

Scrapbook of Dr Muriel Radford, 1939-1941

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SCRAP BOOK



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Times MR. H. A. CLEAVER 7-21-39

The funeral of Mr. Henry Asaph Cleaver, senior Diocesan Registrar and Clerk of St. Asaph Cathedral Chapter, took place at St. Asaph Cathedral on Wednesday. The Bishop of Merioneth, the Dean of St. Asaph, and the Rev. M. Williams took part in the service. Present also were the other members of the Cathedral Chapter and many clergy of the diocese. Members of the family and others included:—
The Rev. M. Cleaver (son), Junior Diocesan Registrar and Chapter Clerk, Mr. Charles Cleaver (brother), Miss May, and Miss Rose Cleaver (sisters).
The Rev. R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn (Lord of Droghda) and Lady Williams-Wynn, Randle Maclean (brother-in-law), Bishop of Merioneth, Canon Harold Edwards (Chancellor), Mrs. and Miss Edwards, Major C. H. B. Edwards, Trevor Evans, Miss Hugh Jones (sister), Diocesan Welfare Association, Dr. F. Owen (headmaster, St. Asaph Grammar School), F. W. Grimsley, and Dr. Henry Lloyd.

Issued by the Ministry of Information  in co-operation with the War Office and the Ministry of Home Security.

If the INVADER comes

WHAT TO DO — AND HOW TO DO IT

THE Germans threaten to invade Great Britain. If they do so they will be driven out by our Navy, our Army and our Air Force. Yet the ordinary men and women of the civilian population will also have their part to play. Hitler's invasions of Poland, Holland and Belgium were greatly helped by the fact that the civilian population was taken by surprise. They did not know what to do when the moment came. *You must not be taken by surprise.* This leaflet tells you what general line you should take. More detailed instructions will be given you when the danger comes nearer. Meanwhile, read these instructions carefully and be prepared to carry them out.

I

When Holland and Belgium were invaded, the civilian population fled from their homes. They crowded on the roads, in cars, in carts, on bicycles and on foot, and so helped the enemy by preventing their own armies from advancing against the invaders. You must not allow that to happen here. Your first rule, therefore, is:—

- (1) IF THE GERMANS COME, BY PARACHUTE, AEROPLANE OR SHIP, YOU MUST REMAIN WHERE YOU ARE. THE ORDER IS "STAY PUT".
- If the Commander in Chief decides that the place where you live must be evacuated, he will tell you when and how to leave. Until you

receive such orders you must remain where you are. If you run away, you will be exposed to far greater danger because you will be machine-gunned from the air as were civilians in Holland and Belgium, and you will also block the roads by which our own armies will advance to turn the Germans out.

II

There is another method which the Germans adopt in their invasion. They make use of the civilian population in order to create confusion and panic. They spread false rumours and issue false instructions. In order to prevent this, you should obey the second rule, which is as follows:—

- (2) DO NOT BELIEVE RUMOURS AND DO NOT SPREAD THEM. WHEN YOU RECEIVE AN ORDER, MAKE QUITE SURE THAT IT IS A TRUE ORDER AND NOT A FAKED ORDER. MOST OF YOU KNOW YOUR POLICEMEN AND YOUR A.R.P. WARDENS BY SIGHT, YOU CAN TRUST THEM. IF YOU KEEP YOUR HEADS, YOU CAN ALSO TELL WHETHER A MILITARY OFFICER IS REALLY BRITISH OR ONLY PRETENDING TO BE SO. IF IN DOUBT ASK THE POLICEMAN OR THE A.R.P. WARDEN. USE YOUR COMMON SENSE.



DAVID LOW,
the great political cartoonist.

W. J. Aug. 1939
ter being in existence
49 Chichester Road,

an interview on Wed-
Nursery.

Nursery for nearly
was first agd fore-
Nursery has been
quite recently one of
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children who use the
A number of them
and they are making
the district at which
out at work.

There are nearly 50 children left at the nursery each day, and about half of these are under two years of age.

Already the members of the staff and the Matron have received notice, but a request has been received from Dr. Buchan for further statistics, and this gives reason to believe that there is a possibility that the Council's last word has not yet been said. There is even the chance that they may take the Nursery over and run it as a Municipal enterprise.—*Willesden Chronicle.*

BELLOE.—On Nov. 10, 1939, at 4, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5, MABEL TUCONORA BELLOE, of Villa Regina, Merion, daughter of Robert Sequinax Belloe, late Rector of Hallow St. Peter's, Suffolk. First part of funeral service at St. Jude's, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

BOWNTRILL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1939, at his home at Endcliffe, WILLIAM STENOBY BOWNTRILL, aged 71. Meeting for mourning at The Friends Meeting House, York Place, Scarborough, to-morrow (Thursday) at 10.45 a.m. Cremation at 1.15.

III

The Army, the Air Force and the Local Defence Volunteers cannot be everywhere at once. The ordinary man and woman must be on the watch. If you see anything suspicious, do not rush round telling your neighbours all about it. Go at once to the nearest policeman, police-station, or military officer and tell them exactly what you saw. Train yourself to notice the exact time and place where you saw anything suspicious, and try to give exact information. Try to check your facts. The sort of report which a military or police officer wants from you is something like this :-

"At 5.30 p.m. to-night I saw twenty cyclists come into Little Squashborough from the direction of Great Mudtown. They carried some sort of automatic rifle or gun. I did not see anything like artillery. They were in grey uniforms."

Be calm, quick and exact. The third rule, therefore, is as follows :-

- (3) KEEP WATCH. IF YOU SEE ANYTHING SUSPICIOUS, NOTE IT CAREFULLY AND GO AT ONCE TO THE NEAREST POLICE OFFICER OR STATION, OR TO THE NEAREST MILITARY OFFICER. DO NOT RUSH ABOUT SPREADING VAGUE RUMOURS. GO QUICKLY TO THE NEAREST AUTHORITY AND GIVE HIM THE FACTS.

IV

Remember that if parachutists come down near your home, they will not be feeling at all brave. They will not know where they are, they will have no food, they will not know where their companions are. They will want you to give them food, means of transport and maps. They will want you to tell them where they have landed, where their comrades are, and where our own soldiers are. The fourth rule, therefore, is as follows :-

- (4) DO NOT GIVE ANY GERMAN ANYTHING. DO NOT TELL HIM ANYTHING. HIDE YOUR FOOD AND YOUR BICYCLES. HIDE YOUR MAPS. SEE THAT THE ENEMY GETS NO PETROL. IF YOU HAVE A CAR OR MOTOR BICYCLE, PUT IT OUT OF ACTION WHEN NOT IN USE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO REMOVE THE IGNITION KEY; YOU MUST MAKE IT USELESS TO ANYONE EXCEPT YOURSELF.

IF YOU ARE A GARAGE PROPRIETOR, YOU MUST WORK OUT A PLAN TO PROTECT YOUR STOCK OF PETROL AND YOUR CUSTOMERS' CARS. REMEMBER THAT TRANSPORT AND PETROL WILL BE THE INVADER'S MAIN DIFFICULTIES. MAKE SURE THAT NO INVADER WILL BE ABLE TO GET HOLD OF YOUR CARS, PETROL, MAPS OR BICYCLES.

V

You may be asked by Army and Air Force officers to help in many ways. For instance, the time may come when you will receive orders to block roads or streets in order to prevent the enemy from advancing. Never block a road unless you are told which one you must block. Then you can help by felling trees, wiring them together or blocking the roads with cars. Here, therefore, is the fifth rule :-

- (5) BE READY TO HELP THE MILITARY IN ANY WAY. BUT DO NOT BLOCK ROADS UNTIL ORDERED TO DO SO BY THE MILITARY OR L.D.V. AUTHORITIES.

VI

If you are in charge of a factory, store or other works, organise its defence at once. If you are a worker, make sure that you understand the system of defence that has been organised and know what part you have to play in it. Remember always that parachutists and fifth column men are powerless against any organised resistance. They can only succeed if they can create disorganisation. Make certain that no suspicious strangers enter your premises.

You must know in advance who is to take command, who is to be second in command, and how orders are to be transmitted. This chain of command must be built up and you will probably find that ex-officers or N.C.O.'s, who have been in emergencies before, are the best people to undertake such command. The sixth rule is therefore as follows :-

- (6) IN FACTORIES AND SHOPS, ALL MANAGERS AND WORKMEN SHOULD ORGANISE SOME SYSTEM NOW BY WHICH A SUDDEN ATTACK CAN BE RESISTED.

VII

The six rules which you have now read give you a general idea of what to do in the event of invasion. More detailed instructions may, when the time comes, be given you by the Military and Police Authorities and by the Local Defence Volunteers; they will NOT be given over the wireless as that might convey information to the enemy. These instructions must be obeyed at once.

Remember always that the best defence of Great Britain is the courage of her men and women. Here is your seventh rule :-

- (7) THINK BEFORE YOU ACT. BUT THINK ALWAYS OF YOUR COUNTRY BEFORE YOU THINK OF YOURSELF.

1904



'HILLTOPS OF BRITAIN'. The story of the Chiltern Hills, from the days of the Romans up to today, when gliders are launched on Dunstable Downs, will be told in L. du Garde Peach's play at 5.45.



Whipsnade's wolf wood

Times Mr. H. A. CLEAVER 7-21-39

The funeral of Mr. Henry Asaph Cleaver, senior Diocesan Registrar and Clerk of St. Asaph Cathedral Chapter, took place at St. Asaph Cathedral on Wednesday. The Bishop of St. Asaph, the Dean of St. Asaph, and the Rev. W. M. Williams took part in the service. There were also present the other members of the Cathedral Chapter and many clergy of the diocese. Members of the family and others present included:—

Mr. Harry M. Cleaver (son) Junior Diocesan Registrar and Chapter Clerk, Mr. Charles Cleaver (son), Miss Elizabeth, Miss May, and Miss Rose Cleaver (daughters), Lieutenant Henry Cleaver and Lieutenant Charles Cleaver (grandsons).
Colonel Sir R. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn (Lord Lieutenant of Denbshire) and Lady Williams-Wynn, Colonel Sir Randle Manswaring (also representing Bishop Watkins Williams), Captain Harold Edwards (Chancellor of the diocese) and Mrs. Edwards, Major C. H. B. Williams, Mrs. Trevor Eyles, Miss Hugh James (representing the Diocesan Welfare Association), Dr. P. Macarthy Owen (parish priest), St. Asaph Grammar School, Mr. F. W. Ormsley, and Dr. Henry Lloyd.

Radio Times
sq. 7-39

SPRING IN THE AIR...
DR. RADFORD



DAVID LOW

the great political cartoonist.



Raymond Gram Swing

will bring you first-hand news of American opinion in his broadcast from the United States tonight at 9.15. Saturday

D. N. S. Aug 1939

KILBURN (The Princess Day Nursery).—After being in existence for 24 years the Princess Day Nursery, 47 and 49 Chichester Road, Kilburn, is to close down at the end of July.

This fact was revealed to a staff reporter in an interview on Wednesday with Miss A. Price, the Matron of the Nursery.

The Matron, who has herself been at the Nursery for nearly 18 years, said that the reason for closing down was first and foremost, lack of funds. For some time now, the Nursery has been struggling to exist on insufficient funds, but quite recently one of the walls of the building began to settle, and it is the necessity of raising money to have this attended to that has made it impossible for the Nursery to carry on.

Another reason for shortage of funds is the fact that a number of contributors has died, and their places have not been taken by other contributors.

In an effort to save the Nursery, an application was made to the Willesden Borough Council for an additional sum to the Ministry of Health Grant which is already made, but the reply was received from Dr. Buchan, the Medical Officer of Health, to the effect that no further grant was possible.

The Day Nurseries Association are, however, doing all they can to help. Meanwhile, the mothers of the children who use the nursery are very anxious as to the future. A number of them intend to present a petition at the Town Hall, and they are making other efforts to preserve the only nursery in the district at which they can leave their children while they are out at work.

There are nearly 50 children left at the nursery each day, and about half of these are under two years of age.

Already the members of the staff and the Matron have received notice, but a request has been received from Dr. Buchan for further statistics, and this gives reason to believe that there is a possibility that the Council's last word has not yet been said. There is even the chance that they may take the Nursery over and run it as a Municipal enterprise.—Willessden Chronicle.

