. That Rumania has now left the Entente may possibly enable the remaining signatories, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, to re-examine the whole situation. It is possible, in view of German influence and aggression in the Balkans and the reduction of Rumania to the position of a vassal, that the former Entente partners look to Moscow for protection, rather than to Berlin. Yugoslavia, for so many years determinedly anti-Russian, has recently resumed diplomatic relationships with the Soviet, with whom Turkey in any case has a long standing friendship which Germany has not yet succeeded in destroying. Greece, more fortunate in that she has common frontiers neither with Russia nor Germany, enjoys in addition a British guarantee; and recent Italian menace to Greece is to a great extent discounted by the fact that the Greek Government could, if necessary, place their valuable naval bases at the British Fleet's disposal. Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey are neighbour-States with common land frontiers; between the Yugoslav coast and that of Greece there now interposes the Italian-held sea-board of Albania, whose seizure last year by Italy has never been forgiven by Belgrade, Athens or Ankara. Common grounds for agreement and even mutual action, therefore, still exist between the three remaining signatories of the Balkan Entente; while the fact that Soviet propaganda directed towards their common neighbour, Bulgaria, has now taken an anti-Axis turn gives hope that the moribund Entente may even yet be revived as an at least neutral bloc (under Russian protection) against German and Italian aggression.

APPENDIX III.

BERLIN-ROME-TOKIO PACT.

An Analysis.

The pact between the three Totalitarian countries of Germany Italy and Japan concluded on 27th September 1940 promises to become a starting point of fresh developments in the Far East. It is necessary, therefore, that the points which stand out prominently in the pact should be borne in mind.

Points in the Pact.

The following is an analysis of the terms of the pact:

1. Germany and Italy are recognised to be leaders in the creation of a new order in Europe, while these two countries recognise the leadership of Japan in the creation of a new order in the Far East.

2. The three countries undertake to help each other in military, economic and political spheres in case any of them should be attacked by a party which is not involved in the war in Europe or in the China affair.

3. Rome is to be the venue for the meeting of a common technical commission appointed by the three signatory Governments.

4. Each of these three countries will retain its political status which will in no way be affected by the agreement and the relation with the Soviet Union at present existing will remain undisturbed.

5. The period of agreement is 10 years from the date on which it comes into force.

Significance of the Pact.

1. The pact emphasises the fact that at some time or other the totalitarian nations would range themselves against democracy.

2. It is a pointer of the solidarity of the Axis designed to divert attention from the failure of the Japanese offensive against China and the failure of German invasion of Britain.

3. As Mr. Churchill stated on Tuesday, the 8th October 1940, it is difficult to see how Germany could help Japan and it is equally difficult to see what Japan can gain from the pact except perhaps that it may be said to be calculated to warn Russia and the United States of America from interference in affairs in the Far East.

4. The pact further shows how anxious Germany is to find new allies and new battlefields in new theatres of war, now that she has so far failed to invade Great Britain.

5. Far from threatening the United States, the Pact has resulted in collaboration between America, Britain and Australia in regard to the defence of the Pacific.

6. The reopening of the Burmah Road fixed for the 17th October 1940 may be said to be partly due to this Pact.

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DIARY OF THE WAR.

- 12th
Oct. Enemy fighter bombers drop bombs from a great height in London area, Kent and Sussex. Losses: German 11; British 10; 7 pilots safe.
- R.A.F. bomb Berlin, in addition to military objectives and communications elsewhere and the Channel ports. Electric power stations, gas works, goods yards hit. Krupps works bombed.
- Heavy engagement between a U-boat squadron and British Naval forces off the Isle of Wight reported.
- Two large ships carrying troops sunk during R.A.F. raid on Lorient. Over 3,000 soldiers perished. One German supply ship bombed and set fire to near Trondheim.
- President Roosevelt in a broadcast gives renewed assurance that Britain would continue to receive all aid short of war.
- Tangier French Colony is almost unanimously in favour of the Free French cause.
- H.M.S. "Ajax" made contact with 3 Italian destroyers and engaged and sank two. Shortly after she sighted one heavy cruiser and four destroyers and engaged. One destroyer was crippled. Remainder escaped in darkness. Damaged destroyer was sunk by gunfire after allowing crew to escape. Italian hospital ship guided by a Sunderland flying boat. British casualties 15 killed and 22 wounded.
- to the spot
- 13th
Oct. More German aircraft units (3,000) arrive in Galatz, Rumania.
- Naval battle off Malta on night of 11-10-1940. One Italian destroyer and two torpedo boats lost.
- R.A.F. bomb enemy bases in Libya. Direct hits scored on barracks at Bardia. El Adem, Derna, Tobruk, Asmara and Gura raided and damage inflicted.
- In Sudan one British mechanised patrol inflicts heavy casualties on 120 enemy Askaris.
- Nazi air raiders attack during night and bomb tenements, communal shelters, convent and houses. Losses: German 2; British 2.
- Princess Elizabeth makes her first broadcast speech to children evacuated to country districts or overseas.
- R.A.F. maintain its nightly offensive on Channel ports and Berlin.
- 14th
Oct. German air activity over Britain comparatively small.
- 60 Nazi pilots arrive in Bucharest. German Naval mission expected. Germans plan naval base in Black Sea.
- Rationing in Rumania. Three meatless days a week decreed.
- Military and Naval attaches of the British Legation with their staff leave Bucharest. British Legation staff of about 20 will be the only British left in Rumania.
- R.A.F. carry out attacks on oil plants and other targets in Germany and German-held Channel ports.
- British ships shell Sidi Barrani. R.A.F. bomb Tobruk.
- 15th
October. Turkish Ambassador in Bucharest informs U.S. and Soviet representatives that Turkey will respect all engagements towards Greece and modifications of the Status Quo of Greece would be regarded as a direct menace.
- Waves of German planes raid England. Losses: German 18; British 15; 9 pilots safe.
- Death penalty imposed by Germans in occupied France for harbouring British subjects.

15th R.A.F. make series of successful night raids on Libyan port of
Oct. Bangazi, Bardia, Capuzzo, Sollum, Derna, Tobruk, Bugbug,
(Cont.) Gura etc. Direct hits scored on ships, hangars, buildings etc.

British bombers carry out attacks on naval dockyards in North Germany and on communications, aluminium and oil targets in Western and central Germany together with Channel ports.

Germans in Rumania tell Iron Guards that their intention is to make Rumania base for advance against the Soviet Union.

16th A million American officials man thousands of registration
Oct. offices to register the conscription of 16,500,000 men between 21 and 36 years. Mr. Roosevelt broadcasts that America prepares for total war. Young Americans register at rate of over a million an hour. 40 Hindu seamen also register.

Americans in China advised to return to America.

Britain spends £9,000,000 daily on war. Chancellor of the Exchequer asks for £100,000,000 credit ~~note~~ vote.

British Government cease to maintain normal trade relations with Rumania as it is under German domination.

Air raids on Britain. Indiscriminate bombing of civilians. Losses: German 4; British 0;

British naval units bombard Dunkirk causing considerable damage.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for war, arrives in Egypt.

British cruiser "Liverpool" damaged in the Mediterranean by enemy aircraft. Casualties not heavy.

R.A.F. attack enemy naval bases in Germany and one in enemy occupied territory. Another objective includes an important oil target in central Germany.

17th Traffic in the Burma road resumed. ~~100~~ High powered American
Oct. trucks carrying war supplies set off on the 700 miles road.

British navy has secret weapon viz. the motor torpedo boat. Has speed of 50 miles per hour or slips noiselessly on silenced engines. Being small impossible to hit at especially at speed.

British Government are not leaving London. Life of Parliament to be prolonged for another year. Enemy air attack on London and other places. Canterbury Cathedral narrowly escaped. Some damage to Deanery. Losses: German 4; British 4. Four ~~2~~ small British trawlers sunk by enemy action.

Coastal Command Aircraft attacked power station at Brest ~~xxx~~ causing damage. German authorities preparing homes in Rumania for 200,000 German children.

R.A.F. attack Tobruk, Bardia, Sollum and Derna.

Naval engagement between German and British naval forces in English Channel. German forces broke off engagement and steamed towards Brest but R.A.F. pursued attacking them.

18th Lull in air war over Britain. R.A.F.'s customary visit to Berlin/
Oct. Dropped on account of unfavourable weather.

Shelters for 10,000 women and children to be evacuated from Bucharest being arranged in Rumania.

The following are figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air-raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities for the week ending 9th October 1940:-

	German	British		German	British
Oct. 3	1	..	Oct. 7	27	16 (10 pilots safe)
Oct. 4	2	..	Oct. 8	8	..
Oct. 5	23	9	Oct. 9	4	1
		(7 pilots safe.)			(pilot safe.)
Oct. 6	1	5			
		(3 pilots safe)			

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

The failure of the blitzkrieg and the improbability of the weather helping the Nazis to put into effect their threat of invasion of Great Britain appear to have had some sobering effect upon German mentality, for we were told only the other day that the Deutsche Allegemeine Zeitung began one of its paragraphs as follows: "Even in the hypothetical case of the Axis being unable to end the war successfully". The main German objective "to harass and wear down British nerves and British economy and finally British strength" correctly describes the British objective which is attrition of German strength and this is abundantly evident in Germany's air losses and damage to war production. If, therefore, the abandonment of invasion will disappoint the British Army and the Royal Navy which are ready and eager to meet the enemy, it may also well be expected to render the present offensive in the air even more destructive to German war effort than it has been recently. Further, Reuter's military correspondent has reported that preparations for offensive on a large scale are proceeding rapidly in Great Britain and that the Naval, land and Air Force Chiefs are reviewing the ~~whole~~ whole situation in terms of an invasion of Germany - a sure pointer to firm British intention. In this connection, the words uttered by Mr. Churchill recently 'that wars are not won by retreats, however glorious' may be recollected.

SITUATION IN RUMANIA.

The situation in Rumania is still somewhat obscure. Reports are reaching of more German land and air forces entering Rumania and of the preparations that are being made for a naval base in the Black Sea. It has been officially denied that Germany consulted Russia in regard to the Nazi offensive in Rumania, while Germany has denied rumours of concentration of troops on the new frontier between Rumania and Russia. It is perhaps unwise to speculate upon Russia's reaction nor on the reported Nazi boast that Germany intends to drive eastwards whatever Russia may think about it. It may be noted in this connection that any such move will not come on the public altogether as a surprise, regard being had to the relations between Germany and Russia before the non-aggression pact of August 1939. In Appendix A quotations have been collected expressing Germany's attitude towards Bolshevik Russia.

THE BURMA ROAD.

The attitude of Japan regarding the reopening of the Burma ~~the~~ Road is moderate and as such has to be welcomed. In Appendix B will be found a brief description of the Burma Road. As announced, the road has been reopened because Japan failed to observe the undertaking to attempt a settlement with China during the period of three months. Of course, there is the fact that Japan has ranged herself with the enemies of Britain and it will be unreasonable on her part to expect special consideration from Britain. Britain cannot further be expected to withhold the passage of legitimate aid to China nor to submit to intimidation from any quarter. This attitude has been strengthened by increasing Anglo-American co-operation and British strength.

AMERICAN REACTIONS.

Among the American reactions, the following points may be noted:-

- (i) Air and naval bases in Alaska to be rapidly strengthened and American troops to be moved there a year in advance of schedule.
- (ii) Twenty-three Marine Reserve battalions ordered to mobilise on or about Nov.7th at six different points on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.
- (iii) Production of war planes to be speeded up.
- (iv) Twentyseven thousand Navy and Marine reservists called up for duty bringing the total U.S. naval personnel up to 2,39,000.
- (v) Thailand not to be supplied with aeroplanes.
- (vi) American citizens advised to return from the Far East.
- (vii) More open aid to Britain, including the disclosure of official secrets such as the U.S. bomb-sight.
- (viii) Relaxation of U.S. neutrality and credit laws.
- (ix) Working arrangement between the British Dominions and the United States in the Far East.

CZECH PROFESSOR DRIVEN INSANE BY GESTAPO.

Reports have reached London that Dr. Arnost Wenig has been driven insane by the treatment which he received in a German prison. Dr. Wenig, says a report in a London newspaper, was recently arrested and then tortured in the Petschek Palace, the former house of a banker and now the headquarters of the Gestapo in Prague. After an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide Dr. Wenig injured his head against a wall. He was a financial adviser to the city of Prague, an expert in commercial law, and Dean of the Faculty of Law in the Caroline University until its closure by the German authorities.

WHY FRANCE BROKE

The first democracy in Europe, France, broke says a writer in an American paper, "because of its institutional inability to direct the life-blood of capital into the arteries of the national defence." Again: "The credit system of France, called upon to promote the expansion of industry, was in the hands of a financial oligarchy which refused to invest in the future of the nation, or to permit any government to do so. Sharp separation of identity and interest between the possessors of capital with their characteristic desire for liquidating and the owners of industry for plant expansion and increased profits was a unique feature of French economy." Further, army chiefs had class prejudices. Marshal Petain said in 1939 that officers should be chosen only from "cultivated" elements of the nation, specially lawyers, industrialists, businessmen, doctors, professors and judges. France's increase in expenditure on defence was also very small, as the following figures will show:--

	1933-34.	1938-39.	Percentage increase.
France (francs)	12.3 billion	12.4 billion	.8
Italy (lire)	4.8 "	6.3 "	31 .00
United States (\$)	544 million	1. "	85. 00
Great Britain (£)	93.5 "	326.6 million	386. 00
Germany (marks)	671. "	10 billion	1400.
U.S.S.R. (roubles)	1.5 billion	27 "	1700.

It may be recalled in this connection that General de Gaulle said in his broadcast speech on the 16th August 1940: "If the French armies were surprized by mechanised warfare it is because they had been badly prepared for it. One day I will give some important details about it."

