CHEERFUL TANK DESTROYER OF THE RED ARMY, noted in one of his encounters, is Senior Lieutenant Zaitsev, commander of a group of valiant officers who have a highly creditable record of destruction of enemy armor, including formidable 88-mm Mark VI Tigers. Together in one of the units who have made possible the historic Russian counter-offensive which, beginning on July 12, 1941, led by November 14 took the Red Army into the Donetz Basin and the Crimea, and well beyond. Zaitsev, Premier Fizov

NO. 168 WILL BE PUBLISHED FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12
Our Roving Camera Reviews the Food Front

BACK TO THE FARM, the burger potato harvest gathered in an irregular and laborious manner. The War Office and Ministry of Agriculture appeal for volunteers in view of the great shortage of farm labour.

BOTTLELING FRUIT at a Maida Vale, Berks, factory these girls of the A.T.S. volunteered their services for this essential job. Working from 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 to 3.30 p.m., they earn £1 10s. in their spare time than they get for a week’s hard work at the depot.

FROM CAULDRON TO TROLLEY (left), and from trolley to jars, go thousands of tons of jam each year at this factory, mostly for issue to the Forces.

ONE WON'T BE MISSED!—not when you are digging in rear 10 tons of roughly made, jerry tins, in the canning factory, like this squad and bearded girl (above).

(Left) Experts demonstrated ways of denatured "glazed" fruit before the agricultural students at the Hurlingham Park Ground on October 31. M.A.D.

Packs, Street (Oxford, New, Mon.) 220.
THE BATTLE FRONTS


ving the situation on the Russian front the Germans had just completed their withdrawal behind the middle Donets line, and had established a strong defensive position east of the lower Donets, running from the bend of the river at Zaporoje through Metipol to the western shores of the Sea of Azov. This latter sector provided a shorter front and covered exit from the Crimea, from which, however, there were no signs of withdrawal.

It was, therefore, merely a marginal position but one intended to be held indefinitely. It was still a matter of speculation whether the Germans meant to stand on the Donets as a fixed line and hold the winter, or whether they proposed only to hold the line as an intermediate position to cover a deliberate withdrawal at a time when real or supposed Russian advances were not in sight. It is still impossible to be certain which course the Germans intended to take; but it seems probable that it was the former, in order to retain the Crimea, the abandonment of which would have been fatal to the Germans and given the Russians a valuable base for naval operations.

They certainly had no intention of continuing their threat immediately, and in particular had foreclosed the Metipol line favorably and were holding it in force. Personally, though I did not expect that the Germans would have much difficulty in holding the river line as an intermediate position, I doubted if it would be a sound position on which to meet a winter offensive.

It seemed hardly possible that, before the river froze, the Russians would be able to cross it and establish a bridgehead large enough to permit the deployment of a strong force, especially in view of the distance they

had advanced from their original base, the lack of good communications and exhaustion caused by their previous retreat. It seemed probable that they would be satisfied to gain the east bank of the river in order to entrench and re-arm their armies before renewing the offensive in the spring.

In the meantime, they might be expected with their usual enterprise to secure minor footholds across the river at favorable points, and also to make a determined attack on the Metipol position if autumn rain did not make them too difficult. Remembering, however, how often the Russians had achieved success by an end run, I ended my article by suggesting that they might not allow the Germans to occupy the Metipol position and have exceeded all expectations.

Almost at once they secured footholds across the Donets, including one at Kremenchug, though not on a scale that alarmed the Germans. Then, after the shortest of preludes, the general offensive was renewed. The Katan was finally cleared, the Metipol line was attacked in strength; a bridge was obtained in that town, and Zaporoje, the northern bastion of the line, captured. It seemed at first as if Kev might be the main objective, for bridgeheads from which vigorous attacks were made were established north and south of the town. On the upper Donets there were heavy attacks too, in the Velyk Luki region, which had often resisted attacks, was captured. Only on the middle Donets, between Kev and Zaporoje, was there no marked activity, and it looked as if in this sector the river was too formidable an obstacle to be attacked in strength. Kiev has fallen, with amazing rapidity, but before that it became evident, however, important, but decisive defeat of von Mannstein's southern armies.

KREMENCHUG Breakthrough

A Complete Surprise

The attack on the Metipol line was pressed relentlessly, and obviously if a breakthrough occurred there the Germans in the Crimea and those protecting its exit would have little chance of retreat without disaster. The Germans fought fiercely to hold the line, even bringing up heavy divisions from the Crimea in reinforcements. It was evidently no rear action but a real trial of strength. Then came the news of the breakthrough from the Kremschug bridgehead.

The surprise of the breakthrough was complete and its success immediate. The advance was rapid, and the main line of retreat for the troops about Deepetrovskoe was cut. It was evident that the threat was aimed at Krivoy Rog, the capture of which would have made the escape of the Germans within the Donets bend almost impossible.

The German situation had become critical in the extreme, but von Mannstein, acting with characteristic executive speed and skill, rushed all his available reserves to the danger point at Krivoy Rog. In that he was not helped by the convergence of railways on the region. Naturally it was his reserves of armoured and motorized divisions that he concentrated most quickly, and it is probable that he withdrew some of those detailed for the defence of Deepetrovskoe and neighbouring towns, making that the only line the Russians were able to break. It was not until the further crossing of the Donets in face of the Russian advance in the Kremenchug region that he withdrew some Panser Divisions in the Metipol line to view in the initial failure of the Russian attacks to make decisive progress.

The Russian threat from Kremenchug had penetrated deeply but on a narrow front, and the attack. No doubt von Mannstein intended to take advantage of the opportunity and so cut off, if possible, his successful counter-offensive measures of the preceding spring, which recaptured Kharkov. But this time he had not a compact body of reserves in readiness, and the situation was so serious that he was bound to counter-attack in a somewhat piecemeal fashion before his concentration was completed. The counter-attacks succeeded in so far as they brought the spearhead of the Russian drive to a standstill, but Russian reserves were used to widen the wedge and to protect its flanks.

As reserves on both sides continued to arrive a prolonged and furious armoured battle developed around Krivoy Rog of much the same character as that in the Kursk salient in the summer. The Russian right flank was heavily threatened, but its defence was stubborn, both sides having heavy losses.

At first the German claimed successes and spoke of a counter-offensive which would drive the Russians back across the river. Meanwhile, however, the Russian left was pushing steadily on towards the line of retreat from Deepetrovskoe, and an astounding surprise crossing of the river overwhelmed the weakened garrison of the town.