BELOE.—On Nov. 10, 1938, at 4, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5, MARY TUNNICLIFFE BELOE, of Villa Rozina, Menton, daughter of Robert Sepinges Beloe, late Rector of Hotham St. Peter's, Suffolk. First part of funeral service at St. Jude's, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.5, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

ROWNTREE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1938, at his home at Enderby, Walslow Strangers Rowntree, aged 91. Meeting for worship at The Friends Meeting House, York Place, Southampton, to-morrow (Saturday) at 10.45 a.m. Communion at 11.0.

Entrance fee for sailing and motor-boat races 2/6 for all other events 1/-

Lovely day. Mainland - 3 drove Mr. Richards to the Regatta; Ann went round by boat with Mr. Richards. First Deamley party here - Gertrude, Madal, Evelyn Gell & Ted Mack, + got a Man's boat to watch racing. First various side shows. No other entries except Ann for the Ladies 100 yards, so Ann went in for the open.



ANNUAL DALE REGATTA

WILL BE HELD ON

Saturday, AUGUST 12th, 1939.

PRESIDENT : COL. G. B. A. RIND, D.L.

Vice-Presidents :

Col. Lloyd Philipps, Mr. Lee-Roberts, Mrs. Lee Roberts,
Mr. Alan Sey, Mr. Michael Davies, Miss Saunders-Davies,
Mr. G. S. Davison, Mr. K. L. Mole, J.P. Mrs. Davison.

Chairman : Mr. Gwynne James.

Hon. Secretaries : Messrs. B. Edwards and H. Thomas.

PROGRAMME.

EVENTS.

- 18 Foot Boats of the Pembrokeshire Yacht Club.
1st Challenge Cup (presented by Col. G. B. A. Rind, D.L.) 2nd £1, 3rd 10s.
- 12 Foot Boats of the Pembrokeshire Yacht Club.
1st Challenge Cup (presented by G. S. Davison, Esq.), 2nd £1, 3rd 10s.
- Local Sailing Race, open to all Boats in Haven (Club Class Boats not to compete.)
1st Challenge Cup (presented by K. L. Mole, Esq., J.P.), 2nd £1, 3rd 10s.
- Open Sailing Race for all Boats outside the Harbour.
1st Challenge Cup (presented by George Davies, Esq.), 2nd £1, 3rd 10s.
- Motor Boat Race, Open Handicap. 1st £1, 2nd 10s.
- Out-Board Motor Dinghy Race, Open Handicap.
1st 10s, 2nd 7s 6d
- Motor Boat Race for Fishing Boats, 30ft or under.
1st £1, 2nd 10s.
- Two-Oar Rowing Race for Men. 1st 5s, 2nd 2s 6d.
- Two-Oar Rowing Race for Ladies. 1st 5s, 2nd 2s 6d.
- Four-Oar Rowing Race for Men (with Coxswain).
1st 10s, 2nd 5s.
- Sculling Race (one in boat). 1st 2s 6d, 2nd 1s.
- 50 Yards Swimming Race for Girls under 16.
1st 5s, 2nd 3s, 3rd 2s
- 50 Swimming Race for Boys under 16.
1st 5s, 2nd 3s, 3rd 2s
- 100 Yards Open Swimming Race. 1st 10s, 2nd 5s, 3rd 2s 6d
- 100 Open Yards Swimming for Ladies
1st 10s, 2nd 5s, 3rd 2s 6d
- Duck Hunt with Boat or Punt. 1st 10s, 2nd 5s.
- Goose Hunt (Swimmers try to catch Goose which is the First and only Prize.
- Greasy Pole in plain Costume. 1st Leg of Mutton
- Greasy Pole in Fancy Costume. Leg of Mutton
- First Race at 2.30 p.m.

CONDITIONS.

1. Two to start or no race, three to start or no second prize; four to start or no third prize.
2. Any competing boat fouling a marked buoy will be disqualified and owner held responsible for any damage.
3. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to make any alteration in the Programme that may be deemed necessary or desirable.
4. The Committee will not be responsible for any accidents that may occur to any competitor at this Regatta and it shall be a condition of entry that no legal proceedings arising from such accident will be instituted.
5. All objections to be made in writing to the Secretary immediately after the race, and to be accompanied by 2/6, which will be refunded if the objection is sustained.
6. The Committee reserve the right to postpone the Regatta in the event of bad weather, but in no case will expenses be allowed to competitors.
7. The silver Cups to be won three times (not necessarily in succession).
8. All Cups (if not won the third time) to be returned to the Secretary one month before the Regatta.
9. Protests must be made on day of Regatta and accompanied by a fee of 2/6 which will be forfeited if protest is not upheld.

Tea and Refreshments served on the Beach.

Grand Dance in Village Hall

County Dance Band. 8 to 12. Admission 1/6

BATHERS CATCH A 10ft. SHARK

From Daily Mail Correspondent

DALE, Pembrokeshire, Sunday.
VILLAGERS and holiday-makers in rowing boats battled with a 10ft. shark here today. After two hours it was hauled on to the beach.

Frightened bathers rushed from the sea as the shark was sighted.

Then attendant Linsey left his rifle range on the beach and went out in a motor-boat. As soon as the boat came within range he fired.

Seeing the shark was wounded, men put out in six boats.

Eventually the shark was "harpooned" with a boat hook and dragged on to the beach by its tail.

1939.

UNITED COUNTIES

Hunters Show

CARMARTHEN.

Catalogue & complete List of Members

Price One Shilling.

W. Spurrell & Son, King Street, Carmarthen.

CLASS 2

Best Hunter, Colt, Gelding, or Filly, one year old, by a thoroughbred Sire, bred in the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, or Glamorgan.

First Prize	£10
Second Prize	£7
Third Prize	£4
Fourth Prize	£2
One Premium	£1

A Special Prize of £25. given by CAPT. W. H. BUCKLEY, M.F.H., for the best exhibit in this Class, the property of a Farmer in Carmarthenshire.

For Sale

31 brown filly, sire *Knockover*, dam *Ruby* by *Barbed Fence*, bred by Exhibitor. Mr. T. Ll. Thomas, Llochturfin, Mathry, Pem.

For Sale

32 QUESTION, brown gelding, sire *Knockover*, dam by *Scipio*, g. dam by *Just Cause*, bred by Exhibitor. Mr. J. W. Richards, Bicton, Haverfordwest.

33 bay filly, sire *Blue Charm*, dam *Best Girl* by *Rathennis*, bred by Exhibitor. Major John Francis, D.S.O., Myrtle Hill, Carmarthen

CLASS 3

Best Hunter, Colt, Gelding, or Filly, two years old, by a thoroughbred Sire, bred in the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, or Glamorgan.

First Prize	£15
Second Prize	£10
Third Prize	£5
Fourth Prize	£2 10
Two Premiums	£1 each

A Special Prize of £25. given by CAPT. W. H. BUCKLEY, M.F.H., for the best exhibit in this Class, the property of a Farmer in Carmarthenshire.

For Sale

43 JEWEL, brown filly, sire *Oudry*, dam *Janet* by *Vicot*, bred by Exhibitor. Major J. W. Bishop, Llwynbelig, Llandilo.

For Sale

44 MERMAID, bay filly, sire *Ballyhogue*, dam by *Gauntlet*, g. dam by *Call o' the Wild*, bred by Mr. D. Llewelyn, Haythog. Mr. J. W. Richards, Bicton, Haverfordwest.

Class 5

Best Hunter, four years old, by a thoroughbred Sire, bred in the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, or Glamorgan.

30

For Sale.

68 MUSIC, bay gelding, sire *Orby's Prince*, dam by *Scipio*, bred by Mr. V. Jenkins, Uzmaston. Mr. J. W. Richards, Bicton, Haverfordwest.

CLASS 8.

Best Hunter, of any age, by a thoroughbred Sire, the property of residents in the Counties of Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, or Glamorgan, up to not less than 14 stone and upwards.

First Prize	£15
Second Prize	£10
Third Prize	£5

102 MAGNET, bay gelding, 7 years, sire *Wilson*, bred in Ireland. Mr. Campbell Puntan, Eaton Grove, Swansea.

For Sale

103 BRANDY, bay gelding, 5 years, sire *My Stars*, bred by Exhibitor. Mr. J. W. Richards, Bicton, Haverfordwest.



HOW MOTOR CARS RUN by Arthur Elton

1939



ALAS. POOR GHOST

SHAKESPEARE (Rant)

Xmas 1938



Pie, Dec. 1939



The turkey will help us
to eat the pudding.
then we can attack
the deer!

Xmas 1939



At all events a very
happy christmas &
best of luck for 1940
Love from Pie.

RECEIVED FROM H.M. SHIPS

Dr. Radford
"Clwyd"
1, Manor Way
Potters Bar.
Middlesex



H.M.S. DEVONSHIRE



ALAS. POOR GHOST

SHAKESPEARE (Hamlet)

Xmas 1938



Pic. Dec. 1939



The turkey will help us
to eat the pudding.
then we can attack
the desert!

Xmas 1939

At all events a very
happy christmas &
best of luck for 1940
Love from Pic.

TO PABSED
Da.
"Cl
1

With every Good Wish

for Christmas

and the New Year

From

Bernard Rowe.

wishing Yourself, your Wife
& Anne the very best of
the season.

Xmas 1939

MORE FOOL

WOMAN

Communal Mothercraft

An Objective Achieved

The Hornsey Borough Council's maternity and child welfare scheme is closely co-ordinated with its school medical service—an achievement upon which it was congratulated by Sir Arthur MacNalty, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, on the occasion of the opening last month of the Council's new maternity and child welfare centre at Crouch End (London, N.8).

Sir Arthur was referring to the possibility of reducing mortality and sickness among young children at the "toddler stage." The decline in the rate of infant mortality for England and Wales as a whole had been a source of satisfaction to all concerned with infant welfare, he said. This decline gave ground for hope that in due course a corresponding advance might be made in protecting children in the next important stage of life—the "toddler" stage—from those impairments which could be avoided or mitigated by careful supervision. Here, continuity of medical supervision, before and after school age was reached, was of much importance, and called for a maximum degree of co-ordination between the maternity and child welfare service and the school medical service. Sir Arthur said he was pleased to see that in Hornsey such co-ordination existed in the fullest measure, and he congratulated the municipality on its excellent record in the field of maternity and child welfare.

The new centre, the plan of which we give over this page, completes a scheme for the closer co-operation of the ante-natal, child welfare and school medical services of the Hornsey Borough Council. It takes the place of the centre conducted in the St. Mary's Mission Hall, Brook Road, since 1916. The situation is central and easy of access from all except the outlying parts of the borough, which are served by other centres. Its proximity to the Town Hall has obvious advantages in supervision.

It has been erected above the school clinic, which was built in 1932 to take the place of temporary and more or less unsatisfactory shop premises in Topsfield Parade, Crouch End. The foundation and structure of the school clinic were made to carry this new building on the first floor.

The entire building is of red brick and

reconstructed Portland stone. The centre on the first floor is 65 ft. 9 in. in length and 32 ft. in width, and is reached by three short flights of steps at the north-west corner of the building, opposite the approach from Weston Park. There is also an iron staircase at the east end. The accommodation provided consists of a main hall 40 ft. by 18 ft., a small hall (toddlers' playroom) 30 ft. by 12 ft., a weighing room, a waiting room, a doctors' room, a health visitors' room, a voluntary workers' room, a kitchen, lavatories and a pram shelter.

The interior is finished in green enameled dado and cream walls and woodwork. The floor is of oiled teak boarding. Heating is by an extension of the school clinic system of low-pressure radiators.

The capital cost of the centre is £2,800. The annual net cost of maintaining the building, including interest and sinking fund charges on its construction, is estimated at £324. This compares with a cost of £294 per annum for the former centre at Brook Road.

A Persuasive Apologist

A skilled practitioner of the gentle art of persuasion is the medical officer of health for Poole, Dr. Maule Horne. Month by month he uses the pages of the local edition of *Better Health* to excellent effect, taking the parents and citizens into his confidence, explaining to them the why and the wherefore of public health measures, and winning their allegiance for his point of view.

Diphtheria immunisation is his latest topic. Addressing himself to "those parents who have co-operated with us in an enlightened and progressive spirit," he describes how Poole is building up its defence against attack. Between October 1929, when Poole initiated its diphtheria immunisation campaign, and December 1936, 3,384 children have been immunised, including 21 infants under a year old, 853 children aged one to five years, 1,638 aged five to ten years, and 872 aged over ten years. When these figures are considered in relation to the whole pre-school and school population, however, it is apparent to Dr. Maule Horne that a much greater volume of popular support must be elicited. "There are among us from year to year 4,500 children under five years, and 4,150 children between five and ten years," he writes. "Yet in over seven

*note chair
April 1927*



P.T.O

Evening

14 : 12 : 39

ROW *B*

SEAT *5*

Paid *1/0*

Row *B*

Seat *8*

A.A. PANTOMIME

Evening Performance

Friday, 15th December, 1939
at 8.30 p.m.

