

MADRAS WAR REVIEW

Issue No. 10 [For the use of Propaganda Sub-Committees] Saturday, Nov. 30, 1940

DIARY OF THE WAR

21st Nov.—Bad weather causes cancellation of all British bomber operations.

Air raids over Britain on a small scale. Little damage and few casualties reported.

22nd Nov.—Following occupation of Koritza, Greeks enter Pogradetz (20 miles north of Koritza). A complete Italian battalion together with material captured during operations around Koritza. Municipal authorities in Koritza send invitation to Greeks to take over. As the Greeks march crowds cheer wildly.

No daylight air activity in London area up to late afternoon though two German aircraft are reported to have been brought down in the Home counties.

Stavanger aerodrome bombed by Coastal Command aircraft.

Royal Air Force attack Benina damaging aerodrome control building and planes.

British ships shell zone east of Sidi Barrani. Royal Air Force bomb the island of Leros in the Dodecanese, Sollum, Bardia, Tobruk and Benghazi.

Italian bombers drop a number of bombs on Port Sudan but there was no damage or casualties.

23rd Nov.—Rumania has joined the Axis Pact.

A state of siege for one month in six districts of European Turkey has been decreed. These districts border on Bulgaria or Greece or are adjacent to the Dardanelles.

German State Railways refuse goods for shipment by way of the several Baltic ports due to the great danger to German shipping from British mines.

According to reliable Bucharest source the oil refineries at Ploesti are so badly damaged by recent earthquake that they will not be able to operate for about two months. The earthquake shocks are reported to have broken the pipe line joints in several places and the volume of oil now coming through the pipeline is about 15 per cent of normal.

Axis airmen raid Britain. An attack on a West Midland town was on a large scale. One raider flying low machine-gunned the streets. Civilian casualty is feared to be heavy. Losses: Italian 7, German 4, British nil.

Two British vessels and one Swedish vessel *Anten* torpedoed off the Irish coast.

The German centre of aerial warfare against British Atlantic shipping—aerodrome at Merignac near Bordeaux—is attacked by the Royal

Air Force. Severe damage inflicted. Other targets include oil storage tanks at Dortmund and Duisberg, L'Orient, Cherbourg, Le Havre, Ostend and Flushing.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister for Labour, describes a scheme for bringing hundreds of Indian workmen to Britain for training and their subsequent return to India armed with knowledge of trade unions and other organizations. This means the forging of a new industrial link between the East and the West and to raise the conception of the standard of living.

Greek forces advance on the whole front.

Royal Air Force hammer goods yards and railway stations in Berlin and Leipzig, and objectives in Turin include Royal Arsenal and Fiat Works.

Italian destroyers attack island of Samos.

Royal Air Force attack Bari. As a result of continued action by British patrols and artillery, Italians have practically evacuated Metema in Sudan.

24th Nov.—British steamer "Port Hobart" shelled by a raider off the West Indies. H.M. *Trawler, Kingstonalite* and drifter *Reed* sunk by enemy action.

Slovakia joins the Tripartite Pact.

Italian bombers raid Alexandria.

Aerodrome buildings set on fire at Elsdon and Gazala by Royal Air Force. The Fort at Kassala also bombed.

Air raids on Britain. Four bombers and one fighter destroyed. London and the Home Counties attacked; casualties few.

Two more Albanian towns, Moscopolis and Pogradetz, fall to the Greeks. Greeks advancing towards Santi-Quaranta.

Two enemy air raids on Malta. Slight damage caused but no casualties. An enemy fighter shot down.

Royal Air Force bomb Durazzo. Shipping in the harbour, the quay, jetties and harbour buildings attacked. In the Western Desert, Derna Appolonia, Tobruk and Bardia raided. Assab in Italian East Africa bombed causing a big blaze in a transport yard. Monastir and Gabut also raided with success.

Royal Air Force attack docks, oil refineries and other objectives at Hamburg, the aerodrome at Christiansand, the harbour of the Hook of Holland. Other targets were the Altona gas works, Wilhelmshaven docks, a chemical factory at Harburg-Wilhelmshurg, the Port of Boulogne and Denhelder dockyard.

25th Nov.—Air raids on Britain. Enemy bombers operating singly or in small formations cross the south and south-east coasts. Slight damage done. One enemy bomber shot down.

German long range guns on the French coast shell the Dover area.

General de Gaule returns to England from French Equatorial Africa and has conversations with Mr. Churchill.

Royal Air Force bomb dockyards in two German ports. Wilhelmshaven and Kiel are the main objectives. Other targets are docks at Hamburg and Willemshof de Mok seaplane base and other enemy aerodromes.

26th Nov.—Bulgaria is to remain outside the Axis-Japan Pact despite the preparations that had been made for her reception. The British attitude towards Bulgaria has been declared as follows:—

“ Provided that Bulgaria does not join or assist either actively or passively the enemies of Great Britain or attack her Allies, it is the intention of the British Government to do their best to ensure that, in any eventual peace settlement to which Great Britain is a party, the integrity and independence of Bulgaria shall be fully respected.”

Greek troops are continuing the advance and have occupied some new positions. The Greek positions are not to be revealed. It is revealed that in the coastal sector Greek troops have been landed, apparently by steamer, behind the Italian flank and have cut off communications with this body of retreating Italians. The strength of the Italian force is not yet known and whether the retreat has been completely cut off.

Fierce successful air attacks have been made on three separate motor transport and mule columns being rushed to the relief of hard-pressed Italians north of Koritza. The columns thrown into complete confusion.

The Governor-General of Belgian Congo has announced that Belgium now considers herself at war with Italy. All Italians regarded as suspects have been arrested in Leopoldville and Elisabethville.

Air raids over England. Four enemy planes shot down.