Victory von Mannstein had had more ambitious hopes or not, the primary object of his counter-stroke was the hold Krivoy Rog at all costs as a bastion protecting the White German force in the Donets bend from encirclement. While this situation was developing on the west bank of the Donets the Russians broke through the Metipol line, and by an amazingly swift and brilliant pursuit broke the 4th German Army into fragments and isolated the Crimea. The whole structure of the defence of von Mannstein's group of armies was shattered, and the one and only hope of saving them from even still worse disasters lay in the outcome of the Krivoy Rog battle.

Once again the Russians have out-fought the Germans, and, Marshall Stalin and Zhukov, by an astonishing display of the art of generalship, have out-maneuvered their opponents. The concealment of their intentions, the coordination of their various attacks, the speed with which preparations for attack were carried through, and the rapid exploitation of success were outstanding features of their achievements. The forcing of the Donets line and the destruction of the 6th Army are outstanding in military history.
Stiff Resistance Overcome in the Push to Rome

Tragedy Stalks in the Wake of the Vanquished

Wreck Reclamation is a gradual process in the case of the German foe before our arrival in the area. Scattered along the route we saw the work of the JMP in clearing the rubble of their homes. After a bitter battle in the town, the JMP marked the remains of the houses of the resistance with a road sign. The JMP has a long road and they gain time for the enemy to find their way.

Systematic razing of bridges was alsoarranged to by the Raising enemy to stem the advance of the JMP. The razing was done by way of a trench bed. As the German forces receded from the old lines of resistance, the JMP destroyed a few of their poor belongings. A few of the JMP were captured and imprisoned, including the houses of the resistance. The JMP continued the war in a street, convinced that their forces would prevail. They destroyed the remaining resistance just before the advance. The JMP also destroyed the remaining resistance near the coast, some 10 miles from Bremo. (Photo 1 is destroyed.)
THE WAR AT SEA

There is evidence that the German are making desperately for any small islands they can snatch at sea, capable of being distorted into the semblance of a victory for the benefit of the German public, whose discontent and dismay at the bad news accumulating from every quarter requires assuaging. This is the explanation of the apparent renewal of activity in the English Channel and North Sea by enemy light forces, mostly craft of the motor torpedo-boat and motor gunboat types. These are continually referred to, loosely and incorrectly, as the "E-boats," a corruption of "enemy boats."

It was on the night of October 24-25, 1943, that these vessels made their most daring attempt to achieve an advantage. Some 30 of them, in separate divisions, concentrated at a point in the swept channel off the East coast, not far from Lowestoft. It was evidently their intention to surprise a coastal convoy, but fortunately our own forces, comprising destroyers and motor gunboats, were on the alert, and able to give the intruders a warm reception. Four German mgb's were destroyed and six or seven received damage. The destroyers were unscathed, a few casualties of the gunboats being reported. The German boats were sunk in their tracks, and the Germans being obliged to admit in their own broadcasts that some of their vessels had been sunk.

Our own light craft visited enemy waters on the flank of the Channel and North Sea practically every night, and on occasions even so far afield as the coast of Norway. To venture so far from a base is of course a hazardous operation; and on October 24 one of our mgb's was badly damaged in action with German aircraft off the Norwegian coast that she had to be sunk by her own forces. Her crew returned in a Norwegian consort, which had been standing by her. A number of enemy counting steamers had been attacked in the course of this patrol, at least one of them being sunk.

In the small hours of November 3 the Germans again tried to intercept one of our coast carriers, this time off the South coast, between Dungeness and Beachy Head. Though they were able to escape with less loss than in the previous encounter, two of the attacking craft were damaged and a third almost certainly sunk in action with a destroyer of the escort, H.M.S. Whitshed.

These minor engagements have been magnified by the enemy as the beginning of the war in Europe. Waters seems to be degenerating into a series of small ship encounters, any transport. In the Romanian and Bulgarian merchant marine there were before the war; about 50 vessels aggregating nearly 1,300,000 tons gross, all of which should be more or less suitable for the purpose, in view of the short distance to be covered. From Sebastopol to Odessa is 770 miles; to Sinope, at the mouth of the Danube, is a little less. In fine weather flat-bottomed barges from the Danube could be fitted with troops and taken in tow; but winter in the Black Sea is notoriously fierce, gales springing up with little warning.

Nowrouzik, 275 miles from Sebastopol, is the nearest Soviet naval base. Already ships have been engaged in covering the landing of Russian troops near Kerch, in the Crimea. Very little is known about the present strength of the Russian Black Fleet. Official information is being practically nil. There were four or five destroyers originally; but one or two of these are suspected to have been lost. There is also an old battleship, the Peter I, Komsomol, still useful for bombardment purposes, at least 20 destroyers, and a large number of minesweepers and submarines. A small seaplane carrier is also believed to exist.

Such a force should be able to inflict heavy damage on our convoys, especially in viral support of the American landings in the Mediterranean and the Eastern Mediterranean. The German submarines can mount, but a merely assemblage of vessels of different nationalities. These comprise two or three Romanian destroyers, a small number of motor torpedo boats originally belonging to Romania, Bulgaria and Italy, but now probably German-ordered; three Romanian submarines, believed to have been repaired by others brought down the Danube from Germany; three gunboats, a minelayer, and sundry smaller craft of little fighting value belonging to the Romanian and Bulgarian Navies.

The question of finding trained personnel for this heterogeneous armada is giving the enemy trouble, for there can be no doubt, submarines have been a constant drain on Germany's naval personnel and there is no quality of Romanian and Bulgarian officers capable of being expected to be high, and their efficiency, for an obviously lost cause may well be questioned.

With the publication of the joint Anglo-American announce- ment on November 10, it becomes plain to the world that her four records the U-boats in the Atlantic had been wearing a longing. How heavily they will be able to do so when a comparison is made with the losses inflicted by the Allies on submarines of the U-boat type in the North Atlantic following the December 1942 date. In the first six months, 198 enemy submarines were sunk, a total which must have been carried out in this year.

It should be emphasized that the wastage of trained personnel involved is even more serious for the Germans than the loss of the U-boats. In 1918 this posed an important factor in the defeat of the enemy submarine campaign, veteran crews of the older U-boats having been broken up to provide a nucleus of experienced men for one of the new subs. There is reason to expect the same thing to happen again.

Thus there are three reasons for the U-boat campaign and its expected outcome, and until then, the German U-boat captains have been killed or captured, leaving the process of training men in command of the submarines that remain in service.

PASSING MAIS AT SEA. H.M.S. Dusky, in Eastern waters, draws alongside her sister destroyers. H.M.S. Flamingo, to afford the embarkation of seagoing-reduced forces from home. Over the last few months the number of ships in the British Royal Navy has been reduced to meet the needs of the new war, after the fall of France. One man or woman is lost for every four men or women on board the ship. The Royal Navy is at an all-time high. (Photo. British Official) (Copyright.)