Mount House, Hadley Common, Herts.

Member's Signature.....

Paid.....

HARRODS Ltd., Knightsbridge.

BOX OFFICE

PHONE—BLOANE 1234.

Ashton & Mitchell's Royal Agency.

THEATRE PRICE PER SEAT

10/-

Palace THEATRE.

3 STALLS

Row *G* Nos. *4/16*

Tuesday Dec 26/39

17276

*'Under Your Hat' Ciolek
Cambridge - Jack Hallett*



ALAS, POOR GHOST
SHAKESPEARE (Banister)

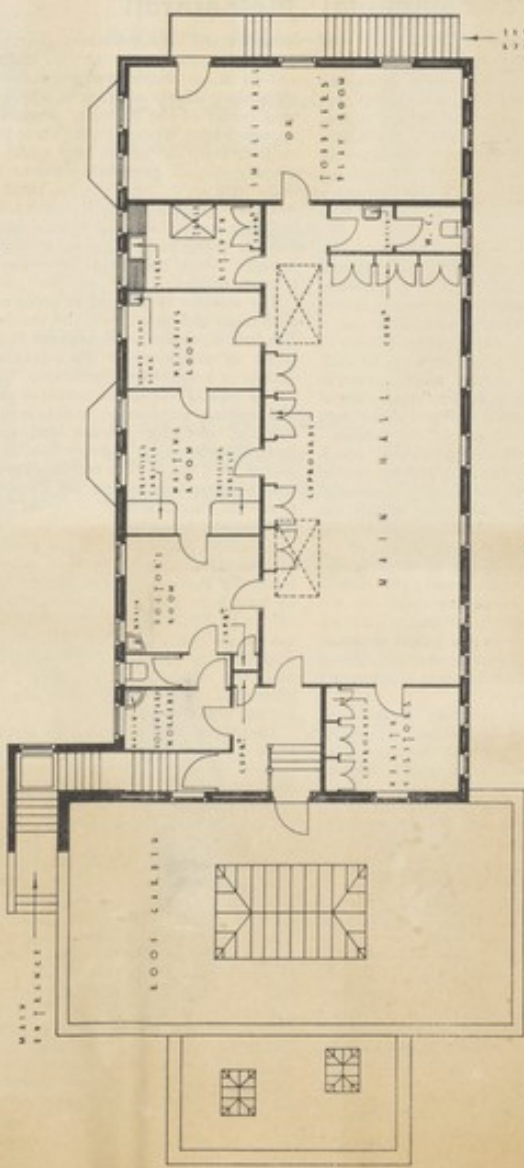
Xmas 1938



Pic. Dec. 1939

opened March 1937

HOLESEY MATERNITY CENTRE - CROUCH END.



SCALE OF FEET: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Luffhams
 SOLELY ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS

70 PASSED BY CENSOR RECEIVED
 24 DEC 1939
 Dr. Radford H.
 "Clwyd"
 1, Manor Way
 Potters Bar
 Middlesex

P.5.0

R.5.0

MORE FOOL

YOU

Evening

14 : 12 : 39

ROW *B*

SEAT *5*

Paid *1/6*

Row *B*

Seat *8*

A.A. PANTOMIME

Evening Performance

Friday, 15th December, 1939
at 8.30 p.m.

Mount House, Hadley Common, Herts.

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Paid.....

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BOX OFFICE.

PHONE - SLOANE 1234.

Ashton & Mitchell's Royal Agency.

THEATRE PRICE PER SEAT

MATINEE

Palace THEATRE.

3 STALLS

Row *G* Nos. *4/16*

Tuesday Dec 26/39

17276

'Under Your Hat' Cicely Courtneidge & Jack Hulbert



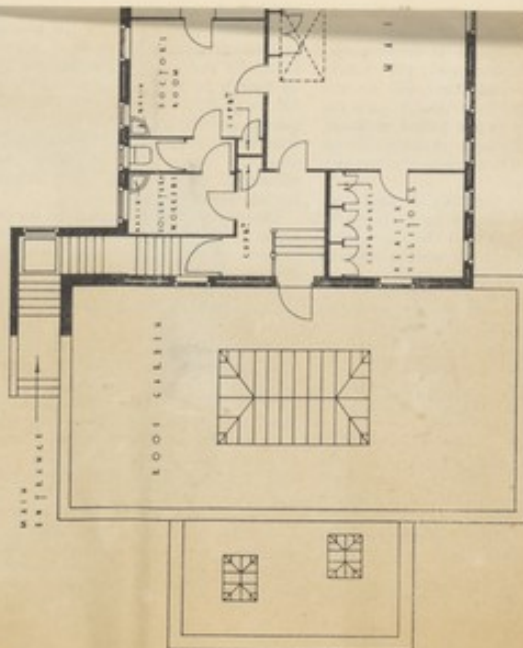
JACK HULBERT
and CICELY COURTNEIDGE



Pic. Dec. 1939

20 PASSED BY CENSOR RECEIVED
 24 DEC 1939
 Dr. Radford H.
 "Clwyd"
 1, Manor Way
 Potters Bar
 Middlesex

HOLSEY MATERNITY CENTRE



SCALE OF FEET: 1/4" = 1 FOOT

P.5.0

R.5.0

MORE FOOL YOU
A.A. PANTOMIME 1939

PRODUCTION BY RALPH HOLLAND.
PROLOGUE, FINALE AND SCOFFERS' SONGS
BY ANTHONY COX.
THE "REHEARSAL"
BY GERHARD KALLMANN.
THE REMAINDER OF THE BOOK BY
RALPH HOLLAND.
COSTUMES AND SCENERY DESIGNED BY
STIRLING CRAIG, MARGARET HUTCHINSON
AND D. P. GOLDHILL.
MUSIC BY ANTHONY COX, ANNEKE REENS,
JEFFREY AIMERS AND JOHN MADGE.
MANAGER AND STAGE MANAGER:
R. M. MAITLAND.
ASSISTED BY GERHARD KALLMAN.
BUSINESS MANAGER: HAROLD BULMER.
COSTUMES EXECUTED BY
MARGARET HUTCHINSON, PHYLLIS BROOKE
AND ELSE GORE.
SCENERY EXECUTED BY
STIRLING CRAIG, TERRENCE MORRIS AND
N. P. ALLEN.
PIANO: ANIKA REENS, JEFFREY AIMERS.
DRUMS: HAM YEARWOOD.
STAGE CONTRIVED BY FELLO ATKINSON.
ASSISTED BY
BEVIL GREENFIELD, P. H. BRADDOCK,
J. F. ASHTON, O. P. C. CAREY.
LIGHTING BY TONY DEARMER.
ASSISTED BY T. G. BELL, J. MILES AND
B. ANDREWS.
MAKE UP BY G. H. INCHBALD, M. I. WALLIS
AND BETTY KNOX-NIVEN.
PROPERTY MAN: N. P. ALLEN.
PROMPTER: JOAN GRIFFITHS.
CALL BOY: PAUL TAYLOR.
BOX OFFICE: BARBARA PRICE.
PUBLICITY: JOAN GRIFFITHS.

NOTICE

The proceeds from the Sale of these Programmes
is being sent to the Architects Benevolent Society
8,000 Half Crown Xmas Appeal. Please give
liberally.



JACK HULBERT
and CICELY COURTNEIDGE

Evening

14 : 12 : 39

ROW *B*

SEAT *5*

Paid *5.0*

Row *B*

Seat *8*

A.A. PANTOMIME

Evening Performance
Friday, 15th December, 1939
at 8.30 p.m.

Mount House, Hadley Common, Herts.

Member's Signature.....

Paid.....

HARRODS Ltd., Knightsbridge.
BOX OFFICE.
PHONE - BELMANE 1234.
Ashton & Mitchell's Royal Agency.

THEATRE PRICE PER SEAT

MATIS
Palace THEATRE.

3 STALLS

Row *B* Nos. *4/6*

Tuesday Dec 19 1939

17276

'Under Your Hat' Cicely
Courtneidge - Jack Hulbert

PROLOGUE

He _____ Jeffrey Aimers
 She _____ Ann Radford

REHEARSAL IN PROGRESS

Pianist _____ Anneke Reens
 Composer _____ L. S. Manasseh
 Spelling Bee _____ Susan Babington-Smith
 Dancer _____ Barbara Price
 Producer _____ Ralph Holland

SEASIDE SENTIMENT

Miss Victoria _____ Ann Radford
 Mr. Marchbanks _____ McLeod Wallace

REHEARSAL CONTINUED

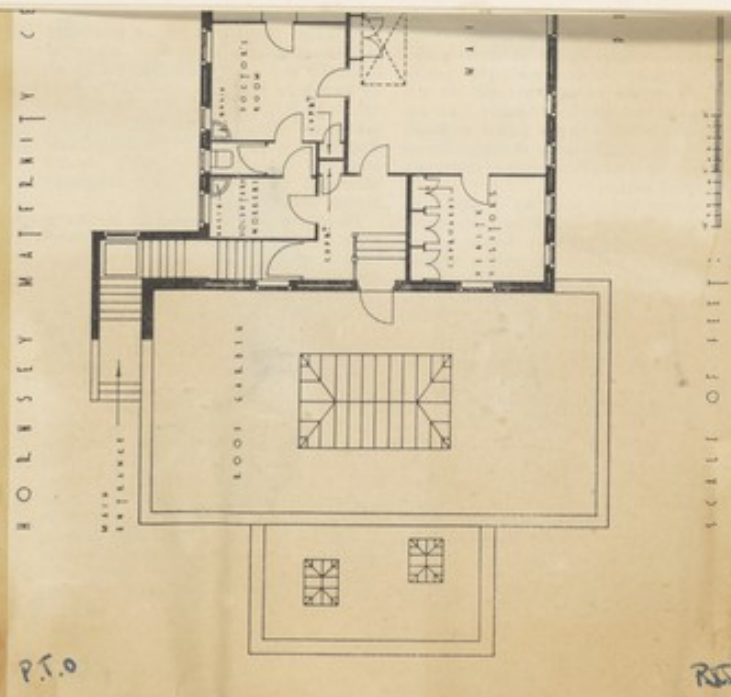
Actress _____ Ann Radford
 Actor _____ McLeod Wallace
 Actress _____ Sylvia Porter
 Stage Hand and Wilful Interrupters.

PANTOLAND

Good Fairy _____ Barbara Price
 King _____ Tony Dearmer
 Minister _____ G. Pozell
 Mistress of the Bedchamber
 McLeod Wallace
 Her Daughter _____ Susan Babington-Smith
 Lady in Waiting _____ Phyllis Brooke
 Principal Boy _____ Ann Radford
 1st Scoffer _____ Anthony Cox
 2nd Scoffer _____ L. S. Manasseh
 3rd Scoffer _____ Anthony Garrod



PASSED BY CENSOR RECEIVED
 24 DEC 1939
 Dr. Radford H.M.
 "Clwyd"
 1, Manor Way
 Potters Bar
 Middlesex



THE LAND OF STRENGTH THRO JOY

Hansel _____ R. A. Orton
Gretel _____ Else Gore
Witch _____ Harold Bulmer
Principal Boy _____ Ann Radford
"Angel" _____ G. Powell

INTERVAL OF 15 MINUTES

MORE STRENGTH THRO JOY

Principal Boy _____ Ann Radford
Gardener _____ B. M. Peake
Queen of Hearts _____ Fello Atkinson

NEVER NEVER LAND

Tweedledum _____ Harold Bulmer
Tweedledee _____ R. M. Maitland
Principal Boy _____ Ann Radford

PANTOLAND AGAIN

Reporter _____ John Pennant

INTERLUDE

PANTOLAND FAREWELL

Snow White _____ Jeffrey Aimers

KISS AND MAKE UP

Scoffers
Reporter
Principal Boy

P.T.O

Evening

14 : 12 : 39

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SEAT *5*

Paid *5.0*

Row *B*

Seat *8*

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Palace THEATRE.

