

C.C.S. 56th Meeting

COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

MINUTES OF MEETING

Held at ANFA CAMP
on THURSDAY, January 14, 1943, at 1430

PRESENT

General G. C. Marshall, U.S.A.	General Sir Alan F. Brooke
Admiral E. J. King, U.S.N.	Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound
Lt. General H. H. Arnold, U.S.A.	Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles F.A. Portal

THE FOLLOWING WERE ALSO PRESENT

Lt. General B.B. Somervell, U.S.A.	Field Marshal Sir John Dill
Rear Admiral C.M. Cooke, Jr., U.S.N.	Vice Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten
Brig. General A.C. Wedemeyer, U.S.A.	Lt. General Sir Hastings L. Ismay
Commander N.L. Libby, U.S.N.	

SECRETARIAT

Brigadier V. Dykes

Brig. General J.R. Deane, U.S.A.

COMBINED STRATEGY

SIR ALLEN BROOKE said that he would like to hear the views of the United States Chiefs of Staff regarding the situation in the Pacific.

ADMIRAL KING stated that of the nine fronts on which the United Nations are now engaged, four are in the Pacific. These include the Alaska - Aleutian area, the Hawaiian - Midway area, the South and southwest Pacific areas, and the Burma - China area.

He said that when he took office as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet on December 30, 1941, he immediately sent a dispatch to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet stating that his mission was first to hold the Hawaiian - Midway line and the communications with the Pacific coast; and secondly to hold the remainder of the line of communications to Australia and New Zealand.

The Navy had already established a refueling point at Bora Bora which was sufficiently far to the rear to insure its being held. Marines had been sent to Samoa and there were also troops in the Fiji Islands. Steps had been taken to establish three strong points on the line of communications: Samoa, the Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia. The Joint Chiefs of Staff had then established a base for the Navy in Auckland with an advanced base at Tongatabu. As time went on, the United States forces went into the New Hebrides to Efate and Esperitu Santos.

Meanwhile, there had been engagements with the Japanese near the Marshall Islands, the Island of Wake, and in the Coral Sea.

The Japanese had advanced as far south as Tulagi with the apparent intent of using it as a base from which to operate against our line of communications.

ADMIRAL KING said that had we been set at the time of Midway, we could have made great progress in an attack on the Solomon Islands. The operation was in preparation in July and took place on August 7th but we did not have sufficient force even at that time to exploit our success beyond the occupation of Tulagi and Guadalcanal. The Japanese reaction there was more violent and sustained than had been anticipated. Another reason why we could not proceed further with the Solomon operations was that Operation TORCH had been decided upon and much of our available means had to be diverted to it.

ADMIRAL KING stated, however, that we have attempted to go on with the Solomon operations. The Japanese reaction was, at first, probably designed to "save face" but eventually that became a minor consideration. The Japanese have a long line of communications and it soon became apparent that they were fighting a delaying action to cover the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines where the "treasures" are to be found.

He pointed out that we have had some success in the attrition of the Japanese forces but not as much as has been claimed. At present, the Tulagi area is pretty well stabilized and General MacArthur has driven the Japanese out of the Papuan Peninsula.

on New Guinea. The enemy is re-enforcing Lae and Salamaua.

The main object of the operations has been the safety of the approaches to northeastern Australia, and the key to the situation is Raboul.

The campaign in the Solomons was to be divided into three parts: (1) the capture of Tulagi, (2) securing the northeast coast of New Guinea, and (3) the capture of Raboul. The process has been slow but the United States forces are going on with it. The immediate question is where to go when this campaign has been completed.

ADMIRAL KING stated that he felt the Philippines should be our objective rather than the Netherlands East Indies. The Philippines could be captured by a flank action whereas the capture of the Netherlands East Indies must of necessity be the result of a frontal attack. The most likely intermediate objective, once Raboul is captured, is Truk and thence to the Marianas.

Prior to the war, every class at the Naval War College was required to play the game of the Pacific Islands involving the recapture of the Philippines. There are three ways in which the Philippines may be taken: first, the direct route which would constitute a frontal attack; second, the southern route which is outflanked by the enemy along much of its course; and third, the northern route through the Aleutians to the northern tip of the Island of Luzon. The northern route would include establishing a base in the northwestern Marshall Islands and then proceeding to Truk and the Marianas. The Marianas are the key of the situation because of their location on the Japanese line of communications. Any line of action decided upon requires considerable force, especially air strength. All of the necessary operations are amphibious.

ADMIRAL KING said that Mr. Stalin had been good enough to say that the Solomons operations have been of considerable assistance to Russia.

He pointed out the importance to the Japanese of occupying the Maritime Provinces in order to secure the Japanese Islands. He felt that such action would be necessary and that the Japanese should attach more importance to them than to the capture of the Netherlands East Indies.

ADMIRAL KING stated that the Japanese are now replenishing Japan with raw materials and also fortifying an inner defense ring along the line of the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. For these reasons, he believed that it was necessary for the United Nations to prevent the Japanese having time to consolidate their gains. He compared this situation with the present desire of the United Nations to avoid giving Germany a respite during the winter months.

ADMIRAL KING then said that the idea of utilizing 30% of the United Nations war effort against Japan was a concept rather than an arithmetical computation. He had caused studies to be made of how much of the total war effort is now being applied to Japan and found it to be approximately 15%. He said that this is not sufficient to do more than hold; it is not enough to permit maintaining pressure on the Japanese.

ADMIRAL KING stated that we are taking slow steps towards an attack against Japan by the northern route and called attention to the fact that the United States forces had just captured Amchitka. All operations in the Pacific are limited by the amount of available shipping.

ADMIRAL KING pointed out that the Japanese route for a naval effort against Siberia is secure. He said that he had recently had a survey made of Paranusshir Island, the northernmost of the Kurile Islands. This revealed that it would be unsatisfactory as a base for operating against Japan.

It would be desirable to have the cooperation of the Russians in this respect but there has been difficulty in obtaining any information from them. The only means of obtaining information so far has been by direct correspondence between the President and Mr. Stalin.

GENERAL MARSHALL then reviewed the deployment of the United States troops in all of the islands of the Pacific, giving the strength of each in ground and air troops and in aircraft. He pointed out the logistical difficulties of supplying these forces.

ADMIRAL KING then gave the disposition of the Marine forces which amount to 60,000 men in the area from Midway to the South Pacific Islands.

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GENERAL MARSHALL said that in the light of the logistical requirements in the Pacific, the United States' interest in undertaking an operation to open the Burma Road could be well understood. General Stilwell and Field Marshal Wavell would have to determine the logistical requirements of such an operation but in any event, they would be minor in comparison to the requirements in the Operation TORCH. Any success in the Operation RAVENOUS would have a tremendous effect in the Pacific chiefly by making it necessary for the Japanese to divert forces to the Burma operations, thus lessening the pressure in the south Pacific and the consequent demands on our available shipping.

GENERAL MARSHALL stated that the peace of mind of the United States Chiefs of Staff was greater now than it had been a year ago. The Japanese are now on the defensive and must be careful of a surprise move from us. However, he pointed out that we must still worry about the locations of the Japanese aircraft carriers because they constitute a constant threat against our line of communications and for raiding purposes against our west coast.

We must not allow the Japanese any pause. They fight with no idea of surrendering and they will continue to be aggressive until attrition has defeated them. To accomplish this, we must maintain the initiative and force them to meet us.

GENERAL ARNOLD then discussed the United States efforts to obtain information concerning Russia. He stated that when the Germans threatened to capture the Caucasus, the Russians began to be fearful that the supply of airplanes from the United States via the southern route would be eliminated. They, therefore, requested the United States to start delivery of airplanes from Alaska at once. The United States agreed to this providing the Russians would demonstrate that there were sufficient facilities available to make possible the delivery of one hundred and fifty planes a month. The Russians did not have these facilities at the time but built them rapidly. At the present time, both the southern route and the Alaskan route are in use. In the coming year, the delivery to Russia amounts to four hundred airplanes a month. These will be divided over the two routes. Bombers are flown to Basra but the flight is so long that the Russians refuse to accept the engines and this necessitates replacing them. The northern route will be used for this purpose as much as possible inasmuch as it eliminates fifty hours of flying time on the journey.

GENERAL ARNOLD then stated that the U. S. Chiefs of Staff were desirous of knowing what facilities were available in southern Siberia and Vladivostok in order to see if they could be of assistance to Russia in case Russia was attacked by the Japanese.

GENERAL MARSHALL stated that Mr. Stalin had finally given General Bradley permission to make a survey. General Bradley, however, considered that it would be better to present the Russians with a specific proposal. He returned to the United States and it was decided to offer Russia one hundred heavy bombers, seventy-two days later

the outbreak of war between Russia and Japan. Mr. Stalin had rejected this offer and said he would like 100 aircraft at once for use against Germany.

GENERAL MARSHALL also stated that the Russians object to the presence of "gossipy" people from the United Nations and that they were afraid that the United Nations personnel could not put up with the conditions which are imposed on Russian troops.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL stated that the British had operated successfully with the Russian navy in the Murmansk area but that they had the same experiences with the Russian army as the U. S. had.

GENERAL MARSHALL then described the difficulties which the United States Chiefs of Staff had had concerning sending air units to the Caucasus. The Russians had stated definitely that they did not desire units but airplanes only. There had been some sentiment among the United States authorities to furnish sufficient airplanes for the purpose of placating Mr. Stalin. However, to do so, especially in the case of heavy bombers, would necessitate immobilizing these airplanes for as much as six months while the Russians were learning to operate them and establishing ground crews for their maintenance. General Marshall stated that in his opinion it was unwise to withhold this striking power against the enemy for so long a period.

ADMIRAL KING then asked the British Chiefs of Staff if they had the impression that the Russians were unwilling to help themselves. The Germans were successfully operating air forces out of the northern part of Norway and the Russians had apparently made no effort to stop them although they were well within range.

SIR DUDLEY POUND stated that the Russians do send destroyers out to meet convoys as far as two hundred miles out of a total of three hundred and fifty miles that is expected of them. They invariably state however that they have run out of fuel and then leave the convoy for home at a rate of twenty eight knots. Their air force has not furnished much protection.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL stated that he felt the reason for this was that their air personnel is not properly trained. The Russians had made some attempts to strike at the German forces but had been unsuccessful.

GENERAL MARSHALL asked why the Russians were willing to risk whole divisions but not their naval forces.

SIR DUDLEY POUND replied that they are continental people who do not understand naval action. Their submarines have been the only effective units of their navy.

SIR ALAN BROCKE agreed with this statement and added that while they do not know what dangers are involved in escorting convoys, they are very free to offer silly advice as to how security should be attained.

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GENERAL MARSHALL then described the development of troops of the United States, which was proceeding very well. He added that United States troops, both in this and the last war, appeared to "veteranize" quickly in the field. The young officers and non-commissioned officers had exhibited a remarkable facility for eliminating errors rapidly. We may expect their effectiveness to increase enormously in a short time.

He thought we were particularly fortunate in the deadly character of the Pacific fight, since our forces which have been engaged in the Pacific have become imbued with the idea that it is "kill or be killed" and this attitude gives promise of tremendous power for future operations. The staffs are sound and the engineers are particularly effective. He recalled a remark that had been made in the War Department, when Field Marshal Wavell questioned the possibility of building a road which could support the Burma operations, to the effect that "Wavell does not know General Wheeler," the United States engineer in this theatre.

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SIR LAN BROOKS enquired how far forward the U. S. Chiefs of Staff envisaged it would be necessary to go in order to prevent the Japanese from digging themselves in. He feared that if operations were too extended it would inevitably lead to an all-out war against Japan and it was certain that we had not sufficient resources to undertake this at the same time as a major effort against Germany. Would it be possible for the forces at present in the Pacific to hold the Japanese without incurring the additional drain on our resources which would result from pushing forward our present defensive positions?

GENERAL MARSHALL explained that it had been essential to act offensively in order to stop the Japanese advancing. For example, in New Guinea it had been necessary to push the Japanese back to prevent them capturing Port Moresby. In order to do this, every device for reinforcing the troops on the island had had to be employed. The same considerations applied in Guadalcanal. It had been essential to take offensive action to seize the island. Short of offensive action of this nature, the only way of stopping the Japanese was by complete exhaustion through attrition. It was very difficult to pause; the process of whittling away Japan had to be continuous.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL asked whether it was not possible to stand on a line and inflict heavy losses on the Japanese when they tried to break through it. From the very fact that the Japanese continued to attack, it was clear that they had already been pushed back further than they cared to go. He also enquired whether the U.S. Chiefs of Staff thought it would be possible to gain a decision by air bombardment of Japan alone.

GENERAL ARNOLD pointed out that the Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific were now operating from the tips of two narrow salients. The Japanese had greater width in their line and could therefore operate on a larger scale than the forces which we could bring to bear.

GENERAL MARSHALL said that in Papua it would be possible to gain additional airfields alongside our present position, but this was not the case in Guadalcanal where only a small strip of suitable territory was available. To broaden our base there, we should have to have New Britain and New Ireland. As regards air bombardment of Japan, the U. S. view was that Japanese industries were so vulnerable to the air that heavy attack would ultimately destroy her capacity to maintain her war effort.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL suggested that it should be possible to determine what it was that we had to prevent the Japanese from doing, and what forces we should require for the purpose. We should then see what forces remained for use elsewhere in the world.

ADMIRAL KING observed that unless some effort was made to assist Chiang Kai Shek, the Chinese might pull out of the war. The 30% effort to which he had referred would, of

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course, include operations in Burma.

SIR ALAN BROOKE agreed that operation RAVENOUS might be successful but when we had reached the objective we should still have to defend our line of communication against Japanese attack from the flank. It was calculated that the route would only suffice to maintain two Divisions and this would leave little if any capacity for the supply air forces operating in China.

ADMIRAL KING pointed out that in addition to opening the supply route to China, RAVENOUS would gain the territory necessary to secure the air supply route from India to China.

SIR ALAN BROOKE agreed that it would be well worth while taking a risk on RAVENOUS since it would not cut across the main effort against Germany, whereas ANAKIM would.

GENERAL MARSHALL pointed out that the Chinese only required about half the maintenance tonnage required by white troops. In any event, even a small residual tonnage for supplies to China would probably be far greater than could be transported by air. Twelve bombers in China under General Chennault had done wonderful work, and if he had even 50 the results they might achieve would be very great. For this reason the U. S. Chiefs of Staff thought that RAVENOUS was a gamble well worth while. It should also be remembered that any help given to China which would threaten Japan might have a most favourable effect on Stalin.

GENERAL ARNOLD said that General Chennault claimed he could drive the Japanese Air Force out of China if he had 175 aircraft. This might be an exaggerated claim, but there was no doubt additional air forces in China would have a very great effect. By December it was hoped to have 150 transports working from India to China, with a maximum delivery estimated at 10,000 tons per month.

ADMIRAL KING asked on whom would fall the principal burden of beating Japan once Germany had been knocked out.

SIR ALAN BROOKE said that once Germany was defeated, practically all the British naval forces would be released for the war against Japan. Forces destined for the recapture of Burma and Malaya were already forming in India. He did not think it wise, however, to embark on operation ANAKIM unless we were quite prepared for a full-scale campaign.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL said that India had already been asked to provide airfields for double the number of air forces we were ever likely to have available before the defeat of Germany. These were intended for the campaign against Japan. He had no doubt that as soon as Germany was defeated the British Government would turn the whole of their resources against Japan.

GENERAL MARSHALL pointed out that to depend on sea operations alone against Japan was hazardous, owing to the rapidity with which the balance of sea power could change in the event of a reverse. For example, in the Midway battle the U. S. Forces had been able to get all their aircraft into the air before the Japanese attack developed. In consequence, the Japanese had lost four carriers as against one American. With a little ill-fortune the reverse might have taken place, and in that case, the whole of the west coast of America would have been open to Japanese carrier borne attack. The Japanese territories were not nearly so vulnerable in this respect.

ADMIRAL KING said that the Japanese might well strike again at Midway. They were on interior lines and it was easier for them to take the initiative against us. At the present time it looked as if their carriers were being prepared for another attack on Midway or Samoa. It was essential, therefore, to maintain the initiative against the Japanese and not wait for them to come against us.

GENERAL MARSHALL explained the difficulties with which he had been faced in finding even the small forces required by General Stilwell to support RAVENOUS. Shipping could not be spared for them in the absence of some definite assurance from Chiang Kai Shek and agreement with Field Marshal Wavell on the operations to be undertaken. By the time these had been obtained much time had been lost and shipping had to be found by drawing it away from other commitments in the Pacific such as Alaska and Hawaii. General MacArthur was some 20,000 men short of his requirements, and provision of these reinforcements had had to be deferred. By the most rigid economy sufficient shipping had at last been found to move 6,000 men to General Stilwell. In order to cut down numbers to the minimum, units had been stripped to the bone of all personnel which were not absolutely essential. It was certainly fortunate that losses sustained in the Pacific from submarines had been so small.

ADMIRAL KING said he was puzzled to know why these losses had been so small and what the Japanese were keeping their submarines for.

SIR DUDLEY POUND said that, in British experience, Japanese submarines were much less of a menace than the German. They were less efficiently operated, and quite small escorts were sufficient to drive them away. He pointed out that it was in a way to our advantage to allow the Japanese to dig in well to the rear in their defended area. For example, to recapture the Philippines before the defeat of Germany was impossible, and it was, therefore, all to the good if the Japanese locked up troops in these Islands. The quickest way of recapturing the Philippines would be to defeat Germany. It seemed to him that the correct strategy was to establish a line where we had better air facilities than the Japanese and then to allow them to wear out their air forces by attacking us on that line. Would it be of any advantage to go as far forward as Truk in the immediate future rather than just before the main attack on the Philippines. Even if we had

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Truk, he questioned whether we could operate surface forces from it at the present time.

ADMIRAL KING agreed that the recapture of the Philippines must probably await the defeat of Germany. On the other hand, he would be in favour of seizing Truk and going forward to the Marianas in order to dominate the Japanese sea routes to the eastward thus freeing our submarines for the more covered Japanese supply route to the westward. He felt it was necessary to soften up the Japanese before making our main effort and not simply to allow them to do what they wanted, while we held a static position. The 30% allocation of resources which he had suggested would certainly suffice for the recapture of Rabaul.

After some further discussion,

THE COMMITTEE:-

Agreed to direct the Combined Staff Planners to report, on the basis that Germany is the primary enemy, what situation do we wish to establish in the Eastern Theatre (i.e., the Pacific and Burma) in 1943, and what forces will be necessary to establish that situation.

C.C.S. 55th Meeting

COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF

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on THURSDAY, January 14, 1943, at 1030

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| Admiral E. J. King, U.S.N. | Admiral of the Fleet
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SECRETARIAT

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| Brigadier V. Dykes |
| Brig. General J.R. Deane, U.S.A. |

GENERAL MARSHALL outlined the broad problem facing the Combined Chiefs of Staff as the allocation of resources between the two major theatres of war - the Atlantic (which included for this purpose the Mediterranean) and the Pacific. He suggested as a concept on which to work that this broad allocation should consist of 70 per cent in the Atlantic theatre and 30 per cent in the Pacific theatre.

ADMIRAL KING said that according to his estimates we were at present engaging only 15 per cent of our total resources against the Japanese in the Pacific theatre, which for this purpose included the Indian Ocean and Burma. In his view this was not sufficient to prevent Japan consolidating herself and thereby presenting ultimately too difficult a problem. The Japanese were fighting a delaying action in the Solomon Islands and digging in along the whole line of the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines. They were shipping back raw material into Japan as fast as they could. He felt that before the Combined Chiefs of Staff turned to the discussion of particular operations they should first fix the general proportion of effort to be applied in the two main theatres.

SIR ALAN BROOKS suggested that in fixing this balance of effort between the two theatres, it would be wise first to try and weigh up the enemy situation as both the U.S. and British Chiefs of Staff saw it. The U.S. Chiefs of Staff would naturally know more of the situation in Japan than the British. He expressed the admiration of the British Chiefs of Staff on the magnificent work of the U.S. Forces during the last twelve months after the early disasters of the war against Japan. At one time it seemed as if nothing would stem the tide of the Japanese, but the position was now very different. The Japanese were definitely on a defensive basis and from intelligence received it appeared as if they were taking quite a different outlook on the war now from what they had been some months ago. They were worried about the situation of their European allies.

The security of the United States and the United Kingdom had always been basic factors in our strategy. The threat to the United Kingdom had been at one time serious, but as a result of our latest review of this danger it was felt that the forces in the United Kingdom could be re-orientated from a defensive to an offensive basis. The greatest danger at the present time was to our communications. The shortage of shipping was a stranglehold on all offensive operations and unless we could effectively combat the U-boat menace we might not be able to win the war.

Germany's situation was undoubtedly developing favourably from our point of view. She was staggering under the failure of her second offensive against Russia and feeling must be growing in that country that it was impossible for her to defeat Russia. Her successes in 1942 against Russia had been very much smaller in scale than in 1941. She had failed in her main object of the 1942 campaign, the capture of the Caucasus oil. By failing to capture even the port of Tuapse, she had failed in securing the facilities to export such oil as she had captured at Grozny. Her northern flank was in danger as also were the troops in the Caucasus salient.

The Russian offensive had been well carried out and had now reached within fifty miles of Rostov. Germany had only two courses open to her, either to push back the Russians into Stalingrad, which would be almost impossible during the winter, or to shorten her line. The latter, therefore, was the more probable course and that would involve reverting to the 1941 line. The psychological effect of this withdrawal would be very serious in Germany.

Germany was thus on the defensive both in Russia and in North Africa. In the operations which had led to the defeat of the Germans in North Africa after the British defeat at Tobruk very great assistance had been given by the timely arrival of American Sherman tanks and S.P. guns.

Germany was already having trouble among her allies. The Rumanians had suffered severely in the Crimea but had been forced to carry on, although greatly weakened in strength. The Italian troops on the Russian front had also suffered heavy losses and the Hungarian forces, which had never had much stomach for the fight, were also in bad shape. Italy was becoming more and more shaky and if she collapsed Germany would not only have to bolster up Italy by sending troops into the country but would also have to replace the numerous German divisions in Yugoslavia and in Greece. Alternatively she would have to withdraw altogether from the Balkans and Italy, and leave it open to the Allies.

All indications showed that Germany's man power was failing and that some cannibalisation of her divisions would have to be carried out. The latest estimate was that she would lose ten divisions in this way during the first quarter of 1943. Lack of oil was another of Germany's major difficulties which would hit her particularly hard during the next six months.

Taking all these factors into account it seemed at least possible that the precarious internal situation of Germany might make it possible to achieve a final victory in the European theatre before the end of 1943. The immediate problem was how best to apply our available resources in order to take advantage of Germany's present situation.

The means we had at our disposal were broadly three in number. First there was Russia, which constituted the largest land power; her efficiency was rising and the work of moving Russian manufacturing plants to the eastward away from the German invasion had been very well carried out. Russia's oil situation was now more satisfactory than had seemed likely earlier in the year, but she was short of grain. In order to get the best value out of Russia we must support her in every way we could. Our second main weapon was air bombardment, by U.S. and British forces. This we must exploit to the maximum. Our third means of striking at Germany was by amphibious operations which included invasion of the continent. The possession of sea power enabled us to threaten the enemy at several points and thereby compel him to disperse his forces. Once committed to a point of entry, however, the enemy would be able to concentrate his forces against us, and it was therefore necessary to choose this point of entry with the greatest care at the place where the enemy was least able to concentrate large forces.

As a point of re-entry to the continent, France had great advantages. In the first place the sea-crossing was short and we had better facilities for giving air support to our invasion. On the other hand the German defences in this area were most strong and Germany's power of concentrating against us was greatest. A recent study had shown that the East - West communications across the continent enabled Germany to move seven divisions simultaneously from the Russian front to the west in about twelve to fourteen days. The North - South communications on the continent were not nearly so good. Not more than one division at a time could be moved from the north to the Mediterranean front. The Italian railways were close to the coast and vulnerable to interruption from the sea, and in the Balkans there was only a single line of railway passing through Rish. From this point of view therefore the Southern front seemed to offer better prospects for amphibious operations.

TORCH operations in North Africa had been an outstanding example of successful co-operation between U.S. and British forces and the British Chiefs of Staff wished to express their admiration of the very able manner in which General Eisenhower had overcome the extremely difficult problems with which he had been faced. North Africa would provide a valuable base from which either to threaten Southern Europe or to undertake offensive operations. By this use we could compel the Germans to disperse their forces in order to re-inforce threatened points. In this way we could probably give greater assistance to Russia than if we committed ourselves definitely to Northern France. Once we had captured Bizerta we could pass merchant ship convoys through the Mediterranean. Their very passage would compel the Germans to fight in the air, since if they let them pass through unmolested the effect of their U-boat operations against our shipping would be largely nullified. These air battles against the German Air Force would be of the greatest importance. Already more than half the German Air Force was deployed on fronts other than the Russian.

In all Mediterranean operations Spain, of course, was a most important factor. There must be always some anxiety that Spain would close the door behind us, but all recent opinion tended to show that Spain was turning away from Germany and that it was at least highly improbable that she would ever grant free access to German forces. The more successes we had in the Mediterranean the more likely it was that this favourable tendency in Spain would continue. Spain knew that from the economic point of view she must depend primarily on the Allies. Against this there was, of course, the fear of communism in Spain if the Allies were victorious and Russia over-ran Germany. Generally speaking, however, the feeling of the British Chiefs of Staff was that we had no cause for anxiety about Spain at the present time.

Another important factor in the Mediterranean was Turkey. That country no doubt would either try and keep out of the war altogether or at least join in on the side of the Allies only at the eleventh hour. There were, however, reasons to hope that if well handled, Turkey might be brought in earlier. As an inducement we should have to give her equipment, technical personnel and instructors. It did not seem wise to press Turkey to undertake an advance into the Balkans but rather to hold her position and afford us bases from which to attack Germany, in particular the Rumanian oil. We might also

obtain a free passage to the Black Sea as another means of striking at Germany.

Summing up prospects in the European Theatre, SIR ALAN BROOK said that the British Chiefs of Staff felt that we should first expand the bomber offensive against the Axis to the maximum and that operations in the Mediterranean offered the best chance of compelling Germany to disperse her resources. With this end in view we should take as our immediate objective the knocking out of Italy. At the same time we should try and bring in Turkey on our side. By this means we should give Germany no respite at all in 1943 and we should give the best aid to Russia, whom we must continue to supply with all the equipment which we could send. The difficulty, of course, was that many of these operations were mutually exclusive. For example, to send large supplies to Russia used up great quantities of available escort vessels. This naturally cut down our capacity to undertake amphibious operations. A balance would have to be struck between these various commitments and we should have to face the necessity for accepting considerable losses in shipping, providing these paid a good dividend.

We must be in a position to take advantage of a crack in Germany in the late summer. There were already indications of considerable German withdrawals from France to the eastward. If Germany were compelled to withdraw considerable numbers of troops from France the possibilities of an invasion across the channel would be much greater. The estimate of the British Chiefs of Staff was that by August 1943 there would be available for cross-channel operations some 13 British and 9 U.S. divisions whether or not we undertook limited operations in the Mediterranean. Mediterranean operations, however, would produce other shortages, notably in Assault Shipping, and it might be difficult, if not impossible, to transfer landing craft from the Mediterranean to the United Kingdom or to the Burma front in time.

In all amphibious operations the provision of landing craft was the critical factor. Not only had the crews to be provided but the naval crews to man them had to be trained and the land forces had to be trained to work from them; this training was a slow process.

The British landing craft resources were being formed into two main forces, one earmarked for operations on the continent and one for operations further afield, such as Burma. As regards operations in Burma, a limited offensive was now being undertaken with the object of capturing Akyab, on which the 14th Indian Division was now closing. Operations in the North of Burma presented very difficult logistical problems owing to the absence of roads.

The complete conquest of Burma was a much bigger problem and naval supremacy in the Bay of Bengal would be required for it. It would be necessary to undertake simultaneous offensives against Rangoon and Moulmein, since Rangoon could not be taken if the Moulmein airfields were in the hands of the Japs. Rail communications between Thailand and Burma were being improved and it might be necessary to extend the occupation of Burma by going some distance into Thailand as well. For this major operation seven divisions were being prepared in India and two African divisions, one from the east and one

from the west could be found, both composed of seasoned native troops well adapted to jungle fighting. If the Germans were compelled to abandon their Caucasus offensive, troops could also be found from Iraq and Persia. There appeared, therefore, no particular difficulty in finding the land divisions; the difficulty lay rather in the provision of the necessary naval forces. It must be realised, however, that once started operations for the recapture of Burma would develop into a full-scale campaign.

SIR DUDLEY POUND stated that in the Atlantic the greatest concerns to the Home Fleet were, first, to prevent a break out of the German naval forces and, second, to provide protection for convoys to North Russia.

At first the Russian convoys did not present any great difficulty. Their early success gave everyone a false sense of security. German interference, however, has been increasing constantly, culminating with the concentration of their surface vessels on the coast of Norway, namely the Tirpitz, Lutzow, Hipper, Scharnhorst, and Prinz Eugen, all of which have now been completely repaired. A force of 20 U-boats was maintained in northern waters, as well as considerable air force. The security of Russian convoys is affected chiefly by the hours of darkness and the ice limit. For the next three months, the ice limit will only permit utilizing a channel about 220 miles in width which can be kept under close air reconnaissance by the Germans. The passage occupies about twelve days, and vessels are under attack all but two of them.

For the last convoy there were sixteen escort vessels; twelve of the Corvette type and four destroyers. Two 6-inch cruisers were employed to give cover against surface attack. The commander of the convoy had placed the cruisers between the vessels being escorted and the estimated location of the German surface vessels. However, the Hipper and the Lutzow attacked from the other side and came into contact with the four British destroyers. The destroyers prevented an attack on the cargo vessels, until joined by the two cruisers, though one was sunk. As soon as the cruisers appeared, the Hipper and the Lutzow withdrew. The Germans thus sacrificed a splendid opportunity to effect some serious damage on the ships.

It was first thought that the German Admiral commanding had made an error in judgment but it was later learned that he had received orders from the German authorities ashore to expedite his withdrawal. This would seem to indicate that the Germans are following a policy of preventing their ships from receiving any damage. It can possibly be explained by their desire to keep them intact preliminary to a break-out into the Atlantic.

SIR DUDLEY POUND stated that before such a break-out into the Atlantic could be effected, the Germans must send out oilers which will enable them to refuel at sea, since he doubted if the Germans would again attempt to retire to Brest in view of their previous experience there.

During the months of long daylight, the danger of air attack precluded the use of cruisers with the Russian convoys, and their escorts consisted only of a powerful destroyer force. Convoys can then only be run every twenty-six to thirty-two

days. Twelve days are required for the journey; three days for refueling; twelve days for the return journey and the remainder for boiler cleaning, etc. The Royal Navy does not have sufficient destroyers to operate two convoys simultaneously. If therefore it is necessary to send more than thirty ships to Russia every forty days, it will be necessary for the United States to furnish some assistance in escort vessels.

SIR DUDLEY POUND then stated that there was considerable traffic between Japan and Germany; Japan sending to Germany rubber and other raw materials obtained in the Far East in return for machinery and machine parts. It was important to stop this traffic at once. There are two places from which this can be best accomplished: first, in the Bay of Biscay by air and submarine action, and second, in the Atlantic narrows. For the latter a British task force was being built up on the east side and a U.S. task force was operating from the United States on the west side.

SIR DUDLEY POUND then discussed the situation in the Indian Ocean. It had at first been hoped to create a large Indian Ocean fleet, but this has been seriously reduced in size by TORCH and other operations and it now appears that its remaining carrier, the *Illustrious*, may be needed for future operations in the Mediterranean. If this is so, now would be an opportune time to withdraw it from the Indian Ocean for repairs and the installation of the most modern fighter direction devices. Without the protection of carrier aircraft, the Indian Ocean fleet is incapable of serving a useful purpose in the Indian Ocean area against Japanese naval forces accompanied by carriers.

In the Mediterranean area ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM has a force of three battleships and two cruisers. One of the hazards to this task force consists of three modern Italian battleships which are at present unlocated. In the Eastern Mediterranean, British naval forces had been heavily engaged in the supply of the Eighth Army in the Eastern North African ports. What the future redistribution of the Mediterranean naval forces will be must be based on the future strategy to be adopted.

SIR DUDLEY POUND then discussed the German U-boat situation. At the present time the Germans have one hundred and ten submarines in the Atlantic in addition to those in the Mediterranean and off the coast of Norway. It is anticipated that new production will go to the Atlantic.

The Germans are apparently concentrating their submarines into large groups, each of which is responsible for a certain area. One of these has been located off the coast of Newfoundland, one in the Central Atlantic and one off SW Ireland. It is possible that a convoy may at any time blunder into a pack of German submarines, if our intelligence is at fault.

Recently there were two convoys from the United States, each attacked by a considerable number of German submarines, one convoy losing two vessels and the other losing none. This was accomplished by providing air coverage for the convoys with Liberator airplanes which resulted in keeping the U-boats down during the day, while they were down, the convoys were able to alter their course and, by nightfall, leave the submarines far behind.

SIR DUDLEY POUND then described an experiment which had been made owing to shortage of escorts due to TORCH, in sending cargo vessels bound for Freetown out with a trans-Atlantic convoy, the vessels bound for Freetown breaking off from the convoy at the last possible moment and proceeding to their destination. The experiment was unsuccessful and the loss amounted to ten per cent. Seventeen out of forty-four ships were lost in one convoy. The British have, therefore, found it necessary to resume the Freetown convoys.

SIR DUDLEY POUND stated that escorts to convoys must be sufficiently large to deal with a heavy attack. He said our aim must be to get a long range air protection and additional escort vessels. He added that it would be desirable to obtain more long range aircraft protection to escorts from the United States.

SIR DUDLEY POUND indicated that we must make special efforts to provide adequate protection in the early part of 1943 in order that we may be able to meet the great demands in the build-up of BOLERO in the latter part of the year.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL then discussed the air situation. He stated that our experience so far has been that the German operations are definitely tied up with the adequacy of their air power. He felt that this will be as true with regard to the German defensive operations as it has been in their offensive operations.

The present state of the German air force is critical. The stamina of the airplane crews is decreasing, the crews lack interest and are less determined, and their training is deteriorating. One explanation for this is that training units and personnel are being used for combat purposes because of a shortage of aircraft. He felt that there is no depth behind the German front line of aircraft. The British Intelligence Service is of the opinion that if the United Nations can keep Germany fighting with aircraft, they will suffer losses from which they cannot recover.

He felt certain that they are incapable of conducting large scale air operations on two fronts and that at the present time there is a shortage of from seven hundred to two thousand first line aircraft.

He stated that German production for next year will be about twenty-three thousand combat aircraft; Italy will produce three or four thousand; and Japan will produce about seven thousand. On the other hand, the lowest estimates for the United Nations' aircraft production will be one hundred thousand combat airplanes or about three times that of the Axis powers.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL said that our greatest need is to force the Germans to extend the use of their aircraft to as many areas as possible and thus destroy and bleed them. The best ways to accomplish this are (1) to engage them while they are in support of land operations. (However this is only possible at present on the Russian front); (2) to meet them while they are attempting to stop our amphibian operations; and (3) by directing operations directly at Germany.

He stated that one of the most pressing questions was how we should accomplish our air attack against Germany. The United Kingdom is the most advantageous base for such operations and one of the most important questions before the present conferences is to decide on where the United States bombers are to be used.

He indicated that daylight attacks by United States bombers should be continued, as this has a serious effect on the German air force, on their industries, and on their morale. The question of whether to strike Italy from the United Kingdom or from North Africa is still an open question but before deciding to build up a strong bomber force in North Africa, it is desirable to be certain that this action is more advantageous than concentrating them in the United Kingdom.

GENERAL MARSHALL stated that insofar as the estimates presented by the British Chiefs of Staff concerning Germany, Russia, and the occupied countries is concerned, the United States Chiefs of Staff are in full accord.

He also expressed concurrence in the idea that the U-boat menace is the paramount issue and that everything must be done to combat it by directing our attacks against it from the place of manufacture of submarines to the places where they are used.

He stated that the Japs are digging in, in an effort to build up a defensive front from the Solomons, through New Guinea and Timor, particularly with their air forces.

He pointed out that the United States Chiefs of Staff are anxious to find some method whereby they can strike in the rear and against the flank of the Japanese defenses. In this connection, they feel that operations in Burma will serve to weaken the Japs' defensive front and that, therefore, they are most anxious to undertake Operation RAVENOUS.

They feel that a reverse in this operation would not be a calamity but that a success would bring advantages all out of proportion to the risks involved. It would have an effect not only in the South Pacific area but would enable us to furnish strong support to China. A successful Operation RAVENOUS would result in an eventual economy of tonnage by relieving the Japanese pressure in the Southwest Pacific.

GENERAL MARSHALL then stated that the United States Chiefs of Staff are concerned as to whether operations in the Mediterranean area would bring advantages commensurate with the risks involved. He said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff are inclined to look favorably on an operation from the United Kingdom because of the strong air support that can be furnished from that base as well as the relative ease with which it can be supplied from the United States.

He repeated that our first concern must be the defeat of Germany's submarine warfare.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL then said that the British Chiefs of Staff also felt that the defeat of the submarine menace must be given first priority in the use of air power, particularly in the protection of our line of communications.

For long range anti-submarine operations not only the provision of suitable aircraft had to be considered, but also the bases from which they are to be used. The British are considering the advisability of establishing an air base in Greenland for this purpose. They were most grateful for the 21 Liberators provided by the U.S.A. for the Bay of Biscay. There are three possible methods of attack on submarines, (1) along the sea lanes; (2) against bases in the Bay of Biscay; and (3) against factories in which submarines are built. The British now propose making air attacks in sufficient force to destroy the entire port in which the submarines are based rather than confining their attacks to the submarine pens and surrounding installations. He pointed out that no one can be certain as to how much damage can be done in the port towns themselves and that the method proposed will be in the nature of an experiment, the results of which will not be known for five or six months.

