



THE OBSERVER

Established 1791

No. 7,901

151st YEAR

LONDON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1942



READ
'LIBERATOR'
PAGE 4

POSTAGE: INLAND 1d.; ABROAD 1d.

PRICE 2d

EIGHTH ARMY STRIKES AGAIN

"Attack Resumed Early Yesterday"—Berlin

INFILTRATION INTO AXIS LINES

General Montgomery's Eighth Army resumed its attack on the El Alamein front in Egypt early yesterday morning, according to a German News Agency message last night.

This report said that no news was yet available of the progress of the attack, which, it declared, General Montgomery had brought up reinforcements, especially of artillery and tanks, from the southern and central sectors of the front.

From Cairo it was officially announced yesterday that the Allied forces had beaten off several further counter-attacks against their new positions.

The Allied air forces maintain superiority. It was stated last night that since the Allied attack began on night bombers have dropped approximately 781 tons of bombs in the battle area and have shot down seventy-one enemy planes.

ALLIED GAINS HELD

Luftwaffe More Active

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CAIRO, Saturday.—The second week of General Montgomery's offensive opens to-day with our troops steadily holding the new positions they have won and with the Allied air forces maintaining their superiority.

Rommel is reacting vigorously, but all his counter-attacks have been beaten off, and the Eighth Army has been able to consolidate its gains.

Allied infantry have beaten off four counter-attacks in one day, and two of these attacks on Thursday Axis tanks took part, but were driven off.

The Luftwaffe is showing more activity, and fierce dog-fights are taking place over Montgomery's advanced positions.

MORE DIVE-BOMBING
Rommel has begun to make rather more use of his Stuka dive-bombers for attacks against our infantry supporting gun positions.

They are showing great caution, however, and to avoid anti-aircraft fire they are flattening out as several thousand feet above their targets.

Our guns are steadily pounding both the enemy's forward positions and his tank and transport concentrations behind the lines. Our 25-pounders and medium artillery are doing considerable damage and causing many casualties.

AIR BATTERING
The defeat of Rommel's latest counter-attacks and the near and long-range air strafing of our positions are described in to-day's joint communiqué. It says:—

During Thursday night and yesterday a number of enemy counter-attacks against our new positions were beaten off with losses to the enemy.

Allied air superiority in the desert was maintained, and during Thursday night and yesterday our attacks continued on forward landing grounds and other targets.

Our heavy bombers attacked Crete Long-range fighters operating against enemy transport in the coastal area shot down a Ju 52 and attacked a landing ground.

There was some enemy dive-bombing activity yesterday, during which our fighters shot down a Ju 87 and at least three fighters, in addition to damaging many others.

Our two-engined fighters attacked the aerodrome at El Adem and destroyed at least four large enemy aircraft. From these operations three of our aircraft did not return.

The comparative lull over Malta continues, and the few enemy aircraft that again yesterday morning enemy aircraft succeeded in crossing the coast of the island.

HEAVY FIGHTING RESUMED

Berlin Reports New Attack

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CAIRO, Saturday.—The Eighth Army resumed its attack yesterday morning and fighting has been in progress since then, said the German News Agency last night.

"For the resumption of the attack," the agency said, "General Montgomery had brought up reinforcements, especially of artillery and tanks, from the south and from the central sector."

The British also tried to carry out reorganising by day under the cover of violent sandstorms which were raging."

"The British also declared Berlin radio that 'General Rommel's army holds the whole front from the Gattara Depression to the Mediterranean Sea with unbroken lines, and is in possession of all its deeply staggered fortifications.'"

ROME ADVERTISEMENTS
The Italian communiques issued earlier in the day had declared that fighting during Friday had been only of a local character.

A Rome radio commentator, however, admitted that the British had won some ground and consolidated it by fighting forces in the desert. They had also made a series of infiltrations into the Axis lines.

BIG ATTACK ON AXIS AERODROME
The Allied air forces are still holding their umbrella over the Eighth Army.

"Yesterday, as on the previous eight days of the offensive, they went out over the lines to bomb, harass and strafe the enemy's positions and targets, and to attack the enemy's transport and communications."

One of the most important raids was on the aerodrome at El Adem, where the British fighters, in which considerable numbers of ground attack aircraft were involved, shot down at least four Ju 52s and left many others damaged."

BLACK SCORPIONS
The planes, including those from the already famous "Black Scorpions" Squadron, took part in the operations, and a communiqué from the U.S. Army H.Q. in the Middle East stated:—

"The desert task force was engaged in furious dog-fights over the battle area yesterday, contributing to the maintenance of Allied air superiority by shooting down one Me 109. Several others were damaged."

"All U.S. aircraft are safe."

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DAYLIGHT RAID ON CANTERBURY

GERMAN "REPRISAL"

11 NAZI PLANES DESTROYED

As Canterbury's streets were thronged with shop-goers hurrying home in the fading light early last night bombs crashed down on the city in the biggest daylight raid carried out by the Germans since the Battle of Britain.

It was a "lightning" raid, and the bombs were raining down even before the people could seek shelter, smashing shops and houses. It is believed that about 30 planes were employed and nine of them were destroyed.