3 STALLS

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Tuesday Dec 19 1939

17276

'Under Your Hat' Cicely Courtneidge + Jack Hulbert

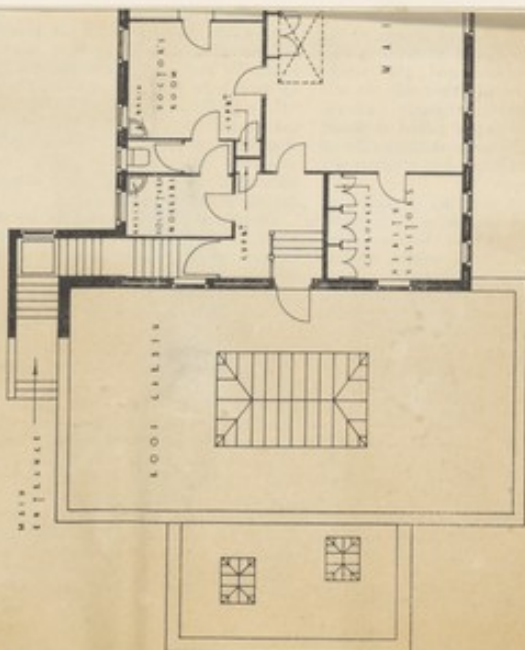


JACK HULBERT
and CICELY COURTNEIDGE



Pic. Dec. 1929

76
 PASSED BY CENSOR RECEIVED
 24 DEC 1939
 Dr. Radford H.
 "Clwyd"
 1, Manor Way
 Potters Bar
 Middlesex



P.S.O

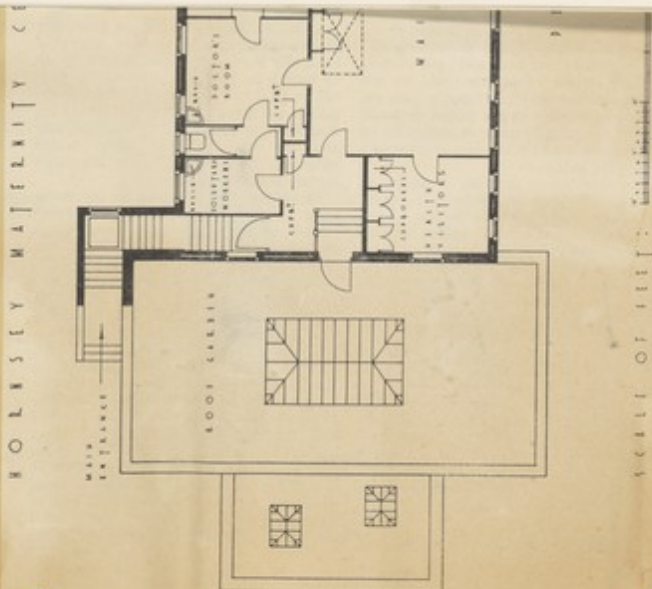
R.S.O



Pic. Dec. 1939

the first night it was desperately cold for the front rows of the audience, for the performer it was freezing, as on one side the wings opened outwards. We were in the front row when the curtain drew back it was so cold, Gabriel Thomas went out for the 2nd car tags one wrapped ourselves in them + his long heavy overcoat! The next night it was warmer. In the first scene Ann + the other singers had their backs to the audience one thought they were smoking - it was their breath condensing! We were in the 3rd row last night still glad of our wraps, actors there were several large oil skins scattered about. The 'Sunside Sunset' scene was very good, Ann in boater helmet

20 PASSED BY CENSOR RECEIVED
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 Dr. Radford H.
 "Clayton"
 1, Manor Way
 Potters Bar
 Middlesex



P.S.O

R.S.O

so desperately
of the audience,
was freezing, as
not outdoors.
not when he
it was so cold,
for the 2 car
rubs in there
! She went
In the first
other singer
his audience
e smoking - it
denying! he
at night still
o. there were
scattered about
his scene
in boater hats

with pink hills on large bird, which shut
the long black white striped skirt,
then a quick change in a better hat to
an old fashioned better suit, an elegant
edition of the play was, in a pretty
shade of blue white braid, & a
very pretty better hat. The next Wallace
with whom he did the scene is a
broad comedian of the vulgar type, he
had a green white striped ~~skirt~~
better hat long dress & was awfully
funny (very smart, gave her an
old-fashioned party of fresh flowers) in
this scene whenever he appeared
again as 'mistress of the hotel',
in one scene a lot of things had been sent
for a marriage sale and took
out remarks on each article.
When once the Alice in Wonderland
dress again, she has a lovely long
and of pale gold silk on pale

Evening
14 : 12 : 39
ROW ^B
SEAT 5
Paid ⁵ p.

Row ^B Seat ⁵
A.A. PANTOMIME
Evening Performance
Friday, 15th December, 1939
at 8.30 p.m.
Mount House, Hadley Common, Herts.
Member's Signature.....
Paid.....

HARRODS Ltd., Knightsbridge.
BOX OFFICE.
PHONE - GLOUCE 1234.
Ashton & Mitchell's Royal Agency.
MATINEE
THEATRE PRICE PER SEAT ^{including} 1/6
Palace THEATRE.
3 STALLS
Row ^B Nos. 4/6
Tuesday Dec 26/39
17276



JACK HULBERT
and CICELY COURTNEIDGE

'Under Your Hat' Cicely
Courtneidge & Jack Hulbert



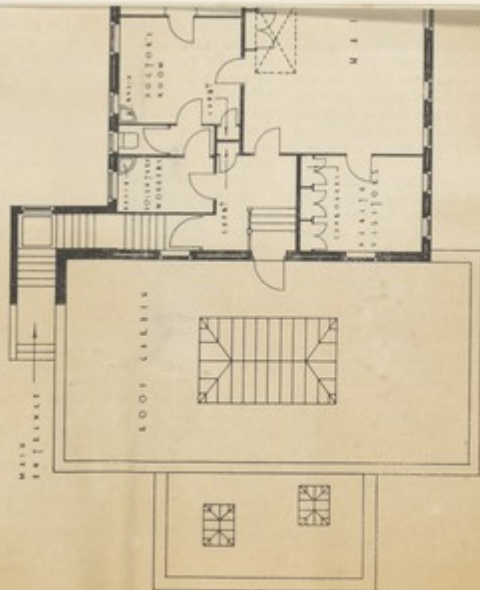
Pic. Dec. 1929

gold crown, not becoming; and the scene, long black lights & spongers & a black top for scene, very dashing, & did a sort of burlesque dancing about at which she is quite good.

We left Tom ~~at~~ the dance after & they got in at 5, Susan stops here all week, & Tom wheels home the night on the sofa. They had bacon eggs at midday then dashed into town for a lunch with the rest of the cast & then the new Thrax Bros. film after.

For the first time in my life I made my own mince pie (6 lbs.) & 4 puddings! I feel very tempted to send you some to taste sometime.

We have had 4 cards so far. Not sending any more.



HOLBURY MATERNITY CENTRE

SCALE OF FEET

P.S.O

R.S.O

PASSED BY BUDGET CENSOR RECEIVED
 24 DEC 1929
 Dr. Radford H.
 "Clwyd"
 1, Manor Way
 Potlery Bar
 Middlesex

...ing; and
 ...ti & ...per
 ... very dashy,
 ... dancing about
 ... goal.
 ... the dance after
 ... Susan stops
 ... while ...
 ... They had
 ... any other
 ... a book with
 ... her the new
 ...
 ... his is my
 ... service ...
 ... ! I feel
 ... you come to
 ... of cards so
 ... my ...

Evening
 14 : 12 : 39
 ROW B
 SEAT 5
 Paid 5/0.

Row B Seat 8
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 Evening Performance
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 Paid

HARRODS Ltd., Knightsbridge.
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 THEATRE PRICE PER SEAT ^{MATINEE} 1.50
 Palace THEATRE.
 3 STALLS
 Row G Nos. 4/6
 Tuesday Dec 26/39
 17276

'Under Your Hat' Cicely
 Courtneidge & Jack Hulbert



JACK HULBERT
 and CICELY COURTNEIDGE

TUESDAY MAY 21 1940

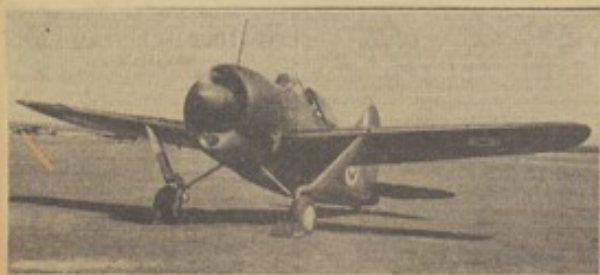


VICKERS WELLINGTON long-range bombers in flight. Wellington bombers have caused heavy damage to road and rail bridges across the Meuse and on selected targets in the areas occupied by the enemy in Belgium and France.

3 Sep. 1940



A SPITFIRE.—Up to Sunday last Germany had lost 1,444 aircraft in raids on this country and on shipping near our coasts. Spitfire and Hurricane fighters have done much of this damage and no tribute could be too lavish for the work of our fighter pilots.



The Buffalo, one of the two types of American aircraft which are now being delivered to the R.A.F. It is a Brewster single-seat fighter about the same size as the Spitfire. The under-carriage retracts partly into the wing and partly into the fuselage.



Marshal of the Royal Air Force Air Chief Marshal Air Marshal Air Vice-Marshal



Air Commodore Group Captain Wing Commander Squadron Leader Flight Lieutenant



Flying Officer



Pilot Officer



Air Officers



Group Captain



Officers BELOW AIR RANK



Airmen



Air Gunner



Pilot



Observer



Leading Aircraftman



Warrant Officer



Bomb Disposal



Wireless Operator



P.T. Instructor



Flight Sergeant



Sergeant



Corporal

A HITLER CALENDAR

The following are extracts from public speeches made by Herr Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich:—

The first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle.—**Berlin, February 10, 1933.**

Weighing the sacrifices of the last war, we want to be true friends of a peace which will at last heal the wounds from which all have suffered.—**Potsdam, March 21, 1933.**

Germany, France, and Poland will continue to exist. Germany wants nothing that she is not ready to give to others. . . .

No fresh European war is capable of putting something better in the place of unsatisfactory conditions which exist to-day. . . . The outbreak of such madness without end would lead to the collapse of existing social order in Europe. . . . The German Government are convinced that to-day there can be only one great task, and that is to assure the peace of the world. . . . The German Government wish to settle all difficult questions with other Governments by peaceful methods. They know that any military action in Europe, even if completely successful, would, in view of the sacrifice, bear no relation to the profit to be obtained. . . .

Germany will tread no other path than that laid down by the Treaties. The German Government will discuss all political and economic questions only within the framework of, and through, the Treaties. . . .

The German people have no thought of invading any country.—**Berlin, May 17, 1933.**

We do not want a war merely for the purpose of bringing to Germany people who simply do not want to be, or cannot be, Germans.—**On the wireless, May 27, 1933.**

[On October 14 Germany left the League of Nations.]

The history of the last 150 years should, in its changing course, have taught France and Germany that essential and enduring changes are no longer to be gained by the shedding of blood. As a National-Socialist I, with all my followers, refuse on the basis of our national principles to win for ourselves the members of other nations, who will never love us, at the cost of the blood and lives of those who are dear to us. It would be a mighty happening for all humanity if these two nations of Europe would banish, once and for all, force from their common life. The German people are ready to do so. . . . No one could demand that millions of men in the flower of youth should be annihilated for the sake of a readjustment of indefinite scope of our present frontier.—**On the wireless, October 14, 1933.**

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There are Germans and Poles in Europe, and they ought to live together in agreement. The Poles cannot think of Europe without the Germans and the Germans cannot think of Europe without the Poles.—**Berlin, October 24, 1933.**

I am not crazy enough to want a war. The German people have but one wish—to be happy in their own way and to be left in peace. They do not interfere in other people's business, and others should not interfere in theirs. . . .

When has the German people ever broken its word?—**Berlin, November 10, 1933.**

THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS

The National-Socialist racial idea and the science underlying it does not lead to scorn or contempt for other nations, but rather to the natural respect for the life and character of other people. It frees foreign political activity from any attempt to dominate foreigners in order to rule them or to incorporate them as a mere numerical mass in one's own nation. . . . The new German Reich has fundamentally no other wish in its attitude towards other peoples and States than to live in peace and friendship with them. We are convinced that it must be again possible in this world to talk over differences in the lives of nations without always at once thinking of a resort to force. . . .

