

News from England

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To The Channel-Islanders

All of you, His Majesty's loyal subjects on the Channel Islands, must keep asking yourselves two great questions:—"How long must we put up with the German occupation?" and "How are our friends on the mainland?"

This news-sheet brings you the heartening answers. We on the mainland are in good heart. By subjecting our women and children to the wickedest form of warfare known to history, Hitler has only stiffened our backs. And the events of the last three weeks have only served to confirm Mr. Churchill's words of August 21st, that "the road to victory may not be so long as we expect." Nor may the day be so distant when we shall come to your relief. All our rapidly and enormously increasing strength is directed towards that day when the shadow of the bully will be lifted from you and from the whole of Europe. We shall continue to bring you the news from England as often and as regularly as we can.



A MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING

The Queen and I desire to convey to you our heartfelt sympathy in the trials which you are now enduring. We earnestly pray for your speedy liberation, knowing that it will surely come.

GEORGE R. I.

Bombs over Germany

Hitler has suffered his first major defeat. While the mass raids on Britain have been broken up at a devastating cost to the Luftwaffe, the Royal Air Force carries out nightly raids on Germany and the Occupied Territories with such precision and intensity that the Hitler war machine has been visibly weakened.

The attacks on Germany have now lasted three months. From the North Sea to the borders of Czechoslovakia, from the Baltic to the Swiss Frontier, there is no military objective which is safe from them. Across the Alps, too, heavy blows have been struck at such targets in Milan, Turin, Genoa and other industrial centres.

Only military targets are attacked, but the effect has been that much the more serious. It contrasts strikingly with the indiscriminate terror bombing over England carried out by pilots who lack the training for more damaging tactics.

In Berlin itself gasworks, power stations, armament factories and railway stations have been repeatedly and systematically bombed. Hamm, key terminus for Ruhr rail traffic, has been bombed over sixty times. The Dortmund-Ems Canal, another vital artery, has been pierced by the heaviest bombs and drained.

At Hamburg and Emden vast areas of the docks have been wiped out. Synthetic petrol installations at Stettin and Leuna, reservoirs at Kiel, power stations at Nuremberg and Munich have all felt the weight of the British fist.

The great German forests have been set on fire. In the Black Forest, the Harz and the forest of

Thuringia outside Berlin, walls of flame have closed around hidden factories and munition stores until explosions broke out.

Besides these blows at the heart of Germany, the fortified ports in Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, where the Germans are concentrating for the suicidal attempt at invasion, have been repeatedly struck.

In Africa and Italian possessions in the Mediterranean a similar story has been written by the R.A.F. with the difference that the Italian anti-aircraft defences and fighting planes are weaker than the German.

UP AND UP

"Our production of aircraft already largely exceeds the enemy's." This important announcement was made by Mr. Winston Churchill on August 20th. "The American production is only just beginning to flow in," he added. "Our fighter and bomber strengths are now, after all this fighting, larger than they have ever been."

The Luftwaffe was then attempting to put our aircraft industry out of action. It was in vain. At the end of the month Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, was able to add his own statement to the Prime Minister's. He said:

"The men and women of the aircraft industry of Great Britain have provided for the R.A.F. in the last week more fighters and bombers than ever before in the history of aviation."

A World against Germany

Large numbers of the new bombers shattering Germany and of the fighters defending our coasts will bear the names of cities thousands of miles away from Europe. Gifts have poured in from every continent.

A bomber and three fighters from British Guiana; two Hurricanes from the Bahamas; three hundred Spitfires from Ceylon; fifty Spitfires from the Gold Coast; seventy-five more from Hyderabad; eighty more from East India; twelve bombers from Malaya; a bomber and two fighters from Mauritius; two Spitfires from Mombasa; £100,000 from New Zealand to be spent at Lord Beaverbrook's discretion; ten Spitfires from Sarawak (and one from the Rajah); three bombers from Trinidad; one Spitfire from St. Vincent and another from Granada in the Windward Isles; four Spitfires from Zanzibar; more fighters and bombers from Uganda; more again from Rhodesia and a promise of regular monthly supplies; more again still from Southern Rhodesia; Spitfires yet again from the "Speed the Planes" fund in Natal; large consignments of rupees from Madras.

All over the British Isles, meanwhile, individuals,

groups of employees, towns and suburbs have presented Spitfires and Hurricanes to the nation. Every kind of group has subscribed, money has even come from people bearing the same christian name—the Harolds, the Georges, etc.

From everywhere come fighters and bombers, bombers and fighters, most of all Squadrons of Spitfires.



By courtesy of 'The Evening Standard'

IMPREGNABLE TARGET

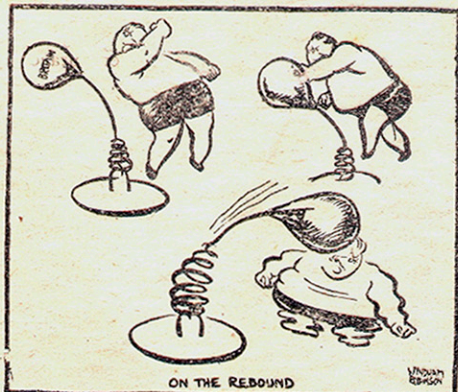
Free France Rises Anew

Throughout the French Empire and in France itself there are signs that the spirit of France, which was temporarily numbed by the shock of defeat, is now re-awakening.

Immediately after the capitulation, General de Gaulle raised in England the banner of les Français libres. Then, on August 26th, all the French possessions in Central West Africa—the Chad, the French Cameroons, the French Congo and Oubangui-Chari—suddenly and with one accord rallied to the cause of Free France.

In those French possessions which are still under the domination of the Axis, there are signs of revolt. An unascertainable number of fighting planes from French Morocco have arrived at Gibraltar, piloted by French airmen who wish to fight with General de Gaulle. The French naval forces in the Mediterranean and at Djibuti are reported to be eagerly waiting for the moment when they can re-enter the war.

In France itself, where the Nazi boot presses most heavily, there are also signs of resurrection. The Vichy government has rejected the demand, presented by the Germans, for more than half the livestock in unoccupied France. The Germans, as they naturally tend to do, are over-reaching themselves in their greed and are provoking growing resistance. There is evidence of sabotage in the factories now working for Germany. The broadcasts of General de Gaulle are eagerly listened to, despite German threats of severe punishment. The time is not far off when in France, too, the revolt, which is still underground, will flame up into the open.



By courtesy of 'The Star'