GENERAL SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY, K.C.B., D.S.O., surveys the shell-storm ruins of Cassino behind the Allied lines on the Italian front. Now in Britain in the new post of A.D.C. of the British Group of Armies, Arnhem under General Eisenhower (commanded on Dec. 31, 1944), he has landed with the Eighth Army, which he commanded in North Africa, Sicily and Italy from August (1940) to Oct.-Nov. General Sir Oliver Leese has this week been given the post of his Corps Commander.
Home Front Revisited by Our Roving Camera

Sir William Beveridge explains his report security plan, in a talk at the Security Commission's Annual Conference at Central Hall, Westminster, London, on Jan. 1, 1946. The meeting, attended by over 500, was sponsored by the British Red Cross Society and the Ministry of Labour for Education as part of the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Public Health emergency laboratory units are being established at strategic points to deal with the threat of a sudden worsening epidemic. Pathologists and their staffs, composed of all members of the medical profession, are on stand-by in the event of operation.

U.S. Army Transportation Corps and British RAF work together (above) to ensure deep-sea vessels for foreign military operations. The operation involves a complex network of coordination, including the development of special equipment and supplies.

PAGE 845

Photos, New York Times Photo, Planet USA, Corbis Press
THE BATTLE FRONTS


When the Russians were approaching the Donbas, I discussed (page 291) the question whether the Germans would attempt to hold the river as a winter defence line or only as an intermediate position further withdrawn. I thought, in view of the obvious objections to the Donbas line, that they would adopt the latter alternative, but apparently Hitler decided to insist on the former. The Donbas position has been abandoned, but the Germans are clinging obstinately to the fragments that remain — the Upper Donbas from Vishkaz to Zhitomir, on the Middle at Kanovy, and on the Lower from Nizhok to the Black Sea.

In the centre, Vatutin's offensive has driven them back well behind the line on which they might have established a winter front, and they have lost the only two lateral railways across the Pripet Marshes. The result is that their front, previously overlong, has been greatly shortened, and their northern and southern armies are separated by the marshes and are connected only by roundabout lateral communications. Their situation is, of course, still further worsened by the heavy lines they have sustained; and by the fact that the considerate forces in the Crimea and on the Left flank front on the Danube can exert no influence on the situation, and must make little demands on Russian resources.

Obviously, the general strategic situation is desperate and unfavourable for the Germans, particularly on the southern half of their front. If they attempt to withdraw from the Donbas back now, while the ground is hard, they would be half-pursued across the marshes by the Russians attacking from the south and east. If they attempt to hold their position at present facing across the Donbas, while Kanovy's 2nd and part of Vatutin's 3rd armies can operate on the flanks of their rear. Moreover, the entire southern part of Vatutin's army threatens to close the main retreat to the west towards Poland and to interpose between that portion of von Manteuffel's southern armies which is attempting to keep the avenue to Poland open, and the portion which is still clinging to the Ukraine.

So far as I can judge, the Germans have two hopes of escaping from their predicament without complete disaster. They may, on the one hand, hope to retain their positions in the Donbas before winter comes; but, when Russian pursuit would be at its height, they find that their entire section of the line is now in a state of collapse. In the meantime, they may hope that the momentum of their offensive will be sufficiently reduced by exhaustion of the troops and difficulty of moving supplies on the already overcrowding and indifferent communication lines.

Clearly, much depends on whether the war will now move towards the south-west, as I suggested earlier, or towards the north-west, as I suggested earlier, or towards the south-west, as I suggested earlier. If the Germans can hold the Donbas position, they can hope to receive reinforcements from reserves in Poland, but the Germans would be in a better position to cut off the enemy's communications in the south-east, and to defeat the enemy's supply columns on the Donbas front.

AFTER being driven out of Zhitomir, Vatutin's offensive was re-routed towards the south-west, presumably hoping to rally on the relief front. But the situation in the south-west was not as favourable as it had seemed, and the Russians were able to cut off the retreat of the German forces. The Germans were forced to withdraw, and Vatutin continued his offensive, capturing a number of key positions, including the city of Odesa.

THE Germans in the pocket are obviously in a desperate predicament, and it is possible that a counter-attack in the south-west might be successful. However, the situation on the Donbas is not as favourable as it had seemed, and the Germans may have to retreat to the north-west to avoid being cut off entirely. The situation is one of great uncertainty, and it is impossible to predict the outcome with any certainty. However, it is clear that the war will continue to be fought with great intensity.
In Mud and Misery German Grenadiers Retreat

War-tide in Russia Flows at Low Ebb for Germany's vaunted panzer grenadiers (above) clinging to a modified tracked car in retreat from the Soviet front, which commenced early in October 1942. Inchurch service in the Baltic, they were cold and hungry, and although many tried to commit suicide, they were the first to turn and flee from the Red Army's advance. (B. Anderson/Proc.)
Rapidly Vatutin Moves the East Front West

"THE EAST FRONT IS COMING NEARER HOME," wailed a Wehrmacht spokesman in a broadcast on Jan. 12, 1944, in which day the Soviet First Ukrainian Army under General Nikolai Fedorovitch Vatutin striking westward along snowy roads (1) on the Western front into Poland captured the large railway junction and important German airfield of Zorko. German surrender to a Russian sniper (2) was accompanied by empty machine gun nests and prison inmates by night (3) against a Russian advanced position.

Page 266
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"The War at Sea"

by Francis E. McMurtrie

December 26. Thus when the real operations had to be carried out, every move was made with such precision that the action is likely to go down in naval history as a model of its kind. (See the articles on pp. 597 and 515.)

There are now no German ships of any size in Norwegian waters, except the 40,000-ton Tirpitz, which is being repaired in the Alesund. There she is guarded against an attack by the 46-year-old Norwegian coast defense ships Harald Hardråde and Tordrøka, which the Germans have renamed Thrin and Narve respectively, and rearmed with high-angle guns of various calibers.

All the other enemy warships of any importance that were formerly in the Alesund and other Norwegian anchorages appear to have returned to the Baltic. They include the 30,000-ton "rocket battleship" Admiral Scheer and Lützow (the latter is believed to have been damaged by torpedo attack from our midget submarines in September), the 10,000-ton cruisers Admiral Hipper and Prinz Eugen, and the smaller cruisers Nürnberg, Leipzig, Köln and Emden, of which little has been heard for a long time. It is possible, indeed, that one of them may have been sunk, as the Soviet Navy claims that a ship believed to be a cruiser was destroyed in the Gulf of Finland a couple of years ago.

