

# ITALY AND GREECE

Greece Refuses the Italian Ultimatum, Declari



## THE GREEK ARMY

**KING GEORGE OF GREECE WITH HIS ARMY DURING LARGE-SCALE MANŒUVRES:** The dress of the Greek officer is British in design; cap, tunic, leather belt, knee breeches, and high boots all show a distinct appreciation of the British officer's style of kit. King George is here seen talking to a soldier, who is practising taking the quick, temporary cover which the rocky nature of the Greek terrain affords to infantry



**A MODERN ROAD ON THE WAY TO CORINTH:** The rocky and hilly nature of the greater part of Greece offers a material impediment to rapid penetration. Roads are nearly always hilly, and horse-back pace only amounts to about 3 m.p.h. in the rougher parts of the country. The railway system, too, is not very extensive



**GREEK ARTILLERY SPOTTERS AT WORK:** One outstanding divergence from British kit is the helmet. In general outline it recalls an old-time surgeon's cupping bowl; but it has the great advantage of protecting the back of the neck. There can be little doubt that, from the points of view of valour and determination and endurance the individual Greek soldier is far better equipped than the Italian



## WHERE THE ITALIAN-ALBANIAN PASSES LEAD INTO GREECE:

A thrust towards Athens would lead through a mass of broken hilly country; a push towards the tempting port of Salonika seems a much less difficult objective. There is, in fact, a railway from Monastir to the port; there is none towards Athens. A tangled mass of hills surrounds Yanina. There is a road leading south at Arta—none direct to Athens. Trikala and Larissa are linked by rail with Athens



**A STRANGE MAP IN ROME:** This big map was intended to show the movements of the Italian Army on the Libyan frontier. The tinted area in the bottom centre of the map is somewhat of a puzzle

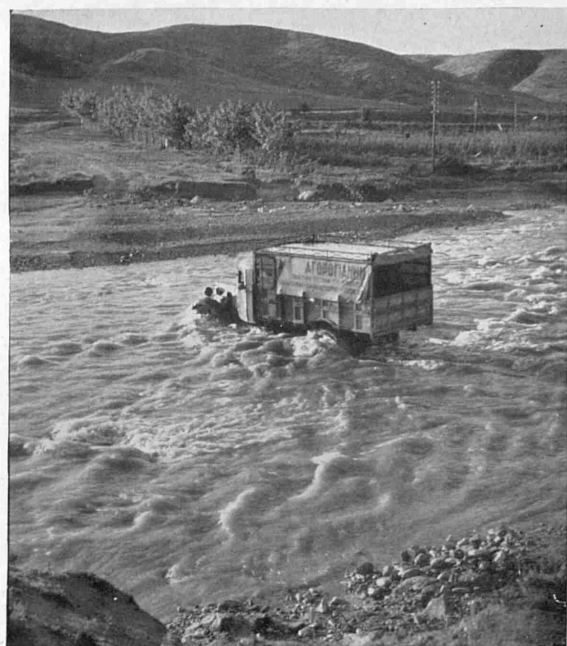
On the left shown one of the maps which Rom likes to exhibit from time to time. On this occasion was a huge map N.E. Africa, will doubtless be replaced one of Albania Greece



**THE GREEK ARTILLERY ON MANŒUVRE:** Infantry are here assisting the gunners in hitching a gun to a big caterpillar tractor lorry. It still remains to be seen how quick and mobile the Greek artillery proves itself to be. Success in countering an invasion often seems to depend on extreme gun mobility: in the rocky mountain passes of Greece and in the hilly country generally, this may be very difficult of achievement. But, equally, the free movement of the Italians will be similarly hampered

# AT WAR, OCTOBER 28, 1940

Her Intention to Fight for Her Independence



**AN EXAMPLE OF THE ROUGHER TRAVELLING IN GREECE:** The road leads down to the edge of the rushing stream. The lorry makes the best of its way over the rocky bed, climbs the ridges on the opposite bank and proceeds along the road track which bends away to the right. This scene is typical of the greater part of the country which cannot be cultivated. Only about 20 per cent. of the surface can be brought under the plough.

The long deferred attack upon Greece by Italy took place on Monday. An ultimatum was delivered by Italy at 3 a.m. It followed some very serious incidents such as the torpedoing, at anchor, of the Greek cruiser *Helle* and the air bombing of the Greek destroyers engaged in conveying pilgrims to the island of Tenos, both evidently very unfortunate "mistakes," borne with calmness by Greece. The Italian ultimatum was quite unacceptable and Greece mobilised her defence forces. The Italians are reported to have at present in Albania ten or eleven divisions of troops, together with some auxiliary troops, totalling 200,000 men in all. These include one armoured division and one Alpine division. The bulk of this force would be available for the invasion of Greece. No reinforcements have recently been added. The troops now concentrated there have been in Albania for some time. Stores of food and ammunition have been accumulated in advanced bases, so that sea communications with Italy are not immediately essential. The biggest concentration of Italian troops was reported to be at Argyrocastro and the second largest at Koritza.



## THE ITALIAN NAVY

**WILL IT STEAM SOUTH DOWN THE ADRIATIC TO ASSIST THE ARMY?** The question at once suggests itself. Obviously the Italian Navy should assist the Army in its work of penetrating the hilly country, where shore roads are frequent. The Italian Fleet has been moored for a considerable time within safe Adriatic roadsteads. Its participation in the new development of the war will be watched with interest.



**THE ITALIAN FLEET AT DURAZZO, THE ALBANIAN PORT WHERE TROOPS HAVE DOUBTLESS BEEN LANDED:** Here is the Italian destroyer *Libra* backing out from the quays at Durazzo, the port of Albania, which will prove to be a busy spot if the conflict develops on a big scale.



## THE NEAREST BRITISH TERRITORY TO THE NEW SCENE OF WAR

The island of Cyprus is the nearest British territory to the new scene of actual and declared warfare. A large part of the island is rocky, especially towards the South, where the summer resorts are situated. Another ridge of hills runs from West to East

along the Northern shore. The fertile part of the island is in the East central portion: it is traversed by a railway which connects the port of Famagusta with Nicosia, the capital, and with Morphou on the opposite side of the island.

Drawn by Gordon Home