If the attack on Canterbury was intended as a reply to the R.A.F.'s Le Creuset and Milan massive scale day-attacks it was nothing more than a poor imitation—both in motive and in result.

An official report by the Air Ministry issued last night reads:—

"Late this afternoon a number of enemy aircraft attacked Canterbury where damage was done and there was a number of casualties."

"Eleven bombers were dropped this morning in East Angles, and this afternoon at a few scattered points in South-East England. These did little damage and the number of casualties was few."

"Nine enemy aircraft were destroyed six by our fighters and three by ground defences. Two of our fighters are missing."

Ten people are known to have been killed and others injured in Canterbury. Most of the casualties were caused when a bomb dropped near a bus which had no machine-gunned at the same time. The conductor and five passengers were killed and other passengers injured, but the driver escaped injury."

Another bus was attacked and the driver was killed. A third bus was damaged and the driver injured."

SHOPPERS SURPRISED
An eye-witness of the attack on Canterbury says that the raiders came in the fading light of evening, which consisted of as many as 30 planes, many of which were crowded with shoppers. The raid was developed and was over so quickly that many shoppers were taken by surprise.

The British also tried to carry out reorganising by day under the cover of violent sandstorms which were raging."

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THE NEW "OBSERVER"

A Paper and a Policy

By THE EDITOR

TO-DAY THE OBSERVER appears in an altered form. The chief and most recent news will now be printed on the front page. The fresh arrangement of the contents will serve economy as well as convenience. It will help to make the most use of every inch of paper at a time when this raw material of journalism is to be severely rationed. The quantity of matter in the new OBSERVER cannot, while the war lasts, be great. The quality, it is hoped, will not suffer. The alteration is not being made to meet any lack of present favour, but to suit the pressure of the time and to improve the service which a newspaper now has to offer.

ON such an occasion we think it well to put the policy of THE OBSERVER before the public. In its first number, published on December 4, 1931, in a period, like our own, of vast social upheaval, this journal explained its arrival in the present extraordinary era which opens upon us as a "new world." There is certainly no less cause for astonishment at the existing boundaries of every kind than there has been over-run, old standards and loyalties have vanished, new orders and disorders arise.

AMID this chaos the transition of the existing Parties and alignments becomes obvious, while the permanence of principles is plain and more precious than ever. The OBSERVER is not a Party paper. It is a paper to no sect or party, but to the public interest. It belongs to no combination of journals. Its independence is absolute. But merely to stand alone, challenging and bracing as that attitude may be, is not enough. One must also stand for a system of ideas and for a pattern of constructive reform. Not to be bound by Party or personal ties makes allegiance to declared principle all the more necessary.

THE OBSERVER'S war-policy is to prosecute the war with loyalty to all our Allies until complete victory over the dictatorship has been won. There must be no negotiated peace with the present régime of the Axis Powers. Not only the Dictators, but also their whole scheme of life, must be overturned. In the prosecution of the war there must be no compromise of persons or reputations, but an uncompromising search for the best possible means to the end, in direction and for the younger, fresher minds which are so much needed to cope with the rapid changes of technique in all forms of fighting and production. That this war-direction must be unified and set above rivalries of Services and personalities is one necessity; that strategy should be global is another.

EVERY problem of the Service or of the civilians has now to be regarded afresh. That demands the

LONDON ALERT
An alert was sounded in the London area after dark last night. No reports were received of any bombs having been dropped.

R.A.F.'S WIDE SWEEP
Targets in Germany, France, and Belgium.

An Air Ministry communiqué last night stated:—

"This morning aircraft of Bomber Command attacked targets in north-western Germany. Factories and industrial objectives in northern France and Belgium were also bombed, and many hits were seen."

"This morning and again this afternoon Bomber Command aircraft attacked railways in northern France."

"Three of our bombers and four of our fighters are missing."

MORE STRIKES IN FRANCE
Workers' Refusal to Go to Germany

Anti-German demonstrations have broken out at many industrial towns throughout Unoccupied France, according to a British United Press correspondent on the French frontier.

The outbreaks have come at the end of the fifteen-days' grace allowed by the Germans for the delivery of 150,000 specialised French workers to the factories of the Reich.

At Cluses and Schönbühl in the Savoie region, sisters, and sweethearts of workers who were to be marched to Germany, being sent to Germany, massed in front of hotels, prevented the German doctors from getting to the examining stations. Police failed to disperse the women."

An Italian strike broke out at the town of the town's factory. A special article on Germany's need for French workers is on page 5, and Mr. Benin's broadcast to France is on page 6."

GENERAL SMUTS
General Smuts spoke in Dutch to the people of the occupied Netherlands and Belgium from Radio Orange and Radio Belgium last night.

His broadcast is reported on page 5.

CONGRESS POLL
Little Swing Likely Against President

The mid-term elections in the United States fall on Tuesday. The voters will choose a new House of Representatives and a third of the Senate.

Our Washington Correspondent in his cable on page 5 says it is not likely that President Roosevelt will make an important announcement about the country's future.