There are also the battleship Gneisenau, of 36,900 tons, sister of the Scharnhorst, and the aircraft carrier Graf Zeppelin. When last seen the Gneisenau was undergoing complete reconstruction, as the internal damage done by Allied bombing had been so extensive that much of the superstructure was blown away. When completed she will be the largest battleship in the world. The Graf Zeppelin is to be dismantled and her materials will be used to replace the corresponding parts of the Scharnhorst, in order that the Graf Zeppelin was partly composed of material removed from her sister ship.

As for the Graf Zeppelin, it is reported that she was disarmed in order that her guns may be utilized for other purposes. When this ship was launched, her design was acclaimed by admirers of Germany as superior to anything built by the Allies. The extensive range of her armament, which included no fewer than sixteen 5.9-inch guns, ten of 8.1-inch calibre and twenty-two of 17 mm., was extolled as being superior to that of most cruisers, so that she would be better able to defend herself against surface vessels than other ships of her category. In fact, it was merely a proof that the German was inexperienced in aircraft carrier design. For a carrier's own armament is her best defence against other ships, and any gun except high-angle ones merely adds weight and occupies valuable space without conferring any corresponding advantage.

Reconnaissance shows that the 9,100-ton former carrier Kiel was sent on sweeps as the U.S. aircraft carriers Saratoga and Lexington were removed when these ships were refitted in 1940-41. (See illustration on p. 336, Vol. 2.)

"What is the reason for this concentration of the heavier German warships in the Baltic?" The possible reason is that the German Navy, which carries much more weight than the Navy in the countries of the High Command, has to control a sufficient reserve of naval material to cover any emergency, but balance anything the Russians may bring out from Kronstadt in a hurry.
How Mighty Duke of York Prepared for Victory
He Sails With 10,000 Lives Dependent on Him

The four-masted troop-transport carries multitudes of battle-tested men over the seas to invade or take part in invasions planned for the future. No man can order among the finest seamen in the world and expect to get the best. His task requires almost superhuman ability and courage for the men of the Queen Mary type is a big enough responsibility for any one individual even in peace-time, when there is a staff trained to a hair to shave the burden with the man on the bridge; his chief concern then is to keep the passengers safe and comfortable.

Now he is required to carry some ten thousand human beings, each man a highly trained soldier, through seas full of death; may fall or a torpedo skim across his course. Naturally, the big transport is being handled from top to bottom, but the mind of the shipbuilder, from stem to stern, is pieces of engineering of the highest degree of efficiency. He is not only against the waves but against the air-raid.

The Navy might keep down the U-boat by heavy damage; the R.A.F. might keep down the U-boats by heavy damage; the R.A.F. might keep heavy damage by heavy damage; the R.A.F. might keep heavy damage by heavy damage; the R.A.F. might keep.

Fighting men are now passengers. The Queen Mary, Britain's 81,36-tonne passenger liner, speed 25 knots, now in war warfare and女主 brightness, has been transporting Allied troops to battle zones.

and danger, and land them at an arranged destination in condition fit, if necessary, for instant battle-service. His ship has lost all her beauty. She is now merely utilitarian. Handsome paneling is either torn down or screened against damage; the avenues of seashore are foreclosed until the war ends and civilization regains its sanity.

The transport captain's main responsibility in war is not only his ship. The result of a battle might well depend upon him; for if his human freight is not delivered to the front, all the art and science of the submarine or the enemy's own brain will be studies. His ship now carries 8,000 men complete with equipment, stores and ammunition, sent to the bottom at one blow.

Winnow in any way defeating the courage and efficiency of every Merchant Navy captain under war conditions, full marks must be given to the crew, the seamen, the engineers, the men on the engines or the bridge—men who have fought for what peaceful days the ship was not for war. A few thousand men look to him for continued existence, for a chance to prove themselves. He dare not let them down.

When troops first embark, the ship becomes a barracks. Most of her new passengers are new recruits—men who have been called up, who have been trained in some branch of service, who have been trained to face any emergency with coolness and skill. For new circumstances are bound to arise with every new adventure and split-second decisions must be made and action. The world owes more than is realized to the merchant sailors—men who have been trained to face any eventuality with coolness and skill.

The successful outcome of our invasion plans has been due to the skill, courage and endurance of the masters of the Merchant Navy transports. The line of merchant seamen in the world is in command of the fine豳n. They have been called upon to face any emergency with coolness and skill. For new circumstances are bound to arise with every new adventure and split-second decisions must be made and action. The world owes more than is realized to the merchant seamen—men who have been trained to face any eventuality with coolness and skill.
In an Allied Troopship Bound for Distant Battle

AND WE DEPARTED: Cheerful mien provides the answer as the packed troopship (1) moves off on her long voyage. Enthusiasm of sailors (2) and soldiers alike (3) to serve and help in a great cause. A scene (1) in France: King George V's

Photo: British Official: Crown Copyright: Yolanda Press
House by House Ortona Fell to Monty's Men

DEEP MUD NOTWITHSTANDING, 8th Army goes on in Italy (1) softens-up the Ortona defenses preliminary to tanks and infantry parting entrance to the town (1). Fostalgued street-fighting afterwards (1). Wall wrapped up against the bitter weather in which soldiery from Monty's Eighth Army completed mopping-up operations by Dec. 20, 1943 (2). Major General (2) Headquarters Monty's Eighth Army seen in frame. General (2) assumed command in Italy on Dec. 10, 1943. See Ortona story in same 545 PAGE 254
Fighting France Beats Nazis on Italian Soil

VETERANS OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN. French troops now on the 5th Army front in Italy have scored important successes, notably the capture of Aspallacchia and San Elle, announced on Jan. 13 and Jan. 14, 1944, respectively. Great skill in mountain warfare earned them these triumphs in the difficult northern sector. General Clark, 5th Army Commander, commenting on these achievements in a message to General Gruenther, wrote: "Every day the French forces under General Juin are adding a new glorious page to their distinguished record."
Planning to Regain the Key to the Orient

OCCUPYING a highly strategic position in the Far East, the conquest of Burma and the conquest of the Burman Race is the key to the Orient, will be the first Allied objective on the Asiatic mainland. For this purpose, powerful land and air forces are concentrated in India, and strong naval units in Ceylon,准备 for operations against the Nicobar and Andaman Islands. Though simultaneous attacks may be carried out against the Burman-Javanese area of islands, the main task of the Allies will be the conquest of Burma and its conquest by air and sea, as the Japanese are not concentrated in these areas.

