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Pavlograd Wrested from Germans

Kesselring's Army Threatened With Encirclement 230 Other Towns Retaken Germans Retreating at Salerno Important Railway Junctions Recaptured

Allies Operate From Italian Bases

LONDON, Sept. 18.

General Clark's forces together with General Montgomery's forces of the Eighth Army, which already are fighting side by side, are pressing the Germans back in what appears to be the biggest Allied assault in this sector, and five German divisions are threatened with encirclement. The action is being fought out in an area east of the Calore river. The high ground which has been taken here is of considerable tactical importance. All German positions in the hills are being wiped out either by Allied artillery or by the big guns of the Allied warships lying in the bay.

Along the beachheads, the Fifth Army is officially stated to be holding the initiative; reinforcements continue to arrive. One report says that the Germans are using at least six divisions.

COMMANDING THE GULF OF NAPLES

Meanwhile, the occupation of the island of Ischia which has surrendered to the Allies, has given them another stepping stone for a final assault on Naples from the sea, which, undoubtedly, will soon follow. The island of Procida was also occupied. The possession of these islands gives the Allies a commanding position in the gulf of Naples.

Ischia is three times as large as Procida. Roccaspinosa and the small island of Ponza have also been occupied.

OPERATING FROM ITALIAN BASES

Allied bombers and fighters are now operating from Italian bases, it was officially stated, and a communique dealing with the Allied air activity in Italy states: "During the night of September 16, medium and light bombers of the North African air forces attacked roads at Caserta and Benevento and enemy transports and an ammunition dump in the battle area."

"Yesterday heavy and medium bombers attacked enemy airfields at Campino and Prattigara di Mare, south of Rome, destroying many aircraft on the ground. Once again no enemy aircraft were encountered."

"These recent heavy bombing attacks, including the extreme concentrations of September 14, at the critical period of the battle

in the Salerno area, have been virtually undefended by the enemy.

"His available strength has been concentrated in intermittent small-scale efforts against shipping."

"Medium and light bombers and fighter-bombers attacked enemy movements on the roads around the battle area, while fighters maintained patrols over the beaches."

"Fighters and fighter bombers are now operating from airfields on the Italian mainland. Last night the enemy airfield at Severotore and Quarara were attacked by night-bombers, while medium and light bombers attacked enemy transports around the battle area."

"Two enemy aircraft were destroyed off Salerno on September 16. Three of our aircraft are missing."

MORE AIR ACTIVITY

To-day's Middle East communique states: "Liberators of the Ninth United States Army Air Force bombed the marshalling yards and road and rail junction at Pescara, eastern Italy in daylight yesterday."

"Hits were scored and a large oil fire was started. Bridges over the river Pescara were hit and road and rail junctions put out of action."

"R.A.F. Liberators and Halifax again attacked communications at Potenza, southern Italy, during the night of September 16-17. Beaufighters attacked with bomb and cannon fire an enemy convoy in the Aegean Sea in daylight yesterday. Spitfires destroyed a Junkers 52 in the eastern Mediterranean. From all these operat-



General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Mediterranean

ions none of our aircraft are missing."

REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

To-day's North Africa land communique says: "In the Taranto area there is nothing fresh to report. On the Eighth Army front our troops are continuing their advance and have made contact with the Fifth army."

"Fifth army: Our forces have been active and hold the initiative. Reinforcements continue to arrive. Roccaspinosa has been occupied."

NAVY'S VALUABLE SUPPORT

To-day's naval communique states: "While Allied naval forces in the Salerno area, continue to land troops with their supplies and equipment, warships of the British and United States navies are actively supporting the army with their gunfire."

"Battleships were again in action on September 16. The Allied forces occupied the islands of Procida and Ponza on September 15." — (Reuter).

30 German Ships Damaged

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Mosquitoes were over Berlin again, last night, giving the German capital a short but effective pounding, while other bombers of the same type visited Brittany destroying there many locomotives in railway yards.

Marauders of the American Air Force, escorted by British Spitfires to-day attacked an enemy aerodrome at Beauvais-Mille in France.

R.A.F. bombers made a daylight attack on shipping off the German coast, damaging 30 enemy vessels.

AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

To-day's Air Ministry communique announces: "Last night Mosquitoes of the bomber command attacked objectives in Berlin. Fighter command Whirlwinds and Mosquitoes on patrols attacked the railway targets in Brittany. Several locomotives were damaged. None of our aircraft is missing." — (Reuter).

MOSCOW, Sept. 18.

In their powerful summer offensive, the Russian troops to-day took the important city of Pavlograd, situated 55 kilometres from Dnepropetrovsk, and have forged two new salients into the direction of Kiev, thus enlarging the front on which the attack for the recapture of Kiev is carried out for more than 160 kilometres.

Mirgorod, another important town, has also been taken and so have the strategical railway junctions and towns of Romogan, Kobyshecha and Chernigov. Other 230 inhabited localities were likewise taken.

Mirgorod is situated about 65 kilometres north-east of the Poltava-Kiev railway, and by its capture the Germans are seriously threatened with the loss of this vital line of communication.

TO-NIGHT'S COMMUNIQUE

"Pavlograd has been captured," says to-night's Russian communique, continuing: "During September 18, our troops continued to develop their successful offensive in the Kiev direction and advancing 20 to 25 kilometres, have captured over 230 inhabited localities, including the town of Mirgorod."

"In the Zaporozh and Melitopol directions, our troops have successfully continued their offensive and, overcoming enemy resistance, have advanced 10 to 15 kilometres, occupying 110 places, including the town and large railway junction of Pologi and the town of Nogayevsk."

"In the Dnepropetrovsk direction our troops have advanced six to 10 kilometres, and have captured the town of Pavlograd and more than 150 other inhabited places."

"In the Poltava and Krasnodar directions, our troops have also advanced for several kilometres and have occupied over 100 inhabited localities."

"Our troops in the area south-west of Novgorod-Seversky have

advanced for 15 to 20 kilometres and have occupied over 50 inhabited localities to the west of the Desna."

"West and south of Bryansk our troops have continued to develop their offensive and have recaptured Zhukovskaya, a district centre in the Orel region. The railway station here also was captured, together with a number of large inhabited places, including Panikovitza, 22 kilometres south-west of Bryansk."

"In the Smolensk and Roslavl directions, our troops have captured another 50 towns."

"In the Kuban and west of Novorossiysk, our troops have taken by storm a number of German strongpoints, including Kievskaya, Moldavanskaya, Novokrymsky and Abzardysko."

"Yesterday, we disabled 16 enemy tanks and shot down 37 German aircraft. — (Reuter)."

Mr. Dalton on Post-War Reconstruction

EDINBURGH, Sept. 18.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Secretary of Commerce, in a speech to-day stressed the importance of British, American and Russian collaboration after the war for the preservation of peace and the necessity that all three Powers remained strong.

"After the war" Mr. Dalton said, "none of these nations should be so weak that any other Power shall have any predominance of force for use for brutal purposes."

"Great Britain and Russia ought to be the geographical pillars for European reconstruction, and together with the United States we will be the three mightiest nations in the world. The future depends on how these three Powers will use their strength." — (Reuter).

War Review in «Churchilian» Style

Favourable Reception of Roosevelt's Message

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Yesterday's message by President Roosevelt to Congress has found full approval in Republican and Democratic circles alike, and is described as a typical "Churchilian" war review.

It is pointed out that President Roosevelt has been able to keep the war effort out of any controversy and his clever way of avoiding in yesterday's message mention of any internal problems has shown great diplomatic tact.

The "New York Herald Tribune", praising the message, states that it contained "little verbal fireworks, but the significance of the scenery of the review obliges us to act on the lines drawn in it."

The "New York Times", stressing the particularly stimulating war news of the last few days and especially that of the contact made yesterday between the American and British forces near Salerno, states that "this comforting news is a practical anticipation of the President's prediction that other landings will be made in Europe."