Germans and Poles must reconcile themselves as to the fact of each other's existence. It has seemed to me necessary to demonstrate by an example that it is possible for two nations to talk over their differences without giving the task to a third or a fourth. . . .

The assertion that the German Reich plans to coerce the Austrian State is absurd and cannot be substantiated or proved. . . . The assertion of the Austrian Government that from the side of the Reich an attack would be undertaken or planned I most emphatically reject. The German Reich is always ready to hold out a hand for a real understanding, with full respect for the free will of Austrian Germans. . . .

After the Saar question has been settled the German Government is ready to accept not only the letter but the spirit of the Locarno Pact. . . .

I can give the assurance that this sovereign nation has no other wish than to apply joyfully the strength and weight of her political, moral, and economic resources, not only for the healing of wounds which the past has inflicted on the human kind, but towards the cooperation of all cultured and civilized nations. After a year of the National-Socialist Revolution Germany is fitter and more prepared than before to play her part among the nations in the preservation of happiness and prosperity.—**Berlin, January 13, 1934.**

We do not wish to interfere with the rights of others, to restrict the lives of other peoples, to oppress or subjugate other people.—**Lippe, January 14, 1934.**

A nation has awakened to the consciousness of its strength. When the rest of the world asks what it all means, what we want, we can answer: "At home everything; abroad, only to be left in peace." We have a great aim before us; a mighty work of reform of ourselves, of our lives, of our life in common, of our economy, of our culture. This work does not disturb the rest of the world. We have enough to do in our own house.—**Berlin, June 17, 1934.**

The German Government, like the German people, are filled with the unconditional wish to make the greatest possible contribution to the preservation of peace in this world.—**Hamburg, August 17, 1934.**

[On March 16, 1935, Germany announced conscription.]

The German Government intend not to sign any treaty which seems to them incapable of fulfillment, but will scrupulously observe every treaty voluntarily concluded, even if it was drawn up before their assumption of power and office. In particular they will hold to all obligations arising out of Locarno so long as other parties are ready to stand by that treaty. . . .

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The German Reich, and in particular the present German Government, has no other wish than to live on friendly and peaceable terms with all neighbouring States—not only the larger States but the neighbouring smaller States. . . .

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Germany is the bulwark of the West against Bolshevism, and, in combating it, will meet terror with terror and violence with violence.—**Berlin, November 29, 1935.**

EUROPEAN CULTURE

We want to be a peace-loving element among the nations. We cannot repeat that often enough.—**Berlin, January 30, 1936.**

[On March 7 Germany reoccupied the Rhineland and denounced Locarno.]

I should like the German nation to see in the other nations historical realities which the visionary might like to wish away, but which cannot be wished away. For this reason I should like the German people to understand the inner motives of National-Socialist foreign policy. We feel, for instance, that it is very unpleasant that the access to the sea of a nation of 33,000,000 should cut through former territory

IDENTIFICATION AID FOR "JIM CROWS"
Sound is not a Sure Guide

By The "SUNDAY TIMES" AIR CORRESPONDENT

British and enemy aeroplanes are so constantly overhead every day and night that the identification of friendly or hostile machines is becoming of vital interest, particularly to those watchers now known familiarly as "Jim Crows."

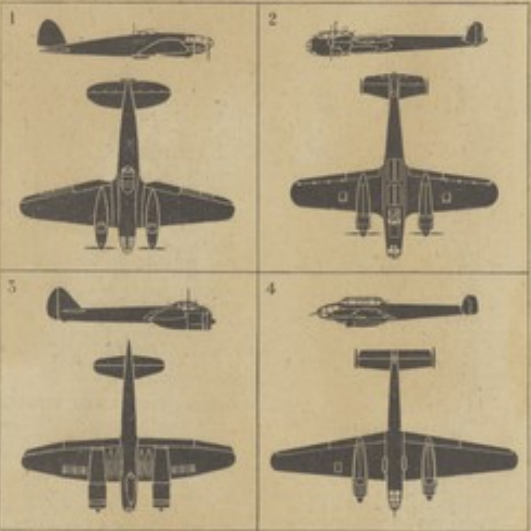
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tips and its twin fins and rudders set at the ends of a rectangular tailplane.

The Junkers Ju 88 bomber—a machine easily confused with the Bristol Blenheim—can be identified by its long twin motors, its straight-edged wings, and the manner in which the big rudder projects well behind the tailplane.

The Messerschmitt Jaguar, another fast bomber, has twin fins and rudders, like the Dornier, but more tapered wings and a slimmer fuselage with more pointed nose.

Several reports have been circulating recently about "sky-writing" by German aeroplanes. Such



1—Heinkel He 111K, Mk V, L.—Dornier Do 215. 3—Junkers Ju 88; 4—Messerschmitt Jaguar

out of phase can be reproduced exactly by British two-motor machines both bombers and fighters, or even by two aeroplanes flying in formation.

By day the problem is not so difficult. Even in cloudy weather aeroplanes can be seen quite frequently dodging in and out of the murk.

In daylight the German bomber most used is the two-motor Heinkel He 111K, Mk V. Distinctive points are its broad swept-back wings, short rounded nose, and elliptical tailplane.

The Dornier Do 215, also much used, is distinctive for its almost unslapeted wings with rounded

sky-writing, if deliberate, would be senseless, as giving away to the defences the position of the raider.

In fact, the sky trails formed by high-flying aeroplanes, often assuming weird shapes as the machines twist and turn, are in reality cloud condensations formed by the passage of the wings and airscrews through super-cooled air of a certain humidity. The passage of the aeroplane "touches off" the condensation point and a trail of cloud forms behind the aeroplane. In this way the presence of raiders is often betrayed, to their confusion.

The illustrations are reproduced by courtesy of "The Aeroplane."



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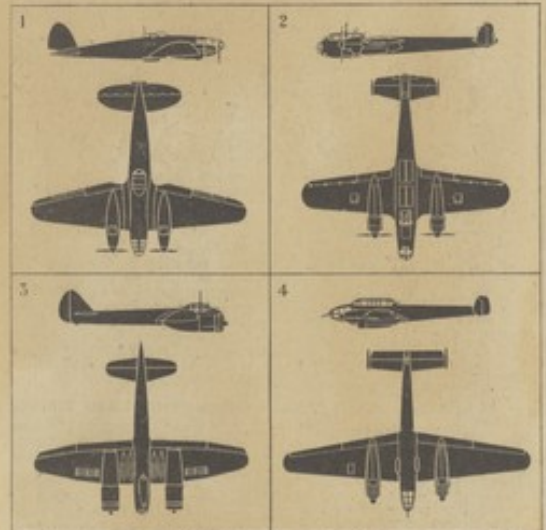
Despite many claims to the contrary, there is no sure way of recognising an aeroplane by sound. In particular, now that we have a number of two-motor fighters up each night, the aural process is almost impossible. The so-called "familiar beat" of enemy engines caused by motors running slightly

tips and its twin fins and rudders set at the ends of a rectangular tailplane.

The Junkers Ju 88 bomber—a machine easily confused with the Bristol Blenheim—can be identified by its long twin motors, its straight-edged wings, and the manner in which the big rudder projects well behind the tailplane.

The Messerschmitt Jaguar, another fast bomber, has twin fins and rudders, like the Dornier, but more tapered wings and a slimmer fuselage with more pointed nose.

Several reports have been circulated recently about "sky-writing" by German aeroplanes. Such



1.—Heinkel He 111K, Mk V, Z.—Dornier Do 215. 2.—Junkers Ju 88; 3.—Messerschmitt Jaguar

out of phase can be reproduced exactly by British two-motor machines—both bombers and fighters, or even by two aeroplanes flying in formation.

By day the problem is not so difficult. Even in cloudy weather aeroplanes can be seen quite frequently dodging in and out of the murk.

In daylight the German bomber most used is the two-motor Heinkel He 111K, Mk. V. Distinctive points are its broad swept-back wings, short rounded nose, and elliptical tailplane.

The Dornier Do 215, also much used, is distinctive for its almost untapered wings with rounded

sky-writing, if deliberate, would be senseless, as giving away to the defences the position of the raider.

In fact, the sky trails formed by high-flying aeroplanes, often assuming weird shapes as the machines twist and turn, are in reality cloud condensations formed by the passage of the wings and airscrews through super-cooled air of a certain humidity. The passage of the aeroplane "touches off" the condensation point and a trail of cloud forms behind the aeroplane. In this way the presence of raiders is often betrayed, to their confusion.

The illustrations are reproduced by courtesy of "The Aeroplane."

Excuse the card - tho' I suppose this sort of thing is inevitable
With Every Good Wish
as my tiny gift for
Christmas and the New Year
with my 'Many Xmas'
From
Always wishing you
all the best & permitted
of happiness.
Naghe



Photo: Nigel Lawrence

REVUE
CARRYING ON

The Open Air

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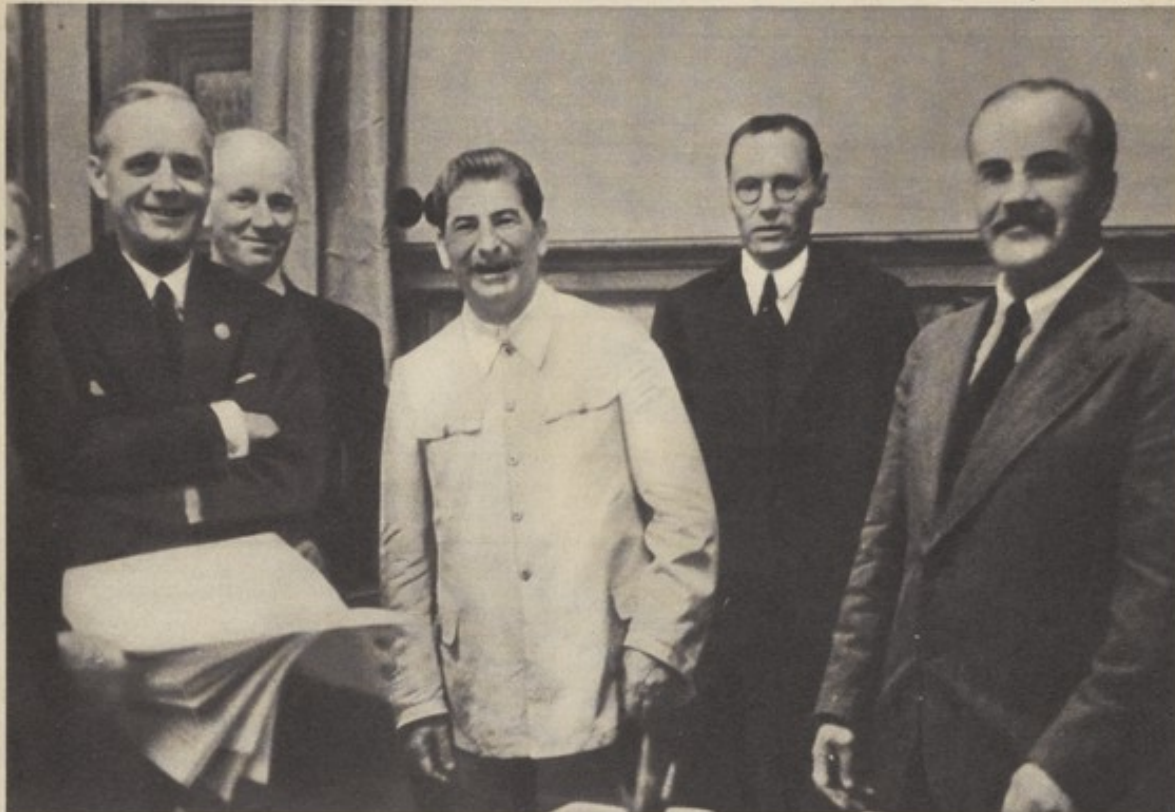
BUTTERFLY EMBLEMS

MEMBER CLUB MEMBERS

PICTURE POST

Vol. 4 No. 10.

September 9, 1939



"And Now—A Pleasant Smile, Please"

A picture which a little while ago no one would have believed possible: Von Ribbentrop, champion of Anti-Communism (left) and Stalin, ruler of Communist Russia, pose for the photographer after the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression pact in Moscow on the night of August 23. On the right is Molotov, Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar, who signed for Russia.

HOW IT HAPPENED

The Russo-German pact has changed the course of world politics. In a few days, the basis of Nazi policy was reversed and the Anti-Comintern Pact disappeared. Here is the full story.

November 25, 1936

The Anti-Communist Agreement between Germany and Japan is signed in Berlin.