Lord Louis Mountbatten is the commander of Burma and the Burmese. With Burma once again under the control of the Allies, not only would the Chinese forces be strengthened, but the Burma-British Air Command and other vital military installations in South Eastern Asia would be completely out of reach. The Burma-British Air Command would be expected to carry out devastating attacks on Burman forces, which would completely paralyze the enemy's efforts on the Indian and Malayan fronts.

The immediate problem confronting the Southeast Asia Command is the conquest of Burma. Separated from India by jungles, covered mountain ranges and the Bay of Bengal, the conquest of Burma will be a hard task. As a result, the offensive against the Japanese in Burma will have to be launched from more than one direction and advance more than one element. From Assam and Manipur, overland thrusts into Lower Burma can be expected, coupled with naval landings along the coast in the Lower Burma area.

A ARMY, trained in China, moves forward to meet the Burman-Javanese force in the Burman-North Burma area. In their wake is a large-scale railroad, known as the Tojo Road, in being constructed. This road from the Burman-Indian border near Assam and crosses the Patani-Yoma mountain range, thus cutting off the Javanese from the Indian and the Chinese intend to block the road with the Burman-Rangun road, running via Manipur, Assam, Moulmein, and Tengchung (Tachung). Another important railroad has recently been built from the Indian State of Manipur towards the Chindwin Valley. These roads are likely to be the most important invasion routes in Upper Burma.

However, as the Burman west coast is shut off from the interior of Burma by the Arakan-Yoma mountain range, Rangoon, which is the gateway to Burma and the Burmese capital, is the most important objective in the country. Thus, for the Allies it is desirable that landings from the sea should be carried out as near as possible to the Burmese capital of Rangoon, situated on the Irrawaddy Delta. But landings on the Delta with its mangrove swamps would be difficult.

Further, with the Japanese still in full strength in the eastern part of the Andaman Islands, attempts to land men on these islands would be futile, for gaining control of the Andamanese may prove to be hazardous. Therefore efforts to seize these islands, just over a hundred miles away from the Burmese coast and some 900 miles away from Ceylon, may be futile. With the Andamanese in the hands of the Allied Nations landings could also be made near Moulmein. This would enable the Allies to cut Japanese overland communications with Siam running across the Dawwa Range through the Moulmein Pass. At present most of the land activity on these islands, just over a hundred miles away, is only sporadic landings made by the United States and British forces, who are not yet in a position to invade these islands. The main task of the Allies is to eliminate the Japanese forces from these islands, and then to move on to the next area of the Burman-Javanese area.

OCCUPYING a highly strategic position in the Far East, the conquest of Burma and the Burmese, as the key to the Orient, will be the first Allied objective on the Asiatic mainland. For this purpose, powerful land and air forces are concentrated in India, and strong naval units in Ceylon, ready for operations against the Nicobar and Andaman Islands. Though simultaneous attacks may be carried out against the Burman-Javanese area of islands, the main task of the Allies will be the conquest of Burma and its conquest by air and sea, as the Japanese forces are not concentrated in these areas.

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R ECONOISING that Burma will be the first Allied objective on the Asiatic mainland, the Japanese High Command has been making military preparations to counter the Allied thrust. Improvement of communications in and between the countries which were occupied seems to be the essential feature of Japanese preparations, Since the Shanghai-Singapore railroad is still an unfinished dream, Burma has definitely been connected with Siam by a good military road running through the Khawinikot Pass, while the Rangoon-Bangkok rail line on which British military activity has been centered is still under construction. The projected railroad is to run from the southern Burmese railroad terminus at Ywitt, 220 miles south of Rangoon, through the Three Pagodas Pass. Recently large stock yards of material which the Japanese had accumulated at Thanbyuzayet, south of Mandalay, for the construction of the Rangoon-Bangkok railroad were burned by Allied forces.

Japanese military preparations in Burma, therefore, have not been allowed to continue unimpeded. Throughout the northern provinces, U.S. and British Air Forces incessantly bombarded railroad connections and dock installations including key bridges like the 3,940 feet long Ava Bridge near Mandalay, which is the main link in the railroad connection between Lower Burma and the regions threatened by the forces of the United Nations from Arakan.

Despite difficulties, the Japanese forces in Burma have been steadily increasing their forces in Burma under the command of Lieutenant General Makuraka Kisoaki. According to Chinese reports the Japanese forces in Burma are put at ten divisions, with reserves in Siam and Indo-China, while a large proportion of the Japanese Air Force is based on Chiangmai in India. Thus, the fight against the Japanese in Burma will be hard, but everything is being done to ease the lot of our men engaged. For example, British troops fighting in Arakan are now eating fresh vegetables and bread, supplies reaching the Japanese in Arakan are now landed at the edge of the jungle, and mobile communication is being established by mobile canteens. The efforts of the Allies are still focused on the key to the Orient, and they are determined to continue their efforts until they have regained control of the key to the Orient, which is Burma.
Our 14th Army is Now on the Move in Burma

WITH THE RECAPTURE OF HAWNSAW, Burma has been 99 miles up the drive from Allied forces. The 14th Army (supported on Jan. 11, 1945), and advances on the central part of the Burma front, are in progress. Decisions are being implemented. A British advance post (10) meters (33 feet) a concentration is to hold. The photo shows (1) a large number of British soldiers and (2) a group of Japanese soldiers. (1) is shot up by a Beaufighter. Convoy men (1) stop for tea at a mobile canton.
Maps for Battles to Come Prepared at Top Speed

The top secret behind G.H.Q., Italy, is a hundred of trucks which, but for their very elaborate camouflage, might pass unnoticed by the casual visitor. The camouflage experts say it is a particularly vital one. For from these trucks come the maps which go straight to the front-line troops. In previous campaigns you made your map of leisure, several days before the battle. Today maps are issued with the same high speed and efficiency in newsrooms.

A big offensive is about to begin. Reconnaissance planes get pictures of the enemy's forward areas. They show considerable changes in the ground. Roads, fields, trenches, all the latest information is rushed back to the Mapping Unit, who are specially equipped to deal with topographic details. All the alterations in the German positions are quickly recorded on fresh maps. Then the printing machines begin to turn over. These are capable of printing thousands of maps in several colours, and they can complete a full-scale job in a few hours.

Four hours after receipt of details of the new enemy dispositions, brand-new maps are leaving the Mapping Unit again for dispatch to the fighting forces. Tank commanders, ready to go into action, get their copies. Continual, almost to launch a surprise attack, is the issuing of the new maps that they must work on. The speed of operations is now increased hundred of times speeded from an inactivity. Certainly hundreds of casualties are saved through this service. The Germans have a very healthy respect for our mapping units. On two or three occasions they have issued to their own men copies of our maps taken from prisoners.