The "Washington Post" says that "in its summary the tone and the substantial facts of President Roosevelt's message are optimistic, and we think that this optimism is based on the justifiable confidence to which we are entitled by our war record up to the present. But this should not encourage anybody to sit complacently back. It shows that the United Nations are able to crush the Nazi and Japanese war machines, but only if they devote all their strength to this job until final victory is achieved." — (Reuter).

Three-Power Conference Preparations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Admiral William Standley, United States Ambassador to Russia, is returning to Washington shortly for consultation with his Government.

It was learned that he will bring with him general information on the Russian war situation and also M. Stalin's views about the projected three Power conference between Russia, the United States and Great Britain.—(Reuter).

WEATHER REPORT

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Maximum: 16.7 (35.01 F.) at 12.20 o'clock.

Minimum: 12.2 (34.19 F.) at 4.30 o'clock.

Weather forecast up to 10 o'clock to-morrow:

Rains, Stormy.

Moderate South West winds.

NEW AMERICAN MASS-PRODUCED SHIPS

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Rear-Admiral Roward L. Vickery of the United States Navy, who is in Britain for an inspection of British naval yards, declared today that the American Liberty ships which were being constructed at the rate of 1,700,000 tons per month, would be improved by the construction of a new class of ship, called Victory class, which will have more cargo space and will be faster.—(Reuter).

JAPANESE IN RETREAT

CHUNGKING, Sept. 18.

To-day's Chinese communiqué announces the retreat of the Japanese troops north of Swawo, after they had suffered heavy losses. The Chinese forces are pursuing the retreating enemy. — (Reuter).

£ 50,000,000 from Salvage

LONDON, Sept. 18.

More than £ 50,000,000 have been recovered by the Salvage Campaign so far this year and a drive is under way for another £ 50,000,000 worth of salvage by the end of the year. — (Reuter).

Indian War Communiqué

NEW DELHI, Sept. 18.

To-day's Joint India war communiqué states that the R.A.F. yesterday continued the attack on Japanese rail and river communications in western Burma.

Japanese army huts on the Mayu peninsula and buildings at Apaukwa were also attacked. (Reuter).

BAN ON VISITORS LIFTED

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It is understood that the ban placed on visitors in the large coastal area of the South-East and South coast of England since August 17, will be lifted as from to-morrow. — (Reuter).

QUINIELA RESULTS

Yesterday's quiniela results were as follows:

1	 368	11	 065
2	 095	12	 861
3	 051	13	 371
4	 235	14	 509
5	 696	15	 442
6	 292	16	 049
7	 455	17	 943
8	 826	18	 997
9	 831	19	 810
10	 281	20	 553

CINEMA PROGRAMMES

CINE TROCADERO. — 18 de Julio and Yaguarón. Tel.: 90300. Prices: Platea, \$ 1.00, Super-Pulman, \$ 1.20. Programmes commence at: 17.15, 18.30 and 21. — William Tracy and Joe Sawyer in "Fall In" (De frente, marchen) and George Sanders and Herbert Marshall in "The Moon And Sixpence". (La Luna y seis Peniques)

ARIEL. — 18 de Julio 1215. Tel.: 85504. Prices: \$ 0.30. — Continuous programmes of shorts from 11 to 24.

CINE METRO. — San José and Cuareim. Tel.: 87654. Prices: Platea, \$ 1.00, Balcony, \$ 0.80. Programmes commence at: 14.30, 18.15 and 21.45. — Ronald Colman and Greer Garson in "Random Harvest" (En la Noche del Pasado)

VICTORY. — 18 de Julio 1046. Telf.: 85111. Prices: \$ 0.30. Continuous programme of shorts from 11 to 24.

REX THEATRE — 18 de Julio 1012. Tel.: 8-4420. Prices: Platea: \$ 1.00. Programmes commence at: 17.15, 18.30 and 21. — "El Sillón y la Gran Duquesa" (Argentine), and Bob Hope and D. Lamour in "They got me covered" (Apunten, Fuego).

CINE AMBASSADOR. — J. H. y Obes 1325. Tel.: 8-8211. Prices: Platea: \$ 1.00, Balcony: \$ 0.80. Programmes commence at: 17, 18.30 and 21. — "Safo" (Argentine).

RADIO CITY. — Ibiéuy 1259. Tel.: 8-8188. Prices: Platea: \$ 1.00, Balcony: \$ 0.80. Programmes commence at 17, 18.30 and 21. — William Tracey and Joe Sawyer in "Fall In" (De Frente, Marchen), and "Los Ojos más Lindos del Mundo" (Argentine).

THEATRES

SOLIS. — Calle Buenos Aires. Tel.: 80536. Prices: \$ 1.50. Programmes commence at: 18, and 21.30. — "Francisco Canaro and his orchestra".

18 DE JULIO. — 18 de Julio and Yaguarón. — Telf.: 85875. Prices: Platea, \$ 1.35. Programmes commence at: 21.45. — Eva Franco National Comedy Company.

The famous comedy: "Blithe Spirit", translated into Spanish, will be given by the National Comedy Company, headed by Eva Franco and Oreste Caviglia. It was written by Noel Coward during the war, and succeeded in entertaining large London audiences during the blitz.



"What We Are Fighting For"

... from a speech by Winston Churchill, March 21, 1943

"And I tell you my solemn belief—which is that if we act with comradeship and loyalty to our country and to one another and if we can make state enterprise and free enterprise both serve national interests and pull the nation's wagon

side by side, then there is no need for us to run into that horrible devastating slump or into that squalid epoch of bickering and confusion which mocked and squandered the hard-won victory which we gained a quarter of a century ago."

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Mussolini In a Red Cross Ambulance

The Duce's «Personal Drama» Giving Dr. Goebbels the Lie

ZURICH, Sept. 18.

"After a long silence, you again hear my voice. I am sure you will recognise it", with these words Mussolini started off a long tirade over the German controlled Rome wireless.

He demanded that King Victor Emanuel should immediately be called to account for his decision to surrender. He said: "It is the same voice that called on you to listen-in at difficult moments in the past, and which has called you to celebrate moments of triumph. I waited a few days before addressing you, because after a period of moral isolation it was necessary for me to regain contact with the world."

"It is a unique fact in history that a man who for twenty years has served a king with absolute—I say absolute—loyalty, has been arrested on the threshold of the

King's private house. I was forced to climb on to a Red Cross ambulance on the pretext of saving myself from a conspiracy, and was driven at break-neck speed from one Carabinieri barrack to another. When I was transferred from Ponzà to La Maddalena and from La Maddalena to Gran Sasso, I became convinced that the plan was aimed at handing over my person to the enemy.

"In the clear mountain air was an atmosphere of expectation. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon, when I saw the first parachutists coming down. Then more parachutists followed, all determined to break down any resistance.

In times to come, it will become a legend.

Mussolini then turned from his "personal drama", as he called it, to the general situation of Italy, accusing the King, Marshal Badoglio and many others of treason, and he finally gave a four-point programme in which he exhorted the Italian people to fight on at the side of Germany and Japan.

In Allied and neutral circles alike it is pointed out that not even Mussolini in his today's broadcast supported the German propaganda hoax that he had been rescued out of the hands of the Allies. Maybe he will get a bad dressing down from Dr. Goebbels for disclosing that he had been held by Italians and not by the Allies, but this time Mussolini of all men himself gave the Axis propaganda the lie and confirmed the British denials that he never had been in Allied hands. — (Reuter).

VATICAN CITY ISOLATED

ALGIERS, Sept. 18.

The Vatican has now been hermetically shut off from Rome by German troops who have been posted in great strength at all the gates of the Vatican City and are controlling all persons entering or leaving the Pope's small State, according to the Algiers wireless. — (Reuter).

HOLES IN "EUROPEAN FORTRESS"

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.

The Germans are making desperate efforts to prevent any new invasion of the continent by the Allies, according to despatches received here, and are weakening their military position in Norway and Finland, and also withdrawing troops from the Eastern front by shortening their defence lines from Smolensk to the Sea of Azov in order to be able to have more troops on probable invasion points in Western Europe.