Three thousand workers at two aircraft factories in California have decided to work off-time to present Royal Air Force with a bomber as a Christmas present.

The British Government would reject any proposal for a Christmas armistice.

Greek general advance in Albania has gone steadily forward despite bad weather and snow.

Royal Arsenal at Turin attacked by heavy Royal Air Force bombers. Railways in Berlin shipping and docks at Rotterdam, Flushing, Antwerp, Calais and Boulogne and the naval base at L'Orient and oil dumps at Ghent also attacked.

Royal Air Force bombers successfully raid Valona harbour. Quays and docks damaged and aerodrome and buildings destroyed. In the Western desert, Garnulgrein, Birsofa, Sidi

Barrani and Maddalems raided. Enemy troop concentrations at Dangila also attacked.

President Roosevelt has allotted fifty million dollars for the immediate development of a chain of naval and air bases on the sites recently acquired from Britain in exchange for destroyers.

27th Nov.—The Ex-Rumanian Premier General Argesianu and ex-Minister of Public Security Marinescu executed.

The British merchantman, *Port Brisbane* was, it is reported, sunk in the middle of the Indian Ocean five days ago by a German raider.

British naval forces in the Mediterranean make contact with the Italian Fleet, the enemy retiring at high speed. Italian destroyer *Lancere* and cruiser *Fiume* hit.

Slight enemy activity over Britain. Bombs dropped mostly in London. Damage has been slight and casualties few.

British planes successfully attack an enemy supply ship off the Frisian islands, leaving it sinking.

Royal Air Force attack Cologne and the invasion ports of Le Havre, Boulogne and Antwerp. Goodsyards and railway stations on both sides of the great Hohenzollern bridge bombed.

Enemy air attacks over Britain by small formations. A town in south-west England and London and its suburbs attacked. Losses: German 12; British 2. Both pilots safe.

It is reported that two famous London hotels, the Savoy and Carlton, were damaged in recent raids.

28th Nov.—Greek troops have broken the new Italian lines at various points. They have captured the strategic village of Cherave in the Pogradetz sector and have advanced their positions north of Moskopolis.

Over 1,300 Italian and Albanians surrender to Yugoslav authorities on the frontier in the Debar sector.

Italians bomb villages in Epirus, Corfu, Cephalonia, Crete and Patras.

Rumania is reported to be in a state of turmoil bordering on anarchy following the murder by the Iron Guards of 64 leading political prisoners. The Rumanian Government have passed special decrees to suppress kidnapping and premeditated murders.

An offer of “ closer relations ” is made to Yugoslavia by the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Csaky.

Day light raids on England by enemy fighters flying at great height over Kent and the Thames Estuary. Losses: German 5; British 6.

The Paris University and the University of Leyden, Holland, have been closed down by Nazis following demonstration by students.

According to a special correspondent of the Free French Agency Hitler's peace terms for France have been rejected after a Vichy Cabinet meeting at which M. Laval and General Huntziger, a leading armistice delegate, nearly came to blows.

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities for the week ending 19th November 1940 :—

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
November 13, Wednesday.	R. A. F. night raids on Berlin (Schlesischer railway station. Gruneswald goods yards, other central objectives, Kreuzbruck aerodrome); power station at Cologne; inland ports at Duisberg and Ruhroirt; oil plant at Gelsenkirchen, Hanover, Leuna; industrial plant at Dortmund and Duesseldorf; coke ovens at Lintfort; aerodromes at Lubeck and Haamstede; seaplane base at Nordernei; harbours at Wilhelmshaven and Calais.	2	..
November 14, Thursday.	R. A. F. night raids on Berlin (Schlesischer, Lehrter, Pullitzerstrasse, Anhalter and Stettiner railway stations and yards; power stations at Wilmersdorf and Charlottenburg, Temple of aerodrome); Stavanger (harbour, air base, ammunition stores); oil plant at Hamburg and Wilhelmsburg; aerodromes at Rozendael, Vannes-Meucon, St. Leger and 23 other centres in occupied territory.	10	1
November 15, Friday.	R. A. F. night raids on Hamburg docks, railway yards, naval shipbuilding yards, Barmbeck gas works, Altona power station); naval dockyards at Kiel; invasion bases at Ostend and Calais. Joint R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm night raids on air bases at Stavanger, Doullens, Cambrai, St. Malo, Rennes.
November 16, Saturday.	R.A.F. day raids on invasion base at Dunkirk. R. A. F. night raids on Hamburg (railway yards, oil refineries at Altona power stations and industrial plant in Moorflech and Billwader districts); oil plant at Cologne and Bremen; Dortmund-Ems Canal, invasion bases at Boulogne and Antwerp; aerodromes in occupied territory.	3	1
November 17, Sunday.	R.A.F. night raids on Gelsenkirchen (Scholven synthetic oil plant at Buir, other oil plant, railway stations, yards and junctions, aerodromes); oil plant at Leuna; Hamm railway yards; inland port at Duisberg; other industrial targets in W. Germany; aerodromes at Dusseldorf; docks at Den Helder and L'Orient.	Nil.	2
November 18, Monday.	R. A. F. day attack on gun emplacement at Cap Griz-Nez. R. A. F. night raids on synthetic oil plant at Leuna.	Nil.	1
November 19, Tuesday.	R. A. F. night raids on Berlin (munition stores, railway junctions, other objectives); Hamburg (docks, oil plant); naval dockyards at Kiel and Bremerhaven; synthetic oil plant at Gelsenkirchen; Skoda arms works at Pilsen, Bohemia; inland port at Duisberg; power station at Hamborn; railway junctions at Bremen; Barfleuer harbour; submarine base at L'Orient.	3	..