ADMIRAL KING then asked whether the possibility of concentrating all air attacks on the building yards had been considered.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL replied that the building yards are not sufficiently large to be certain of hitting them at night.

ADMIRAL KING said that he felt the most favorable targets against the submarine menace were the yards at which they are assembled and at their bases. He said that he had the personal impression that there has not been a program undertaken there that has been consistently followed. He felt that the attacks had been sporadic. He thought that attacks should be aimed first against factories where component parts are made; secondly at yards where the submarines are assembled; thirdly, at bases; and fourthly, at sea.

GENERAL ARNOLD said he felt we should attempt to find what component part or parts of submarines constitute a bottleneck and then strike at factories where they are made.

SIR CHARLES PORTAL stated that the greatest bottleneck was the ball bearings, ^{oil} pointed out that it would be tactically impossible to destroy the factories.

GENERAL ARNOLD drew attention to the necessity for a decision as to where airplanes are to be utilized before they left the factory. This is so because different theatres require different equipment on aircraft.

GENERAL MARSHALL stated that the United States is now in the process of recasting its troop deployments. As an example, he indicated that it had become possible to reduce the size of the Caribbean garrison considerably. He stated that the United States is also considering reducing the size of the Iceland garrison and in that connection he thought it would be desirable to have opinions of the Combined Chiefs of Staff on the hazards that now face Iceland. The purpose of this scaling down of forces wherever it can be accomplished is for saving shipping.

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JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

MINUTES OF MEETING

Held on Thursday, January 14, 1943, at 10:30 A.M.

PRESENT

General Marshall

Admiral King

Lt. General Arnold

SECRETARY

Brig. General Deane

ALSO PRESENT

Lt. General Somervell

Lt. General Clark

Rear Admiral Cooke

Brig. General Wedemeyer

Commander Libby

ADMIRAL KING stated that the Prime Minister and the First Sea Lord had, in conversation with him, deplored the present state of the British Eastern Fleet, which they said was immobilized because it had been stripped of its destroyers and carriers. Just where the carriers are was not stated; H.M.S. Victorious, which was sent to the United States with nothing but green pilots, cannot be ready before the 1st of February. It is possible that they may have loaned us H.M.S. Victorious and offered us another carrier to further their apparent desire to keep this fleet immobilized. Admiral King feels that the British must make the naval effort to cut the Japanese lines of communications to Rangoon - which they now show no disposition to do. Although it is doubtful that the "limited objective" operations now contemplated are so dependent on the operations of the British Eastern Fleet as China appears to think, nevertheless these operations would greatly facilitate shipping to Calcutta. If the Chinese make movement of the British Eastern Fleet conditional to the undertaking of the contemplated operation, there is no question but that the British should make this move.

GENERAL SOMERVELL said that although the operation might possibly be supported by rail from Bombay, such support would be very slow and probably dangerous to rely upon.

GENERAL MARSHALL said the Chinese feared Japanese sea-borne reinforcement via Rangoon and inquired what was needed to counter this threat.

ADMIRAL KING replied that the British Eastern Fleet should be sufficient, particularly as we are keeping the Japanese well occupied elsewhere; he felt that the British should move as many elements of this Fleet as they could cover with their available destroyers. Admiral Helfrich had told Admiral King that he had been urged by the British to go to Australia, where he has two cruisers and two or three destroyers operating under Admiral Carpenter.

He had inquired as to what the British Eastern Fleet could be expected to do; ADMIRAL KING had replied that he had no information but that when and if this Fleet moved to Trincomalee, Admiral King would send him back the Dutch ships. Such a move would help to clarify the complicated command set-up in the Southwest Pacific.

ADMIRAL KING further remarked that the British Eastern Fleet served no purpose, so far as he could see, basing at Kilindini, but that the British would probably insist that they could not be moved because of a lack of destroyers. He felt that pressure should be brought on them to cover the shipping lines to Calcutta necessary for the projected operation.

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With regard to submarines in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal, the British and Dutch together have a limited number - less than 10. In anticipation of a British demand for additional submarines, ADMIRAL KING is willing to base six at Trincomalee; before this can be done, a tender should be sent there.

Further discussion developed that U. S. submarines basing at Fremantle could probably operate in the Bay of Bengal as well as in their present operating areas.

GENERAL ARNOLD said that he believed an additional group of heavy bombers should be sent to GENERAL STILWELL in order to build up his available heavy bombers to a total of two groups. He believes that these bombers will return more dividends operating in this Theatre than in the Eastern Mediterranean.

ADMIRAL KING remarked that it was of great importance to open up a lower altitude route to China, and that an increase in the number of medium bombers assigned this theatre would make it possible to attack Japanese shipping in occupied Chinese ports.

In discussing the best line of procedure to adopt at the forthcoming conference, ADMIRAL KING stressed the importance of maintaining the initiative in our hands. He believes that it is essential to agree upon Anglo-American world-wide strategy, the basic concept, before permitting any discussion of details. The United Nations are now in a position to take the initiative in the war; it is essential to fix in the minds of the British the fact that the basic issue must be determined before going into details. The United States now has the principal power; therefore, we should take the lead.

GENERAL CLARK, in reply to a question from GENERAL MARSHALL, said that although it was not possible to dispose landing craft along the Mediterranean Coast unknown to the Germans, in his opinion this did not preclude their use for the BRIMSTONE operation, inasmuch as the Axis could not know the objective specifically. While they would undoubtedly be under occasional attack, the real danger is from dive bombers; if disposed west of Algiers they would be immune from these aircraft. He agreed with ADMIRAL KING'S impression that there were a number of usable small ports where these craft might be loaded. Installation of additional air fields in North Africa will not disclose our intentions, inasmuch as GENERAL EISENHOWER has been instructed that these fields should be spotted for general use and not specifically for the operation. Admiral King remarked that the British concept of bringing troops from the U. K. and from the U. S. for such an operation was designed for surprise, but that it also resulted in

building up a greater excess of troops in North Africa with a corresponding diminution of troops which could be based in the U.K. for projected operations on the Continent. He felt that the British were fully aware of this fact and, in view of their known opposition to any continental operations, this gave them a good "out".

GENERAL CLARK said that it was his belief that operations against the Brest Peninsula would be very hazardous, would require overwhelming air support, extensive naval support, and immediate and heavy follow up. Such an operation should not be undertaken without adequate preparation. Although many of our troops needed battle training, he believes that they were fully capable of standing up to the German defense. He believed that, if successful, operations against the Brest Peninsula would have far greater results than a successful BRIMSTONE operation.

GENERAL ARNOLD said that maximum air effort from England could seriously limit the German air effort against the Brest Peninsula operation; current German tactics in opposition to Flying Fortresses was producing a heavy attrition of the German Air Forces; if they persist in these tactics, the German Air Force will be practically eliminated within a year.

GENERAL SOMERVELL stated that it probably would be possible to transport 300,000 U. S. troops to the U. K. by September provided movements to Africa were suspended; he believes this a more accurate figure than the 150,000 estimated by the British. He stated that based on present submarine losses, we shall be able to move fewer troops in 1944 than we can in 1943 despite the ship-building program, and that unless every possible means - including an effective air offensive against submarine bases, building yards and assembly points, and effective commando raids in force against the bases - is used, we shall be faced with a diminishing effort. If we succeed in opening the Mediterranean, we can probably increase present estimates of 1,000,000 troops moved this year by 150,000. He pointed out that stabilization of the North African situation would not greatly reduce shipping commitments in the Middle East area because of forthcoming commitments in support of Turkey, movement of U. S. troops into Burma, and supply of existing positions. He justified his average turn-around of $2\frac{1}{2}$ months on the basis that in 1943 Pacific troop movements will require approximately the same tonnage as those in the Atlantic.

GENERAL ARNOLD said that he did not believe that the British had ever had a definite bombing program. In view of the large build up with U. S. bombers in the U. K. to a force which will greatly exceed the British bombing force, he felt that the Combined Chiefs of Staff should establish a priority bombing program.

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After considerable discussion of the existing command set-up in the European Theatre of Operations it was agreed:

- (a) that the Joint Chiefs of Staff should recommend that the Combined Chiefs of Staff establish a priority bombing program;
- (b) that AIR MARSHAL HARRIS should operate the bombers in the U. K. (all under his command) under a directive from the Combined Chiefs of Staff setting forth objectives and technique;
- (c) that upon the successful conclusion of the Tunisian operation, it will probably be desirable to establish two separate Theatres in Europe (the Mediterranean and the UK-French Theatres);
- (d) that any operation against the Continent must be a combined operation which must receive the full cooperation and support of the British.

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JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

MINUTES OF MEETING

Held on Wednesday, January 13, 1943, at 3 P. M.

PRESENT

General Marshall

Admiral King

Lt. General Arnold

SECRETARY

Brig. General Deane

ALSO PRESENT

Lt. General Somervell

Lt. General Clark

Rear Admiral Cooke

Brig. General Wedemeyer

Mr. Reilly

Commander Libby

1. PRESIDENT'S VISIT

GENERAL MARSHALL and ADMIRAL KING discussed with Mr. REILLY certain security measures with reference to the President's visit in North Africa. They decided that his party should come directly to Anfa Camp and not delay at Marrakech. A telegram to this effect was sent to Admiral Leahy.

They then discussed the possibility of the President's visiting Marrakech for a few days and indicated that the Prime Minister might urge such a visit. The Joint Chiefs of Staff felt that security measures were not sufficient in Marrakech and that to make them sufficient would necessitate the sending of additional troops and that would be unsound from a tactical point of view. Mr. Reilly agreed.

The question of the President's visit to the front was then discussed and General Marshall proposed that he leave here by motor to Rabat where he would see two divisions and speak to certain selected men. He would then proceed to Port Lyautey and see a division there. From Port Lyautey he could proceed to General Clark's headquarters.

ADMIRAL KING suggested that certain selected men might be flown from the Tunisian front to meet the President at General Clark's headquarters.

GENERAL MARSHALL said that he felt the President, on the return trip, should return to Marrakech and remain there long enough to change planes and then have a night flight to Liberia.

MR. REILLY asked if the Liberian trip was necessary and all agreed that the President would insist upon it.

All agreed that it would be desirable if the President and the Prime Minister went separately after leaving the meetings at Anfa Camp.

2. AGENDA FOR COMING CONFERENCES

GENERAL MARSHALL raised the question of how to proceed with the business of the coming conferences.

ADMIRAL KING implied that he thought they should first discuss world wide strategy, our basic strategic concept.

GENERAL MARSHALL was concerned as to how he should approach the discussion, feeling that the British had their minds set on the operation BRIMSTONE and that their whole thought would be turned towards this.

ADMIRAL KING then presented some notes regarding what he thought should be discussed initially. He divided the initial discussion into:

1. Man Power
2. Munitions and Equipment
3. Man Power vs. Munitions and Equipment
4. That part of the total effort that should be directed against Germany and against Japan.

These suggestions were further subdivided in the notes which he presented to the Chiefs of Staff. Regraded & Classified

ADMIRAL KING stated that he believed we should discuss world wide strategy first before getting to specific operations and that we should resist any effort on the part of the British to deviate from this.

GENERAL MARSHALL repeated that he believed that even in the case of world-wide strategy, the British thought would be at all times directed towards Operation BRIMSTONE while he, personally, could not help but have the question of tonnage uppermost in his mind.

GENERAL ARNOLD said that the British were not thinking world strategy but only of the next operation.

The CHIEFS OF STAFF then discussed the question of Operation BRIMSTONE.

GENERAL SOMERVELL said that if we can clear the Mediterranean, he estimated that we could save in five months one million eight hundred and twenty five thousand tons of shipping; that the blow we can strike any where depends on available tonnage; that at the present time, the balance between capital loaded transport and capital loaded cargo vessels is such that we can move more troops than supporting cargo; and that if we can institute tank sailings from Haifa or from the Eastern Mediterranean to the North African theatre, we can save considerable additional tonnage.

He said that, figuring the losses on the same rate that they were sustained in the TORCH Operation, Operation BRIMSTONE could be accomplished with the loss of forty six (46) ships. He also thought that securing Sicily would be essential to opening traffic in the Mediterranean.

GENERAL CLARK questioned this, stating that he felt we could protect traffic through the Mediterranean by air coverage from Tunisia.

GENERAL ARNOLD asked what the British losses had been in the Malta operation.

GENERAL CLARK stated that they had suffered a sixty per cent (60%) loss but that it must be remembered that they had had no fighter coverage.

ADMIRAL KING stated that he thought the basic proposition as far as the Mediterranean is concerned is to open it, thus saving the long voyage around the Cape of Good Hope. He felt that this was much more important than eliminating Italy from the war.

GENERAL CLARK said that ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM felt that traffic between Sicily and Tunisia could be protected once Tunisia is in our hands.

GENERAL MARSHALL asked the effects of the German bombing on Bone and Algiers.

GENERAL CLARK replied that Bone is within reach of German dive bombers and that we had suffered rather severe losses there. He felt, however, that the situation is now much improved because of anti-aircraft and fighter protection and also because of the installation of radar equipment. The bombing of Algiers has been considerably lessened since we have employed night fighters to protect it.

ADMIRAL COOKE said that at present it looked as though we would not expel the Germans from Tunisia until spring by which time we would have some five hundred thousand (500,000) troops in Africa. The question would then arise as to whether we should use shipping to send some troops elsewhere or to use them directly from North Africa. In any event, we must make our plans at least three (3) months in advance. The capture of Sardinia or Sicily would probably involve some shipping losses but these would probably be offset by increased safety to subsequent shipping through the Mediterranean.

ADMIRAL KING then asked why we should create such a large excess force in North Africa.

GENERAL CLARK replied that it would not be necessary to do so unless we were going to use them in this area. He pointed out, however, that the occupation of Sardinia or Sicily would be a much more difficult operation than TORCH had been.

ADMIRAL COOKE said that he felt that we could mount an operation against Sardinia largely by using landing craft of the larger types in which we could afford to take some losses. In reply to Admiral King's question regarding the necessity for building up an excess force in North Africa, he stated that some excess was necessary because it would take many more troops to expel the Axis from Tunisia than it would to simply hold North Africa once the Axis powers were driven out, also, that the hazard with regard to Spanish Morocco was greater prior to our capture of Tunisia and more troops would be required to safeguard our interests in that area.

GENERAL CLARK said that it was now evident that the earliest date for an all-out offensive against Tunisia was March 15th and, in view of this, an operation against either Sardinia or Sicily could scarcely be undertaken before summer.

GENERAL MARSHALL asked General CLARK what number of troops he thought would be necessary to maintain in North Africa once the Axis forces were expelled.

GENERAL CLARK replied that four (4) divisions would be sufficient. This, including the service troops and the Air Force, would mean a force of about two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) men.

GENERAL MARSHALL pointed out that the excess force that we would have after Tunisia had been captured would amount to about three (3) U. S. divisions and the British First Army.

GENERAL MARSHALL asked GENERAL CLARK for his views on the training necessary for the Operation BRINSTONE.

GENERAL CLARK replied that he thought it should be accomplished in Africa and that it should be completed at the rate of about one (1) division per month after the Army and Navy had completed certain basic training.

GENERAL MARSHALL then asked if the supply of the troops in Sardinia would present any great difficulty.

GENERAL CLARK thought it could be accomplished almost entirely by air and landing craft.

GENERAL ARNOLD pointed out that the fighter aircraft based in North Africa could only operate for about one half hour over Sardinia even with the installation of belly tanks.

GENERAL MARSHALL asked GENERAL CLARK if he thought it was necessary for the 4th Division to come to North Africa in view of the excess number of troops that would be available here.

GENERAL CLARK replied that if no further offensive operations were contemplated after the capture of Tunisia, it would not be necessary for it to come. He stated, however, that there were still one and one half (1½) British divisions to arrive in North Africa and that it was necessary for these to come. He pointed out that in the next few months the German threat to Spain would be critical. Spain is, at the present time, a doubtful quantity. They are waiting to see the results of our Tunisian operations. This being the case, it is necessary for us to maintain a large force available to act against Spanish Morocco. He felt that once the Axis powers had been pushed out of Tunisia, Spain will definitely resist a German invasion and the danger in so far as Spanish Morocco is concerned will be decreased.

GENERAL SOMERVELL asked GENERAL CLARK if any German troops had come from Sicily to which GENERAL CLARK replied that he thought not.

ADMIRAL COOK pointed out that regardless of the decision, whether it be to undertake Operation BRINSTONE or some other operation, it should be firm and that we should not permit ourselves to be forced into an operation without sufficient time for preparation.

GENERAL SOMERVELL asked GENERAL CLARK when it was expected that the British would have possession of Tripoli, to which General Clark replied that the operation should be completed on February first.

3. FURTHER CONFERENCES

GENERAL MARSEALL suggested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff meet at 8:30 and that arrangements be made to meet with the British at 10:30, January 16th, to which all agreed.

4. ADMIRAL GLASFORD'S REPORT

ADMIRAL KING stated that the Glasford Commission had just about completed its work and that their report had been blocked out. He said that it would be sent first to General Eisenhower for approval and then it would be referred to the Combined Chiefs of Staff either at Anfa Camp or in Washington

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He stated that there was one point upon which the entire Commission agreed, i.e., the desirability of giving the French certain tasks to perform and then letting them perform them. He stated that the French are willing to operate under Admiral Pegrin who had been made a Vice Admiral. He said that the British had agreed to permit the French to undertake the inshore naval defenses of Gambia as part of French West Africa, but that they were not inclined to permit the French to undertake the air protection of this area.

He suggested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff insist on making the maximum use of French forces by giving them appropriate tasks and then trusting them to accomplish them.

He felt that we would get some opposition in this respect from the British.

REAR GUARDIAN NEWS PRECARIOUS POSITION

British Maintain Pressure On Jap Forces In Burma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11 (AP).—British Imperial troops, advancing toward Akyab in Burma, are maintaining pressure against Japanese forces in Rattahidung, 30 miles north of the Bay of Bengal port and fighting is continuing on both sides of the Mayu River.

This was disclosed by today's communiqué.

A formation of Royal Air Force bombers, escorted by fighters, razed the Japanese villages on Akyab Island yesterday. At other points in Burma, machine-gun attacks were made on Japanese supply convoys and sampans. Railway cars were set on fire at an unexpected place. The bombers returned to Akyab Island last night again and dropped several tons of heavy bombs on Japanese strongholds. None of the British planes was started.

The Air communiqué said: "On January 10, a formation of Royal Air Force B-24s, escorted by fighters, bombed enemy-occupied villages on Akyab Island elsewhere in Burma. Other aircraft on offensive patrol set fire to railway trucks and made low-level machine-gun attacks on Japanese supply convoys. Last night heavy bombers went to Akyab Island and dropped several tons of heavy bombs on villages which the Japanese had attacked during the day. From the last day and night operations none of our aircraft was lost."

Usine Ste. Madeleine Starts Reaping

Evening News Correspondent SAN FERNANDO, Jan. 11.—Usine Ste. Madeleine is starting reaping operations today with prospect of a 30,000-ton sugar crop of their own. But the Company is taking off sugar stalks, cane, as well, so the estimated total output is approximately 32,000 tons.

The cane is there for this yield and the factory equipment is adequate to handle them. But whether all the cane crop will be reaped depends on labor and the weather.

The "Evening News" was reminded in an inquiry this morning about the crop prospects, that labour problems made Usine Ste. Madeleine leave 40,000 tons of their own native uncrushed last year. Usine are grinding Brazil's cane this year because Eperanza Estate factory, where they have been sent hitherto, is not operating this season. Under the new arrangement, while Usine does the processing, Brazil still grinds the sugar. Eperanza, however, Park and Providence, three other members of the Gordon Estate group whose cane, like Brazil's, was ground by the Eperanza factory last year will have their cane taken over by Brazil. One of the Central Estate group, which is also grinding for other Central group estates, takes Waterloo, which are not grinding this year because of the shortage of labor.

Fire Breaks Out In Big Iron Liner

TRINIDAD, Jan. 11 (AP).—A D.N.B. freighter, Trinidad Venture, reported that fire has broken out aboard the 24,870-ton Italian liner Saturnus, which reached here home port last week with Italians being repatriated from Ethiopia and other parts of East Africa, and said some 100,000 tons of cargo. Future the flames were extinguished. It is reported that the fire must have started in the cabin of the first officer who was in the cabin for a cigarette. He died in the fire.

German Headquarters In Tunisia Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—A British news agency correspondent with the United States forces in North Africa, reported that German headquarters in Kairouan, Modlin city 75 miles south of Tunis, was demolished on Monday by a bomb dropped squarely upon the building by United States Major Philip Cochran. He said that Major Cochran was flying a P-40 Warhawk and was attacked by a Focke Wulf 109 but chased off the German fighter and returned safely to his base.

Two U-Boats Sunk And 6 Damaged In Attack On Convoy

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—An Air Ministry official credited Navy patrol planes and air force bombers yesterday with the almost certain destruction of two Axis submarines while guarding an important convoy en route to Britain. At least six other submarines, raiders were damaged by escorting warships or planes in attempted attacks on the convoy.

Germans Claim Sinking Tankers From Trinidad

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Germans announced by special bulletin that the action of a German submarine group against a convoy en route from Trinidad (Guyana) to full success. The Germans claim that the strongly-secured convoy, consisted exclusively of big tankers which were carrying fuel to North Africa. They said that an stubborn raiding, 13 tankers, totalling 124,000 tons, were sunk and an additional three tankers torpedoed.

Former President Of Argentina Dies Suddenly

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (AP).—General Augustin P. Justo, President of Argentina from 1930-1938, and mentioned as the likely candidate for office at this year's election on the platform of close collaboration with the United Nations, died suddenly early this morning. He was 66 years old and was known to be a staunch friend of the democracies and an advocate of Pan-American solidarity.

LATEST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP).—President Roosevelt said before Congress today a \$100,000,000 budget to speed the day.

Japanese Convoy Pounded By Aerial Attack In Pacific

By YATER McDANIEL, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AUSTRALIA, Jan. 11 (AP).—Remnants of the shattered Japanese troop convoy reached Lae on the north New Guinea coast, but reinforcements were made at the cost of 133 aircraft destroyed, probably destroyed or damaged, and three troop-carrier transports sunk in a three-day running battle with Allied bombers and fighters. The smashing blow dealt to the enemy in subhuman efforts to reinforce the Lae garrison was described in an Allied air force report. "The greatest lightning raid of the last three days in this area may be regarded as serious."

The heavy sea the aerial traffic over the convoy that at times Allied fighters were unable to swoop low enough to carry out strafing attacks. Even after the Japanese convoy reached Lae the aerial assault continued. There was no estimate of the number of enemy troops who survived. From the start of the mauling on Wednesday evening when Allied bombers made the initial attack on the convoy near Geelong, New Britain, the destruction of Japanese fighters was swift and steady. Lightnings, B-24s, other Zeros were probably destroyed and two survivors damaged. With that on a pallid, piteous, and lastly a Kitykwas spent the next two days knocking Zeros down like clay pigeons. One formation of 14 lightnings shot down 10 Zeros against the loss of only one plane and the pilot of that plane parachuted to safety.

The final toll of Japanese fighting planes which swarmed out in relays to try to protect the formation, several enemy war planes, including 28 planes definitely destroyed, 29 probably destroyed, and 19 damaged, is being worked up. Japanese transports sunk by American bombers, at least three others were destroyed by a view to further to their own advantage the Marsh defense line which the French built along the Tripolitanian border.

An officer remarked: "The question is, which way they are going to turn it? If against the Eighth Army we can attack from the rear. If against us, the Eighth Army will smash them." The line was built of reinforced concrete on the same principles as the Maginot line. The main defenses lie about 95 miles from the Libyan frontier and cut across the main highway from Tunis to Tripoli, well below March oasis. The force Rommel can reach that line, however, he must retreat 300 miles, involving a 400-mile march. It really give him a bad mauling already has been demonstrated.

"Blockbusters" Dropped On Krupp Works Site

LONDON, Jan. 11 (AP).—Eisenstein of the great Krupp armament works, and one of the best defended cities of the Reich, lay smoking today under the effects of a devastating bombardment by Royal Air Force which unloaded a great weight of bombs including two-ton "blockbusters" on the city on Saturday night in the fifth raid on the Ruhr in seven nights. Pilots returning from the assault carried out without incident, and their conditions, said they left vast fires raging, some of which were visible for 100 miles. Seven "blockbusters" were lost, indicating that 130 planes were used.

German-Held Rail Junction In Very Precarious Position

Afrika Korps Hit By Allied Bombers From Tunisia

By WEB GALAGHER, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, Jan. 11 (AP).—United States bombers, sweeping into Libya for the first time from the west, have struck their initial blow in the aerial assault to smash Field Marshal Rommel's retreating troops before he can escape the advancing British Eighth Army and join hands with the Axis forces in Tunisia.

The blow was disclosed in a communiqué yesterday announcing that a squadron of B-24s, based at Benghazi, struck the main supply line of the Afrika Korps, a 100-mile stretch of the coast from the sea to the desert. The raid was the only activity in Tunisia, said a daylight attack on Le Goulette was carried out yesterday by Allied heavy bombers and airplanes in Sicily and Lampedusa Island were raided by fighter-bombers. One of our aircraft did not return from the above operations, but the crew is safe," the communiqué said.

Most observers believed that the Axis leaders are now convinced that Tripoli was an indefensible area, and are concentrating on getting Rommel's forces into southern Sicily with a view to utilizing to their own advantage the Marsh defense line which the French built along the Tripolitanian border.

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Week-end Accidents Claim Three Victims

Three persons have been detained in the Port-of-Spain Colonial Hospital following week-end accidents in the city.

They are: Horace Norman, of McCarthy Lane, Belmont, who is suffering from a broken collar bone which he sustained in an accident involving a tramcar, a motor-car, and the bicycle on which he was riding. This accident occurred at the corner of Polman Street and Erithing Road. Driver of the motor-car was William Chianika, of Belmont Circuit Road.

Another victim is Benjamin Noel and Leslie Roberts, Diaz was involved in an accident with a motor-car driven by William Ernie of Riverside, St. Ann's, while Roberts, who was detained with 200 injuries, was in a collision on the Western Hill Road, where a car was involved. Police are investigating.

RUSSIANS SMASH SALIENT THRUST IN THEIR POSITIONS

MOSCOW, Jan. 11 (AP).—The Red Army has seized 15 more settlements from the Germans in the North Caucasus where the German-held railroad junction on Georgievsk is threatened with encirclement and has broken the German salient thrust into Russian positions on the Central front, far to the north, according to the Soviet midday communiqué.

The advance down the lower Don, continuing a desperate German effort to block it some 60 miles northwest of Rostov, key Nazi supply centre in southern Russia. Another German-held community was gathered into the Russian lines in the lower Don area. British fighting preceded the temporary success of the Germans on the Central front. The communiqué acknowledged a wedge was driven into the Red Army's positions but said heavy Russian counter-attacks forced the Germans back in their original positions. In the North Caucasus, the capture of 13 more settlements by the Russians appeared to make the German position at Georgievsk still more precarious. An earlier communiqué had reported that the city was half encircled. The Russians are said to have captured Georgievsk, four miles south of Georgievsk and other small towns forming a semi-circle around the railroad junction. Vast stores of German mines, ammunition and other equipment fell into the Russian hands.

The Germans, who advanced down the Rostov-Tsiman railway last summer in quest of the oil of Greater and Baku had withdrawn 75 miles from Mondok to Georgievsk and they apparently were faced with a new withdrawal along the railway leading to the northwest.

Acquisition Claims For Arbitration

The "Evening News" understands that His Honour Mr. Justice Vincent-Brown, Acting Chief Justice, will preside over arbitration proceedings on February 11 to determine the claims for compensation under the Land Acquisition Ordinance, 1941, by Domingo Antonio Antonio and Ana Antonia with respect to six several parcels of land situated in the ward of Diego Martin and comprising approximately 12 acres.

Mr. Joseph L. Amad, secretary to the Trinidad Building and Loan Association, and Mr. J. A. Augustus of Philippine Estate, Nazareth, have been appointed assessors in this matter.

Father Claims Child Found Wandering

Mr. M. Thomas, father of Aldwyn Thomas, young child who was found wandering about the city on Saturday night, has been identified by Police as investigating.

Japanese Make Progress in New Drive In China

CHUNGKING, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Chinese High Command reported fighting in the four central provinces of Hupeh, Anhwei, Honan, and Kiangsu and indicated that the Japanese were progressing in their offensive in the Taglib mountains, northeast of Hankow, in an area that is a potential base for a Chinese counter-offensive.

The Chinese communique said that enemy columns, converging from Hupeh on the west and Anhwei on the east, entered Nwanchuan in southeast Honan two days ago and street fighting is in progress.

More than 1,000 Japanese were killed and wounded in the battle north of Lothen, in west Hupeh. In Kiangsi, the Chinese again attacked Japanese outposts near Nanchang, a Japanese base was captured, two airfield points were destroyed, and more than 500 casualties were inflicted.

Secret Revealed Of Fast Building Of Airdromes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Brigadier-General Stuart Godfrey, who has returned from North Africa, disclosed a new weapon of his aviation engineers — aircraft road building equipment which makes it possible to construct advanced air bases almost overnight. He said when it became necessary to establish advanced airdromes to support the action in Tunisia, a call was put in for airbase engineers. With their equipment, they had down in charge, planes in points as close as possible to selected sites. Within three days' flying Portuguese were taking off from the first base and the second base was completed next day.

Former Republican Minister Dies, Age 72

MEXICO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Senor Juan Miles Gualandru, 72, was a Spanish Republican Minister of the Interior when the Franco rebellion started, since returning he was twice High Commissioner of Spanish Morocco and President of the Catalan Judicial Commission during most of the civil war. He was a refugee in Havana before coming to Mexico.

CALL AT C.I.D.

Leon Meyers (ex-House Guard) who once lived at Murray, was asked to call at the C.I.D. Office, Port-of-Spain, where he will hear of something to his benefit.



EAT WHAT YOU LIKE

WITHOUT

AFTER DISTRESS

What a wonderful feeling to be able to eat what you like — when you feel without suffering the distress of Indigestion, Sick Headache, Bloating, "that bloated feeling" — or in many cases nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Any of these symptoms is a sign of faulty digestion and a call from Nature for aid that Dadd's Dyspepsia Tablets can give.

NOW OUR FOOD IS DIGESTED

The human body converts food into energy and thence, food for body and brain is transformed to such foods as meat and eggs. These should be perfectly digested before they pass into the blood stream. If they are not, they cause indigestion, sick headache, bloating, that bloated feeling, and in many cases nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Dadd's Dyspepsia Tablets remedy this entire process by acting on the stomach and intestinal tissues. Dadd's Dyspepsia Tablets cause an immediate increase in the flow of gastric juice, and thus the food is not allowed to stagnate in the stomach. They also contain ingredients to soothe the stomach, relax the muscles and soothe the bowels, check excessive acidity and tenderness to vomiting, constipation and diarrhoea.

Dadd's Dyspepsia Tablets Act Quickly—Safely

Dadd's Dyspepsia Tablets start to work within five minutes after taking. They are quick-acting — never, hold on Dadd's Dyspepsia Tablets today of your choice. Only 2/6 for a generous supply. Agent: Smith, Robertson & Co. Ltd.

U.S. Report Overwhelming Air Victories In Europe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Lieut-Colonel Carl Norcross in a statement issued by the War Department, said that the overwhelming tale of victories over enemy aircraft was being maintained by American bombers in Europe. He said that on 23 consecutive missions over enemy-controlled Europe, they shot down 104 German planes in combat, probably destroyed 108, and damaged 117 with a loss of only 12 Mustangs, a member of the staff of the Eighth Air Force, has just returned from England for temporary duty in Washington.

Another Nazi Insult To Argentina Revealed

BOGOTA, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Colombian newspaper "Liberal" in an editorial titled "Another Insult to Argentina," said that concerning reports that Germany had refused to lift diplomatic immunity to Ribbentrop, declared: "This incident is another demonstration of the difficulty of the position adopted by Argentina in its tenacious effort to maintain neutrality which the rest of the countries of America find it impossible to maintain before the totalitarian aggression against the New World."

Chilean President Sends Personal Message of Castillo

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 11 (AP)—Informed sources said that Senor Carlos Guizalde, Argentine Ambassador to Santiago, will bring President Castillo tomorrow a personal message from the Chilean President. This related to Chile's imminent break of relations with the Axis.

Political observers believed that Argentina was already resigning to the fact that Chile is going to leave this country the loss hemisphere neutral, and speculated whether the contents of Rios' letter might not be a confirmation of what Morales is believed to have already told Castillo—that Chile, despite the plan for rupture of ties with Germany, Italy, and Japan, had no intention of altering her friendly relations with Argentina. The newspapers displayed mild interest in the possibility of a possible frontier meeting of the two Presidents in order to discuss foreign policy, but none of them placed much faith in the possibility. "Noticias Graficas" said, however, its correspondent had interviewed President Castillo who is vacationing at Tandil and asserted that although the President denied knowledge of the plan for an interview with Rios, his denial was not a categorical one.

ITALIAN KING VISITS SICILY

LONDON, Jan. 6 (Reuter's)—Home reports today say that King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has completed an eight-day visit to Sicily.

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Letter to the Editor

Regrading Of Civil Servants' Salaries

The Editor, "Evening News" I read with great interest in Wednesday's issue of the "Evening News," the various replies to the question of the "Man in the Street" re grading of civil servants' salaries.

To be candid, I think it unfair to the poor around class clerks who receive such a meagre salary to be given a paltry increase of \$400 while the "Big Shoks" are to be given a big increase in addition to their already handsome salary. One would agree with me that the wages of the ordinary unskilled labourer are far better than the wages of a Government second class clerk, who has to achieve a certain standard of education, which necessitates many years of secondary training.

Let us hope that Government will reconsider their regrading scheme, and make better provision for the poorly-paid junior second class clerks whose services are indispensable to the administration of the Colony.

THE BOY IN THE STREET.

INTERNEE ESCAPES

LONDON, Jan. 6 (AP)—Oswaldo Langsner, 32, native of Chile, was one of two internees who escaped last night from their camp at Peel, Isle of Man.

BARGAIN! Second-hand Lumber for Sale Apply—3, BEA LOTS (Next to Abattoir).

DO YOU LIKE TO FISH? Then Secure LAURIER CYP SCULLS or OARS from 23, WAITE ST. (next to the Market).

'LAZY LIVER' causes constipation, sick headaches, aids digestion and makes you GREY and depressed. Kern look alert by taking RELAX. These vegetable laxative pills regulate both the liver and the bowels. RELAX, 1/6 PER BOTTLE OF 24.

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TURN OFF THE HEAT with "CITROLOGNE" "As cooling as a dip in the sea"

Here at last is the answer to an annoying tropical problem. What to do when the intense heat gets a hold on you? Time and time again you must have wished for a fan, or even better for a shower. You don't have to go on being distressed any longer! If there are no fans or showers around—just reach for your "CITROLOGNE." Buy a Bottle today and know the instant relief of cooling, soothing, refreshing "CITROLOGNE."

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Reglar Fellars —Just Too Real. By GENE BYRNES

ONE MORNING RECEIVED A PACKAGE IN THE MAIL. "SO PLEASE TO BE SAFE AND SURE TO USE REGLAR FELLARS FOR YOUR SHAVE."

Leaders To Speed Up Brazilian Rubber Output

BELEM, Jan. 10 (AP).—Brazilian and American leaders in the vast plan to double Brazil's rubber production for 1943 began gathering at Belem today for a conference in an effort to speed up the programme which has been underway for several months.

Already here were Benor Valen- tin Bouaca, Brazil's Under Con- siderator for Rubber, Doctor Hen- rique Doria de Vasconcelos, Director of the National Depart- ment of Immigration and Super- intendent of the Supply Service for the Amazon Valley, who is directing much of the effort to transport 30,000 workers from the north- eastern drought region and other parts of Brazil to meet the Amazon labour shortage; and the American, Doctor George Saunders, Superin- tendent of the Brazilian Special Health Service which had under- taken to provide medical aid throughout the valley and clean up the worst malarial zone.

CONFIRMATION IN CITY
The Archbishop of Port-of- Spain will administer the Sacra- ment of Confirmation on Sunday, January 11, at 4 p.m. in the Arch- bishop's chapel.

Dramatic Society To Stage Play Soon

Evening News Correspondent SAN FERNANDO, Jan. 8.—Southern Dramatic Society is busy rehearsing for presentation in both San Fernando and Port-of-Spain early next month Lionel Mitnick's sparkling musical comedy "The Quaker Girl".

The play bristles with highly en- tertaining situations turning in part on a banished Quaker girl becoming the rage of Paris.

"The Quaker Girl" is a splendid vehicle, as entertainment vehicle in which Southern Dramatic Society artistes come back before Trinidad theatre-goers after the good suc- cess they achieved with "The Cho- roate Soldier."

New Year Greetings Exchanged In Court

At the first sitting of the Grand Courts Police Court for the New Year on Thursday last Mr. Gaston Johnson, K.C., in extending the season's greetings to the magistrats, Mr. Roderic Ramessson, compli- mented him on the successful and impartial manner in which he ad- ministers justice.

Mr. A. E. Seaman and Station Sergeant Archer also spoke. Mr. Ramessson in reply thanked the speakers for their kind words and reciprocated the good wishes expressed.

Too Late For Classification

LOST
ONE BLACK DOG Labrador Retriever. Answer to name of "Ferdia." Return to J. Berrette C.Q.M.S. Drill Hall.—Jan. 13.

MOTORS FOR SALE
AUBURN—10 H.P. 4-door Sedan. Good appearance. Good tyres. Very low gasoline consumption. Insured to October. Price \$400. Ask La Boudie. Phone 4413 or 5291.—Jan. 12.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE
DRELLING HOUSE, Furnished 13, Riverside Road, St. Ann's. \$2,000.00 (not less). Apply at New Street.—Jan. 10.

TRADE NOTICE
LAWN-MOWERS for Hire. E. Wallace. Phone 4322 or 2123.—Jan. 23.

SITUATION VACANT
STENOGRAPHER—Experienced and Competent. Write Box A-123 c/o "Guardian."—Jan. 13.