One version, which could not be confirmed, says that during last month, the Germans withdrew between 20,000 and 40,000 men from Norway, and since September 1, various units have been withdrawn from Finland.

Troops especially trained for service in mountainous regions were sent to the Balkans where the German High Command faces the difficult task of replacing about 29 Italian divisions.

Swedish correspondents in Berlin have been informed that on the Russian front troops have been withdrawn to reinforce Marshal Rommel's forces in Italy. In German military circles the withdrawal of troops from Norway and Finland is not admitted, although these troop movements have been seen by Scandinavian observers. Concerning the Russian front, yesterday's German communiqué admitted that the "lines have been shortened for strategical reasons."

Despatches to the Swedish Press say that the Germans recognise their need to economise with their troops to face an Allied invasion from any direction. The correspondent of the "Tidningen" states that the Germans are sacrificing large territories in Russia for the sake of being able to withdraw troops.

The actual strong lines of defence in Russia are naturally a secret of the German High Command, but the Dnieper is considered as the most probable line where the Germans intend to make a firm stand. There are rumours where the Germans intend to make treat even as far as Odessa. The loss of Novorossisk has been a heavy blow to the Germans, because Hitler had given orders to hold this important port at any price, according to the "Social Demokraten". — (A.P.)

HERRINGBONE WINS St. LEGER

NEWMARKET, Sept. 18.

The St. Leger was run here this afternoon, the result being as follows:

- (1) Herringbone (Lord Derby), 100-6.
- (2) Ribbon (Lord Rosebery), 10-1.
- (3) Straight Deal (Miss Dorothy Paget), 100-30.

Herringbone won by half a head, three quarters of a length dividing the second and third.

Straight Deal was favourite. (Reuter).

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PETITION FOR INVASION

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 18.

Prompt action on the part of the Allies is expected here in answer to the requests from the inhabitants of the Dodecanese islands for liberation from German occupation.

It is known that many of the islands have recently become no-man's land, that it to say they have ceased to be under Axis control but have not yet been taken over by the Allies.

It has been learned that the Dodecanese Central Committee with its seat in Alexandria has recently sent an urgent message to the Greek Government in exile, asking immediate action on the part of the Allies, and also for the despatch of foodstuffs, clothing and medical assistance. (A. P.)

NEW AMERICAN CHIEF OF STAFF

CAIRO, Sept. 18.

Brigadier General Gilbert Cheves has been designated chief of staff of Major General Royce, the new Commander-in-Chief in the Near East. The American High Command in the Near East comprises a zone stretching from the Indian frontier to the Atlantic Ocean,

Professionals

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ADMINISTRATION - PAYSANDU

including Algiers, Marroco and other zones. Liberia is also in this command's zone. — (Reuter).



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Produced by SIDNEY FRANKLIN
with PHILIP DORN
SUSAN PETERS

The Southern Star



EDITOR: E. J. Mc Cormick

(Published by THE SOUTHERN STAR, LTD.)
Editorial Offices, Piedras 492, Sunday, September 19, 1943

A Generous Gesture

The generous and spontaneous gesture by the Uruguayan Government in undertaking to bear the entire burden of the maintenance of H.M. forces during their sojourn in Montevideo will be warmly appreciated by every member of the British community in this country, as well as by the servicemen themselves. It will also evoke the sincere gratitude of the British Government.

Uruguay has again given practical proof of her friendships for Great Britain.

Germany on The Defensive

It is strong evidence of the satisfaction felt over the results achieved by the Allied anti-U-boat strategy that it has been adapted to the job of destroying the Luftwaffe's fighter-plane campaign.

The strategy in regard to U-boats was to pursue them from blueprint to ocean. The Allied air forces have been bombing the factories where the parts were made; following them up to the sub-assembly and final assembly in the yards; bombing them in their bases; and finally, in conjunction with the Navy, destroying at sea those that survived this process.

We now find a similar pattern of three types of attack, applied to the Luftwaffe's fighter strength. The first was exemplified by the recent raid on Wiener Neustadt, in which German Messerschmitt fighters were attacked while still in the factory. Then in a raid on Le Bourget, the Nazi fighters were attacked when they had reached their forward supply bases and were preparing to be transferred to fully operational aerodromes. The third stage was represented by attacks on Poix and Abbeville. These last were not intended so much to destroy fighters on the ground, as to force them to take to the air and engage in combat with R.A.F. fighters, with consequent casualties which would deprive them of the opportunity of ever attacking our bombers.

Another striking symptom of the extent to which Germany has gone on the defensive is the fact that she is concentrating her production on fighter planes, at the expense of bombers. As the Allied air offensive mounts, Germany appears to be abandoning all hope of retaliation, and confining her efforts to attempting to ward off the Allied bomber planes.

It need scarcely be added that Germany will never be able to build sufficient fighters to effectively combat the already overwhelming Allied air armadas. Goebbels may attempt to keep this fact from the German people, but no propaganda smoke-screen can conceal the view of devastated cities in the Reich after Allied air-raids.

Both the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt plainly told the Nazis that the systematic bombing of Germany's industrial areas would continue.

«Bazar Druillet»

25 DE MAYO ESQ. TREINTA Y TRES

Objetos para regalos. — Las últimas novedades
procedentes de Londres y Nueva York
Bombonería exquisita

King's "Victory Garden"

LONDON, Sept.

King George's "Victory Garden" is now being harvested after a very successful season.

The "garden" is on his estate at Sandringham, Norfolk, where, as all over Britain, every available acre has been converted to farm land. The golf course, for instance, is ploughed up for a large crop of oats; six acres of lawn in front of the house itself are under a crop of rye; and where brightly coloured flowers once filled ornamental beds, beets and parsnips now grow.

Thanks to comprehensive planning, carried out with the help of the Norfolk Agricultural Committee, the King's estate is showing heavy yields: potatoes are giving up to 12 tons an acre and wheat 60 to 70 bushels an acre.

Altogether, 1,433 acres are being farmed, of which 977 are under the plough; of these 977, some 539 have been added since the war started. Most impressive section of the newly ploughed land is the 476 acres which have been reclaimed from the Sandringham marshes. Reclamation has involved extensive labour but the land is now producing potatoes, peas, beans, mustard, wheat and oats.

Land not given over to crops is being used to pasture a new dairy herd, whose milk production has showed a fine increase this year.

The King's farm is highly mechanized; grain crops are harvested by a combination harvester and mechanized baler, driven by a Land Army girl.

MUTILATED WAR HERO

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 18.

An American pilot of General Doolittle's command, who has taken part in the bombardment of Tokyo is at present interned in a hospital here. He received yesterday from the hands of the United States Ambassador one of the highest American awards for bravery.

The pilot, whose name cannot be disclosed, was forced on his return journey from the Tokyo bombing to make a forced landing on Chinese territory. He suffered grave injuries in this landing and both his legs had to be amputated. On his return journey to the United States he was taken seriously ill and was therefore interned in Rio de Janeiro's hospital for foreigners where his right arm had also to be amputated. — (Reuter).

SOUTH-PACIFIC COMMUNIQUE

MELBOURNE, Sept. 18.

"Lae is on our hands", announce to-day's South-West Pacific communiqué, adding that "our continuous bombings have reduced it to ruins. All resistance has been broken by our troops. Dispersed enemy units which have been cut off by our troops, have attempted to break through but have failed and face complete annihilation."

"Lae, with its aerodromes, has been the principal enemy base in New Guinea since 1942. All enemy installations in this zone have been destroyed by our bombers."

"New Ireland: Our reconnais-

Hermoso Gesto del Gobierno Uruguayo

Interpretando el sentir unánime de nuestro pueblo, el Gobierno Uruguayo con las firmas del Presidente de la República y de los Ministros del Interior, Relaciones Exteriores y Defensa Nacional, ha dictado un decreto por el que se hace cargo de los gastos devengados por el alojamiento de los militares británicos, que huéspedes del Uruguay, se hospedan en el Hotel Miramar.