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities for the week ending 20th November 1940:—

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
November 14	2 (both pilots safe).	19
November 15	1 (pilot safe).	19
November 16	1	18
November 17	5 (4 pilots safe).	13
November 18
November 19	..	8
November 20

ROBBING FRANCE

Every day numerous letters are received from France, occupied and unoccupied, by friends and relatives in Great Britain regarding the life led by the people to-day. Here is what an officer says:—

"The systematic pillage which the Germans undertook when they introduced a monetary system of one mark having the value of 20 francs opened everybody's eyes. Marks are distributed at the rate of two a day to each soldier. They are valued only in France and shopkeepers who at first thought they were selling goods came to realize it was thievery."

Another letter reads:

"During the month that followed the defeat the country was stunned by the military collapse. The cessation of the carnage gave an impression of rest, but little by little, as the country realizes the nature of the slavery that envelops it, its sentiments change, and I think I give you the consensus when I say: 'Anything rather than Hitler'."

Describing the conditions in Nuremberg and Lorraine another correspondent writes:

"With the utmost brutality the Germans introduced their laws, and more especially the Nuremberg Laws, in Alsace and then in Lorraine. They think that these provinces will never be returned to France, and systematically destroy all that is French from either the intellectual, the religious, or the peasant standpoint."

"Apart from the families that come here temporarily" says another report, "because of the raids there are a great number whom Germany instals in Nothern France for the purpose of Nazifying the country. They handle the whole thing as a colonization project, and, as you can imagine, they are hated."

FRANCE AND FOOD SUPPLY

A German broadcast to America on August 10 stated: "Even in normal times France, Belgium and Holland were far from self-sufficient. They could not exist without large amounts of imported foodstuffs. If they are

cut off from overseas food supplies, famine will certainly come and it will be a direct consequence of the British blockade. *Germany is not in the least interested.*"

On November 9 the Voelkische Beobachter was quoted by the Wilner News (Vilna) as saying: "Do you really think we have a moral obligation, omitting the legal side of the question, to feed millions of Frenchmen who, panic-stricken, left their homes? We must clearly state once for all that our own shirt is nearer the skin and that our task consists, exclusively, in assuring the supply of food in its former degree to the German people"

But Germany is interested in what is left in France.

"We are just as much interested in the French harvest as the French themselves", wrote the same paper. M. Caziot, French Minister of Agriculture, in a recent speech said, "a certain department suffered from real famine", in spite of the bumper 1939 harvest. "It is absolutely necessary for the bread ration to be reduced from 420 to 350 grams per day". The Germans have seized 260,000 railways wagons (65 per cent of the total) and so made proper distribution impossible.

They have not stopped there. Not content with the whole cider-apple crop of Normandy, they have removed 800,000 tons of wheat from fields specially marked with a swastika. A million pigs were requisitioned in the first fortnight of September. The meat ration in unoccupied France is "fixed at an abnormally low figure", because this area only produces 15 per cent of the fats to 85 per cent in the occupied zone, which have been sent to Germany. Beet cultivation has dropped catastrophically. The Germans do not stop at necessities. They are taking 12 million bottles of champagne from Heidsieck alone. Germany is taking from France 2/3 of her cereals, 85 per cent of her fats, and nearly all of her sugar.

"When the Hun is poor and down
He's the humblest man in town,
But once he climbs and holds the rod,
He maims his fellowmen and God."
(17 Century Dutch rhyme.)

TALKING POINTS

THE FOX WITHOUT A TAIL.

One remembers the stories of stern opposition to Nazi penetration of Hungary by her statesmen before the war began. They expressed themselves openly as being inveterate opponents of Germany's aims and refused to be drawn into the Axis net. But Hitler's successes and the fear of his power have worked a great change in her attitude and now she has succumbed to Nazi threats as if she always sympathised with Nazi views and doctrines. Under the Hapsburg empire, Hungary had under her the Slovaks in Slovakia, Ruthenians in the Carpathians, Rumanians in Transylvania, Serbs in the Banat and Bosnia and Croats in Croatia and could boast of having 52 millions of people under her. After the Great War her population was reduced to eight millions and a half. It was feared that communism would spread at about the end of the Great War, but Hungarian nobility succeeded in asserting itself and ever afterwards had been anxious to regain the lost empire. The Little Entente consisting of Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia who had France to back up prevented the restoration of the Hapsburgs to the Hungarian throne and that is why Admiral Horthy has been performing the royal functions as a regent-without a throne!

She hoped to secure some amount of help from Italy for the realization of her ambitions, but after the onslaughts in 1938 she has been looking to Germany for this purpose though, of course, she disliked National Socialism. In January 1939 she joined the anti-Comintern pact. She has then succeeded in taking Ruthenia from the Czechs and recently she has taken 19,000 miles of the Rumanian territory in Transylvania. These things she was able to secure because of Germany's help. The world now knows what that means, subservience to Germany. Article V of the Pact says that friendly relations previously existing with Russia under the Germano-Russian Non-aggression Pact of 1939 remain unaltered, which is significant, because Hungary's eastern frontier has marched for some distance with the new Russian frontier after Poland's defeat. Incidentally, the extension of Germany's claims throughout eastern Europe means a set back to Italian ambition. It is amazing that Hungary should, like the fox who had lost its tail, invite Yugoslavia to submit to the same operation, for, it is wonderful to be without that superfluity! "Voluntary self-limitation," Count Csaky told the Yugoslavs the other day, "is sometimes more profitable than the theoretical independence."! One does not know what precisely Yugoslavia's response to this offer of "closer relations" will be, but it will be surprising indeed, even in this war of surprises, if she should give in.

THE SHIPPING SITUATION.