HOUSE & LAND FOR SALE
FREEHOLD PROPERTY at San Juan, Water, Electric Lights, etc. Vicar, Possession. \$4,200. Also Lot of Land at Mur- vey, 1800, Clasa. Ward. Phone 6209.—Jan. 10.



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Screen Play by George Oppenheimer, Lionel Houser and Thomas Phipps
Original Story by George Oppenheimer

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Adamson's Adventures—The Shelter.

By HENRY THOL



Evening News

TRINIDAD PUBLISHING CO., LTD. 22, St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain. 24a, Coffee Street San Fernando

MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1943.

As We See It

Looking to Future

First annual message by His Excellency the Governor to members of the Legislative Council on Wednesday, when the 1943 estimates were presented, revealed many plans by Government for the Colony's economic and social welfare...

It was reassuring to hear from His Excellency that there was no indication of any unemployment in the Colony in the near future...

We are pleased, too, that despite the fact that several departments and industries are experiencing great difficulty...

Government departments, it was revealed, have been instructed to draw up tentative programmes of essential works to take up the slack...

These two measures are indications that Government is becoming aware of the serious situation...

We must also welcome the co-operation of the American authorities, who have not to dump discharged labour wholesale on the open market...

Slum Clearance

The "Evening News" gladly welcomes the promise made by His Excellency the Governor...

We however hope that this appointment is not in the same boat as other promised appointments...

Trinidad needs such an office. The truth of this can only be realised by those who see the healthy habits and beliefs of the poorer people...

We therefore hope that Government would undertake to make this appointment an early reality...

Town Talk

News of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Weddings, Dances and Meetings.

Motor vehicle licences will be issued from Monday, January 12. The licensing application form which is available at all Wardens offices...

A new series of shortwave broadcasts sponsored by the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission in Washington will be started shortly...

The "Evening News" understands that the majority of the leading dry goods stores which are now shut for re-marking of stocks...

Trinidad housewives have to pay more for their meat and less for their other provisions. Live pig a penny now costs 22 cents and a pig 28 cents...

The Trinidad Philatelic Society will hold its next meeting at St. John's Intermediate School...

Concert Success

A fine programme of musical entertainment was presented by the Burska Literary and Debating Association...

The Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago will be electing its president and vice-president for 1943 at its annual general meeting...

Sport

Racing unbroken with five victories at the T. C. C. four-day meeting which ended on Saturday...

Arms S.C. Meeting

Arms Sporting Club will elect officers for the ensuing year at its annual general meeting, which will be held at the Arms Race Grounds...

... From The War Fronts. Only The Stars Are Neutral

Quentin Reynolds, ace reporter, has among other gifts, the unusual ability to be on the scene when world-shaking news breaks. He was in London during the critical days of the blitz...

Saturday, May 10, in London—City in Flames This Time—Treasured Landmarks Destroyed—Hatred Intensified.

By QUENTIN REYNOLDS

Nature in London on May 10th started off like any other Saturday night. The night was soft and the moon was full and London is very pleasant on a Saturday night like that...



Large bomb dropped across the river burst into a brilliant orange flame seemed to die and then scattered high into the air...

Telephone reports began to come in from the United States building was on fire paragraph. Quote Eye'll have to get to West Street unquote eye told him stop it's a mile walk and stuff is dropping all over unquote paragraph.

Quote eye'm in charge of the office tonight unquote. Beattie said simply stop quote we have records here and eye want to get them unquote paragraph.

Quote you're a fool unquote eye said paragraph. Quote any body got a tin hat wery unquote Beattie saved stop no one had stop we never have our tin hats handy when we need them stop. They're no good anyhow stop eye dropped mine—mine and it cracked in three places paragraph.

Quote you're a fool unquote eye said paragraph. Quote you're a fool unquote eye said paragraph. Quote you're a fool unquote eye said paragraph.

WALK IN WORST BLETZ

Quote fan eye go along with you quarry unquote eye asked top Beattie said she could if eye wanted to be a fool and they both went out to face a mile walk in the midst of the worst

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

The Man in the Street Welcomes: Running Of Extra Trains

TIME: 1 to 2 p.m. SCENE: Railway Station. QUESTION: Do you welcome the running of four additional local train on the western line?

MR. W. L. DOTY (Wireless Operator): "These trains are helping to a great extent in reducing the transport problem. It was much more difficult before these trains were put on the lines to get into town in time for work; and it evenings the same difficulty had to be put up with. Often I missed my train and found myself in the very tiresome position of not knowing what to do about waiting for a bus at the bus station...

MR. W. L. DOTY (Wireless Operator): "It is important to me because my pocket often feels the weight of taxi-fare. Time make a big difference to me, and I have to be in or out according to the dictates of the clock. That is why I welcome these additional trains."

MR. ANTHONY JONES (Fireman): "I certainly welcome these additional trains. I've to travel to and from town every day. Often I have lost a day's work because I have not been able to get any conveyance to take me into the city. Now these trains help."

MR. L. SANDY (Steward): "I am sure these trains were very much needed. Even now the number of trains to be had is quite inadequate, especially on mornings and after work hours."

MR. T. P. HAYES (Clerk): "I will clamour for them. Once I missed my train—I was returning home from work—and I found getting a bus was difficult too; and so I lided in the city and when night came a public constable wanted to hold me for loitering."

MR. NATHANIEL CLATTON (T.R.B. Conductor): "Yes, without doubt, I know people are going through great difficulties in this matter of conveyance, and more trains were quite necessary, and still are. The buses can't cope with all the passengers."

MASTER CLAUD VALENTINE (Schoolboy): "I wish they would do the same thing on the Southern line. I live in Couva, and often find it quite difficult because of late trains to get into town in time for school. Put that in for me, please."

MR. RUPERT OSBORNE (Railway Constable): "These trains are running full and that shows to what extent they are relieving the passenger congestion. If one minute, say the regular passenger train, is late at the city end, he may get into the 2.45 train to Arima."

LISTENING POST

The Man-Ahead-Town will be on St. Vincent Street, tomorrow.

GLOBE THEATRE Today at 4.45 & 8.45 p.m. KAY MYER, ELLEN DREW & JANE WYMAN in MY FAVORITE SPY Extra—SWING VACATION with Ches. Eddy Rogers and His Band SAN FERNANDO TONIGHT at 8.30 SAN ANTONIO ROSE and "BARLANDS OF KATOKA"

"LIBERTY" BRAND Barbados Rum Retail at: FERNANDEZ (1933) LTD. UNITED GROCERS LTD. and all Bars and Restaurants. Wholesale from: RUST, TROWBRIDGE & Co., Ltd. sole Agents. 9 Abereromby Street, Port-of-Spain. Phone 1996

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, partially cut off.

Only The Stars Are Neutral

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4)

hills London or any other city ever had stop the noise had increased and it could hear the rather terrifying roar of the flames across the river stop eye went up to the roof to catch a quick look of the general scene stop we are no longer allowed on the roofs during heavy raids paragraph.

Quote eye from the Air Ministry Intelligence Department unquote, eye told the roof spotter paragraph.

Quote eye from room 354 unquote he said and eye recognized him as the man in charge of the flax stop he told me stay a few minutes stop often the German radio has told unquote last night London was in flames, unquote stop it has never been true stop it was true tonight stop London was in flames stop across the river a solid sheet of burning radiated fire blanked the river for nearly a mile stop a German plane crashed a flare and in the river stop it burst in a brilliant cascade of blue and gold sparks dash a new kind of flare stop from the meritable slix of bombs followed and the Savoy trembled dash there were flames on every stop eye looked toward Fleet Street and winded stop two large fires were reaching up into the night stop eye had a lot of friends working down there paragraph.

This dwarfed and hills eye have ever seen stop still both incendiaries and high explosives increased down stop the night was filled with noise dash all of it frightening noise stop above the noise still roared stop it was on light that the balloons five thousand feet up could be seen clearly stop.

MACHINE GUN FIRE HARDLY HEARD

Now and then would come the rattle of machine gun fire hardly heard over the crackling of fire and the noise of the bombs stop but it told us that the night fighters were up there paragraph.

Eye went down to our quiet shelter unquote a bomb which had hit outside while I was away and knocked two down flames off the bar stop a bar all-night bartender was sweeping up the broken glass stop Earl knows in that the national news service came in paragraph.

Quote our phones are gone unquote he said stop quote we have no wires left dash can't take a thing unquote paragraph.

Quote you must share my office unquote Bob Post acting chief of the New York Times said stop quote it's our upstairs and we have plenty of room stop eye told us the up and up to more in stop us, my wires unquote paragraph.

It like that during a bad hit stop tomorrow the boys would be quote opposition unquote again doing everything to beat each other stop but this was an emergency stop the night had leader felt stop it seemed so though it would never end stop there was nothing we could do stop we'd got the story of the night merely by being where we were stop details such as targets but comma cancellations etc wouldn't be available until the morning stop we sat there stop Ben Robertson of the Herald Tribune came in and dropped words into a chair stop quote about all the telephone lines are cut unquote. He said stop quote central is gone stop Paddington and Gerrard went stop and new museum is gone stop can't get the Ministry of Information unquote paragraph.

Quote the night fighters got fourteen up to one o'clock unquote while-haired Jim MacDonald reported gleefully paragraph.

60 ENEMY PLANES IN AIR

Quote how many Jerries are up there unquote eye asked him paragraph.

Quote around four hundred eye hear unquote Jim said stop quote that's a lot of airplanes unquote paragraph.

Then the waiter broke in quote why doesn't someone invent a gas ray unquote paragraph.

George Lait and Red Masher of the waiter in stop their clothes were filthy and their faces every with stop they had had a bad time stop they live in a wooden house comma one of a block of them stop three benches had stopped and demolished every house in the row but their stop they had pulled wounded from the burning buildings and brought them into their house stop they have some coffee and they love their sheets into bath-

dages and did what they could for the hurtured men and women who lay bleeding about stop they doctors and ambulances had come to relieve them stop now they were reporting for work stop, the time was at the very height and more than once the big Savoy shook under the fury of the blast from the bombs paragraph.

Quote eye wonder how many of us will be alive in the morning unquote a woman said stop stop we looked at her unquote stop now of us know her stop she was a stately middle-aged woman in evening clothes and she was sipping a tall drink paragraph.

Quote will anyway so far so good unquote eye said to her and then incredulously came the long joyous snore of the seven stop it was just six thirty on Sunday morning paragraph.

Tight-lipped men and women stare at the debris strewn landmarks and you could feel the hatred of Nazi barbarism emanating from them stop this was too important to be treated by generalia dash it is being fought by the people stop the people have borne the brunt of the attack stop the people will insist upon making the peace stop the people will not be generous victors paragraph.

People stood staring at the smoking wreckage of St Clement Dane's, which, was doctor John-Cross church ascending every inch in London has sung the rarer rhyme which begins quote orphans and lemons say the bells of St. Clement's dash unquote the church was still burning and the light from the flames within showed softly through the stained glass windows paragraph.

SOMEONE WILL HAVE TO PAY

Someone will have to pay for the one day the faces of the people said stop the venerable temple church where the Crusaders were blessed before going on their pilgrimages comma where they were buried, when they died was nothing but smoking ruins stop his eye Ben was hit but although his voice was stilled the hands of the clock still travelled slowly around the face of Big Ben stop Westminster Hall adjoining the house had the largest wooden roof in the world comma built by William Rufus in the year 1098 paragraph.

Two men got out of a car in front of the smoking House of Commons stop they passed through the red lines stop one man was bulky and he smoked small almost gnorrlic stop they large clear stop the other was walked through the ruins of the House serie of so many of their halls, stop they waited no time to be late sorry for the old House stop then they came out stop the very angle of Westminster Church's spire showed angry and determination dash not complacent acceptance dash and Lord Beaverbrook's face was grim stop these two men were heard of talking it stop like the people they govern they too are wanted to give it paragraph.

SENSED INTENSIFIED HATRED

All that day I sensed a new and intensified hatred of Germany in the people of London. That hatred has lasted. It is as true today as it was on that Sunday morning. The staid had entered the soul of Britain. No matter how long this war drags on Britain will be inspired and encouraged by her hatred. Hatred is an honest emotion—as honest as love. You can't beat Fascism with half-way measures. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, France—none of them hated Fascism enough. To beat Fascism, you have to hate it as a preacher hates sin. There are two things I will never forget seeing as I walked about the city in the half gloom. The statue of George Washington looked down from his pedestal in front of the Royal Gallery in Trafalgar Square. He looked puzzled. In his day, churches and civilians were not military objectives. Then there was Lincoln with the House of Commons in his left and Westminster Abbey to his right. Lincoln didn't look puzzled. He looked grim but understanding. From the East point of view, both military objectives, and Lincoln, brooding there, solemnly, looked as though he understood.

The House of Commons in Britain is the symbol of free speech, and Westminster Abbey has always been the symbol of a Christian way of life, a symbol of tolerance and democracy and faith. These two have been objectives of Hitler's scorn and wrath. Yes, Westminster Abbey was indeed a military objective. (Copyright, 1943, by the London Evening News, Inc.)

Tenacity—The Night Fighters.

Radio Programmes

BBC—MONDAY

P.M. 1.30. The News; 2.00. Vaughan Williams' 2nd symphony played by the London Symphony Orchestra. With Maltonian (conductor) 2.30. Atlantic (Symphony) by Raymond Cross being 3.15. The News; 4.15. 1000 Numbers (orchestra conducted by Herbert Chappell); 4.45. The News; 4.55. "Symphonies Advisor" Merchant Navy Message; 5.00. News in four bits by Gilbert Sear; 5.15. The News; 5.30. Messages from Westminster; 5.35. France; 5.50. Talk; 6.10. A Talk; 6.15. Stephen Crane (reading records); 6.20. The News; 6.35. Maple Leaf Matinee; 7.00. "Symphonies Advisor" Merchant Navy Message; 7.15. France; 7.30. The News.

U.S.A. MONDAY

Over Station KGOZ 800 ft. P.M. 7.00. News; 7.15. Washington Preview; 7.15. Three Stars Trio; 7.30. American Edition of the AP; 8.00. Concert; 8.15. Natoly Roudnitsky; 8.25. Sports; 8.30. "Radio Mystery"; 7.45. News; 7.50. Hour of Charm; 7.55. Fred Allen; 8.00. News; 8.05. Orchestra; 8.15. Dance Band; 8.30. William Winter; 8.35. News Reports; 8.35. Mail Call; 8.40. News; 8.45. Your Hit Parade; 8.45. Texas Rangers; 8.50. News; 8.55. Charlie McCarthy; 9.15. News; 9.15. 1000 Numbers; 9.15. A.M. 10.15. News; 10.15. Five Minutes; 10.45. News; 11.45. Sign On.

Ground Rice Tarts

Ingredients: Some short or flaky pastry, Apricot jam 1 egg Its weight in castor sugar, margarine and ground rice. Some grated nutmeg or lemon rind.

Roll out the pastry thinly, stamp it into rounds. Line some petty tins with them. Beat the sugar and fat to a cream, add the egg, stirring it in quickly and beating it well. Then stir in the ground rice and mix the ingredients together lightly. Add a grating of nutmeg or lemon rind. Drop a little jam in the base of each pastry-lined tin. Cover it with a teaspoonful of the prepared mixture, and put the tarts into a fairly hot oven to bake.

Children's Corner



THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HERE'S A VERY SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE WAY TO DRAW ABE LINCOLN

FIRST WRITE HIS NAME IN THE POSITION SHOWN IN SKETCH NUMBER 1

THEN ADD A FEW MORE SIMPLE LINES TO HIS SIGNATURE PAGE TO COMPLETE THE SKETCH AS IN NUMBER 2

IT'S FUN TO TRY IT.

If you manage to draw this face you will find you can make up most others for yourselves on the same lines. It's fun. Try it.

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GENERAL TRANSPORT LTD.

Lighterage and transport contractors. We offer a complete service of sailing lighters, pontoons, steel barges and launches suitable for all kinds of water transportation.

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A world-wide organisation, well known for its promptness and fairness in settling claims. Protect yourself, family and business through us.

UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Under present conditions, you cannot afford to take unnecessary chances. Protect your real estate, stock-in-trade, furniture, etc. by insuring with us. Let the insurance company take all the risks and carry the worry for you. It costs you very little to have this protection.

TRINIDAD STEAM LAUNDRY.

Supplies a complete high-grade modern laundry service, including dry cleaning. Work done with modern equipment under sanitary conditions. We specialise in handling large orders such as U.S. Base forces, Local forces, institutions and Ship laundry. Particular attention is paid to quick dispatch of ship laundry.

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For further particulars, please apply

Whirlaway To Retire At End Of 1943 Racing

Shamrock - Police Clash At Hockey This Afternoon

This afternoon the hockey public will be presented with a very important match, the clash between Police 'A' and Shamrock at St. James Barracks' grounds.

When these teams meet fast and exciting hockey is usually the order of things.

Picture needed for the week promises some interesting hockey, as four of the leading clubs are down to play.

They are as follows:

Mon.: Police 'A' v. Shamrock
 Tuesdays: Mr. Pilgrim and Mr. C. V. Brown.
 Wed.: Rugby 'A' v. Police 'B'
 Thursdays: Mr. A. Halfide and Mr. N. Knowles.
 Fri.: Casuals v. Rugby 'B'
 Saturdays: Mr. de Silva and Mr. J. Hignault.

DECISION REACHED AFTER SEVERAL TALKS WITH OWNER

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT
 MIAMI, Jan. 8.—Whirlaway, the turf's greatest money winner of all time, will be retired at the conclusion of the 1943 racing season, Ben Jones, trainer of the world's No. 1 horse, revealed in The United Press on Monday.

Jones said the decision had been made after several conferences between him and Warren Wright, owner of the Thoroughbred. Wright plans to use Whirlaway for stud purposes, Jones said.

"Mr. Wright has been anxious for some time to retire him," Jones said as he sat in a box at Tropical Park. "He plans to use him for stud purposes. Of course," he added, "there is always a possibility that plans will be changed, but that is the way it looks now."

Jones made the disclosure shortly after being notified that the gallant 5-year-old chestnut had been assigned top weight of 132 pounds for the March 8 running of the \$25,000 Widener cup at Hialeah park, the richest race of the winter.

Whirlaway, winner of \$540,913 for an all-time record among thoroughbreds, will be shooting at \$150,000 this year before closing the books on his life-time earnings, the store-talking trainer said.

MAY ADD \$150,000
 "If he wins \$100,000, or \$150,000

this year, it will be a big year for him," he said.

Several weeks ago, it was predicted that "Mr. Longtail" would be shooting at the million dollar mark now that he had passed the \$500,000.

The thought of retirement for his prize pupil was not a happy one for Jones.

"If Whirlaway was my horse he would still be running when he was 10 years old," Jones declared. "He is the soundest horse I have ever seen."

Jones declined to predict the outcome of the Widener.

"Whirlaway has never won with that much of a lead," he said referring to the 132 pounds assigned the horse. "It is too early to tell what the Widener will bring about."

Jones said he plans to enter the big chestnut in two or three Florida races. The horse is almost certain to start in the Widener and the \$7,500 McLenahan Stakes, Jones said he did not know what other event Whirlaway would be entered in.

—(ME)

SWIMMING TRUNKS!

RELAX IN THE SUN! SWIM FOR FUN... SWIM TO KEEP IN TRIM FOR YOUR ARDUOUS DUTY!



- ROYAL
- GREY
- MAROON
- GREEN
- BLACK

MILLER'S

MUT CRICKET MEETING

Evening News Correspondent
 SAN FERNANDO, Jan. 11.—The Bahamut second class cricket cup committee will hold their annual general meeting on Tuesday night, January 12, at the sports headquarters.

The meeting is important, and representatives of clubs are requested to be at the venue by 7.15 o'clock.

Whirlaway, winner of \$540,913 for an all-time record among thoroughbreds, will be shooting at \$150,000 this year before closing the books on his life-time earnings, the store-talking trainer said.

MAY ADD \$150,000
 "If he wins \$100,000, or \$150,000

★ GLOBE

4.45 and 8.45 p.m.

STARTING WEDNESDAY

PARAMOUNT PRESENTS

"THE FLEET'S IN"

It's Ankles Away As the Boys in Blue Paint the Town Red!

Thousands of Tars And All These Stars:

- ★ 1. DOROTHY LAMOUR
Singing those haunting hits!
- ★ 2. WILLIAM HOLDEN
A job who won't Dottie as his first mate!
- ★ 3. EDDIE BRACKEN
Wine-cracker! Bracken back in town!
- ★ 4. BETTY HUTTON
America's Number One Jitterbug!
- ★ 5. BETTY JANE RHODES
Hollywood's Most Beautiful Starlet!
- ★ 6. LEIF ERICKSON
A willin' villain ripe for a kiln!
- ★ 7. JIMMY DORSEY AND HIS BAND
World's Greatest Saxophonist!
- ★ 8. BOB EBERLY
America's Favourite Singer!
- ★ 9. ELEN O'CONNELL
Treat for your eyes—she's for your ears!
- ★ 10. LORRAINE & ROGNAN
Tripping The Light Fantastic!
- ★ 11. CASS DALEY
The Sailors Love the Sea!
- ★ 12. GIL LAMB
The Big Guy with the Small Horns!

★ Seven Swingy Tunes! ★ Gobs of Laughs!
 ★ Gobs of Gals! ★ Gobs of Stars!



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BT. ANN'S

Open Daily 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

For All Merchant Seamen

Monday, Jan. 11th

CINEMA SHOW

16 m.m. Film

A limited number of passes for local Cinema Theatres will be available for Merchant Seamen on application to the Manager.



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E. S. Harlequin and J. Edwards

16 PARK STREET.

Flyin' Jenny

—Just a Blur.

FOR A COUPLE GALS SUPPOSED TO BE CRUISE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE WEST COAST, A LOT OF FOYIN?

AND WE'LL PROBABLY DO A LOT MORE BEFORE WE GET BACK TO THE LIGHTHOUSE WHICH SAYS ME FINE!


ZOOHIN TOMASIES! WHAT WAS THAT?

OUR NEXT GOV-HADON DABLING—BUCK'S CRYSTAL FERRY COMMAND'S TAKING IT TO BASE JAY!

K R R R R



By RUSSELL KEATON



I DON'T THINK I'M GOING TO LIKE IT! WELL, WISE BY THINGS SO FAST WE CAN'T ENJOY THE SCENERY!

WITH THE KIND OF SPEED WE'LL BE LOOKING FOR THAT SPEED WILL COME IN VERY VERY HANDY!



and you can make up man,
 's fun. Try it.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

sup file
11

January 9, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY.

I think the President believes he has covered this matter in his recent telegram to Churchill on this same subject, so I do not think he will want to sign anything like this, but you may want to check with him. I rather think this can be filed.

HARRY L. HOPKINS

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 30, 1942

My dear Mr. President:

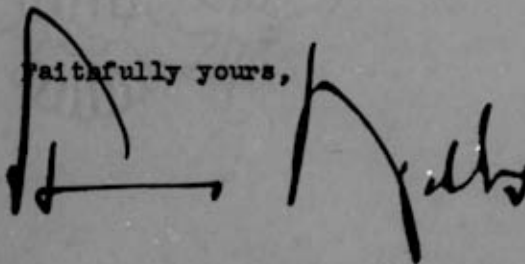
I am sending you herewith the suggested instruction to General Eisenhower and to Murphy, of which I understand you will also wish to send a copy by cable to Mr. Churchill.

The Secretary asked me to let you know that he approves this suggested statement about policy, but feels very strongly indeed that you should simultaneously make a public statement with regard to our policy towards France and particularly with regard to General de Gaulle's present efforts to obtain complete control over all French territories and activities. He is sending you a suggested draft for such a statement.

Believe me

Faithfully yours,

Enc.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'A. Murphy', written over the typed name 'Faithfully yours,'.

The President,
The White House.

SUGGESTED INSTRUCTION TO GENERAL EISENHOWER
AND TO MURPHY

In view of General Giraud's recent conversations with you on the subject of the recognition by the United States of French sovereignty in North Africa, and in view of recent statements made by the Fighting French National Committee in London and newspaper articles apparently inspired by the latter relative to the immediate need for the creation of a provisional French government to be installed in North Africa, the President desires that the following statement be sent to you which sets forth the policy of the Government of the United States with regard to the French people and French territory and possessions.

You should be guided by this statement in your conversations with General Giraud as well as in the determination of all questions which have inherent in them political aspects.

The supreme objective of the United States is the defeat of the Axis powers, and in the achievement of that objective, in cooperation with the other United Nations, the Government of the United States desires

the cooperation of all elements of French resistance.

It hopes that General de Gaulle and all other elements of French resistance will be willing to cooperate with General Giraud as Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in North Africa in every effective and practicable manner for the attainment of the defeat of Germany and her allies. The Government of the United States believes that satisfactory arrangements of a military character can undoubtedly be made between General Giraud and General de Gaulle for the coordination of such cooperative effort between them and their associates. Such coordination would provide a basis for this Government to work with a unified French command, and would be favored by the United States.

Effective protection of French interests abroad may be worked out as the situation develops.

The Government of the United States will continue the policy it has pursued since June 1940 of dealing, in all French territories, with the French authorities in effective control of such territories actively resisting the Axis. The Government of the United States

recognizes the sovereignty of the French people over

The Government of the United States therefore recognizes French territories and, subject solely to the rights it believes that until such time has come, its cooperation legitimately pertaining to its military forces, desires with the forces of French resistance in North Africa that civil administration by French authorities in North Africa be maintained. The relationship of the United States to such civil administration will remain incidental to its military operation.

The Government of the United States, as one of its war objectives, intends, in cooperation with the other United Nations, to bring about the liberation of France. It will take no step which will in the slightest degree impair the right of the French people to determine with complete freedom their own destinies and to select their own government, once France has been liberated. It considers that the most effective results for all concerned can be attained if the military effort is kept divorced from political considerations. For these reasons, the Government of the United States will not accord recognition to any provisional government of France, no matter how constituted and no matter where constituted, until the French people have themselves been afforded the

opportunity freely to select such government.

The Government of the United States therefore believes that until such time has come, its cooperation with the forces of French resistance in North Africa and elsewhere must properly be concentrated along the lines of military and naval endeavor and in the rendering of such relief and economic assistance as may be found desirable and necessary by the French authorities in North Africa and in other French territories.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE SECRETARY

December 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Suggested statement for
such consideration as you may
think advisable to give to it.

eh



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

DRAFT PUBLIC STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT - FRENCH AFFAIRS

The question is asked as to the prospects of unifying French efforts in the war against the Axis.

This comes at a time when we are at a critical stage in a battle of major importance. There is literally no time ~~of~~ immediate occasion to deal with issues not directly related to winning that battle.

The need just now is for all who are opposed to the Axis powers to close ranks and join in this crucial struggle, and not to be diverted from that paramount purpose.

*I showed this to
the P. M., Constance, Jan 15, 1943*
TLR

PMW

This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated January 8, 1943

Rec'd 10:05 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

192, January 8, 6 p.m.

As instructed in your telegram No. 146, January 7,
2 p.m., I left with Mr. Eden this morning paraphrases
of that telegram and of your telegram No. 104, Janu-
ary 5, 10 p.m., and went over the North African situa-
tion with him. I gained the impression that he had
not previously been fully impressed with the serious-
ness with which you view the situation or that he
considered the attitude of the British press as particu-
larly harmful. He took some exception to the statement
that "British leaders" were approving de Gaulle's
broadcast or the present Fighting French propaganda
campaign. He referred to his attempt to dissuade
General de Gaulle from issuing his January 2 statement
and of de Gaulle's refusal to grant his request. He
added "de Gaulle has caused me more trouble than all
the other Allies put together". He said that he had
been faced with the alternative of issuing a dead
censorship

-2- #192, January 8, 6 p.m., from London

editorship stop which six hundred correspondents would have known about, or of letting him go ahead. I said that since the British had largely built up de Gaulle and he was obtaining all his financial support from the British Government, and since the British have turned over to him control over Madagascar and Djibouti that it seemed to us in the United States that there must be means of bringing about a more reasonable attitude on de Gaulle's part. His reply was that due in large part, he thought, to the Darlan arrangements, de Gaulle had become a sort of public hero in Britain; that he, Eden, had had great difficulties with the House of Commons on the question, and than any attempt to exercise financial or other pressure would inevitably bring a serious backfire in the House of Commons. He added: "I can't censor him any more than you can censor the statements of the Willkies and Lucas."

He asked me to tell you: first, that the British had a lot of troops fighting in Tunisia and they are just as anxious for a military success as we are. Secondly, that de Gaulle is not like "a quantity of gin that can be put in a bottle", but is very difficult to handle and that we must remember he has a

large

-3- #192, January 8, 6 p.m., from London

large following in metropolitan France. Thirdly, he feels that it is important that all French be brought together and that they would work better under a single organization than under separate ones. I said that it did not seem to me that de Gaulle's present tactics were calculated to bring them together, and he agreed. He said specifically that he did not care whether Giraud or de Gaulle headed such unified group. I said that de Gaulle's allegations of "increasing confusion" in North Africa did not seem likely either to help our military operations or to bring about unity, and that I wondered whether the British had suggested to de Gaulle that he might simply offer his military support to General Giraud. Eden replied that he did not think that the Fighting French would agree to it. He added that he understood that de Gaulle was planning to send military emissaries as suggested by Giraud and that this seemed to be a step in the right direction. I said that my reading of de Gaulle's reply (my telegram 174, January 7, 8 p.m.) did not seem to indicate any clear acceptance of the suggestion, and we found out later that he had based his statement on an earlier indication to Charles Peake by de Gaulle that he

-4- #192, January 8, 6 p.m., from London

that he would send military representatives to Algiers, a tentative decision apparently reversed by the General later. Your statement that de Gaulle's political aspirations were forcing General Eisenhower to take time out from essential military duties elicited Mr. Eden's comment that he understood that "Eisenhower had returned from the front because of Darlan's assassination and not because of General de Gaulle's activities".

Although our conversation was friendly throughout, I left with the impression that Mr. Eden had not fully realized the seriousness with which you view the situation, that he did not accept the view that the British are in any way responsible for the propaganda and intrigues of de Gaulle and his advisers, and that he does wish a single de facto political organization set up in Algiers which will provide for the elimination of what he considers unreliable elements. Incidentally he is inclined to feel that a visit by de Gaulle to Washington at this time would not be wise, a view with which I concur. (Most secret. I understand that the Prime Minister in private conversation with an American has expressed bluntly the view that the "Americans should not have one Frenchman, Giraud, while the

-5- #192, January 8, 6 p.m., from London

while the British have another, de Gaulle". When it was suggested to him that one solution might be that de Gaulle assume a secondary role, he replied: "No, you can't do that. De Gaulle is more than a man. He is a movement and a symbol".

To sum up, I feel that, quite aside from de Gaulle propaganda and the question of British responsibility for not restraining it, there are certain divergencies of viewpoint between us: (one) the British place more emphasis on setting up some political entity which will have most of the attributes of a transitional government though not calling itself so by name, whereas we consider the military aspect of French support be more important; (two) the British Government lays great store on the strength of de Gaulle's followers and his public support in France with a corollary emphasis on the need to get rid of all taint of Vichy and Petain supporters in North Africa, while we, not having based our policy for the last two years on support of de Gaulle and vilification of Vichy, see the problem in truer perspective; (three) our policy is that of letting the French people freely choose their own government after the war, whereas the British would
prefer,

-6- #192, January 8, 6 p.m., from London

prefer, the transitional period which they envisage, to see a regime which owes its existence to them; (four) they are perhaps jealous of our leading role in North Africa.

I believe that a public statement of our policy is the best way to clarify the present confusion. Your telegrams Nos. 104 and 146 have been most helpful. If in addition you could give me (if a public statement seems inadvisable) a full statement of your policy -- such as that mentioned in your telegram No. 6662, December 30, 9 p.m. -- it would be, I think, useful.

MATTHEWS

CSB

My file

HEL

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated January 7, 1945

Rec'd 4:50 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

174, January 7, 8 p.m., (SECTIONS ONE TO FOUR INCLUSIVE)

My telegram number 84, January 4, 7 p.m.

In reply to General Giraud's message of yesterday explaining that he is busy at the moment but offering to meet General de Gaulle at the end of the month and asking that meanwhile military experts be sent to confer with him, de Gaulle has sent the following through General Eisenhower:

"I regret that your previous engagements lead you to propose to postpone until the end of the month the interview which I proposed to you on December 25. I must tell you frankly that the National Committee and I have another opinion as to the urgent need for realization of the unity of the empire and the union of its efforts with those of the national resistance. It is to be feared that any delay will disappoint the French people and be harmful to our country.

Moreover

-2-, #174, January 7, 8 p.m., (SECTIONS ONE TO FOUR INCLUSIVE), from London.

Moreover we are not certain that the recent psychological opportunity will still prevail in the midst of the rapid developments in which we are living.

Insofar as your request for establishing a military contact between us is concerned, I am taking it under consideration, in spite of the fact that General D. Astier de la Vigerie sent by me to Algiers on December 19 last was invited to leave almost immediately. I would appreciate your informing me on what basis and under what condition you conceive such a liaison.

Finally I feel it is not proper that we should communicate with each other by texts given to foreign agencies. I am prepared to send you an officer with a code so that we might be directly in contact by cipher between London, Algiers and Brazzaville" (Strang has just telephoned that he does not (repeat not) consider this reply helpful.)

Today's press gives no indication that General Giraud has given any reply to General de Gaulle and in fact the diplomatic correspondent of today's EVENING STANDARD has the following to say:

MATTHEWS

CSB

HEL

PLAIN

London

Dated January 7, 1945

Rec'd 5:15 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington

TRIPLE PRIORITY

174, January 7, 8 p.m., (SECTION FIVE)

"No further reply has yet been received by General De Gaulle to his request for a meeting with General Giraud, but I understand that the request may be repeated.

The two French leaders have mutually expressed the desire to meet. But there does not at present seem to be much likelihood of the meeting taking place.

Opposition to the meeting comes chiefly from certain elements in Algiers. These include members of the Imperial Council formed by Admiral Darlan, and among them may be named M.E. Chatel, Governor-General of Algeria, and General Bergeret.

A number of local administrative and police chiefs are also opposed.

At the same time there has gathered in North Africa a galaxy of Vichy politicians who, although they do not at present hold official positions, are

known

-2-, #174, January 7, 8 p.m., (SECTION FIVE) from
London

known to have political ambitions. These include
Flandin, Peucheu, Peyrouton and Baudoin.

Baudoin was the first Vichy Foreign Minister.
Flandin is an ex-Foreign Minister of Vichy. Peucheu
and Peyrouton are both ex-Ministers of the Interior
of Vichy.

The attitude of the American military and diplo-
matic authorities in North Africa has been to regard
the internal political fight as a purely French matter.
But the feeling is now growing among the Americans that
it may not be possible to maintain this attitude if
the deterioration of the political situation continues.

American press and radio commentators are
already hinting that the time may be approaching when
the United States of America may have to take a
hand.

The British and American Governments are acting
in accord.

In the British view, also, it is felt that a
meeting between General De Gaulle and General Giraud
is highly desirable.

It is agreed on all sides that General Giraud
has completely clean hands in the midst of all these
local

-3-, #174, January 7, 8 p.m., (SECTION FIVE) from
London

local French political intrigues. But some of his advisers bequeathed by Admiral Darlan are opposed to collaboration between Giraud and De Gaulle.

These facts help to explain why numbers of pro-Ally and De Gaullist men arrested by the old regime before the Allied landings are still in prison. They also explain why armed Fascist organizations -- including the 'S.O.L.' (the inner Praetorian Guard of Petain's Legion des Combattants and the 'P.P.F' Doriot's organization -- are still in being in various parts of North Africa."

MATHEVS

MRM

RCC
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated January 7, 1943

Rec'd 4:50 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

TRIPLE PRIORITY

174, January 7, 8 p.m., (SECTION SIX).

I really feel that it is ~~time~~ that the other
side of the picture be given some publicity.

(END OF MESSAGE).

MATTHEWS

MRM

SECRET

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

Imp file

January 6, 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The inclosed message from General Eisenhower, explaining his military situation and outlining his views, will be of interest to you.

W. H. H. H. H.
Chief of Staff.

Incl.

SECRET

SECRET

Algiers
January 5, 1943

We have learned that in some quarters at home there is an apparent conviction that we are in North Africa as an occupying, powerful, conquering army fully capable of carrying out our military missions and, if need be, of controlling the population by force. As a result of this conviction it appears to be assumed that we are in position to deal with the French on the basis of giving orders and compelling compliance.

I am writing this message for your information with the request that when opportunity arises you do what you can to correct or soften this view at least to the extent that during the ensuing critical weeks we do not receive any arbitrary instructions which might precipitate a military crisis.

I know that you fully understand the essentials of our military situation and, therefore, are aware of the extent to which we are dependent upon active cooperation of the French. From the very beginning, this whole task would have been an easy one for us here, both militarily and politically, if we had been content merely to seize ports and solidify our own bases and pacify the country. We did not take the easy, safe course, and I know you have always agreed that the decision to rush ahead, although risky, was fully justified. Even yet I think we gained tremendously by that decision, in spite of political difficulties that all have had their roots in the extent to which we have exposed our rear to sabotage and disruption. We must always face the fact that it will be many weeks yet before we can perform the military tasks in front of us and still be strong enough to impose our will arbitrarily upon the local French.

Ever since November ninth we have, in full conformity with the spirit and letter of our original instructions, attempted to secure active French cooperation on the basis of friendship and have made our military dispositions on a continuation of such a relationship. I will be prompt in reporting to you personally when the time arrives that we are strong enough in front and rear to disregard, if so ordered, French and other viewpoints. The immediate effect of non-cooperation now would be catastrophic and, if anything we should be instructed to do might result in non-cooperation, we must have ample time in which to readjust dispositions much more conservatively than at present.

At the moment I have nothing specific in mind that might become a threat to our present relations. My concern has nothing whatsoever to do with international or French politics, all of which questions I am hopeful will soon be properly organized here under separate civilian authority. This matter is purely military.