Las múltiples manifestaciones de afecto con que el pueblo uruguayo ha rodeado a los heroicos soldados de Gran Bretaña han encontrado en el gesto del Poder Ejecutivo la más amplia comprensión. Y es interesante destacar los conceptos que forman parte de los considerandos del decreto aludido cuyos dos apartados transcribimos ya que son la más amplia afirmación que el gobierno uruguayo ha seguido en esta emergencia la clara trayectoria que siempre caracterizó su gestión en el terreno internacional.

Dicen así los considerandos:

"1.º — Los integrantes de las fuerzas del aire, mar y tierra del Imperio Británico, que se encuentran en el Uruguay como pasajeros en tránsito, son, en estas circunstancias, soldados universales de la causa del derecho, que defienden en la guerra la afirmación de la democracia política con un contenido eficaz de justicia social y prueban su heroísmo en el frente invencible de las naciones unidas, para librar de peligros a la independencia de todos los pueblos civilizados, organizados sobre la base de la libertad del hombre."

"2.º — El Poder Ejecutivo entiende que es su deber, como intérprete del sentimiento nacional, y como instrumento fiel de la política internacional del Uruguay, en ejercicio de la competencia que le concierne como representante del Estado, expresar la gratitud colectiva hacia quienes luchan contra regímenes que representan el repudio de las bases de nuestra nacionalidad, (secciones 1 y 2 de nuestra Constitución), tomando a su cargo, como erogación impuesta por un servicio que indirectamente es de orden público porque es de defensa en el escenario internacional de nuestras instituciones democráticas, el costo del hospedaje en el Hotel Miramar de los integrantes del ejército británico."

Tales los considerandos cuya claridad nos exime de todo agregado. Ante el decreto que comentamos, no es solamente el hecho material que mueve a LA ESTRELLA DEL SUR a expresar su público agradecimiento por el gesto amplio del Poder Ejecutivo. Hay más; detrás de la letra de la ley está el espíritu democrático del Uruguay, todo su pasado pleno de bellas tradiciones de Libertad y Justicia que resonaron en las pristinas declaraciones del Cabillo Abierto de 1808, se hicieron carne en el ideal artiguista de 1813, arraigaron hondamente en la Constitución de 1830 y llegaron a nuestros días en la carta magna que rige los destinos de esta nación, orgullo de América. Y esos principios a que hacemos referencia han encontrado en el Presidente de la República Dr. Juan J. Amézaga y en los Ministros Señores, Dr. Juan José Carbajal Victorica, Ingeniero José Serrato y General Alfredo R. Campos, sus fieles intérpretes.

A ellos, como representantes dignos de la democracia uruguaya, reiteramos en nombre de los heroicos soldados de Gran Bretaña y de la colectividad inglesa del Uruguay nuestras sinceras gracias.

sance units have attacked three small cargo boats near the cape of St. George, leaving one of the boats on fire, while another was destroyed and the third damaged."

Giving an account of the fighting in the various regions of the Solomons, the communiqué continues: "Powerful bomber formations are launching day and night attacks on enemy installations and encampments at Ballale, Kasili and Kara. Sixteen enemy

fighters out of about 100 which tried to intercept our formations, were destroyed. "New Georgia: About 40 to 60 enemy bombers attacked our positions in Munda and Barakoma, causing insignificant damage and some casualties."

"Arundel: The enemy has reinforced his forces in the north of the island. A slight counter-attack against our positions has been repulsed." — (Reuter).

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Social Brevities

PARQUE HOTEL COCKTAIL DANCE

Committee Formed

The following ladies form the committee which is organising the Cocktail Dance to be held at the Parque Hotel, on September 26, in honour of the visiting members of H. M. Forces:

Señores Celia Alvarez de Amézaga, Elisa Bosch de Carvajal, María Elena Serrato de Bentancourt, María Thevenet de Campos, and Mara Arquínde Fábini, Mrs. Steward, Señoras Celia Amézaga de Graña, Ester Garmendia de Vargas, Coca Alsola de Gómez Folle, María Angélica Sienra de Amézaga, Angélica Pueyrredón de Leborgne, Elena Alvarez Mouliá de Calamet, Margot Palma de Alvarez Mouliá, Margarita Platero de Alvarez Mouliá, Mary Callender de Vazquez Barriere, Ester Boffill de Lasala, Ema Castro de Starico, Rosa Vivo de Cerdeiras Alonso and Agueda Carve de Arrosa, Mesdames Smiles, Swan, Tilley, Ian Bell, Grindley, Henderson, Bernays, Fitz Herbert, Greene and Gallaugher.

MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. Conrad Hughes with his wife

and children returned from Córdoba yesterday.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Nogaró: Mr. Martin J. Murphy, Mr. F. M. Galloway, Mr. John L. Topping.

Alhambra Hotel: Mr. E. Patmore, Mr. Robert Reid.

POETRY RECITAL

Señorita Maruja Demichieri, the well-known local artist, will give a recital of American poetry at the Sodre to-morrow, Monday at 18.30 o'clock.

Among the poems will be one entitled "La Aldea Muerta", by the Czechoslovak poet Victor Fischl.

This poem is dedicated to the Czechoslovak village of Lidice which was burned by the Nazis, while all the inhabitants, including women and children, were shot as a reprisal. The receipts of the recital will be devoted to a fund for the reconstruction of the Czech village.

The Czechoslovak Consul General in Montevideo, M. Jan Sykacek, will deliver a short introductory

Acknowledgment From London

The warm thanks of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem has been received in a letter received by Mrs. John Henderson, O. B. E. from the London office (54, Victoria Street) under date of August 24. The letter, signed by Lord Ebbisham, Chairman Conforts-Collections, reads as follows:

"It is with very great pleasure that I sent you the following cable to-day:

"Warmest thanks to all gratefully acknowledge £500. and £254. Your generous gifts most encouraging writing.

"I forwarded both of these cheques to Lord Iliffe and he will be sending you the official receipts on behalf of the Duke of Gloucester.

"And now I want to express my sincere thanks once more for these further valuable gifts. They will help us immeasurably with our work and we are truly grateful. I think you and your Committee will be interested to read the following extract from a letter by a doctor now serving in a mobile hospital in North Africa. He writes:

"Besides books, magazines, cards and games, through the Red Cross we have been able to supply the men who have come straight from the line and have lost most of their belongings, with toothbrushes, toothpaste, hairbrushes, combs, razors and cigarettes. I'm telling you all this because I feel it will interest all who give their valuable time in working for the Society and will, I'm sure, be pleased to know we appreciate their efforts. The soldiers will return with nothing but praise for the Society."

"Another officer wrote as follows: The most striking thing of all was the way at every stage of the journey, the Red Cross looked after you. There was at every stage a small parcel awaiting one, containing a packet of sweets, a packet of cigs! and a handkerchief. They also organised tea at regular intervals, provided one with pyjamas, slippers dressing gowns and any shaving kit that was wanted. I have, he adds, no words too good to say for the Red Cross and I should like the people at home to realise how much the wounded do appreciate their work. It is by far the finest organisation in the war.

"Those letters might almost have been addressed to the British Red Cross Committee in Uruguay as their money and gifts have gone such a long way to making them possible. When I read the letters I felt at once how closely all of you in Uruguay were identified with them. The benefits you have bestowed are simply incalculable, but the letters do give you some idea what it has meant and does mean to receive these gifts, often by men straight from the front line.

"Your continued magnificent support will enable us to carry on and we will ever do our part and see that our incomparable men are provided with all that is humanly possible.

With kindest regards and very grateful thanks to you all."

Entertainment of H.M. Forces

The following programme has been arranged by the British Patriotic Committee for the entertainment of H.M. Forces at present the guests of the Government and the community:

TO-DAY

Soccer Match: Montevideo Cricket

Radio - Location

Aerial "Watch Dogs"

The great air battle over Britain in 1940 was won with the aid of radio-location. This enabled the enemy's planes to be detected at a distance.