BRITISHERS IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

A Reuter's telegram dated, London 15-10-1940 states that death penalty has been imposed by German authorities in occupied France for the 'crime' of harbouring British subjects. Britons include residents of Dominions and colonies. It would appear that another decree imposes a similar penalty for sheltering fugitive prisoners of war of French or other nationality. In spite of this and other threats people in the occupied countries are still reported to be hiding many soldiers of the B.E.F. who evaded capture in Belgium and Northern France. They are provided with civilian clothing and are being helped in every way. Especially North-West Belgium is reported to have many of the soldiers of the B.E.F. in hiding.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.NAZIS CONDEMNED OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTH.

A message from New York dated October 1, 1940 stated that Mr. Richard Boyer, who recently returned from a visit to Europe, writing in the newspaper "P.M." reported that responsible Nazi officials declared in secret conversation, that the Soviet Union ~~will~~ will either deliver the Ukraine and Baku oil regions and the former Baltic States or Germany will seize them if and when she conquers or makes peace with England. Mr. Boyer is also stated to have declared that Germany will invade Russia in 1941. This prediction has been made by others also, but all these speculations only confirm the impenetrability of the minds of dictators.

It is interesting to recall, in this connection, the contempt and hatred felt by Germany towards Bolshevist Russia before the pact entered into between these countries in September 1939. Here are a few quotations from "Mein Kampf" and other sources upon this subject:-

PACT WITH RUSSIA CATASTROPHIC:-

"From the purely military viewpoint, a Russo-German coalition waging war against Western Europe, and probably against the whole world on that account, would be catastrophic for us. The struggle would have to be fought out, not on Russian but on German territory, without Germany being able to receive from Russia the slightest effective support." - - ~~Mk~~ Mein Kampf.

BLOOD-STAINED CRIMINALS:-

"It must never be forgotten that the present rulers of Russia are blood-stained criminals, that here we have the dregs of humanity which, favoured by the circumstances of a tragic moment, overran a great State, degraded and extirpated millions of educated people out of sheer blood-lust and that now for nearly ten years they have ruled with a savage tyranny as was never known before. It must not be forgotten that these rulers belong to a people in whom the most bestial cruelty is allied with a capacity for artful mendacity and believes itself today more than ever called to impose its sanguinary despotism on the rest of the world."

-- Mein Kampf.

THE TREE AND THE IVY:--

" One does not form an alliance with a partner whose only aim is the destruction of his fellow partner. Above all, one does not enter into alliances with people for whom no treaty is sacred; because they do not move about this earth as men of honour and sincerity but as the representatives of lies and deception, thievery and plunder and robbery. The man who thinks that he can blind himself by treaty with parasites is like the tree that believes it can form a profitable bargain with the ivy that surrounds it." --Mein Kampf.

NO TAMING OF THE BOLSHEVIK:--

" Only a bourgeois simpleton could imagine that Bolshevism can be tamed."-- Mein Kampf.

BOLSHEVISM AN INFAMOUS CRIME:--

" How can we teach the German worker that -- Bolshevism is an infamous crime against humanity if we ally ourselves with this infernal abortion and recognise its existence as legitimate. With what right shall we condemn the members of the broad masses whose sympathies lie with a certain Weltanschauung if the rulers of our State choose the representatives of that Weltanschauung as their allies?" - Mein Kampf.

THE DEVIL AND BEELZEBUB:--

" The struggle against the Jewish Bolshevization of the world demands that we should declare our position towards Soviet Russia. We cannot cast out the Devil through Beelzebub." -- Mein Kampf.

A DEADLY ENEMY:--

* Speaking at the Reichstag on 21st May 1935 Adolf Hitler Said: "Far from Bolshevism ever drawing Germany into its clutches, we are its deadliest and most fanatical enemies."

AN ALLY OF DEMOCRACY:--

Again, at the Party Rally on 13th September 1938 Hitler said: "Moscow Bolshevism is the worshipped ally of the capitalistic Democracy."

GERMANY SAVED BOLSHEVIK DISASTER:--

On 19th August 1935, during the Cultural Political demonstration at Heiligenstadt, Alfred Rosenberg expressed: " We have saved the civilization of Europe from the Bolshevik disaster. He who fights against Germany fights for world Bolshevism."

OPPOSITION TO COMMUNISM:

On 14th November 1935 Alfred Rosenberg said at the Reception of diplomats and foreign Press: " It is complete nonsense to claim that National Socialism has anything in common with the Communist regime. We are enemies not only in a political struggle for power, but also because National Socialism stands spiritually and formally in unconditional opposition to Communism."

THESE POISONOUS BACILLI:--

Adolf Hitler said to the Reichstag on 30th January 1937: "We are endeavouring to make the German people as immune as possible from this contagion - (Bolshevism). For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contact with the bearers of these poisonous bacilli."

INCARNATION OF DESTRUCTIVE POWER:--

On 20th February 1938 Adolf Hitler told the Reichstag: " With one single country alone we have abhorred entering into any relationship. That State is Soviet Russia. Even more than before we see in Russia the - incarnation of every human destructive power."

BOLSHEVIK BARBARISM:--

Dr. Dietrich, Reich Press Chief, in an interview to the Press in Rome on 19-11-36, said "The common struggle against Bolshevik barbarism has given a common basis to Fascist and National Socialist journalism."

WE ARE ITS DEADLIEST ENEMIES:--

At the Reichstag on 20-2-1938 Adolf Hitler declared: " We do not try to come in touch with Bolshevism, but Bolshevism tries to infect all human beings with its ideas and thereby to throw them into deepest misery. That is why we are its relentless enemies."

But what happened afterwards? Russian representatives were discussing with the British and French representatives measures for common action against aggression, when Germany and Russia entered into a pact - a pact between two countries which thought that each other was the devil incarnate - on ^{September} August 1939. For a wonder Joachim Von Ribbentrop said of this treaty: "The Fuhrer and Stalin have decided upon friendship. The non-aggression pact has established a firm and unshakable foundation on which both States will build and develop." And the Fuhrer said on 8th November 1939: " I regard it as a triumph for common sense that we have reached an agreement with Russia."

"What is all this madness?" one may ask. But Nazis think otherwise Said Ribbentrop: " The fuhrer is always right" and Hitler himself stated in April 1939 " I have never written a line or made a single speech in which I have expressed any attitude contrary to my actions" --Casuistry and self-deception which pass all bounds!

The world can have no surprises from dictators and if Mr. Boyer's forecast comes true, it will not astonish anybody.

A P P E N D I X. E.BURMA ROAD.

The Burma road from Kunming (in the Yunnan province) to Lashio, the rail head in Burma, is 726 miles long. From Kunming to Chunking is another 700 miles, which is covered by a railway. The road was built in just a year, during the year 1938, and opened for traffic early in the following year. Two hundred engineers and 160,000 men were employed on the construction at a cost of six million Chinese dollars and a further sum of ten million dollars has been spent on equipment, improvement etc. The road runs across a series of parallel mountain ranges cut by rocky gorges so that the construction of the road at all, let alone its construction in a year, represented no mean engineering feat. There are 289 bridges and 1959 culverts. The average width is 9 feet and at intervals 16 feet to allow vehicles to pass one another.

The route is divided into three sections: the first 260 miles, from Kunming to Shakwan, the commercial centre of western Yunnan; the second 350 miles, from Shakwan to Anting, a small village on the Sino-Burma frontier; and the Burma section of 116 miles from the Chinese border south to Lashio, or alternatively of 110 miles by branching north to Bhamo on the Irrawaddy River, to which point some of China's war supplies are being shipped.

A good car takes four days from Lashio to Kunming, and lorries six or seven days. In the year April 1939-March 1940 commodities worth £ 2,000,000 passed over the road. It was calculated that lorries carrying 300 tons of war material, were continuously on the move along the road. This will probably be exceeded now owing to the improvements effected by the Chinese since the closing of the road. During the monsoon, from July to October, traffic is much reduced on account of landslides. At first it almost ceased, but the road will now bear a continuous, though reduced flow during the rains. It has now been repaired and is reported to be in good condition.

Most of the munitions travelling over the highway of late were of either Russian or American origin. When the road was first

opened, however, quantities of German and even Italian supplies were much in evidence.

With the gradual closing of other routes to China, the Burma road has become a vital link with the outside world. With the Japanese blockade of the coast, only three routes remained open to China - the French route from Indo-China, the Russian road through Mangolia, and the Burma road. The capture of Nanning last autumn interrupted one French road, and the recent agreement has closed the route altogether. The Russian road is so long and so bad that it can only carry a very limited amount of traffic.

" MOLOTOFF COCKTAILS "

The great advantage of the "Molotoff cocktail", with which the Home Guard are now being armed, says THE TIMES, is the speed with which it can be made. Although simple in construction, it is a highly effective weapon against tanks and other armoured vehicles. This was proved in spectacular fashion by a detachment of Home Guards in the Eastern Counties recently. From their well-concealed post they carried out an attack on an advancing "enemy tank" - consisting of a good deal of corrugated iron formidably arrayed on an old car and decorated with the familiar sinister black swastika. As the tank rattled towards an obstruction the Home Guard set about it with their "Molotoff Cocktails". In seconds it was enveloped in a sheet of flame. One or two final well-directed "cocktails" caused it to break up in a flaming pile.

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D I A R Y O F T H E W A R .

- 19th Oct. Soviet Union sends two notes to Germany in regard to recent German moves in Balkans.
Prices of foodstuffs soar in Rumania.
Enemy air activity over London, Midlands and S.W. England. A hospital and public house hit.
R.A.F. raids on Germany. Nine radio stations go off the air. Dr. Goebbels forced to start station at Breslau on Polish frontier.
Successful R.A.F. raids on Italian war targets in Africa.
- 20th Oct. Japanese bomb Chinese portion of Burma Road. Serious damage to bridges.
Stories of infiltration of Nazi tourists in Bulgaria. German press campaign against King Boris.
Air Raids on Britain. Losses: German 7; British 3. All pilots safe.
General Franco receives Herr Himmler, Chief of the Gestapo.
Italian aircraft bomb Bahrein and Saudi Arabia, two independent Moslem states during fast of Ramzan contrary to understanding.
Italian troops in North Africa make two movements after one month, one from Sidi Barrani and another from Libya. The first is harassed by British forces and the second turns back.
British batteries on Channel ports open fire on French coast.
R.A.F. bombers stage terrific and spectacular attack on French coast.
German sea-plane base at Tromso (Norway) bombed by British naval aircraft and many hits on targets seen.
R.A.F. operate at both ends and in middle of Berlin-Rome Axis.
Raids to E Italy involve 1,600 miles non-stop flight with a double crossing of the Alps. Two attacks on Berlin and bombing of Italian motor car and aeroplane regions and steel works.
Italian aircraft drop bombs on Cairo. R.A.F. attacks Tobruk and aerodromes in Eretria and Abyssinia.
- 21st. Oct. Mr. Churchill broadcasts to the French people.
Bad weather reduces the scale of German raids on London. Y.M.C.A. building wrecked. Ten persons killed. W.S. Embassy damaged by action bomb.
Italian planes drop bombs near Alexandria. R.A.F. attacks Tobruk, Eretria and Diredawa.
R.A.F. attack ship-building yards of Hamburg, oil refinery at Reisholz, railway yards at Duesseldorf and Derendorf aluminium factories at Grevenbroich. Enemy attack on England sporadic.
H.M.S. "Kimberley" blows up Italian destroyer 'Francesco Nullo' after 40 minute action. 'Kimberley' sustained 3 wounded.
- 22nd. Oct. Enemy merchant vessel of 2,000 tons bombed off Hook of Holland.
British subjects advised to leave Japan owing to difficult business conditions and uncertain situation.
Air Raids on Britain. Middle Temple Hall and Holland House damaged. Losses German 3; British 6; 2 pilots safe.
Battery of German artillery in Cap Griz Nez shelled Dover area.
R.A.F. in the middle East bombed military objectives in Asmara, Gura, Bahardar, Tessenei and between Sollum and Bag Bag.
Hitler receives Mon. Laval. Nazi terms for giving Alsace-Lorraine to Germany, Nice and part of Tunis to Italy, North Morocco to Spain, Indo-China to Japan, French Mediterranean fleet and air force to Axis powers for use against Britain and for joint exploitation by Axis powers of French colonies.
Proposals rejected by Vichy Government. Vichy Government also announce that France would not fight against Britain.
Alexandria raided for two hours. No casualties.

- 23rd. Hitler and Franco meet on Franco-Spanish frontier.
 Oct. First fleet of lorries since opening of Burma Road reported to have reached Kunning.
 Nazi raids on Britain. Isolated attacks. London principal objective. No extensive damage.
 British bombers attack objectives in Berlin and elsewhere.
 75 special trains to evacuate children from Berlin. Nazi industrial production affected by systematic bombing.
 R.A.F. in middle East bombed Dessi, Bahardar, Assab, Birkau, Kassala etc.
 Men of 35 years in Britain called up for army service.
 British minesweeper "Dundalk" sunk by enemy action.
 President Roosevelt issues an executive order decreeing priority for defence orders placed with private industry. Liners commissioned by U.S. Govt. to pick up Americans in Japan and other places.
 Japanese Government ~~making~~ ^{taking} a census of Japanese subjects in U.S.A.
 Eire Government is ready to receive British evacuees.
 R.A.F. torpedoed two enemy supply ships in North Sea and machine gunned another vessel off Trondheim.
- 24th. Marshal Petain meets Hitler on French territory.
 Oct. A British motorised petrol makes a surprise attack and inflicts heavy casualties on an Italian party of 1,000.
 Italians raid Port Said and Alexandria.
 Little enemy air activity over England. Italian bomber units participate in attacks. Three enemy aircraft shot down.
 Berlin attacked and high explosive and incendiary bombs dropped.
 Industrial targets in West and North Germany, a ship-building yard and other targets attacked.
- 25th. Increased enemy air activity over England. Crowded street
 Oct. bombed. Losses Enemy 12 British 8. Four pilots ~~safe~~ ^{safe}.
 Sabotage in Holland practised by Dutch "Sixth Column" a militant anti-Nazi organisation.
 British Destroyer "Venetia" sunk by enemy mine. British submarine sinks a German torpedo boat and an Italian supply ship.
 Streams of German refugees arrive in France owing to R.A.F. bombardment. An informant states Hamburg has been largely destroyed.