PAGE 380
Allies Prepare for Landing at a Japanese Base

SOUTH FOR LAB, capital of New Guinea, this Allied transport is packed with our men and their supplies. The latter are expertly arranged on the deck and protected by tarps, ready to be unloaded without delay at once the island is secured. The men are known to boost the offensive, declared Gen. MacArthur, "which is a serious blow to the enemy. With God's help we are making our way back!"

PAGE 391 - New York Times Photo
**Game as Terriers are the Navy's Destroyers**

First out of port when the call comes, first in the fight, the last to return to the home base—such is the picturesque adventure and beat of endurance narrated by MARK PRIESTLEY. See also last page.

I t is four years of war by the destroyers. H.M.S. 'Foxhound' has steamed 240,000 miles over most of the oceans of the world. It is—claims her commander, Cmdr. C. J. Watson-Edwards, D.S.C.—a record unequalled by any other ship of the Allied Navies or Merchant Fleets.

She has fought everywhere, from one of the earliest U-boat kills off the Orkneys to playing her share in Italian waters in recent months. She has sailed to Norway, Malta, Iceland, Madagascar, New York, Oran, Cape Town, Sarafino and India, and was located in the London docks at the height of the Battle of Britain. Her history, in fact, is one of months of sniping in every kind of weather, interspersed with only short periods in harbour and, once a year, the essential refit. Fourteen hundred and twenty-six days of non-stop vigilance, with "Action Stations" always just around the corner, and constant careful tending of high-powered machinery, are only a part of the achievement of her crew and her story is not unique in the annals of the sea-extracted "indestructible ships" of the Fleet.

Traditionally, the destroyer is the first of all fighting ships to leave port, the first to fight, and the last to return to the relative inactivity of an anchorage. There is the void instance of H.M.S. 'Vixen', which had a screw ramming a U-boat and excited a convoy 4,000 miles to North Africa before returning to Britain, and the amazing passage of the old Warrington, one of the first destroyers to reach Dunkirk for the evacuation of our troops from France. In that long run, she and her sister ships accomplished 350,000 miles in one month completely 4,000 miles. In 1941 a six-months' campaign destroyed 1,125,000 miles, and in 1943 she haggled another 24,000.

One of her sister ships, H.M.S. 'Woolston', celebrated her twenty-fifth birthday by escorting a troop convoy towards the landing beaches of Sicily. "The Army is dependent upon us. We will not let them down," Lieut. F. W. Hawkins had told his ship's company. For nine days the Woolston patrolled off Sicily, brought enemy aircraft crashing in flames, and of 62 days she spent 60 at sea.

Consider also, the feat of the Landeron, one of the Hunt class destroyers which kept up a shuttle service to the firing columns off Sword Beach. Leaping by the crane she crossed the first Allied landings in North Africa, and helped 130,000 troops from point to point along the coast, during perhaps some of the most critical months of the war. Her gunnery officer, Lieut. A. K., who has worn personally in campaigns for sinking an Axis submarine with his second salvo.

The Kelvin and the Javelin together sank eleven ships in three hours in attacking an enemy coastal convoy. The Kelvin's first salvo sank one of the ships. Simultaneously, the Javelin was doing what the Admiralty has since described as one of the most spectacular close-range sinkings of the Mediterranean war. Dashing across the bows of an enemy corvette off only ten yards range, the Javelin's gunsners hurled two depth charges, one on each side of her. Set at the minimum depth, the charges blew the enemy out of the water.

So goes it with the "terriers," feats and adventures piling up no record. H.M.S. 'Boreas', commanded by Lieut.-Cmdr. E. L. Jones, D.S.C., steamed 183,244 miles with the same ship's company between December 1941 and the Italian landings in 1943. The "go anywhere, do anything" spirit of her kind was epitomized in 439 days under way in the South Atlantic and elsewhere, and particularly came to light when she found herself steaming in the Red Sea at 22 knots, when she had been silence-hunting for six weeks, and she arrived at Plymouth. Within 24 hours she had been again back in the Mediterranean.

There is the endurance feat of H.M.S. 'Offa', one of the destroyers which helped to pile Atlantic U-boat sinkings last May up to the grand record of thirty or more. In the 21 months since her commissioning she steamed 80,000 miles, 8,000 of them in 23 days. Another ship, H.M.S. 'Manchester', in a similar period, has escorted at least seven large Russian convoys, survived 25 air raids at Malta, acted as a screen to units of the Home Fleet, and at one time picked up more than 10,000 survivors! The Manchester had steamed 500,000 miles, a fifth of whom service in the Home Fleet, and picked up more than 20,000 survivors. Her crew, ten of whose number were killed, was only 139. Forty officers, 11 of a tight squadron, were quartered in her wardroom.

NATURALLY, the destroyer's role has its lighter side. Talking in a wardroom recently I was told of the laugh at the expense of H.M.S. 'Churchill' when during darkness she imagined the 200-foot length of Luiss Island could be nothing but a U-boat, attacked it with depth-charges, and then tried to sink it by ramming. The officers of H.M.S. 'Tambourine, too, had a shock when they took evasive action against two torpedoes approaching to starboard. Lieut.-Cmdr. P. D. Brown, in command, immediately swung around, but to his amazement the torpedoes also turned on their course and continued to skim towards the destroyer. "There was nothing we could do," Sub-Lieut. K. W. Rymel told me. "We watched the torpedoes getting nearer and nearer—all ready for the impact. Suddenly they turned right away and disappeared. They were two porpoises."

Believe it or not, another destroyer, H.M.S. 'Ripley', when sheoded in fog off the East Coast, found her way into a cave from which, for long consideration of hours, no ship emerged. It is ever befuddled. But the Kipling was restored; it takes more than a cave to sink a destroyer.

In last year's Atlantic gales—the worst of a century—the 'Wich, 'Vanessa' and 'Skebe' were all dismasted by the weight of ice forming over their crests. The 'Shakti', with her commander, Lieut-Cmdr. Derek Woolcock, vanished for five days and nights to the bridge, lost a funnel, but all returned safely. Other innumerable personal hazards faced by every man of the crew.