Sir Robert Watson Watt

The invention was a kind of aerial watch-dog, which relieved British pilots of the task of continually patrolling the air, and thus enabled them to get some rest, in spite of the greatly superior numbers of the attackers. The British scientist who had the leading scientific part in developing this brilliant invention is Sir Robert Watson Watt. He was born in Scotland fifty one years ago, and educated at Dundee. His researches have been concerned with meteorology and radio physics. He has done much work on the study of distant thunderstorms, determining their place of origin, perhaps thousands of miles away, by radio direction finders.

Sir Robert is at present Vice Controller of Communication Equipment. Besides his brilliant contributions to military science he is deeply interested in general scientific affairs. He is President of the Association of Scientific Workers, an organisation whose membership has risen from one to ten thousand during the war, and contains a large number of the younger British scientists. This Association has just held a Conference on the Planning of Science. Such was the interest in this topic that hundreds of scientists were unable to secure even standing space in the large hall in which it was held.

Sir Robert's practical scientific genius and his practical interest in affairs are a fine example of one of the best characteristics of contemporary British scientists. Their inventions have been essential for the saving of civilisation, and their wisdom is pointing the way to the proper use of science in the service of mankind.

Club versus H.M. Forces, at Blanqueada. Kick-off 10.00 a.m.

Race Meeting at Maroñas: Afternoon. All Officers and other ranks in uniform will be admitted FREE.

Visit to Stadium for Football match 14.30.

TO-MORROW

Outing by bus to Minas Hills, for maximum of 500 men. (Buses, by courtesy of the O.N.D.A. Bus Company) — 8.30 a.m. to 19.00.

Dance and Concert for Men. Victoria Hall. 21.15 to 24.00 (with orchestra). The concert is organized by the Misses Joyce Greene and Sylvia Towers with Teddy's Orchestra.

TUESDAY

Lunch for 350 men at the Cerveceria.

Cocktail Party (Mixed) by invitation of English Club, for 100 Officers 19.00 to 21.00.

Dance and Concert for Officers. Victoria Hall. 21.15 to 24.30, (with orchestra). The concert is organized by the Misses Joyce Greene and Sylvia Towers with Teddy's Orchestra.

WEDNESDAY

British Community Entertainers of Buenos Aires (Specially brought over from Buenos Aires) at H.Q., Miramar Hotel. 21.15 to 24.00. Show entitled "An Evening At A Music Hall" — (Typical variety Music Halls turns.

JUNKS FOR SOUTH SEAS

Japanese in occupied China are collecting and building wooden sailing vessels for military use on a large scale as a means of meeting the shipping scarcity. Fourteen Chinese shipbuilding concerns have been ordered to build junks, not only for coastal trading transport, but for use in the South Seas.

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18.30 Sunday Service from St. Martin-in-the Fields, London.
19.00 Transatlantic Call — People to People.
19.30 London Commentary
19.45 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
20.00 Calling the West Indies
20.15 News Round-Up
20.30 Stars and Stripes in Britain
21.00 North American Guest Night
21.15 London Calling
21.30 Topical Talk
21.45 Britain Sings
22.00 Interlude
22.06 NEWS
22.15 Answering You
22.45 Battle Honour
23.00 B.B.C. Orchestra
23.30 London Calling
23.35 The Epilogue
23.45 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
24.00 Radio Newsreel
00.30 Answering You (repeat)
01.00 Topical Talk (repeat)
01.15 North American Guest Night (repeat)
01.30 NEWS
01.45 Close Down

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GRV 24.92 mts. (12.04 mgs.) from 19.30 to 23.45.
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Church Services

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Every Sunday:

9.15: Sunday School, with classes for every age.
10.30: Divine Worship.
19.00: Vesper Service.

Every Thursday:

20.00: Sunday Evening Club.
18.15: Hour of Song, Prayer, and Bible Study.

Every Friday:

After school, Intermediate Epworth League.
19.30: Epworth League Supper and Devotional Meeting.

First Tuesday:

15.45: Monthly meeting, Woman's Society of Christian Service.
School Teachers.

Third Thursday:

19.45: Monthly meeting, Official Board.

TO-DAY

The minister preaches at both the morning and the evening service.

The Sunday Evening Club meets at Crandon Institute, 8 de Octubre 2709.

"MARCHA DEL TIEMPO" BROADCAST

On Monday, September 20, at 11.30 a.m., the "Marcha del Tiempo" (CX 44 Radio Monumental — 1410 Kc.) will broadcast the following programme:

Dr. Manuel A. Barraza: "Comments on the International situation", — Mrs. R. B. Lewis: "Agriculture in Britain", with recordings of "An April Shower at Kew" and "June Night on Marlow Reach", played by Sandy MacPherson on the Theatre Organ.

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ILUMINE su SONRISA con KOLYNOS

Combined Operations

Britain Turns from Defence to Offence

By
DERIC PEARSON

On May 30, 1940, the British forces commenced to evacuate from Dunkirk. In the early hours of the morning of 4th June the last British soldier left the shores of France — that soldier was General Alexander. Those four days were some of the saddest of British history, and although dark clouds seemed to be hanging over England in a threatening manner there seemed to be a silver lining somewhere, but where, that is what the British people wanted to find out.

England's luck had not turned all the wrong way. Three weeks earlier Winston Churchill had been made Prime Minister. He had come into the breach at the last moment, so late was that last moment that it was almost too late. "I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat" is what he told the House of Commons.

Britain had lost enormous quantities of equipment which she had to leave in France when she went over to the assistance of her ally. She had an army impoverished but not beaten. She had an airforce with thousands of first class pilots, but not enough aeroplanes to carry them. She had a navy, the most powerful navy in the world, but unfortunately the navy had to police all the oceans of the world, not only the shores of the British Isles.

The German Armies were only just across the English Channel. The Luftwaffe was coming over every night and killing hundreds — sometimes thousands of innocent people — and many of those who escaped death had their homes destroyed, all their possessions gone.

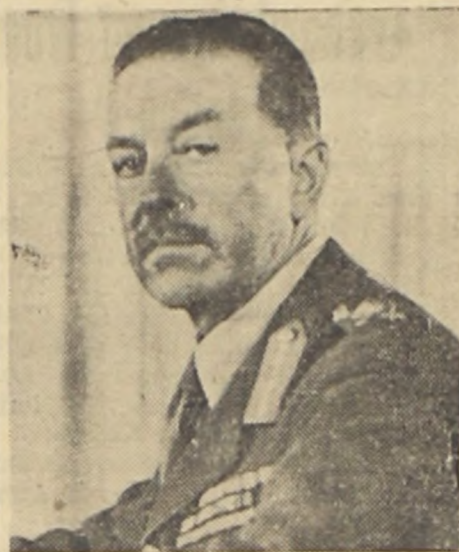
Despite the fact, that everything looked so black, despite the fact the the enemy were expected to land at any moment and despite the fact that there were not in existence even five per cent. of the amount of guns necessary for defence, the people were ready to die, everyone of them before the Hun could conquer Britain.

Although Britain had to use every effort that lay in her power

to defend her own shores against attack from the air, attack from the sea and attack by landing forces and paratroops on her own territory, she decided at that crucial moment in June, 1940, that she would also prepare to go back to the European Continent to free her friends, the Allied Nations that had been so cowardly overpowered by the most criminal hoards in the world.

Therefore, men, women, girls and boys came forward to serve in the Navy, the Airforce or the Army, transport services, munition factories, ambulances, hospitals, canteens and serve in a host of other ways that are absolutely essential when a nation is all out for war. Soldiers were being trained in making landings at the coast, rushing up steep hill country in full kit carrying their tommy-guns, sten-guns, or rifles with fixed bayonets, running down hills, swimming across rivers in full kit holding their guns above water. Sailors were trained to manipulate all sorts of landing craft so that they might convey the army to the coast that was to be attacked. Airmen were trained in reconnaissance flights and in this way these three services have gradually been brought to link up with each other until their coordination has become perfect. The Navy, the Army and the Airforce are now working together each playing its part in conjunction with the other. At the same time the factories, mines, and shipbuilding yards have been working day and night for two and a half years incessantly so that one day they might land on the coast of Europe and free the oppressed but still unconquered freedom-loving nations that are being tortured by the sadistic Nazis.