Von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to Britain, and Count Mushakoji, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, sign a document whereby their two countries agree to "inform one another of the activities of the Communist International, to consult with one another on the necessary preventive measures and to carry these through in collaboration." Von Ribbentrop declares: "Japan will not suffer the expansion of Bolshevism in Eastern Asia, Germany is a bulwark against this pestilence in the heart of Europe. Finally, Italy will carry the anti-Bolshevik banner in the South."

May 28, 1937

Mr. Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister and prepares to initiate a policy of direct negotiation with the dictator countries.

November 6, 1937

The Anti-Comintern Pact is signed in Rome.

Count Ciano, Herr von Ribbentrop, and the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Hotta, sign the new pact. An official communiqué in Berlin declares: "The world has been shown unmistakably that three great powers, and with them 200,000,000 people, are not prepared to come to terms with Communism nor to relinquish for political or other

considerations the vitally essential fight to combat Bolshevism."

The Russian *Izvestia* is blunt: "Fascism menaces all peoples. We do not desire war, but we do not fear war and we are ready for war."

November 9, 1937

Mr. Chamberlain expresses a desire for understanding with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall, Mr. Chamberlain says: "As regards our relations with the two great Powers which are now so closely associated in what is known as the Rome-Berlin Axis, I will only say this: It is the sincere desire of His Majesty's Government to see those relations firmly established on a basis of mutual friendship and understanding."

February 20, 1938.

Anthony Eden resigns office.

March 1-15, 1938

The annexation of Austria.

In the middle of February the Chancellor of Austria, Dr. von Schuschnigg, has been prevailed upon by Von Papen, Nazi Envoy to Austria, to visit Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Schuschnigg has arrived to find Hitler in one of his most tempestuous moods. Hitler has shouted at him his demands for the subjugation of Austria. After a couple of hours, Schuschnigg has been on the verge of

collapse. At this point Hitler has called in his generals from the next room and explained that all his plans for the invasion of Austria are ready.

Schuschnigg has gone back to Vienna and on March 9, he announces a plebiscite for or against his Government's policy. He declares: "We want a free and German and independent and social and Christian and a united Austria." His plans for a plebiscite are disorganised by disturbances promoted by Austrian Nazis. The Nazi Dr. Seyss-Inquart, taken into the Government at the request of Hitler, assumes power and, on the evening of March 11, announces that German troops are marching on Vienna. On the same night, Schuschnigg says in a broadcast: "We have yielded to brute force, since we are not prepared in this terrible situation to shed blood." On March 13, Austria is declared by law to be a State of the German Reich. German Troops pour in. The next day, Hitler arrives triumphantly in Vienna.

March 14, 1938

The fate of Austria arouses anxiety in Czechoslovakia. France and Russia pledge their support in the event of any aggression.

Germany assures the Czech Government of its determination to respect the territorial integrity of Czechoslovakia. But soon afterwards, the German Press begins to attack the Czech treatment of the German minority in Sudetenland.

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A HITLER CALENDAR

The following are extracts from public speeches made by Herr Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich:—

The first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle.

[On March 16, 1935, Germany announced conscription.]

The German Government intend not to sign any treaty which seems to them incapable of fulfilment.

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THE MAN WHO SIGNED THE PACTS



November, 1936 in Berlin: A Pact With Japan
Von Ribbentrop signs the Anti-Communist Agreement with Japan at the Foreign Office in Berlin. On his right is Mr. Kintomo, one of the Japanese delegates. Von Ribbentrop is Ambassador to Britain, has flown to Berlin to take part in the ceremony.



November, 1937 in Rome: An Anti-Communist Pact
Von Ribbentrop signs the Anti-Communist Agreement with Italy in Rome. This brings Italy into the Berlin-Tokyo Pact, directed against the Third International. From now on, he works to convert the pact into a full military alliance.



March, 1939 in Berlin: A Pact to get Memel
Von Ribbentrop signs the agreement by which Lithuania hands over Memel. An ultimatum had been presented to Lithuania by Germany threatening air bombardment unless Memel was ceded.



May, 1939 in Berlin: A Pact With Italy
Von Ribbentrop, his Führer watching, signs the Military Agreement with Italy. Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, is on Hitler's right. Behind them are Goering and other German leaders.

March 17, 1938

On behalf of the Soviet Union, M. Litvinov proposes a conference between France, Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

Germany, Italy and Japan are not invited because: "We do not wish to discuss aggression with aggressors."

A week later Mr. Chamberlain rejects the Russian proposal.

Speaking in the House of Commons, he says: "the indirect, but none the less inevitable consequence of such action by the Soviet Government would be to aggravate the tendency towards the establishment of certain groups of nations, which must be inimical to European peace."

April 16, 1938

The Anglo-Italian Agreement is signed.

May-July, 1938.

German propaganda against Czechoslovakia. The activities of the Sudeten Nazis cause growing anxiety. At this stage, the Sudetens do not ask for cession, but make demands on the Czech Government which would give them a favoured position within the Czech State. The Czech Government refuses.

On July 26, 1938, Mr. Chamberlain announces

that Lord Runciman is being sent to Prague as "an investigator and mediator" in the dispute between the Sudetens and the Czech Government.

Lord Runciman induces the Czechs to make concessions, proposing division of the country by nationalities into a series of cantons on the Swiss model. The Czech Government announces appointment of Sudeten Germans to official posts in their districts hitherto held by Czechs. But on the same day the German press renews its "atrocious" campaign against Czechoslovakia.

September 7, 1938

A proposal to cede the Sudetenland to Hitler.

A leading article in *The Times* says: "It might be worth while for the Czech Government to consider the project which has found favour in some quarters of making Czechoslovakia a more homogenous State by the secession of that fringe of alien populations who are contiguous to the nation with which they are united by race."

This article arouses consternation in Czechoslovakia and indignation in Britain. It is officially repudiated by the Foreign Office.

September 12, 1938

The Nazi Congress at Nuremberg. Hitler in a violent speech says: "The misery of

the Sudeten Germans is without end. They want to annihilate them. They are being oppressed in an inhuman and intolerable manner and treated in an undignified way."

The next day, riots break out in Sudetenland. But they fail to spread, and Nazis do not come across the frontier to help the Sudetens as they promised. The Czech Government keeps firm and declares Martial Law.

September 14-30, 1938

The Czech Crisis.

The Czech Government's firmness makes it likely that Hitler will get his way only through war. His Army, mobilised for summer manoeuvres, is now at full strength. Anxiety grows in Britain and France.

On September 14, Mr. Chamberlain surprises the world by announcing that he is flying to Berchtesgaden the next day to meet Hitler. The *Labour Daily Herald* sums up the general attitude when it exclaims in an editorial "Good Luck, Chamberlain."

The Premier returns on September 16. Days of intense diplomatic activity follow. In great secrecy the British and French Governments

REVUE
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Picture Post, September 9, 1939



November, 1938 in Vienna: A Four-Power Pact Von Ribbentrop signs the Agreement with Italy, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in the Belvedere Castle in Vienna. On his right is Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister. This pact settles the boundaries between Czechoslovakia and Hungary.



Evening Standard Saturday, October 1, 1938

M.P. SAYS THE INNER CABINET
ILL ADVISED MR. CHAMBERLAIN

MR. HAROLD NICOLSON, M.P., speaking in Manchester to-day on the Munich decisions, said: "We have not achieved peace for a generation: we have achieved it only for six months."

Mr. Nicolson made it clear that he did not question Mr. Chamberlain's sincerity and courage. Mr. Chamberlain had, however, he said, been "ill advised" by the Inner Cabinet. He had also been constantly advised in the negotiations by Sir Horace Wilson, who was the industrial adviser to the Foreign Office, instead of by Sir Robert Vansittart, the diplomatic adviser, who had been "consistently right in all he has said."

MASS HYSTERIA

"It was only," said Mr. Nicolson, "that Sir Robert's advice was inconvenient. Sir Horace Wilson's advice has never been inconvenient."

"I quite recognise that the danger of war was such that we were all filled with justified emotions. When these anxieties were removed the whole country felt an immediate emotion of relief; and I regret to state that this emotion manifested itself in the House on Wednesday in one of the most lamentable exhibitions of mass hysteria

that that great institution has ever witnessed.

"It was the mobilisation of the British Fleet which at the eleventh hour threatened to break the Berlin-Rome axis. It was at this moment, had the Prime Minister realised it, that we held all the cards in our hands."

"Had the Prime Minister exploited his advantage he would have obtained peace with honour. He did not, however, understand the psychology of Germany and Italy, and surrendered to them at the very moment when surrender was least necessary."

"FINAL SURRENDER"

"He managed to short-circuit the House of Commons on an emotional appeal, and I am still unaware that his final surrender had the approval of his own Cabinet."

"We have betrayed a valiant little country and a great democratic idea."

* * * Mr. Nicolson is National Labour M.P. for Leicester West. He resigned from the vice-chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Government supporters in the House of Commons last April because of disagreement with the Government's foreign policy. He was in the diplomatic service, and was at the Peace Conference of 1919.



May, 1939 in Berlin: A Pact With Denmark Von Ribbentrop signs a non-aggression pact with the Danish Minister in Berlin. As a retort to President Roosevelt's peace appeal, Germany offers pacts to all Scandinavian states.

reach agreement on September 18 on a plan for Czechoslovakia. This is: (1) Transferring to Germany areas with over 50 per cent. Sudeten inhabitants. (2) Renunciation of Franco-Czech and Czech-Soviet Treaties.

Pressure is put on Czechoslovakia to accept these terms. Mr. Winston Churchill declares: "The partition of Czechoslovakia under Anglo-French pressure amounts to a complete surrender by the Western democracies to the Nazi threat of force."

But even these concessions are not enough. On September 22, Mr. Chamberlain flies to Godesberg to continue his talks with Hitler. He finds that in the interval Hitler has raised his demands, and now demands the complete cession of the Sudetenland. He rejects the Anglo-French plan. Mr. Chamberlain returns to London.

The Czechs are warned and begin mobilising. The crisis approaches its climax. Hitler delivers an ultimatum to Czechoslovakia. In a speech at the Berlin Sports Palace he gives Czechoslovakia until October 1 to evacuate Sudeten territory. "And now the last problem which must be solved, and which will be solved confronts us. It is the last territorial claim which I have to make in Europe," he says.

Britain suddenly realises she may be at war in a few days. Frantic preparations begin. Territorial units are called up. Gas masks are distributed. The evacuation of London is begun. The Fleet is mobilised.

Parliament is called for September 28. It meets in gloom, fully expecting to hear that war is about to be started. But 85 minutes after he has begun his speech, Mr. Chamberlain breaks off to announce that he has just had a telegram from Hitler inviting him to Munich. The House cheers wildly.

September 29-30, 1938

The Munich Pact.

Hitler, Mussolini, Daladier and Chamberlain meet at Munich on September 29. At 1.30 in the morning of September 30, agreement is reached. The Sudeten areas are to be ceded by October 1. The final determination of frontiers is to be agreed by an international commission, which will also determine areas in which a plebiscite should be held.

Intense pressure is put on the Czechs to accept these terms without discussion. It is made clear that if they resist, Britain and France will not support them. On the afternoon of September 30, the Czechs give in.

The same day, Mr. Chamberlain returns with

this declaration signed by himself and Herr Hitler: "We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German Naval agreement as symbolical of the desire of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

In a speech to the grateful and cheering crowd in Downing Street the Premier says: "This is the second time that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street 'peace with honour.' I believe it is peace for our time."

October, 1938-March, 1939

The Munich Pact does not bring respite.

Early in March, 1939, German pressure on the remainder of Czechoslovakia intensifies. Under German encouragement, Slovakia breaks away and forms an independent state under German protection. Hungary acquires Ruthenia.

March 15, 1939

German army occupies Bohemia and Moravia. Hitler has flagrantly broken his pledges. Suddenly the whole world realises that his plan is not only to bring German minorities under his rule, but to dominate Europe. The Times writes: "German policy has moved into the open. There is nothing left for moral debate in this crude and brutal act of oppression."

(Continued on page 20)

can attend no such conference while German troops are on Polish soil.

A HITLER CALENDAR

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The first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle.—

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Picture Post,
September 9, 1938

THE MAN WHO FOLLOWS BY CAR . . .



March, 1938: The Car Drives into Vienna
Germany have caused the replacement of Chancellor Schuschnigg by the Nazi Dr. von Seyss-Inquart. German troops have crossed the Austrian frontier. Now Hitler follows by car.