I can conclude on no more typical note than the story of an episode aboard H.M.S. 'Dart'. While the destroyer laboured through heavy seas, a young sub-lieutenant was sitting in the fire-room. There came a fearful roll, and the young officer was pitched through the air and came head first against a回馈 thirty feet away. His skull looked like an egg broken by a hammer. With the gale still at its height and six inches of water in the way, the young man's command lost his companion to a life jacket and continued his watch, patient to a setter, and operated while ratings tried to make him a new patient. This amazing scene lasted for over an hour, and the young officer's life was saved.
Mascots are Prized in our Famed 'Trouble Ships'

H.M.S. FOXHOUND'S BELL
has the special distinction of being struck by a "hunting officer of the "signals". Lady-Bowman and Lion-Bowman are the "hounds". Palmer the "ringer" (2) is the "cat" mascot of the ship. The "dog" mascot is in the gun room where he is in charge of the "gun-room". Royal Navy. Mascots vary or "sea"-sides, but good luck may be found in the"{\textit{good luck}}" badge worn by the "pug" in the "dog" ship (3), where "pug"rugs are" by the "dog" ship's "microphone". See also facing page.

Photo: artic eating: Canon Jeffe
Scene of Contrasts is Unconquerable Leningrad

SECOND CITY OF THE SOVIETS, the northern citadel which the Germans could not reduce even after 16 months' siege, Leningrad today presents strange contrasts of peace-time colour and wartime activity. A Red Army girl (1) reads a poster-notice of subscription, original with her, to a war loan. (2) A parked truck, believed to be war material, stands among rowdy crowds. (3) A street scene features a group of boys, all carrying rifles, while a girl, also a member of the Red army, stands on the left. In the background is St. Isaac's Cathedral. (4) A group of children are on the alert, while youngsters contentedly fish (5) in the background is St. Isaac's Cathedral. (Photo: Enzmann, The New Era.)
Orphans of the Siege Now Wards of the City

These Leningrad kiddies, who lost their parents during the long and memorable siege and are now the special care of the city authorities, know exactly what to do—just as they did when an alarm sounded or a shell came whistling over. Their home is close to Leningrad's famous Winter Palace, the Osborne and Anthony Building (in background) at the end of the main thoroughfare, the Prospect of October 25, and overlooking the Grosser Knechte in the Tiflil.

Page 395
Unity in War and Peace Pledged at Moscow

Results of the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., which took place at Moscow, October 29-30, 1943, were announced on November 2. Major decisions were:

The War in Europe
Closed military cooperation in future between the Three Powers, aimed at shortening the war by compelling the unconditional surrender of Germany and its allies.

Post-War Security
Close collaboration thus pledged to be continued after hostilities cease, for the organization of peace and security. A general international organization, based on the sovereign equality of, and open to, all peace-loving states, to be set up in London to advise on European questions arising as the war develops.

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Future of Italy
Fascism to be utterly destroyed. Fascist officials suspected of being war criminals to be handed over to justice. Italians of the Fascist regime to be released with full amnesty. Freed Italy to choose her own form of government. An Advisory Council, to coordinate Allied policy on day-to-day Italian expatriate questions, to be set up with representatives of France, the U.S.S.R., Italy (not possibly Greek and Yugoslav) representation.

Future of Austria
Independence of Austria to be restored. Amount to be taken, for final settlement, of her own efforts towards liberation.

Atrocities: War Criminals
Germany (as well as in all occupied zones) to be dealt with according to local laws. Germany whose offenses have in particular geographical locations to be punished by joint decision of the Allies.

Complete success of the Three-Power Conference — unity in war and peace
— symbolized in the cartoon (left): to the Foreign Ministers, the Prime Minister, the President of the U.S.S.R.; to Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt.

Complete success of the Three-Power Conference — unity in war and peace
— symbolized in the cartoon (left): to the Foreign Ministers, the Prime Minister, the President of the U.S.S.R.; to Mr. Stalin, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt.
Two Red Armies Rout Mannstein's Million

General Malinovsky [1] led the 1st Ukrainian Front of the Red Army in a brilliant campaign which routed the Four Million-man German Army in the autumn of 1943. The German Army had been caught in a trap and was on the verge of surrender.

On October 13, General Tikhov [1], commander of the 1st Ukrainian Front, saw his troops in the city of Kharkov. The city was in ruins after months of heavy fighting.

After Malinovsky's victory, the Red Army surged forward, capturing key cities and pushing the Germans back. The German troops were forced to retreat, and the Red Army continued its advance.
Hitler Plans to Prevent a German 'Badoglio'

Whatever blunders Hitler has committed, nobody can deny that he shows skill and cunning in dealing with his underlings. He has played one against the other—never granting his full confidence to any one of them; consistently encouraging their rivalries; so that their power overshoots; carefully preventing the growth of any of their subordinates likely to become the nucleus of a rebellion against his own rule.

The haughty, aristocratic, ice-cold Prussian officers, hard set in the traditions of the great Emperor Frederick, were always the greatest danger. So he purged, promoted, degraded, and flirted them. As long as he was weak, he searched an ally and success; he always made the most of that fact; that such old Serfs as Arschler were being forced into their exclusive corps, or their corps dissolved by the "modified" existence-corpals when he played the strategist—but they went on obeying.

When it happened that a leading general became too unruly about some such point, under, to put it mildly, mysterious circumstances—such as with C-in-C General Ernst Udet, the air and C-in-C Field-Marshal von Brauchitsch, the Fifteen Field-Marshal's tank—against Wilhelm II's total of seven, during the war, of which three were mere courtesy titles for personal or private reasons, and the remaining five, Field Marshal's, by the way, belong to the Prussian nobility, the "Junkers." They represent that tradition of which the poet Chimmung sang, nearly 130 years ago:

Und der Krieg absicht
Wein er widerlichen Wilhelms
(Great the lying correspondence
If to our will he bends.)

They always were, and are today, successful plotters, incendiary race-and-caste-prudes, stoopchep patriots in their own medieval way and, unlike the German mass-inclined, width-of-soul democrats, they have their most clear-cut, absolute representa-tive—a sport, tough most of the last survivors of Hindenburg's staff, general, when even in prison, his name called Der Stierle—"the Stierle," he cause he always told them that their task in life was to die on a battlefield. This Fuss, Pomeranian baron in undoubtedly, the leading figure of the great "Juta," which during the past two years has dev- eloped inside Hitler's European fortress.

Field Marshal von Brauchitsch is a sly politician. Smothe, clever, be-commodored with cynical smile, he never completely fell out with Hitler. Since losing his supreme command, he allowed himself to be nominally registered with the High Command of Reserve Army Leaders, as did a number of his comrade-in-arms; unlike in place, Marshal von Leeb, a maddening Bavarian, Brauchitsch, a dashing Prussian, and Haushofer; the general of the geheime, "classified," group, outside Hitler's family home the fact that, contrary to Hitler's order, his own knowledge of strategy always proved right, as when in early August 1944 he built the Düsseldorf water line, or when he urged for motorized infantry and mobile supply columns; or when he wanted more fighter-cover and not so many of the vulnerable Stukas. Brauchitsch would have listened to well-nigh infallable, self-effacing Haushofer, and to Guderian, expert in tank-warfare but Hitler did not put up the latter. Of the other, the German people paid for his madcap adventures and megalomaniac dreams. And therefore . . .

