

# 潜水艦の脅威去る

補給全からざれば戦線全からず戦線全からざれば  
戦勝思ひも寄らざるは恐らく諸君の痛切に感じて  
居らるる所ナチ首脳部も亦そうで陸上戦々勝望う  
すとなり其水上海軍が聯合國海軍に對し劣勢無力  
と見るや望を悉く潜水艦による聯合國側補給路の  
破壊に掛けた從て戦艦クルピツの建造等をも中止  
して潜水艦建造に熱中し潜水艦戦術の權威ドニツ  
提督が全ナチ海軍の最高指揮官に任ぜられナチド  
イツは潜水艦でやてのけると聲明したさて潜水艦  
は造ても未帰還潜水艦の續出疾病事故等でだん  
乗組が不足してくるそこで十六才からの少年まで  
拘集め潜水艦勤務の將兵の昇進を早めるとか其家  
族には食物配給を増すとか色々の獎勵法を設けて  
おるかくナチドイツが潜水艦による補給路破壊に  
躍起とたつた結果一時は聯合國側でも相當に之に懸  
念其同じく潜水艦戦術の權威ノール提督の如き



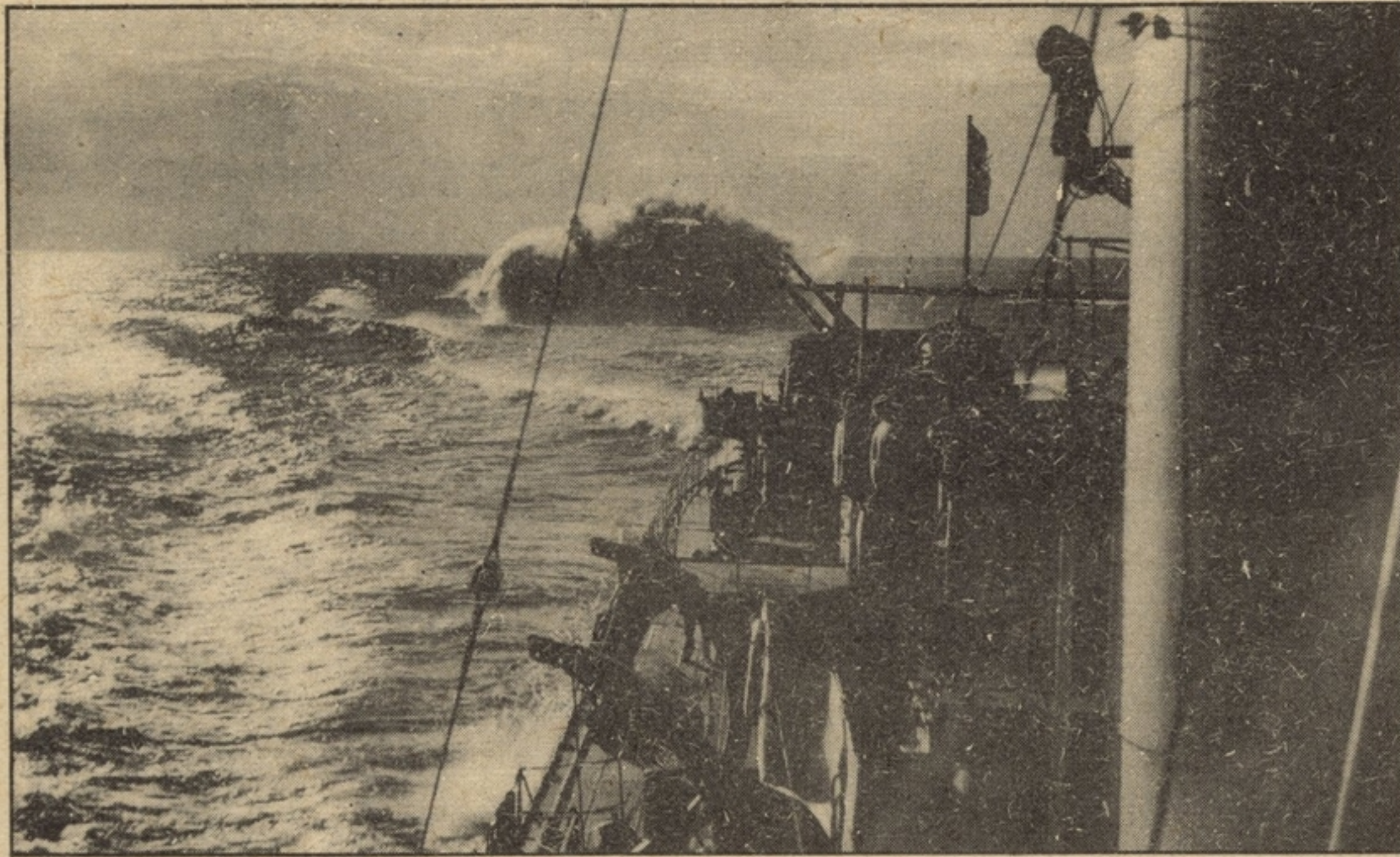
こゝ數月のうちにどほにかせぬは大變だともまで云  
ひ其對策として船舶建造の倍加其連力武装の改良  
船団編組の工夫十千建造修繕工場等に對する不断  
の爆轟等を敢行拮抗を策したが水中響音探聴器の  
一大改良により遂に凱歌が聯合側にあがり英首相  
チャーチル氏も枢軸側潜水艦喪滅に戰略的第一義を  
おくと云はれ聯合國の北阿洲作戰も其輸送も補給  
も何等枢軸側潜水艦の妨害を蒙らず行はれ本年三  
月の聯合側船舶喪失だけは開戦以來記録破りの少  
さで四月も亦其儘ですぎ五月に入つてから又一段と  
減つた而して一方十千潜水艦の沈められる數はふへ  
五月に入つては一日一隻の割合とまでなつた翻つて聯合  
國側船舶建造の率を見るに今や喪失一トンに對し  
拾トんに達し潜水艦の攻勢武器としての價值は殆ど  
んど消滅したかくこゝに其輸送及び補給路の全を  
獲得した聯合國は此潜水艦喪滅により本戦役窮極  
の大勝利への一步を踏みだしたのである。