The following are figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air-raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities for the week ending 16th October 1940:-

	German	British.		German	British
Oct. 10	5	5 (2 pilots saved)	Oct. 14	1	1 (pilot safe)
Oct. 11	8	9 (6 pilots saved)	Oct. 15	18	15 (9 pilots saved)
Oct. 12	8	1 (1 pilot saved)	Oct. 16	4	...
Oct. 13	2	2 (Both pilots saved)			

TALKING POINTS.THE COMING WINTER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The people of Great Britain will stand to it in spite of severe air attacks. They realise that the danger of invasion has not passed and that the coming winter, especially under war conditions, will make the ordeal rather a trying one. But they have resolved to win the war. The following analysis of some of the conditions facing them this winter will show the amount of courage needed to pass through the storm. (1) The hours of darkness in Great Britain will be never less than 12 and for sometime will be as much as 16 hours in the next six months. (2) The black-out during this period must be necessarily as complete as possible with inferior lighting, perhaps also bad ventilation in poor class houses; there will be difficulties in getting to places of work, restriction of facilities for recreation and amusements and the necessary strain on health and nerves. (3) Incessant bombing will increase these trials, and there will be loss of sleep and discomfort on going out in winter nights to cold and uncomfortable shelters. (4) Conditions in factories will be trying and it must be remembered that many factories are running 24 hours with shifts. (5) There will be dislocation of transport. (6) There may possibly be more strict rationing. What should be emphasised is that the people in Great Britain, especially those in London, realise what they have to put^{up} with this winter. The civilian population stands up to these conditions. The ordeal will be trying, but there is abundant evidence that Britishers will "take it".

J A P A N.

The reactions produced in America by the pact entered into by the totalitarian countries of Germany, Italy and Japan have undoubtedly had a sobering effect upon Japan. The utterances of Japanese spokesmen have now become markedly moderate. Indo-China has meekly conceded some of the demands made by Japan, but Japan is now faced with strong American opposition to any further advance on her part down south. The defence of Phillipines is being strengthened by the United States and

large reinforcements are arriving in Hawaii. The Government of the ~~the~~ United States have further expressed their intention to secure additional naval and air bases both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. The position, therefore, in Netherlands East Indies at present is more secure than it has been for some time past. Japan is now trying to get as much oil as possible ~~for~~ ^{from} Dutch East Indies and it may perhaps be that on account of this factor Japan is content for the present to refrain from any hostile action. In ^{the} Appendix will be found facts in regard to Netherlands East Indies which may be of interest.

THE NEXT MOVE OF HITLER.

It was stated that the result of the Brenner meeting between Mussolini and Hitler was that they had decided on an attack against Great Britain through the Empire, an attempt to get a pincer grip in Egypt by advancing on Turkey and Greece simultaneously with an attack on the western desert from Lybia. The British naval power, the increasing British army in Egypt and the preparedness of Greece and Turkey to meet an invasion of this kind are factors which the Dictators know that they cannot easily overcome. That is why they allowed this plan to 'leak' from Berlin in order to cover some other scheme. What this scheme is one does not know for certain. It may be the movement of German army through Spain with or without Genl. Franco's consent in order to attack Gibraltar and further humiliation of France by compelling her either to join the Axis or at any rate force her to concede more air and naval bases in unoccupied France and in North Africa. The desperate position to which Hitler has been reduced to find new allies on account of the failure of the invasion of England and the growing strength of Great Britain in land, air and sea, may be gauged from his coming down from the high horse and undertaking long journeys to meet Franco and Marshal Petain. The result of the meetings which have been held this week is not known. But it is believed that Spain is not anxious to declare herself on the side of the Axis Powers openly on account of her own internal difficulties brought on by the civil

war and lack of oil. No more reliable reports are available in regard to Marshal Petain's reactions to Hitler's demands. It is stated that the ~~agreement~~ agreement may involve, as compensation for the release of two million French prisoners in German hands and freedom to shift the capital to Paris again, the French armies in Syria/^{and} in South Africa being asked to protect the Italians' rear in the Egyptian campaign and the grant of aerial and naval bases in South Africa. Great Britain will know how to meet the new situation with her undoubted command of the sea and the powerful R.A.F. Then the ports in French West Africa would immediately feel the effect of bombardment both from the air and from the sea. As for Syria, ~~the~~ Turkey and other Muslim countries/^{they} are not likely to look complacently/^{if} there is any Axis drive into that mandated territory.

"The Protector of Islam"

The utter disregard of Italians to Muslim interest has been demonstrated by a series of instances since the time Mussolini decided to plunge his country into the war.

1. 50 high explosive bombs were dropped in Haifa area when Palestine had its first raid of the war.
2. The Italian raid on Haifa on 24-7-1940 resulted in about 100 people being killed.
3. Italians attacked Jaffa on the plea that it was used as a basis by the British. It may be mentioned that the port of Jaffa is too small to be a naval base and it has never been used as an air base.
4. Italy made an encroachment on Egyptian territory in the Sollum area against the express declaration made by it at the time when it entered the war that the integrity and the independence of Muslim countries will be respected.
5. Italians bombed Bahrein on 20-10-1940. This is the second outrage during Ramzan. The repeated attacks on Muslims and the invasion of Egyptian territories have been condemned outright by Muslims throughout the world. Mass meetings of Arabs have been held at numerous places condemning the Italians in regard to their campaign of obstinate and systematic raids.
6. Italy's attempts at penetration into Vichy-controlled Syria, the barbarous treatment of Muslims in Abyssinia and the numerous casualties to the Arab population caused by air raids on Haifa and other places inhabited by Muslims have infuriated the Muslim countries. Mulla Sahib Butan, Sheikh Idris (head of the great Sennusi sect which was massacred and driven from Libya by the Italians) the Grand Mufti of Egypt and Amir Abdullah of Transjordan have all joined in the movement to resist Italian aggression and the Supreme Council of Palestine has issued a manifesto expressing destestation at the abominable attacks by Italians on Muslim towns.

War work in the Kistna District.

...ooo...

following

The District War Committee, Kistna, set out with the objects:--
 to combat the evil of spreading false and alarming news by -
 mischievous and interested persons among the innocent and credu-
 lous people of the district, to concert measures to aid the Allies
 with men, money and material; ^{and} to help in the recruitment of people
 to the Army and to popularise the Defence Savings Movement.

In the month of July the committee concentrated attention on
 propaganda or publicity as it was convinced that malicious rumour
 was being spread in the district.

To begin with, the District War Committee instructed the four
 Divisional Committees to send out able speakers in all directions
 to hold public meetings and explain the real facts of the situa-
 tion. Within a month nearly 50 meetings were held in almost all
 important centres of the district.

The Committee decided to issue a weekly news-sheet to disse-
 minate accurate news in respect of the happenings in the War. The
 Committee also decided to translate, print and distribute useful
 articles designed towards the same end. This activity has been
 going on for 2 months and the committee has so far published in
 Telugu 10,000 copies of each of the following leaflets:--

- (1) Who Hitler is, (2) Recruits for the Indian Army-Madrasis
- (3) Can Hitler win? (xx) Is this ^{the} time for indifference?
- (5) Righteousness should triumph (6) This Holy War. (7) Berlin
 is calling (8) Hitler's boast of August 15th (9) Hitler's
 contempt of coloured nations (10) Prospect of an invasion of
 England and its failure.

The Propaganda material is distributed as follows:
 (1) to the Headman of every village (2) to the Panchayat Board
 Presidents (3) To at least one member of the Village Vigilance
 Committee (4) to Village Libraries (5) To the village School
 teachers (6) Through private bodies such as Missionary Societies
 and (7) To village Co-operative Societies. Volunteers read
 each pamphlet to illiterate communities.

In regard to Recruitment, the Committee has endeavoured
 to inform all villages of the date and place of recruitment.
 The number of young men coming forward has been more than ample
 for all needs.

...

HOW LONG WILL NAZIS' OIL LAST?PEACE-TIME CONSUMPTION:-

How much oil does Hitler's Europe need? Germany herself, including Austria, Czechoslovakia and occupied Poland, normally requires about 8,000,000 tons per annum. France's requirements amount to about 7,000,000 tons while Italy needs some 3,500,000 tons annually. Among the smaller countries, Rumania normally consumes 1,900,000 tons, Holland 1,600,000, Sweden 1,200,000, Denmark 900,000 and Belgium 700,000.

Allowing for the needs of the rest of Europe (excluding Spain, Portugal and Turkey), the total quantity of oil needed by Hitler's Europe adds up to no less than 27,500,000 tons per annum.

The consumption can, of course, be reduced without any harmful effect ^{on} production and trade by the limitation of private motoring and by rigorous economy in other uses. Further, in view of the reduction in shipping movements due to British blockade, the quantity of oil needed for bunkering purposes will be below normal. It is very unlikely, however, that Europe's consumption can be cut below about 18 million tons per annum without crippling trade and inland transport.

WAR-TIME CONSUMPTION:--

Estimates of Germany's requirements for war vary very considerably. That must be so since consumption depends on the extent and intensity of the conflict. According to these estimates, German war-time consumption of petrol is not less than 10,000,000 tons per year in a quiet war (if private consumption were reduced to a minimum) and not greater than 20,000,000 tons per year in a full war.

Germany has launched a great offensive on the West. It has been estimated by an American observer that the three weeks' war in Poland used up a million tons of oil. Without oil the aeroplanes and tanks and lorries of the German army must stay motionless. Germany must have 1,000,000 tons of petrol a month to wage war on a "total" scale.

How far can Hitler meet these needs from continental European resources? One of the principal weaknesses of the economic system of the European continent is the lack of oil and Germany has hardly, if at all, improved her own oil position by recent conquests. Assuming that the British blockade continues to be effectively maintained, the following calculations can be made of the requirements and supply of oil to the European continent:

<u>Potential supplies:</u>	<u>Metric tons per year.</u>
(1) The German output, including Austria, Poland and Czechoslovakia and taking into account the possible expansion and production of motor fuels by - hydrogenation and synthesis and the growing use of liquid gas and other substitutes is estimated at ...	5,000,000
(2) Rumania, Europe's biggest producing country can supply.	6,000,000
(3) Combined out-put of Albania, France & Hungary.	1,000,000

In the most favourable conditions, the Nazis can therefore secure not more than about 12,000,000 tons per annum for distribution among the countries under their control.

PROBLEM OF TRANSPORT FROM RUMANIA AND RUSSIA:--

Whatever the degree of Germany's control on Rumania, transport remains a problem. Navigation in the Danube is slow and difficult. The maximum that she can take this way is only 1,500,000 tons a year. Rail transport of oil, owing to its bulk is always difficult and never likely to be substantial. The condition of the Balkan, Polish and German railways makes it no easier, and a winter such as that of 1939/40 impedes it. Moreover, the Germans have very - limited supplies of rail tank cars if they are to maintain their internal distribution system, and the facilities for loading oil into tank cars in Rumania are limited.

At the end of April 25,000 tons per month was reaching Germany from Rumania by rail. This amount might be doubled, but that would only give her 600,000 tons a year making a total of 2,100,000 tons a year as the maximum obtainable from that country.

Page 9. ~~Russia produces 30,000,000 tons of oil per annum~~, but she cannot spare ~~more than~~ 1,000,000 tons for export. The transport of Russian supplies is beset with difficulties of greater intensity than those which hinder Rumania's oil reaching Germany. The bulk of the German imports of 78,700 tons in 1938 went by sea through the Mediterranean. Moreover, the only routes by which Russian oil can reach Germany if the Mediterranean is avoided are:--

- (i) from Batum to Western Black Sea ports and so up the Danube; or by rail to Germany;
- (ii) by canal to the Baltic and so to north German ports or by rail across Southern Russia and Poland.

None of these routes is very efficient for Germany's purpose. Rail tank cars are limited in number, both in Germany and Russia. German and Russian railway gauges differ. Frost and snow hold up rail and canal traffic, and the distance from Baku on the Caspian and from the "second Baku" between the Volga and the Urals ^{is} ~~xxx~~ very great. The Baltic is also frozen for a considerable part of the year.

Where is Germany to look for additional supplies? Iraq can supply about four million tons per annum by way of pipelines leading into the Mediterranean via Syria and Palestine. Iran, which is even less accessible, can produce more than ten million tons annually. Access to these two sources of supply would thus solve the Nazis' difficulties - always provided that they can transport it to Europe. But the British Navy is ~~alive~~ and kicking in the Mediterranean. Even if the Nazis and the Italians were to reach Iraq's oil wells, they would not be able to benefit from them for a long time to come. First, there would be sufficient time to destroy all equipment; this could not be replaced for many months. Secondly, there would be time to destroy the pipe-lines to the Mediterranean.

The prevention of a serious oil shortage next winter poses an awkward problem for the Nazi rulers. Moreover, the difficulty of maintaining Europe's industrial production and transport will be further aggravated by the absence of 30,000,000 tons of coal which Britain normally sent to France, Scandinavia, Italy and other countries over which the Nazis now hold sway.

A P P E N D I X

The Netherlands East Indies (N.E.I)

General description.- The N.E.I., with their 60,000,000 inhabitants and their rich products, occupy a strategic position and offer a tempting morsel for any hungry power. Together with Singapore, and in the absence of a railway or canal across the Kra peninsula, they command the route to the Far East. Batavia, the capital, controls the Sunda straits between Java and Sumatra with their entry into the Indian ocean. They also extend southwards and eastwards to form links with Australia and the American controlled Philippine Islands. The N.E.I. are important producers of oil (7,400,000 tons in 1938) and tin ore (28,000 tons in 1938) besides tropical products which include rubber (303,000 tons), coffee, tobacco and cinchona.