Suggestions are being made to the British Government that one of the remedies for meeting the aerial and submarine menace on account of which allied tonnage is being reduced at the average of 90,000 tons per week, is a knock-out blow to Italy. This will enable a great part of the British fleet to be withdrawn from the Mediterranean for service elsewhere. Whatever the correct figure may be the shipping situation is one which cannot be allowed to drift, as Mr. Arthur Greenwood said on Wednesday last. Measures are being taken to meet the losses. The collapse of France threw a great strain on British merchant shipping. Long journeys for bringing raw materials and for ordinary exports and the substitution of the Cape route for the Mediterranean have all meant additional responsibilities. Iron ore previously secured from Norway and Sweden, agricultural products which Denmark used to supply, have now all to be secured from other places, which again means additional shipping space. A good deal has been done to ease the strain by reducing the imports of non-essentials to Great Britain. Enormous supplies of war material have to be got from the United States and Canada and troops and equipment have to be conveyed to distant destinations. The British empire had about 21 million tons of shipping when the war started in September 1939. During the first year the total losses of British, Allied and neutral shipping was a little less than three millions and a half. The mercantile marine of Norway, Denmark and Belgium and subsequently of Greece has been added to British shipping, and a quarter of the French merchant navy now belongs to Free France. These accessions amount to five millions and a half and there has been new construction.

In addition to these facts the following may be mentioned in order to show how this question of shipping is being solved :—

(1) Great Britain is negotiating for 65 ships belonging to the United States Maritime Commission besides other privately-owned vessels. It will be remembered that the Netherlands Government have handed over to Great Britain 49 ships in the Dutch East Indies together with 16 German and two Danish ships in that part of the world. Further four million tons of British shipping are being chartered or purchased.

(2) Ships are being built in the United States, Canada, Australia, India and other parts of the Empire.

(3) The addition of 50 American destroyers and the construction of warships has eased the strain on the British convoy craft.

These facts go to prove that, serious as the shipping problem is, it is being rapidly and satisfactorily solved.

HITLER'S DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE.

A serious check has been placed on Hitler's feverish diplomatic offensive. The following points may be noted in this connexion:—

SPAIN

Spain is yet unwilling to walk into the parlour and benefit by the "New Order". She has her own troubles brought on by the Civil War. It may well be believed that Hitler extended a threat to Spain that she was running the risk of being invaded if she did not 'consent'. Though it is reported that Hitler offered Spain large quantities of food-stuffs she would necessarily have to suffer and suffer greatly with regard to her food and oil which she now gets by agreement from the United States and the British Government, if she lines up with Germany and Italy.

FRANCE

In spite of the machinations of Laval who apparently desires to become a Fuehrer of an Authoritarian France, the Petain Government is unwilling to surrender the French fleet or make the territorial concessions demanded of them, because otherwise there will be undesirable repercussions in Colonial France. Already reports are coming that the Petain Cabinet is not a happy family and its members are coming from words to blows.

BULGARIA

The news of the day is, of course, the announcement that has been made that Bulgaria will remain outside the Axis-Japan Pact. A few days ago the Berlin radio made much of the fact that leading statesmen were going to Berlin from Bulgaria, but the pilgrimage has now been practically abandoned. Greek successes have undoubtedly played a large part in Bulgaria's resistance to Nazi pressure and the fate of Rumania should have taught her a lesson as to what yielding to Nazi threats would amount to. Above all, Bulgaria and Russia are quite friendly and Moscow's emphatic denial of any knowledge of Hungary joining the Axis should have put up a wet blanket upon Germany's predatory proclivities. Further, if Bulgaria should allow German troops to pass through her, then Turkey will have something to say with regard to it. Lastly, Great Britain has lost no time in assuring Bulgaria that if she refrained from joining the Axis Powers, she would do her best to see that, in the eventual peace settlement, the integrity and independence of Bulgaria will be fully respected.

YUGOSLAVIA

The astonishing triumphs of Greece have also strengthened Yugoslavia in her resistance to Nazi overtures. No wonder Reuter reports that it is possible that the Balkan Powers who have not yet surrendered their independence to the Axis Powers are likely to get closer together to preserve their independence and integrity.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

Early in October, *The Hamburger Fremdenblatt* called on the United States and Russia

to declare themselves on one side or the other. The paper said:—

"Since Germany, Italy and Japan are united in a defensive alliance it becomes essential that the two remaining Continental Powers, the United States and Russia, should take up definitive positions regarding the conflict either on the side of the British world of yesterday or on that of the new order of to-morrow. . . . The soberly expressed tripartite pact replaces the traditional Anglo-Saxon universalism by a new world conception, characterised by the peaceful co-operation of the four continental spheres of the future—the American hemisphere, the Rossian Empire, Greater Asia and the European-African world. . . . Now it is possible to discuss the completion of the Berlin military alliance by the formation of a European-Asiatic Power bloc, including Russia, this whole bloc being actively opposed to the tendencies of Great Britain and certain other interventionist groups aiming at expanding war operations."

The United States has taken a very 'definitive' position by re-electing Mr. Roosevelt as President for a third term and he has expressed himself very clearly as to Nazi aims and methods and decided upon ever-increasing help of every kind to Great Britain short of sending an expeditionary force.

As for Russia, Soviet policy does not appear to be proceeding quite on the lines foreshadowed in the above quotation. M. Molotov went to Berlin and returned to Moscow. Did he agree that Russia should join the "European-Asiatic Power bloc"? The answer is, if the Istanbul correspondent of *The Nenezuercher Zeitung* as reported from Zurich (Nov. 28, 1940) is right, as he undoubtedly appears to be, an emphatic negative. Here are the points in that despatch:—

(1) Moscow refused to recognize the Axis as a bloc with which to negotiate.

(2) The Near East and Central Asia problems were not touched upon.

(3) M. Molotov made it clear that the *status quo* should be maintained in the Dardanelles and the countries bordering on the Black Sea.

(4) Moscow is resolved to maintain its existing neutrality and in no circumstances intervene even indirectly in the conflict or join a coalition against Britain.