The British staff of the mapping units are highly specialized men who know every trick and turn of the "tricks." Their work does not end when the fighting is over. They must then step up their operations more work than ever, for the enemy begins to change his dispositions the moment the fighting stops, and our experts have to survey and prepare maps of the area which looks like being the next centre of fighting. There are several map-making units at the battle fronts, and even to-day they come in for their share of actual warfare. The maps are astonishingly complete. Every battery was carefully watched. Officers knew just where the trouble would start. Similarly, the infantry had close-up of minefields ahead and knew just how to enter them. These maps were not only very detailed and accurate, they were completed only three days before the battle began. Thousands of them were then rushed through the printing presses of the Eighth Army Survey Units into the hands of front-line troops.

The number of maps prepared for any major operation today gives an idea of the scope of the map-making units.

For the invasion of Sicily, over 3,500,000 maps were printed in Italy. That number has probably been doubled. The Sicilian maps were prepared from large numbers of air photographs taken by theblitz. They had to be flown to Cairo, printed and flown back to the invasion Armies; and those maps showed every one of the details taken only three or four days before.

The basic maps required by our forces in the Mediterranean are prepared by the Army Survey Directorate in Cairo. They also produce the maps and charts for the Navy and the R.A.F. More than 2,000 men are employed, and night and day translating every new map on the enemy into our own battle fronts into mapping units. Sometimes, with a few successions and a few hours' work, a beautifully coloured map may influence the whole course of a campaign. The maps issued by the Army Survey Department to troops stationed in the United Kingdom are naturally taking in the Allies.
No Enemy Bombs Will Fall on the Reich!

Thus Göring boasted to the German people. The weapons he used so audaciously against defensive cities and hamlets has been turned against him, and no capital in the world has suffered such devastation as Berlin. Between the start of the Battle of Berlin, Nov. 18, 1943, and Dec. 16, six massive raids resulted in complete destruction of 1,300 acres of buildings; in four later raids 5,000 tons were dropped. Here, at the Brandenburg Gate, women prepare to serve food to the bombèd-out.
As the Hour of Final Reckoning Nears—

The strains of a Nazi military band (1) marching down Berlin's bombed Unter Den Linden, past debris at the corner of Friedrichstrasse, may or may not cheer the sinking hearts of those quaking under shattering blows from Britain. From the tubes, night-shelters emerge (2), and queue for water—the R.A.F. having cut off the main supply—from an old street-fountain erected in pre-marsch days (3). A wrecked shoe shop (4) announces that business will be conducted in the basement.

—From 'Europe's Aircraft Carrier' Britain

With Gestapo chiefs and high Nazi officials in attendance, Goering strives to infuse hope into the homeless (5); not their homes but war factories of the Reich were the R.A.F. objectives. In the Wilmersdorfer Bietz (6) of Berlin, demolition squads have been active. Foreign workers and war-prisoners are no longer set to this task; as bombing rises to a climax they are worked still harder in the factories. The labour of clearing-up now falls compulsorily upon the bombed-out.
Berlin's Evacuees Wait—and Wonder

Frenziedly they hope the present peace of the East Prussian countryside where they and their belongings are lined up to await transport to an unspecified destination will not be shattered. They are leaving for good, they think, the panic atmosphere and acute food problems of the capital and other big towns, intensified now by the inadequacy of rail and lorry traffic to such an extent that tens of thousands of bombed-out civilians stand perpetually in long queues for hours for doled-out soup.
MACARthur of the
Unpacific Pacific

If the United States had kept its promise to defend them with might and power, "such a programme," a而不是Filipino told Mr. Lee, has a terrible pull for lots of Oriental people. He pointed out that the Americans and the natives of the islands lived in two different worlds, and "so long as Americans insist on living in their own and keeping us in ours, the spiritual and psychological differences between us will continue to exist and to grow deeper. And if America doesn't send us help, who knows? But America will send help. MacArthur has made up his mind to go back to the Philippines and he can return only as conqueror. He knows all the obstacles. He does not understand them. "The Japs are a first-class fighting man," the General says. "Their troops facing me on Batan may not have been as good as the best troops in the First World War, but it would take the best troops in the world to beat them."

Our officers spend lives heedlessly, even for unimportant objectives. The individual Jap is a fanatic. He will throw himself on a land mine to explode it and clear the way for others. He will farm himself on barbed wire and let those following him climb over his body. A Japanese general said his country's rulers were prepared to lose any millions men in the Pacific war. Consequently, he said, no American general had to worry about the ill-effects of America's war to try and kill Japs. Not a pleasant prospect for either side! MacArthur knows why the Japs drove the U.S. and Great Britain and the Netherlands out of the Far East and compared a vast and rich empire containing all the natural resources of most powerful nation. It is by reason of the careful planning and their hold, far and wide, "Mostly they won," declared Mr. Lee, because of the indiscipline and slowness of the United States. American forces in the Pacific were too small, merely token forces. The reaction after Pearl Harbor was too slow. With air control established in their favour, the Japanese forces could not be stopped. The Japanese Air Force was the decisive factor everywhere. It 'operated like a smooth, first-class machine.' Army and Navy worked perfectly together as a single team. Their preparations were amazing, and they knew every foot of the ground they were to fight over, since their sites for years had been laboriously, laboriously, the information they would need.

At this Mr. Lee knows and takes full into account. At this moment he is making his plans—plans that will be bold and thorough and perfect than those of the enemy—very difficult charted, every eventuality foreseen. When the time comes, he will put on those plans into operation and we will be on his way back to the Philippines. That will be his supreme testing-time. In the Battle of Bataan he did the utmost that could be done with what he had. It may have given the United States sufficient time to recover from the Pearl Harbour disaster and to build up its Pacific forces to an extent that the Japs advance way was finally stopped—at Corregidor and Leyte.

Those naval victories and the successful challenge of Japanese superiority in the air were the way to the triple power that MacArthur will be able to deploy. But when he has used it and Japan has been utterly beaten, there will still be another war to carry through. That the Japs are beaten we know. One little example Mr. Longues-shown almost without drinking his food. His clothes remained for smoking as they passed, this being an unusual practice among the Japanese. We are the ruling race here." Unless we can "live the same way!" with the peasant as we live amongst, we shall have fought the war and won it all in vain.