Japan and the British East Indies. - As soon as Holland was occupied by the Germans in May, the Japanese began to display great interest in the N.E.I. Japanese interests were "economically bound up by an intimate relationship of mutuality", they declared. The United States, through Mr. Cordell Hull, immediately declared American concern at the possibility of any alteration in their status quo and that of the whole Pacific area. The N.E.I. themselves rallied strongly to Queen Wilhelmina's government. A state of siege was declared on May 10, German property was seized and Germans interned, broadcasting restricted and measures taken against possible quislings. Help has been sent to the Allies and on October 13, a cheque for the purchase of 40 Spitfires and 18 Lockheed Hudsons was presented to Britain. The army was prepared for action and a Home Guard is being trained.

After the fall of France Japan displayed fresh interest in the N.E.I. and a Trade delegation was sent there. The Pact with Germany clearly included the East Indies within the area of Japanese "lebensraum", but further Japanese action has been forestalled by the firm American reaction to the pact. Negotiations are still proceeding but the Japanese delegation has now officially stated that, despite the Pact "it is the strong desire of the Japanese that the maintenance and promotion of Japanese and N.E.I. relations should not be in the least affected." (Oct. 17).

Japanese and American interests.- The interest of Japan in the N.E.I. centres upon their possession of rubber and oil, both very necessary to Japan, because both are products which she does not possess. Dutch oil is specially desirable in view of the American embargo on oil exports to Japan. The United States, on the other hand, are specially interested in Dutch rubber and tin ore, which are amongst the few war materials she does not possess in abundance.

Defence.- Dutch means of defence are not negligible. The bulk of the small but efficient Dutch navy is stationed in the East Indies. There is a well trained colonial standing army of 40,000 men, which is being expanded. And there is the neighbouring fortress of Singapore, without whose possession Japan could not securely hold the islands. The sea route from Japan to the N.E.I. is flanked by the Philippine islands which would, in the event of American hostility, make the communications of a Japanese expeditionary force very hazardous.

Outlook.- These considerations suggest that much as Japan would like to control the N.E.I., she considers the attempt too dangerous at present. In this connection the attitude of Thailand is of great interest. Japanese control of Thailand would threaten the flank of both Singapore and the N.E.I. She has sent missions simultaneously to Japan, India and Australia, at the same time as she has made demands on French Indo China, and it would appear that she is weighing up the relative advantages of support for either side.

N.B.:- PLEASE FILE THE PULLETINS REGULARLY FOR FUTUP REFERENCE.

(WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, MADRAS).

DIARY OF THE WAR.

- 26th Oct. Official announcement in Vichy says that Hitler and M. Petain agree on collaboration in regard to means of reconstructing peace in Europe. At the end of Cabinet meeting at Vichy M. Petain and M. Laval informed Ministers of their interview with Hitler. The Council of Ministers approved their statements. Hitler's peace terms are: (1) The French Fleet ~~to~~ to be placed at the disposal of the Axis; (2) Cession of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany; (3) Air and Naval bases in unoccupied France to be at the Axis disposal for the duration of hostilities; (4) France to cede Indo-China to Japan; (5) Cession of greater part of Morocco to Spain; (6) Italy to receive Tunis and a substantial portion of Algeria, together with the department of Alpes Maritimes; and (7) The French Colonies to be placed under a Triple mandate, in which Germany and Italy would participate with France.
- Rumanian Government gain control over all British-owned and British chartered vessels in Rumanian territorial waters by a new decree. It is feared these vessels will all come under German control.
- Lightning attacks by German bomb-carrying fighters over England. Losses: German 4; British 2.
- British and German long range guns exchange fire across the straits of Dover.
- R.A.F. attack over Germany from Baltic coast to Leipzig and Cologne. 14 aerodromes raided. Berlin bombed for 90 minutes. Extensive destruction and damage caused to factories, power stations, oil refineries etc.
- South African aircraft attack enemy encampment at Maji, Abyssinia.
- One enemy supply ship sunk and a German float-plane shot down by Coastal Command aircraft.
- Japanese bomb Burma road, west of Kunming.
- 27th Oct. Aerial siege of London slackens in severity. Losses: German 10; British 8; 4 pilots safe.
- Two enemy planes damaged by British fighters over Malta. No bombs dropped.
- R.A.F. strike again at Libyan bases of Ben Ghasi and Derna.
- Kassala raided. Day light air raid on Cairo. No incident reported.
- R.A.F. bomb Skoda armaments works. Six oil refineries and oil plants docks, goods yards and the channel ports were the principal targets.
- 28th Oct. Italian troops cross Greek frontier at 04-00 hours after rejection of their three hour ultimatum by Greece. Greece appeals to British Government for assistance. Mr. Churchill sends a message of British assurance of help. H.M. the King sends messages to the Greek Nation and to King George of Greece. Greek and Italian warships engage in action near Corfu.
- The "Yomiuri Shimbun" declares that under the Three Power Pact Japan is bound to give assistance to Italy because she is now attacked by a third power - Greece. It adds that it would be proper for Japan to take action only if Italy invokes article ~~XXXX~~ III of the Pact.
- R.A.F. attack Dodecanese Islands.
- The Fuhrer and the Duce meet at Florence.
- M. Laval appointed Foreign Minister in succession to M. Baudouin who has been appointed Secretary of State to the Prime Minister. Frenchmen listening-in to British broadcasts in public places forbidden by a decree.
- "Empress of Britain" sunk by enemy aircraft. 598 survivors out of total of 643 on board saved.
- Enemy air activity over Great Britain on very limited scale; Losses: German 6; ~~British~~ British 2.
- R.A.F. attack heavily warships under construction at Hamburg, Bremen, Keil, naval base at Wilhelmshaven, naval fort at Emden and oil plants at Cologne and Hamburg.

-2-

29th Oct. Air raids on London, Portsmouth and other places. No Italian bombers participated. Losses: German 28; British 7; 2 pilots safe.

70 divisions of German troops in South East Europe.

French Navy in West Indies are divided, one at Guadaloupe (for General de Gaulle) and the other at Martinique. General Gentilhomme who commanded Allied forces in French and British Somaliland joins General de Gaulle.

R.A.F. attack Berlin, oil plants, ship yards, railway communications, aerodromes etc.

Italian advance in Greece. The naval aircraft from His Majesty's ships bomb Maltezana. British Admiralty announce mining of Greek waters. Britain taking steps to fulfil her promise of financial aid to Greece. Rebellion breaks out in South Albania hampering Italy's Greek campaign.

30th Oct. Air raids over England both by day light and night; Losses: German 9, British 5, 1 pilot safe.

President Roosevelt reveals that Britain is negotiating with manufacturers in America for 12,000 additional planes. These orders will bring total orders for military planes to 26,000.

Cherbourg harbour and shipping off the French coast and targets in Ostend harbour attacked by R.A.F.

31st Oct. The greatest depth of Italian advance in Greece at any point is only 6 miles. Contact has not been made with the main Greek defences.

British bombers flying from Greek bases bomb heavily Tirana, the capital of Italian occupied Albania.

Isolated enemy aircraft make attacks on various parts of England. Naples bombed by R.A.F. bombers.

1st Novr. Italians are stated to have advanced $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles into Greece in two directions. Retreating Greeks have blown up bridges.

In the Turkish Assembly, President Inönü makes a statement that Great Britain and Turkey are studying the Balkan situation and though Turkey will not enter into the war now, she will remain loyal to her friendship and obligations.

British vessels heavily shelled in the Straits of Dover by German guns mounted on French coast. None of the vessels have been damaged.

Air raids over England.

Losses: Enemy 8, British 6 - 2 pilots safe.

The following are figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air-raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities for the week ending ~~in~~ 22nd October 1940:-

	<u>German</u>	<u>British</u>
October 17	4	3
October 18	2	1
October 19	2	..
October 20	7	..
October 21	1	..
October 22	3	6 (2 pilots safe)

-2-

TALKING POINTS.

Greece invaded by Italy.

The Italian invasion of Greece on Monday last on two points on the Greek-Albanian frontier, though not unexpected, is unmistakably an unprovoked and deliberate part of the Axis plan for approaching the Middle East through the Balkans and the Mediterranean. Incidents relating to this savage attack in spite of solemn pledges given by Italy to Greece, and an account of Greece will be found in the appendixes. During the last four months Greece has depended very much less upon the German market than before owing to her close economic relationship with Great Britain and the British credits have helped her to increase her trade in the West. With a large French army in Syria, Italy dare not take any action against Greece, but now that France has been neutralised, Mussolini apparently thinks that he must maintain his prestige by having this diversion. The invasion has been preceded by familiar tactics of making allegations against the victim framing impossible demands on it and carrying on a war of nerves. For instance, the Greek Government has been accused of having in 1923 planned the expulsion of Albanians from Epirus and of possessing plans for the dissolution of Albanian minorities. Greece was also advised that the Greek-Albanian frontier should be revised in favour of Albania by giving up the coast of Prevesa and part of Janina. Other demands formally made in the ultimatum preceding the invasion are set out in ~~the~~ appendix I. It may also be mentioned that the Greeks were asked to agree to barter deals and the wiping out of the German debts to Greece by revaluing the drachma to the mark at a very unfavourable rate. Germany has also demanded unlimited visas for her citizens, special rights for totalitarian air liners and permission to fly over the Greek islands. At the same time Greece was warned that she should exercise strict control over British subjects who wish to enter her territories and the suppression of B.B.C. news.

Italy's objects.

It seems fairly clear that Italy wants to secure bases in Greek territory in order to enable her to launch attacks on Egypt and the Italian Navy wants to avoid in any case meeting the British fleet. This it considers can perhaps be done by securing bases in Greece, seizing Crete which is the nearest base to Alexandria, marching on Salonica in order to dominate over the Balkans, incidentally intimidating Turkey, approaching the Dardanelles, securing all available strategic points in Greece, perhaps by air bombing and use of parachute troops and getting hold of bases in the Aegean Sea, for the Italian Navy. Great Britain has of course already commenced implementing her promise to Greece, to come to her help in accordance with the statement made by Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on 13th April 1939. The Fleet Air Arm which is already destroying military objectives in Lybia, Eretria and in the Dodecanese may well be expected to help Greece by attacking Italian air bases and other Italian military objectives. It is reported that British bombers are already operating from Greek bases and that Naples has been bombed. The main help will, of course, be from the British Navy and though the ways in which England is to afford help to Greece constitute a military secret, it may well be expected that the Naval craft of Italy will in the near future have to face the might of the British Navy. British naval officers are already in Greece to effectuate plans for cooperating with the Greek navy.

Russia & Turkey.

The reactions to the latest venture of Mussolini in Russia, Turkey and the Balkan States afford some interest. Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, not to speak of Rumania and Hungary, are mere figures in the puppet show manipulated by the Axis Powers. If Bulgaria is persuaded to give up its neutrality, then Turkey will have to reconsider its attitude because then it would be bound to help Greece. Turkey's attitude would further depend upon how Russia looks on the enterprise of Italy. It must also be remembered that Turkey does not like Italy's occupation of Dodecanese. Inonu President ~~Roosevelt~~ made an important pronouncement last night reiterating Turkey's determination to observe her obligations to Great Britain and

emphasising its friendly attitude to her. After stating that the relations between Turkey and Russia were becoming more friendly, the President ~~times~~ announced that consultations were taking place between Turkey and Great Britain in regard to Italo-Greek conflict. The control by Germany of Rumania and her oil fields may be considered to be a part of Anti-Russian plan and it is well known that the German staff had this ready more than four years ago, the main object of which was to get at the oil fields at Baku. But it is useless to speculate upon what Russia will do till a major development which the Soviet Republic thinks it ought to take note of takes place. Russia is also interested in noting how Italy's imperialistic ventures affect her interests.

Propaganda.

In the meanwhile, the Axis Powers are employing the Radio for the spread of all sorts of rumours. The world is informed that Germany is not enthusiastic about the invasion of Greece, that it is anxious to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the two countries, and that the Greeks have no heart in the resistance. But it is noteworthy that General Metaxa, though he has been accused of Nazi sympathy because of his German training and authoritarian temper, has made it absolutely clear that there is no Greek in Greece who is not resolved to fight to the last against Italy. The exchanges of messages between His Majesty the King Emperor and Mr. Churchill on the one hand and King George of Greece and General Metaxas on the other indubitably prove that both the countries are resolved to fight together to put an end to the Nazi and Fascist aggression.

The Shipping Position.

During the week ending October 21, thirty-two British ships were lost totalling 146,528 tons. The total British, Allied and neutral losses in the same period amounted to 45 vessels, totalling 198,030 tons. This is a heavy loss, the heaviest, we have been told, in any one week of the war, except during the evacuation of Dunkirk. The reasons for this increase are obvious. The collapse of France is partly responsible for the set-back. It must also be remembered that, during the last four months, as has been stated in the press, considerable reinforcements have been sent to the Middle East and this has been done under escorts for protection. But it must be remembered that, in spite of this, trade is flowing freely to and from British ports. The addition to the British Navy of 50 American destroyers and the ships which are now in building will more than make up for this loss. Further the activities of submarines will be considerably hindered by the winter conditions which are setting in. U-boats' successes have, since the week ending October 21, appreciably decreased because great precautions have been taken.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Some facts about the procedure.

It has now been revealed that the total British orders for American planes amount to 26,000, and that President Roosevelt has asked the Priorities Board to give the request for 12,000 additional planes (included in the total of 26,000) most sympathetic consideration. Mr. Wendell Willkie, the rival candidate has told the American public on the eve of the election, that if he were elected, the British request for 12,000 planes would be 'insignificant' because production would be geared to new heights. The Allies are greatly interested in the election and that both the leading candidates are making support to Great Britain, the chief plank in their programme, is a most welcome feature.

HOW THE ELECTION IS CONDUCTED.