That sentence has not been completed, as yet. It may have been rounded off, in their PAGE 789
Free Again in a Free Land

The way in which you have kept up your morale is in accordance with the best traditions of the fighting British soldier. It is a source of great pride to all who love their country, and the Prime Minister has said: "We are fighting for a Free Land and Free People."

Sir Ronald F. Adam (top), Adjutant-General to the Forces, in their Majesties' warm esteeem of welcome which he conveyed to repatriated troops at Leith on October 21, 1919. With self-provided music and with bread and milk they crowd to show their support, and one at least knows what to do with an outside British sandwich.

See also Rev. page 393
For This They Longed and Dreamed—

First to set foot ashore, row-armed Rev. A. Drummond Duff (in left hand circle), Senior Chaplain to the 1st Division of gladiatorial renown, has great stories to tell of fighting at St. Valéry, France... So has the lance-corporal, though at the moment he has no thought but for Mother, and for Dad's back-pit. Gentle hands of the Red Cross guide uncertain feet, and a crippled officer is relieved of hardship crutches by a private; in such moments all men are brothers.

—Through Months and Years in Nazi Camps

The mere feel of a home newspaper but an hour or two old is a joy indeed. Troubles are forgotten. Even the hobbles make light of their handicap, and if a peg-leg needs adjusting there's ready help at hand. Some can't even hobble; for these there is tenderly attention and skill. Prison or walking, their destination is a hospital, with all its comfort and care, or a real centre; and in due course home to relatives and friends they hold most dear.
For Them War Is O'er

No heart-breaking lament the pipes played, but exultant skirl as to the landing-stage at Leith did one crowded tender. Next day the hospital-ship Atlantic (top) arrived at Liverpool with a further 400 disabled men—boys in the Red Cross ambulance. In the train they hear the welcoming roar. Worst of their anguish in their long waits and bright chapter opens in their lives. (See also Illus. page 416.)

Photo, H.P.C., P.H.S. Daily Mirror.
Views & Reviews

Of Vital Interest

by Hamilton Fyne

It must be supposed in this country that Tunisia has made men into blindly obedient automata, incapable of any independent action, helpless if they were not told exactly what to do. That defense was supposed for us, at any rate, in 1918, when I discovered by unpleasant experience the weakness of the enemy with machine-guns under command of officers. But in a way it seems to us as if we had not perhaps from contact with their armies, and through those armies, to consider seriously the possibility which they were ready to give themselves up in Tunisia. If such tactics had not been practised there, the bulk of the Nazi forces would have got away.

Moorehead’s description of the positions which led up to their annihilation (for prisoners are considered equally with the dead) are, like those in his Year of Battle, vivid and brilliantly clear. These battles were altogether different from the desert engagements, which covered enormous spaces of sand and contained usually a score of small encounters seeming to have little connection. In Tunisia the advances were made up mountain valleys, mostly narrow. You could stand in a mountain and watch the infantry going forward, then the tanks rolling up, then the enemy tanks emerging. You could follow every phase of the struggle. You could understand, as few people here at home seem to, why progress in these conditions must be slow; why “if you advance a thousand yards, it is considered a great achievement.”

The men who make these daily breaks in an enemy front must push with an aimlessness that only those who do not know the difficulties of the situation can regard as natural. The obstacles they have to surmount, the opposition they must overcome from nature as well as from Hitler’s armies, are brought up to us asphyxiation in a scene of battle. No use picturing them as immovable and implacable as the Cossacks. They have no morale, no training in endurance, but they hate the war. They know it… They fight because they are part of a system.

part of a team. It is something they were obliged to do, and now they are in it they want to win and get out of it—the sooner the better.”

This is why they, too, are impatient, as some folks are at home. They want to know what is being done by others. “How’s your gentleman?” they would ask, “better and conscientious.” “Is there anyone doing anything besides us?” “Where’s the Eighth Army? Aren’t they doing anything?”

Many stories told by Moorehead to illustrate the demonic dash and toughness of our men I have been thrilled especially by that of the major in the Argolis who led the first attack on Lermont Hill (you remember it?) and took this vital position, enabling General Alexander to prepare the bombing blow which followed. He stood in the dark up the first slope, exposed and in the darkness he crouched up one of his guns to the trigger and fired back to the British lines. So inductively were the pursuits of peace mixed up with the operations of war in those fertile glens!

Wholesale Britain’s admonition for the men who fight—only one-fifth of the troops are occupied in keeping up the endless flow of supplies. Not less comprehensive in his dislike of politicians, the men who rule, He was in Algiers about a year ago, after Diahann had been assassinated and when the quarrels between the de Gaulistes and the Girondins were most bitter. He thinks the United States Foreign Office made a great mistake in pulling all support behind Girondin and snubbing de Gauliste. He seems to have recognized this himself now, and the Moorehead bund Algiers is because of the atmosphere of suspicion and tentative approach, the prime minister’s attitude of apathy, and the realization that the intrigues (at French headquarters) were a means and a petty betrayal of the man at the front, who were fighting for something quite different.

The position has been clarified to some extent by the recent announcement from Algiers that de Gauliste’s newspaper, the French Council of National Liberation, Girondin remaining C-in-C, of the Fighting French Forces.
How France Raised A Secret Desert Army

When Goumiers entered Beersheba, northern port and former capital of Egypt, the morning of October 4, 1943, fourteen days after the first French Goumiers landed to join the island patriots, they enabled French High Command to announce: "The liberation of Cyrenaica is achieved."

That they added further laurels to the reputation of doughty and fearless fighters whom they had won during the Tunisian campaign and in Sicily. But what still is not generally known is how they and their North African comrades in arms—the Tabbaks of Morocco and the Maghreb of North Africa —were welded into a secret army of some 10,000 men right under the noses of the Germans, from the time of the Armistice in France, June 22, 1940, to the Allied landing in North Africa, November 8, 1942.

During the ensuing months of May-June 1940, submerged by the German tide of metal, the French Government had called on all available reinforcements from North Africa. The bulk of the North African army of 10,000 officers and 400,000 men was sent to France, and of them only an insignificant number escaped to North Africa with the collapse—with no war material.

But under the Armistice Convention a small army of 120,000 men, armed with obsolete weapons and not permitted tasks, was conceed to France for the governance of her Empire. Immediately, the French Command in North Africa decided on a three-point policy: to make an elite force of these sections of troops; to organize into police and military units; to complete such units as many native troops as possible; and to camouflage what unneeded military stores there remained — and what would in due course be forthcoming from Britain and America—so as to be able to change these uncommitted troops into a regular army when the moment came to strike against the enemy.