May 9, 1938: The Car Drives Through Rome
Hitler returns Mussolini's visit. Thousands of German Secret Police and Black Guards are imported to make Rome safe for the Führer to drive through. Some, it is said, stay on after the Führer has departed.



August, 1938: The Car Drives in Kiel
Germany woos Hungary. Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, goes to visit Hitler. Hitler takes the Regent and his wife to see the launching of the 10,000-ton cruiser "Prinz Eugen" at Kiel.



October, 1938: The Car Drives into Sudetenland
After the Munich Conference has awarded the Sudetenland to Hitler, the troops march in and Hitler follows by car. He announces that he wants only German people and territory in the Reich.



March 17, 1939: The Car Drives into Prague
At nine a.m. the troops have marched in. At seven p.m. Hitler follows in his car. Yesterday, Prague was the capital of the despised Czechs. To-morrow, it will be said: "Prague is a German City."



March 23, 1939: The Car Drives into Memel. And so on . . .
Three days before, Ribbentrop has presented the Lithuanian Foreign Minister with an ultimatum, backed by threat of force. The ultimatum is accepted. German sailors march in. And Hitler follows in his car.

REVUE

CARRYING ON

MEMBER CLUB MEMBERS

The Open Air

BUTTERFLY EMBLEMS

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... AND SPEAKS

Picture Post, September 9, 1939



May 21, 1935: In the Reichstag

"The German Government will scrupulously respect every treaty voluntarily signed. It will, therefore, in particular respect and fulfil all obligations arising from the Locarno Pact."

THEREFORE: He denounced the Locarno Treaty in March, 1937.



March 7, 1936: In the Reichstag

"I tremble at what our Continent would become should a Bolshevist revolution succeed in imposing on us an Asiatic conception of life. I shall prevent Germany from entering this path to ruin."

THEREFORE: Ribbentrop signed a pact with the Soviet in August, 1939.



September 26, 1938, on Sudetenland

"And now the last problem which must be solved, and which will be solved, confronts us. I have assured Mr. Chamberlain that when this problem is solved, Germany has no more territorial problems in Europe."

THEREFORE: He seized Czechoslovakia and Memel in March, 1939.



March 18, 1938: in Berlin

"Germany seeks nothing but peace and wishes no harm to other people"—three days after the invasion of Austria.



April 1, 1939, at Wilhelmshaven

"We are rearming, but do not dream of attacking any nation so long as they let us alone."



Jan. 30, 1939, in Berlin

"If the world wants to conclude that Germany has threatened other nations through military blackmail, this is gross distortion"—eight months before mobilizing against Poland.



April 28, 1939, in the Reichstag

"The present fear is caused entirely by unbridled Press agitation."—A few weeks later, Germany pours men and arms into Danzig.

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Picture Post, September 24, 1935



JOSEPH STALIN, THE RULER OF RUSSIA, WHO ORDERED THE PACT WITH GERMANY

IN his room in the Kremlin, Stalin sits beneath a picture of Karl Marx. From this room, he went to attend the signing of the Russo-German pact by Molotov and von Ribbentrop.

It is more than 40 years since Stalin read Marx for the first time. The son of a Georgian cobbler, he was studying to be a priest in the Tiflis theological seminary. But when his teachers found him reading the philosophy of the class war, and organising Marxist classes among his fellow-pupils, they expelled him. This was the start of his revolutionary career.

For 20 years, Stalin took part in revolutionary work. He was in the 1905 Revolution, was imprisoned or exiled to Siberia seven times, and escaped on each occasion. After the Bolsheviks seized power, he began to occupy important posts in the Communist Party. But he was regarded as a good administrator rather than a leader and maker of policies. Lenin thought him too coarse for supreme responsibility. But when Lenin died, it was Stalin and not Trotsky, Lenin's closest associate for many years, who succeeded to the leadership of the Party.

Since then, Stalin has strengthened his position until now he is the unchallenged dictator of the Soviet Union. Abandoning the policy of working first for a world revolution, his plan has been to make Russia strong internally, economically and militarily. To this end, he has carried through immense industrial and agricultural changes.

Stalin is a man of many names. "Stalin," which means steel, is not his real name. He was christened Joseph Dzhugashvili; his mother called him Soso. Fifty-seven years old, he has been married twice, has two sons and a daughter.

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CARRYING ON
MEN CLUB MEMBERS
CAN HELP

The Open Air BUTTERFLY EMBLEMS

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sight (which has been very well described by Baring Gould and M. Bates among others) has overwhelmed almost all who have seen it; but to my eyes, at any rate, nothing in the life of these dykes more deeply impresses one than the emergence of the dragon-flies in autumn or late summer. To them the colours are of no particular service so far as one can see, but the blue-green of some of them seems fitly to belong to the water surface as the purple of the Peacock butterfly to the purple that is the prevailing colour of flowers towards the close of the season.

As a type of lovely things the butterfly is in a class by itself, as not only for its quick evolution from the gross grub and inanimate chrysalis to the winged angel. On an early autumn morning, when the sun is beginning to conquer the light mist, you may detect a smudge of a thing, like a dead bent, hanging on the underside of a leaf. With the brightening sun it creeps from the shade into the shine, and with slow, luxurious realisation of a perfect world spreads out its glorious wings and rests there for some precious moments before translating its splendour to the petal of an empurpled flower. "Beauty is truth, truth beauty, that all I know on earth and all I care to know."
B. T.



Stalin and Ribbentrop
Stalin, the ruler of Soviet Russia, shakes hands with Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Nazi Germany, after the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact.



JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP, THE GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO FLEW TO MOSCOW TO SIGN THE PACT

WHEN Ribbentrop flew to Moscow, he knew that the Anti-Comintern Pact which he had been building up for three years was shattered. Forty-seven years old, he has been Nazi Foreign Minister since February, 1938. He is not a professional diplomat. His first contacts in European cities were as traveller for a German champagne firm. A French paper has said that the champagne went permanently to his head. But by marrying the daughter of the proprietor of the firm, he got quick promotion and financial independence.

Then he took up politics, and became one of the early members of the Nazi party. Ribbentrop's money and social gifts were useful to the Nazi leaders. During the intrigues which led to Hitler's coming into office in 1933, Hitler and von Papen used to meet secretly in Ribbentrop's house in Berlin. Ribbentrop's first official appointment came in 1934, when Hitler made him his Commissioner of Disarmament, and later his Ambassador-at-large. He based his policy on building up an anti-Communist Front with Japan and Italy.

In 1936 he came to London as German Ambassador. As the champion of anti-Communism, Ribbentrop found himself welcome in a small social and political circle in England. And when he went back to Germany as Foreign Minister, he based his estimate of Britain on this circle. He thus advised Hitler that Britain would not fight over Austria or Czechoslovakia, and his prestige rose when the extremist policy he repeatedly urged was successful. Until his flight to Moscow on August 23, Ribbentrop was working to change the anti-Comintern pact into a full military alliance.

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Picture Post, September 24, 1939



On March 15 Mr. Chamberlain says in the House of Commons that the German action has caused him bitter regret. He could not have believed that anything of the kind was contemplated by the signatories of the Munich Pact. On March 17 at Birmingham the Premier says Britain will resist with all her power any challenge to her liberty. He accuses Hitler of a breach of faith, and says Britain will review her policy. All over the world this speech is hailed as the end of appeasement. It is welcomed in France, the U.S.A., Poland and the smaller European democracies. The German press replies by accusing Britain of trying to encircle Germany.

March 18, 1939

German occupation of Czechoslovakia is accompanied by drastic economic demands, in the form of an ultimatum, on Roumania.

Britain approaches the Soviet to ask what her attitude would be in the event of an attack by Germany on Roumania. Russia proposes an immediate six-Power Conference of Britain, France, the Soviet, Turkey, Poland and Roumania to stop further acts of aggression. Lord Halifax replies such a conference would be "premature."

March 23, 1939

Roumania signs a trade treaty with Germany. Roumanian oil is vital to Hitler in event of war.

March 23, 1939

Hitler strikes again. He presents a four-day ultimatum to Lithuania. She must cede Memel or be attacked. Lithuania gives way, and Hitler enters Memel in triumph.

March 26, 1939

Mussolini makes a speech reiterating, without defining them, Italy's claims on France in respect to Tunisia, Djibouti and the Suez canal.

March 31, 1939

Mr. Chamberlain announces that Britain and France have promised full support to Poland against any action which clearly threatens her independence and which the Poles consider it vital to resist with their national forces.

The Premier says that there are no ideological impediments to co-operation with the Soviet.

German press says the pledge is "a laughable attempt to create unrest and sow distrust of Germany." From now on Britain becomes Public Enemy No. 1 in the German Press. Next day, speaking at the launching of a German battleship, Hitler says: "What Germany wants is to extend

her economic relations . . . we do not dream of attacking any nation so long as they leave us alone."

April 4, 1939

Britain draws Italian attention to Italian armed activity at Brindisi. Count Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, assures her that no action is intended against Albania.

April 7, 1939

Franco Spain joins the Anti-Comintern Pact. The members now are Germany, Italy, Japan, Manchukuo, Hungary, Spain. The German and Italian Press acclaim this as the final victory over "Communism" in Spain.

April 7-8, 1939

Italian troops invade Albania. They occupy Tirana, the capital. King Zog flees. Mr. Chamberlain returns to London from Scotland, holds Cabinet meeting, recalls Parliament. Albania subsequently is made part of the Italian Empire.

April 13, 1939

Mr. Chamberlain announces that Britain has guaranteed the independence of Greece and Roumania.

Mr. Attlee, in the Commons, deplors the absence in the Premier's speech of any reference to Russia. Peace could only be saved by a return to collective security. To this Sir John Simon replies, "There is no sort of desire on our part to exclude Russia or to fail to take full advantage of the help of Russia in the cause of peace."

On the same day France gives similar guarantees to Greece and Roumania.

April 14, 1939

President Roosevelt sends an appeal for peace to Hitler and Mussolini.

He asks them for assurances that they will not attack 30 countries, including Poland, Greece and Roumania. The German and Italian press at once ridicule the appeal.

Four days later Mussolini says in a speech that the Italians would not allow themselves to be impressed by "Messianic messages." Hitler answers Roosevelt in a speech in the Reichstag. He calls the appeal a "skilful tactical document."

The President of the U.S.S.R. telegraphs to Roosevelt Russia's "profound sympathy with the appeal." Britain and France respond similarly.

April 24, 1939

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador, returns to Berlin.

He had been recalled after Germany's invasion of the remains of Czechoslovakia on March 15.

April 26, 1939

Compulsory military service is announced in Britain.

April 28, 1939

Hitler denounces the Non-Aggression Pact with Poland and the Naval Agreement with Britain as a reply to the British-Polish pact.

May 3, 1939

Litvinov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, resigns. Molotov becomes Foreign Commissar. Anglo-Russian negotiations, begun on April 15, have been making slow progress.

This step is variously interpreted in the British press as a warning to Britain to speed up the negotiations, and as a decision by Stalin to assume closer control of foreign affairs.

May 5, 1939

Colonel Beck replies to Hitler's Reichstag speech, rejects demands on Danzig and the Corridor.

May 6, 1939

Russian proposals reach London. Britain and France exchange views.

May 7, 1939

The Rome-Berlin axis becomes a formal military alliance.

May 8, 1939

Negotiations in Moscow.

The British Ambassador presents the British counter-proposals in Moscow.

Next day Moscow issues official communiqué on negotiations. This contradicts London reports. It reveals that Anglo-French proposals do not ask for Soviet guarantees to each neighbouring country of the U.S.S.R., as stated in London, but that Soviet should give immediate assistance to Britain and France if they become involved in war through their guarantees to Poland and Rumania. But, it says, British counter-proposals say nothing about help for Soviet from Britain and France if Soviet were involved in war in fulfilment of obligations to some of the other states of Eastern Europe.

Next day, Mr. Chamberlain makes a statement in Commons on negotiations. He says that Soviet proposals raise difficulties because they are "more comprehensive and more rigid." This is taken to mean that Poland and the Baltic States do not want Soviet armed assistance against aggression. But he denies that British plan is to ask for Soviet assistance to France and Britain without giving the Soviet reciprocity. Ivestia, however, makes it clear that Russia is still by no means satisfied that Britain means to give her reciprocity.