"The hour is near when our long struggle will end in victory," they have organised rallies in all important towns. Their chief, Fritz Clausen, will speak in the Copenhagen Forum and, it is rumoured, will make an important announcement about the country's future."

Police all over the country have been told to be ready for disturbances.

SOVIET REPEL ALL ATTACKS

STREETS RETAKEN IN STALINGRAD

From OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

STOCKHOLM, Saturday.—German assaults on the factory area of Stalingrad seem to be easing off at any rate for the time being, and once again the Russians have repelled all attacks.

Today's reports from Moscow say that the defenders have even been launching "snare" counter-attacks, in which they have retaken a number of houses, streets, and a factory."

"The midnight communiqué from Moscow stated:—

"In the Stalingrad area our troops repulsed enemy attacks, in which they have retaken a number of houses, streets, and a factory."

"In the area of Nalchik students defended their city against 300 Germans who were killed when three enemy tanks were repelled."

"North-west of Stalingrad our units fortified occupied positions."

"The troops of the Stalingrad front were repelled."

BATTALION WIPE OUT
A supplement states that in one day's fighting at Stalingrad a battalion of German infantry were wiped out, and in the southern outskirts of the city 300 Germans were killed when three enemy tanks were repelled."

Under cover of 40 tanks, several German attacks were launched in the Nalchik area. They were repelled with the loss of 800 officers and men."

Towards the end of the day the German reports were again very favourable, and they were through the outskirts of an inhabited locality."

NAZIS' DILEMMA
There are signs that the approach of an autumn storm is forcing the Germans to increasingly desperate action."

It is impossible to winter in the inhospitable heights of the Caucasus. Therefore they are making one last enormous effort to reach the winter quarters in the Caucasus, on the Black Sea, and Tiflis."

While this they are not able to do, they are withdrawing their troops from the Caucasus, and are forcing westward, and this "conquest" of Nalchik, which is lacking in strategic importance."

JAP CRUISER BOMBED
Heavy Attack in Solomons

General MacArthur's air forces have bombed a big warship—a heavy cruiser—in a battle-ship in the Japanese naval base at Buin, in the Solomons. Yesterday's communiqué, describing this success, said:—

"Allied medium and heavy bombers executed a series of attacks against enemy shipping in the harbour of Buin, destroying twenty-seven tons of explosives."

Of the Australian offensive in the Owen Stanley area of New Guinea, the communiqué says: "Our ground forces have captured 1,000 Japanese (from Kokoda), forward elements are continuing to advance."

U.S. LOSE A CARRIER
Crew Taken Off

The U.S. Navy Department last night announced the loss of an aircraft-carrier in an engagement with Japanese forces in the Pacific, 260 miles north of Guadalcanar."

After being heavily damaged she was taken in tow, but a second attack forced her to sink. Her personnel was then removed and she sank."

Formally it is to date, says Reuter, indicate that there were few casualties."

This carrier and the U.S. destroyer Porter were the only U.S. vessels lost in the above engagement."

This is the fourth U.S. aircraft carrier to be lost since the start of the Pacific war."

MRS. ROOSEVELT
Tea with Duchess of Kent

Mrs. Roosevelt had tea with the Duchess of Kent at The Coppens, Iver, Bucks, yesterday, and met for the first time Prince Michael Franklin, the President's godson, who was born on July 4.

The Duchess gave Mrs. Roosevelt a photograph of the young Prince taken with her and the late Duke of Kent, the President's father-in-law. It was the last picture of the Duke taken before he died. Mrs. Roosevelt also met the Duchess of Kent, the seven-year-old Duke of Kent, and the young Prince Alexander.

Earlier in the day Mrs. Roosevelt visited the impressive collection of photographs at St. James's Palace, by the photographic section of the R.A.F. at St. James's Palace."

She left Mrs. Roosevelt presented with a large album of photographs."

Mrs. Roosevelt also visited the British Red Cross prisoners of war department at St. James's Palace, and at night called unexpectedly at a V.V. Club, where she met new people in the Forces enjoying themselves on a Saturday evening."

PREMIER AND THE MINERS

"We Were Told the Facts"—Mr. Will Lawther

A FRANK TALK TO 3,000

By OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

Miners, many of them straight from the coal face, came to London yesterday and listened to a frank talk on the fuel situation by Mr. Churchill.

There were 3,000 representatives of the coal industry at the meeting, where only five speeches were delivered—by the Prime Minister, General Smuts, Major Lloyd George (Minister of Fuel and Power, who presided), Sir Evan Williams (President of the Mining Association), and Mr. W. Lawther (President of the Mineworkers' Federation).

The conference lasted just over two hours. The Prime Minister, who left by a side door with Mr. Churchill and General Smuts, was

held in private in London under the chairmanship of Major C. W. Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel and Power, was also addressed by Field-Marshal Smuts, who presided at the meeting, a vote of thanks to the Prime Minister and Field-Marshal Smuts, proposed and seconded by Sir Evan Williams (President of the Mining Association) and Mr. W. Lawther (President of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain), was passed unanimously."

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