The President, according to law, is the executive head of the Government; he possesses the powers of the British Premier except that the consent of Congress (the legislature), which may possess a party majority hostile to him, is required for all legislation, and the consent of two-thirds of the Senate is required to validate all treaties. The consent of Congress is required for a declaration of war. The President is elected at the beginning of November every four years and this year the date falls on November 5th next. The new President takes office on January 20th of the year following, and, according to the constitution, can only be removed by death, resignation or impeachment. The election coming once in four years may be considered as a national plebiscite on the candidates and their policies. At the November polls the electors ^{proceed} elect delegates to an Electoral College and the delegates ~~proceed~~ to make the formal election in December. Each State elects a number of delegates to the College in proportion to their population and each delegate will vote for one or other candidate. The two parties therefore draw up for each State lists of men pledged to one side or the other. A majority for one Presidential candidate in a State

means that all the delegates of that State will vote for that particular candidate. The State's vote thus becomes a bloc vote, and each state is thus said to be "carried" by one or other party. The large States under this system assume great importance, as the smallest majority of votes will secure a very large number of seats in the Electoral College. Thus New York, with 45 members (10% of the whole) is very important, and it is commonly said that the candidate who carries New York State will win the whole election. It is just possible to be elected by a minority of States or even a minority of votes, though the latter is very unlikely.

The Two Parties.

There are in America two great parties, the Republican and the Democratic. They are pre-eminently election parties, and between them they divide the offices and the legislatures of the country. Their policies are not rigid. Thus Prohibition which was at one time supported by both parties was disowned by both after experience. The parties cannot therefore be strictly compared with those in Great Britain or any other country. But President Roosevelt by his New Deal policy, continued over eight years, has sought to identify the Democratic party with a liberal outlook and a forward social policy. On the other hand, opponents of the New Deal have rallied to the Republican cause and tended to make it representative of the business man's outlook.

Issues before the electors.

The issues of the election were narrowed down to the domestic field the moment that Mr. Wendell Willkie was adopted as the Republican candidate. His chief rivals tended towards the isolationist camp, and the fact of his selection by the Republican party was suggestive of the strength of the tide of opinion flowing in favour of support to Britain. Both candidates are clear as regards the need for giving help to Britain. "I am in favour", Mr. Willkie said on October 23rd "of giving more effective help to Britain than she is getting from the New Deal". The principal issue is therefore the New Deal in all its aspects. Mr. Willkie (who was a Democrat himself until recently) accepts that portion

of the Deal which aimed at controlling the great utility companies and trusts, but he is against those portions of it which he believes attack or threaten them. Apart from the New Deal the other rather important issue is the propriety of a Third Term for the President, which, it is stated, violates a convention established by Washington and Jefferson.

The Rival Candidates.

The two principal candidates are President Roosevelt himself and Mr. Wendell Willkie. Mr. Willkie supported Roosevelt in 1932, but parted company when he thought the New Deal was threatening private utility companies. The controller of a large private utility himself, he fought a long and finally losing battle with a State controlled rival, the famous Tennessee Valley Authority. Mr. Wendell is greatly respected and he appeals particularly to the business community and may be described essentially as an enlightened business man.

Mr. Roosevelt is too well known to require comment.

A third candidate is the Communist Mr. Earl Browder, who is considered a "freak candidate".

Speculation about the Chances.

Well informed observers of American opinion favour the chances of President Roosevelt and Gallup polls, which have previously proved accurate, have gone in his favour, and a Reuter's straw vote gave 34 out of 48 States to Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Willkie is favoured by all those who are dissatisfied with the New Deal, which means a large portion of the business community, critics of Roosevelt's administrative methods, anti-third term sentiment, the ultra-Protestant vote which is offended by the President's promotion of Roman Catholics and the Dry vote which is said to be increasing.

Mr. Roosevelt has the "Solid South", which has never failed in its Democratic allegiance since the Civil War, the support Labour generally, the unemployed, still a large bloc which some estimate up to 12 millions, because he gave them the dole, the farmers, who are having difficulty in disposing their large wheat surplus, and who look to New Deal subsidies to help them out of their difficulties, the Catholic vote which is a definite political force in America, the Wet interests and votes and that portion of the public which favours his foreign policy.

APPENDIX I

ITALIAN INVASION OF GREECE

Events Leading to the Aggression.

On the 10th June, 1940 Signor Mussolini, speaking before a vast throng from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia, announced that the declaration of war was already handed over to the Allies. He declared among other things that Italy did not intend to drag other peoples, who were her neighbours by sea and by land into the conflict. He said "Let Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Egypt and Greece take note of these words".

Prior to this declaration the situation may be summarised as follows:--

The Italo-Greek treaty of ~~fixed~~ friendship, conciliation and judicial settlement signed by both parties on the 23rd September 1928 remained in operation.

On 10th April 1939 assurances were given that the ~~British~~ ^{Fascist} Government would respect the integrity of Greece.

On 13th April, 1939 Mr. Chamberlain gave the following guarantee to Greece:

"In the event of any action being taken which clearly threatens the independence of Greece and which the Greek Government considers vital to resist with their national forces, the British Government will feel themselves bound at once to lend the Greek Government all the support in their power."

On the 20th September 1939 the Greek and Italian Governments expressed mutual confidence in each other.

Correspondence took place between both Governments to continue in principle the pact of September 13 1939.

As late as the 20th May 1940 the Greek Government received assurance from the Italian Government that they entertained no hostile intention against Greece.

On the 12th/ August 1940, the Italian News Agency reported from Tirana the assassination of a "Greek Albanian patriot" named Daut Hoggia near the Greek Albanian frontier by, as it was alleged, Greek agents. The same day the Greek authorities issued an official denial of the Italian report. According to the Greek statement Daut Hoggia a notorious brigand, not an Albanian patriot was killed by two Albanians who were arrested about two months ago when they crossed the frontier into Greece after their crime.

On the 13th of August, 1940 the Rome Radio blamed Great Britain for the murder of the Albanian nationalist and alleged that Great Britain was trying to "set fire to the ~~xx~~ European power magazine in the Balkans."

About the 17th August, 1940 bombs were dropped on a convoy bringing the wounded from Greek steamer 'Helle' which was torpedoed when proceeding from Timos to Piraeus.

Two days later, two Greek destroyers were attacked.

About the 25th August, 1940 Rome Radio alleged that Greek authorities had committed another murder in Albania.

On the 5th September, 1940 attacks on Greece were renewed by Rome Radio. Commenting on the call-up of Greek reserve officers, it was stated: 'Greece ought to come to her senses and would do well not to let her impulses get the better of her'.

About 6th October 1940 Greece seemed to be in the first line of fire as there were reports of considerable concentrations of Italian forces on the Albanian frontier. The Greeks adopted counter measures to guard against any violation of their territory.

On the 26th October, 1940 an incident on the Greco-Albania frontier lead to the 'capture of six Greeks'. The Italian account of the affair alleged that a Greek armed band attacked with rifles and hand-grenades Albanian posts near Coritza. The Albanian patrol ~~xx~~ with other detachments repelled the party which had penetrated into the Albanian territory.

Italian troops crossed the Greek frontier on the 28th October, 1940 after the Greek Government rejected the Italian ultimatum demanding the occupation, for the duration of the war, of certain strategic points.

Important items of the ultimatum were as follows:--

The Italian Government accused the Greek Government of having allowed its territorial waters, ports etc. to be occupied by the British fleet during war operations.

The Italian Government reminded the Greek Government of the provocative action against the Albanian nation by the terrorist policy creating disorder on the Albanian side of the frontier.

The Italian Government demanded the Greek Government as a guarantee of its neutrality and as a guarantee of Italian security, facilities for occupying by its armed forces for the duration of the present conflict against England, certain strategic points of Greek territory, both in the mainland and in her island possessions.

APPENDIX II.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT GREECE.

Her Defensive Position.

Greece is on the front page of every newspaper to-day; like many other small countries in Europe, it is the victim of unprovoked aggression, this time by the other Axis partner Italy. The following is a summary of an account which appeared in a British paper a few weeks ago:-

The average Greek has good reason to distrust Italy; he resents the Italian occupation since 1922 of the Dodecanese islands which were inhabited by Greeks for centuries. Italy has strongly fortified the Dodecanese and equipped them with aerodromes and naval bases, which are a direct threat to Greece, and she has also regimented the Greek inhabitants who are even forbidden to wear blue shirts -- the Greek considers blue to be his national colour. The Italian occupation of Albania gave Italy a common land frontier with Greece. Greece looks suspiciously on the construction of a railway from Durazzo in Albania ostensibly for the purpose of transporting ore from the mining district of Labinoti to the Greek frontier, but which might also very well serve strategic needs.

The Greeks have a horror of war. Their last war lasted from 1912 (the beginning of the Balkan Wars) to 1922, when the Greek armies which had invaded Asia Minor were defeated by the New Turkey. Greece was a signatory to the Balkan Pact of 1934, and has a treaty of friendship and neutrality with her neighbour Turkey, whereby she undertakes to prevent the transport of troops, munitions, or armaments through her territory to any State attacking Turkey, and to consult with Turkey immediately war breaks out involving Turkey or Greece. Greece has an exposed coastline, and it has many valuable harbours (notably Piraeus and Salonika). But it is longer than the Spanish and Portuguese coastline combined. Corfu, although a Greek island, has obvious attractions as a naval harbour. Athens is only 46 minutes' flying time from Lero in the Dodecanese, while there is hardly an important Greek town which could not be reached in under an hour from Italy or from Italian-controlled Albania. Greece's 200 aircraft, British,

German and French, are varied in military value and the largest naval unit is the 9,450 ton cruiser "Averoff," mounting four 9.2 inch and eight 7.5-inch guns. If Greece could bar the approaches to Salonika, by the aid of her numerous small naval craft and by the mining of the channels between the Aegean Islands, she would be very well satisfied with her naval effort. She has, of course, fortified her islands. The Greek army has been g trained largely by French officers and is a very different force from that which retreated from Asia Minor in 1922. There are some 700,000 well-trained men ready for an emergency, although the normal strength of the Army is only 65,000. The chief danger to be envisaged is from Albania, and one of Greece's five army corps has been stationed at Yannina to cover the approaches to Greece from the Albanian frontier. The others are garrisoned in Athens, Salonika, Larisa, and Drama. The Drama army corps is an additional safeguard for Salonika and the Aegean coast, and in the event of war it might be reinforced by the Turkish Thracian army, stationed on the other side of the River Maritsa, since the Turks have just as much interest as the Greeks in safeguarding Salonika, the fall of which would seriously hamper aid to Yugoslavia, Greece, and possibly Rumania. Greece is a poor country. In recent years she has spent one-third of her total revenue on defence, but her total expenditure amounted to only £8,242,000.

A Tribute to British Estimates.

Italy, in spite of its aping Nazi methods seems still to have some consideration for truth. During September the British reported that 19 Italian aircraft in North Africa had been brought down with 69 casualties in personnel. Italy's casualty list for the same period reported 27 killed and 77 missing. This is a total of 104 or 35 more in the British figure. It is obvious that the excess of the Italian figure over the British is due to the fact that a number of damaged Italian planes which were not claimed by the R.A.F. failed to reach their bases, thus ^{proving} ~~providing~~ that the British figures are, if anything, an under-estimate. The Italians issue casualty lists unlike the Germans.

[For the use of
Propaganda Committees
only.]

ISSUE No. 7.

Madras, Saturday,
9th November 1940.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

10

2nd Air raids on Britain. Losses: ~~xxxxxxx~~ Enemy 2; British nil.

Nov. General Franco holds important Cabinet meeting.

Malta raided. Two enemy aircraft destroyed and two others damaged.
No casualties.

Two British trawlers sunk by enemy mines. British submarine
"Taku" torpedoes a large enemy tanker.

Owing to bad weather R.A.F. do not carry out operations in Germany.

3rd British warships arrive at Crete and British troops land in Greek

Nov. territory. Naval and air bases being hurried. Greeks advance
into Albania about 3½ miles. Italians raid Greek towns.
Italian offensive in Janina repelled by Greeks who have taken
1,000 Italian prisoners and many tanks.

Italian submarine chased into Tangier by British destroyers and
seaplanes.

R.A.F. bomb naval dockyards at Kiel, railway station at Naples
and oil tanks at Poggio Reale.

Single enemy aircraft attacks over Britain. Losses: Enemy 1;
British 1.

4th Greeks capture the Frasheri range of heights (about 15 miles
Nov. from Greco-Albanian frontier).

Lull in enemy air activity during day. Very few enemy aircraft
cross the coast. Attacks resumed at night. Casualties small.

Two Italian submarines destroyed by British light forces.

R.A.F. attack invasion ~~of~~ ports and occupied France but bad
weather prevents large scale operations. R.A.F. stationed in
the Middle East bomb Naples.

5th

Nov. President Roosevelt re-elected for the third term.

Mr. Churchill makes statement on the war in the House of Commons.

Koritza (Albania) a key-point in Italian operations is dominated
by Greek artillery. Greek Highlanders are relentlessly closing
in. Greeks capture the village of Glorjal. Italians bomb Corfu,
a defenceless town.

British troops land in Mytilene, Khios and Kythera in addition
to Crete. British naval units patrol western coastline of Greece.
Italian naval base at Brindisi bombed by British bombers.

Air raids over England. Losses: Enemy 7; British 5; three pilots
safe.

R.A.F. bomb petroleum stores, shipbuilding yards, power stations
and aerodromes in Germany and other places. Thirty fires
caused.

R.A.F. attack enemy troops and motor concentrations at Bardia,
Fort Maddalena and Garu El Grein. An Italian float plane
surrenders to British Skuas patrolling the Mediterranean.

Yugoslav towns, Monastir and Ochrida, attacked by planes. They
are identified as Italian planes. War Minister ~~xxx~~ has resigned.

Italian Alpine troops believed to have advanced between Pindus
mountain and the Epirus front. ~~xxxx~~ Italian planes drop
flour and forage. The gifts fall into the hands of the Greeks
in that region.

Free French forces capture Lambarene in French Equatorial Africa.

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6th British Government assure Greece to render financial assistance and
Nov. have placed £5 millions at Greek Government's disposal by way
of advance.

400 Japanese leave Britain on account of bad state of business.

Air raids over England. Losses: Enemy 6; British 4. One pilot safe.