Eisenhower

SECRET

Regraded Unclassified

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THE SECRETARY

January 5, 1943

*trip
file
Capt McCall
want to speak
to Murphy
about this*

AL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Attached are excerpts of three letters from Robert Murphy to General Giraud which I have just received from Mr. Lemaigre Dubreuil of the French Mission now here. I want to call them especially to your attention and shall welcome any comments you may want to make.

CH

TRANSLATION OF LETTERS SENT BY MR. MURPHY TO GENERAL
GIRAUD DATED NOVEMBER 2, 1942.

to say, at each landing point as soon after the hour
fixed for the beginning of the initial operations of
landing the first convoy. As regards subsequent operations,
American troops will be placed under the Inter-
Allied Command as soon as they are on land.

Letter no. 1.
With reference to the declarations made by President Roosevelt on several occasions and to the engagements already undertaken by the American Government as well as by the British Government, I am in a position to assure you that the restoration of the full independence of France in all its greatness and to the full extent of its pre-war possessions both in Europe and beyond the seas is one of the war objectives of the United Nations. It is clearly understood that French sovereignty will have to be restored as soon as possible in all the Metropolitan and Colonial territories which in 1939 were under the French flag.

The Government of the United States regards the French nation as an ally and will deal with it as such.

I may add that in the event of military operations in French territory (either in Metropolitan France or in the Colonies) whenever there is French collaboration, the American authorities will not in any way interfere in matters which solely pertain to national administration or are derived from the exercise of French sovereignty.

As regards the Command the Government of the United States has no thought or desire except to place the military command of any such region in the hands of Frenchmen as soon as possible. Nevertheless, during those phases of the operation including landing, establishment of the security of French North Africa and supplying the necessary base, it is considered essential that the American Command and the organization which has been created with such effort and difficulty particularly for this operation shall remain unchanged (the foregoing provision results from the recent conference between French and American representatives. It was prepared before the receipt of your note of October 27 which reads as follows:

"It is perfectly normal and it is understood that all landing operations shall be controlled by the Chief of Staff of the American Army. The Inter-Allied High Command shall assume control after the landing, that is

to

to say, at each landing point 48 hours after the hour fixed for the beginning of the initial operations of landing the first convoy. As regards subsequent operations the American troops will be placed under the Inter-Allied Command as soon as they are on land."

I am communicating your suggestion to the General Staff of the American Army and I am certain that an acceptable formula will be found. During this period the Government of the United States will make every effort looking toward the supply of arms and modern equipment to the French forces. While the equipment and organization of French forces is thus being carried out, details concerning the command shall be arranged so that Frenchmen may be in a position to assume the High Command at the desired time. In order to facilitate the direction of operations it would be desirable to attach a general of the French Army to the High Command immediately after landing. Axis control.

4. Up to the present time, adequate measures have been taken to reserve, with a view to these deliveries, the quantities of merchandise the need of which is particularly acute. I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 28 as follows: "I consider it of the greatest importance that, in the event of combined military operations in French territories (either in Metropolitan France or overseas) which are not occupied by the Axis powers in accordance with the armistice terms, the United Nations expeditionary force which will collaborate with local French troops should be essentially an American expedition placed under an American command. The arrival of such goods from the Government of the United States entails, however, that it should include no dissident French elements. North Africa shall contribute to their transportation at the only later and following an understanding between the local French authorities and American authorities should it be necessary, could non-American formations, Allied or dissident French, be introduced into these French territories." I am glad to assure you that your point of view is perfectly in harmony from the point of view of my Government.

8. Payment therefor shall be made through exchanges. Credits corresponding to the total of deliveries shall be

be

Letter no. 3. North Africa for the account of the American Government. These credits shall be utilized either in response to the different questions which have been presented to me in your name I have the honor to inform you that-- Africa or for payment of North African exports to the United States.

1. The American Government will extend the benefits of the Lend-Lease law to the orders which are placed in the United States for the purpose of giving the French Army the means of participating in the common struggle. utilized will be reexamined in common agreement.

2. The American Government will facilitate the negotiation and execution of these orders. facilitate in so far as possible the allocation of North

Africa. 3. In the same fashion the American Government will facilitate ordering in the United States and the delivery of foodstuffs necessary for the supply of civil populations in French territories which liberate themselves or will be liberated from Axis control. list of them should be furnished by the French authorities.

4. Up to the present time, adequate measures have been taken to reserve, with a view to these deliveries, the quantities of merchandise the need of which is particularly urgent not only to relieve the civil population but also to assure the improved operation of transport and to aid the resumption of local production. As regards French North Africa the list of these first requirements which the Government of the United States agrees to fill as soon as possible when the break between these territories and the Armistice Commission is accomplished figures the attached annex. The latter is not restrictive in character.

France adopted by towns in Africa, gifts to the Red Cross. 6. In order to hasten the arrival of such goods the Government of the United States expects, however, that French merchant ships now in the ports of French North Africa shall contribute to their transportation at the proper time.

7. The deliveries of goods shall be considered as official French purchases and shall be billed at the world price. For the acceptance and billing of merchandise the rules actually followed in the application of the Franco-American agreement of 1941 for the supply of North Africa will apply in principle.

8. Payment therefor shall be made through exchanges. Credits corresponding to the total of deliveries shall

be

be opened in North Africa for the account of the American Government. These credits shall be utilized either for the American Treasury's requirements as regards military expenditures and its procurement purchases in French Africa or for payment of North African exports to the United States.

9. Should it appear that expenses and American purchases in Africa will not cover these civilian deliveries the question of the means of payment to be utilized will be reexamined in common agreement.

10. The American Government undertakes to facilitate in so far as possible the allocation of North African products which as a result of circumstances are deprived of their normal outlet. As soon as military collaboration is brought about conversations will be begun for a common study of the conditions under which these products can be allocated. A list of them should be furnished by the French authorities.

11. Having the firm desire to do everything compatible with the conduct of the war not to increase the sufferings of the French metropolitan population which has already been so seriously tried, the American Government will raise no objection to measures of assistance which the French populations liberated from Axis control should wish to take in favor of other populations of the French community. With the reserve that such shipments must be covered by the guarantees necessary prevent them being deviated from their destination. The shipment of family packages, assistance to towns in metropolitan France adopted by towns in Africa, gifts to the Red Cross, etc., shall be in its opinion continued between North Africa and Metropolitan France.

top file

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SECRET

January 4, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

The President:

For Information. No action necessary.

W.D.L.

Confidential message in private code from Peter Tompkins (OWI)
in Algiers to Percy Winner (OWI) in Washington, December 30th, 1942.

The Frenchmen favorable to us are all washed up. The Frenchmen against us have put it all over on our Army and political authorities. Nobody is now playing with the Frenchmen favorable to us.

Both General McClure and Colonel Hazeltine went to bat but they could not get to first base with the top authorities of the American Army because no one would support them. The French who played ball with our Army leaders just before our arrival and in the difficult days immediately afterward are now in jail. Indeed, some of them have been executed. General Giraud and Regault (the head of the French propaganda set-up) are being used now by the supporters of the Count of Paris and the Royalist movement. There is evidence that the assassination of Darlan was the work of the Royalists and that the same people threaten the life of Giraud while creating the impression with Giraud himself that it was all the work of the pro-American French. Both McClure and Hazeltine are behind the eight-ball. General Eisenhower must resort to really strenuous and vigorous means or our side will not only get the worst of it in this immediate situation but will be put in danger both in a military and a political sense in the whole operation in this part of the country.

SECRET

ALGIERS. January 2, 1943.

With regard to the details of Tompkins' report the factual statements are generally untrue. None of the French referred to as our friends have been executed and of those arrested for the suspected assassination only two or three have been of any assistance to us, and these were at best rather unscrupulous individuals. The group arrested included all political complexions from open Nazi sympathizers to DeGaullists and so-called Pro-Americans. Giraud's attitude about the arrests has been restrained and we have his private assurance that no drastic punishment is intended. He considers his action in the nature of a warning to elements that are inclined to take the law into their own hands while the French Armed Forces are engaged at the front. Two of the suspects were released yesterday and it is possible that several others will be released in the next day or two. We are keeping our hands on the situation as tightly as possible without unduly antagonizing Giraud himself who at each inquiry charges us with lack of trust in his honor and friendship. He must be handled with kid gloves at this critical time, as he has a very difficult temperament. There has been considerable apprehension in the DeGaullist and Pro-American ranks but most of this seems to be disappearing, owing to the very limited extent of the arrests.

The Count of Paris is in Algiers and yesterday offered his services to Murphy as political head of the Colonial Government. He is not taken very seriously here, although he has considerable local support. Actually, the only item connecting Darlan's assassin with the Royalist Movement is the fact that in France one time he had been in some way identified with the Pro-Royalists. It is possible that Giraud, who seems to lack political interest or judgment, may be imposed upon by the unscrupulous political group which remains in office here and which cannot be ousted at once because of the local situation or lack of replacements. It is also true that Murphy's staff should be reinforced by able assistants at the earliest possible moment, as it seems to me to be very weak in spots. The condition exists to a much more marked degree in the OWI and OSS personnel here, but McClure is in process of getting them in hand and I can assist him through experience gained by my past dealings with Donovan, Davis and Sherwood.

Thanks for the personal nature of your message, as I am trying to keep as much of this mess as possible from General Eisenhower's shoulders while he prepares for the Tunisian battle.

SMITH.

SECRET

SECRET

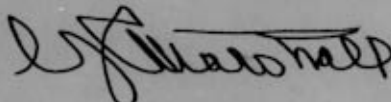
War Department
Office of the Chief of Staff

January 3, 1943. *MSL*

MEMORANDUM FOR ADMIRAL LEAHY

Although Milton Eisenhower discussed the enclosed message from Peter Tompkins with the President, I am told that he did not read the message itself.

I believe that the President would be interested in General W. B. Smith's comments (enclosed) on the Tompkins message which was relayed to him from here.



Chief of Staff.

SECRET

DLA
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated January 4, 1943

Rec'd 6:13 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

84, January 4, 7 p.m. *(Section One)*

The efforts of the Fighting French to precipitate matters in North Africa, however such action may complicate General Eisenhower's task, continue to have full support of the British press. General de Gaulle's statement (please see my telegram 72 of yesterday) receives a continued big play in this morning's papers. Although that statement gave no admission of the fact that General Giraud had replied to De Gaulle's request for a meeting of December 25, some of today's newspapers indicate that Giraud has sent "a verbal reply to General De Gaulle's request for a formal meeting on French soil to discuss unity".

MATTHEWS

JRL

HEL

GRAY

London

Dated January 4, 1943

Rec'd 6:18 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

84, January 4, 7 p.m., (SECTION TWO)

The DAILY EXPRESS which makes the story a leading one says: "The reply does not rule out a conference such as General De Gaulle suggests. But the presence in Giraud's government of a considerable number of men identified with Vichy does not greatly help matters. This, coupled with a somewhat legalistic attitude taken by General Giraud himself on many delicate political and diplomatic questions, has made progress slow. Meanwhile, the absence of unity has led to what General De Gaulle described in a weekend statement as 'steadily increasing internal confusion in the French North and West African territories'. The situation at the moment is not happy and Mr. Harold MacMillian, Britain's new Minister Resident in French North West Africa, will begin at once the task of overcoming difficulties and smoothing a way to closer cooperation between all anti-Axis Frenchmen".

As though

-2-, #84, January 4, 7 p.m., (SECTION TWO) , from London.

As though to confirm General DE GAULLE's assertion of steadily increasing internal confusion in North Africa the press this morning quotes the Brazzaville radio to the effect that "Two American civil servants who were to distribute food to the Algerian population have been murdered in mysterious circumstances".

As part of the pressure campaign the diplomatic correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN writes: "But it is clear that General De Gaulle is dissatisfied with the slowness of the present negotiations and regards a personal meeting as urgently necessary. He at least will not bear the responsibility for delay *** the most important thing is that there shall be a unified French administration in some form which will be a working Government instrument. This is essential in the interest of the war effort of the French Empire that is free. The unified French Empire must come before metropolitan France is liberated. It has to be administered and it has to have a governmental form for its dealings with its British, American and other Allies in the struggle to defeat the Axis."

Andre Philip in a leading article in yesterday's OBSERVER entitled "The Unification of French Resistance".

explained

-3-, #84, January 4, 7 p.m., (SECTION TWO), from London.

explained in greater detail how the Fighting French visualize unification and the theory that De Gaulle alone represents the legitimate continuation of the third republic. In speaking for himself and the General's supporters in France Philip writes: "If, finally, we placed ourselves under the authority of Charles De Gaulle and of the French National Committee, the reason was that we later felt the need of some one who could speak to the world in the name of France.

MATTHEWS

MREI

FMH

GRAY

London

Dated January 4, 1943

Rec'd 6:36 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

84, January 4, 7 p.m. (SECTION THREE)

We did not rally around a General who was placing a legion of volunteers at the disposal of a foreign power. We rallied around the only member of the last legitimate republican government who had been in a position to make a political decision i.e. that of continuing the war and who, because of that decision, was entitled to speak on behalf of the French nation. The National Committee, in the measure of the limited means by its command, has been endeavoring to perform that duty. Now that new combatants are forthcoming the directing body must be broadened and perhaps undergo extensive reconstruction both in its structure and its spirit. But its aim remains unchanged. It is to enable the French nation to express itself through a central governing body which should be as representative as possible and act provisionally as the trustees of
the country's

-2- #84, January 4, 7 p.m. (SECTION THREE) from London

the country's interests. If this were not done our mother country, France, would be humiliated, feel relegated to an inferior rank among the United Nations. Until the end of hostilities, under the fallacious pretext that she had no regular government, France would be unable to make her voice heard and she would incur the risk of being finally confronted by vital decisions made in her absence and without her participation. It would, in fact, amount to a denial of her sovereignty, a refusal to recognize her independence just at the very hour when she is preparing to make a decisive military effort for the common cause".

(Incidentally M. Philip, somewhat gratuitously taking a dig at our arrangements in North Africa, writes: "When the question arose of our (i.e. he and his friends inside France) unification with the movement of external resistance we asked De Gaulle whether he subscribed to those principles. Now he did not reply that we should be realists, that we should achieve military victory with the help of no matter who no matter at what price or by what means. He simply said 'Yes, I do' and he gave us the necessary guarantees".

MATTHEWS

MRM

ELP

GRAY

London

Dated January 4, 1943.

Rec'd 10:05 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

84, January 4, 7 p.m. (SECTION FOUR).

The OBSERVER gives Philip's article its full editorial support and concludes with the following words: "The importance of French affairs and of their treatment today can scarcely be exaggerated. They will materially condition the politics of France tomorrow. We must desire that our nearest neighbor's politics after this war should be democratic and that her common folk should have no cause to reproach us. Only then will the spokesmen of France tomorrow be men with whom we can build a long and enduring peace in Europe".

Today's DAILY TELEGRAPH and MANCHESTER GUARDIAN likewise editorialize on the De Gaulle statement and the latter, commenting on the "steadily increasing confusion in French North and West Africa" and the need for an enlarged central body, "founded on national union, inspired by the spirit of war and liberation, with laws which are the laws of the republic". says that: "The position in North Africa remains obscure and the
fundamental

-2-1/84, January 4, 7 p.m., (SECTION FOUR) from London.

fundamental difficulty is the widespread suspicion that some of the officials who were appointed by Vichy do not accept the laws of the republic and have not changed their attitude to Frenchmen who were imprisoned for wishing to continue the war against Germany".

The labor DAILY HERALD comments on the De Gaulle statement as follows: "Giraud, though he has expressed a desire for cooperation and his personal friendship for De Gaulle, has not yet sent a formal reply. He seems to want first to consolidate his position, to carry out reforms, and to make changes in the personnel of his administration. The French National Committee in London has already formulated its views of the conditions for unity. They are: (1) that the single authority can consist only of men with unimpeachable records; (2) that it must be based on 'republican legitimacy' that is that it must derive its authority not in any way from Vichy, but from the last government of the republic; (3) that its political head must be De Gaulle. Giraud, they hold, must accept these conditions as a basis for negotiation. Whether they have been officially conveyed to Giraud is not clear. If they have, he may be hesitating to accept De Gaulle as his political chief and to agree to serve under him in some high, but secondary capacity".

ILP

MATTHEWS

FMH
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated January 4, 1943

Rec'd 6:36 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

84, January 4, 7 p.m. (SECTION FIVE)

The foregoing should suffice to give the Department some picture of the campaign to force the immediate issue in North Africa. I regret that I can find little evidence that the difficulties facing both General Eisenhower and General Giraud and the probable effect of precipitate action on the military operations in North Africa are in any way comprehended here. Nor is there evidence of a willingness to proceed slowly or any suggestion that a less pretentious attitude toward his claim political primacy on the part of General De Gaulle and his advisers might hasten the unity for which they are calling. Strang tells me that the Foreign Office only learned of De Gaulle's statement late Saturday afternoon and endeavored to dissuade him from making it at least for forty eight hours until after he had had a reply to his second message to Giraud. The Foreign Office argued that it might merely serve to delay a meeting between the two French leaders. Pleven brought

-2- #84, January 4, 7 p.m. (SECTION FIVE) from London

brought back word that De Gaulle did not feel that he could agree to any delay and the Foreign Office, according to Strang, felt it inadvisable to suppress the statement. Developments since the writing of my telegram No. 1, January 1, 1 p.m., have served to strengthen my conviction that it is a definite policy of the British Foreign Office to assure the political supremacy of General De Gaulle throughout the French Empire and later in France, whether we like it or not, and while I do not wish to exaggerate its importance in that sense, I do find this attitude of indifference to the American viewpoint a somewhat disturbing augury for future Anglo-American cooperation as a constructive factor in building the postwar world.

(END OF MESSAGE.)

MATTHEWS

MRM

SECRET
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
224 WEST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

trip file

SECRET

January 1, 1943

operations against the enemy.

The arrival of the Allied forces was... and the shedding of blood was greatly reduced during the first few... anti-Vichy... cooperation... withdrawn... attempts to... the Task Force... indeed, the only... the arriving troops... of about four hundred young pro-Democratic... paved the way in Algiers. More serious fighting took place at... in Morocco where such help was not forthcoming.

In the hours following the arrival of Allied troops at Algiers... to obtain acceptance of Giraud as leader of all... capable of commanding... challenge... because of confusion about... American attitude toward Vichy who was unexpectedly... in Algiers. The French military leaders... their position until it became clear that no... and... immediately followed by...

SECRET

The President's Directive stated the purposes of the North African expedition to be to help the French free themselves from enemy control and influence, as well as to provide for the Allied forces a base for military operations against the enemy.

The arrival of the Allied forces was facilitated and the shedding of blood was greatly reduced during the first few days because of the effective help of pro-American anti-Vichy Frenchmen in the area, and not because of the cooperation of military leaders such as Juin, Mast and Bethouard with whom Murphy had been negotiating. Their attempts to line up the military forces with us failed before the Task Forces arrived. Indeed, the only effective help the arriving troops obtained was the result of the activities of about four hundred young pro-Democratic Frenchmen who paved the way in Algiers. More serious fighting took place at Oran and in Morocco where such help was not forthcoming.

In the hours following the arrival of Allied troops at Algiers, negotiations to obtain acceptance of Giraud as leader of all the French forces, capable of commanding obedience, progressed slowly because of confusion about the American attitude toward Darlan who was unexpectedly found to be in Algiers. The French military leaders delayed their decision until it became clear that no definite attitude had been taken toward the Admiral. A rumour that Darlan had been arrested was immediately followed by word

that not only had he been released, but that he was permitted complete freedom of action. This caused the French military leaders to conclude that we were prepared to accept Darlan, and as he was the "legitimate" representative of the Marshall, they immediately took the position that their orders must come from him. In effect, we legitimized Darlan, and won the victory for him before he helped us by giving the "cease firing" order.

At this point, we had freedom of action, subject only to our use of Darlan. We had freed ourselves from our obligations to all the other French military figures. But Murphy and Colonel Homes continued to deal with them. Instead of taking steps to remove the obstructions to the President's purposes, they permitted Darlan, Nogues and the "Old Guard" to solidify their positions. Although Washington stressed the word "temporary", the Government's political representatives in Algiers and Rabat through acts of commission as well as of omission, strengthened an impression that "temporary" really meant "the duration of the war."

This had serious consequences of two types: it discouraged and disheartened the real friends of America and of Democracy in the area; and it raised the hopes and stimulated the internal intrigues of various reactionary factions, particularly the Royalists. Indeed, a considerable measure of what may have seemed to the outside world to be simple anti-German or anti-Vichy tendencies among the military and political figures who hastened to climb on our

band wagon was really a thin veneer over Royalist and Imperialist ambitions. The emergence of such phrases, typical of specifically Fascist development, as "Chief of State" and "Imperial Council", was merely one manifestation of this. Instead of taking steps to discourage such tendencies, Murphy and Holmes, on the very day when the "Imperial Proclamation" was allowed to appear, prepared for General Eisenhower an ill-considered message to the French people in which the profound political differences were brushed aside as "petty divergences."

During the first few days of our presence in North Africa, a beginning was made in the direction of friendly but firm control by us of the press and radio. Murphy, however, wiped out this start by permitting Darlan and Giraud to reduce our role to that of outsiders merely able to make "suggestions." We had possession of the radio in Algiers. We gave it back to the French with no strings attached. Darlan and Giraud were permitted to appoint Captain Weiss, a notorious pro-Vichy anti-Semite, as principal liaison man with all instrumentalities of information and propaganda. They were also permitted to appoint as Chief of Propaganda Rigault, a Monarchist and one of the founders of the Cagoulards, whose only virtue was that personal ambition led him to choose our side rather than the German side. A very high proportion of the persons in the immediate entourage of Darlan, Giraud and Nogues was

and remains reactionary and most of them make no secret of their Royalist leaning. For example, there is Captain Beaufre, Chief of Cabinet of Giraud, whose wife works in Murphy's office and who therefore is a direct pipeline to everything happening at Allied Headquarters. Beaufre is unquestionably anti-German, but he is by no means a friend of Democracy. Others include Clermont-Tonnere and Baillaan-court, both Royalists, who work with Rigault in dominating the propaganda setup.

In Morocco the situation is far worse. The entire entourage of Nogues is anti-Democratic. Whereas in Algiers we were able, by dint of steady pressure, without any great cooperation from Murphy, to obtain a small measure of control of the press, radio and films through the device of censorship, we were unable to do the same in Morocco until a group of us in mid-December made a trip to Casablanca and Rabat, brought shocking facts back to Algiers and forced superficial reforms by threatening serious consequences.

Thus, after nearly two months of our presence in French North Africa, the political situation is more unhealthy and dangerous than it was at the start. Military considerations did not and do not justify the original error on the part of Murphy in allowing Darlan, Nogues and Giraud to entrench themselves. It was not necessary to "freeze" the situation in the pattern of the first phase.

Indeed, failure to embark, quite early in the game, on the process of housecleaning has already complicated and will further complicate our specifically military situation. Even with Darlan out of the picture, Giraud and Nogues have entrenched themselves so deeply that they and/or the Royalists could easily exploit a serious Allied reverse in Tunisia for their own purposes. This situation has been brought about through misunderstanding, through ill-concealed sympathy with reactionaries, and through equally ill-concealed profound suspicion of truly liberal and democratic individuals and tendencies. The situation could have been avoided. Darlan and the other French military and political chiefs had committed themselves. They knew they were powerless to resist any change we might have "requested." A proof of their recognition of this fact is the willingness of Nogues and Boisson to accept Giraud after they had sworn solemnly that they would never under any circumstances serve under him.

The facts apparently were never put before General Eisenhower, or were done so in a distorted or incomplete fashion. Even more grave is the fact that Eisenhower was apparently misled into believing, after the assassination of Darlan, that Giraud, unlike Darlan, could really be trusted. Murphy not only yielded to blackmail in the form of mock

threats of Arab uprisings, insurrection, and even military resistance (which after the first few weeks was totally out of the question) but took the initiative in helping the reactionaries dig themselves in. He even tried to clamp down on channels through which knowledge of the true state of affairs was brought to us. He informed Dastier de la Vigerie that "certain persons who profess to be friends of the Americans" were bringing information to "irresponsible members of Allied Headquarters who, though wearing uniforms, are not soldiers." He suggested that the consequences might be grave. When a group of some twenty young men put up mild anti-Darlan posters in the streets of Algiers, he permitted the French authorities to bring them before a military court-martial on the accusation of being "leaders in a De Gaullist plot." When protests were made to him by us, he said he would arrange to get them suspended sentences. When a professor of the faculty of law was sentenced to forced residence in the Sahara region for a trivial offense, he laughed it off. When several French deputies wrote a dignified letter of protest to Darlan, he apparently took no steps to bring it to the attention of either Eisenhower or Washington. When prisoners in internment camps of former Spanish Republican soldiers were sent to forced labor in Tunisia, he smilingly explained that, whatever the justice of the procedure might be, it was important that they be

kept working because they were digging coal. When leaders among the young pro-American Frenchmen who had risked their lives on our behalf tried to reach him, his door was closed to them.

During the third and fourth weeks of November the following program was put before Murphy. It was pressed almost daily upon him during the first three weeks of December but was never really acted upon or even submitted to General Eisenhower. As proof of this fact, I can say that General Eisenhower told me, when I was given the opportunity of dining with him just before my departure, that many of the facts I mentioned were entirely new to him.

1. The first point in the program was to live up to the Eisenhower-Darlan protocol by leaving in office Darlan, Giraud, Nogues, etc., but take the greatest precautions to avoid building up any one of them as a permanent figure in the political pattern of North Africa. This was in keeping with President Roosevelt's policy and also with the State Department's policy in regard to France and French possessions. Instead of following this policy, Murphy acquiesced in building up these figures to a degree beyond that made necessary by their vanity and ambitions.

2. We suggested the urgent need to remove one by one, in a gradual and undramatic fashion, the most dangerous persons in the entourages of the leaders, thereby isolating and cutting the support away from the leaders. More than a dozen times we gave proof that Chatel was sabotaging us, and

we offered suggestions as to a possible successor. Even Murphy agreed that Chatel was thoroughly dangerous and despicable, but now he has emerged on the level of Nogues and Boisson instead of having been removed as he should have been long ago. We furnished proof in many other cases but nothing was done. We showed that Italians, Germans, and pro-Vichy and pro-Axis men who had gone into hiding in the early days, reemerged boldly later on and resumed their places as officials, proprietors of newspapers, etc. We called in vain for a housecleaning to which Darlan himself would have consented.

3. We also struggled in vain for gradual cleaning up of the municipalities, the civil services, etc. For example, we proved that Escande, head of PTT, Gautre of Radio Algiers, de Carbonnel of the Nogues political household, various police chiefs, and all sorts of other officials, who had been not only pro-Vichy but pro-German up to the very day of our arrival, were now carrying out passive resistance without being molested. We offered documented proof that men of the SOL, the Legion, and police officials were not only spying on all Americans but were systematically threatening and persecuting Frenchmen who had even superficial dealings with Americans. We presented cases in which French civilians who had given simple street directions to American soldiers were taken to police stations, beaten, or

sent to jail on false charges.

4. We called for dissolution of all political groups, particularly the SOL and the Legion which were and are permeated with anti-Democratic Fascist ideas and methods. In Algiers, the SOL was nominally banned but continued to function under cover. Throughout the countryside in Algiers, Oran and Constantine it continued with impunity its nefarious activities. In Morocco, at a Franco-American military ceremony which Nogues and General Keyes attended, the Legion had the place of honor. This took place in mid-December. In Morocco, during the same period, violently anti-Democratic pamphlets and booklets were still being distributed openly and freely at the offices of the Legion and in the former Vichy propaganda headquarters. I confirmed these facts myself in such places as Mascara, Tlemcen, Sidi-bel-Abbes, Fez and Rabat, and members of my staff did likewise in Constantine, Bone and Casablanca.

Murphy defended his laxness in connection with the Legion by saying that he thought we could salvage and use the "Cadres" of the Legion. This is tantamount to saying that when we get into German territory, we should use the "Cadres" of the SS.

In Morocco, until we forced its temporary suspension late in December, the weekly "La Voix Francaise" outdid Vichy publications in the virulence of its attacks upon us. This sheet, in the worst tradition of the "Action

Francaise", and an unqualifiedly reactionary Royalist organ, lumped together "the Jewish peril", "the Bolshevik peril" and "the Democratic peril", boasted in long articles that anti-Semitism was originally and profoundly French, and proclaimed openly "the hell with Democracy". Yet this newspaper had the official support of Nogues. When Rigault consented to order its suspension for four weeks, he said quite truthfully that responsibility for its continued existence must be laid partially at the doorstep of the American authorities in that area, who did nothing to act against it or even to report it. Whereas in Algiers we had negative and partial control of Radio Algiers through the device of censorship, in Morocco Colonel Percy Black of the American Headquarters not only permitted Radio Maroc to broadcast such anti-Democratic material as articles from "La Voix Francaise", but prevented members of our group from exercising censorship. He handed over to Nogues, moreover, the right to censor our own American material twenty-four hours before we had a chance to broadcast it to the United States. Throughout North Africa there are popular phrases such as "Vichy Afrique", stories such as "The Americans came, they fought bravely and well for four days, but then they surrendered to the French", or "Only about twenty per cent of the population favors the Americans and to keep them out of harm's way, the Americans have allowed those staunch democrats, Darlan, Giraud and Nogues, to keep them in jail."

5. We sought in vain for the evolution and the putting into effect gradually of a systematic plan for arresting our notorious enemies. This has not yet been done despite repeated assurances to Eisenhower to the contrary. In public places such as restaurants in Algiers and Casablanca, one still hears anti-American talk. Italians, Germans and well-known anti-American and anti-British Frenchmen still occupy official positions or move about freely without even bothering to hide their sentiments. We have often offered to furnish lists. Indeed, we have been forced to by-pass the American authorities and to bring about necessary arrests by making denunciations to pro-American officials of the French police. It was through our activities that Charles Bedaux, of whose treasonable activities we have absolute documentary proof, was arrested, and now it seems likely that he will be freed without trial because of certain obscure pressures to which Murphy has yielded. Word of his arrest was suppressed by the American authorities. The free circulation of our enemies is a matter of vital importance since they are known to have arms and supplies. We have proof, for example, of systematic methods of inducing American soldiers to get intoxicated in order to buy or steal from them their revolvers. We have given to the American authorities copies of secret orders to the Legionnaires and other enemies to keep themselves in readiness because Germany is not yet beaten. We have been shown evidence that Nogues and Michelier

were until recently in radio communication with Laval. We know that no effective steps have been taken to close the espionage route which runs from Oudjda through Spanish Morocco to Melilla. We know that the Count of Paris, Royalist Pretender to the Throne of France, to whom so many of our so-called friends are really loyal, and who is now believed to be in Spanish Morocco, is in direct communication with Rabat and Algiers. We have evidence that enemies of ours have sabotaged the operations of jamming enemy stations and that they have let come through the notorious broadcasts from Stuttgart to the Arabs. We know that no effective steps have been taken to prevent the systematic stirring up of trouble between the Jews and Arabs. We know definitely that there is no truth in the blackmail, used so effectively against our Headquarters, of a possible Arab uprising against us. We have evidence that British and American soldiers have been deliberately plied with liquor in order that their drunken antics could be used to make the local French population think ill of them. Examples of this kind can be multiplied almost endlessly. The situation cannot be changed overnight, but the plan we offered and which was never put into effect would gradually remove centers of infection and make possible the basis of a healthy situation.

6. We have pressed for the evolution and the putting into effect gradually of a systematic plan for freeing those of our friends and sympathizers who are still in prison or

in forced residence in remote regions despite all that which has been said to the contrary. We have again and again offered proofs - provided that our informants be protected. There is no doubt that the local authorities have given assurances to General Eisenhower that all our friends had been set free. There is no doubt that the General believes this to be true. Yet it is not true. Murphy, who in common with other important persons at headquarters, deals almost exclusively with so-called "Leaders" and "Aristocrats", is politically and temperamentally unable to sympathize with "Trouble-makers" even when the persons involved have made trouble on our American behalf. We have argued in vain that we are destroying our following in occupied Europe because word of the true state of affairs has trickled out. We have taken the position and continue to take the position that we are jeopardizing our future military operations in Europe unless we make absolutely sure - and give the conclusive proof to the world - that every man and woman who takes risks on our behalf will at least be protected if not befriended by us. All of our friends of the period from November 7th to November 9th who are still in custody, who have been surreptitiously taken back into custody, who have been otherwise penalized or threatened, must be taken care of at once. We must allow our pro-American anti-Vichy friends to tell their story to someone in whom they can really have confidence. We must give them proof and give the world proof, not idle promises, that we take care of our friends. We must track down every

individual case. Murphy knows that even some of our reactionary supporters - those who dared to come out into the open at the start - were in grave danger because their enemies - the men who became our friends after the start - threatened them. Mast was practically in hiding for many weeks and did not dare to wear his uniform. Bethouard had to be sent out of the country for his own safety. After we take care of those who helped us, our systematic plan should also free (a) Frenchmen from France who are imprisoned or interned under the old regime, (b) the Jews and other "political prisoners", (c) the Spanish Army Republicans. We must reverse Murphy's consent to have the Spanish Republicans sent to work as slave laborers. Four hundred young Frenchmen, by a brilliantly conceived and executed coup d'etat the night before our arrival, paved the way for us. These young men are not of the stamp of the persons with whom Murphy now deals. Some are Jews. Some are Democrats. Some are merely brave persons who hate tyranny, including the present French tyranny. Murphy no longer is "at home" to them. Murphy has not taken the trouble to track down rumors that some of them are still in jail or have been sent back to jail.

Giraud is now sending some of our friends to jail. This does not come as a surprise to anyone who knows Giraud or who knows the North African situation. Giraud, behind the pretense of rejecting any political ambition, is

a megalomaniac. I have heard him in ordinary conversation refer to himself in the third person as "the Great General Giraud," and he was not joking. He is surrounded by a group of youngish men who are almost all Monarchists and who see in him the Imperialist leader of a French Monarchy. Giraud himself plainly believes he can do what General Boulanger failed to do. It will be recalled that in the early stage of the negotiations between Giraud and General Eisenhower at Gibraltar, Giraud held out for the post of Generalissimo, with General Eisenhower, Admiral Cunningham, and General Anderson under his orders. He accepted a lesser role only when he realized that he could work better behind the facade of Darlan. His immediate entourage is divided into two factions constantly at war with each other. One of them is headed by a former leading Cagoulard, who was the other day received by the President of the United States as a representative of the Frenchmen in North Africa. The other is headed by Rigault, also a Cagoulard and a Royalist. Various types of pressure were brought to bear upon Giraud early in December by his own followers to stage a coup d'etat against Darlan. These facts were told to me in a secret meeting at lunch in the house of Paul Brett by Captain Clermont-Tonnere of Giraud's staff. They were reported to Murphy, who said he already knew them. There is strong evidence that Darlan was assassinated by a representative of one of these factions which had decided that if Giraud

would not act as quickly as it wanted him to act, he would be forced forward by a typically Fascist method. It is to be noted that the men arrested included police officials. These men were among our principal sources of information. They are paying for their effort to tell the facts to us. The device of announcing that Giraud himself and Murphy were also to be victims of assassination is the normal Fascist-Nazi procedure, of which the classic example is the Reichstag fire. Military necessity, which did in a measure justify our deal with Darlan, does not justify a deal by which Giraud becomes unquestioned leader in French North Africa. This deal is a profound mistake because it puts us in the grip of a man almost maniacal in his notion of his personal mission. Whereas Darlan was so thoroughly besmirched by his past and so thoroughly committed to us that he could stand against us only because Murphy helped him do so, Giraud is free to make ever-increasing demands on us. I will stake not only my reputation but my life on the accuracy of this appraisal. I suggest that steps be taken to call upon various persons whose names I can give to obtain chapter and verse to support what I have said. These persons are now in Algiers. They are Americans.

7. The last point in the program I suggested was affirmative and constructive. While we were gradually removing the dangerous individuals and clamping down upon the dangerous organizations, we should have begun to carry out a

large scale, broad based propaganda of disintoxication and re-education of the French population of North Africa in order to start training truly Democratic leaders for the future and mass Democratic support for these leaders. This meant working through the newspapers, news agency, films, schools, book shops, radio, exhibitions, leaflets, and other agencies of information and re-education. To carry it out effectively it would have been best for us to have direct control, or at least to have the right to equal participation with the local French authorities. Failing this, however, because of the Eisenhower-Darlan protocol, we could have made a start if we had had the real comprehension and support of Murphy. Nevertheless we have, at least in Algiers and Oran, accomplished a great deal, thanks to the skill and courage of a handful of Americans and Britishers. Our work, however, was necessarily more negative than positive. We saved friendly newspapers from going out of business and put a brake on unfriendly newspapers. We organized a counter-espionage and counter-propaganda service which identified our enemies and permitted us to protect ourselves against them. We censored the radio and gradually forced Radio Algiers to change its tune. In Oran we broadcast local programs. In Morocco we were helpless because of the attitude of Colonel Black until the intercession of a special representative of President Roosevelt enabled us to impose

upon Radio Maroc a system similar to the one we had been able, by ourselves, to impose upon Radio Algiers. In Algiers and Oran we were able to begin distributing placards and posters. Through the news agency France-Afrique and especially because of the cooperative attitude of Brett and Joxe, we were able to begin filling the newspapers with American and British material. We did this entirely by our own efforts and without any help from Murphy. One of our first steps of re-education was to arrange for the publication of speeches and public utterances during the last two years by President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Under-Secretary Welles, etc., which had never been published in French North Africa. We obtained from America and forced into the newspapers explanatory retrospective surveys of the true meaning of the present war. By dint of constant effort we forced a house-cleaning of the pro-Vichy film combine. Not only did we lift the ban on American films, but we successfully fought off sabotage of its application. We brought hope and courage to large numbers of friendly Frenchmen who otherwise would have given up in despair.

There is still an enormous amount to be done in this broad field since one cannot undo in a few weeks the baleful work of years, but our task cannot be accomplished unless certain political prerequisites are fulfilled. Indeed, if this is not done, the story - the truthful story - of a tragic mistake and a lost opportunity, is bound to trickle

out, and its effects not only in occupied Europe but also in America and Britain will be catastrophic.