MacArthur of the Unpacific Pacific

by Hamilton Fyle
Battle of Communications on the Karelian Front

RUSSIAN TROOPS on the Karelian Front, Finland, are fighting to prevent the attackers of vital railway communications, and any disruption caused is yet right as the matter stands. In the south, an armored train guard, under the command of its commander, The enemy driven off. It is covered up. The troops in the right-hand photograph, their right-hand signalman, (a), who restore blasted track with new rails, while others (b), rapidly cover the breach. Right to the appears (c), strike home, miners working under the superintendence of the railway. Its destruction aided the Sibérias High Command's operation.

Most important region of the Karelian front is the rich industrial Karelian Peninsula. The city of Pori, Finland, is the gateway to the Karelian Peninsula. Occupied by Finnish troops in the autumn of (1939), Pori was the scene of several important battles in the Karelian front and was a key to the defense of the peninsula.

PAGE 584
The Soviet Sharpshooter Learns to Get His Man

SCHOOL FOR SNIPERS: In a Russian forest outside a Red Army machine who calls such heavy fire of the enemy as this shell, battle-dulled trained
been经历nerve centres during both in fighting on their particular sectors. Sergeant Andrei Leonov, chief instructor, who has 40 German in his
credit, is teaching one of his pupils, who will become still more adept at picking off Germans at long range—after which purpose the rifles are
fitted with telescopic sights.

PAGE 569

Photo: Federal Photo
Behind the Scenes with Showmen of the Services

By CASPER G. LIPPMANN

The soldier performer scheme is also popular, and our Khaki showman is a solid first, entertainer afterwards. His appearance is so well groomed, his filling of that task does not exempt him from swapping his sausages on the bar. The Khaki showman quite frequently on active service, and even the civilian show-maker has had some exciting moments.

While the Eighth Army was on the move from El Alamein there was little time for organized entertainment, but once General Montgomery had gained the coveted goal, Tidworth was the scene of a rapid re-organization. And the Khaki showman was put to work, with performances seven nights a week, for he knew that his support was wanted.

In the middle east, the Khaki showman was a welcome visitor to the military camps and field kitchens, where he entertained the troops with songs, dances, and riddles, and even performed tricks with the help of the local Cairo gangsters. He was a popular figure among the soldiers, and his performances were always well received.

The Khaki showman was a remarkable figure, with a talent for entertaining the troops. He was always well received, and his performances were always a welcome addition to the lives of the soldiers.

In conclusion, the Khaki showman was a valuable asset to the military camps in the middle east. His performances were always well received, and he was a welcome visitor to the troops. His talent for entertaining the soldiers was remarkable, and he made a valuable contribution to the morale of the troops.

Dispersed by Tanks and Shells

This man was the showman of Tobruk, even if his fun fare was only films. But in the view of the Timourian of Army Welfare, it is ridiculous to mention films, for in all the thousands of years there are scores of outstandingly untanned members of troops who are feeling the strain of keeping the troops in good heart. Often their films are torn or damaged, and the shells fly to dispense, only to reform as soon as it seems reasonably safe to come out. Once, when the tanks made a sudden appearance, troups threw their films away. Their film was a piece of news, which the old tank woman had to have, and which the old tank woman got.

In India, where there are more troops than in any other country, the Khaki showman has ENSA, its ENSA too: AEC, for short. But ENSA is for Delhi, the ENSA for India is in the Travancore, in the Travancore who is the Khaki showman of Army Welfare, for the Services. A lorry loaded with the lorry loads of troops in the Khaki showman, on the Burma border, as well as in Delhi.

In bamboo thickets and jungle glades, by rugged mountain passes, on the edges of dangerous swamps, the Khaki showman brings popular fun to some of the world’s most appreciative audiences. Night after night, the stage is often not a giant anti-killing forest of pines, but a scene of而且 entertainment. The Khaki showman is a welcome visitor to the troops, and his performances are always well received.

The Khaki showman is a remarkable figure, with a talent for entertaining the soldiers. He is always well received, and his performances are always a welcome addition to the lives of the soldiers. As a result, the Khaki showman is a valuable asset to the military camps in the middle east.
Inside a Fifty Miles-per-Hour Churchill Tank

MAZE OF MACHINERY leaves little room for the crew of a Churchill tank, as is obvious from the position of the driver (1) at his steering lever, the gunner (2, left) and the wireless operator (3, right) who also acts as coxswain. The gunner (3, right) assisted by the wireless operator who is aiming to the gun's breach is seen from another angle. Royal Armoured Corps men adjust the engine (4). The weight of a Churchill is thirty tons, and its speed up to 80 miles per hour.
Tenacious Devotion to Duty Gained These Awards

Lieut. T. W. GOWLING, D.S.O. (left) and Capt. S. M. KEELING, D.S.O.
The officer (left) was invalided to a small party of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps which was responsible for the dangerous task of delivering much-needed ammunition to a ship's hold 16,000 yards from the shore. It was liable to explode at any moment, but they continued operations until it was disembarked on June 6-7, 1942.

Capt. R. SOUTHALL, M.M.
Searching for enemy pilates near the Eastern Front, the captain had his leg wrapped in a respirator pipe. To save concrete from being blown to pieces, he told his men to stand on it until his leg was blown off.

Capt. T. MOORE, M.M.
At Laarer Bridge in the Continent, the officer was badly wounded during an enemy attack. Overcoming shock, he crawled back to his men and requested medical supplies. He then returned to the front lines, where he continued to fight until the enemy was driven off.

Major F. G. BELFORD, D.S.O.
Commanding a mixed force, Major Belford, Royal Fusiliers (occupying a group above) received the D.S.O. for his part in holding St. Louis, any chance of the Italian holdout being reinforced. He later received the O.B.E. for his services on duty in the Middle East.

Sgt. J. STEWART, M.M.
Of the Queen's Royal Regiment, this sergeant received the M.M. for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in forward positions in Tunisia. He was nearly killed during the battle of the 6th of March, 1943, but returned to duty with the knowledge of the destruction of an important bridge.
I WAS THERE!

Eye Witness
Stories of the War

Japanese Night-Prowlers Routed in the Solomons

New Zealand and U.S. troops landed on Moro Island (known also as Treasury Island) in the Solomons, S.W. of the Shortland Islands, on October 24, 1943, and were in complete control by November 5, after extraordinary incidents such as related here by a U.S. Official War Correspondent.