(5) Is it any wonder, then, that the German Ambassador to Turkey, Herr von Papen, has now (Nov. 28, 1940) assured the Turkish Government that Germany had no intention of attacking Turkey—a lion turning a dove!

[Bottom: "I will aggravate my voice so that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you as 'twere any nightingale". Turkey does think Von Papen to be a lion—she is making preparations as if danger will come not sometime hence, but to-morrow.]

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 further interesting points:—

SOUTHERN RHODESIA **Army.**

Compulsory military service was introduced on 20th May 1940.

Rhodesian soldiers have been posted to various other British forces, in West Africa, in East Africa, in the United Kingdom and the Middle East. The first contingent of Rhodesian troops reached Egypt on April 30.

Air Force

The first Southern Rhodesian squadron is stationed in Kenya and has done valuable work in reconnaissance and bombing flights over Italian military objectives.

In August two contingents of airmen arrived in the United Kingdom.

War Industries

At the beginning of July the Government set up a war time supplies Armaments Committee to examine and harness the country's resources for the manufacture of munitions and necessary civilian supplies.

Supplies of Raw Materials and Foodstuffs

Southern Rhodesia produces chrome ore, asbestos, tungsten and mica. Purchases of these materials have been made by the United Kingdom. The Bank of England on behalf of the Treasury is buying the entire gold output.

The United Kingdom Government agreed to take over all the frozen meat which the colony can provide. Tobacco and other agricultural commodities have also been purchased. In July 1940 the United Kingdom Ministry of Food arranged to take the surplus maize estimated at 1,000,000 bags.

THE EMPIRE AIR TRAINING SCHEME.

In Canada

Canada is the home of the Empire Air Training Scheme.

A Board has been established in Canada to supervise financial administration and progress. The Chairman of the Board is a Canadian Minister and the Board includes representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand are sending staff and instructors to Canada to be incorporated in the Canadian organization. Most of them come from the United Kingdom. Two hundred R.A.F. officers and men have been in Canada since February working on the training plan.

Most of the airmen trained will be recruited in Canada, but contingents will come from Great Britain and the two Dominions. The

first party of British airmen arrived in Canada for training in the first week of August. The first batch of Australians left for Canada early in July.

New Zealand will give elementary training to her men and send most of them to Canada for advanced training. Australia will provide both elementary and advanced training for her men at home but in addition men will be sent to Canada for advanced training.

Sixty-seven schools are to be established in Canada to train pilots, observers, gunners, wireless operators and navigators. By the end of July there were 22 schools in operation, in place of the 15 originally called for at that time. Two service flying schools, the first of sixteen, were opened on August 5, for advanced training. In addition there were operating in August, 20 recruiting centres, 3 manning depots, 3 equipment and 1 repair depot. By the end of July there were 2,418 pupils for air crews in training. The first students will qualify in September.

The scheme is operated by four commands at Toronto, Winnipeg, Montreal and Regina. Each command has an initial flying school and observers' school, and others for bombing, radio, gunnery, navigation and engineering. The central training school for flying at Trenton, Ontario, is turning out instructors.

At least 88 aerodromes will be used, all of which will be ready for use this year.

The Canadian organization when in full operation will produce 25,000 pilots, observers, air gunners and other flying men a year. By July 25,000 men had already applied at recruiting stations.

The Empire Training Scheme when fully working will produce no less than 20,000 pilots and 30,000 air crews every year in schools in Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

In Australia

Australia is doing all the elementary training and seven-ninths of the advanced training. The remaining two-ninths of the personnel will do their advanced training in Canada.

The first batch of pilots enlisted began training on April 29.

In addition to obtaining the services of officers and men of the R.A.F. the Government have enlisted 250 experienced civil pilots.

On August 1 it was announced that Australia was ahead of the Ottawa programme. The total expenditure on Australia's three years' air armament scheme is at present estimated at £80,000,000.

In New Zealand

One thousand and one hundred men have been accepted for training as air pilots. When fully working New Zealand's programme will provide 3,700 trained men a year.

The cost over three years is estimated at £N. Z. 22,000,000.

New Zealand will be the first Dominion to fulfil its programme under the Empire Air Scheme, it was announced in July.

TURKEY STANDS BY BRITAIN

Common Aims and Ideals

In contrast to the shifting alignments and doubtful allegiances of most of the Powers in Europe to-day, the firm and abiding friendship between Turkey and Great Britain stands out boldly. Based on a foundation of common ideals and interests and cemented by both countries' concern for the welfare of the Islamic world, the Anglo-Turkish alliance is a rock against which totalitarian ambitions and intrigues beat in vain.

To-day the Turkish Press reflects the opinion alike of leaders of the country and of the common people when it expresses satisfaction with the cordial relations subsisting with Great Britain and confidence in the capacity of the latter country to withstand all the assaults of the dictators until it emerges victorious. Without exception Turkish newspapers have proclaimed their faith in the ultimate triumph of the democratic principle, a principle as dear to the Islamic world as it is to the Anglo-Saxon.

Not all the manœuvring and blustering of Germany in the Balkans, nor the loud boasts of Italy in the Mediterranean zone can check Turkey's adherence to a friendship which places her, along with Egypt, Iran, Palestine and the Hedjaz, side by side with the British peoples in resisting aggression.

Turkey is confident of her ability to withstand any attack from Germany, for she has a guarantee of British assistance which can and will be readily implemented. As for Italy, the Turks have a most hearty contempt for the martial capacity of that country—a contempt strengthened by the manner in which Great Britain continues to assert her mastery over the Mediterranean despite the numerical and material superiority of Italian forces.