Imp file

LSH
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London
Dated January 1, 1943
Rec'd 11:05 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington,

TRIPLE PRIORITY

1 January 1, 1 p.m.

MOST SECRET

Press discussion following the arrests by General Giraud in North Africa has served to emphasize with greater clarity the basic British policy with regard to France namely that British prestige requires that General de Gaulle be given and maintained in a position of political primacy both during the war and in any early transitory period following the liberation of continental France. The British Government accepts the President's and the Department often enunciated policy that the people of France alone must choose their form of government. But this is accepted with the reservations that some French authority, in effect if not in name a provisional government must reign in France from the time the Allies first arrive until conditions permit the establishment of that permanent Government and during

-2- #1 January 1, 1943 1 p.m. from London

and during this period it must be de Gaulle who exercises authority. I have been told by several sources, including a high British secret intelligence official in direct contact with France itself and an escaped French Officer who left the country only a fortnight ago, that the name of Giraud and our operations in Africa are firing the imagination of the people of France. But we must realize that the British Foreign Office will persist in its buildup of General de Gaulle and in its full support of his demands that all who bear the stamp of Vichy must be eliminated from the "unified" France for which they so loudly call. If de Gaulle is a "symbol" to the people of France, he is also a "symbol" to the British Government, a symbol of justification for its whole French policy since June 1940. British prestige requires that "the one Frenchman who stuck by us in the dark days of 1940" must be installed in France when the day of liberation comes, however fleeting his tenure may be and whatever the consequences for the people of France.

It was this policy which lay behind the .

Madagascar

..3- #1 January 1, 1pam: from London

Madagascar agreement. It was this policy which motivated the determination that Djibouti must join the Fighting French. It was this policy which caused the Foreign Office to oppose the combined effort of General Eisenhower, Admiral Cunningham and Darlan to bring over Godefroy's Alexandria fleet to the North African authorities. It was this policy that made the foreign office so insistent that Macmillan or some other political officer of Cabinet rank be sent to Algiers without delay. And it is this policy which is behind the present campaign to emphasize Giraud as the military man and de Gaulle as the political leader. The diplomatic correspondent of the LONDON TIMES MacDonald, who is closer to the Foreign Office than any other London journalist has the following to say this morning:

(PLAIN) "If anyone thought for a moment that Darlan's murder would simplify affairs in North Africa he must have been given a sharp jolt towards reality yesterday. General Giraud as briefly reported in the later editions of the TIMES yesterday announced on Wednesday that, convinced that other would-be assassins were preparing their weapons, he had acted first. He had arrested 12 Frenchmen. Four of them
were police

-4- #1 January 1, 1943 1 p.m. from London
were police officials, two or three others were
men who had helped the Allies before the landing,
and some of the others were considered to be pro-
Vichy to the British and apparently to the American
peoples. The whole affair appears on first hearing
to be wildly confusing. How is it that pro-Allied
Frenchmen can be arrested? An American broadcaster
from Algiers attempted an answer in remarkably
frank terms. According to Reuter, Charles Collingwood
of the Columbia Broadcasting System declared yester-
day; There is an impression here that the fault
of the present government in North Africa is that
it is made up of pro-Vichy and anti-de Gaulle men.
General Giraud said yesterday that he did not see
many pro-Vichy men in power. Be that as it may,
the impression still remains here; and acts like the
arrest of a number of pro-Allied persons do not help
to remove that impression. I have talked to a great
many people about these arrests but I have heard
no one blame Giraud. He is still held by all parties
here to be an incorruptible soldier, a man who has de-
dicated himself to the task of defeating Germany.
What worries people here is not Giraud but the men
who are General Giraud's Government. That appears
to be a fair summary of opinion in some sections in
Algiers.

-5- #1 January 1 1943 1 p.m. from London

Algiers. Among other sections the habit of Vichy still persists and probably these sections are trying to increase their power now that the High Commissioner does not touch politics. The whole affair, still puzzling in some details increases the need for establishing agreement between all forces of France now ranged against the common enemy. Only after such agreement can a worthy and representative civilian authority be set up." (END PLAIN).

The quotation from Collingwood's broadcast appears in every London paper this morning and was given prominence by the British Broadcasting Company Vernon Bartlett in this morning's NEWS CHRONICLE comments on Collingwood's broadcast and says:

(PLAIN) "There is no doubt that Giraud and de Gaulle hold each other in high esteem. They would gladly cooperate but they have three obstacles to overcome: one is this bitter hostility in North Africa to the revival or development of democracy in France. The second is the question who should take military and political precedence. The third which depends less upon them than upon us and the Americans, is that in some quarters de Gaulle is looked upon as the British candidate for power and

Giraud

-6- #1 January 1, 1943 1 p.m. from London

Giraud as the candidate of the United States."

(END PLAIN)

I have given the Department this somewhat lengthy review of British policy not in any spirit of criticism but because I think it essential that it should have an accurate picture for its guidance. If we are prepared to go along with the British view that something resembling a de Gaulle Government should be set up in Algiers, there will be no divergence between us and it probably can be brought about. If we are prepared to continue what seems to me to have been our past policy, of opposing the establishment of any French political authority which may even "temporarily" impose its political will upon the French people, there will be sharp differences which we must face. There will be efforts here to depict General Giraud as a high minded but politically innocent tool of "pro-Vichy and Fascist minded job-holders," de Gaulle (who not so long ago was himself in many circles charged with having "dictatorship" or extreme right tendencies) will be displayed as the upholder of democracy, the hope of the front populaire elements, and the legitimate continuation of the third republic. Parenthetical

the

-7- #1 January 1, 1943 1 p.m. from London

the picture is causing considerable anxiety to such objective and dispassionate Frenchmen as Roger Cambon: They think the ground is being laid for civil war in France. Be that as it may one thing seems clear; if we do not intend to go along with the French policy of our British friends we must take prompt firm and articulate steps so to indicate Otherwise the dangers of a split between us, with all that it means for the future of the war and the peace, are obvious and serious.

I respectfully request that no summary of this telegram be inserted in the special telegram.

MATTHEWS

RDS

Sup file

WMB
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London
Dated December 29, 1942
Rec'd 11:45 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

7408, December 29, 10 p.m.

MOST SECRET

In private conversation with an American officer friend of long standing, Major Desmond Morton of the Prime Minister's office spoke with some bitterness yesterday of what he termed "the State Department's obstructionist tactics" in opposing the British Government's desire to send a high ranking political adviser to French North Africa "to relieve General Eisenhower of some of the burden of diplomatic and political negotiations". The officer in question (who knows none of the background) said that according to Morton the British desire to send someone of Cabinet rank "whose authority would be comparable to that of Casey in the Middle East". (Please see my telegrams nos. 7323, December 24, 2 p.m.; and 7325, December 24, 6 p.m.) Morton added that this political adviser would

-2- #7408, December 29, 10 p.m. from London

adviser would not have a status similar to that of Murphy "because Murphy is a member of General Eisenhower's staff".

There is no doubt in my mind that our friends here, particularly the Foreign Office, are really unhappy at what they consider the secondary role they have had to play in the North African negotiations. The suggestion of the dangers of crossing wires with General Eisenhower in the extremely delicate and difficult task confronting him should some independent high Allied authority appear on the spot strikes no responsive chord in these quarters. I even hear of occasional casual allusions to "the inexperience of the State Department and of American Generals" in handling French affairs and of our lack of "real understanding of the French state of mind".

The Department may wish to read the foregoing in connection with my telegram No. 7407, December 29, 6 p.m.; and with the following sentences appearing in the Foreign Office political intelligence summary for the week ending December 16: "The most recent authoritative reports from Algiers do not paint a very rosy picture either of French or of Arab morals.

It is probable

-3- #7408, December 29, 10 p.m. from London

It is probable that three quarters of the population are sympathetic to the Allies, with an inclination, at any rate in some quarters, (begin underlining) to show friendliness chiefly towards the British (end underline), but it cannot be said that morale is high, or that there is so much enthusiasm for the Allied cause as to create a real widespread desire for active cooperation."

MATTHEWS

KLP

WMB
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (HC)

London
Dated December 29, 1942
Rec'd 10:30 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

740⁷, December 29, 6 p.m. (SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3)

SECRET

De Gaulle's broadcast, which has received a great
play in all the London papers this morning, was given
Mr. Eden's full approval before being put on the air
and I understand that it was upon Eden's insistence
that the tribute to General Giraud's military qualities
was inserted. In fact this aspect is emphasized in to-
day's headlines and it is clearly the British hope to
bring the two French leaders together. They hope for
an early personal meeting between De Gaulle and Giraud
or if that seems premature perhaps may suggest that
Catroux see Giraud first.

There is no question but that the Fighting French
also desire to come to agreement with Giraud. There is
likewise no question but that they conceive of such
agreement only in terms of De Gualle as supreme leader
and on the basis of a single authority vested in the
national

-2- #740⁷, December 29, 6 p.m. (SECTIONS 1, 2 and 3)
from London

national committee, the latter enlarged or modified to include some of the present North African leaders. In conversation, the Fighting French openly tell us that the National Committee must be transferred from London to Algiers and assume the direction of all French territories not under Axis domination. Giraud they say would be commander in chief of United French military forces but he would derive this authority from General de Gaulle and the National Committee, and presumably be subject to their orders. It is this which De Gaulle had in mind when he said in the penultimate paragraph of his broadcast:

MATTHEWS

JHE

RCC

PLAIN

London

Dated December 29, 1940

Rec'd 10:45 p.m.

Secretary of State

Washington

RUSH

7407, Twenty-ninth, (SECTION FOUR).

"An enlarged temporary power grouping all French forces inside and outside the country and in all French territories which are able to fight for liberation is necessary to national independence and unity until such time as the nation herself may be able to express her sovereign wishes."

MATTHEWS

LMS

JG

This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated December 29, 1942

Rec'd 10:40 p.m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

RUSH

7407, December 29, 6 p.m., (SECTION FIVE)

The Fighting French are also prepared to insist on the elimination of Nogues, Chatel and Boisson, apparently with full British support. The diplomatic correspondent of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN accurately portrays the Fighting French and British Foreign Office view, in my opinion, when he writes:

MATTHEWS

CSB

WLB

PLAIN

London

Dated December 29, 1942

Rec'd 11:00 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

7407, 29th (SECTION SIX)

"General de Gaulle's statement, which included a renewed denunciation of the Vichy regime, confirms that so far as he and his colleagues are concerned the difficulties are political rather than military. Fighting French quarters, moreover, are quite explicit in their views that collaboration must be conditional upon the complete eradication of Vichy influence in French North Africa or, expressed in positive terms, upon the establishment there of a regime wholly in accord with the principles of Fighting France and the United Nations. Once that question of principle were satisfactorily answered the Fighting French movement would be ready to accept and collaborate with a governing body taking the place of the present Imperial Council. In any case, that body cannot stand comparison with the organization

-2- #7407, December 29, (SECTION SIX) from London

organization developed by the Fighting French movement, which exercises control over vast territories and has been developing its potentialities for a considerable time. In Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, for example, are adherents to the cause of Fighting France from all over the world who have made their way there to join the common struggle and many of whom have undergone, or are undergoing, specialized training in technical or administrative duties. Thus Fighting France's own contribution to a unified movement would be of inestimable value, embracing territory and people long freed from the taint of Vichy, not to speak of natural resources and strategical advantages."

MATTHEWS

KLP

WMB
This telegram must be
closely paraphrased be-
fore being communicated
to anyone. (MC)

London

Dated December 29, 1942

Rec'd 11:05 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

RUSH

7407, December 29, 6 p.m. (SECTION SEVEN)

I have made discreet inquiry in a number of
quarters and it now seems clear that the change in
General de Gaulle's attitude from ready acceptance of
the postponement of his visit to Washington to one
of resentment (my telegrams, Nos. 7373, December 27,
3 p.m. and 7376, December 28, 4 p.m.) was due, as
frequently happens, to the influence of his entourage,
particularly the hero worshipping Plevin and the
careerist Palewski. They persuaded the General that
the man in whose keeping the people of France had
placed their hope of liberation and their destiny was
being side tracked again through the machinations of
the Department of State and its notorious clique of
appeasers! In the difficult period of negotiations that
lies ahead I believe we must expect that various members
of the National Committee and their subordinates who
have painted for themselves such a rosy picture of
their future

-2- #7407, DECEMBER 29, 6 p.m. (SECTION SEVEN)
from London

their future governing role in a liberated France will not willingly step aside in the interest of unity. Many of them are sincere but they have grown to identify the future of France with the holding of their own jobs. Unity with North Africa they unquestionably want, but unity under them and on their terms. To move them from this view will take both time and patience and I am not sure how far our Foreign Office friends may not support them. I note a strong tendency in certain British quarters, while saying that it is up to the French to make their own agreement, to stress General Giraud's military qualities and his lack of interest in "the political side" and to imply that the latter is the logical field for General de Gaulle and his supporters.

(END MESSAGE)

KLP

MATTHEWS

Sent from London, December 15th
to U.S. National Resources
Planning Board
P.S.F.

PAMPHLETS AND REPORTS ON POST-WAR PLANNING.

I. POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Labour Party: 1. The Old World and The New Society.
2. Pamphlets on Transport, Coal, India *(Follow)*
- Liberal Party: 3. The Liberal Assembly 1942.
4a. Health for the People.
4b. Education for All.
- Liberal National Party: 5. A Basis for Britain's Post-War Policy
- Conservative Party: 6. Through Victory to Security.
*7. "Looking Ahead" - Educational Aims.
*8. "Looking Ahead" - A PLAN FOR YOUTH

II. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

- Committees: 9. Scott.
Final Reports 10. Uthwatt.
11. Beveridge
- Select Committees: 12. No. 56 Civil Service.

III. BUSINESS AND TRADE UNION GROUPS.

- Federation of Brit; Ind- 13. Reconstruction - Report by the
ustries. Federation of British Industries.
- Assn. Brit. Chambers Commerce 14. Post-War Industrial Reconstrution.
- 120 Signatories Group. 15. A National Policy for Industry.
- Trades Union Congress. 16. T.U.C. Memorandum on Education after the War.
- National Union of Teachers. 17. National Union of Teachers Educational
Reconstruction.

IV. PRIVATE GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS.

- West Midland Group. 18. West Midland Group on Post-War Reconstruction
and Planning. - Constitution, Organisation
and Research Programme.
- League of Nations Union. 19. Draft Report on Social and Economic
Reconstruction in the Post-War Settlement.
- League of Nations Union. 20. Draft Report on Colonial Settlement.
21. Peaceful Change - Draft Report on Pacific
Remedies for International Grievances.
- Jones, Harry J. **22. Industrial Background of Housing

* These have attracted particular attention.
** Other volumes in this series given at back.

thrift and investment, beyond the minimum security to be compulsorily insured for. In short the Beveridge Plan looks to a future with a compulsory security floor but no ceiling to individual initiative in facing responsibilities.

"BEVERIDGE" EDITION OF TABLE OF BRITISH SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.

DECEMBER, 1942

The new edition of the table of British Social Security Benefits substitutes the actual Beveridge plan in the third and sixth columns for the plans proposed to the Beveridge Committee as given in the first Edition - October 1942.

It will be noticed that all the six "centres of interest" spoken of in my October 1942 report to the National Resources Planning Board have been dealt with by Sir William Beveridge, except one. The Beveridge plan includes: (1) a very great increase in the cash benefit (2) the introduction of family allowances (3) greater provision for pregnancy and maternity (5) standardization of services (in fact a complete health and rehabilitation service is assumed) (6) a universal state funeral benefit. Since the Beveridge plan does not deal specifically with war problems, the fourth "centre of interest" that of easing the burden of mothers in war industry is not dealt with.

_____ P. Sargent Corcoran

BRITISH SOCIAL SECURITY: MAIN BENEFITS AND SERVICES, EXISTING AND PROPOSED.

Revised December 1942

AGE	EMERGENCY TO BE MET.	CASH BENEFIT PER WEEK			GOODS OR SERVICES IN KIND				
		PRE WAR (1937)	WAR TIME Up to August 15 1942	BEVERIDGE PLAN (1942)	PRE WAR (1937)	WAR TIME Up to August 15, 1942	BEVERIDGE PLAN (1942)		
Conception	-	-	-	Maternity Benefit } 36s. weekly for 13 weeks.	Ante-Natal Clinics	-	Not desirable to replace cash allowances for children wholly or even largely by provision in kind. But in case reasons for extension of provision in kind, 8s. indicated as allowances in cash or kind (§421)		
Birth and Infancy	-	Maternity £2 to £4 lump sum	-	Lump sum of £4	Infant Welfare Centres, Health Visitors	free milk			
Childhood (0-14 yrs)	General	-	-	8s Average per child up to 16 if at school, except first child.	School treatment of minor ailments. Free meals. Free or cheap milk in Schools.	Increased	It is assumed that there will be comprehensive health services for prevention and cure of disease available to all members of the community (§301) Surgical appliances, convalescent homes and nursing .. are essential to a comprehensive health service (§436). The insurance table to free dental service should become as universal as that to the free medical service (§435)		
Accident to Father	-	-	3s or 4s per child	8s average per child for all children.	-	-			
Unemployment of Father	-	3s added per child	-	-	-	-			
Death of Father	-	5s (1st child) 3s (subsequent)	-	-	-	-			
Death of parents (Orphanage)	-	7s.6d	-	-	-	-			
Employment of Mother	-	-	-	-	-	Nurseries, play centres (in Schools) Communal Feeding			
Full Working Life	Marriage	-	-	£10 maximum	-	-	Rehabilitation till the maximum of earning capacity is restored should be available for all disabled persons who can profit by it irrespective of the cause of their disability (§ 438)		
14-65	Death of Husband (Widows)	10s	-	30s 1st 13 weeks. Nothing except Guardian Benefit (24s) if children; subject to partial reduction if earning.	-	-			
Ill-Health.	Sickness 1st 26 weeks	M.16s. W.12s**	3s added	Uniform disability and Unemployment Benefit 24s for Single Adult 40s for Couple, 16s for Adult dependent. Industrial Pension if disability due to industry lasts over 13 weeks 2/3 of earnings. Max: £3. Min: Ordinary Disability Benefit. Restriction of lump-sum redemption Death Grant.	Varies according to approved Society joined	-			
Disability after 26 wks.	M.7s.6d. W.6s**	-	-					-	-
Industrial Accident Disablement	1/2 - 3/4 Wage Max 30s.	5s. added	-					-	-
Death by Accident	£200 - £300 to dependents	-	-	-	-	-			
Unemployment	M.17/- W.15/- Adult dependents 9s 6	3s added. Extension to non manual workers earning £250 - £420 p.a.	-	-	Training Centres	-	After he has drawn unconditional unemployment benefit for six months, the insured person as a condition of remaining on benefit will be required to attend a work or training centre (§ 326)		
Senescence (PartTime Employment)	60 (or 65) - 70 years	Contributory Pensions 10s.Wife 10s	Women pensionable at 60	1s. perperson addition to retirement pension for every year retirement postponed.	-	-	Retirement Pension 40/- Couple 24/- Single Adult*		
Senility Over 70 yrs. (Loss of Employment)	None (except £15 after Fatal Industrial Accident)	Supplementary Pensions. Total made up to 19/6d or 32/- per couple **	-	-	-	-			

** Married Women sickness 10s. disability 5s.
 *** This is subject to a means test by Assistance Board.
 § When allowed ratio of contribution to benefits is exhausted, unemployed come under Assistance Board and are subject to means test.

♣ After transition period.
 * Or man with wife earning.
 † References in brackets are to the Beveridge report.

Regraded Unclassified

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

13 December 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Marshall.

Herewith are two copies of a report prepared by direction of Admiral Darlan of his program of liberation. General Eisenhower believes that this program represents a sincere effort on the part of Darlan and his associates to go as far as local conditions will permit in reestablishing a liberal administration. You may wish to forward one copy to the Secretary of State, as it will be of interest in connection with the President's Memorandum of Inquiry with regard to steps which have been taken by the local authorities toward a liberalized regime.

Smith
Smith.

108 OSD
336
F. M. M.
(12-13-42)

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NOTE ON THE REFORMS UNDERTAKEN BY THE HIGH COMMISSIONER IN FRENCH AFRICA

Immediately following the establishment of the High Commissariat and the organization of its services, the High Commissioner undertook to adopt and to examine a certain number of decisions, of a general and specific nature, all of them imbued with a liberal spirit or the desire to make up for certain injustices and to eliminate a certain number of arbitrary decisions which had on the whole been inspired by Germany.

The problem as a whole can be considered under several headings: Social, Political and Racial.

THE SOCIAL QUESTION:

The social problem does not present itself in French Africa in the same manner as it does in France or in the United States. As a result, the task of the High Commissioner is considerably lighter.

In North Africa, there are only average size towns and there is no industrial laboring class. Moreover, the Europeans in North Africa generally belong to the leading class or they supply officials, directors, business men and skilled laborers. The small requirements for local industrial labor are nearly always met with native workers. These laborers have really presented only one serious problem; the problem of wages.

At the present time, and although the wage question is now being seriously studied by the Administration, the problem has assumed a different aspect. Generally speaking, the lack of goods on the market made it difficult for the native to find ways of spending his money. It is, therefore, the problem of market supplies and not the question of wages which determine the state of the labor market.

If cotton goods and certain food supplies can be brought to the African market, the social question as a result will be immediately solved. It is only then, and by way of result, that the problem of prices and wages will arise and this problem will be considered with a more liberal outlook and with only one concern; the best possible prosecution of the war effort.

THE POLITICAL QUESTION:

By contrast the political question immediately presented itself under two principal aspects: Freedom of expression and individual freedom.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION:

In the field of the press and editorial writing, the French Government had set up, immediately following the Armistice, a system of extremely rigid censorship. This censorship was specifically determined by the themes and the requirements of the propaganda of the Axis countries.

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Since the High Commissariat was set up, these instructions were immediately done away with, and the press found it again possible to publish communiques and information from the Allied Countries and to express the actual feelings of the French people with regard to the war.

This complete change was accomplished simultaneously with a general system much more liberal in character. Whereas earlier French censorship had reached the point of requiring publishers to print under their signatures articles which were entirely supplied by the Administration, the High Commissariat asked the press, as it was again given its freedom of expression, to furnish a considerable personal effort.

The only instructions thereafter imposed upon freedom of expression are those which are determined by the necessity of war, both from the military point of view and the moral point of view, as well as for the security of the Allied Armies now carrying out operations.

Such is the practical situation which in fact prevails in other countries and which will have to be maintained until the end of hostilities.

The same system will be applied to ~~the publishing trade~~ ^{the publishing trade} as soon as paper deliveries will enable that trade to resume its activities.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM:

At the time of the intervention of the Allies in North Africa, a large number of individuals who had been formerly arrested for political reasons, were either jailed and held in concentration camps or kept in labor battalions. All these individuals had generally been condemned for the following reasons:

Propaganda, manifestations or actions in favor of the Allies; hostility toward the Axis views; attempts to rejoin the armies of the Allies or the formations of General de Gaulle; political propaganda against the French Government or in favor of General de Gaulle.

As soon as the High Commissariat was set up orders were given for the following purposes:

- (a) To stop immediately all prosecutions before the courts for the breaches mentioned above.
- (b) To have all those condemned or detained for identical reasons immediately released. These various measures were applied gradually in such a manner that now all those politically condemned or detained are at liberty.

Since November 8, the only political arrests carried out were ~~only~~ only for actions harmful to the war effort of the High Commissariat in French Africa or its Allies.

Such provisions will moreover be maintained in the future.

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Finally the High Commissariat went further. It even considered the liberation of certain individuals who had been arrested prior to the signing of the Armistice, that is to say at the time when France and England were jointly pursuing the war against Germany. This case specifically involves twenty-seven Communist Deputies who had been transferred to North Africa upon orders of the French Government, at a time when the French Communist Party was alledged to hinder by its acts or propaganda the common war effort. ✓

No condition of a political nature was imposed for the liberation of these prisoners; they are merely requested to pledge themselves not to compromise, directly or indirectly, through their deeds, words or writings, and until the end of hostilities, the war effort being carried out in French Africa by the High Commissariat and by the Allies.

This pledge will remain valid until the end of hostilities.

THE RACIAL QUESTION:

The High Commissariat was likewise under the necessity of bringing some solutions to the racial question. This problem is peculiarly serious in itself; It is even more so because of its political repercussions. In French Africa it assumes an entirely different aspect than in France. ||

On the one hand, the Jewish problem in North Africa presents itself under extremely varied aspects: The problem of French Jews and of native Jews; the latter, that is the problem of the native Jews, has three sides: The problem of the Moroccan Jews, and of the Tunisian Jews, which are under a special status. ||

The Jewish problem also assumes the nature of a minority problem which is extremely delicate: There are some 350,000 Jews living in French Africa face to face with 25 million Arabs who entertain toward them a spirit of more or less sharp hostility, which is of long standing. ||

These Mohammedans are the group from which the French Army in Africa is chiefly recruited and from which tomorrow will be drafted important effective contingents which will take part in the struggle at the side of the Allies.

In spite of the difficult circumstances just indicated, the Jews of Africa have never been subjected to the treatment inflicted upon their fellow Jews in France and most specifically recently in the occupied zones (the wearing of the special insignia, ~~curtailment~~ curtailment of their right to travel, transfer of population, etc.)

Nevertheless, a certain number of special measures had been imposed on them in conformity with the legislation adopted in France since the Armistice: Political, military, cultural, property measures. In a certain number of cases, these measures had been made more stringent in their application by the Administration.

The first step taken by the High Commissariat consisted in giving ✓

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instructions to the Administration in order that the existing laws should be interpreted in the most liberal spirit and not with stringency as heretofore. Moreover, in a great number of cases, and particularly in everything involving individual prosecutions, it was simply recommended that the application of the laws and decrees be suspended.

Simultaneously, the High Commissariat undertook an examination looking to the revision of these laws. Following are the principal points and conclusions which were decided upon by the services entrusted with this study:

MILITARY PROBLEM:

The legislation enforced had placed the Jews under a special status: All Jewish Officers and Non-commissioned Officers had been expelled from the Army and the men were not called in the Regular Army.

For the future, the provisions adopted are as follows:

- (1) French Jews: French Jews will be recalled to duty under the same conditions as those prevailing for French Gentiles. ✓

Officers will be assigned on the basis of their branch or services. The Jews will also be allowed to sign voluntary enlistments.

- (2) African Jews: The African Jews of Algiers, whether subject to call or not, will be allowed to sign volunteer enlistments with fighting units. ✓

Volunteer officers, whether in the Regular Army or Reserve, who formerly belonged to fighting units, will again be assigned to fighting units not comprising any Arabs. The same process will apply to Non-commissioned Officers. ✓

Those called who are non-volunteers will be assigned to pioneer units.

All Jews, even foreign Jews, and those without nationality will be accepted as volunteers, either in the Foreign Legion or in the Free Corps.

CULTURAL QUESTIONS:

The High Commissariat found itself face to face with the following situation:

In most cases the Jews who had been dismissed from the schools had been replaced by Gentiles or Mohammedans. It was, therefore, impossible without stirring up serious disorders, to consider dismissing from the schools the Christians and the Mohammedans in order to provide for the reinstatement and to make room for the Jews.

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However, the Jews had been allowed to organize a separate educational system.

While waiting for circumstances which will permit the reopening of institutions now mostly occupied or evacuated, the High Commissariat will assist, as completely as possible, the separate Jewish educational system in order to permit a practical and immediate solution of the problem.

Everything necessary will be done in the meantime to include in the State educational system the most desirable Jewish elements.

The decree of 19 October, 1942, applying to Algeria, limits Jewish students to elementary and technical official examinations. A new text will authorize such students to take the examinations for secondary schools.

Jewish students thus admitted in higher education and who will have passed their examination satisfactorily shall no longer be subject to dismissal in the future through the application of the quota regulations.

Finally, the reinstatement of Jewish Professors and Teachers will be carried out within the limits of the number of jobs available.

PROPERTY REGULATIONS:

Gradually and in groups, Jewish owners and holders will have their property restored to them. ✓

Administrators who have been called to the Army will not be replaced; in the future, the provisions against property will no longer be applied.

Finally, the restrictive interpretation of the law of 2 June, 1942 (Article V) setting up the list of forbidden professions, will be ended. For a certain number of professions, which are the most numerous, a great number of individual exceptions will be made in order to return to the situation prevailing formerly.

In reference to the liberal professions, the Resident General and the Governor General will be authorized to permit individual exceptions, which will be valid for the duration of the war for any text involving the prohibition of assignment or exercise of certain professions or functions, except those functions involving the granting of public authority and under reservation of regulations to insure technical competence. ✓

- - - - -

In summary, the High Commissariat, in the different professions mentioned above, followed the two following principles:

IN THE FIRST PLACE:

(a) Putting an end to any individual decisions, arbitrary and unwarranted; returning to the Jews the possession of their property and

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suspending all dispossessions contemplated; allowing the Jews to return to most professions, and in any event, to settle under the system of individual exception any case which could be considered as flagrant injustice; allowing Jewish children to have suitable educational advantages; finally, allowing all of them to fight with their comrades against the common enemy by returning ~~the~~ officers to their ranks.

All of these measures had one single purpose; to make up for abuses, put an end to arbitrary decisions and tolerate no persecution.

IN THE SECOND PLACE

(b) Avoiding, however, stirring up a sharp conflict among the Arabs and the European population by abolishing the basic regulations which sought to reduce the considerable share of influence which the Jews had attained in French political life.

To attempt to act otherwise at the present time would be to go counter to the solution sought.

It should be noted moreover, that if the retention of these laws should provoke among the Jews a certain number of protests, practically speaking, their present status will ^{not} be seriously affected thereby. The whole political question is summed up in the laws of the right of citizenship. Essentially, this right of citizenship consists in the right to vote; and this right to vote will not be exercised by Frenchmen until the end of hostilities.

The High Commissariat felt, therefore, that it had no right to create, in time of war, throughout North Africa a conflict whose consequences would be incalculable in order to insure for the Jews a theoretical right, which at the present time and in fact is abandoned by all Frenchmen of their own full volition. Moreover, the High Commissariat cannot forget the basic problem of its mission, which is to contribute to victory and to put France in a position to decide freely her own fate.

The High Commissariat cannot assume the responsibility of hindering the war effort by causing internal disorders and substituting itself for the free will of Frenchmen by modifying a law essentially political in nature and which the French nation alone is empowered to modify.

The Commissariat is the less able to do so because of present circumstances it could not base its decision on the opinion of the majority of Frenchmen in North Africa. In so doing, the Commissariat would proceed to carry out a purely arbitrary decision, similar to so many others which were urged upon the French Government by Germany.

If the Commissariat were to undertake such action, it would confirm the argument which is spread daily by the Axis radio to the effect that Americans have broken their pledge not to take measures contrary to French sovereignty.

It is important that the Commissariat should appear as a free Government which has joined freely in the effort of the Allies for the common cause.

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COMMENTS ON THE USE OF THE ACCOMPANYING NOTE

We do not know whether American Authorities intend to use publicly the information contained in the appended note, and under what form such use would take place. In case the Authorities do intend to use this note, we call their attention upon the following comments.

Liberal measures adopted in favor of the press or of the publishing trade in general, has been and will be, favorably accepted by public opinion; the same will be true, although with some reservations, concerning the measures adopted in favor of political internees. On the other hand, the publication of the different steps already taken, or being considered in favor of the Jews, particularly if taken as a whole, will inevitably give right to numerous reactions whose consequences can be serious.

The High Commissariat found itself in the following situation: For two years the official propaganda had daily repeated that the return of the Allies would mean the victory of the Jews. Since November 8, every day and even several times a day, Continental France and the Axis countries keep insisting that, scornful of French sovereignty, the American Authorities in North Africa, or more precisely President Roosevelt himself, are determined to impose upon the French Authorities a Pro-Jewish and Anti-Mohammedan Legislation. This propaganda, in a country where in contrast with France the problem of races has always prevailed, where Algerian Jews represent only one-half of one percent of the population, it is profoundly disturbing for public opinion. Considerable information gathered every day bears witness to this fact.

It should be noted moreover that the High Commissioner was firmly resolved, acting with complete independence, to put an end to a certain number of injustices and measures which were inspired by (Hitlerian ideas). To solve this problem the High Commissariat has decided to proceed in most cases either through Administrative channels, or by way of individual exceptions granted in considerable numbers. This method was subject to application with a certain amount of discretion. In addition, everyone of these steps will be made public separately, rather than in a group. Thus a practical solution will be found for practically all problems which at the present time concern the Jews as individuals, while sparing in the meantime, and as far as possible, the feelings of the European and Arab populations.

We are not unaware of the fact that such a procedure leaves aside a certain political aspect of these problems, a sort of official restitution which would be confirmed through publicity, but such a restitution would in fact have the appearance of a revenge, even as the confirmation of German theories would give rise to wide spread concern and numerous conflicts.

The gradual attainment of a different mood of public opinion, and later on the achievement of victory, will undoubtedly make it possible to take a

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different attitude.

Finally, we are in a state of war. All of our efforts must be aimed at mobilizing, in unity, all the spiritual and material forces in Africa. This conclusion must remain foremost and above all others. Any publication therefore, of these measures, involves the risk of comprimizing to a considerable extent the war effort.

Moreover it would be politically unwise at a time when all Mohammedan countries are on the Allied side to give wide spread publicity to measures whose repercussion would extend far beyond the frontiers of French Africa. We must, therefore, insist that this information should be used as discretely as possible. If, however, contrary to our views, American Authorities should desire to make public measures taken by the High Commissariat in favor of the Jews, we insist that the text of this announcement shall be established in consultation with the French Authorities in such a way as to enable them to endeavor to limit the consequences which would inescapably follow such a public announcement.

SECRET

15th December, 1942.

NOTE

on
UNIFIED AIR COMMAND
by
MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE VISCOUNT TRENCHARD
by Mr. George Wilson, Mr. [redacted], Mr. [redacted], General [redacted]

With the opening of the offensive against Germany, which has certainly started, it may be as well to recall some of the conclusions with regard to unified commands that were reached towards the end of the last war when the offensive began to be opened, especially with regard to the Air.

All through this war there have been debates in Parliament on the higher direction of the war all with a single purpose - to try to unify command as much as possible, and our Prime Minister has been foremost in trying to accomplish this.

The question of organisation of commands becomes acute when offensive action is started, and it is difficult to combine the Air, Army and Navy. It is easier in static or defensive warfare than it is in offensive warfare.

The chief difficulty is that of Air, which, provided Air bases are made, can cover such vast areas, whereas Armies still cannot be more effectively controlled than they were of old.

I was much impressed on my recent visit to the Middle East, Palestine, Iraq, Syria, the Desert, Egypt, the Sudan and West Africa, how small it was from an Air point of view, and what a few hours covered it, provided there were Air bases. The Sudan alone is ten times the size of England. I covered them all in a few hours flying. A comparatively few miles remains a long day's journey for land and sea forces.

An important difficulty we now have to surmount is once again the organisation of the Air Forces amongst the different Allies. When nations have no separate Air Force, as at present with America, their Air Forces are obviously an integral part of their Army or Navy.

I feel sure that the powers-that-be are alive to the difficulties which will arise when we have cleared the enemy out of North Africa and our offensive develops, if indeed some of these difficulties are not already with us. In fact, we are back to a problem we solved in 1918.

During the last war, when it was decided to bomb Germany, it was decided to form an Inter-Allied Air Force consisting of Americans, French, Italian and ourselves under one command.

This organisation was formed and it just began to work, I admit, only a few days before the war came to an end. It had been thrashed out by Mr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Clemenceau, General Pershing, Marshal Foch, Lord Haig and others, including Italians, and the conclusion came to was that the Inter-Allied Air Force be unified for the offensive against Germany. I always understood that the Americans and Mr. Lloyd George took a leading part in backing this solution.

It was placed under one Commander-in-Chief, his forces widely dispersed for those days - in England, the South East of France, and they would have been in Prague if the war had not come to an end. The directions to the Air Officer-Commanding were that he was required to help when it was feasible in any major operation that was carried out by either the American Army, the French Army and the British Army. This Force was to come under the general direction of Marshal Foch.

One of the main reasons that brought about this decision in those days was the necessity of combining Air under one command, not only from an operational point of view, but also from a supply point of view, based on the experience of war.

No Air Force can fight without the most efficient maintenance and supply organisation behind them. There are inevitably so many different types of aircraft, engines and air material, requiring hundreds of thousands of different components that it is essential to co-ordinate all requirements very carefully between the different theatres in which the forces are based, by means of unified command. It will be apparent when it is remembered all the diversity of machines used - and necessarily used - that it is essential to group the several machines for repair and supply purposes into the fewest possible bases. Otherwise, there must be great waste of shipping and transport space, together with overlapping and local shortage. This must mean failure to get the full results.

It was the recognition of these indisputable facts that really helped towards producing the arguments for forming a separate Air Force which I maintain still hold and have since endured, with one regrettable modification. Air Forces to-day are many times more complex than they were when this decision was taken, while their greater range enables them to be brought to bear operated from bases far more widely

separated than they were in the first year of war. The arguments therefore to do the same to-day are far more compelling.

It must also not be forgotten that bombing by night and night fighting which were in their infancy in the last war was another of the reasons that compelled the amalgamation of Air Commands. From what I have heard and seen of night work in this war it emphasises the necessity for unifying the Air for the coming offensives.

Finally, there is one Air, however many hundreds of miles apart the bases are. Splitting the Air into unnaturally small commands is to think in the terms of 1916-17, and can but lead to a waste of Air strength, of shipping, and to a dispersal of effort.

Trumbard

15/12/42

Los Estados Unidos en Guerra

por Frank Knox

Ministro de Marina
Ahora hace un año los cielos se observaban con los nubes de la guerra...

Amistad Interamericana

WASHINGTON
Los cinco Estados Unidos, las repúblicas de América Latina y el Caribe...