One time a score or more Japanese prowled among our lines and foxholes, singing, shouting themselves, and sometimes conducting themselves with a strangely carefree abandon that suggested a queer twist of psychology, or, what might well have been possible, over-indulgence in their alcoholic rations. Many bottles of which were found in camp sites.

They sat on fallen trees and felt gingerly for man's heads in foxholes (three coconuts and pieces of coral placed here and there) and clicked signals to each other with wooden sticks. Four sat for two hours within a yard of a wounded New Zealander, but they never saw him. One poked a skinny hand under the log roof of a big foxhole and was riddled with a Tommy-gun burst.

There were occasional interchanges of fire through one night, but no enemy were killed. Four lay dead after the second night. It turned out that they had a purpose, for from trees along the beach came sniper fire, and on the following day at least nine snipers were found. They had been eliminated by spraying the tree tops with bullets.

One battalion has this story about "The Corne that Walked," which has the testimony of the commanding officer as a guarantee of veracity. Late one afternoon there were shots from tree-tops and coconut palms which whirled close to a private's head. He turned his automatic rifle into a palm, and was rewarded by the falling of a sniper's rifle and the crumbling of a barely discernible body.

Our Captors Became Our Prisoners at Ortona

Captured during the street-fighting of the 8th Army were rescued from a house by a patrol from their own unit.

When the rescue patrol arrived, the Germans, under the command of a young parachute troop lieutenant, surrendered their weapons and left the house as the prisoners of their erstwhile captors. One of the captured Canadians, Sergeant John Elschnik, known throughout his unit as the "Immortal Sergeant," said:

"There were twice as many Germans in amongst the greenery. The Japanese had been tied in the trees and the body stayed where it was. Duck was falling and the body was left alone. In the morning it was gone. Referring to another night incident, a South Island corporal now knows what it feels like to have his steel helmet lifted slowly back while he slept in a foxhole. He woke to semi-consciousness one night as his hat was being pulled gently upwards. Not realizing what was happening he slowly pulled it back on his head. Next moment a knock on the helmet brought him to full consciousness. The German had dawdled upon the corporal that someone was trying to lift his chin and expose his throat. The corporal did draw a gun and give him a fierce, and a dark form slid off in a hurry. With this blood-curdling lesson of night-risks in mind it is perhaps needless to record that the corporal slept no more that night, nor the night after!"

TO THIS PALM-RINGED BAY OF HONIO ISLAND New Zealand troops rushed supplies and equipment from their war transport craft. Japanese troops desperately tried to prevent the landing on Oct. 24, 1943, using heavy guns, but these were quickly put out of action by a naval bombardment. Sharp night-fightings were a feature of the battle for this island which was formed an important base for further Allied progress in the Solomons. See story above, descriptive of the first three nights spent by the New Zealanders on Moro.
We Saw the Scharnhorst Hit in North Cape Battle

The shelling and destruction of the German battleship on December 16, 1916, is graphically described by Lional-Stephens H. Dody, Able-Stephens Lifeboat and Flag-Parade Officer, New York, N.Y., all of the Canadian Navy. See also pages 318-319 and 322.

The first indication we had that we were going into action was when we saw a star shell fired by the cruiser Belfast in the distance (said Dody). Soon we turned and fired star shell too. Our star shell fell short but damage was for a time we could see her plainly travelling at full speed. She then opened up, but our first salvo fell short. With the second salvo, however, I distinctly saw four hits, which showed up as four huge red flashes along the length of the ship.

As our job was look-outs against enemy destroyers coming in to make torpedo attacks we had to shut our eyes every time we heard the "Fire!" bell ring. Otherwise we would have been temporarily blinded by the flash. Immediately we heard the guns go off, however, we looked up, and it was amazing to see our shells racing through the sky, just like shooting stars. The shells from the Japanese we could follow all the way from ship to target.

With every shell I said, "Let's hope she hits our target." At times we could see the flashes of the action while we could be seen where they had hit the water, but later on all we could see was black smoke. We heard our forecastle being hit, and a shower of coal rained all over the deck. We all ducked down just in time as the shell burst off the forecastle just above us.

After a time said Dody, taking up the story) there was a lull in the action, and we were told that our destroyers had gone in to make a torpedo attack. A short while after this I saw two huge flashes and one hit shook with some explosion. Some of the ships said: "We've been hit on the quarter deck!" I but: "No, we've hit-led!" Well done the "Tannen," that shook her! I could see the destroyers coming out from the attack and the enemy certainly sent out something at them, thousands of tracer bullets and shells seemed to be flying at them at the same time. The destroyers let go too.

And then I saw a big white flash which lasted for a minute or two and I thought that one of our boats had been hit, which later proved to be correct. A short while after that, our 14-in. and 9.2-in. guns opened up again and the cruiser sent out seven 15-in. shells; these came very near the ship. At the same time the cruiser had been engaged in intense action with the destroyers.

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I Was There!

BLINDFOLDED SURVIVORS OF THE SCHARNHORST, sunk in the action off North Cape on Dec. 26, 1943, were loaded at a British port on their way to England. They were among 31 survivors on the German raider and received medical attention in Germany before being transferred to the U.S. in France.

When Duke of York closed the range a second time I was able to observe definite flares in the smoke hawser which showed several dull red glows. Her firing was now more lively and occasional spurt of water would mark her shells landing unerringly close. At last all that could be seen appeared to be slowly circling and a cloud of thick smoke was hanging over the deck.

OUR DIARY OF THE WAR

Russian Front—Hardpressed by heroic forces of the Soviet Union, 1943-44

JANUARY 10, Thursday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, Red Army launched an attack on a vulnerable point in the German front and made a rapid advance. As a result of this victory, Russian forces crossed the Vistula and entered the capital, Warsaw. The Russian troops captured the city and moved on to the Polish frontier. The Polish capital was liberated by the Red Army.

JANUARY 11, Friday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army continued its advance and captured the city of Odessa. The German forces were pushed back and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 12, Saturday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Leningrad. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 13, Sunday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Smolensk. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 14, Monday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Poltava. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 15, Tuesday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Kharkov. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 16, Wednesday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Odessa. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

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JANUARY 21, Monday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Odessa. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 22, Tuesday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Leningrad. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 23, Wednesday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Smolensk. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 24, Thursday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Poltava. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 25, Friday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Kharkov. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 26, Saturday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Odessa. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 27, Sunday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Leningrad. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 28, Monday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Smolensk. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 29, Tuesday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Poltava. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 30, Wednesday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Kharkov. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

JANUARY 31, Thursday 1:30 p.m.—In Russia, the Red Army captured the city of Odessa. The German forces were forced to retreat and the Red Army advanced further. The German forces suffered heavy losses and retreated.