The Army of Britain went out of Dunkirk with one resolution in their minds and that was that they would return later. The Navy took them across the English Channel, knowing full well that the day would come when they would take them back. The Airforce gave them protection against attack from above as they left France for England, aware of the fact that they would be performing that duty again on the return



GEN. ALEXANDER — Last man out of France in 1940

Journey. The spirit of the British people did not die at Dunkirk on that memorable morning of 4th June, 1940, when the last British soldier left France. At that moment birth was given to something new, something that brought the Navy, the Army, and the Airforce together as one huge power, and that something was to become known as "Combined Operations".

The War Germs

PROFLAVINE AND
PROPAMADINE

(By Guy Cheviot)

Germans and Italians were not the only foes conquered by Britain in the Middle East. The story can now be told of a successful war which was also waged on armies of germs, beaten — like the Axis forces — by the most modern methods.

These methods, which have led to a series of triumphs for British medical research, involve not only newly-introduced substances for combatting infection in soldiers' wounds, but much more effective ways of using earlier treatments.

Sharing high honours in this battlefield are two British Army pathologists — G.A.G. Mitchell and G.A.H. Buttle—who between them have invented a method of "pickling" wounds with Proflavine, a substance which was used with indifferent success in the last war but is now proving invaluable in killing germs and healing wounds rapidly.

WAR WOUNDS DYE SPRAYED
Proflavine is a dye, and the trouble with it formerly was that it tended to fix itself on the dressing rather than enter the wound. A new way is to apply proflavine as a powder which is sprayed into the wound. A close plaster is then applied and the sore is almost literally put into cold storage, so that the wounded man can be transported for days without a change of dressing and all infection is arrested. Many soldiers who fought in Libya and Tunisia owe their lives to this new invention.

These were the fortunate ones who received quick treatment before their wounds became septic. But many wounded men fight on or lie on the field for hours before getting skilled attention. By that time poisoning, gangrene and other complications may have set in, and the new way is to apply proflavine.

British doctors found the answer to this in another notable advance still unknown to the general public, namely the treatment of war wounds with Propamidine. This is a newly-introduced compound and its virtue lies not so much in preventing germ infection as in killing germs which have already gained a firm foothold. The wound is first washed with a saline solution and the propamidine is then introduced in the form of a jelly, the cavity being filled to skin level and then covered with several layers of vaseline gauze to prevent escape

The R.A.F. "Intrudes" on Hitler's Plan of Victory

Locomotive "Busting" on the Grand Scale

By
SQUADRON LEADER A. C. H.
PURTHREY

Britain's "Intruder" pilots of A.A.F. Fighter Command fly at night and alone. Though their sorties do not compare in numbers with those made by their colleagues in Bomber Command, who nightly blast the industrial centres of Germany, they fill an important place in the pattern of Britain's air attack on the Reich and the occupied countries.

The "Intruders" original assignment was to shoot down German raiders over their own airfields as they took off for bombing attacks or landed on their return. This is still one of the main tasks, but their work has also taken on many new aspects.

"Intruders" now patrol Nazi fighter airfields to keep the German night fighters grounded on nights when Britain is mounting large bombing raids. When the weather will not permit bombers to take-off the "Intruders" go out nevertheless and attack a variety of targets, including trains, lorries, merchant ships, barges, bridges and railway lines.

Their main effort is concentrated on the dislocation of transport. Some types of aircraft now used as "Intruders" carry bombs as well as cannon, and with the new types of long-range machines now available, the "Intruders" have increased their area of operations to include the whole of the northern half of France, Belgium, Holland and the north-western part of Germany. Their continual attacks on transport, especially trains, have imposed a considerable strain on Germany's war effort, and she is now suffering from a shortage of Locomotives. One Typhoon fighter squadron engaged on night work as well as daylight operations recently celebrated its hundredth train destroyed or damaged, 25 non of the Squadron Leader.

On the night of April 15-16 a pilot flying a twin-engined Mosquito aircraft — one of the newest types to be used on "Intruder" work — shot down two German aircraft over their own airfield at Avord, about 200 kilometers south of Paris. He then went on to destroy one locomotive, which blew up, and damaged three others with his cannon fire.

The German aircraft were found circling their airfield at a height of 300 metres. As the first of them went in to land, the Mosquito pilot attacked it at close range. "It blew up", he reported,

or evaporation. The full benefit is felt in about ten days.

QUICK CURE FOR CHRONIC POISONING

Propamidine has cured cases of chronic poisoning extending over many months. It has also been used with immediate success in treating burns in air raid casualties, and its effectiveness can be gauged from the fact that no preliminary cleansing was necessary. Pain was diminished at once, any lingering infection was killed and Nature completed the cure, usually in little over a week.

In 1936, no fewer than 885,000 babies all over the world died of gastro-enteritis, the fourth most dangerous enemy to mankind. The British discovery of another sulphaguanidine compound known as sulphaguanidine has brought the death roll down from 75 to 10 per cent.

Sulphaguanidine is also curing dysentery, which, in the wars of history, killed more soldiers than ever died in combat.

"and the wreckage spun in flames to the ground".

As he turned away from this attack he saw the second aircraft and attacked. This also immediately burst into flames and dived to the ground about 200 metres from the burning wreckage of the first.

A second Mosquito pilot flew into Germany as far as Oldenburg. He saw the smoke of a railway engine and dived from 500 metres to make a head-on attack. His shells went home and there was a bright flash from the locomotive followed by a red glow.

HID IN A TUNNEL

Another Mosquito pilot over France saw three goods trains in a station. He pumped cannon shells into a large stream-lined locomotive. Beaufighters and Typhoons also shot up a number of trains that night. One train escaped by hiding in a tunnel.

Two nights later a Mosquito scored many strikes on two trains north of Celle, in Prussia, went on to attack a goods train near Neustadt and finally shot up two Army cars in the town of Diepholz before returning to its base.

The same night many other goods trains and motor lorries were attacked by Typhoons and Beaufighters in Belgium and France, while a Whirlwind single-seater fighter-bomber blew up the tender of a train near Ostend and left the engine lying at right angles to the line, before going on to drop its other high explosive bomb on two barges.

Here is another example: on the night of April 20-21 some 15 locomotives were destroyed or damaged in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany. Barges, a factory, a small ship, an E-boat, a marshalling yard and a trawler were also attacked during the night.

A Whirlwind pilot first bombed a long, enclosed barge near Courtrai. As the barge sank after his attack, he saw a large hole in the middle of it. He then bombed another barge near Ghent and left it with its stern well down in the water.

Flying out low over the Belgian coast, the Whirlwind was held for a full minute by two searchlights and intense heavy and light calibre flak was hurled at it. The pilot successfully evaded this and finding six trawlers off the coast, attacked one of them, seeing cannon strikes all over it. The trawlers were armed and fired back, but the guns of the vessel attacked were silenced. The pilot landed safely at his home base.

TELL TALE OIL STREAMS

A Beaufighter left its base at 6.30 one evening to patrol an airfield near Bordeaux. After flying down the Bay of Biscay just above the wavetops — from time to time the windscreen had to be wiped clear of salt and spray — the pilot found no activity at the airfield, so he decided to return.

West of La Rochelle the navigator sighted a vessel. Turning to attack, the pilot saw it was a U-boat. He opened fire with his cannon and machine-guns — the aircraft was not carrying bombs — closed to within 200 metres and saw the whole burst strike the junction of the conning tower with the deck in a mass of flashes.

A thick stream of oil bubbled out of the submarine's side. Either unable or unwilling to submerge, the U-boat remained on the surface to receive another attack. This time it was raked from stern to stern. As the Beaufighter pilot came round for a third time oil was gushing from the side and slowly disappeared beneath the stern of the U-boat, which surface leaving only bubbles and a widening patch of oil.