No New Departure

The conclusion of a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Turkey in 1939 did not constitute a new departure in the foreign policy of either country. It should be regarded rather as the culmination of those friendly relations which, with hardly a lapse, have existed between England and Turkey since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

The earliest contacts between Great Britain and Turkey were purely commercial, and British emissaries who began to arrive in Turkey during the reign of Queen Elizabeth confined their attentions to exploring the possibilities of trade between the two countries.

The first detailed description of Turkey and her people can be found in the graphic and lively letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu whose husband was appointed ambassador in Constantinople in 1712. The ease with which she and her husband moved about the country

and mixed with the people affords an eloquent testimony of the friendly terms on which the two countries then stood.

Great Britain can hardly be said to have come into political contact with Turkey until the rapid rise of Russia began to threaten the balance of power in the Near East. The elder Pitt had always advocated alliance with Russia and the northern powers. He declined to admit that Russia constituted a menace to British interests. "I am quite a Russ" he wrote to Sherburne in 1773; "I trust the Ottoman will pull down the house of Bourbon in his fall". His son, however, was of a different way of thinking and in 1790 we find him strongly condemning Russian encroachment at Oczakov and Akerman.

Axiom of British Policy

Thenceforward, the support of Turkey as a buttress against the advance of Russia can be found as one of the most firmly established axioms of British foreign policy.

During the Napoleonic wars, Turkey was the scene of much French and Russian intrigue. Napoleon persuaded Turkey to declare war on both Britain and Russia in 1806 and a British fleet forced the Dardanelles and attacked Constantinople. Anglo-Turkish relations were, however, scarcely affected, and, at the Congress of Vienna, Britain, true to her policy of "Balance of Power", took care to ensure that Turkey should lose nothing in territory or prestige.

The liberal policy of Canning, the sentimental upheaval evoked by Lord Byron over the Hellenic War of Independence and the personal popularity of Alexander the First caused a strong anti-Turk feeling to sweep over England. This culminated in the Battle of Navarino when, somewhat shocked at the almost total destruction of the Fleet of a country with which it was not at war, the British Government tendered what amounted to an apology to the Sublime Porte. Canning's replacement by Wellington caused a return to the policy of the younger Pitt.

Support Against Russia

It was not, however, until the Treaty of Unkiar Iskelesi, which virtually gave Russia control of the Straits, that the British Government again woke to the implication of Russian designs on Turkey, and Palmerston determined that this treaty must be torn up. In this he was brilliantly successful. Russia's claim to be the protector of Turkey was firmly repudiated and the will of Britain was made to prevail, Palmerston declaring that "All we hear about the decay of the Turkish Empire is pure and unadulterated nonsense".

This setback, however, only served to whet Russia's appetite and little time elapsed before she renewed her attempts to enforce her will on Turkey. But she found a redoubtable

opponent in Lord Startford de Redcliffe, the British Ambassador in Constantinople. It is doubtful if any envoy has more stoutly espoused the cause of the country to which he was accredited than this astute and experienced diplomat. It has been said of him that he caused "the useless and dangerous Crimean War". Even if this is true, it must be remembered that, by so doing, he warded off from Turkey the threat of total extinction which Russia's manœuvres implied.

"Rightly or wrongly" writes Marriott in his *Eastern Question*, "England came slowly but steadily to the conviction that the matter was of vital importance to Europe at large and to herself in particular; that the Tsar was determined to assert his claims by force, and that only by force could they be repelled. Of this conviction the Crimean War was the logical and inevitable result".

Britain Intervenes

Once again, in 1878, Great Britain intervened in order to save Turkey from Russia. By the Treaty of San Stefano, after the Russo-Turkish war, Turkey stood to lose almost her entire European possessions and to pass finally into the orbit of Russian influence. But Lord Beaconsfield, who was perhaps the first British statesman fully to understand the importance of British interests in the Eastern Mediterranean, by a series of brilliant coups, forced Russia to submit to the Congress of Berlin.

As a result of this, Turkey received a new lease of life lasting her up to the Great War. It is worth while noting that Germany's simulated generosity at the Congress of Berlin in making no demands whatever on Turkish territory, gained for her the gratitude and friendship of the Sultan and led eventually to Turkey's disastrous decision in 1914.

The Last War

Of Turkey's partnership with Germany in the Great War little need be said. It was not representative of the wishes of the Turkish people and was deeply regretted by them. England cannot be entirely exonerated from the charge of throwing Turkey into the arms of Germany and the unfortunate decision to withhold from Turkey the two warships which we had built for her has been described by some as the deciding factor which brought Turkey into the war. The campaigns in Iraq and Palestine gave British and Turkish troops a wholesome respect for each other's fighting qualities and the discovery of affinities of character stood both sides in good stead during subsequent treaty making.

British policy after Versailles underwent a serious lapse and the fatal mistake was made of proposing to set up Greece in the place of Turkey as a buffer state between Russia and the Mediterranean.

Quicker than Britain to realise the danger of such a policy, the French and Italians began to flirt with the Turkish Nationalists while still ostensibly co-operating with Bri-

tain. This attitude did them little good in the long run. "Iki yuzlu"—"double faced" was how the Turks regarded such manœuvring and they preferred the uncompromising blunders of Great Britain to the suave assurances of her allies. Kemal Ataturk knew well that, in the long run, the enemies whom he had learned to respect in war would make the best friends in peace.

Return to Good Relations

The amicable settlement of the difficult Mosul question showed that both countries were ready to return to their former good relationship, even at the cost of some sacrifices. The Anglo-Turkish Treaty of last year puts the final touch to a striking demonstration of what is meant by the "Continuity of Foreign Policy." Once the British people have formed a fundamental notion on the subject of British interests they are reluctant to let it go. Lapses may and do occur, but on the major issues changes of party and government have little effect.

There is, however, one important difference between Britain's task *vis-a-vis* Turkey to-day and that of the last century. Formerly, she had to support a country once powerful but falling into decay and disrepute. Now, she has the incomparably lighter task of co-operating with a modern State which has shuffled off the shackles of sloth and decadence and asserts her claim to rank as a great power straddling both East and West.