Flashbacks

1941
- January 5: Battle of Britain. The German forces captured the city of Moscow.
- January 10: Battle of Stalingrad.

1943
- January 25: Battle of Chenonceau.
- January 30: Battle of Monte Cassino.

1944
- January 14: Battle of Normandy.
- January 19: Battle of the Bulge.

1945
- January 2: Battle of Berlin.
- January 7: Battle of Okinawa.
- January 12: Battle of Iwo Jima.

Jamaica left us to go in and fire her torpedoes, but I could not see the Scharnhorst now as the smoke from her fires obscured the view. The crewmen placed skylights over where she was last seen, and the action was over. Again, all was very dark and very quiet. It appeared to me that a tremendous score had just been scored before my eyes out there in the darkness.

General—Lt. Gen. Omar Bradley returned to London after the visit to the Allied Commanders in France.


THE WAR IN THE AIR

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

The new Mustang P-51 single-engined fighter which acted as escort during the war's greatest air battle when some 600 Allied planes, including many Liberators and Fortresses, attacked vital German aircraft plants at Pfalz,necken and Brunswick on Jan. 26. The improved Mustang is Anglo-American, built originally in U.S.A. from British specifications. Speed is said to be over 500 m.p.h., and auxiliary tanks and other equipment bring its range to 2000 miles. (See p. 6.)

THE WAR IN THE AIR

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

Our war in the air is playing a far more important part in the whole war than the average person with whom I come into contact realizes. And I am going to present to you a view of the far-reaching nature of the effects of the air war, and of some of the disadvantages we have encountered through the imaginative misplacement of it (purposely use this strong word of air power.

As the time is fast approaching, the large-scale raids made on German targets by Bomber Command will have been proceeding for about six months. The attacks made earlier—the first of the 1,000-bomber raids on Cologne, the Ruhr and Bremen—were experimental try-outs of the new method of bombing which has since achieved such remarkable results. These early raids were made with twin-engined bombers forming the major part of the formations engaged, and it took about 90 minutes to unload about 1,300 tons of bombs. Now, employing four-engined bombers, it is possible, as in the recent raid on Brunswick (Jan. 11, 1944), to unload 2,000 tons of bombs in 23 minutes.

What, you may ask, is the reason for the concentration of our efforts on the Ruhr and Bremen? Why do we not do as the Germans did when they mastered the art of night fighting and night attack throughout the night, dropping bombs at a slower pace, but keeping on dropping them for the ten hours of darkness? There are several reasons, not just one, and they concern both the flying conditions and the surface conditions.

CONSPICUOUSLY Beyond Central Europe.

In flight there is the obvious need to avoid unnecessary casualties among our aircraft, and the shortest possible time spent over the target exposed them to the least possible risk from enemy night fighters and flak, while the longer the raid, the greater the chance that a greater load of bombs can be carried, because of reductions in weight of petrol.

On the surface, the great concentration of bombing produces within an extremely brief period a configuration so great that the Germans have been forced to go over to ground-to-air control of the flames within the target areas. The most they can do is to try to protect the fires from spreading to other areas. In this way the target area marked out for attack is devastated by one successful attack, and the same area need not be attacked on the grand scale; any isolated targets that may have survived within the area can be of small value to the enemy, but, if it is desired to deal with them, this can be done by American bombers operating in daylight, or by British Mosquito bombers flying either by day or night.

On course, some target areas are better protected from attack because they are dispersed. A notable example was Essen, where industry sprawled widely over a large area. That was why repetitive raids were required to be launched against this area, but even in this case the devastation was but a question of time. What is important in this is any war industrial area can be devastated so that it is useless to the German war effort. And without industry Germany can no longer maintain either her armies in the field or her fleet at sea. The whole effort would inevitably collapse.

What has already been achieved? Bomber Command and the American bomber force in Britain working together have dropped 10,000 tons and 35,000 tons respectively in the last six months; in the first year of real bombing Bomber Command dropped 45,000 tons, and 50,000 tons on Germany alone. Twenty-seven per cent of all Germany’s built-up area has been devastated, covering an aggregate area of about 40 square miles, and Germany has been forced to declassify the defensive because she has suffered a reduced production of all-important weapons. Germany is now being compelled to give priority to defensive weapons. However, have taken precedence over bombers, and probably over other surfaces and sea weapons. The reason for the bombing of the battle of Germany is evidenced in her production of fighter aircraft in such quantities that the Luftwaffe’s frontline strength is numerically 1,000 aircraft greater than it was a year ago.

The scale of our efforts and the scope of the task are magnitudes that have gone beyond the scope of most fighter-for-every-bomber, so that the replacement and production programme automatically the numbers of aircraft even from a depleted industry. Remember, too, that it is only in recent months that we have attacked the fighter aircraft factories. The continuation of the bomber offensive will have such an effect upon the German aircraft industry that Germany will not be able to maintain her production of fighter aircraft. Then, with the bomber offensive growing and the German fighter defence diminishing, the end would be near.

If we and the Americans had achieved the bombing strength we should have had, the effect upon German industry would now have been much greater than it is. Germany would not have had her present increase in fighter strength. Her armies would have been depleted of still more weapons. Her soldiers would have been up against the wall. The great mass of her civilian population would have been homeless and unable to sustain their industrial efforts.

WOULD Germany Welcome an Invasion of Europe?

Why have we failed to accomplish this? Because we have not concentrated our force at the vital point. We have followed distant war trails. Our bombers have been employed for purposes other than the destruction of Germany. The concentration of our force against the Italian peninsula could have been better employed against Germany. Germany wants us to fight her armies; they are still her best weapons. She would welcome a pre-emptive invasion of Europe. It is the way to strengthen the defences of the British Isles and to destroy German forces in the West. Our already partially dispersed bomber force would then have been almost wholly dispersed.