Botadura de un Barco

Mercante
PUERTO DE LA COSTA OCCIDENTAL

La esposa del Presidente de Chile, Señora María Láz de Dierckx, acompañada por el Sr. Dierckx...

Los Estados Unidos en Guerra

Continuación

señala a veces de algunos tipos de necesidades urgentes, especialmente de transporte, también, de una dura verdad, a saber, que nos espera una temporada difícil en el futuro...

En el Pacífico Meridional hemos estado combatiendo una guerra de guerrillas contra las fuerzas enemigas...

Peru, sobre todo, ya han desahogado las cargas. Los aliados de guerra que se han comprometido en el continente...

ESCUCHAD

Las emisiones en español de los Estados Unidos pueden ser escuchadas en cualquier hora...

Table with 2 columns: Meras (in meters) and Longitud de onda (in meters). Values include 6.60, 8.15, 13.48, 14.45, 22.30, 23.00, 31.75, 41.75, 40.96, 15.00, 20.1, 31.75, 30.96.

LA LLAMA... un relato histórico

A comienzos de Agosto de 1918, el Subsecretario de la Marina de los Estados Unidos, Sr. Frank D. Rowland, viajó a la costa de Irlanda...

NOTICIAS HISPANO AMERICANAS

El Presidente del Ecuador, Sr. Carlos Arroyo del Bío, que está haciendo un viaje por los Estados Unidos...

Botadura de un Acorazado Norteamericano

NUEVA YORK
Hoy ha sido botado en los cuarenta y cinco metros de eslora del acorazado de guerra...

Hay una condición que parece hacer más que aconsejable la medida que se contempla en interés de continuidad de las operaciones...

Art dummy for Lend-Lease leaflet to France --750,000 ordered
Similar to be done for Italy

American Embassy.

*This is the master copy
of 750,000 leaflets to be
printed by C.W.I. for
dropping over France*

NATIONS UNIES

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Le Président Roosevelt vient de publier son "New Magnet" transmitté sur les travaux de l'organisation "Pax-Loation". Il a accompagné ce rapport d'une lettre au Congrès, dans laquelle il écrit:

" Depuis plus de dix ans, la guerre est entrée dans une nouvelle phase. Les forces des Nations Unies, attaquant depuis l'Egypte et l'Afrique du Nord, se battent contre les puissances de l'Axe pour le contrôle de la Méditerranée.

" L'armée soviétique qui a tenu à Stalingrad avec tenacité et courage est maintenant passée à l'offensive.

" Les japonais ont dû déposer sans compter des armes et des hommes dans les îles Salomon, champ de bataille de notre propre choix.

" Les puissances de l'Axe ont, pour le moment du moins, perdu l'initiative. Il faut que nous faisons tout ce que nous pouvons pour les empêcher de la reprendre.

" Nous devons engager la totalité des forces des Nations Unies contre l'ennemi.

" Nous devons mettre en commun le règlement de nos productions et nos ressources matérielles, nos qualifications et nos connaissances, et nous devons le faire sur une base stratégique mondiale.

" Les problèmes économiques et monétaires sont le rôle de l'organisation "Pax-Loation" promue, je pense, que nous faisons des progrès dans ce sens.

" Nous avons devant nous un autre défi qui grandit parallèlement avec notre puissance, et en fin et à nos yeux, que de bruyants territoires soient libérés de l'emprise de l'ennemi.

" Ce défi est de faire parvenir des médicaments, des vivres, des vêtements et autres fournitures essentielles aux populations qui ont été victimes, déportées et affamées.

" Les succès et les espoirs sont massifs et ces efforts de coopération de toutes les nations du monde sont les bienvenus et les bienvenus. Ils ont dépassés les pays qui composent de vivants et d'actifs peuples. Ils se sont servis de la main ouverte d'un instrument de paix subordonné qu'ils s'efforcent à l'empêcher.

" Nous devons nous unir et nous unir. Les Nations Unies appartiennent des vivants et ceux qui ont fait et font des médicaments sont indispensables.

" Toute Paix possible sera donnée en vue de rendre aux pays libérés leur santé et leurs forces, afin que chacun d'eux puisse contribuer pleinement à la victoire des Nations Unies et à la paix qui lui suit."

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Les représentants de "Pax-Loation" ont été reçus par le Président Roosevelt à la Maison Blanche. Ils ont discuté avec lui les problèmes de la guerre et de la paix, et ont été encouragés par ses paroles.

Le Président Roosevelt a déclaré que les Nations Unies ont un rôle à jouer dans la victoire finale. Il a souligné l'importance de la coopération entre tous les peuples libres.

Les Nations Unies ont été créées pour maintenir la paix et la sécurité dans le monde. Elles ont pour but de résoudre les problèmes internationaux par la négociation et la coopération.

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MESSAGE A LA JEUNESSE par FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Président des Etats-Unis

DEPUIS nombre d'années Allemands et Japonais lancent à la jeunesse leurs appels hypocrites: ils s'efforcent par une publicité tapageuse de se faire passer pour les champions de la jeunesse.

Mais le monde sait aujourd'hui que les Nazis, les Fascistes et les Militaristes japonais n'ont rien à offrir à la jeunesse... sinon la mort.

Au contraire, c'est la cause des Nations Unies qui est la cause de la jeunesse même. C'est l'espoir de la génération nouvelle, c'est celui des générations à venir, c'est l'espoir d'une vie nouvelle qui pourra être vécue dans la liberté, dans la justice, dans l'humanité.

Ceci devient chaque jour plus évident aux yeux des jeunes en Europe, où les Nazis essayent de créer des groupements de jeunesse façonnés sur le modèle nazi. Ce n'est pas là un modèle conçu par Hitler et imposé à la jeunesse; c'est le modèle conçu par Hitler et imposé à la jeunesse par une espèce de gavage mental — par un régime de faits mensongers et déformés, avec interdiction de penser — le tout soutenu par les foudres de la Gestapo.

Si vous avez des doutes sur ce que les jeunes Européens honnêtes pensent des promesses trompeuses que les maîtres de l'Axe font à la jeunesse du monde, voyez comment les braves jeunes gens de France et de tous les pays occupés affrontent le peloton d'exécution plutôt que d'accepter la perspective d'une vie d'esclavage dégradant sous Hitler.

Dans les malheureux pays tels que la Finlande, la Hongrie, la Bulgarie, la Roumanie et l'Italie, où les gouvernements ont jugé nécessaire de se soumettre à Hitler et d'accomplir ses volontés, les jeunes gens ont eux aussi organisé des mouvements de jeunesse, mais ce ne sont que des mouvements de la jeunesse, par centaines de milliers, vers les champs de carnage du front oriental, où les Nazis ont besoin de chair à canon dans leur tentative désespérée pour mettre en pièces l'armée russe.

Pour nous, nous exultons à la pensée que ce sont les jeunes, les jeunes hommes et les jeunes femmes libres des Nations Unies qui luttent entre leurs mains et fauchent le monde nouveau.

Avant la première guerre mondiale très peu de gens en quelque pays que ce fut croyaient que la jeunesse eût le droit soit de parler en son propre nom en tant que collectivité, soit de participer aux conseils de l'Etat.

Depuis lors nous avons beaucoup appris. Nous savons que la sagesse ne vient pas nécessairement avec les années, que les vieilles gens peuvent être des sots et les jeunes gens des sages. Dans toutes les guerres c'est la jeune génération qui supporte le poids de la lutte et qui reçoit l'héritage de tous les maux que la guerre laisse dans son sillage.

Dans les crises économiques qui suivirent la fausse prospérité d'après la première guerre mondiale beaucoup de jeunes gens et de jeunes femmes souffrirent encore plus que leurs aînés, car ils se virent refuser les possibilités les plus élémentaires de

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s'instruire, d'apprendre un métier, de travailler et même de se nourrir suffisamment pour se fermer des corps robustes. Par suite ils furent tentés de chercher quelque remède simple non seulement à leurs problèmes individuels, mais à tous les problèmes qui hantent le monde. Les uns écoutèrent des voix alléchantes venant de l'étranger, qui avaient des réponses toutes précises à toutes les questions. "La démocratie est morte," disaient-ils. "Suivez-nous: nous vous enseignerons les méthodes qui réussissent. Nous vous mènerons à la conquête du monde. Nous vous donnerons le pouvoir de dominer les races inférieures. Tout ce que nous vous demandons en échange, c'est... votre liberté."

D'autres jeunes gens, dans les démocraties, écoutèrent les évangiles de désespoir. Ils se réfugièrent dans le cynisme et l'amertume.

Cependant le jour a fini par venir où toutes les théories ont dû céder la place à la réalité, à la terrible et tangible réalité des bombardements en pliqué et des pansardissements, à la menace présente faite à la sécurité de tous les foyers, de toutes les familles, dans tous les pays libres du monde.

Et lorsque cette réalité est devenue évidente à nos jeunes gens, ils ont répondu à l'appel aux armes. Ils y ont répondu par millions, et aujourd'hui ils sont résolus à combattre jusqu'au jour où les forces d'agression seront entièrement anéanties.

En Norvège, en Hollande, en Belgique et en France, en Tchecoslovaquie, en Pologne, en Suède, en Grèce un esprit de résistance défie l'oppression nazie, la cruauté barbare, les terribles méthodes de l'oppression nazie, mais indomptables, les peuples portent encore des coups à leurs oppresseurs. Enjoignant d'ignorer la vérité, ils écoutent, au péril de leur vie, de lointains postes de radio; et de bouche en bouche par paroles discrètes, de main en main par les journaux clandestins, les patriotes se transmettent la vérité. Quand sonnera pour ces peuples l'heure de se lever, l'ordre nouveau d'Hitler sera détruit par les mains de ses propres victimes.

Aujourd'hui les jeunes en armes de Russie et de Chine, comprenant la dignité de l'individu, brisent les derniers maillots des antiques chaînes des impérialismes et des despotismes qui les tiennent à long terme prisonniers.

C'est là un développement historique d'une importance incalculable. Cela signifie que le vieux terme de "civilisation occidentale" ne convient plus. Des événements mondiaux et les besoins communs de l'humanité entière ont uni la culture de l'Asie à celle de l'Europe et des Amériques pour former pour la première fois une vraie civilisation mondiale.

Par la conception des "Quatre Libertés" et par les principes fondamentaux de la Charte de l'Atlantique nous nous sommes fixés des buts élevés et des objectifs illimités.

Ces conceptions et ces principes ont en vue la création d'un monde où hommes, femmes et enfants pourront vivre dans la liberté et l'égalité, et surtout à l'abri de la crainte des bourreaux de la guerre. Car il n'est pas de soldats ni de marins dans un

forces armées qui endureraient si volontiers aujourd'hui les rigueurs du combat, s'ils pensaient que dans vingt ans leurs propres fils devraient à leur tour prendre part à une autre guerre, dans des déserts ou sur des mers éloignées, dans des jungles ou des cieux italiens.

Nous savons fort bien que nous n'attaquerons pas nos objectifs facilement. Ce n'est pas en une nuit que nous s'accomplir pleinement notre idéal. Nous savons que la lutte actuelle sera longue, rude et épineuse, — qu'il nous restera encore immensément à faire après que le dernier bombardier allemand, japonais ou italien aura été abattu.

Mais nous croyons fermement que, guidés par Dieu, nous pourrions — dans le monde difficile d'aujourd'hui et dans le nouveau monde d'après-guerre — progresser toujours davantage vers les buts les plus élevés que les hommes aient jamais conçus.

Nous, les citoyens des Nations Unies, nous possédons les moyens techniques, les ressources matérielles, et, par dessus tout, l'esprit d'aventure, le courage, l'imagination, le volenté indéfectible pour définir et maintenir l'objectif d'ordre mondial qui seule peut justifier les sacrifices effroyables commencés aujourd'hui par notre jeunesse.

Mais il nous faut persévérer — ne jamais nous relâcher, ne jamais faiblir, ne jamais craindre — et il nous faut persévérer ensemble.

Il nous faut maintenir l'offensive contre le mal sous toutes ses formes. Il nous faut travailler et combattre pour faire en sorte que nos enfants jouissent en paix de leurs droits inaliénables à la liberté de parole et à la liberté de religion, libérés du bovin et libérés de la crainte.

C'est seulement à ces conditions béatiques que cette guerre totale pourra aboutir à une victoire totale.

Franklin Roosevelt



USA

CE TRACT A ÉTÉ LANCÉ PAR UN BOMBARDIER AMÉRICAIN



USA

GERECHTIGKEIT

DER Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Franklin D. Roosevelt, hat die folgende Erklärung zu den deutschen Greueln in den besetzten Ländern Europas abgegeben :

Der Staatssekretär hat mir vor kurzem eine Mitteilung vorgelegt, die von dem Botschafter der Niederlande und den Gesandten von Jugoslawien und Luxemburg für die Regierungen von Belgien, Griechenland, Luxemburg, Norwegen, der Niederlande, Polen, der Tschechoslowakei, Jugoslawien und für den französischen Nationalausschuss in London unterzeichnet ist. Darin wird auf die barbarischen Verbrechen gegen die Zivilbevölkerung hingewiesen, die in den besetzten Ländern, besonders auf dem europäischen Kontinent, verübt werden.

In dieser Mitteilung wird auf die Erklärung verwiesen, die am 13. Januar 1942 in London von den Vertretern von neun Regierungen unterzeichnet worden ist, deren Länder unter deutscher Besetzung stehen. Die Erklärung führt aus, dass Gewalttaten gegen die Zivil-

bevölkerung unvereinbar sind mit den allgemein gültigen Anschauungen über Kriegshandlungen und politische Vergehen, so wie sie von Kulturvölkern verstanden werden. Sie stellt ferner klar, dass die Bestrafung der an diesen Verbrechen schuldigen und dafür verantwortlichen Personen in einem geordneten Gerichtsverfahren eines der wesentlichen Kriegsziele der vertragschliessenden Regierungen ist. Sie legt endlich die Entschlossenheit dieser Regierungen fest, im Geiste internationaler Gemeinschaft dafür Sorge zu tragen, dass die Schuldigen und Verantwortlichen ohne Rücksicht auf ihre Staatsangehörigkeit der Gerechtigkeit überantwortet und abgeteilt, und dass die gerichtlichen Erkenntnisse vollstreckt werden.

In der Mitteilung, die mir soeben von den Missionschefs der Nieder-

Dieses Flugblatt wurde von einem amerikanischen Bomber abgeworfen

lande, Jugoslawiens und Luxemburgs zugegangen ist, wird festgestellt, dass diese Akte der Unterdrückung und des Terrors Ausmasse und Formen angenommen haben, die die Befürchtung rechtfertigen, dass der barbarische und erbarmungslose Charakter der Besetzung mit dem Herannahen der Niederlage der feindlichen Staaten noch stärker ausgeprägt werden und möglicherweise sogar zur Ausrottung gewisser Volkgruppen führen wird.

Wie ich am 25. Oktober 1941 festgestellt habe, bringt die in der derzeit unter das Nazijoch gebeugten Ländern herrschende Übung, als Vergeltung für vereinzelte Angriffe auf Deutsche Dutzende von unschuldigen Geiseln hinzurichten, selbst eine gegen Leiden und Brutalität abgestumpfte Welt in Wallung. Seit langem haben Kulturvölker sich den Grundsatz zu eigen gemacht, dass niemand für die Tat eines anderen bestraft werden darf. Ausserstande, die an solchen Angriffen beteiligten Personen zu fassen, schlachten die Nazis bezeichnenderweise fünfzig oder hundert unschuldige Menschen ab. Alle die, welche mit Hitler "zusammenarbeiten" oder ihn friedlich stimmen möchten, können an dieser schauerlichen Warnung nicht vorbeigehen.

Die Nazis sollten aus dem letzten Krieg gelernt haben, dass es nicht möglich ist, den menschlichen Geist durch Terror zu brechen. Statt

dessen dehnen sie ihren "Lebensraum" und ihre "Neue Ordnung" bis zu Abgründen des Grauens aus, zu denen selbst sie bisher nicht herabgesunken waren. Das sind die Handlungen von Menschen, die nichts zu verlieren haben, und die in ihrem Inneren wissen, dass sie nicht gewinnen können. Grauen kann Europa niemals Frieden bringen. Es streut nur die Saat eines Hasses aus, die eines Tages furchtbare Vergeltung tragen wird.

Die Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten hat seit geraumer Zeit Kenntnis von diesen Verbrechen. Unsere Regierung erhält laufend weitere Mitteilungen zuverlässigen Ursprungs und ist dankbar für Berichte aus jeder vertrauenswürdigen Quelle, die dazu beitragen, unser ständig wachsendes Nachrichten- und Beweismaterial auf dem neuesten Stand zu halten und verlässlich zu machen.

Die Vereinten Nationen werden diesen Krieg gewinnen. Wenn der Sieg erfochten ist, dann wird — das ist der Wille der Regierung der Vereinigten Staaten und, wie ich weiss, auch der jeder anderen Regierung der Vereinten Nationen — das Nachrichten- und Beweismaterial für die barbarischen Verbrechen der Angreifer in Europa und Asien in geeigneter Weise verwertet werden. Es ist nur in der Ordnung, dass diese Angreifer hiermit gewarnt werden: die Zeit wird kommen, da sie in den gleichen Ländern, die sie jetzt unterdrücken, vor Gericht stehen und sich für ihre Taten zu verantworten haben werden.

USGJ



L'Amérique en Guerre

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REVUE DE LA PRESSE AMERICAINE

The New York Times.

(28.11.42)

Lorsque la flotte a coulé dans le port de Toulon, la France, envahie pendant deux années par une humiliante collaboration, a ressuscité. De tous les gestes de bravoure, d'héroïsme, de sacrifices tragiques, orgueil de la résistance française à la brutale agression d'Hitler, aucun ne brillera d'un plus grand éclat que celui des marins de Toulon.

C'est une chose bien terrible, pour un équipage, de couler son propre navire, afin de le soustraire aux mains de l'ennemi.

Mais les marins de Toulon sont allés encore plus loin. Dans certains cas, n'ayant pas pu faire sauter leurs navires à temps, ils les ont fait couler en faisant feu les uns contre les autres et les équipages ont péri avec la flotte qu'ils servaient.

Les équipages de la flotte française ont péri une détermination exemplaire. Mais c'est parce qu'ils n'ont pas hésité qu'Hitler se trouve maintenant dépourvu du butin pour lequel il a mené ses troupes pendant plus de deux ans. En essayant de s'emparer de la flotte française par un mouvement brusque, il l'a perdue pour toujours.

Mais il a perdu bien plus que tout cela. Il a perdu son dernier espoir de collaboration. Il a prouvé d'une façon plus flagrante que jamais qu'il ne se soucie pas le moins du monde de garder ses promesses ou de respecter les traités qu'il signe.

Les conséquences militaires du sabordage des bateaux français seront assurément d'une haute importance mais quelques choses d'autres beaucoup plus grandes ont été accomplies à Toulon. Non seulement la France, mais l'Europe occupée tout entière doit se faire une leçon de l'héroïsme et du sacrifice total des marins de Toulon. Leur geste restera un symbole flamboyant. Il doit inspirer à la France et à l'Europe l'esprit d'une résistance plus acharnée qu'elle ne l'a jamais eue à la tyrannie d'Hitler.

La France est une fois de plus. Les capitaines qui sont restés debout sur leurs ponts tandis que leurs navires coulaient, ont silencieusement déclaré au monde que la France d'aujourd'hui est encore la France de Verdun et d'Orléans.

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The Washington Post

(1.12.42)

Lorsque la nouvelle de la grande tragédie de Toulon s'est répandue de par le monde la semaine dernière, le général de Gaulle a eu l'occasion de montrer la preuve de sa grandeur d'âme. A notre avis il n'est monté parfaitement digne de la situation. De Gaulle songe avant tout à la France et à son redressement. Dans son discours adressé à ses compatriotes à la suite de la tragédie de Toulon, il n'a pas prononcé un mot contre ceux qui avaient mis sur la victoire allemande parce que les Allemands semblaient tenir les ascendants, ceux qui l'avaient dénationalisé et condamné à mort, et qui, lorsque les alliés ont changé de main, ont essayé de retirer leur enjeu. Le général de Gaulle n'a pas parlé d'eux. Il a parlé de la nécessité de l'unité française. "Il n'y a", a-t-il dit, "et il n'y a jamais eu pour les Français que la route de la victoire."

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Salt Lake City Telegram

(28.11.42)

Le sabordage de la flotte française à Toulon représente un gros avantage pour les Nations Unies et nous rendons hommage à tous les héros officiers et équipages français et à ceux d'entre eux qui ont fait le sacrifice de leur vie pour détruire leurs bateaux afin de les soustraire à l'ennemi.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer

(28.11.42)

Les Français savent maintenant que la route tache de la collaboration avec l'ennemi, a été effacée du drapeau tricolore. Grâce au sabordage de la flotte française, l'humiliation de la capitulation, l'écœurante trahison des Laval et des Déat appartenant désormais à une période trouble de transition.

Fauche comme de coutume, Hitler a rompu une promesse de plus, celle de ne pas occuper Toulon. Et en rompant sa promesse, Hitler a fait une découverte sensationnelle: il a

appris qu'il y a des hommes qui tiennent leur parole, que — s'il ne le savait pas encore — la France véritable continue à vivre, et que l'oppression engendre la résistance. Plus Hitler se laisse aller à sa colère contre la France, plus il prépare le pays à la révolte et à l'invasion. Son "intuition" le mène à sa propre défaite. Cette fois-ci, il a sérieusement mal jugé le peuple auquel il avait affaire.

(28.11.42)

En faisant son dernier pas pour la conquête de la France continentale, Hitler a reçu un grand service à la France et à ses nouveaux Alliés. Les patriotes des véritables Français n'ont plus à souffrir de division: ils ont maintenant un pays qui, avec l'aide des Anglais et des Américains, peut être défendu contre les hordes d'Hitler. Ils ont maintenant une base solide pour organiser une force combattante qui, avec l'aide d'Ilou et des Alliés, pourra reconquérir le pays de leurs pères.

The Oakland (California) Tribune

(29.11.42)

L'effrayante bande nazie à l'esprit pourri a, d'un seul coup, soufflé une grande victoire aux Nations Unies, enthousiasmé et uni tous les Français en leur donnant l'occasion de reprendre les armes contre l'ennemi du monde entier.

Au fond de la rade de Toulon repose bien plus que la Flotte française. Avec ses fiers bateaux et les corps des capitaines et marins qui ont sacrifié leur vie pour la France, repose aussi, vaine pour toujours, tous les espoirs de domination mondiale que nourrissait Hitler.

Houston Post

(2.12.42)

Le sabordage de la flotte française à Toulon fera époque, c'est le plus grand événement de ce genre dans l'histoire. Du point de vue des Alliés, cela n'est pas le meilleur chose qui

ait pu lui arriver, mais il n'y en avait qu'une seule manière. Dans la situation présente, les marins français s'étaient d'être punis pour leur patriottisme; les Nazis ont massacré de grandes quantités d'hommes et de femmes pour de bien moindres raisons. Les populations alliées du monde entier doivent leurs réarmements et leur reconnaissance à ces hommes héroïques qui font face à la cruauté colossale de leurs vainqueurs sans leur opposer une arme puissante. En dehors de cela, les Alliés peuvent se réjouir de ce geste extraordinaire qui portera la célébrité de Toulon à la postérité. Les Alliés savent aussi ce qu'ils ont et peuvent étudier leurs plans stratégiques, en tenant compte de son échec.

Los Angeles Times

(12.12.42)

Marek D'eat, le valet No. 3 d'Hitler, déclare au monde entier que la France est en guerre contre la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis, à la suite de l'occupation anglo-américaine de l'Afrique française. M. D'eat n'est pas exactement la personne qualifiée pour parler, en tant que 45.000.000 de Français de l'interruption de tout eloquement ans de relations amicales avec ses pays; cependant simplement que M. D'eat a été victime d'un attentat lorsque l'année dernière, à Vercennes, il essayait de recruter des Français pour se battre pour l'Allemagne. D'eat et ses complices ont mérité ce qu'ils ont et ont le droit de parler au nom de la France.

Indianapolis Star

(28.11.42)

L'héroïsme des hommes qui préféraient mourir plutôt que de se rendre lâchement devrait susciter chez les Français la haute appréciation de l'ennemi. Cela a été un geste glorieux qui fait un contraste éclatant avec la trahison et honteuse lâcheté de Vichy.

★ ★ ★

Commentaire de Anne O'Hare McConnel sur le sabotage de la Flotte française.

Toulon ne pourra plus être utilisée comme base navale, au moins pendant la durée de cette guerre. La Flotte française en guerre pas de bataille pour l'Allemagne — ni pour la France. Mais sa propre destruction est l'affirmation d'un courage personnel et d'un patriotisme inébranlable qui méritent à une victoire.

La France a fait un feu de joie de sa Flotte pour flétrir la rapine de dernier terme de l'Armistice. Elle vit plus intentionnellement dans les conditions de ce feu qu'elle n'a vécu au cours des deux années et demi qui viennent de s'écouler.

NEW YORK Herald Tribune

(28.11.42)

Les heures matinales et remplies d'événements d'hier à Toulon, ont prouvé plus que l'existence de

l'honneur et du patriotisme de la Flotte française. Elles ont fait plus qu'abolir la volonté qu'Hitler puisse se servir des bateaux français contre les Alliés. Elles ont donné la preuve facile et dramatique que la France, toute la France, est en guerre aux côtés de ses anciens Alliés; que la "collaboration" a été un échec lamentable et complet; que le Gouvernement de Vichy est impuissant et a perdu tout son crédit et que Pétain est simplement l'objet de l'humiliation pire d'Hitler.

Hitler s'adresse au maréchal Pétain, mais il met sa réalité le pouvoir entre les mains du maréchal von Rundstedt au lui promettant de mettre sous ses ordres une nouvelle armée, une nouvelle marine et une nouvelle force aérienne. Pour arriver à son fin, Hitler devrait connaître une autre France, car la vraie France ne s'est jamais réconciliée avec l'ennemi, n'a jamais collaboré et se battra contre Hitler jusqu'à la mort.

The Dallas News

(1.12.42)

Le gros de ce qui a été la troisième force navale du monde repose sur le fond de la rade de Toulon. Le croiseur de Laval aurait probablement livré la Flotte à Hitler, mais au moment de la crise leur volonté n'a pas été la plus forte.

Il n'est pas possible d'empêcher la véritable esprit français de prévaloir, ils n'ont pas pu arrêter le geste inspiré par l'honneur.

La Flotte française a sauté, mais nous voyons là le signe de relèvement de l'honneur, de l'espoir et de l'esprit combatif du peuple français.

The Atlanta Journal

(1.12.42)

La partie la plus frappante du discours du Premier Ministre Churchill a été son avertissement et son appel au peuple italien.

Les pertes, la honte, les souffrances que ce peuple a subies et les tragédies encore plus grandes qui l'attendent sont dues à son vaniteux et coupable dictateur. Avant d'avoir été mené à l'ignoble alliance avec l'hitlérienne, l'Italie était l'amie de l'Angleterre, tout naturellement et par tradition.

Mussolini le fautive a brisé cette franche amitié. Les bombardements alliés de Gênes, de Turin et d'autres centres italiens d'industrie et de centres marchands, ne sont que le prélude à de bien plus grandes attaques sur terre, sur mer et dans l'air.

The New York Times

(1.12.42)

Le discours d'hier du Premier Ministre Churchill comportera parmi ses déclarations les plus importantes. M. Churchill a laissé entendre pour

la première fois que la guerre européenne pourrait peut-être finir avant la guerre d'Asie. Mais M. Churchill a parlé au cours de son discours d'un problème qui nous est beaucoup plus proche: la possibilité immédiate d'une paix séparée avec l'Italie, si seulement le peuple italien le voulait et faisait preuve d'un esprit d'indépendance pour la demander. Avant tout, l'Amérique et la Grande-Bretagne sont les amis traditionnels de l'Italie. D'autre part, 100 généraux et 300.000 soldats italiens sont déjà entre les mains des Anglais. L'Italie a déjà assisté à la destruction de trois de ses plus grandes villes, Gênes, Turin et Milan. En poursuivant la guerre elle s'expose à des ravages qualitativement plus terribles. L'Italie n'a absolument rien à gagner en continuant à verser son sang pour son plus grand ennemi, Hitler.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer

(28.11.42)

Un navire de guerre ne doit jamais se rendre: c'est là une tradition navale qui n'a jamais été violée. Lorsqu'il est imprudent, ou en danger d'être pris, il doit vouloir en combattant ou être sabordé par son propre équipage. Cette tradition a été glorieusement respectée par la Flotte française à Toulon.

THE CHICAGO SUN

(1.12.42)

Heureusement pour nous, M. Churchill a crié à la victoire en 1940, en ces jours sombres où la victoire était désespérément lointaine et difficile à croire. Il nous a donné dimanche dernier (dans son discours), de nouvelles raisons de nous réjoindre. Il a le droit de parler le langage du triomphe — et nous y avons droit aussi. Mais soyons sages et, comme lui, éloignons de nous l'idée que l'avenir sera facile. Écoutez la voix d'un homme qui est bien campé au sol. Nous devons nous tenir sur sa terre ferme.

Bien peu d'Italiens pourraient douter de sa détermination que les terribles attaques aériennes sur l'Italie ne sont qu'un avant-goût de ce qu'ils auront à subir s'ils ne renouvellent pas leurs dirigeants fascistes. Bientôt l'Italie du Sud devra s'attendre à une longue et terrible position de la part des avions des alliés basés en Afrique.

Le Chicago Sun s'approprie pas entièrement toute la politique de M. Churchill, mais celui-ci a prouvé une fois de plus qu'il est un combattant digne des Alliés de la Grande-Bretagne. Sans tenir compte de nos différences d'opinion, nous sommes d'accord avec lui que la collaboration des Alliés dans la lutte est "l'espoir et la purification de l'avenir."

Publié par le Bureau d'Information de Guerre du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à sa base européenne.

L'Amérique en Guerre

LE 15 DECEMBRE, 1942

No. 22



Le rapport de Roosevelt montre l'esprit d'équipe des Alliés



Les troupes américaines souhaitent un bon voyage à leurs camarades français qui partent pour les premières lignes d'Afrique du Nord.

L'A.O.F. SE RALLIE AUX NATIONS UNIES

Un accord a été conclu entre le général Dwight D. Eisenhower et M. Pierre Blaisson, Gouverneur Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française. Le texte de l'annonce suit :

"Le général Eisenhower, Commandant-en-Chef des forces alliées en Afrique du Nord a annoncé que, "Le Gouverneur Général de l'Afrique Occidentale Française, M. Blaisson, a accepté de coopérer avec les Nations Unies dans la poursuite de la guerre contre l'Axe."

"Le Gouverneur Général a fait connaître publiquement son intention de réaliser une coopération complète avec l'amiral Darlan Haut-Commissaire pour l'Afrique du Nord Française, en se plaçant sous ses ordres. "Dans les efforts de coopération qui doivent être entrepris par l'Afrique Française figurent les importants points suivants: l'usage des aérodromes pour le transit des avions alliés et la mise à la disposition des marines alliées des ports et de leurs aménagements."

"Les navires de commerce alliés retenus en Afrique Occidentale Française vont être libérés immédiatement, de même que tous les ressortissants des Nations Unies internés."

"Grâce à cet accord, le danger qui représentait pour les Alliés la présence des sous-marins allemands dans l'Atlantique Sud sera virtuellement éliminé. D'autre part, la traversée libre de l'Atlantique Sud est celle d'Hyakam — l'aérodrome civil de Dakar — à Natal, Brésil. L'utilisation de cet aérodrome

pour le transport des avions américains vers les champs de bataille africains permettra d'économiser des milliers de kilomètres de trajet et de précieuses heures de vol.

Parmi les navires de la Flotte française à Dakar, on signale le plus moderne des navires de guerre français, le Richelieu — 35.000 tonnes — qui a été endommagé par le raid britannique de 1940. Achevé en 1939, le Richelieu est muni de 8 canons de 375mm., de 15 canons de 90mm. et de nombreux canons de défense contre avions. Il est aussi muni de deux catapultes et peut porter 4 avions.

Le Cloué, le Manoubra et le Georges Leygues, croiseurs de 76.000 tonnes, armés chacun de 9 canons de 375mm. de même qu'un certain nombre de sous-marins et de contre-torpilleurs, se trouvent aussi à Dakar, selon les dernières informations.

Dakar sera extrêmement utile comme centre de ravitaillement pour les Forces Combattantes Françaises d'Afrique du Nord et pour les 1ère et 8ème armées britanniques. Deux lignes de chemin de fer relient Dakar à Saint-Louis, capital du Sénégal, et à la région du Niger, ce vaste réservoir de main-d'œuvre coloniale française.

M. Henry Stimson, ministre de la Guerre américain, a fait à Washington un exposé d'ensemble des opérations en Tunisie, exposé qui, dit-il, "avait été rendu nécessaire par les

(Voir la suite au page 2)

"PRÊT-Location" est le nom de l'organisation par laquelle les Nations Unies mettent en commun leurs ressources pour atteindre leurs deux buts communs: écraser l'Allemagne, l'Italie et le Japon; assurer le ravitaillement suffisant du monde entier en vivres et en fournitures essentielles après la guerre.

Le Président Roosevelt vient de publier son 7ème rapport trimestriel sur les travaux de l'organisation "Prêt-Location." Il a accompagné ce rapport d'une lettre au Congrès, dans laquelle il écrit:

"Depuis mon dernier rapport, la guerre est entrée dans une nouvelle phase. Les forces des Nations Unies, attaquant depuis l'Egypte et l'Afrique du Nord, se battent contre les puissances de l'Axe pour le contrôle de la côte africaine de la Méditerranée.

"L'armée soviétique qui a tenu à Stalingrad avec tenacité et courage est maintenant passée à l'offensive.

"Les japonais ont dû dépenser sans compter des navires et des hommes dans les îles Salomon, champ de bataille de notre propre choix.

"Les puissances de l'Axe ont, pour le moment du moins, perdu l'initiative. Il faut que nous fassions tout ce que nous pouvons pour les empêcher de la reprendre.

"Nous devons engager la totalité des forces des Nations Unies contre l'ennemi.

"Nous devons mettre en commun le rendement de nos productions et nos ressources matérielles, nos munitions et nos hommes, et nous devons le faire en accord avec une seule stratégie mondiale.

"Les récents événements et mon rapport sur le rôle de l'organisation "Prêt-Location" prouvent, je pense, que nous faisons des progrès dans ce sens.

"Nous avons aussi un autre devoir qui grandira parallèlement avec notre puissance, et au fur et à mesure que de nouveaux territoires seront libérés de l'emprise de l'ennemi.

"Ce devoir est de faire parvenir des médicaments, des vivres, des vêtements et autres fournitures essentielles aux populations qui ont été pillées, dépouillées et affamées.

"Les nazis et les japonais ont massacré au cours de campagnes de terreur organisé des hommes et des femmes innocents. Ils ont dépouillé les pays qu'ils occupent de vivres et d'autres ressources. Ils se sont servis de la faim comme d'un instrument de cet esclavage qu'ils cherchent à imposer.

"Notre politique est diamétralement opposée. Les Nations Unies apporteront des vivres à ceux qui ont faim et des médicaments aux malades.

"Toute l'aide possible sera donnée en vue de rendre aux pays libérés leur santé et leurs forces, afin que chacun d'entre eux puisse contribuer pleinement à la victoire des Nations Unies et à la paix qui lui suivra."

Voici, de la plume même du Président Roosevelt, un exposé de la façon dont sont réparties les fournitures sauvées par la loi du prêt-location.

L'aide apportée à nos alliés par l'organisation "Prêt-Location" au cours des 3 derniers mois a été d'une valeur totale de 2.367.000.000 de dollars. Ce total a dépassé celui du trimestre précédent et il est 4 fois plus grand que le total des trois mois qui ont précédé notre entrée en guerre, il y a un an.

Pendant cette même période, les Etats-Unis ont équipé et ravitaillé très rapidement les forces expéditionnaires américaines qui comporteront plus d'un million d'hommes à la fin du mois de décembre. Et — en coopération avec les britanniques — nous avons lancé en Afrique du Nord une offensive avec la plus grande force expéditionnaire que l'histoire ait jamais connue.

La production sans cesse croissante des usines américaines nous a permis d'équiper nos troupes et, en même temps, d'augmenter nos envois aux nations qui se battent contre nos

ennemis. Mais cela n'est pas suffisant. Il faudra encore beaucoup plus de navires, d'avions, de chars et de canons américains avant que les Nations Unies puissent lancer les grandes offensives qui nous apporteront la victoire. En attendant, dans les limites de nos ressources actuelles, nous avons cherché à réaliser le principe stratégique représenté par le "Prêt-Location": il n'y a qu'une seule guerre; elle ne peut être gagnée que par la mise en commun de toutes les ressources des Nations Unies, afin de pouvoir faire face à l'ennemi avec le maximum de force, sur les champs de bataille et aux moments vus par les Alliés.

Durant le mois d'octobre 1942, environ 40 % des exportations du "Prêt-Location" ont été destinées à la Grande-Bretagne, 39 % au Moyen-Orient, à l'Extrême Orient et à d'autres régions, et 21 % à l'U.R.S.S. Depuis janvier 1942, les exportations mensuelles vers la Grande-Bretagne et vers les Moyen et Extrême Orient, ont plus que doublé. Les envois par mer à l'U.R.S.S. ont été 9 fois plus grands en octobre qu'en janvier, premier mois où la Russie a bénéficié de la Loi "Prêt-Location."

Une partie de l'équipement militaire envoyé à la Grande-Bretagne a été ré-exporté par les anglais à l'U.R.S.S., à l'Egypte, aux Indes et à certaines régions du Moyen-Orient. De plus, la Grande-Bretagne a envoyé à ces pays une grande partie de sa propre production de matériel de guerre.