Greek ~~line~~ troops fall slightly on the extreme left of the front
in Epirus and northwest corner of Greece. In western Macedonia
the Greeks capture field guns, ~~machine~~^{mortars} and machine guns. On
the central front the Greeks have cut off an Italian force in
the Pindus area and taken a number of prisoners.

R.A.F. attack works at Spandau^u, synthetic oil plants, factories,
railway yards, aerodrome, shipping concentrations and convoy of
motor vessels in Germany.

7th Russia's intention to stay out of 'practically a world war' is
Nov. affirmed in a statement by M. Kalinin, President of the Supreme
Soviet.

Air Raid over Britain. Losses: Enemy 7; British 5; all pilots safe.

Germany refuses safe conduct to U.S. evacuee ship although Italy
has granted such safe conduct.

Greek forces repulse attacks on positions on the Epirus front.
There is exchange of artillery fire on the entire front.
Albanians harass Italian rear.

A British column supported by R.A.F. surprises and captures
Gallabat on the Sudan-Abyssinian frontier and takes a number
of prisoners.

R.A.F. attack heavily Krupps works at Essen, synthetic oil plant
at Cologne, submarine base at L'Orient, blast furnaces, docks
in the Dortmund-Ems canal, aerodromes and shipping in Dunkirk
harbour.

8th Greek forces improve their forward positions in Pindus and Koritza
Nov. sectors.

American Priorities Board announce that the British Purchasing
Commission will be permitted to negotiate orders with American
Aviation Industry for an additional 12,000 war planes.

Air Raids over England. A raider machineguns workers on their
way to work. Losses: Enemy 20; British 6; two pilots safe.

A British squadron shoots down 15 enemy air-crafts which attacked
British shipping.

The following are figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy
air-raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities for the
week ending 30th October 1940. --

		<u>Enemy losses</u>	<u>British losses.</u>
October 24th	..	3	..
October 25th	..	14	10 (7 pilots safe.)
October 26th	..	4	2
October 27th	..	10	8 (6 pilots saved)
October 28th	..	4	nil.
October 29th	..	30	7 (5 pilots safe.)
October 30th	..	7	4

TALKING POINTS.

GREECE.

That great little country, Greece, is offering a great resistance in the titanic struggle in which it is engaged. The latest reports indicate that, apart from falling slightly back on Epirus front, the Greek troops are not only holding up Italian advance but are taking the offensive in the Pindus and ^{Koritza} ~~Karitz~~ sectors. So far 1,000 Italian prisoners have been taken and Koritza in Albania is being bombarded by the Greeks from the hills overlooking that town, which is the base of Italian operations. Already Great Britain, true to her word, is helping Greece to the utmost of her power. Considerable difficulties have been created by the attitude of France. In spite of it, Great Britain is affording assistance which, of course, it is obvious, is governed by the strategic rather than mere political considerations, because it may well be presumed that Italy desires to tempt Great Britain to dissipate her forces and so weaken her strength on other fronts. The British fleet air arm is already valiantly assisting the small Greek air force and reports have reached India ~~xx~~ that British planes have attacked Brindisi on the Italian coast where Italian troops and supplies have been massed for shipment to Albania. Further, British air force has bombed Valona in Albania. Some significance attaches to the remark made in Parliament by Mr. Butler, Foreign Under Secretary, on Thursday last that "the British Government has taken note of the Italian statement that Italian men and aircraft participated in the bombing of London and that they must accordingly reserve full liberty of action in regard to Rome". The mountainous character of the North-west frontier of Greece, the ~~xxx~~ stubbornness shown by Greeks and the weather are responsible for the poor results Italy is having. There is a report that Italy is already asking for German assistance and it will be recollected that Germany threatened of such help in the event of British troops landing in Greece. It is stated that 70 German Divisions are concentrated on the borders of Hungary and Yugoslavia. The War Minister of Yugoslavia has resigned following the bombing by aeroplanes of unknown nationality in certain places in the Yugoslavian Frontier and this is attributed to Axis pressure. Any action on the part of Germany might involve Bulgaria and Turkey and

perhaps Russia in the war, though it may be noted that Germany is anxious to avoid such complications by despatch of troops through Yugoslavia in order to prevent Turkey from interfering, because Turkey is pledged to assist Greece only if an enemy attacks her by or through Bulgaria. The utmost caution therefore is necessary in drawing any inference from the position in the eastern Mediterranean, which is still very obscure. The reported growing restiveness of Albania is a factor of some ~~importance~~ importance, but here again optimism about the extent to which this revolt is likely to impede Italian invasion is premature.

FRANCE.

The results of the talks between Hitler and Marshal Petain are not yet fully known. It is being vehemently denied by a few of the ambassadors overseas that France will not give up its colonies or afford bases to Axis Powers in the Mediterranean. There are reports of disagreement between Hitler and Mussolini as regards the talks of Hitler with the Vichy Government but these should be taken with reserve because it is notorious that the diplomacy of the Axis Powers is utterly unscrupulous and very dangerous. It is safer to presume that reports of such disagreement are deliberately circulated for the purpose of confusing the Allies and discrediting them. Whatever benefit Vichy may derive from the reported concessions of Hitler it will only be temporary and it will be remembered that Italy has already made it quite clear that, in spite of Vichy's loyalty at present, Mussolini will take his full share from France at the time of the final peace settlement. It may well be expected that Germany will do no less and that both will insist on payment in full from the fallen foe. Meanwhile reports have reached of General de Gaulle's Free French Forces capturing Lambarene, an important port on the Atlantic coast of Equatorial Africa, and the De Gaulle's headquarters in London is optimistic that his influence will spread from the colony of Gabon to other parts of the French Empire. In view of the development which the future may have in store, it may be useful to know something about the chief French naval bases in the Mediterranean. They are:--

1. TOULON. Toulon on the south coast of France, east of Marseilles, is the historic headquarters of the French Mediterranean fleet. It is a first-class fortress and naval station, containing the main dockyards of France. Naval shipbuilding is the chief activity.

2. BIZERTE. Bizerta on the north coast of Tunis is a little east of Tunis itself. Next to Toulon, it is the most important French naval station in the Mediterranean. A canal connects the outer harbour with a lake of 50 square miles which contains the naval port and arsenal. There are large facilities for refuelling a fleet. Bizerta faces the Italian island base of Pantellaria, and the two bases have been developed in competition.

3. ORAN.-- Oran is a large commercial port situated at the western end of the Algerian coast and 220 miles east of Gibraltar. Its proximity to Gibraltar, South Spain and Spanish Morocco makes it important.

4. ALGIERS.-- Algiers in the centre of the Algerian coast, is the busiest of French ports after Marseilles. It has ample harbour facilities.

5. BONA.-- Bona lies west of Bizerta just inside Algeria. It has good harbour facilities and ranks after Algiers and Oran in North Africa.

6. St. RAPHAEL.-- St. Raphael is a few miles west of Cannes on the South French coast.

7. CORSICA.-- Corsica, the harbour of Ajaccio, is accessible to the largest ships.

J A P A N

Japan is distinctly piping down. The China affair is not proving successful, the Japanese having made practically no advance since the occupation of Canton in October 1938. The Chinese are strong on the Yangtse river which has not been re-opened to commerce as promised. Shanghai is threatened by Chinese guerillas, and though Japan holds the chief lines of communication and many towns, solid blocks of Chinese territory are still in Chinese hands. Nanking and Yamchow have been evacuated by the Japanese and their withdrawal from Kwangsi Province has enabled the Chinese to attack Yamchow on the sea coast. Further Chinese successes are reported at Matang.

Further, after the reopening of the Burma Road, supplies are reaching China from America and Russia. The re-election of President Roosevelt for a third term has, as it may be surmised, caused lively anxiety in Tokyo. Japanese statesmen are already saying that the economic stranglehold of America on Japan may be tightened hereafter. Signor Gayda in 'Giornale d' Italia' has frankly stated that Italy must realise that

that Roosevelt's re-election means the continuation of his policy directed against the Axis Powers and Japan and that the so-called policy of friendly neutrality towards Britain is hardly to be distinguished from actual intervention in the war.

Mr. Cordell Hill, Secretary of State, has stated that the vote to President Roosevelt means a mandate for his policy which remained firm against Japanese aggression, increasing material aid to Britain and diplomatic support for her against any totalitarian action in any part of the world. The meaning of this statement should be clear to everybody. In these circumstances, one can easily understand the object of Japanese peace feelers now to China and then again to Russia. It is reported that China is being offered the evacuation of Central China in return for her recognition of Japan's conquests in North China and the occupation by Japan of the chief coastal ports of China. But China is in no mood to accept these or any other terms short of a complete evacuation by Japan of China, especially after the American reaction to the Triple Pact and the re-opening of the Burma Road.

R U S S I A

There are also reports that Japan is anxious to come to terms with Russia and the latter may stop her assistance to China as a result of these negotiations. It may be remembered that China welcomes Russian help, but if it means any strengthening of Communism in China, though that consummation may be welcomed by Chinese Communists, who are in a minority, the mass of the people in China revolt against any such development. With great foresight Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has already announced his decision to introduce far-reaching social reforms so as to ameliorate the conditions of the masses. No one can see what exactly the foreign policy of Russia is. It may be to her interest that the war either in the west or in the east is prolonged for an indefinite time because it would enable her to perfect her defences and her military strength and also enable her to consolidate her internal position. But there is some significance in the statement made on Thursday last by M. Kalinin,

President of the Supreme Soviet, on the ~~xx~~ occasion of the twenty-third anniversary of the October Revolution. Russia, according to him, intended to stay out of what was practically a world war. It is more significant still that he added "Every one must strive to fortify the country for a struggle for Communism under Stalin's leadership because the solidarity of international working class must be increased." Does this involve any change in the foreign policy of Stalin in the revival of the ~~xxx~~ original principles of Russian Communism? Here again speculation will be undesirable.

I N E N G L A N D T O - D A Y .

In a recent broadcast, Mr. A.G. Macdonnel, said he had never agreed to the description of England as a beleaguered Island. It was, on the other hand, fast becoming a big arsenal which was perfecting the offensive machine which will, sooner than later, drive out the German Luftwaffe. Dealing with the statement made by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, Mr. Macdonnel pointed out that the damage to industrial and munition production by enemy air-raids was one in four hundred, a striking tribute to the British air defences and a significant commentary on the extremely poor capacity of German airmen to strike at military objectives. The position in this respect will be improved still further by a system under which workers in industries will seek shelter only after roof-spotters sound an alarm after an alert, for, it is obvious that if production were to be interrupted after every alert, the enemy would have secured his object of paralysing British industry without dropping a single bomb. Mr. Macdonnel also dissipated the German notion that the aeroplane has taken the place of the navy. In the East of the Mediterranean, the British navy has been given a task which will show the world that naval power will tell in the end.

SCIENTIFIC LOOTING

HOW GERMANY "PAYS" FOR THE GOODS IT ROBS

Several accounts have appeared regarding the methods adopted by Germany in paying for services rendered and for materials taken in occupied countries. Almost all of them are marked by a total absence of scruple or fairness and the victims have to bear the loss in sullen silence. The following description of some of these practices taken from British papers will evoke the sympathy and the indignation of righteous-minded people all over the world:

The Germans are too clever to resort to the crude form of looting, except in the more remote countries such as Poland. As a general rule, they pay for everything and pay generously -- with the conquered nation's own money. That is the point: no matter what form the payment takes, it is in fact always the monetary authorities of the conquered country who provide the cash. Germany, in addition to inflating her own currency, is in a position to inflate the currencies of other nations.

The methods of payment in occupied territories can be summarised under the following headings: (1) payment in Reichsmark notes; (2) payment with Reichskredit-Kassenscheine; (3) acceptance of bills drawn on German Government departments; (4) issue of bank notes by occupation authorities; (5) settlement through exchange clearing; and (6) payment with the aid of advances from central banks. In each case the net result of the transaction is that Germany obtains something for nothing, and the financing of the purchase entails an expansion of currency or credit in the conquered countries. Even when payment is made in Reichsmarks, it does not mean that the recipients are enabled thereby to buy German goods, for imports from Germany are strictly controlled. The Nazi Government is not at all keen on proceeding with its original scheme for the economic unification of Germany with her conquered Lebensraum. Sooner or later, the Reichsmark notes will find their way to the central banks of the

~~countries concerned which are then compelled~~ to buy them in unlimited amounts at an exchange rate fixed heavily in favour of the Reichsmark. By overvaluing the Reichsmark in terms of the currencies of the conquered nations, the German authorities encourage private German purchases of goods from the occupied territories, and Germany can buy from the conquered countries at low prices and sell to them at high prices by this simple device of fixing a high Reichsmark rate.

While German officers and soldiers and the swarm of civilian visitors who descend upon occupied territories at least pay in Reichsmark notes, the occupation authorities and the German Government pay for their purchases mostly by means of "requisition notes", which are exchanged later ~~from~~ for the notes of the Reichskredit-Kasse. These notes are payable after the conclusion of peace. Most producers and merchants however are unable to wait indefinitely, and have to obtain advances on these notes from their central banks. Once more, it is the latter who provide the cash. The same is the ultimate result when orders placed by the German Government with industrial undertakings in occupied countries are financed by bills drawn upon the Government department concerned. These bills have to be rediscounted by the central banks of the occupied countries, and simply go to swell their claim against the Reichsbank or the German Government. A similar result is produced when the goods are purchased by German importers on the basis of the pre-war clearing agreements which are still in operation. There is now nothing at all to prevent Germany from running up a large debit balance in her clearing accounts with the conquered countries. The latter are no longer in a position to set a limit to that debit balance by restricting their own exports to Germany; and their exporters have in any case to be financed by their central banks.

ST. DUNSTAN'S FUND FOR THE BLIND.The new responsibilities.