# 潜水艦狩り

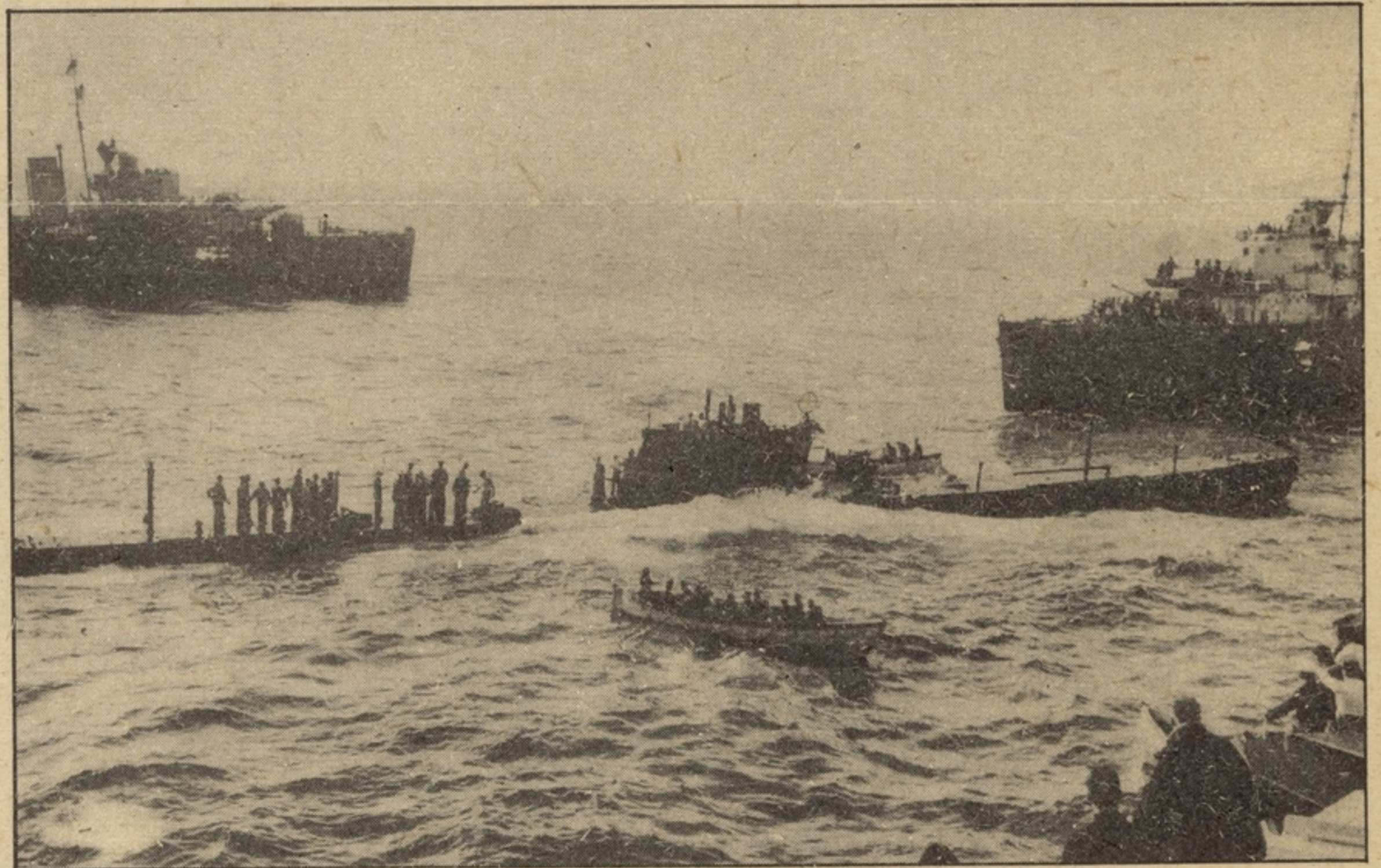
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図の如き戦況は殆ど今や毎日  
獨伊に對し起て居るのである。