In consequence, Turkey and Great Britain face the future united in the assurance that their conception of democratic life and international amity will triumph over the barbarous notions of the totalitarian powers, and that this triumph will usher in a new era of co-operation between the Islamic and Anglo-Saxon worlds.

What Sheridan said in 1803

When Napoleon threatened to subjugate Great Britain Mr. R. B. Sheridan exhibited a poster containing an address to the people. This has been re-printed in British newspapers. It is as follows:—

"They (the enemy) by a strange frenzy driven, fight for power, for plunder, and extended rule—We, for our country, our altars and our homes. They follow an adventurer whom they fear, and obey a power which they hate—We serve a Monarch whom we love, a God whom we adore. They boast they come to improve our State, enlarge our thoughts, and free us from the yoke of terror. Yes, they will give enlightened freedom to our kinds. They offer us their protection—Yes, such protection as vultures give to lambs, covering and devouring them. The answer is this. The Throne we honour is the people's choice. The laws we reverence are our brave fathers' legacy. The faith we follow teaches us to live in bonds of charity with all mankind and to die with hope of bliss beyond the grave."

MUSSOLINI IS HITLER'S WEAK SPOT

BRITAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Italy is the weaker of the Axis partners. Yet it is Mussolini who must take the lead in Axis operations against Britain in the all-important Mediterranean and Middle East theatres.

Italy's weakness is Germany's weakness; it is also Britain's opportunity. By hitting Italy hard and now, Britain is striking at Hitler's most vulnerable point.

Hitler has so far failed to secure a passage through Spain, together with the use of French bases on the Mediterranean; and so, for the time being, he must leave the conduct of affairs there to Mussolini. How is Mussolini faring?

ON LAND.

In Egypt, the Italians have been halted at Sid-Barrani (just across the Libyan frontier) ever since September 16. Their forward positions and communications are daily harassed by the R. A. F., which also bombs their supply-ports at Benghazi, Tobruk, Bardia and Derna along the Libyan coast—which, in addition, is being blockaded by the Royal Navy.

In the Sudan, Mussolini has lost the initiative. British and Indian troops have driven the Italians out of Gallabat and over the Abyssinian border to Metemma, which is now being shelled by British artillery. The Italians have suffered heavy losses around Kassala.

In Abyssinia the Italian garrisons, isolated because of Mussolini's weakening naval power, are constantly attacked by the R. A. F. and Empire air forces. The Abyssinians themselves await the moment for revolt. *In Eritrea and Somaliland*, too, the Italians are increasingly cut off from Rome.

In Greece, Mussolini's main thrust through the Pindus mountains has been thrown back, and an Alpini division broken up; his coastal advance has been halted at the Akheron, and his troops driven back to the Kalamas River. In Albania, the Greeks have taken Koritza, and are capturing other places and much material. Greek and British planes are bombing the Albanian ports of Durazzo, Valona, Konispol and Sarande, as well as Mussolini's inland invasion bases at Argyrokastron and Koritza.

AT SEA.

Three out of Mussolini's six *battleships* are out of action; one of his *cruisers* has been sunk and three damaged; he has lost 10 *destroyers*. 29 *submarines*, a submarine *depot ship* and a *supply vessel*; two of his fleet *auxiliaries* have been damaged. The British Mediterranean fleet has lost one *cruiser*, one *destroyer* and one *submarine*. Mussolini's important naval and air bases in the Dodecanese Islands have been cut off from Italy by sea.

IN THE AIR.

At least 13 Italian planes have so far been brought down over the United Kingdom, for

the loss of not one British fighter. In Italy the R. A. F. has bombed Milan, Turin, Naples and other bases without loss to itself; the Fleet Air Arm has lost four planes. In the Mediterranean and Africa, Mussolini has had 233 planes destroyed in the air and 118 on the ground; Britain's losses in the same area have been 41 machines.

For all his boasts, Mussolini aspired to play no more than jackal to Hitler's tiger. Now circumstances have thrust the role of tiger upon him—and he is proving no match for the British lion.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN ENEMY BROADCASTS

Broadcasts in English

Little Friends of All the World

Says Lord Haw-Haw (November 13) on the subject of rival diplomacies in Europe: "Britain sought support, Germany a partnership on an equal basis. Germany does not seek to determine how Italy, Japan, Spain or Russia should be governed."

Examples of equal partnership, German fashion, are to be found in Poland, Holland, Norway and Belgium. Italy's ideas on the subject may be studied in Abyssinia, Albania and (if she could manage it) Greece. For three years the Nazis intervened in Spain in order to change the Spanish Government.

As for Germany's views on the Russian Government, this is what Hitler says in *Mein Kampf*: "This colossal empire is ripe for dissolution . . . The present rulers of Russia are blood-stained criminals . . . who for nearly 10 years have ruled with such a savage tyranny as was never seen before."

Masterly Inactivity.

The Italians claimed on November 13 (the day after Taranto) that the British Air Force had been "practically inactive" and that the British forces in the Mediterranean had "not once taken the initiative on land, sea or in the air."

If halving the Fascist battle-fleet at one blow, and bombing or shelling most of Mussolini's main ports in South Italy, Albania and Libya, is being "practically inactive", one wonders what will happen to the Italians when the British really do "take the initiative" in the Mediterranean.

Well-informed circles in Italy, stated Berlin on November 14, said that the British version of the Taranto action had been refuted "by the concise and accurate reports of the Italian High Command" that a single naval unit had been hit. The day the Italian Radio, which

was evidently not in touch with "well-informed circles in Italy" said: "We shall shortly publish a precise and detailed statement, not only on the current episode, but on the whole naval war and the aero-naval situation in particular." On November 15 the Italian Hindustani Radio said "we are awaiting details and will give our listeners true accounts of this battle."