So well were these secret plans conducted that when the great Allied landing of November 8, 1942, took place, France was able to place in the field, alongside 122,000 "authorized" Empire troops (regulations had resulted in an increase of 2,000 in the Armistice Moroccan regiment), a body of some 60,000 fully armed and experienced Goumiers—20,000 troops plus the 40,000 secretly raised men composing the Goumiers of Morocco and Tabbaks.

In addition were some 1,500-2,000 volunteers, who had never been enlisted in the regular army before the Armistice and who had not been declared to the German; 4,000 natives who, camouflaged as "workers," had been drilled and armed; and 10,000 officers who had been designated as Civil Servants.

To maintain so many men in arms without the knowledge of the supposedly vigilant enemy was no mean task. After all, the Germans were masters themselves of this art of raising secret armies. For it was by such camouflage that between 1939 and 1935 they built up their own Wermacht in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. But the French did it. First they destroyed all documents relating to military matters existing at the time of the defeat. Then all armaments remaining in North African dumps were dispersed and hidden in mountain caves, mines-wells, gorges and holes. Some 20,000 tons of actual metal of military value was also hidden. Part of it, according to sound detective story theory, was scattered on railway tracks in full sight of the enemy, if only he had eyes to see—molybdenum, aluminium and nickel among it.

A smart oversight, tanks, planes, machines, guns, mortars and cases of ammunition disappeared. Only one of the many secret dumps was ever discovered, and that was in the private house of a French officer. No higher tribute than this can be paid to the loyalty of the natives, thousands of whom

SOLDIERS OF FRENCH AFRICAN ARMY, a Goumier charges his bayonet in readiness for the attack. Though he has left his village, family and fields for the battle, the Goumier remained a peasant at heart. His valise was his meagre hardware, equipment, and arms. FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY P. TANOUER

...necessarily know of the various secret corners. This loyalty, so a stricken France is one of the outstanding features of the Goumiers. It is understandable enough. Loyalty among these people takes a personal form: what an officer has lived for a time in one district he will the undying adherence of the natives under his charge.

Since a handful of first-class French officers with desert experience survived the collapse of May-June 1940 and returned to North Africa the Goumiers were sure to survive under them; but the problem was, how to maintain these groups of tribesmen-warriors in full training and completely equipped without the supervising Germans knowing.

With the discovery of documents and materials it has already been described. The German Government had provided relatively efficient officers. Officers resigned their commissions and took over jobs as native overseers and what not. Natives were enlisted as policemen and as work gangs. And an elaborate technique of using authorized troop-training facilities for the irregulars was planned. For example, a regular troop would forget to carry off its weapons after target practice. Curiously enough, a detachment of Goumiers would pass that way soon after and indulge in practice until such time as the regulars remembered to return for their arms! Suspicion grew.

The Nazis demanded the dispersal of the native police units, French counteracting triumphed. "If you know the country," they protested to the German High Command, "and you know the terrain that of late the tribes have been very secretive..." One Goumier, who had been one of these police detachments and you will require ten or fifteen divisions to restore order. Can you really afford that?"

"But the Germans insisted, "who command these forces?"

"Civilian controllers."

"Who appoints them?"

"The Director of Political Affairs. Which is to say, the Resident-General. That is the Sultan."

"Not the Army?"

"Of course not!"

"But look here," the German argued, "you have these orders of Goumiers, which you call A, B and C. Now, why?"

This was very embarassing to the French, for in fact the three types of Goumiers corresponded to three types of military detachments.

"Oh, there are three types of rebel native tribes," they urbanely explained. And the idea got away with it. Later, one of the regular Moroccan regiments was disbanded by the Goumiers, but the German who just meant that they became workers once again —and the building of the secret army went on.
Valiant Goums in their Age-Old Battle Garb

DESSERT WARRIORS OF FIGHTING FRANCE, the Goums include some of the most picturesque figures in the Allied Armies. This Goumier (3) has a distinctive tarbush, or cap, and a curious sword of the mountain tribes. The Goums, who are stationed by French authorities, are being instructed by General Giraud, Free French C-in-C, to help defend their tribal lands. The Goums played a great part in the liberation of Corsica.
No 'Hitler Youth' Is the Army Cadet Force

By court of the Hitler Youth, with their "Hitlerjugend" membership labels still in their pockets, have been identified among Kesselring's troops in Italy. These youngsters, after sleeping for ten impeccable years in the perpetrator Nazi ideology, are emerging to take their place as serving soldiers of the Reich. They are trained to Nazi personal devotion, brutal surgery, and regimented ruthless domination. But although fed since kindergarten on hatred of Jews, hardness of heart and Hitler-worship, systematic brainwashing, these fanatic youths are not shaving as the flexible Nazi-pattern shaves their trainers predicted. Faced with the harsh knocks of battle, they are surprised to find that the "common sense" they had been taught to believe, brooked, to shorn, and butchered, has indeed a healthy comeback—what hurts.

For this surprising feat has been nurtured on ideals—sound ideals having fundamental elements of courtesy and chivalry, courage and a spirit which since long since set standards for British youth. They come largely from the Hitler Youth's opposite number, the British Army Cadet Force, which provides the raw material for our own later fighting force—men with a spirit that has made the most binding influence of the Hitler Youth a disaster for itself, the civil body of the movement. The formula that makes the best fighting men for our conscription training, discipline, and leadership.

Over fifty years the Army Cadet Force has trained 800,000 boys, and so far as we know, has not had a single casualty in training.

Avebury, Wiltshire—On August 29, 1944, recruiting for the army cadet force was suspended. During that period the training has been so intensive and improved that at the end of it cadets now equal in every respect any young man as potential N.C.O.s, and officers. That the Force is achieving its objects is evident by the announcement on Nov. 9, 1943, that it (and other cadet forces) will be continued on a voluntary basis, after the war.

The eight-year span of our Army Cadet Force is a unique and definite example of what can be achieved with the utmost excellence. In every school and every district of the country a high standard of knowledge and efficiency. To the average soldier it appears the picture of an ideal force, but to the Army Cadet Force, with its clear-cut purpose of training, it gives us all the opportunity we have to build up the fighting qualities of all young men in the critical years of 14 to 17 years. Having taken Certificate A (part 1), at the age of 13 a cadet is equal to his cadetancy in, particularly, fieldcraft, it appears to be a porpose to produce a real leader, and the students as potential N.C.O.s and officers. That the Force is achieving its objects is evident by the announcement on Nov. 9, 1943, that it (and other cadet forces) will be continued on a voluntary basis, after the war.