英國海軍某艦より  
發射の爆雷炸裂の  
実況。潜没したる艦  
は轟沈か或は大破  
を蒙り浮揚降服  
かの外はない。

大破の枢軸側潜水艦が浮上り  
降服乗組員は先を争ひ甲板に  
顯れ英艦よりの救命艇を命の  
綱と乗り移うんとしてある。此  
潜水艦は此寫真をとつたあと數  
分にして沈没した。



降服乗組員の一人、某十  
少將校、英國着の実況



As all of you know perhaps better than anybody else the success of warfare depends in the very first place on the maintenance of lines of supply. You cannot win a war if it is possible for the enemy to prevent ammunition, food and other necessities reaching places where they are needed. The Nazi war leaders are very much aware of this fact. When they found that they they could not win the war on land and that their surface navy was powerless against the Allied fleets, they decided to try cutting the Allied lines of supply by concentrating on U-boat warfare. All other naval construction in Germany was virtually suspended. Work on the new battleships of the Von Tirpitz design was stopped, and only submarines were turned out.

Admiral Doonitz, Nazi Germany's submarine expert, was made Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy. On his appointment he announced that the German Navy would fight to a finish with its U. boats.

Many of these were built. To meet the shortage of submarine crews even boys of 16 were trained, with inducement of pay, promotion, and extra food allowances for their families.

As a result of these Nazi efforts the menace of the U-boats to the Allied cause was increasingly recognised. So much so that at one time Admiral Sir Percy Noble, the English expert on submarine warfare, declared that this menace had become so perilous that it must be countered within the next few months.

To meet the threat, therefore, the Allies improved the convoy system, increased ship production by leaps and bounds. They made ships speedier and gave them better arms. Devastating air attacks on the German construction, repair, and servicing bases followed. Not less important were the inventions by Allied scientists of more efficient sound detectors, etc., to beat the U-boats.

Prime Minister Churchill stated that the Allied Governments were giving the task of overcoming the U-boat danger first priority in all their plans.

As the result of the soundness of the plans evolved the Allied fight against the U-boat generally and the Allied campaign in North Africa especially was crowned with success. Troops and supplies were carried safely, covered by a huge fleet which was untouched by the Axis submarines that skulked behind it.

In March sinkings of Allied ships were the lowest monthly figure on record. In April they were about the same. In May sinkings were lower still.

Meanwhile the destruction of U-boats increased until in May an average of one U-boat a day was sunk. Now the United Nations are launching at least ten tons of shipping for each ton sunk. The U-boat has been stultified as an offensive weapon.

Allied lines of supply are maintained everywhere. The submarine danger has been averted.

The Allies are beating the U-boats on their way to victory.



REVERSE:

A U-BOAT HUNT

An almost daily occurrence in the war against Germany and Italy.  
(There follows a series of three photographs with the following captions.)

- (a) A depth-Charge, released from a British warship, sends a spout of water into the air. Depth-charges are bombs which explode under water and sink U-boats outright, or damage them so badly that they are forced to surface and surrender.
- (b) The damaged Axis submarine has been forced to the surface. The crew have all clambered on deck and await their turn to step into the life boats sent by guarding British warships. They will be taken aboard the warships as Prisoners-of-War. The U-boat sank shortly after this photograph was taken.
- (c) After the event. A German submarine officer arriving in England as Prisoner-of-War. (His eyes are pasted over.)
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