Mussolini says that Italian reports are "the mirror of truth." Perhaps it is for this reason that the Italians have published nothing further. The British account was based on the most concise and accurate evidence possible, the evidence of aerial photographs.

Blitzkrieg—Italian Style.

On November 14 the Germans reported that the Italians were landing troops in Albania and "would begin an offensive in a few days' time". The few days have passed, but the Italians are still retreating.

The reason for sending more troops is now clear; it was to stem the Italian retreat.

Berlin reports that Mussolini's two sons, Bruno and Vittorio, carefully avoiding Egypt and the Sudan where they might meet fighter opposition, have made six flights over Greece. The nature of their work is revealed by the King of Greece's message to the civilians of bombed Greek towns and villages. He calls them "cowardly attacks against open towns", and appeals "to the civilized world to see these ruins and the nature of the victims so that they may judge the adversary and his methods".

But this is no new experience for the brothers Mussolini; it is a game they first played against defenceless Abyssinians, and which they then boasted was "great sport".

Never Jam To-day.

Berlin stated on November 15 that Hitler, addressing German workers in Berlin, said the German State to-day was based on the "most solid foundations possible, namely the broad masses of the working people". After victory he said, "they would build up the most perfect social state in the world". The backs of the workers were broad and their long-suffering great.

An article in the current number of *Das Reich*, published in Nazi Germany, explains just how broad those backs need to be, and how great their patience in view of the burden they have to carry.

"We have no coffee, there is rationing of foodstuffs, and there is the English blockade, a severe form of organization. There is no trade abroad, while there are plenty of air attacks and war". As to the future, "the German people too has pulled itself together to strengthen its hopes, has fed its enthusiasms on promises and has been brought up on sacrifices. *That which is to be must first be believed and becomes reality only because it is believed*".

A case of jam yesterday, and jam to-morrow, but never jam to-day—only promises.

Nazi Map-Making

On November 13 the Nazis claimed to have bombed armament factories in Brighton, and on November 15 they bombed "the harbour installations" of Margate and destroyed its "industrial plant". Previously they also bombed "the harbour works of Bexhill-on-Sea" and they have taken pride in destroying the "munition-factories in the centre of Coventry."

These geographical reconstructions recall their claim in August to have bombed docks east of Bristol.

Brighton is a pleasure resort on the English south coast, and has no important factories of any sort; its chief industry is hotel-keeping. Margate has no harbour, only a pier used by small pleasure-steamers. It is also a watering place with no large factories. Bexhill-on-Sea is another pleasure resort, while to the east of Bristol are to be found, not the sea, but the Cotswold hills. Coventry, is of course, an industrial town, but in the centre are to be found only shops, the cathedral, churches and hotels, all of which the Nazis have bombed.

Axis Tail-Piece

On November 15, the Italians reported that the Japanese Imperial Conference, which was held on the question of the forces to be employed in "the solution of the Chinese incident", had achieved "complete accord". The first fruits of this "accord" are the evacuation of Nanning and Yanchow and the whole province of Kwangsi. The Chinese helped the Japanese on this action, so perhaps the accord was with Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek as well.

BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES

History Re-written

In the course of a confused rigmarole on November 17, the Germans say that Hasan Sabry Pasha, the late Prime Minister of Egypt, was killed by the British. As a matter of fact, Hasan Sabry Pasha died a sudden but natural death on November 14, when reading the King's address in the Egyptian Chamber.

He was a sincere friend of Britain, and his death has caused as much regret in British political circles as in Egypt.

His first pronouncement in the Egyptian Chamber as Prime Minister was a declaration (July 4, 1940) that he would "carry out the Anglo-Egyptian treaty both in the letter and the spirit."

Not to be outdone and not content with distorting and fabricating contemporary events, the Italians also mis-state well-known historical facts. On November 17 they said that the "last Muslim King of Delhi, Zafar Shah, was put to death by the British." As a matter of fact, Bahadur Shah, the last King of Delhi, who wrote lyrics under the pen-name of Zafar—he was a poet of considerable merit—lived to the ripe old age of 87, and died a natural death at Rangoon in 1862.

The London Mosque

Even the proposed London Mosque has been made the subject of a mis-statement by the Nazis. They say that no money is to be given for this mosque from the British Exchequer, but that Muslim Londoners will be required to give donations.

The truth is that a sum of £100,000 has been sanctioned by the British Government, and is to be paid out of the Exchequer, for a site to establish a mosque and centre of Islamic culture in London.

The Egyptian Ambassador, the Minister for Saudi Arabia and the High Commissioner for India, waited on the King-Emperor at Buckingham Palace on November 13 to thank His Majesty for the gift from the British Government.

An Exploded Lie

Since even their ingenuity in coining new lies is failing them, the Nazis revert to an old and thoroughly exploded one—that there is a shortage of foodstuffs in Britain (November 14). As recently as October 20, Lord Woolton, Minister for Food, said: "I am glad to answer the question about our foodstuffs. I am glad because the answer is satisfactory. Our stocks

are good." Lord Woolton went on to add that "even at the risk of seeming churlish, ungrateful and stand-offish" he must say that offers of food, both large and small, from foreign countries were not wanted and "are an embarrassment to us".

Hitler a Military Objective.

In a broadcast on November 13, the Nazis come out with a lengthy harangue on the privileges of the heads of states and piously proclaim that attacks on them are "against international law." They conveniently forget to say that they had earlier tried to take the life of the King of Norway, as well as of the King-Emperor.

The position of a constitutional sovereign is quite distinct from that of a dictator. Hitler is not only the head of the civil government of Germany, but also the supreme Commander of the German army. No one would think of claiming immunity from attack for the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]