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Welsh Miner and a Milkman Helped to Land the Army in Sicily

ENGINEERS WORK WONDERS WITH SMALL CRAFT AND AGEING DESTROYERS

By "Taffrail"

In a message of appreciation to the landing ships and landing craft and their repair base staffs for the great part they played in the operations against Sicily, Admiral Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, said that the large number of starters and their arrival at the beaches in spite of the difficult weather conditions was largely responsible for the element of surprise which gave the Army such a good start.

It cannot yet be disclosed how many of these ships took part in the first landings, or how many were engaged in carrying reinforcements and equipment; but the skill and determination with which all difficulties were overcome by officers and men comparatively new to work at sea has excited the admiration of the Navy, which as a Service, is not accustomed to handing out bouquets.

The chief engineer of one landing craft driven by Diesel engines is aged nineteen, and was a garage hand before he went afloat. All the rest of the crew are in the late teens or early twenties — among them a Welsh miner, a foundry boy, a draper's assistant and a milkman.

They are a tough crowd, and their ideas of discipline are weird. Their hair was wild and long, and their general appearance would have shocked the commander of a battleship in peacetime. Bronzed by the sun to the colour of mahogany, they went mother naked except for abbreviated shorts or patched bathing trunks of many colours. But as a team of fighting workers, loading troops and their weighty equipment, taking them across the Straits and landing them on those Sicilian beaches through a breaking surf and sometimes under fire, they did wonders. As one senior engineer officer said to me—"I never cease wondering how they all got there. Those craft are regular boxes of tricks, and the engineers are all what we should call amateurs. They are absolutely wizards."

GRIT AND DETERMINATION
Since every man on board a warship is a combatant, comparisons between the members of one branch and another are invidious. All the same, it may not sufficiently be realised what we owe to the engineering branch for its versatility and adaptability and the quiet grit and determination with which some of the ships are kept running under war conditions.

In this theatre, the Mediterranean, one hears of cruisers destroyers and minesweepers who have not had steam off their main engines for twenty-six to thirty days on end. Some of the older destroyers — those that remain, that is, for many have become casualties—were due for scrapping when the war started; but have been kept running ever since, their ancient boilers and

asthmatic machinery nursed and tended by the devoted work of those responsible for making the wheels go round.

Others, who have suffered grievous damage in action, have been patched and plugged to enable them to keep the sea, and are still carrying on. To the naval engineer, particularly the engineer of a small ship away from a friendly dockyard or depot ship, the word impossible doesn't seem to exist. He's an adept at the art of improvisation; of doing his own running repairs while running; of bringing a bombed or torpedoed ship back to harbour, which is not entirely a matter of good seamanship.

HE WEARS A RAILWAYMAN'S CAP

The old engineering branch of before the war has been reinforced by many times its own number of men from civil life, trained since the outbreak of hostilities. A cruiser I was on board the other day has steamed 34,234 miles in just over six months, most of it at high speed. One of her stokers, forty-two years of age, was a sergeant in the Army seventeen years ago. Another worked in a silk stocking factory; a third played in a dance band; and a fourth was manager of a slate and tile works.

Of the stoker petty officers, one was a cowboy for seven-and-a-half years in Ontario and a "hobo" in the USA. Another, who takes correspondence courses in all manner of subjects, is a clever artist. An engine-room artificer, who writes short stories and poetry, reads Greek mythology as a pastime. Another, a boilermaker by trade, invariably wears a Great Western Railway cap on watch in the engine-room. Given to him by a friend, he treasures it as a mascot.

The Sporting World

AXIS SHIPPING IN ALLIED HANDS

RUGBY

M. C. C. versus Troops

An enjoyable game was played yesterday afternoon between Montevideo Cricket Club and a team composed of members of H. M. forces now in Montevideo, on the Blanqueada grounds.

The game was played in three periods of 20 minutes each, the Troops winning the keenly contested match by 12 points to 9.

The game was on the scrappy side. Considering that the Troops had been out of practice, they lasted the pace very well. Their pack was definitely heavier than the home team, and they obtained the ball out of the majority of the set scrums, with the result that their three-quarters saw more of the elusive ball than the local side.

SQUASH

A Lightning Squash Tournament was held at the British Schools Old Boys Club on Friday evening the winner being Mr. C. Raul Davies who defeated Mr. J. H. Henderson in the final.

After the tournament a supper was held, over forty members being present, and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

A match has been arranged for Tuesday at 6 p.m. between members of the Club and a "six" representing the members of H. M. Forces at present in Montevideo. All are cordially invited to watch this match.

BASKET-BALL

Three important matches were played last night at the inauguration of the Federal Basketball championship games, which aroused a considerable amount of interest.

There was really little to choose between the "Fives," which indicates a close contest for championship honours.

ROWING

Sr. Luis J. Deballi has been unanimously elected president of the Uruguayan Rowing Association for the year 1943-44.

Sr. Carlos Stursenegger also received a unanimous vote when re-elected to the presidency of the Regatas' Committee.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

It was disclosed here to-day that already before the surrender of Italy, Italian ships worth £ 6,000,000 had been incorporated into the Allied Nations fleet. A total of 238 Axis ships, amounting to 1,229,000 tons, were in Allied hands before the surrender of Italy, and these figures have now been considerably increased. — (Reuter).

German Evacuation Is One Big Muddle

Germany is beginning at last to evacuate her big cities. Even Berliners, who have suffered little so far in the way of raids, are beginning to get out. Goebbels has announced that he will stay, but then he certainly has access to Hitler's Chancellery shelter which is bomb-proof.

Otherwise non-essential inhabitants are advised to leave, but they are not permitted to go independently. They must leave under the auspices of the Nazi Party for a destination of which the Party approves. The "Voelkscher Beobachter" expressly states: "Berliners are forbidden to leave the town on the spur of the moment for an unknown destination or without informing the competent authorities."

It is, of course, necessary that evacuation in time of stress should be organised and that preparations should be made in reception areas. But the Germans, however with their passion for bureaucracy and control and their contempt for individual initiative are laying an extra heavy burden on those who have been bombed.

First Fill In A Form

A bombed-out Hamburger, for instance, who wishes to go to relatives in some other part of Germany, must first ask his Party office to issue a relative's registration card. This card must then be posted off to the relatives who, in their turn, must fill in a form and hand it in at their local office. Posts in a "blitz" are likely to be disorganised and it is probable that these transactions take several days.

Meanwhile, bombed out or not, he is forced to stay in Hamburg, since "whoever goes off without doing this must reckon with not being allowed to occupy the free

dwelling space still available with relatives."

The authorities, moreover, are not helpful in their attitude. The "National Zeitung" of Essen, quotes the case of a man who wished to evacuate his wife and two children, one of which was an invalid. He applied for permission for them to occupy an attic room in a small country town where his parents lived. The authorities wrote back, refusing on the grounds that he already had a residence in Essen and in these days of housing shortage it was not right for one family to have a residence in two places.

Not only are the authorities unsympathetic; they are also inefficient. The "National Zeitung", Oberhausen, has another complaint. It says: "Moving people in one district in advance is the most effective means of preventing people from becoming homeless. Eventually, however, it happens that the Housing Office in the affected area which is directing the transport of furniture can promise delivery only in two or three months to those who have already obtained flats elsewhere. It seems that those responsible for arranging transport do not pull their weight as might be expected."

"We Didn't Ask Them"

Majority of evacuees are sent compulsory to Southern Germany or Austria, where they appear to be far from welcome.

A South Austrian paper describing a scene which occurred among women queuing up for vegetables, said: "If we, the native population, were alone here, we should not be forced to wait so long that we collapse from exhaustion. But if so many who have come from the Altreich keep crowding in here wanting to eat up everything, then we shall have nothing left but rotten bits or perhaps nothing at all. They should stay at home; we have not asked them to come and we do not go and sponge on their supplies either. Yet we could do with them!"