The latest statement issued by the Hon. Treasurer, Madras Governor's War Fund, says that they sent Dunstan's Fund Rs. 8,940-13. This Fund is being ~~helped~~ ^{helped} by other Provinces and by His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, New Delhi. In the latest report of St. Dunstan's, Sir Ian Fraser, M.P. Chairman, gives details of some newly war-blinded young men. The 25th annual report summarised in The Times says:

"A private of the Black Watch aged 21 was blinded by fragmentation from a hand-grenade when holding the line on the Franco-Belgian frontier. He was a coalminer in a Scottish pit, and one of the first militiamen to go to France. His father served in the last War, and two brothers await calling up notices. He is learning typewriting, and 'I think I shall manage it, too', he told Sir Ian Fraser with confidence and a determination to succeed.

A Yorkshire lad, aged 21, serving in the Lancashire Fusiliers was blinded by a bomb explosion in the region of the Albert Canal. He was wounded in the shoulder also. An employee of a North Country municipality, he has been assured that he will be taken back if he can qualify as a telephone operator. He has begun his re-education on the switchboard and assures the chairman that he intends to 'make good'. A Cameronian (Scottish Rifles), 28 years old, a fitter in a London engineering works, was blinded at Ypres by a bursting shell. He, too, is learning to operate a switchboard. A Sheffield colliery worker, who joined up in the York and Lancaster Regiment, was blinded in a rifle accident. He is learning knitting and typewriting and is proud to have knitted a shopping bag which is to be a gift to his mother. He is also knitting a scarf for an R.A.F. friend.

The men are in various stages of recovery.

"I found my way alone to the bathroom this morning", one boy told Sir Ian Fraser, and was obviously very pleased with himself. He had begun to learn to be blind. One or two have already started to learn to typewrite or to read Braille, or to undertake some light handwork to accustom them to using their fingers.

The grit of these men is well illustrated in a story of a British pilot which Sir Ian Fraser tells. "The day after the British ~~plane~~ entered Belgium a young pilot was flying his Hurricane over enemy territory. He met two Heinkels, and shot one down, but the pilot of the other put a bullet through his wind-screen.....A piece completely destroyed the sight of one eye; another piece damaged the other eye." "I blacked out", this officer told me. "I must have fallen several thousand feet, but I seemed to come to, and righted my plane subconsciously I suppose". With a degree of vision which our doctors tell me must have been extremely limited, he flew ²⁰ miles back to his base and landed safely. ~~He has suffered very severe eye damage, but~~ he will recover practically the full use of one eye, and hopes soon to return to the Air Force in a ground job."

~~The war has brought new burdens to Dunstan's.~~ Dominion troops, it is pointed out, are taking their place in the active defence of the Mother Country; their eye casualties will be cared for by St. Dunstan's. So, also, will those of members of the Merchant Service and regular policemen and firemen blinded by enemy action. At the request of the Ministry of Health, St. Dunstan's is to take civilian eye cases that might arise out of air raids, or among the personnel of the fishing fleets, through enemy action, for medical and surgical treatment, and provide them with that early rehabilitation and adjustment to blindness which is so essential. "St. Dunstan's will remain primarily a Service institution, and first among the claims upon our reserves will be the essential needs of the veterans to whom assurances of life-long care have been given. We think our subscribers will agree that these assurances were right." The inevitable consequence of these assurances, together with the fresh responsibilities of the day, is that new funds must be collected to enable the good work to go on.

The Younger Pitt's Statements Recalled.

the
When/Younger Pitt was asked in 1800 to state what Great Britain was fighting for against France he said:

"He (the questioner) defies me to state in one sentence what is the object of the war. I do not know whether I can do it in one sentence, but in one word I can tell him that it is security against a danger the greatest that ever threatened the world. It is security against a danger which never existed in any past period of society. It is security against a danger which in degree and extent was never equalled; against a danger which threatened all the nations of the Earth, against a danger which has been resisted by all the nations of Europe, and resisted by none with so much success as by this nation, because by none has it been resisted so uniformly and with so much energy."

The Younger Pitt spoke in 1793 about what he considered to be the conditions of victory. He said:

"I should certainly think that the best security we could obtain, would be in the end of that wild ungoverned system, from which have resulted those injuries against which it is necessary to guard. There are, however, degrees and proportions of security which may be obtained and with which we ought to rest satisfied; these must depend upon the circumstances that afterwards arise, and cannot be ascertained by any previous definition. But when you have seen yourselves and all Europe attacked -- when you have seen a system established, violating all treaties, disregarding all obligations, and, under the name of the rights of man, uniting the principles of usurpation abroad, tyranny and confusion at home -- you will judge, whether you ought to sit down without some security against the consequences of such a system being again brought into action. And this security, it appears to me, can only be obtained in one of three modes, first, that these principles shall no longer predominate; or secondly, that those who are now engaged in them shall be taught that they are impracticable, and convinced of their own want of power to carry them into execution; or thirdly, that the issue of the present war shall be such as, by weakening their power of attack, shall strengthen your power of resistance. Without these, you may indeed have an armed truce, a temporary suspension of hostilities; but no permanent peace; no solid security to guard you against the repetition of injury and the renewal of attack."

These historic declarations are applicable to the present situation. As a commentator has pointed out, these statements cannot be improved upon.

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(WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION, MADRAS).

DIARY OF THE WAR.

9th Nov. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, ex-Prime Minister of England died after a serious illness.

Air raids over Britain:- Losses: Enemy: 3, British: Nil.

General Soddu, Italian former Under-Secretary for War, takes over supreme command of the troops operating at the Greek front. [It may be remembered that an Italian crack Alpine division, in trying to cut the communications of the Greek forces, in Epirus, was defeated and broken up in heavy fighting in the Pindus mountain region. To avoid encirclement, it fled with enormous losses in dead and wounded. Reinforcements which were rushed to it from Valona also fled.]

British Mediterranean Fleet carry out successful bombardment on Sidi Barrani. British losses: Nil.

R.A.F. renews attack on Nazi aerodromes and destroys six planes in one aerodrome.

In Australian waters, an American and a British cargo boat are sunk by striking enemy mines.

9th Nov. M. Molotov leaves Moscow for Berlin. Rumania Earthquake shocks in Bucharest (Rumania) and its environs. Casualties estimated at 10,000. Istanbul (Turkey) also experiences earthquake shock, but no damage reported.

No air raid over Greece.

Raids on London: 40 Conservative members of Parliament dining at Carlton Club have a narrow escape. Losses: Enemy 5; British, Nil.

R.A.F. raids on harbours and shipping bases at Brindisi.

R.A.F. bombs heavily the great isle Bergeu, oil refineries at Ruhrland besides docks, railhead junctions, oil storage and refining plants and gas, water and electricity undertakings. Several fires caused. British losses: 5 aircraft missing

Enemy mines swept up and destroyed in Australia, in the Bass Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania.

11th Nov. No air raid over Greece.

Italian planes raid Island of Crete, but no material damage done. One raider brought down by British anti-aircraft guns.

Air raids over Britain: A single R.A.F. fighter squadron shoots down 5 Italian bombers and 3 Italian fighters off the Thames estuary. All told 30 German and Italian planes are shot down chiefly during attacks on east coast shipping in the course of the day.

R.A.F. attack oil targets in Germany and a number of invasion ports including the submarine base at L'Orient and marshalling yards as a result of which German ship-building is greatly affected.

In the North Sea, British warships protecting a convoy, shoot down 5 German raiding bombers and damage two more.

R.A.F. attack and damage the harbour and aerodrome of Cagliari in Sardinia, supply bases and docks at Saranda and Konispeol and fuel depots in Durezzo, an Italian base in the Albanian coast.

12th Herr Hitler receives M. Molotov.
Nov.

Air raids over England: Damage is widespread but not heavy having regard to the scale of the attack.

In the Mediterranean Sea, a British submarine attacks a convoy of 2 Italian supply ships escorted by a destroyer. One heavily laden supply ship is sunk and the second ship is damaged and probably sunk.

A British bomber bombs Albanian targets.

R.A.F. bomb oil refineries at Bari, in the east coast of Italy; attack and burn a motor transport concentration. All the British planes return safely. British losses: nil.

13th Nov. The aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm makes a daring attack on the Italian fleet lying snugly behind the shore defence at Taranto (in the 'heel' of Italy) and strike a crippling blow at the elusive Italian fleet. Out of the total six Italian battleships, two of which are of the 'littorio' class and four of the 'Cavour' class, three have been highly damaged. Two of the British aircraft are missing.

The Italians retire to the Kalamas river in the Epirus sector. Large quantities of war material fall into Greek hands.

Herr Hitler has a second talk with M. Molotov lasting for 3 hours.

R.A.F. raid Berlin and disturb the banquet given by M. M. Molotov to high German leaders. Consequently the guests remain in the Soviet Embassy till early morning.

14th M. Molotov leaves Berlin for Moscow.

Nov. "Flying Fortress" bombers built in U.S.A. are expected to reach Britain before Christmas. They are capable of bombing a target 2,000 miles from the base.

[illegible]

Greeks cross the river Kalamas.

Air battle between the Italians and the Greeks. Greek losses 3 machines. Italian losses: 11 planes destroyed and 10 planes damaged beyond repair.

Mass raids on Britain: Coventry heavily bombed. Casualties around a thousand. Losses: Enemy, 19; British: 2, one pilot safe.

Senor Suner leaves for Paris

15th

Nov. Air raids over Britain: Losses: Enemy, 19; British: 1.

Artillery duel between British and German long-range guns across the Channel.

Greek infantry capture part of rocky heights north-east of Koritza after fierce bayonet attack.

Report that Japan and the Soviet agreement defining the spheres of ~~of~~ influence in the Far East and the Soviet undertaking to cease assistance to Chungking Government denied by official Tass Agency.

IRRAWADDY POINTS.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE WAR IN INDIA.

Is there any talk amongst the Indian public about the possibility of Great Britain losing the War, and is it a fact that the only concern felt is about internal riots during the time when the British are forced out of this country and the victorious power takes over this country? If there is it is pure nonsense.

In the first place, what will happen to India if Great Britain loses, should be fairly clear to those who have been following Mein Kampf and the pronouncements of German leaders. See what Herr Hitler says in his Mein Kampf: "A few Asiatic mountebanks, who put themselves forward as 'the champions of Indian Freedom' then began to peregrinate throughout Europe". Speaking of India and Egypt in the same book he says: "To me, as a nationalist, who appreciates the worth of the racial basis of humanity, I must recognise the racial inferiority of the so-called 'Oppressed Nations', and that is enough to prevent me from linking the destiny of my people with the destiny of those inferior races." Rosenberg, speaking at a Party Rally said:- "We refuse to Europeanise the Blacks and we wish to assure them of the preservation of their ethnic originality under the domination of the white man."

What applies to the German also applies to the Italian or Japanese domination of India. In most quarters, in India there is complete faith in Britain's ultimate victory, and such confidence is rightly based upon the land army of Great Britain, the Dominions and India and its efficient equipment, the marvellous successes of the R.A.F., the supremacy of the British Navy, the help of all kinds that is flowing to England from America, the increasing efficiency of the British blockade, the growing influence of the Free French Forces, the existence of the vast shipping facilities in spite of losses, the growing discontent in occupied countries and the leadership of Mr. Winston Churchill.

The Position in Greece.

Greece not only continues to offer stout resistance to Italian invaders but is distinctly on the offensive in almost

all the ~~xx~~ three fronts. In the North Greeks captured yesterday (Friday) after a determined assault, a portion of the heights north-east of Koritza, a very important base of Italians. In the Pindus region, Greeks have driven out the enemy from their advance posts and occupy just those positions which they did on the day of the Italian invasion. On the southern region, the enemy have been forced across the Kalamas River towards Albania. The news of the week is the crippling of the Italian Navy by the Fleet Air Arm operating from two British plane carriers. It is estimated that the Italian Navy has been reduced in strength to nearly one-half, and that the balance of advantage in the Mediterranean is distinctly on the British side. There have been further successes of the Fleet Air Arm in destroying Italian supply ships proceeding to Albania besides bombing from the air on Italian ports and troops concentrations. While, therefore, Greece is undoubtedly making a gallant show against superior odds one should not be over-optimistic, especially as there is evidence that such stories are being purposely put out by German agents. It must further be understood that assistance to Greece on the part of Britain is dependent on strategical considerations and that the object of the Axis Powers is to bring about the dispersal of the Allied Forces in the Middle East, in order to help Mussolini to conquer Egypt and force his way to the Red Sea.

AIR RAID CASUALTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Churchill announced the other day that 14,000 civilians were killed and 20,000 severely wounded during September and October as a consequence of air raids. There have been besides demolishing of valuable property. In this connection it is well to remember a few facts. London has been particularly unlucky and four-fifths of the casualties have been in the Capital that ~~xx~~ is because it is crowded, and the more crowded an area is, the greater is the danger from ~~xxx~~ bombs. Further, the nightly average for Britain shows that only one person out of every 200,000 has been killed and that only one person out of every 132,000 has been seriously wounded. In London the nightly

average is, one person out of every 43,500 has been killed and one person out of every 30,000 has been seriously wounded. It is well-known that casualties during the present war are very much fewer than those in the Great War. For instance, Great Britain lost 60,000 officers and men in the battle of Loos in 1914 and 80,000 Frenchmen were killed in the battle of Champagne in the same year. The Germans have been singularly unlucky in aiming at military objectives. Scarcely 300 soldiers have been killed in Britain and only 500 wounded; and none of the services, water, fuel, electricity, gas and sewerage in the great cities have been seriously interfered with.

JAPAN.