Les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne ont,

(Voir la suite au page 2)

LA SEMAINE ET LA GUERRE

Examinons la situation dans le monde entier. Les Alliés ont pris l'offensive sur quatre fronts: ils ont l'initiative en Tunisie et obligent les allemands à réorganiser leurs transports aériens, pendant que de gros renforts alliés arrivent pour préparer la grande attaque. L'avance des russes continue inlassablement et de violentes contre-attaques allemandes sont repoussées. La supériorité des Alliés dans l'air est incontestable; elle est prouvée par le succès des attaques russes sur les avions de transport et par le peu de résistances offertes aux forces aériennes américaines et britanniques en Italie et en Europe Occidentale. Dans le Pacifique Sud, les Alliés remportent de nombreuses victoires.

Enfin, c'est avec joie que les Alliés saluent l'arrivée de presque toute la garnison de Djibouti en Abyssinie, qui marque l'entrée de toutes les troupes françaises dans la lutte contre l'ennemi commun.

Le général Henry H. Arnold, Chef de l'Armée Aérienne des Etats-Unis, a annoncé qu'au cours du mois de novembre, les forces de l'Armée Aérienne ont atteint et dépassé un million d'hommes et que la quantité d'avions s'élève proportionnellement. L'Armée Aérienne vise au total de 1.500.000 hommes pour l'année 1943.

Le général Arnold a déclaré: "Je suis en mesure de vous assurer que nous battons tous nos records en ce qui concerne la production. Notre force aérienne grandit et la leur diminue. Si nous pouvons continuer à abattre les avions allemands abattu pour chacun de nos avions perdus, le résultat sera indubitablement en notre faveur, car la production de l'ennemi est limitée, et pour rester à égalité avec nous il devrait abattre deux de nos avions pour chaque avion qu'il perd."

Le lieutenant-colonel Rainald, l'un des officiers supérieurs de Djibouti, est arrivé à Djibouti, Abyssinie, avec 40 de ses officiers et 1.500 hommes. Il a envoyé un télégramme de félicité et de détachement au général Paul Legentilhomme, ancien Gouverneur Militaire de Djibouti, actuellement Haut Commissaire des Forces Françaises Combattantes à Madagascar.

Un rapport, comprenant l'ordre d'Hitler pour l'extrémisme complète de la race juive en Europe avant le 31 décembre, a été remis au Président Roosevelt par une délégation de 5 israéliites éminents, dont le Rabbin Stephen S. Wise de New York. Ce rapport relate qu'Hitler exige la déportation de tous les juifs en certaines régions de l'Europe orientale. Là, selon les directives d'Hitler, ils seront "exterminés d'un seul coup, afin de résoudre une fois pour toutes la question juive en Europe."

D'après ce rapport, il y avait 200.000 juifs en Allemagne au début de la guerre; il n'en reste plus que 40.000. Des 75.000 juifs d'Autriche, il n'en reste plus que 15.000 et des 80.000 juifs de Bohême et de Moravie, il n'en reste que 15.000.

Au total, poursuit ce rapport, près de 2 millions de juifs — hommes, femmes et enfants — ont été assassinés par les allemands et près de 3 millions sont menacés de mort.

La Chambre de Commerce Française de New York, sous la direction de M. Pierre Cartier, a ouvert un bureau d'engagement militaire. Dès le premier jour, 50 français de New York ont répondu à l'appel pour servir en Afrique du Nord.

En s'enrôlant, les français de New York, qui sont momentanément sans représentation diplomatique, s'engagent à coopérer pleinement avec le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis. Les français d'âge militaire insistent auprès du Département d'Etat pour servir dans l'Armée française organisée en Afrique du Nord.



Le général Edouard Welvert, des Forces Françaises en Tunisie, décoré au Colonel Edson Raff, Chef des troupes parachutistes américaines, la Légion d'honneur.

Les Français Les exploits en Russie du Col. Raff

L'avant-garde de l'armée Française Combattante "Normandie" est arrivée à Moscou pour se battre sur le front oriental aux côtés des Forces Aériennes Rouges, déclare une dépêche A.P. de Moscou.

Des 20 officiers et 40 hommes attendus, 14 sont déjà arrivés; ils seront les premiers étrangers venant du dehors qui auront rejoint les rangs des russes dans le combat. L'escadre "Normandie" est commandée par un pilote breton, vétéran de la dernière guerre, et plusieurs as de cette guerre en font partie. L'un d'eux a déjà à son actif 6 avions ennemis abattus et 5 autres probables.

L'amiral William D. Leahy, Chef d'Etat Major de Roosevelt, ancien Ambassadeur à Vichy, assure dans l'Army and Navy Journal que "les opérations en Afrique du Nord feront des allemands à abandonner leurs desseins sur la Russie et ses riches champs de pétrole". Après avoir insisté sur la nécessité de la coopération entre les Nations Unies, l'Amiral a conclu: "Les opérations en Afrique peuvent permettre à cette splendide Armée Rouge, toujours fortifiée malgré les assauts meurtriers, de lancer une offensive écrasante."



Ce commandant de sous-marin allemand est à Londres, en route pour un camp de concentration; lui gardant est un officier anglais. Remarquez la nouvelle tactique relative de l'Allemand. Son premier voyage probablement — et certainement son dernier.

D'innombrables histoires sur les faits et gestes du colonel Edson B. Raff, qui est chargé en Tunisie d'une mission très délicate, font le tour du front Tunisien.

Ses fidèles disciples disent qu'il ne dort presque jamais et mange rarement — et cependant il est toujours plein d'énergie. Les français admirent en particulier son indifférence devant le danger.

Le colonel Edson B. Raff a 35 ans. C'est un homme solide et d'une résistance à toute épreuve. Il s'était d'abord distingué comme chef des troupes d'infanterie et de parachutistes au cours de l'attaque à l'Ouest d'Oran.

Il a actuellement sous ses ordres des sapeurs du génie britannique, des forces d'infanterie, de cavalerie et d'artillerie françaises, des Spahis, des Sénégalais et un corps d'indigènes.

Des officiers français, et parmi eux des généraux, se sont placés de tout cœur sous son commandement.

Le colonel Raff considère que la plupart des succès des Alliés dans les régions montagneuses sont dus aux activités de l'artillerie française.

Les soldats français et américains font de bon accord d'excellent travail. Parfois, il suffit de mentionner les américains pour voir arriver des présents de vin, de pain, de dattes, de mandarines, d'orange et d'œufs.

Trois des chefs alliés déclarent:

EISENHOWER

Le général Eisenhower a, dans une déclaration, exprimé sa satisfaction de la coopération alliée et félicité la R.A.F. de son bon travail. "La R.A.F." a-t-il dit, "aide par les forces américaines, a trois principales tâches à accomplir: la première et la plus importante est de protéger l'avant-garde de l'armée britannique. La seconde est le bombardement des objectifs importants à Tunis et à Bizerte. La troisième est la protection des convois en Méditerranée et des bateaux alliés en débarquement dans les ports."

BOISSEAU

Le général Boisseau, qui était membre de l'Etat Major du général Pershing dans la guerre de 1914-18, a déclaré à Oran: "Je suis profondément ému de voir de nouveaux drapeaux américain et français flotter côte-à-côte. Je me consacre tout entier à l'organisation de l'Armée française qui se battra contre les allemands aux côtés des américains et des anglais."

STANDLEY

L'amiral William S. Standley, Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis à Moscou, écrit dans le Army and Navy Journal que les relations de la Russie avec l'Amérique et la Grande-Bretagne dans la paix seront sans doute aussi étroites que ses alliances de guerre actuelles.

L'amiral Standley a ajouté: "Je suis persuadé que nous sommes à la veille de cette période de collaboration, collaboration dans le sens le plus large du mot. Le traité anglo-soviétique et l'accord américano-soviétique de juin dernier sont des bases solides pour le développement d'une telle collaboration."

"Ces accords ont été signés pendant la lutte et sont constamment ratifiés par les envois de plus en plus considérables de matériel de guerre à notre grande alliée la Russie."

"Je suis persuadé que M. Staline pense comme moi que, lorsque nous aurons remporté la victoire, il sera de notre devoir de transformer l'alliance de guerre anglo-américano-soviétique en un concordat consacré à l'amélioration des relations internationales et du bien public."

ET UN CHEF DE L'AXE

"Le Matin" journal publié à Paris par les nazis, reproduit les déclarations que Laval a faites aux journalistes à l'Hôtel de la Paix à Vichy, après avoir lu la réponse du maréchal Pétain à Hitler:

"Vous avez connu un Laval surêté de la légende parlementaire. C'est un autre Laval qui est aujourd'hui devant vous. Il n'y a qu'une route pour La France: la route de la collaboration avec l'Allemagne, collaboration loyalement acceptée et loyalement pratiquée. Je dois dire sans aucun équivoque ni ambiguïté que je désire une victoire allemande."

ECOUTEZ

24 heures par jour sans interruption, émissions sur ondes courtes provenant directement des Etats-Unis dans les bandes des:

16m, 19m, 31m, 49m. Aussi, à toute heure, à la demi, sur les bandes suivantes:

16m, 18m, 19m, 20m, 30m, 31m, 34m, 39m, 40m, 49m.

EMISSIONS AMERICAINES VIA LA B.B.C.

Heures en France.

14.15 New York via la B.B.C. 1500m.

373m. et sur ondes courtes dans les bandes des:—41m, 31m., 25m.

23.15 New York via la B.B.C. 1500m. 373m. 383m. 281m. et sur ondes courtes dans les bandes des:—49m, 41m.

EMISSIONS FRANÇAISES DE LA B.B.C.

Chaque jour, de 06h. 15 à 01h.15 (heure des pays occupés) la B.B.C. adresse à la France douze émissions, dont chacune commence au quart.

Longueurs d'ondes. Ces émissions sont données sur les longueurs d'ondes suivantes:—

1500m. 373m. 285m. 251m. et sur ondes courtes dans les bandes des:—

49m, 41m, 31m, 25m.

Reelund

Medical News

From the U.S.A.



WEEK ENDING

NOV. 24th, 1942

administration of emetine. From four to eight of these treatments are given over a period of a week or ten days, at the end of which time most patients have a strong aversion to liquor of any kind. This reflex aversion is periodically reinforced by giving one or two treatments at intervals of one to three months throughout the first year, during which period relapses are most apt to occur. Lemere and his colleagues now report a follow-up study of 1,194 patients. Of the 644 patients treated within the last two years, 74.8 per cent are still abstinent, 52.5 per cent of 291 patients treated from two to four years ago are still abstinent and 51.5 per cent of 259 patients treated four or more years ago are still abstinent. The authors feel that the advantages of this treatment lie in its short duration, its wide applicability and its ready acceptance by the patient. They believe that the results to date constitute this as the best available treatment for alcoholism.—(Lemere, Frederick; Voegtlin, W. L.; Broz, W. R.; O'Hollaren, Paul, and Tupper, W. E.; *Journal of the American Medical Association*, September 26, 1942.)

Age of Appearance of Ossification Centers for Determining Skeletal Status of Children:

The onset of ossification by means of serial roentgenograms was observed in three centers of the skeleton in order to test whether this stage of development is a reliable indicator of maturity. The centers studied were the distal epiphysis of the ulna, the first sesamoid of the thumb and the crest of the ilium. The age of first appearance

of each center and the concomitant mean total skeletal age were each correlated with the menarcheal age. The age at which the epiphysis of the distal phalanx of the second finger fuses with its metaphysis was studied with a view to substituting it for iliac age in the formulation. Thirty boys and thirty girls whose records covered the necessary age range were used for the study. One hundred girls were added to the group in order to compare their iliac age with the menarcheal age. The onset of ossification in the crest of the ilium is discussed as a possible maturity determinant for use during the adolescent period in both boys and girls.

The age at onset of ossification in the three centers designated by Buchli and Pyle as ulnar age, sesamoid age and iliac age was found to provide as reliable a measure of maturity as the concomitant mean total skeletal age in this group of children. Ossification began in these three centers according to the normal order of general development peculiar to each sex, i.e., boys follow girls in sequence of ossification. The ages at which ossification began in these three centers each correlated more closely with the menarcheal ages than did the corresponding mean total skeletal ages in this group. Ossification began in the crest of the ilium within six months of the menarche in two-thirds of these girls. Fusion in the distal phalanx of the second finger also began near the menarche. This phenomenon occurred shortly after the menarche in a majority of the group. It was suggested that onset of ossification in the crest of the ilium might possibly indicate a point in the maturation cycle of the male which is comparable to that existing in the female at the time of the menarche.—(Buchli, C. C., and Pyle, S. I. *J. Pediatr.*, September, 1942.)

The war has disrupted the world-wide exchange of information on progress in all fields of science. Research does continue, however, and to keep you informed of work being done in the medical field, in the United States, this communication has been prepared by the American Medical Association. A similar communication will reach you at intervals.

Transfusion of Stored and Fresh Blood:

There is some difference of opinion as to the value of stored versus fresh blood. Stored blood has several disadvantages over fresh blood and these are proportional to the duration of storage. The significance of most of them, however, is largely academic, and the major question is the fate of the red blood cells. According to Wasserman and his colleagues, an index of the viability of transfused erythrocytes can be obtained by studying one of the main end-products of the destruction of red blood cells in the body, namely, urobilinogen, which can be fairly accurately determined in the feces and urine. In order to determine this point, the urobilinogen excretion was determined in 3 cases followed in the group of refractory anemias, who were given transfusions of stored blood. It was determined that

the excretion of urobilinogen in the stool and urine after transfusion with stored blood is directly proportional to the length of time of blood storage. They further concluded that the use of blood stored for more than seven days is inadvisable for the treatment of anemias. (Wasserman, L. R.; Volterra, Mario, and Rosenthal, Nathan; *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, September, 1942.)

Carcinoma of the Prostate:

Hitherto it has been somewhat uncertain as to whether or not the degree of malignancy of cancer of the prostate as measured by its microscopic appearance was correlated with the clinical course. In an effort to answer this question, Evans and his colleagues present a study based on 100 consecutive cases of carcinoma of the prostate which were studied between 1935 and 1936 and which conform to the following requirements: 1. Satisfactory microscopic sections were available for a detailed histologic study. 2. There was a record of a definite time of onset of symptoms produced by the carcinoma of the prostate. 3. If the patient died, death occurred more than one month after surgical treatment. This requirement eliminated operative deaths. 4. There was a follow-up record until death or for a survival period of five years or more after the onset of symptoms. After the 100 cancer specimens had

been graded according to the carefully described plan, the histologic and clinical data were compared. The histologic grade of carcinoma of the prostate based on the degree of abnormality of the acini, the cells and the nuclei is of use in predicting the length of survival of the patient. The more important clinical points taken into consideration were the duration of survival, incidence of metastasis and roentgen therapy. They concluded that the grade of the carcinoma indicates the probability of the occurrence of metastasis, that the higher grades of cancer occur at slightly earlier ages than the lower, and, finally, that roentgen therapy appears to lengthen survival time, particularly in patients with the higher grades of carcinoma.—(Evans, Newton; Barnes, R. W., and Brown, Albert F.; *Arch. Patol.*, September, 1942.)

Dilantin Sodium and Phenobarbital Combined for Epilepsy:

Merritt and Brenner report observations on 100 patients with convulsive seizures whose attacks had not been satisfactorily controlled by the administration of dilantin sodium, who were then treated by a combination of dilantin sodium and phenobarbital. Thirteen patients were markedly improved on the combination as compared with dilantin sodium alone, 21 patients were moderately improved, while the remaining 66 patients showed no significant improvement. All of the patients with exclusively petit mal or psychomotor seizures or with Jacksonian seizures were in the group which showed no significant improvement after the addition of the phenobarbital. Thirty-seven patients with convulsive seizures who had never before received dilantin sodium but whose attacks had been unsatisfactorily controlled by other forms of treatment were treated by a combination of dilantin sodium and phenobarbital. The results in this small group of patients were roughly equivalent to those reported by Merritt and Putnam for similar larger groups treated by dilantin sodium. Patients with convulsive seizures whose attacks are not

satisfactorily controlled by dilantin sodium alone should be tried on a combination of this drug with phenobarbital. To obtain satisfactory results, they say, with the combination of phenobarbital and dilantin sodium, full dosages of both drugs must be administered.—(Merritt, H. Houston, and Brenner, Charles; *J. Nerv. & Ment. Dis.*, September, 1942.)

What U.S. Doctors are Talking About:

Current mobilization of a Women's Field Army of 25,000 volunteer workers to "fight cancer with knowledge." Under the auspices of the American Society of the Control of Cancer, 200 women from all over the U.S., who will act as leaders in the drive, have just finished an intensive two weeks' course in causes and prevention of cancer which included detailed lectures at New York City's five cancer prevention clinics. . . . Experimental tests on two species of rats and dogs at New York City's Mount Sinai Hospital which indicate that adrenochrome, a synthetic derivative of adrenalin first discovered in England five years ago, may be highly effective in the reduction of blood pressure. Kidney extracts and the mushroom extract, tyrosinase, previously used for this purpose, can be obtained in only small amounts; adrenochrome, although its value for human beings can as yet only be prophesied, is relatively easy to manufacture.

Report of the successful treatment of U.S. sailors who had received blast injuries of the lung in the Pacific. Naval doctors, profiting by British experience with this condition, were able to send all but four of nineteen men back to duty within two weeks. Treatment consisted of forced fluids, heat, rest, drugs to combat restlessness and oxygen to relieve cyanotic conditions. . . . Reports that the Nazis have devised a blood test to determine whether an individual is a "non-Aryan." U.S. authorities question the reliability of such a test in any European area where pre-war tests showed that blood groups "O," "A," "B," and "AB" are indistinguishably intermingled. . . . Experimental treatment of U.S. cancer

patients with rays from a 3,000,000 volt x-ray machine. Dr. Richard Dresser, reporting to the American Roentgen Ray Society, explained that the 3,000,000 volt rays have essentially the same physical properties as gamma rays from radium.

The results of extensive studies which prove that oil of cloves is the most effective home-remedy for toothache. . . . The statement of Professor Clinton Laird, recently returned from Lingnan University in China on the Gripsholm, at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society that Japanese soldiers have defeated the purpose of their homeland by unintelligent handling of scientific material. When they capture a Chinese laboratory, Japanese soldiers have poured valuable medical supplies down the drain and have destroyed several experiments on critical raw materials. . . . The discovery that humidity may have more effect on sterilization of air in public gathering places than the chemical which is used. High humidity was found to neutralize the disinfecting effect of propylene glycol vapor used in both the U.S. and England for sterilization purposes. Intermediate humidities were found to be most effective.

Sulfonamides in Ointment Form:

Miller reports the treatment of a total of 115 patients during the past year with sulfanilamide and its derivatives in ointment bases. The dermatoses could be placed in three groups: (1) primary infections of the skin; (2) diseases of the skin with secondary pyogenic infections and (3) miscellaneous diseases. The first group includes impetigo contagiosa, ecthyma, syphilis vulgaris, folliculitis of the scalp, acne varioliformis and the dermatitis Repens. The second group includes infantile eczema, chronic dermatitis of the fingers of unknown origin, allergic eczema with secondary infection, dermatophytosis with secondary infection, epidermolysis bullosa, psoriasis, acne vulgaris of the pustular type, seborrheic dermatitis and pustular bacterid.

The preparations used were sulfanilamide,

sulfathiazole, sodium sulfathiazole and sulfadiazine in strengths varying from 5 to 50 per cent. They were incorporated in two different bases, which were essentially water in oil emulsions. The base most frequently used contained diethanolamine oleate, white wax, liquid petrolatum, white petrolatum and distilled water. The preparation was compounded so that the drugs were in a suspended state, the size of the suspension approaching a colloidal one. They were in solution to about the degree of their solubility in water (0.8 per cent in the case of sulfanilamide and 0.1 per cent in the case of sulfathiazole). Cure was obtained in all patients with superficial pyogenic infections, such as impetigo, in a shorter average time than that reported with accepted methods of treatment. In patients with cutaneous diseases secondarily infected, the secondary infections were quickly cured, but further treatment with the ointment did not favorably affect the primary disease. Results in patients with deeper pyogenic infection, such as syphilis, were variable, apparently depending on the ability of the ointment to reach the seat of the infection. Sulfathiazole ointment produced the only reactions noted. This ointment in 50 per cent concentration produced an unusual and apparently characteristic reaction in 2 patients. The identical reaction was subsequently produced in one of these patients by giving sulfathiazole by mouth. A 5 per cent concentration of sulfanilamide or sulfathiazole ointment is recommended.—(Miller, J. Lowry; *Arch. Dermat. & Syph.*, September, 1942.)

Conditioned Reflex Treatment of Chronic Alcoholism:

The conditioned reflex treatment of chronic alcoholism was first described by Voegtlin in 1940. It consists essentially in establishing a reflex aversion to the sight, smell, taste and thought of alcoholic beverages by means of emetine. The emetine produces prompt emesis of imbibed alcoholic beverages which are urged on the patient for thirty to forty-five minutes after the

way which the author fits it into the larger pattern of reconstruction. Outcries are already rising in Britain over some of the proposals; the rest will undoubtedly be searchingly weighed and criticised. But the high auspices under which the report appears means that the debate will be a serious one, and there seems little doubt that it will mark a stimulating and exciting step in the development of our ideas of the democratic future.

The New York World Telegram: Dec. 2.

Americans will find much to think about in the long awaited report of Sir William Beveridge, which is the result of a prolonged study undertaken at the request of the British Government. This report is concerned with the problems of Britain and with means of improving conditions of life there. Therefore its specific proposals are of only secondary importance to us. The British have their problems and we have ours. In some respects they are similar and in others totally different.

But one thing Democracies have in common—a need to improve continuously the adjustment of conditions that arise out of the impact of the swift moving industrial age. Some interests in Britain no doubt hope to bring about a reaction there. But the Beveridge report and all the other discussion that is going on represent a determination to make England a better place to live in after the war. Busy as people of England are with the war they find time to discuss these questions.

Captain Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of Production and a British industrialist, says in discussing these questions that the essence of democracy after the war should be "a balance between the organising power of the State and the driving power of the free individual." That puts it into as neat a package as I have seen.

P.M., New York: December 2.

Remember the last war? It was Mr. Thomas Atkins then, as now. And when Tommy was borrowing in the mind of Ypres, or charging into machine-gun fire at Passchendaele, the folks at home promised him to make Britain "a land fit for heroes." This was the catch phrase then, remember?

And remember the U.S.A.? The boys were going to a war to end war, to make the world safe for democracy. It was the new freedom then.

Well, it is the four freedoms now. Somehow it never happened. We all were too busy fighting the war and some people said "Well, let's win

the war, before we start talking about peace." And that sounded pretty reasonable because there were Liberty Bonds to buy and war material to produce, and socks to knit, and parcels to watch and cheer. And suddenly the war ended sooner than anyone had expected, and there were cries to "bring the boys home." We had put off planning the peace until tomorrow.

Now Tomorrow was here and we still were too busy. The boys were too busy hunting jobs. So Tomorrow became the day after tomorrow, and then Hitler marched into Poland and we were fighting again.

Rest assured: we'll soon hear the same old stall: "let's win the war first, then we can plan the peace." The time to plan is always now. The time to plan for peace is when you are at war. Otherwise peace never will come as peace didn't come in 1918—merely an armistice, revolution, civil war, depression, and then war all over again.

We don't know enough about financial and economic conditions in Britain to judge the details of the Beveridge plan; we'll let the British people judge. But this is certain: Britain needs some plan like that and so does the U.S.A. And we need it now—not tomorrow, when the boys come home to find "no help wanted" signs everywhere. Otherwise we'll have 1918-1939 all over again. Remember?

The Chicago Sun: December 1.

Mme Chiang Kai-Shek surely is no sheltered lady of the Old East. She is a great deal more than one admirable individual. She is a symbol and example of the democratic womanhood of Young China.

Through all Free China innumerable women, young and old, are leading their country's renaissance. They do so with a spirit of infectious independence.

In greeting Mme Chiang we are greeting the kind of national womanhood that America loves.

The New York Times: December 1.

We are approaching our second war winter with gasoline and fuel, sugar and coffee rationed, and Tuesday "meatless." Undoubtedly, there will be rationing of other foods. But to talk of any serious shortage would do injustice to the situation. For ours is still the land of plenty and we are in the fortunate position of being able to supply our allies from our surplus. It is instructive to recall such obvious facts at a time when almost the entire outside world is in want of the most essential things of life.

Comment

From the American Press



WEEK ENDING

DEC. 5A, 1942

Atlanta Constitution: December 5.

The truly important result of recent developments in the European theater of war is that the Axis in that sector has been placed on the defensive in every theater of operations. For the first time since the war began in 1939, Hitler is definitely out of the offensive picture. Unless there is some unexpected and startling change he must fight from now to the end with his back to the wall. Italy is in a bad state of jitters, justifiably so. The noose now is all around Europe, and it will grow tighter and tighter until, at the end, it chokes to death Hitler, his Nazis and all the hateful militaristic leaders of Germany, the brute of the nations.

And now with the tables turned against them the bullies of Berlin are holding that bombing of cities and civilians is horrible, inhuman and altogether vile. Berlin radio had begun broadcasting reports that Pope Pius may soon make representations to all belligerents against this feature of modern war. What of Warsaw? What of Rotterdam? What of the unnumbered cities, towns and villages that were turned into piles of smoking rubble when the Germans were raiding, without mercy, all the weaker nations within their reach? Let them beg for mercy. We still hear, louder than their squalors, the voices of the dead, the voices of that vast host of innocent dead killed by Hitler and his gang.

The Atlanta Journal: December 4.

For his own cause, Mussolini would have done better not to have broken his silence of long months. True, it was a leader rather than a golden silence, but it served to conceal in some measure the Duce's mental if not his moral disintegration. His baroque to the Italian people betrays more than the fears of a found-out charlatan. It gives an inkling also into the troubles

This bulletin presents an objective, factual and unbiased daily picture of the editorial opinion appearing in representative American newspapers. In an effort to indicate opinion in different parts of the country, the newspapers selected are varied.

It is hoped that this weekly bulletin will help to maintain the many deep and historic ties between America and Ireland.

The New York Times: December 5.

The opening clashes have begun in the battle for the triangle between the port of Tunis and the naval base of Bizerte, which Mr. Churchill calls "the tip of Tunisia." The American vanguard is within sight of the White Domes and Minarets of Tunis. Allied troops are trying to drive a wedge between this city and Bizerte and the British Navy is striking telling blows to cut off Axis reinforcements by sea. But enemy resistance has increased. We have a difficult problem of sea transport and land communications. But it will be no easier for the Germans to keep their foothold. The great distinction between this and all previous engagements in this war is that our side has chosen the battlefield. That the Italians realize not only their own situation but the unfavorable fighting conditions forced on the Axis by the action in North Africa is underlined by Mussolini's astonishing declaration that it is Japan's intervention which is the "absolute guarantee" of Axis victory. Apparently the Duce has lost faith in the invincibility of Germany. But Japan, he begs his people to believe, is invincible. If Italy has come to the point where her only hope lies in the faraway Land of the Rising Sun, her prospects must be even more desperate than the world believes.

of the Fascist régime and the dark mood of an overwrought populace. Such a bombast can be of scant comfort to a people who were thrust into a war for which they had no heart.

Commonwealth : December 4

Regarding the appointment of Herbert Lehman as the American Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, it will be difficult to find a man more fitted for responsibility. But more important is the growing realization that the United States is planning to take the lead in relief and rehabilitation to follow Allied victories in vast sectors of the globe. It is believed that more than five hundred million fellow-humans will be in need by the time hostilities are ended. We must start large-scale preparations for world-wide relief and rehabilitation now. It should help immeasurably in shortening the war.

Washington Post : December 2

In his masterly survey of the war last Sunday Winston Churchill hammered away at the thesis that "one man and one man alone" is responsible for Italy's present plight. That man, of course, is Mussolini. There must be many high-placed individuals in Italy, no doubt, who are willing and eager to jump on the allied bandwagon now that the war is going badly for the Axis. Before making any deals with them we had better examine their credentials carefully. All the men who have betrayed Italy, and not merely Mussolini alone, must suffer the consequences of their guilt.

New York Times : December 2

On November 15th a spokesman of the German Government, describing Americans as "military dilettantes," predicted that our expedition into North Africa would turn out to be a second Dunkerque within fourteen days. The fourteen days have passed and our troops in North Africa are still moving forward. . . . This is the "German line." But many facts, emerging both from Africa and Europe, make it abundantly clear that Hitler and his generals were completely taken by surprise when the new front was opened. One evidence of this is the hesitancy and the fumbling of Hitler's present policy in France. He seems uncertain whether to make Field Marshal von Rundstedt a complete military dictator of the country, or whether to try to keep alive the myth that an "independent" government is still functioning at Vichy, or whether to wipe out Vichy altogether and create a new régime in Paris with one of the two traitors, Deat or Doriot, as its head.

The New York Times : December 4

Mussolini was right yesterday when he said he thought the Italian people wanted to hear from him. After his long silence in the face of unremitting disaster, the victims of his policy must have wanted to know what he could say in defense of the ruinous course that has left Italy in a worse position than defeated France. Obviously the speech of a sick man, whose health fails him with every thing else in the supreme crisis of his career, it is also the speech of a prisoner at the bar. In an interesting passage he admits and apologizes for stabbing France in the back on the grounds that nobody expected the French would collapse suddenly and anyway France was only one stab compared to a hundred stabs made on Italy. Replying to Churchill's reference to the "once-happy" Italian people, he defends himself from blame for their present suffering by asserting that they have never been happy. Mussolini goes as far as he dares to impugn Hitler's military judgment when he asserts that he was not surprised at Russia's military power and he did not fail to recognize the importance of the Allied landing in North Africa. But the most remarkable reflection of the European partner is the Duce's statement that the absolute guarantee of Axis victory is the invincibility of Japan. Mussolini has had his say, and it opens the way for a concrete offer to Italy. To make clear to the wearied Italian peasant what he can expect at the hands of the powers ranged against Germany. Such an offer could convince a people looking for escape that they can refuse to follow Mussolini and still be safe from the horror he promises them if they do not fight to the end.

Our correspondent at Bern writes that under the régime established since the Germans denounced the armistice convention and occupied the whole of their territory the French will soon have to choose between being "collaborationist" or "terrorist." This is the only choice, it might be added, that Hitler gives to any one. You must either fight him with all your powers or become his abject slave. He had made neutrality impossible. It is what Mussolini did not understand when he threw himself into the war on the side of Hitler but thought that he could fight merely for Italy's aggrandizement and then withdraw at will. It was what the Finnish leaders seemed to understand when they decided to join Hitler to get back their lost territory from Russia. It is what American isolationists failed to understand when they thought we could maintain neutrality.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer : Dec. 3

Those anguished shrieks heard over the Rome radio yesterday sounded like the cry of a trapped jackal. Benito Mussolini was trying to whip the Italian people into a state of mind to continue the war. But what is this we hear? The charlatan who dreamed of restoring the Roman Empire is now reduced to making a public confession that he has called on the barbarians of the north to save him from his tormentors. Even the Italian people must ask themselves what kind of Caesar is this who begs help from the spiritual descendants of Attila. It is not likely that the Italian people will be much impressed by Il Duce's ravings. In fact as the intensity of the Allied air raids increases it is entirely probable that the sentiment to get out of the war will spread throughout Italy.

The Dallas, Texas, News : December 3

Dallas Christians may appropriately join with the Jewish people of this community as they pray on Wednesday for the safety of those of their faith who thus far have survived the ordeal of Nazi persecution and oppression. Adolf Hitler seems bent on exterminating the Jews from Europe and has made heavy inroads towards this end. Other oppressed peoples are faring little better under his domination. Everyone needs to pray as well as to work for the saving of these unfortunate people from annihilation and for the hastening of the day when our armies will liberate them from the barbarian scourge.

The Washington Post : December 3

The United States has more than doubled its warplane production during the first year of war and since Pearl Harbor American fliers have shot down five Axis planes for every United States plane lost, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America reported last night. Reviewing the miracle of aircraft production during the past year the Chamber listed this record of achievement: more planes have been produced in one year than were turned out by the industry in all the twenty-three years following the first world war. Production tonnage has increased nearly 900 per cent. Production of engines has jumped 240 per cent in terms of horsepower. The number of women employed in the industry has jumped from 4,300 to about 115,000. The value of planes sent to various war fronts was 4½ billion dollars compared with 1½ billion dollars during the last year of peace.

The New York Herald-Tribune : Dec. 2

Sir William Beveridge's report on social security in Great Britain appears to have borne out the intense excitement which has surrounded it. It proposes, as he says, what amounts to a "revolution," though of a strictly British kind—in the national life; but this is "a time for revolution, not for patching." It is evident that in its inception, as in its several sweeping recommendations, it represents a serious effort to grapple with the post war world, to relate existing social institutions to the great problems which are coming, and to develop a definite blueprint for that future of peace and freedom for which the battered armies are now fighting. Prepared at the direction of the House of Commons, with the assistance of Government experts, by an outstanding Liberal economist with a long background of public service, it enjoys a far more official character than most similar efforts in Britain or in this country.

The complete text of the two volume report will be awaited with the liveliest interest. The cable summaries have been able to give only the dramatic recommendations calling for the wide extension, consolidation, and liberalization of the existing social insurance system. Coverage for the entire population, including housewives; provision for every normal contingency of life, including marriage as well as maternity and funeral costs; "socialized medicine" on a much greater scale than that now in force; the elimination of "means tests" and the granting of both unemployment and disability benefits without time limit; the doubling or trebling of present benefit scales—these are spectacular proposals. Behind them there is clearly an acceptance of the even more spectacular view that a definite "floor" must be put beneath the British standard of living, that it will be the function of the State to assure a certain minimum level as a matter of right to its citizens and to grade its benefits not in terms of charitable relief but as positive instruments towards getting more productive social results.

So much seems evident from the cabled summaries. What is not available is the reasoning on which Sir William supports these proposals. His report deals with the single question of social insurance; but in recent speeches he has made it plain that he is thinking of social insurance as only one aspect of the general problem of demobilization, of restoring peacetime production and establishing a new society in which the maintenance of private enterprise will be related more accurately than in the past to the needs for governmental action. One cannot judge the recommendation of the report without having the whole argument on which it is based and the

Revised

Letter from America

No. 6 DECEMBER 4, 1942

For free distribution; not to be sold



HONOUR TO THE MEN OF TOULON!

NEW YORK

People of America have been deeply stirred by the heroic action of the French sailors at Toulon. America's reaction was summed up by the *New York Times*:

"When the Fleet went down in the Harbour of Toulon the France that lay buried under two years of humiliating 'collaboration' was resurrected. Of all the deeds of gallantry and heroism and tragic self-sacrifice that have sprung from resistance to Hitler's evil aggression, none will shine in greater glory than that of the men of Toulon.

"It is a dreadful thing for men of the sea to sink their own ships, ships that have been the pride of their lives, to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands.

"But the men of Toulon went far beyond this. Unable in all cases to sink their ships in time by blowing them up they deliberately fired on each other and went down with the fleet they loved.

"In the long annals of war no act of calm, disciplined mass heroism exceeds this.

"In his unparalleled record of evil, Hitler has forced terrible choices on those he has sought to destroy. He forced the British to fire on the French ships at Oran. He forced Americans to fire on Frenchmen at Morocco and Algiers. He forced Free French to fire on 'collaborating' French in Syria.

"Yesterday, at last, he forced Frenchmen, united in a single aim to fire on each other that they might help to free their country from servitude.

"These terrible choices were accepted. In each case men made the harder decision.

"The men of the French Fleet made the most bitter decision of all. But because they did not hesitate to make it Hitler finds himself balked of the prize for which he has intrigued for more than two years. In an attempt to seize the French Fleet by a sudden pounce he has lost it forever.

"But he has lost far more. He has lost the last hope of 'collaboration' on the part of even the stupidest Frenchman. He has demonstrated more flagrantly than ever that he has not the slightest respect for any promises he makes or any treaty he signs. He has shown once again how pointless it is for anyone to attempt to deal with him on a basis of honour.

"The military consequences of the scuttling of the French ships must be of the first importance, but something much more was accomplished at Toulon than the sinking of more than 60 ships in a day. Not only France but all of conquered Europe must learn of the heroism and grim sacrifice of the men of Toulon. Their deed will be a flaming symbol. It must inspire France and all of conquered Europe to deeds of resistance to Hitler's tyranny beyond any hitherto known.

"France is once more united. The captains who stood on their bridges as their ships went down have silently told the world that France is still the France of Verdun and Orleans."



Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

FOOD CONTROLLER FOR WAR FEEDING

WASHINGTON

President Roosevelt has announced the appointment of Herbert Lehman, Governor of New York State as Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation. This gives one of the most able administrators America has a job similar to that of Herbert Hoover in the last war. Hoover's work in feeding the hungry people of Belgium will never be forgotten.

To Governor Lehman falls the tremendous task of getting food, clothing and medical supplies to the people of the world as they are liberated from Axis domination by the United Nations' armies and to prepare for an orderly and equal distribution of the world's food supply after the war.

Ten days after the last shot was fired in France the first shipload of food sailed from American ports. This time we cannot and will not wait for the cease fire order. President Roosevelt has announced that food and medical supplies are to be sent to North Africa at once.

As the *Herald Tribune* said: "Governor Lehman has been called to a big job, an exciting one and a job of first importance—not perhaps to the military strategy of the war but to that much larger 'strategy' of decency, hope and human promise which lends its ultimate strength to the massed armies of freedom. The Swastika and the Rising Sun swept across the earth in a tide of want, robbery and exploitation; on the flags of the United Nations, on the contrary, there has always rested the promise of food materials, the rehabilitating power of tremendous productive energies which must serve the world if only because they are organized in an economic system which knows that only in that way can it serve itself. . . . As territories are freed from the Hitler blight their relief and reconstruction are quite as imperative for the United Nations on their own account as for the victims. It is to this great problem that Governor Lehman has been summoned."

STORY OF THE GREAT AFRICAN CONVOY

WASHINGTON

The United Nations' Armada which moved on North Africa was composed of 850 vessels, 350 of them ships of war which protected the expedition. It was the largest amphibious operation in history, and it is difficult for the mind to grasp what it meant to mobilize, load, dispatch and protect so gigantic a mass of shipping.

It is particularly difficult for the minds of the Axis leaders to grasp the point, and their propaganda machinery has run into some grave difficulties trying to explain how such a gigantic convoy could be moved right before their eyes, so to speak.