The average German is between the devil and the deep blue sea. He is not allowed to move by himself and the authorities, bogged down by officialdom, are incompetent to do it or him. He is being slowly choked to death in the coils of his own red tape.

Charting the Dangers of the Deep

EIGHT members of Britain's Women's Auxiliary Air Force of a station in the British Coastal Command are the only women engaged in charting the "dangers of the deep" for air-sea rescue crews. They are working for the men who, operating in highspeed launches, brave all conditions of weather to bring to safety aircrows who have been forced to land many miles from land. To these women of the W. A. A. F. the hazards of minefields, sandbanks, tidal streams and rocks mean symbols which must be marked with infinite care on the large nautical charts.

A monthly average of 1,000,000 tons of merchant shipping has been repaired and maintained in Australian ports in the last ten months. Between August, 1942 and May, 1943, 2,877 ships of a total tonnage of 10,979,000 were repaired and maintained, and 386 ships of a total tonnage of 1,369,000 were dry docked.

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Anglo-American Post-War Alliance

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Likened To A Family Reunion

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. Discussion of the post-war world was carried into a new stage by Prime Minister Churchill's suggestion that Britain and the United States enter into a permanent relation. Had Mr. Churchill's action been an event standing alone it would have been significant enough. But its deeper significance lies in events and conditions that accompany it. On the same day Mr. Churchill spoke prominent Republican leaders, engaged in conference about post-war policy, conspicuously Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York made substantially the same suggestion. The coincidence showed that the suggestion arises from a widespread feeling.

Of this feeling, the most pregnant sign was in the speech of President Roosevelt in Canada some ten days ago. That Mr. Roosevelt's allusion was offhand, and without conscious intention, is itself strong proof of its potency. Mr. Roosevelt was speaking of the conference recently held by himself and Mr. Churchill and their combined staffs. He said the spirit of the conference had been not merely that of partners and friends but of "members of the same family". Of hardly any other nation than Canada and Britain would an American President, or any American citizen, speaking offhand, use that phrase. It was an unconscious expression of a condition

so deep and permanent, that we take it for granted — until some occasion arises that makes us take thought of it.

Special Intimacy of Nations

This condition is that between the United States and Britain there is a special relation, a special intimacy. What has happened now is that America has come to the conviction that it must enter into some degree of alliance or formal co-operation with other nations, for mutual defense or broader purposes. In such a process the first and most obvious nation to be taken into alliance would be our neighbor on our long northern boundary, Canada. The second and simultaneous one would be Britain, that commonwealth of nations of which Canada is a part. The international arrangement we shall ultimately make may take in other nations, but Canada and Britain will be the first. However large the ultimate combination, the United States and Britain will have a special relation within it.

Enthusiasts and planners may make such blueprints of the world as they choose — and a multitude of them are laudably busy at it. But meanwhile, nature, without benefit of any blueprints that finite planners can recognize, goes her own way. In nature like coheres to like. If the coming organization of the world were an act of nature, of physics, Britain and the United States would gravitate toward each other with the certainty of a natural force.

Many Things in Common

The factors of likeness between the two makes the association inevitable. Mr. Churchill, in his Harvard speech, stressed only one language. But the things Britain and the United States have in common are many and happen to include some of the things this war is supposed to be fought for. They include parliamentary government, government by a body of representatives elected by the people; government by laws made by a representative body, not by decrees of individual men. Freedom of speech and of press, freedom of religious worship and teaching. A system of courts and laws having a common origin and common principles. No need to complete the list of things which, in a new shuffling of world relations draw Britain and the United States together. They are in fact drawn together right now pressed into a greater unity by daily events plain for all to see.

The present trend of thought and action about post-war seems to be toward, first a special relation between Britain and the United States, which may be formal or informal. Second and

Grenadier Guardsman-New Style



Above is seen a modern Grenadier Guard. Fully mechanised in this war, he no longer carries his sloped smartly across his shoulders, but slung across his back. For speed and mobility he uses a motorcycle, designed to take the roughest of wear.

simultaneously, a formal combination of the four great powers of the United Nations — the United States, Britain, Russia and China. These now conduct the military operations of the United Nations. They will occupy the enemy countries they conquer. They should compose a kind of trusteeship to administer and cure the chaos of the world that will follow the war's end. And these would be the core of whatever permanent world organization is to follow. To attempt to outline details of what this will be would include too much speculation to be worth while.

New York Herald Tribune

SPANISH LESSONS

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Facts and Figures

New Zealand has produced 3,310,000 pairs of boots and shoes in 1941-42 as against 1,978,000 pairs in 1938-39, and 293,000 tons of butter and cheese in 1941-42 as against 233,000 tons in 1938-39 an increase of about 60,000 tons.

Forestry Department in Nigeria have made a survey, and work was begun in June, 1942 on the felling of mahogany trees. In the first ten months about 35,000 cubic feet have been produced and the figure for March, 1943 is 6,450. The industry will also help to improve housing conditions after the war.

The British destroyer H. M. S. Lamerton escorted the first Allied landings in North Africa and then conveyed more than 150,000 troops from point to point along the coast. In one period of 61 days she spent 56 at sea.

TEXTILE shortage in Japan has now become acute. Proposals are being put forward for a national uniform. Felt hats, neckties and lounge suits are to be abolished, socks and shirts to be manufactured only in limited quantities.

A Complete Reversal

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. Warfare in the Pacific, nearing the close of the second year since Japan's treacherous attack on the democracies of December 7, 1941, finds the Allies today advancing steadily on the long road to Tokyo.

A complete reversal of position has come in the past year, the second year of the Pacific war. Shortly over a year ago, the Allied powers were fighting a bitter and tenacious holding action.

To-day, defensive strategy has been scrapped and the offensive is being waged on an attacking arc hundreds of miles long, where sturdy soldiers of Australia, New Zealand, the Dutch Netherlands and the United States are wiping out the Nipponese.

Progress is slow; the enemy is well-entrenched. But he is being dislodged at key points.

One outstanding fact has developed in the past year's campaigning. Whenever and wherever the Allied forces have met the Japanese with anything like numerical equality, the Japanese have been exterminated, destroying any myth of invincibility.

This is in sharp contrast to the early months of the war when Japan, which had been preparing for the conflict for half a century, struck with her fullest power against an unsuspecting group of nations, then unprepared for offensive fighting.

The picture to-day, however, brings confidence to the Allied command. General Douglas MacArthur recently announced the defeat of Japan was certain; her greatest strength had been dissipated and yet she fell far short of a victory.

THE PENDULUM SWINGS THE OTHER WAY

While the Japanese have passed their peak and the momentum of their original swift rush has been stopped dead, the Allied powers are rapidly and inexorably gaining power in all the Pacific battle areas.

The Japanese foothold in the Aleutians has been wiped out. Many of their major military installations are in ruins, wrecked by Allied planes and warships. Port Moresby, which they drove at full steam, remains in Allied hands; Darwin, which they once raided almost daily, is safe.

Behind these battle-front developments, there lies in the unromantic figures of official Washington, the romantic story of the will to win that stirred the United States and Allied powers of the United Nations on every front.

Millions of tons of shipping have been speeded from the huge ways of giant shipyards; thousands upon thousands of tanks, guns, planes and trucks have poured forth from the home front to back up the men on the fighting front.

Exact details remain a military secret. But the Axis forces know to-day, after nearly two years of warfare that they are being drowned by the flood tide of war production and the means of moving men and munitions to oppose the Nazi-Fascists throughout the world.

Here are a few figures, chosen at random from various appropriation bills passed by the Congress of the United States in the past few years that give a clear picture of the transformation of the peace-loving United States into an avenging military power.

In 1939, for example, the Navy's Bureau of Construction was allotted the small sum of \$ 21,544,000. In 1940, \$ 63,000,000 was allocated for base facilities, some of them in the Pacific. On May, 1941, hoping for peace but preparing for war if it had to come, the Congress approved the biggest naval construction programme in history.

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