Japan is said to be withdrawing some of her forces from South China and concentrating them in Formosa; part of their navy is said to be near Saigon. Many reports are current as to the object of these moves but those speculations must be treated with great reserve. But two things may be remembered in this connection. One is that Col. Knox of America declared the other day that the American Navy is now the strongest in the world and it is ready for action. It is, therefore, obvious that Japan would do well to consider many times over before she makes a drive south and makes any moves in regard to her reported designs on the British possessions or Dominions or the Netherlands ~~the~~ East Indies. What Great Britain and America desire is a status quo and any disturbance of that is not likely to be acquiesced in. It may be that Japan is being inveigled into aggressive action by the other two partners of the Triple Pact. Her imperialistic tendencies are well known and she has not been too nice to weaker peoples. In the second place, it has been announced ^{that} and British reinforcements have been sent to the Far East and that Sir Robert Brooke-Popham has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Far East.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that, in connection with M. Molotov's visit to Berlin, the Japanese Ambassador took some part in the

talks held. Rumours have been current regarding Japanese approach to Russia but they have been denied in Moscow. But nothing definite is known about the results of the visit of the Russian Foreign Secretary to Berlin. It is probable that Germany has not succeeded in persuading Russia to follow a policy of close co-operation with the Axis Powers, but has been able to secure promises of greater material assistance. Confirmation has been given in London to certain proposals made on behalf of Great Britain to the Soviet on October 22nd, involving de facto recognition of the incorporation of the Baltic States in the U.S.S.R. a guarantee that Russia would be a participant in any peace settlement concluded after the War and an assurance that Great Britain would not be a party to an attack against Russia. No reply has been received to this offer, but having it on hand, M. Molotov repaired to Berlin, a proceeding which affords a rather striking parallel to the part which Russia entered with Germany in August 1939 while yet the Soviet and British and French military experts were carrying on important talks. It is well-known that Russia's foreign policy is characterised by opportunism and that she is afraid of Nazi military strength.

CRETE, CORFU, BRINDISI AND MONASTIR.

A few Interesting Details.

Crete.

Crete is a long narrow and mountainous island in the eastern Mediterranean. It is 160 miles long and nowhere wider than 35 miles. Its population is 385,000. Its western end is less than 100 miles from southern Greece, and its eastern end less than 50 miles from the nearest Italian Dodecanese Island. It is due north of the coast of Libya and the Egyptian frontier, which is 200 miles away. Further, the western end of the island is less than 500 miles from southern Italy, while the whole of Italy up to Milan is within 1,000 miles. Strategically the occupation of Crete means that:-

- (i) The entrance to the Aegean from the west can be blocked.
- (ii) The Dodecanese islands are completely cut off by sea from Italy.
- (iii) The Libyan coast is within much easier bombing range than it is from Alexandria.
- (iv) The whole of the Italian peninsula is within the normal range of heavy bombers. As Milan and Turin can be reached from England, the whole of Italy is now covered.

Long under the rule of the Turkish Sultans, Crete became autonomous in 1898 and was united to Greece in 1912. Its inhabitants, who are mainly Greek Christians, are noted for their warlike qualities and love of independence. The Greek Statesman Veneselos began his life as a Cretan rebel.

CORFU.

Corfu, which, it has been explained by the Greeks, is a demilitarised island while Corfu city is an open town, is the chief of the Ionian islands which lie off the west coast of Greece facing the heel of Italy. Corfu is the northernmost of this group, and lies close to the southern tip of Albania. The island is 40 miles long, with a maximum breadth of 20 miles and has 100,000 inhabitants. Corfu is well watered and fertile and is considered to be the most beautiful of the Greek islands. Corfu has played a part in history since the days of Homer's Iliad. The French tried to occupy it during the Napoleonic wars, and were twice ejected, the second time by the British. From 1815 to 1864 Corfu and the Ionian islands were a British Protectorate. The local assembly and senate continued to sit, and many improvements were carried out. After a visit by Mr. Gladstone as Lord High Commissioner, the islands were handed over to the new Greek Kingdom - another example of British imperialism. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria built a great palace there, which later the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm owned and visited annually. In 1924 Mussolini occupied the island but was compelled to withdraw by the League of Nations. In 1939 he tried again, but was forestalled by the British Fleet.

BRINDISI.

Brindisi, which was attacked by bombers of the Middle Eastern command on November 5, is an important Italian naval base on the heel of Italy facing the Albanian and Greek coasts. Italy has very few harbours along her eastern coast, and Brindisi with Bari is the principal port from which supplies can be sent to Albania. Brindisi has 41,000 inhabitants and naval dock yards and building ships as well as a deep harbour. Brindisi is connected by rail with Taranto, the Italian naval base on the south west. In peacetime it was a stopping place on the air route to India, and a port of call for all ships from Venice and Trieste bound for the East. In Roman times it was known as Brundisium and was the chief Roman port of embarkation to the East and port of entry for the wheat which Rome took from Egypt. The famous Appian way from Rome ended at Brundisium. Caesar besieged Pompey's forces in Brundisium in 49 B.C. Since then Brindisi has been occupied in turn by Greeks, Saracens and Normans.

MONASTIR

Monastir upon which air/assorted by eye-witnesses to be Italian) dropped 21 bombs, killing 19 and injuring 21 people, is an important town in the south-west corner of Yugoslavia, near the Greek and Albanian frontiers. Its Yugoslav name is Bitolj. Monastir has 33,000 inhabitants and stands on the railway which runs from the junction of Koprulu to near Florina and then eastwards to Salonika. In the event of any EM Yugoslav help being given to Greece, this railway and Monastir would be very important, for it is one of the two railways linking Greece and Yugoslavia together. Monastir was added to Serbia (which became Yugoslavia in 1918) after the Balkan War of 1912. During the Great War it was taken by the Bulgarians in 1915, but was recovered by the Anglo-French-Greek allied army in 1917.

BRITAIN IS NOT FIGHTING ALONE.

HELP FROM THE DOMINIONS.

Details regarding the contribution of the Dominions.

Newfoundland and South Rhodesia during the twelve months of the war have been collected for the use of journalists, authors and lecturers. The following are some of the interesting points:

CANADA.

Army.

Registration of every man and woman over 16 years of age compulsory.

Men between 21 and 45 years divided into two classes: Immediate and deferred, the latter being engaged in essential industries.

Single man of 21 called up first for service.

300,000 men between 21 and 45 years trained in the first 12 months for home defence.

Contingents of the First Division of the Canadian Active Service arrived in the United Kingdom on the 17th December, and 2nd December, 8th February, 22nd May and 2 August.

Contingent of the Second Division arrived in United Kingdom on 2nd August.

Canada is taking part in the defence of Newfoundland, Iceland and the West Indies.

Overseas military service, voluntary.

Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy has a large number of vessels in commission. They include 6 destroyers, a flotilla leader and 5 mine-sweepers. Two new destroyers are being built for the Navy in the United Kingdom. Three merchant vessels are being converted into armed cruisers.

Certain naval units are on active duty in the Caribbean Sea, the North Atlantic and European waters.

Destroyer H.M.C.S. Fraser was assisting in the evacuation of France in June last and was lost off Bordeaux.

Before the war, the personnel of the Navy was 1,700 and now it is 9,000.

Air Force.

Strength: 19,000 men at the end of July last. After the acceleration of the training programme, men enlisted at the rate of 1,000 per week.

More than 1,000 Canadians in the Royal Air Force.

One squadron entirely manned by Canadian fighter pilots. In Dunkirk fight this brought down 28 German aircraft.

War Industries.

Production of Lee-Enfield rifles, Colt Browning aircraft machine guns, Sub-machine guns, 2 pound anti-aircraft guns, 25 pound quick-firing guns, 40 m.m. anti-tank guns, 20 m.m. Hispano Suiza aircraft cannon, and Bren guns.

Gun carriers, trucks and other mechanised units produced at the rate of 600 a day. Construction of Mark III tanks planned at the rate of 30 a month. 14,000 men engaged in building over 100 vessels for naval and air force purposes including 64 patrol ships and minesweepers.

Supply of raw materials and foodstuffs.

Whole exportable surplus of Canadian copper, zinc and aluminium was bought by the United Kingdom Ministry of Supply.

150,000,000 bushels of wheat to be supplied to the United Kingdom during July 1940-July 1941. Largest purchase ever recorded.

An average weekly supply of 5,600,000 lbs. of bacon and hams agreed to.

78,400,000 lbs. of cheese, large quantities of flour, barley, apples, dried fruit, canned salmon and frozen fish fillets are shipped to the United Kingdom.

NEW ZEALAND.

Army.

Compulsory military service was introduced on 17th June.

A General Reserve was established including all males over 16.

A selection of reservists is established by ballot for service

in New Zealand and overseas of men between 21 and 45. About 2/5 of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force are already overseas. The

first contingent to reach the Middle East arrived in Egypt on 12th February. The first contingent of New Zealand troops landed in the United Kingdom on 20th June.

Navy. H.M.S. Achilles of the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy took part in the battle of the river Plate in December 1939.

Air Force. The strength of the air Force now is four times that of the peace-time. 14,000 applications came in for enrolment. About 900 New Zealand airmen are serving in the Royal Air Force. A large number of airmen from New Zealand, chiefly pilots arrived in the United Kingdom for service with the R.A.F. in July.

On the outbreak of the war, an immediate beginning was made in the manufacture of munitions in railway workshops and private engineering establishments.

Raw Materials.

New Zealand is the largest exporter in the world of butter, cheese, mutton and lamb. The United Kingdom Ministry of Food has announced to make purchases of these for the period of the war and one year after at an agreed price.

The South Island will grow 15,000 acres of linen-flax for supply to the United Kingdom.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Army.

1,300 volunteers for service called. The first contingent arrived at the United Kingdom on 25th April and 19th August. By the end of June, 5,400 men had been sent overseas, and 2,000 more ready to go.

Navy. 625 expert boatmen asked to join the Royal Navy for service in the Northern Patrol. By end of May 1,000 Newfoundlanders serving the Royal Navy. Hundreds more arrived in June and July. Tenth contingent arrived on 27th August. Men are also serving in the Merchant Navy.

Logging.

By May more than 2,000 men had arrived in the United Kingdom to do lumber work. More arrived in June and the 8th contingent arrived on 24th July.

(To be continued.)

THE GERMANS IN BOHEMIA.

Woes of the Czechs.

The Czechs both in the Protectorate and outside are looking for the day when British victory over German brutality would restore to them their country. The recognition of Czech Government by Great Britain and the recent treaty with Dr. Benes, President of the Czech Government in England, have put heart into these people. Those in the Protectorate who played with the idea that Germans would alter their methods or change their policy after occupation have been disillusioned. The Gestapo and the S.S. men, especially after the collapse of France, discovered nests of rebellion in the most unlikely places, says a correspondent of The Times. Even those in the Protectorate who had publicly welcomed the Germans a year ago were also unceremoniously thrown into prison. It would appear that many Social Democrats and Left-wing politicians have disappeared, no one knows where and many local government officials have followed the same route. Dr. Klapka, Mayor of Prague is now under arrest and so also another official, Dr. Nestavak. It has already been reported that Dr. Wenig has lost his mind owing to persecution and Dr. Matejka, a professor of the Legal Faculty of the Caroline University has disappeared as also the writers Josef Kopta and Jan Grmela.

As regards the devices resorted to by Germans to show off their pretended generosity, the diplomatic correspondent of The Times says, that wages have been increased and point to the two wages packets which the workers now receive, one containing the wage at the old rate and another containing the amount of the increase given since the Germans entered Prague. But the fact is that though in some trades wages have been increased the worker has to pay either a third or two thirds more for everything he buys in the shops so that he is in a worse condition than before. Food is much scarcer now than before. The Vlaika Party is composed of untrustworthy and irresponsible men. The diplomatic correspondent continues that everything of value in the life of the

people, political, economic and cultural is being stamped out. All the relics of the former provincial autonomy under the Republic have now been scrapped. The provincial representative bodies, commissions, and committees have been dissolved. Since March 15, 1939, they have not had executive power; but their dissolution now is taken by Czechs as yet another step towards the simple incorporation of Czech territory within the Reich.

Famous universities have disappeared and no more buildings for secondary or elementary schools can be built because building materials are required by the military though schools for Germans are being constructed. The stocks of publishers and booksellers are being confiscated wholesale. Every attempt is made to force Czechs to adopt German ideals, and Czech children have to attend German schools. Many Czech students have been deported to Germany to work for the Reich. Many students have been shot because they evinced nationalist leanings.

Industrial production has fallen by a third and machinery of factories is being shipped to Russia and South America. The correspondent says further: No less thoroughly German is the deportation of industrial workers to the Reich. Under the latest compulsory labour law all Czech men from 16 to 70 have to work where their masters tell them. Probably hardly less than ~~322~~ 300,000 have already been taken across the frontier. From the industrial area around Moravska Ostrava 11,000 were taken off within a few weeks. The deportations are carried out as ruthlessly from Bohemia as from Poland.

It is no wonder that the Czechs are having recourse to bland and faulty workmanship. M. ^{Jan} ~~Ben~~ Masaryk, Czecho-Slovak Minister in London stated only the other day "We are not doing any sabotage for the simple reason that we would be massacred; but the wheels in Skoda do not revolve as quickly as they did two years ago and things do not come out as beautifully finished as they did." ~~Q~~* Finding that whatever they harvest is being taken away they are not enthusiastic about the work on the land. Appeals for scrap is being very meagrely responded to.

Unemployment, it is said, has been abolished, partly by transport of 300,000 Czechs by forced labour in Germany and

Unemployment, it is said, has been abolished, partly by transport of 300,000 Czechs by forced labour in Germany and partly by taking over the labour exchanges and organizing them under the Nazi system of planned guidance. There is growing discontent throughout the country but they are sustained by the hope that the day of deliverance is not far off.

IF ENGLAND FALLS.

"If England falls", we say glibly at cocktail parties, says an American paper, discarding the proffered gin and looking around hastily for the Scotch. "If England falls! That would be the most significant ^{world-happening} ~~would be happening~~ since the battle of Hastings about nine and a half centuries ago. Whatever may take place thereafter, the British Empire as we have known it for so long will have disappeared. Doubtless that will mean in certain ways a gain; but in other and more important ones it will mean an incalculable loss. The great area of the world where men already dare not speak the truth will become even greater. The forces of cruelty and brute strength and unreason will have won their greatest victory since the death of Rome."

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The following are figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities for the week ending 6th November 1940:-

	<u>Enemy losses</u>	<u>British losses</u>
October 31	Nil	Nil
November 1	16	7 (5 pilots safe)
November 2	10	Nil
November 3	1	1
November 4
November 5	3	3 (1 pilot safe)
November 6

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