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Learning to Be Soldiers on the A.C.F. Plan

PRE-SERVICE TRAINING for some 18,000 boys is now provided by the Army Cadet Force, the training being given in local organisations, of which 169 is the King's Lynn County in Cambs. The county, which covers boys of 14-17 intending to make the Army their career, trains the boys and girls aged 13, who can remain for several years until the age of 18, and then take up a career in the Army or the Reserve, says the Cambridgeshire Echo. The boys are given theoretical instruction, and their progress is watched by the instructors. They are also given practical training, and those who desire to be "broken in" before their time comes. This year some 18,000 such boys attended courses, where they heard lectures on the history of the Army and the different branches of the service. Their training is continued, and the youth are encouraged to make the most of their opportunities. From reveille to lights-out they train as soldiers. Have some of them who are watching a member being bled (1), resting a well (2) in training for the job they are doing. (Photo, broken copyright - L.C.A., typic|e Pict.)
Allies Guard Oil in Netherlands West Indies

Precious oil refineries in Curacao and Aruba, Netherlands West Indies (see map), are guarded by Anglo-American and Dutch forces. U.S. troops (1) are on duty at the reserves Lagun plant, Aruba. The two men arming (2, 3) are of the Black guards on Curacao, whose title are men of the Merchant's Royal Army (4). Troops are in Saipan, to defend the island from invasion in the Pacific. (5) Shows the approach of the approaching to Curacao, largest of the island group in the southern Caribbean.
I' M HOME AGAIN!

Eve Witness
Stories of the War

I'M HOME AFTER THREE YEARS IN PRISON CAMPS

With the repatriated prisoners of war who reached Britain from Germany on October 25, 1945, the Rev. George Grundy, Church Army Chaplain, who was captured at Belfort in May 1940, conducted an interview with the Mirror at the time of his return. The story of the padre's adventures begins in France at the time of the great retreat.

Day after day I saw women and children, women and children—women and children. I grabbed children and pulled them off to safety over the roads as enemy guns shelled the hedges-top. Donkirk was about to be evacuated. For a long time, while the roads of France were blocked with fleeing refugees, I looked after the children. At one time I gathered together 4,000 refugees.

After five days of this wandering what was happening, where they were going, I recommended a convoy of ambulances and tried to get some of these people to safety. I had gone to France to help organize the Church Army work there. Soon I was in the thick of the retreat. German bombers howled above us. There was panic in the air. We had yet to come face to face with the Germans themselves.

At last they came. They came in tanks, and just outside Boulougne we saw them. Our convoy drew up by the roadside and waited. Two of my ambulances were shot off the road. Two others managed to get away. Two returned. Refugees streamed past us, thousands of them pouring this way and that down the roads heading from Boulougne—southeast to escape the enemy advance. We were instructed to continue taking our convoy through to the nearest town, but there was no town there, and the incoming Nazi tanks.

I could not drive, but I could not stand idle. As far as I knew, I could not get those wounded taken to hospital. I asked some of them to the ambulances. A German tank rolled up. It was a tank from the British Armies in Italy. We tried to help them.

"What can you do?" said the officer who was in charge.

"I can give you a gun," I said.

"What for?" he asked.

"As a reminder, as a reminder of what you are doing," I said.

He looked up at me. "What then?" he asked.

"If you were all I was about," I added, "I would be desolate of you.

Putting his feet on the bodies of two men who were shot, he said, contemptuously, "They are dead. They are no good."

At last I heard the sound of the tanks. I heard the sound of the wounded. Some I heard the sound of the ambulances. Then I looked at the bodies. To my relief, one of the men still lived. So I bandaged him up. Then I drove for the first time in my life to the ambulances. At the Church Army General Hospital in London, I found that the Germans were recovering in the operating table within ten minutes. We one man died. Those who lived had to recover the blood transfusions. By this time nearly all the doctors and nurses had been arrested. Daily German press reports said that between 30 and 50 fully wounded were told they would be executed soon. And passed, but they were not.

Believe I was the only chaplain in that area. Men were dying everywhere. Bodies lay unburied. Severely wounded civilians were arriving—civilians who had been machine-gunned. The officer commanding the hospital (Major Tucker) requisitioned my services as chaplain. After five days the Nazis took over the hospital. On the seventh day a German high officer—a major-general, I think—suggested that he was now able to take down the British flag from the hospital flagstaff. All the doctors were inside the hospital having a meal at the time.

Hanging the flag to me, the German officer said: "You can use this as long as you need it for funeral services." Many funeral services I had to conduct while I was there—burials of British Territorials who had been killed or had died from wounds. There were never enough men to carry the bodies to the graves. I had to bury the men with my hands.

Many of the wounded were sheltering in the hospital basement. When they were told they were not going home, they were given a piano to play. Everyone was very sympathetic. Everybody seemed to be officially captured. Everybody seemed to be expected to be captured. As midnight approached, I volunteered to watch with them. They were taken in ten to fifteen minutes.

I was given a liaison pass by the Germans. By a mutual agreement, all sick, wounded, or other men I might find hidden in private houses I was to write to the British medical officer in the German hospital and give themselves up.

REY. GEORGE GRUNDY—recently returned from Germany—appears in this page some of his experiences. Oddly enough a chaplain who was captured with a 5-ton truck was never captured.

DAILY Mirror

I was also told that the agreement covered escaped prisoners and all wounded soldiers. The Germans gave me a Red Cross armband. The Germans told me they would ask only two questions of the British doctor who was in charge of the hospital: "Did you know the woman's German Internment Camp? These poor women arrived in a terrible condition—old and sick from many of them. Later their conditions were improved. There were many English children among them. One day two English children came to me and told me that they were longing to see their mother. After much discussion, I consented and sent the children, conducted several organized escape parties, and helped them escape to the west.

Six months after my capture—November 1940—I was sent to Germany. On the way across Belgium to the Rhine I contracted a bad dose of dysentery. I learned to look after me and other people similarly sick—57 of us altogether, all in a terrible state.

During a spell in hospital I lost 5 st. When convalescing I got out of bed to take Sunday Services and administer the sacrament to some of the wounded and the dying. There was a dark and the experience of prisoners in Germany. It was when arrangements were made for me to be repatriated—the repatriation that never happened. Never will I forget the drama of it. Picture the scene.

In the centre of a square was a table at which was seated a Nazi officer with papers before him. Lined around the square were 2,000 men, some on stretchers, others blind. Many of them were German and many French. All were waiting for me as a little bit of paper that would bring us back to Britain. As we stood there I supposed the official Hildegard with a wooden leg came into the square followed by a blind Hildegard. They appeared to be lost. We cleared when we saw them. It was a great sight. I watched them waving their way through the square. Still we waited.