They dare not use the simple explanation: that the United Nations have control of the seas, and that the United Nations are able to ensure the safety of a convoy of this size in the Atlantic, while at the same time their forces are inflicting a major defeat on the enemy in the Pacific.

It is an Army's job to fight a war on land: it is, and will always be, a Navy's job to get the Army to the fighting front. It is the Air Arm's job to see that the way is clear, or to advise the forces to come of dangers ahead, to play its part in keeping the sea lanes open, and to hold command of the air over the route which the convoy is travelling. It is in every sense a combined operation, and in the case of the convoy to Africa the combination worked perfectly.

The 850 ships and an unrevealed number of aeroplanes of the African expedition were assembled at widely scattered points, then moved over long stretches of air and submarine-infested ocean to their particular beaches and landing fields along a thousand-mile coast, arriving at the exact moment to launch a co-ordinated attack.

Timed to coincide with their arrival, British and American parachute troops made the longest invasion flight in history—1,500 miles non-stop from England to Africa, flying through the night, unloading to fight the next morning beside their French Allies.

And every piece of equipment sent in that convoy, from big howitzers to radio sets, was ready to go into action the

(Continued on page 4.)

LISTENING-IN

NEW YORK

A man left a cafe in Brussels saying: "Well, I must go home to listen to the news in English." Almost as soon as he got there the Gestapo arrived.

"Do you listen to the short-wave?" they demanded.

"Every day," said the Belgian.

"Then where is your radio?"

"I haven't a radio myself, but the walls are thin and I listen to 'the German officer's next door.'"

AMERICA REMEMBERS LIDICE

NEW YORK

The hush usual before a big broadcast fell over the world's largest studio—8-H in Radio City. An expectant audience of more than 1,000 almost literally held its breath. On stage, the NBC Symphony Orchestra, directed by Dr. Frank Black, tensely awaited its cue. In front, the actors, equally intent, stood before microphones. The second hand on the clock moved slowly around. At precisely 10.30 p.m. the on-the-air signal flashed. And Alexander Woolcott introduced the radio premiere of Edna St. Vincent Millay's epic poem "The Murder of Lidice."

*How did the year turn—how did it run
In the year of nineteen-forty-one?—
In a village called Lidice?*

*First came spring, with planting and sowing;
Then came summer with haying and hoeing;
Then came autumn, and the Harvest Home . . .
Then came Heydrich the Hangman, the Hun . . .*

Paul Muni, as narrator, headed the radio cast of nine. As the actors read their lines, they unfolded the frightful story of Nazi brutality which last June obliterated the Czecho-Slovakian village of 1,200 souls.

*"Husband, why is your face so gray?"
"My face is gray from fear.
Heydrich the Hangman died today
Of his wounds, the men in Kladno say."
"Good riddance to wicked rubbish,
I say . . .*

*No man was he, but a ravening
beast . . .
Do they know who killed him?"
"Not yet, they say;
Though they've smoked him out for
many a day . . .
But they claim we hide him here . . ."*

To the Writers' War Board, that distinguished group of authors voluntarily pushing the war effort with words, Miss Millay had created "one of the finest pieces to come out of the war."

*They marched them out to the public square,
Two hundred men in a row;
And every step of the distance there,
Each stone in the road, each man did know . . .*

*The whole world holds in its arms today
The murdered Village of Lidice,
Like the murdered body of a little child . . .*

*And moans of vengeance frightful to hear
From the throat of the world, must reach his ear,
The maniac killer who still runs wild . . .*

Farewell, Churn

WASHINGTON

U.S. patent No. 2,299,440 was issued on a new process to make butter out of cream without the laborious process of churning.

Instead of a churn, the process uses a boiler and a cream separator. The cream is mixed with water, heated and whirled (still hot) in the separator or in a specially designed centrifugal machine. The product that flows out contains 80 per cent, butter fat, which classifies it as high-grade butter.

THE PLAIN PEOPLE OF EUROPE

By

SAMUEL GRAFTON,

American Journalist

It is now possible to make a number of plausible predictions as to what will go on in the minds of the plain people of Europe, following recent events.

Germans have been told by Hitler that they are now on the defensive. They will soon begin to feel the special cramps of the constricted defensive posture. The inevitable result of defensive warfare is self-questioning. Germans will ask, as we have asked for two years: "What happened, what went wrong?"

But Germans will not be allowed to ask these questions, nor to answer them, in public.

So, pressures are bound to rise in Germany, and these are bound to be pressures against the German Government. It will be a strange medley of pressures, in part from German industry, seeing its plants knocked down, night after night; in part from the German people, to whom jobs and farms far away can no longer be offered; in part from within the Nazi party, as it wonders what went wrong with the magic.

One remembers the self-questioning, flaring up instantly in England after Dunkirk: "Our school system must have been wrong!" Or, "We didn't give opportunity to enough of our people!" Or, "England as we knew it was not adequate, we shall have to remake it!" And our own American debate, so long, so loud, and so useful.

Predictions as to the course of popular thinking are the safest of all predictions; they rarely let you down, if they are based on faith that the people do think, and that the people are not fools. Thus we can say, with absolute certainty, that Germans will think, even if they must hide in closets to do so: "We cannot build enough equipment to defend every beach in Europe forever. Defence will not win the war. It gives all the advantages to the enemy. He can attack wherever he decides and we must be ready everywhere,

simultaneously." We know the Germans will think these thoughts, because we thought them ourselves; and it is no good to consider the Germans as faceless people who do not think; that merely makes the war needlessly harder.

In a profound sense, we have struck a blow for the liberation of the German people by taking French North Africa. We have new bases, and they have new questions to answer, and questions are the beginning of wisdom. If the history of popular action has any meaning, the period of obedience in Germany is drawing to its end.

Valhalla is shut down for repairs, and from now on history is going to take place for the Germans in their own streets and houses.

Some change of some kind is also certain to take place in the relationship between the ordinary people of Germany and the ordinary people of the conquered countries. My crystal ball isn't very clear on it, but, with Europe ringed, for Germans to keep thumping these people will be empty victory in a jaiyard brawl during exercise hour.

It will lose meaning and savour. The conquered people are stronger, because of what we have recently done. France fights again, from Africa, as Reynaud proposed two years ago. The Frenchman in France is, curiously, a freer man than the disaffected German in Germany; he doesn't have to pretend to like it. If things become bad enough, some Germans (remember that Hitler never had a majority) may come to look upon such Frenchmen, oddly enough, as fighters in their own fight.

We tend to yield to the Hitler theory that all Germans are behind him; this, the most fantastic item in his propaganda, has been the most successfully sold to us.

If we recover our faith in people, any people, just long enough to recognise that this is the one thing Hitler says which can't possibly be true, all sorts of interesting doors swing open. The French slave then becomes the German liberator, a thought which will startle you in precise proportion to your disbelief that the world makes sense.

NO PEACE FOR HITLER

WASHINGTON

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate of the Foreign Relations Committee, has made the following statement: "Hitler has now but one aim—to prolong the war.

"Defeated in Egypt, driven back in Russia, on the defensive in North Africa and every other theatre of war, Hitler knows he cannot win. None of his successes, so-called, have been carried through to complete victory. His all-out bombing of Britain only cost him the flower of the Luftwaffe. His desperate efforts to break down the Russian people ended in bloody disaster before Leningrad, Moscow and Stalingrad. His dream of conquering the Suez and Middle East has been shattered, along with the reputation of Rommel. His vaunted submarines could not prevent an armada of 850 vessels from steaming to Africa and landing a huge Allied army. His Japanese allies are held in check and being driven back. His Italian allies are a heavy liability.

"Hitler sees on every side the initiative passed to the United Nations. He is holding up all his efforts to the task of holding up the day of their inevitable triumph. . . .

"Hitler is becoming desperate because he knows he cannot win. He knows that once his armies begin to crack, all Europe—including his own allies, his own people—will rise against him. He knows how terrible the day of retribution will be when all his private armies and private fortresses will not be strong enough to save him.

"He believes he has his last chance—a stalemate and a negotiated peace. He believes he may win this by prolonging the war and thus retaining power for himself and the Nazis.

"But the world has learned that there can be no compromise with Hitler or Hitlerism. The United Nations are in the war to the finish, and they mean to finish it speedily and victoriously."

U.S. to India—Sixty Hours

NEW YORK

General Bissel, commanding officer of the 10th U.S. Army Air Force, reported from New Delhi that planes are being flown to India from the U.S. in 98 hours. The actual flying time of one heavy bomber was 60 hours 12 minutes, he said.

RUBBER SCRAP MAKES MILLION TYRES MONTHLY

AKRON, Ohio

More than 1,000,000 tyres made of reclaimed rubber are expected to be available each month. These will be manufactured from allotments of the 460,000 tons of scrap rubber collected in recent months, and it is believed that enough scrap has been accumulated to keep existing plants working at capacity for the next eighteen months.

Scrap rubber contributions from the public have far exceeded forecasts made earlier in the year, and that total may rise materially before the end of 1942. Surveys sponsored by factories here indicate that the remaining scrap throughout the nation is still of huge proportions.

While purchase of tyres will be under the jurisdiction of local rationing boards, estimates here indicate that the cars of war workers and others in essential industry—including at least 20,000,000 passenger cars, buses and other carrier units—will be kept rolling.

Although the reclaimed tyres are supposed to have 10,000 miles of service each, this cannot be obtained unless there is a strict adherence to these rules. Drive only when necessary, do not exceed thirty-five miles an hour, maintain a proper degree of inflation and have regular inspection. Manufacturers are stressing the speed restriction as a safety measure as well as observance of a Federal regulation. Beyond thirty-five miles an hour there are perils which grow with every mile.

Other projects call for increases in the expansion of synthetic rubber manufacturing units. This has been emphasized by John L. Collyer, President of the B. F. Goodrich Company.

"Since the January authorization of a total capacity of 400,000 tons a year of butadiene synthetic rubber, increases have been authorized and the present programme is made up of plants designed to produce 705,000 tons of synthetic rubber of the butadiene-styrene type, 132,000 tons of butyl rubber and 40,000 tons of neoprene, a total of approximately 900,000 tons a year capacity," he said. "In addition, Canada is carrying out a programme for creating a capacity of 40,000 tons a year, and I believe that Russia has been producing as much as 50,000 tons a year.

"Fortunately, thanks to the far-sightedness of our Government we had, when our Eastern plantations were captured, 600,000 tons of rubber. This rubber and that contained in finished products and our stock piles of scrap and reclaimed rubber must bridge the gap until synthetic rubber becomes adequate for essential needs."

STEEL OUTPUT SETS NEW RECORD

PITTSBURGH

The steel industry has shattered all records for output by nearly 200,000 tons last month by producing 7,584,864 net tons of ingots and steel for castings, at 100.1 per cent. of its rated capacity, which is the largest in its history.

For the first ten months of 1942, production amounts to 71,604,470 net tons, a new high for the period and within 11,200,000 tons of the best previous full year's production, which was 82,836,946 net tons in 1941. The ten-month output was 4,600,000 tons greater than output in the whole of 1940, which was the next best year in steel production.

Who Wants The Axis Around, Anyway?

WASHINGTON

The General Federation of Labor in Argentina, in a message to President Castillo, has demanded the rupture of relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

THE WEEK IN AMERICA

WASHINGTON

With the cutting of a ribbon, the new wilderness highway to Alaska was formally opened. . . . The first tests of tubeless castings indicate they'll work. . . . President Roosevelt has sent a message to the Sultan of Morocco pledging a new era of peace and prosperity for North Africa after the defeat of the Axis. . . . The President also announced the receipt of messages of congratulation on operations in North Africa from the Presidents of Syria and Lebanon and the Prime Minister of Iraq. . . . The Federal Reserve Board announced this week that more than fifty per cent. of the nation's industrial capacity is now used for war production, and it is freely predicted that this proportion will be greatly increased with more and more industrial energy going into the production of offensive arms. . . . A symptom of industrial speed-up was the announcement by War Production Board Chairman Nelson that the country's aircraft production for next year will be double the output of 1942, not only in 'planes but in tonnage. Emphasis will be on combat 'planes. To accelerate this programme immediately, a large order for cargo 'planes was cancelled this week in favor of bombers. . . . The Government moved to assure the retention of sufficient skilled personnel on the industrial front by forbidding the enlistment of essential aircraft and shipbuilding workers, and systematic plans for deferment in the draft were in the making. . . . War Manpower Chairman McNutt has issued a list of 3,000 occupations to guide draft boards in determining occupational deferment. President Roosevelt has directed the War and Navy Departments not to accept Government employees in armed services until their essential status has been determined. Meanwhile, due to the flow of manpower into industry and the armed forces, McNutt has appealed to citizens in agricultural areas to help harvest the crops and process foods. . . . An American light cruiser came home from the Solomons for repairs with the unparalleled record of having sunk, or helped sink, six Japanese warships in 27 minutes. . . . At a ceremony initiating "Women at War" Week, Mrs. Roosevelt praised the sacrifices being made by British women, and expressed the hope that every American woman will "feel she has a job to do" . . . The Secretary of Labor has ordered that the minimum age of women employed in war industries be lowered from 18 to 16. The Office of Defense Transportation asked the railroads to hire more women. General Motors are training women to be airplane draughtsmen and engineers. . . . Governor Charles Edison of New Jersey consigned to the war scrap heap a gigantic metal horn which his father, the late Thomas Edison, used for recording the voices of Caruso and other famous singers. . . . Stefan Heym, a German refugee author, told an audience at a book fair that a measuring stick on the value of a book should be whether Hitler would burn it. "If the answer is 'yes'," said he, "then it's a book we should all read."

MEXICO ALSO FAVORS ITALIANS'

WASHINGTON

Following the lead of the United States, the Mexican Government has announced that 4,552 Italian nationals residing at Mexico will no longer be considered enemy aliens.

The Mexican Government's move is dictated by the facts that the Italians in Mexico have proved to be loyal residents, and that Mexicans in Italy have not been molested or subjected to hardships. It was said in secret police circles that no more than three Italians have been arrested in Mexico since this country entered the war.

Police circles emphasized that the Italians had not participated in a single case of espionage or attempted sabotage, whereas Germans and Japanese had been very active. For instance, recently, while the writer was in police headquarters, two Japanese were brought in under suspicion of fifth column activities.

The Italians in Mexico, mostly old laborers and farmers, have been quietly continuing their work whenever police restrictions permit. Under the laws regulating the activities of enemy aliens, a certain number of Italians have been concentrated in the Mexico Federal District, together with Japanese and Germans, and they are forbidden to reside in coastal areas or other strategic locations.

In addition to 4,552 Italians registered in the 1940 census, there are in Mexico about 10,000 others who are either naturalized or Mexican nationals of Italian origin. The Italians are the smallest group of Axis nationals in this country, there being 5,882 Germans and 5,142 Japanese citizens, according to the 1940 census. Of course, some of these aliens left with their embassies when Mexico severed relations with the Axis.

ANOTHER HOLE PLUGGED

WASHINGTON

A spokesman for the Board of Economic Warfare said that United Nations' control of Dakar plugged the largest single hole in the blockade of Axis-occupied Europe from which Germany received important war supplies. The great port on the Atlantic is a source of sisal, necessary to manufacture rope, woven transport-cases, and binding materials. Five thousand tons annually are now off Hitler's import list, as well as thousands of carats of industrial diamonds essential for hard-steel machining operations in war industries, rubber, cotton, hides, skins, castor beans, gum copal, an essential component of rust-resisting varnishes for exposed metal in guns, tanks, shells and 'planes.

The Board of Economic Warfare pointed out that blockade-runners may attempt to take out supplies, but ships small enough to use tiny African inlets would have difficulty in eluding Allied sea and air patrols, now based on the airfields of French West Africa.

NEW PLASTIC

WILMINGTON, Del.

Hercules Powder chemists have developed a new rubber-like plastic from cotton and alcohol. Cellulose is the base. Raw materials used in the manufacture of ethyl cellulose are cotton linters or wood pulp, common salt, and alcohol from natural gas or from fermented farm products. The plastic can be used instead of rubber for hospital sheeting, gun covers, tents, garden hose, mason-jar rings, surgical tape, rubber gloves, electrical tape and wire insulations.

CORRIGAN HEADS THE RIGHT WAY

LOS ANGELES

Ireland will remember the slight young fellow with the broad grin and the grimy leather jacket who set a rickety plane down in a farmer's field near Dublin four years ago and asked: "How far is it to 'Frisco?" He had set out from a New York airport, he said, with clearance papers from aviation officials, to fly west to San Francisco. Instead, he flew 3,000 miles east, across the Atlantic, and landed in Ireland. With good Irish humor, he pretended he didn't know what he had done. He knows all right what he is doing now, and he's heading the right way—across America and across the Atlantic—ferrying planes to the training fields and the fighting fronts.

Certainly Ireland remembers Douglas Corrigan, the modest young pilot, who gave the world such a laugh that he was called "Wrong Way Corrigan" for years after.

The big-time reception which America ornerly gave ocean-flying aviators upon their return home was denied Corrigan. For one thing, it took him some time to get his patched-up plane ready for shipment. For another, Howard Hughes, now a film financier, had monopolized the headlines for a day or two at the time of Corrigan's return, by flying around the world in record-breaking time. So no telephone books were torn up to shower down on Corrigan as he rode up the canyon that is New York's Broadway. He did not rise. He landed unnoticed except by a few, saw his crated plane unloaded, and was whisked away by friends.

But the moving pictures had their eye on him, and Corrigan was in no financial position to refuse. He acted in a movie. It was so bad it was funny. So he abandoned that career and slipped out of public view. There was talk that he ran a roadside stand on a Texas highway, bought with the money he made from the lone film.

On the first anniversary of his "wrong way" flight to Ireland, Corrigan married a Texas schoolteacher, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, a modest lady who would have no photographers at her wedding.

When the United States entered the war, the Corrigan's moved west, where many of America's aircraft are built, and it was said he was working in one of the largest of the plane factories. (A fellow who could patch up an old crate and make it fly the Atlantic surely would be a handy worker in a plant.)

But that wasn't enough for Corrigan. He wanted to pilot ships, to see them on their way to the world's battlefronts. He applied to the Ferry Command, which uses civilians as well as army men for ferrying planes from factory to field, from field to battlefront.

He was accepted, trained, and now proudly wears the emblem of the U.S. Ferry Command over his heart.

The Generals Report

NEW YORK.

Around this city they tell the story of the report of the 1942 campaigns which German generals gave Hitler. "I've taken everything but Cairo," von Rommel said. "I've taken everything but Stalingrad," von Bock said. "I've taken everything but Baku," another reported.

Hitler summed it up. "Meine Herren, we've taken everything but victory!"



"Wrong Way Corrigan" now flies bombers across the Atlantic.

AFRICAN CONVOY

(Continued from page 1.)

moment it landed. Supplies were so packed that they could be unloaded anywhere in definite priority. It meant months of night-and-day work in arms depots and railway stations all over Britain, with thousands of persons involved who had no idea of what was going on. The entire operation was probably the best-kept secret invasion move ever made.

That is the story behind the expedition—when the great Armada moved southward to the attack, it was too late for the enemy to do anything about it. The umbrella of the air forces, the screen of the destroyers, were too effective. One or two ineffectual shots were fired—and the greatest military movement in history was a success.

Control of the seas—that is the simple answer to the question of how it was done. It must be emphasized that the United Nations had not only to see this great convoy safely through the Atlantic; they had also to ensure the success of our forces in the far-off Pacific, where a powerful enemy is also to be faced. The miserable failure of the Japanese expedition against the Solomons shows what can happen to a convoy without control of the seas.

Representative Carl Vinson of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Committees of the House of Representatives, points out how the United Nations are achieving—and holding—control of the seas. He says: "The instruments of war known to be effective in dealing with submarines—acrobplanes, dirigibles and specialised boats—are now becoming available in large quantities."

Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, tells another part of the story: "Eight million tons of ships in 1942 and 16 million tons of ships in 1943—the goals set by President Roosevelt—will be delivered on schedule. Ships are being built faster than they are being sunk."

Admiral Leahy, personal Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt, carries it on: "We are now building aircraft carriers and submarines in 17 months, twice as fast as we did before the war; we are building battleships in three years instead of five. We are starting to build destroyers at the rate of two a month, completing them in six months."

BOOKS AMERICA IS READING

LEE'S LIEUTENANTS

by Douglas Southall Freeman.

The distinguished biographer of R. E. Lee tells us the true and valiant story of the young officers—Pelham, Taylor, and others—who sparked the Army of Northern Virginia.

LOOK TO THE MOUNTAIN

by LeGrand Cannon, Jr.

A colonial novel of New Hampshire, warmly lit and affectionate. Native idiom and humor and the majestic spirit of Chocorus make this more than an entertaining romance.

THEY WERE EXPENDABLE

by W. L. White.

The heroic story of the Motor Torpedo Boats at Manila, narrated by Lieutenant Bulkeley and his Junior Grades, this tells as no other book what the young Americans experienced and thought during the fall of the Philippines.

ANGEL MO' AND HER SON:

ROLAND HAYES

by MacKinley Helm.

Roland Hayes, whose parents were slaves, is today an American artist of international reputation. His friend, MacKinley Helm, has set down the artist's autobiography in prose of a singular quality.

THE SONG OF BERNADETTE

by Franz Werfel.

A historical novel depicting the miracle of Lourdes. Remarkable in its range of character and feeling, this story is refreshing for its faith in a doubtful hour.

THE PRINCIPLES OF POWER

by Guglielmo Ferrero.

Very thoughtful is this analysis of legitimate and illegitimate government as they have been developed in the era of democracy.

THE COMING BATTLE OF GERMANY

by William B. Ziff.

A trenchant analysis of the German blitz and the Allied retreats, this book emphasizes the enormous potential of air power compared with the ground strategy of the United Nations.

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	WRUL	25.4
11.0	WGEA	19.56

AN HISTORIC DOCUMENT: FULL STATEMENT OF AMERICAN HIERARCHY ON U.S. WAR AIMS

In response to many requests, LETTER FROM AMERICA includes in this issue the full text of the statement on victory and peace issued by the American hierarchy of archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church. The document is the first general statement issued by the Church in the United States on its position in the war. It was considered and approved by 102 members of the American hierarchy at their annual general meeting in Washington in November, and is signed by the following archbishops and bishops: Edward Mooney, Archbishop of Detroit; John T. McNicholas, Archbishop of Cincinnati; Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago; John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco; Joseph F. Rummel, Archbishop of New Orleans; Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York; John Mark Gannon, Bishop of Erie; John F. Noll, Bishop of Fort Wayne; Karl J. Aelter, Bishop of Toledo; John A. Duffy, Bishop of Buffalo. The complete text of the statement:



Archbishop Francis J. Spellman (centre) of New York City is seen with Bishop Miguel de Andrea of Buenos Aires (left) and Bishop Miguel Dario Miranda of Mexico at a dinner in New York for delegates attending the Inter-American Seminar on Social Studies.

Our country has been forced into the most devastating war of all time. This war, which is the absorbing interest of all the world, involves unquestionably the most important moral issue of today. Some nations are united in waging war to bring about a slave world—a world that would deprive man of his divinely conferred dignity, reject human freedom and permit no religious liberty. We are associated with other Powers in a deadly conflict against these nations to maintain a free world. This conflict of principles makes compromise impossible.

While war is the last means to which a nation should resort, circumstances arise when it is impossible to avoid it. At times it is the positive duty of a nation to wage war in the defense of life and right. Our country now finds itself in such circumstances.

SOLEMN ASSURANCE

Even while we meet here, the exigencies of war have driven our armed forces into unexpected areas of conflict in Africa. Our President in letters addressed to the rulers of all the friendly nations concerned, has given solemn assurance that the United States has no designs of permanent conquest or sordid interest. Our aim, he pledged, is to guarantee to countries under temporary occupation as well as to our own the right to live in security and peace. We bishops are confident that the pledge of our Chief Executive, not lightly made, faithfully mirrors the mind and conscience of the American people. That pledge is in full harmony with the expression of high purpose which the President made to Catholic bishops of the United States when our own country was plunged into war: "We shall win this war and in victory we shall seek not vengeance but the establishment of an international order in which the spirit of Christ shall rule the hearts of men and of nations."

From the moment that our country declared war we have called upon our people to make the sacrifices which, in Catholic doctrine, the virtues of patriotism, justice and charity impose. In every section of this nation the voices of our bishops have been heard. Their instructions, their pastorals, their counsels, their appeals for prayers are an encouragement and an inspiration to their flocks. Our priests as chaplains on the war front have inspired confidence in the men whom they so zealously serve. Our men in the armed forces deserve unstinted gratitude for their heroic services to our country and high commendation for the faithful practice of their religion.

AN ENDURING PEACE

In every diocese prayers have been incessantly offered, asking God's pardon for the sins of individuals and nations, begging divine mercy for all, pleading for a victory which will have the sanction of infinite justice and for an enduring peace founded on the love of God and the love of all men. Priests and people have earnestly prayed that the Holy Spirit may guide our President and all who share with him the heavy responsibilities of directing the war efforts and of winning the victory from which all peoples will derive a just and lasting peace.

In the discharge of our pastoral responsibility, we are gravely concerned about the world peace of tomorrow.

Secularism cannot write a real and lasting peace. Its narrow vision does not encompass the whole man, it cannot

evaluate the spirituality of the human soul and the supreme good of all mankind.

Exploitation cannot write a real and lasting peace. Where greedy might and selfish expediency are made the substitutes of justice there can be no securely ordered world.

Totalitarianism, whether Nazi, Communist or Fascist, cannot write a real and lasting peace. The State that usurps total powers, by that very fact, becomes a despot to its own people and a menace to the family of nations.

DIGNITY OF HUMAN PERSONALITY

The spirit of Christianity can write a real and lasting peace in justice and charity to all nations, even to those not Christian.

In the epochal revolution through which the world is passing, it is very necessary for us to realize that every man is our brother in Christ. All should be convinced that every man is endowed with the dignity of human personality, and that he is entitled by the laws of nature to the things necessary to sustain life in a way conformable to human dignity. In the post-war world, the profit element of industry and commerce must be made subservient to the common good of communities and nations if we are to have a lasting peace with justice and a sense of true brotherhood for all our neighbors. The inequalities of nations and of individuals can never give to governments or to the leaders of industry or commerce a right to be unjust. They cannot, if they follow the fixed principles of morality, maintain or encourage con-

ditions under which men cannot live according to standards befitting human personality.

MUST WAGE GLOBAL WAR

Unfortunately, in our day we must wage a global war to secure peace. War is abnormal and necessarily brings on abnormal conditions in the life of a nation.

During the war crisis free men must surrender many of their liberties. We ask our people to be united and prepared to make every sacrifice which our Government deems necessary for a just and enduring peace through the victory of our armed forces. We are confident that they will perform their war-time duties gladly because they know that our country has been the defender, not the destroyer, of liberties and has in the past always re-established the full measure of peace-time freedom on the conclusion of hostilities.

Our Government has announced that the war emergency makes it necessary to employ an unprecedented number of women in industry. While we are wholeheartedly co-operating with our Government in the prosecution of the war, we must, as shepherds of souls, express our grave concern about the Christian home in our beloved country in these crucial days. When mothers are engaged in industry a serious child-care problem necessarily arises. Every effort must be made to limit, as far as necessity permits, the employment of mothers in industry, particularly young mothers. Due provision in keeping with American traditions should be made for the day-care of the children of working mothers.

ROLE WOMEN MUST PLAY

The health and moral welfare of mothers employed in industry should be thoroughly safeguarded. With a full realization of the role which women must play in winning the war and of the extreme measures that our Government must take, we ask that all try to realize the dangers involved, especially the moral dangers. We urge that there be a wholesome moral atmosphere wherever women are employed.

We know that patriotic mothers are generous in giving their sons to the defense of our country. We express their concern, and ours, about youths of eighteen years of age who are now to be called to the armed forces. We hope that special moral safeguards will shield them, so that they may serve their country without moral blemish.

We express our deepest sympathy to our brother bishops in all countries of the world where religion is persecuted, liberty abolished and the rights of God and man are violated. Since the murderous assault on Poland, utterly devoid of every semblance of humanity, there has been a premeditated and systematic extermination of the people of this nation. The same satanic technique is being applied to many other peoples. We feel a deep sense of revulsion against the cruel indignities heaped upon the Jews in conquered countries and upon defenseless peoples not of our faith. We join with our brother bishops in subjugated France in a statement attributed to them: "Deeply

moved by the mass arrests and maltreatment of Jews, we cannot stifle the cry of our conscience. In the name of humanity and Christian principles, our voice is raised in favor of imprescriptible rights of human nature." We raise our voice in protest against despotic tyrants who have lost all sense of humanity by condemning thousands of innocent persons to death in subjugated countries as acts of reprisal; by placing other thousands of innocent victims in concentration camps, and by permitting unnumbered persons to die of starvation.

BENEFITS OF FREE INSTITUTIONS

The war has brought to the fore conditions that have long been with us. The full benefits of our free institutions and the rights of our minorities must be openly acknowledged and honestly respected. We ask this acknowledgment and respect particularly for our colored fellow citizens. They should enjoy the full measure of economic opportunities and advantages which will enable them to realize their hope and ambition to join with us in preserving and expanding in changed and changing social conditions our national heritage. We fully appreciate their many native gifts and aptitudes which, ennobled and enriched by a true Christian life, will make them a powerful influence in the establishment of a Christian social order.

We recall the words of Pope Pius XII expressing his paternal solicitude for the colored people of our country. In a letter addressed to the American bishops on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the American hierarchy, His Holiness said: "We confess that we feel a special paternal affection which is certainly inspired of heaven for the Negro people dwelling among you: for in the field of religion and education we know that they need special care and comfort and are very deserving of it. We, therefore, invoke an abundance of heavenly blessing and we pray fruitful success for those whose generous zeal is devoted to their welfare." (Serum Laetitiae—1939.)

GREETINGS TO BROTHER BISHOPS

We send our cordial greetings to our brother bishops of Latin America. We have been consoled by recent events which give a sincere promise of a better understanding by our country of the peoples of Mexico, Central and South America. Citizens of these countries are bound to us by the closest bonds of religion. They are not merely our neighbors. They are our brothers professing the same faith. Every effort made to rob them of their Catholic religion or to ridicule it or to offer them a substitute for it is deeply resented by the peoples of these countries and by American Catholics. These efforts prove to be a disturbing factor in our international relations. The traditions, the spirit, the background, the culture of these countries are Catholic. We bishops are anxious to foster every worthy movement which will strengthen our amicable relations with the republics of this continent. We express the

hope that the mistakes of the past which were offensive to the dignity of our southern brothers, their culture and their religion, will not continue. A strong bond uniting in true friendship all the countries of the Western Hemisphere will exercise a most potent influence on a shattered post-war world.

PEACE PLANS OF POPE PIUS XII

We urge the serious study of the peace plans of Pope Pius XII which insist that justice be inspired by love—first, love of God and, then, love of every human being. "The command of love among individuals found in the Gospels," said Benedict XV, "differs in no respect from that which should reign among states and peoples" (Pacem Dei, Benedict XV, 1920). If we are not to have a Christian peace, then we shall be given only an armistice and we shall begin to prepare for a third world conflict.

We conclude by urging, again, unceasing prayers: the prayer of all prayers by priests, the holy Mass; prayers addressed to the Blessed Virgin that she will intercede with her Divine Son for mercy on a war-blighted world. We ask that Tuesday, December eighth, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Mother, the Patroness of our country, be set aside as a special day of prayerful supplication. In its observance, the priests and faithful of every diocese will follow the timely instruction of their bishop; we recommend the recitation of the rosary in common, both in our churches and in our homes. We trust that the children of our country will, in response to the many appeals of our Holy Father, offer their innocent prayers to God for peace. Let us all unite in praying for a victory and for a peace acceptable to God.

Signed by the members of the administrative board, National Catholic Welfare Conference, in the name of the bishops of the United States:

EDWARD MOONEY, Archbishop of Detroit.

JOHN T. McNICHOLAS, Archbishop of Cincinnati.

SAMUEL A. STRITCH, Archbishop of Chicago.

JOHN J. MITTY, Archbishop of San Francisco.

JOSEPH F. RUMMEL, Archbishop of New Orleans.

FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, Archbishop of New York.

JOHN MARK GANNON, Bishop of Erie.

JOHN F. NOLL, Bishop of Fort Wayne.

KARL J. ALTER, Bishop of Toledo.

JOHN A. DUFFY, Bishop of Buffalo.

Translation. *Imp file*

MOROCCO

Rabat 27 November 1942.

The Resident General

To: His Excellency Monsieur Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Washington.

Mr. President,

After having asked Major General Patton to forward to you the reply of His Majesty Sidi Mohammed to the message which your Excellency was good enough to send him through me, I wish today to reply myself to the communication which I received from you.

In your letter you stated the great interest and sympathy with which you had followed the efforts of the representative of France in Morocco to avoid a German-Italian occupation of this country. I wish to thank you from the bottom of my heart for this proof of friendly understanding by which I was deeply touched.

Since the tragic events of June 1940, I have indeed had in mind only one line of conduct, and only one preoccupation, which was to oppose myself absolutely to the occupation of bases in Morocco by the Axis Forces. The results of such an occupation would have been of grave consequences in relation to the eventual development of the war. Governor General Boisson and I have always been in agreement to avoid all German domination. This firm determination on our part allowed the Marshal, who, since the Armistice promised to defend the French territories in Africa against all, to resist constant and menacing pressure.

This promise has been maintained through painful and sad circumstances. Our Army fought through a sense of duty and contrarily to their personal sentiments, knowing that they had in front of them the soldiers of a great friendly people who had been their companions in arms in the battle of France 25 years ago.

Our troops carried out the oath they had given. Frenchmen and Moroccans remained fraternally united in the struggle as they had in former ones, and also as they had in happier days. It was possible, thank to God, to stop the fighting quickly.

Today, we all feel free to express the deep sentiments of friendship which we have always felt both to your generous American Nation and to its President. There only remains from yesterday's

hostilities a reciprocal esteem and desire in the hearts of all the combattants to unite their courage and their blood on common battlefield and the will to cooperate to the full extent of their power in the final work of liberation.

Since the 13th November our soldiers are fighting side by side with the soldiers of the Great American Republic and of their Allies to liberate France, to blot out that power which is oppressing Europe, and to arrive at our ideal of common justice and peace. They have only one desire, and that is that they should be given as quickly as possible the equipment which will increase by tenfold their offensive power and to earn themselves with a high faith in the tremendous battle on the outcome of which depends the fate of their country and the future of the world.

Long live the United States of America.
Long live France.

I beg you to believe me, Mr. President,
Most respectfully yours,

(signed) Nogues.

To: His Excellency Monsieur Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Washington.

MAROC

Rabat, le 27 novembre 1942

LE COMMISSAIRE RÉSIDENT GÉNÉRAL

Monsieur le Président,

Après avoir demandé au Major Général PATTON de vous faire parvenir la réponse de Sa Majesté Sidi Mohammed aux messages que Votre Excellence avait bien voulu lui faire tenir par mon intermédiaire, je tiens, aujourd'hui, à répondre moi-même à la communication que Votre Excellence avait bien voulu m'adresser.

Dans sa lettre, Votre Excellence me marquait l'intérêt et la sympathie avec lesquels Elle avait suivi les efforts déployés par le Représentant de la France au Maroc pour éviter à ce pays une occupation germano-italienne. Je La remercie du fond du coeur de ce témoignage d'amicale compréhension auquel j'ai été particulièrement sensible.

Depuis les tragiques événements de juin 1940, je n'ai pas eu, en effet, d'autre ligne de conduite, d'autre préoccupation que de m'opposer, de façon absolue, à l'occupation par les forces de l'Axe de bases au Maroc, occupation qui eût été lourde de conséquences pour le

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Son Excellence Monsieur ROOSEVELT
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique
WASHINGTON

MAROC

développement ultérieur de la guerre. Nous avons, le Gouverneur Général Boisson et moi-même, toujours été solidaires dans cette volonté d'écarter toute emprise allemande. Cette position irréductible a permis au Maréchal qui, dès l'armistice, s'était engagé à défendre contre quiconque les territoires français en Afrique, de résister à des pressions menaçantes sans cesse renouvelées.

L'engagement pris a été tenu dans des circonstances pénibles et douloureuses. Notre armée s'est battue, par devoir, contre ses sentiments intimes, en sachant qu'elle avait en face d'elle les soldats d'un grand peuple ami, ses compagnons d'armes d'il y a vingt cinq ans dans la bataille de France.

Nos troupes ont fait honneur à la parole donnée. Français et Marocains sont restés fraternellement unis dans cette épreuve, comme ils l'avaient été dans les précédentes, comme ils l'avaient été dans les jours heureux. La lutte, grâce à Dieu, a pu être arrêtée rapidement.

Tous se sentent aujourd'hui libres d'exprimer les profonds sentiments d'amitié qu'ils n'ont jamais cessé d'éprouver envers la généreuse Nation Américaine comme envers son Chef. Il ne reste des combats d'hier qu'une estime réciproque, le désir chez tous les combattants de mêler à nouveau leur courage et leur sang sur les communs champs de bataille et la volonté de coopérer dans toute la mesure de leurs forces à l'oeuvre de la libération définitive.

.....

Depuis le 13 novembre, nos soldats combattent aux côtés des soldats de la grande République Américaine et de leurs alliés pour libérer la France, faire disparaître cette hégémonie qui opprime l'Europe et réaliser notre idéal commun de justice et de paix. Ils n'ont d'autre désir que de voir mettre à leur disposition, le plus vite possible, un matériel qui décuplera leur force offensive et leur permettra de se jeter avec une foi ardente dans l'immense bataille dont dépend le sort de leur pays et l'avenir du monde.

Vivent les Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

Vive la France.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma considération la plus haute et de mes sentiments de profonde et amicale confiance.

Moguis

MAROC

LE COMMISSAIRE RÉSIDENT GÉNÉRAL

War Department
Foreign Mail Room

4061



Son Excellence Monsieur ROOSEVELT
Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique

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