Why may you ask, what threat is there that bombing will defeat Germany? Well, it is known that it is in the westermost frontier of Europe. Those who really know what the Luftwaffe did here, and what we are doing to Germany, know the effect of bombing on us and its effect on Germany. The retreat of the German armies in Russia is the direct result of the destruction of German industry. The victorious Russian armies advance in the rear of an army forced by Bomber Command to retire to a line which it believes it can maintain with the industry it now possesses, with something substantial left over to oppose invasion. If our bombing is continued and reinforced, there is no doubt that the collapse of Germany will be complete. Hitler’s downfall because it will be unable to give him arms. We can win the war by bombing. We might lose it through premature invasion. If we invade too soon it will cost us dearly.
Shooting Japanese Planes out of Pacific Skies

Accurate Allied Fire plays havoc with Japanese aircraft over Pacific waters. Tribute to a Liberator's marksmanship is this shattered wing-tip (1) falling into the sea; an earlier snapshot plane (2) believed to be carrying Japanese officers, is another victim. A Zero torpedo-bomber (3) which had attempted to attack one of the American aircraft carriers raiding the Marshall Islands on Dec. 4, 1943, is blown apart by the carrier's guns. In the real-life war scene, during recent aerial activity the Japanese lost, between Dec. 24, 1943, and Dec. 8, 1944, nearly 200 planes, bearing indication of the constantly increasing toll being taken by our fighters.
Ice-Chamber Tests Make High Flight Possible

At 18 degrees below zero, approximating to a height of 20,000 feet, the atmosphere in the pressure chamber (1) simulates warm skin made comfortable without the use of overlays (2) and with a picture of the outside world (3). The men are undertaking a working test in stratosphere and Arctic conditions (4). A component is removed (5) for testing in the chamber, and a plane's hydraulic system (6) follows. See p. 231.
Prophets during this war have been fulminated to be false. Certainly Hitler's have not. Nor was Mr. Chamberlain any more fortunate when he said the future would show that Hitler in 1940 "had missed the bus," though this phrase was alleged to have been first used by a high-ranking officer in this connection. Unluckily it was broadcast on the eve of the series of colonial blow by which the Nazis brought the Continent and a large part of the world under their temporary domination. But one prediction I can remember reflects credit in a high degree on the man who uttered it. Mr. Ernest Bevin said in a loud, clear voice when we were being the victims of another aerial attack: "If we are sent down, you and I, we shall drop up to ten tons of bombs on Berlin or, if we are sent up, they shall drop here. That is some true already. Indeed, we have done better than that, and as we do we shall increase the weight of our attacks on them.

Two years before war began, in 1937, Hitler said grandly, with a melodious air to a Romanian politician who visited him, "What an appalling thing to picture London and other cities destroyed by bombs." He was thinking, the visitor believed, of German cities being treated in the same way. But was he? When he threatened to "erode" our soil, he had such superiority in the air that such a possibility as the obliteration of Berlin could not occur to him. Goering assured him that no bombs would ever fall on the Reich (see p. 556-557). Yet there was no war protection in Berlin, and the one famous air raid of 1939 is still a matter of history as the most famous.

Many people are aware of the large number of Irish men and women who have done work for us in war factories, and in constructing airfields. There are about 80 girls from Enniscorthy in what used to be a college for training Church of England clergymen not far from Enniscorthy. The other day an organizer for the Women's Educational Association went to this college to see if a course of lectures would be welcomed. He sketched the sort of subjects that could be dealt with and asked what subject would most of you prefer? The reply was a show of hands: "Men!" He said he never felt so much at a loss. He departed without saying anything.

I am more curious of the man and woman kind than at other times, or at least now I have more about it. One certainly notices a larger record of military wrangling in the news than ever. As far as I know of a few days ago, an old lady, speaking to a volunteer (let us say an old lady, most probably) in a first-class compartment on her way to see her son, was very unreal on the seat. When she opened the window, she found all the envelopes and notes of coupons had been taken out, together with a valuable gold-banded memento watch (which was empty). Her identity card had been lost. Fortunately, what could be done was done. The incredibly good-willed officers who are guilty of this attack were stopped and told that if they committed another "The lady may have been the authority of the British realizing the value of the items." Shakespeare was saying to us that when we have lost a possession, we strain its value, exaggerate it, set an exorbitant price upon it. That use of the expression has gone out, except in the compound "rack-rent," which is the above instance shows, may not be quite clear even to officials who employ it.

I have made a discovery. I am a rack-renter! Do you know what that is? I have had to look it up in the dictionary. I had a dim memory of the term being applied to Irish landlords in the days long ago when the Rent War was going on at St. George's Channel. It was then supposed to mean an unjust, grasping landlord. The dictionary supports that. It says rack-renter is "a rent charged to the utmost, an exorbitant rent." Happens that a house of mine is being used by the army of the United States as a headquarters for a staff headquarters. The Army authorities have made me an agreement to sign and in this I am described as a "person receiving the rack-rent of the land or a person who would receive the rack-rent if the land were let at a rack-rent." That sounds like Alice in Wonderland. War Office documents often do. I haven't the slightest idea what it means, nor, I would venture to bet, has the rack on which unfortunate victims of rack-rent were tortured by being stretched. A rack-rent, a huggle-rent, a newspaper-rent, all bear some slight resemblance to the instrument of torture used in Scotland for a rack-rent, cannot imagine. I might add that some very efficacious rack-rent is the town hall. There is the rack-rent from the house in question as it was pasted to the floor boards. In the event of being damaged I am to be compensated to an amount not exceeding eighty-five pence per yard.

How would you say the war has affected the dog population in this country? Most people think it has gone down very much. The increased scarcity of hard bread, dog food, meat especially, has made it a number of dog-owners reluctantly part with their four-footed friends. Yet it appears it is not the same. The figures show that the difference is not really great at all. There were in 1929 two million and eight hundred thousand dogs. The latest estimate is that there are now two million four hundred thousand. There is an inclination to think even that is too many. The Government must decide this. I read a letter the other day saying that the Germans hadn't got it in; they had the racks and we don't have. They have not been seen as a threat to us as yet. Yet it is pretty certain their drop in dog numbers has been heavier in proportion than ours, because they take more careful precautions against future risks. However, at our statistics mean that we have not more than one dog to every fourteen or so of our human population, in contrast, I think, he called excessive, even in present circumstances.

Three letters I read in a daily paper from men in the Army or Air Force about how they are not keeping their pets, and of course, they are not. I just don't know what to make of it. The soldiers and airmen think the pets are not needed. Perhaps they are keeping their hands free...
Jedder's Carpet will Pave the Allied Way

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR WILLIAM "JEDDER" K.C.B., K.C.M.G., on the balcony of Air House, his former Staff home at A.O.C.-in-C. Mediterranean Air Command. On September 25, 1943, he was appointed Deputy Supreme Commander under General Eisenhower of the Allied forces which will invade Western Europe from three fronts - indication that second ace will be made of the Allies' air might in preparation for the way. Air Chief Marshal Tedder is the creator of the famous "carpet" or pattern bombing technique.

Photo: British Official