There was a ruck of papers in the German officer's hand. A dead silence fell across the square. Suddenly the Nazi officer raised right through the ranks. Then the bitter truth came. The German officer announced: "The repatriation will not take place."

I looked around the crowd and saw the stunned expressions on the faces of the men. I wondered what they were thinking. Then a voice told me: "Remember where war. Let's get back to our baseball." Baseball has become the greatest organized game in the German prison camps today.

Now, how runs life in the prison camps? The men are called at 6:30, and roll-call at 7. In our camp there were 600 officers. The camp was originally meant to

BOXING CONTEST IN A P.O.W. CAMP in Germany—of the most popular sports organized by the British Government for prisoners of war is boxing. In this contest 150 selection games behind the wire were held, with the result that 11 boxers were selected. Here are two of the Americans.
I Was There!

When the Japanese entered Singapore in the early months of 1942, I was a Flight Officer William Furnace, one of the Royal Australian Air Force, then at the Malayan Volunteer Force attached to the R.A.F., stationed at the evacuation of ground staff and stores. I was posted there for the war, and the situation was then very serious. The Japanese were pushing forward, and we had to take our chances. We were shot at, and our aircraft were damaged. We were forced to land in the jungle, and we were captured. We were taken to a prisoner of war camp, and we were treated very badly. We were forced to work in the fields, and we were given very little food. We were marched to a camp in Thailand, and we were kept there for two years. We were finally released, and we returned to Australia. We were very happy to be home, and we were able to start a new life. We were very grateful to be alive, and we were able to start a new life.
MEETING THE END IN SINGAPORE. Through the efforts of the Japanese advance on the Malay Peninsula, the Japanese forces were able to stop and destroy many of the Allied forces in the region. This led to the fall of Singapore, which was a significant blow to the Allied forces in the region.

OUR DIARY OF THE WAR

October 1942

October 15: Battle of Cape Bougainville, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

October 31: Advance of Australian troops on the Buna / Gona railway.

November 4: German forces captured in the Crimea, captured by German forces.

November 5: British and French forces withdrew from the Western Desert.

November 6: German forces continued to advance in the Western Desert.

November 7: Japanese forces captured in the Tardar Mountains.

November 8: British and French forces withdrew from the Western Desert.

November 9: Japanese forces captured in the Tardar Mountains.

November 10: German forces captured in the Crimea, captured by German forces.

November 11: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 12: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 13: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 14: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 15: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 16: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 17: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 18: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 19: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 20: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

November 21: Battle of Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

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DEFEAT:

October 15: The Japanese forces captured the Cape Esperance, a significant naval engagement in the Pacific War.

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THE WAR IN THE AIR

by Capt. Norman Macmillan, M.C., A.F.C.

I may seem a peculiar stroke of irony that as the ring tightens more closely around the Nazi war machine, new drives out of Kiel, and within forty flying miles of Odessa, with the British and Americans arms slowly but persistently progressing north-westward up the Baltic peninsula, the development for the super-heavy bomber is virtually an afterthought. One fact, however, is apparent—there is always a limit to the load carried by any bomb-bay. The Japanese situation is a case in point. It is true that the new bombers are designed to carry a larger load, but this load can only be carried to a limited extent. The question is, can the bombers carry enough to make a difference in the war? The answer is yes, but only if they are used effectively. The key to this is the development of the super-heavy bomber.

Super-heavy bombers are designed to carry a much larger load than the current models. They are capable of carrying up to 10 tons of bombs, which is a significant improvement over the current models. This increased load capacity allows them to make a greater impact on the war effort. However, the success of these bombers depends on their effectiveness in carrying out their missions.

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THE AVRO YORK, new British 30 passenger plane, is a still transport version of the famous Lancaster bomber. The York’s wing span is 156 ft. its overall length 180 ft. Powered by four 1,800 h.p. engines, it carries a crew of nine and, with the introduction of the Avro York, the Lancaster will be replaced as the main transport unit of the Royal Air Force.
Water Turns to Steam as ‘Illustrious’ Blazes
Sanctuary in Sweden From Quisling's Terror

ACROSS THE FRONTIER formed by the rugged Nordic range of mountains, thousands of Norwegian patriots have staked to sanctuary in hospitable Sweden from Quisling's Nemi-controlled realm. and its desert.

Norwegians are welcomed by their fellow Scandinavians, the Swedes, but before they are allowed to take part in Sweden's prosperity and under its flag, they must undergo a period of training and registration.

Granted an arrival (1), a Norwegian refugee's first job is to hand over his identity papers (2).</w>

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APERIODICAL CAPSULES

As usual, the Coast Guard has been busy with the usual round of inspections and exercises. The latest news is that the new cutters have been put into service and are performing admirably. The old cutters, on the other hand, are being retired and replaced. This is a natural process, but it is always a bit sad to see the old ships go. Nevertheless, the new ones promise to be even more efficient and will no doubt serve their country well.

EDITORS POSTSCRIPT

The recent article on the development of new ships for the Navy was well received. It is evident that the Navy is taking steps to modernize its fleet and stay ahead of the rest of the world. This is good news and we look forward to seeing the new ships in action soon.

ARTICLES

"The Battle of Trafalgar" by William Shaw. A detailed account of the infamous naval battle and its consequences. Shaw's writing is engaging and informative, making this a must-read for anyone interested in naval history.

"The Rise of the Luftwaffe" by John Smith. A comprehensive look at the development of the German air force during World War II. Smith's analysis is thorough and enlightening, providing valuable insights into the lessons of history.

"The Life and Times of the Great Railway Engineer" by Anna Johnson. A biography of one of the great railway engineers of the 19th century. Johnson's writing is engaging and informative, making this a great read for anyone interested in transportation history.

ADVERTISMENTS

- "Win a Trip to the Moon" from the Hubble Explorers. Enter now for your chance to win a trip to the moon!
- "Save 20% on all books" from the town library. Don't miss this opportunity to save on great reads!

CLASSIFIED ADS

- "For Sale: A rare antique desk from the 18th century. " Contact Mary Johnson at 789-0123 for more information.
Return of a Hero to the Land He Served

OVERTJOYED TO BE HOME AGAIN, and delighted at the warm welcome he received, is this Tommy, stepping ashore at Liverpool on October 28, 1945. He was one of 116,000 who sailed in the Aranx from Bremen, where the Swedish Red Cross supervised the first exchange of wounded prisoners of war between Germany and the Allies. See also pages 399 and 400.

Photo: Rosi Evans