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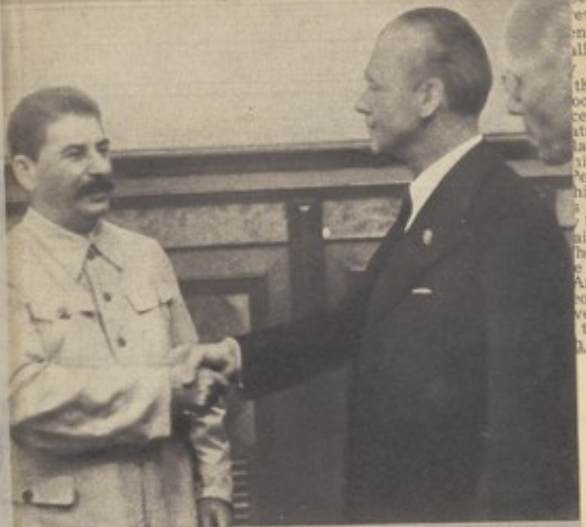
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The Open Air BUTTERFLY EMBLEMS

It is sometimes wondered what the

sight (which has been very well described by Baring Gould and M. Bates among others) has overwhelmed almost all who have seen it; but to my eyes, at any rate, nothing in the life of these dykes more deeply impresses one than the emergence of the dragon-flies in autumn or late summer. To them the colours are of no particular service so far as one can see; but the blue-green of some of them seems fitly to belong to the water surface as the purple of the Peacock butterfly to the purple that is the prevailing colour of flowers towards the close of the season.

As a type of lovely things the butterfly is in a class by itself, and not only for its quick evolution from the gross grub and inanimate chrysalis to the winged angel. On an early autumn morning, when the sun is beginning to conquer the light mist, you may detect a smudge of a thing, like a dead bent, hanging on the underside of a leaf. With the brightening sun it creeps from the shade into the shine, and with slow, luxurious realisation of a perfect world spreads out its glorious wings and rests itself for some precious moments before translating its splendour to the petal of an empurpled flower. Beauty is truth, truth beauty, that all I know on earth and all I care to know.
B. T.



Stalin and Ribbentrop

Stalin, the ruler of Soviet Russia, shakes hands with Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister of Nazi Germany, after the signing of the Nazi-Soviet non-aggression Pact.

May 11, 1939

Mr. Chamberlain reaffirms the British pledge. Speaking in London the Premier says: "In many minds the danger spot in Europe to-day is Danzig. While our assurances to Poland are clear and precise, and although we shall be glad to see the differences between Poland and Germany amicably settled by discussion, and although we think that they could and should be so settled, if an attempt were made to change the situation by force in such a way as to threaten Polish independence, that would inevitably start a general conflagration in which this country would be involved."

May 12, 1939

Anglo-Turkish Mutual Aid Pact announced.

May 27, 1939

New Anglo-French proposals are presented to Moscow.

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entirely favourable." *Investia* says the new proposals "do not represent any progress."

On June 29, Zhdanov, of the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commission, complains that of the 75 days' negotiations 16 days had been taken by the Soviet to consider replies, and 59 by Britain.

June 8, 1939

Lord Halifax defines British foreign policy.

"Provided the independence of nations is recognised," he says, "we are not only willing, but anxious to explore the whole question of economic lebensraum not only for Germany but for everybody in all European nations."

Four days later, to correct misapprehensions that his speech was a revival of appeasement, Lord Halifax says that while Britain favours settlement by negotiation, she will meet force with force.

His speech is attacked in Germany as insincere. The *Völkischer Beobachter* says: "We have had enough words. Let us have deeds."

June 14, 1939

Latvia rejects the Soviet proposals for a guarantee of independence of the Baltic States.

June 23, 1939

Franco-Turkish mutual assistance pact signed.

On June 25 Mr. Winston Churchill in a speech in London says the next three months will be a period of great international tension. War or peace will depend on the will of one man—Hitler. The British nation has reached the limit of its patience, and will resist further aggression.

June 24-29, 1939

Increased Polish-German tension over Danzig.

Germans send men and munitions into the Free City, organise military and police units.

Mr. Chamberlain says at Cardiff on June 25: "The future of Europe is being poisoned by the propaganda of false and unfounded suspicions." He denies any wish to encircle Germany.

On the same day, while reports that Germany is contemplating a coup in Danzig are rife, Lord Halifax reiterates Britain's determination to resist aggression. He says: "In the past we have always stood out against the attempt by any single Power to dominate Europe at the expense of other nations and British policy is, therefore, only following the inevitable line of its own history if such an attempt were to be made again."

June 30, 1939

U.S. House of Representatives votes for continuance of Arms embargo.

Newspapers both in U.S.A. and the Continent describe this as a set-back to Mr. Roosevelt's

policy of deterring aggressors by making it easier for the U.S. to help the democracies in case of war.

July 1 and 2, 1939

Nazi activity in Danzig speeded up.

Poles stand firm. Germany continues to pour arms into Danzig. Mr. Chamberlain broadcasts: "Let no one make the mistake of supposing that we are not ready to throw our whole strength into the scale if need be to resist aggression."

Hess, Hitler's deputy, says: "Old English songs played on new instruments will not impress us."

Poland lays down following conditions: (1) Danzig must not be incorporated within the Reich; (2) Danzig must remain in the Polish customs system; (3) Polish rights and interests in Danzig must remain free of control exercised by any foreign power.

On July 10, Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons makes it clear that the British pledge to Poland includes action taken by Poland to preserve her rights in Danzig.

July 11, 1939

New Neutrality Bill is shelved by U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee despite Mr. Roosevelt's wish to replace existing Neutrality Act.

Final effort by the President a week later to get the arms embargo lifted fails.

July 21, 1939

Germany says Danzig must return to the Reich "unconditionally," continues to militarise Danzig.

July 31, 1939

Announced that Franco-British military mission is to go to Moscow to begin staff talks.

New British proposals have been handed to Moscow on July 1. Question of "indirect aggression" to the guaranteed States have then become the outstanding question.

The missions arrive in Moscow on August 11. Negotiations begin straight away. The Soviet makes it clear that it considers the attendance of Polish delegates essential. It later becomes known that the talks are held up because of Poland's refusal to allow Russian troops on her territory. The lack of plenary powers held by the Franco-British missions also hampers the talks. They repeatedly have to refer to London and Paris for fresh directions. Meanwhile, political conversations are held up. Mr. Strang returns to London.

August 19, 1939

A Russo-German trade pact is announced.

All this while the Germans have been working feverishly against time, behind the scenes. 21

ment it is stated that the British Government can attend no such conference while German troops are on Polish soil.

LONDON GETS READY

A HITLER CALENDAR

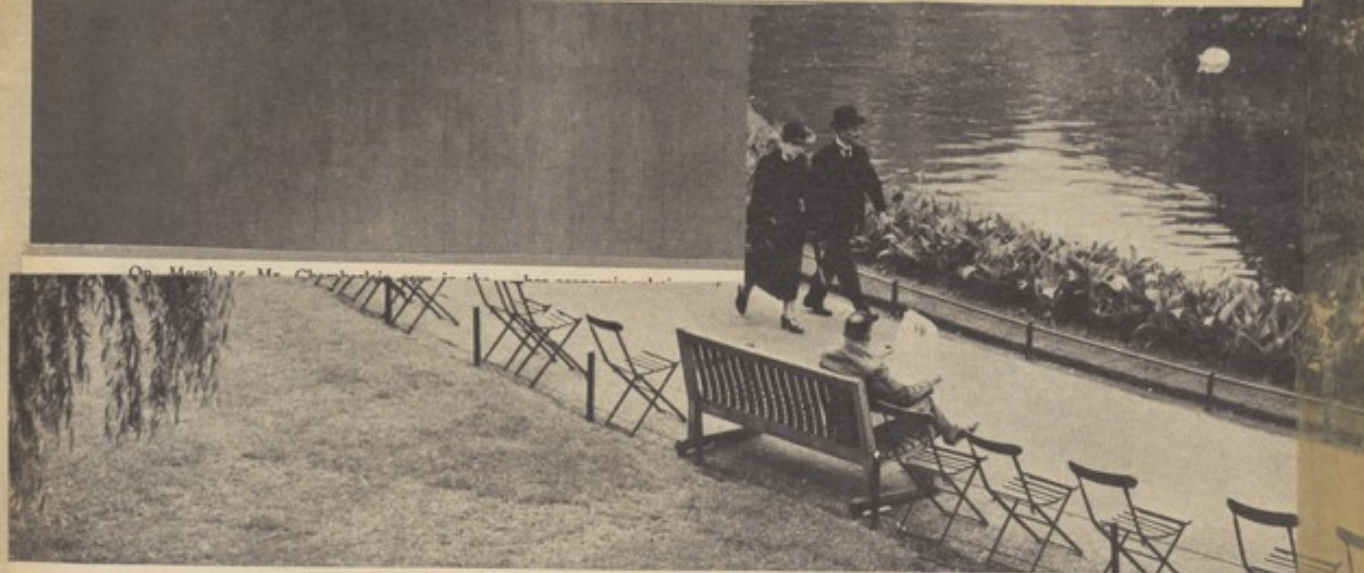
The following are extracts from public speeches made by Herr Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich:—

The first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle.—

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A typical scene in one of the London Parks



BRITAIN STAYS CALM: Mr. and Mrs. Neville Chamberlain Walk in the Park

Months of furious re-armament and growing tension come to a head. Russia and Germany sign a non-aggression pact. All over Europe, armies begin to march. But Britain remains calm. In the midst of the crisis, the Prime Minister snatches a few minutes to walk in St. James's Park with Mrs. Chamberlain.

Rumours have reached France and England that negotiations for a trade pact between Germany and Russia are in progress. On August 19 the conclusion of the trade pact is announced. Germany has agreed to grant credits to Russia for the purchase of machinery. Moreover, the Russian communiqué hints that steps may be taken shortly to improve the political relations between the two countries.

August 21, 1939.

The Nazis are to sign a non-aggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Like a bombshell comes the news that the Nazis and the Russians have decided to get together politically as well as commercially. Overnight the whole basis of Nazi policy has been changed. The Anti-Comintern Pact is jettisoned. Overnight, the Peace Front has apparently been deprived of its most substantial bulwark. The German papers make it clear that, according to Nazi calculations, the rest of the Peace Front must automatically dissolve. It is announced that Ribbentrop is flying at once to Moscow to sign the pact.

The democracies cannot yet comprehend the extent of the disaster. Surely Russia will leave itself a loophole. The world hopes there will be an "escape clause" for the Soviet Union in the event of Germany's aggression against a third State.

August 23, 1939.

Von Ribbentrop flies to Moscow. He signs the pact the same night.

August 24, 1939.

The terms of the pact are announced. There is no "escape clause."

These are the terms:—

(1) The two contracting powers undertake to refrain from any act of force, any aggressive act and any attacks against each other or in conjunction with any other powers.

(2) If one of the contracting powers should become the object of warlike action on the part of a third power the other contracting power will in no way support the third power.

(3) The two Governments will in future remain in consultation with one another in order to inform themselves about questions which touch their common interests.

(4) Neither of the two contracting powers will join any other group of powers which directly or indirectly is directed against one of the two.

(5) In case differences or conflict should arise between the two contracting powers on questions of any kind, the two partners will solve these disputes or conflicts exclusively by friendly exchange of views or, if necessary, by arbitration commissions.

(6) The Agreement is concluded for the duration of ten years, with the stipulation that unless one of the contracting partners gives notice to terminate it one year before its expiration it will automatically be prolonged by five years.

(7) The present agreement shall be ratified in the shortest possible time. The ratification documents are to be exchanged in Berlin. The Treaty comes

into force immediately after it has been signed.

Von Ribbentrop says: "The Führer and Stalin have decided for friendship. The non-aggression and consultation pact has established a firm and unshakable foundation on which both States will build and develop."

Germany is jubilant. The neutrality of the Soviet Union is established. The Soviet Union is detached from France and Britain for ten years at the least. But Britain remains calm. Though disappointed at the failure of the negotiations for the Russian alliance, France and Britain declare their irrevocable determination to stand by their pledge to Poland. This is something quite different to what Germany calculated. Britain redoubles her preparations. She calls up her man power, keys up her civil defence. Parliament is summoned to pass legislation which in a few hours will put the life of Britain on a war basis.

The nations are prepared. Britain desires only peace. But, if Germany wants war, then she can have it.

Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament sums up British policy: "The first basis is our determination to resist methods of force. The second basis is our recognition of the world desire to pursue the constructive work of building peace. If we were once satisfied that the intentions of others were the same as our own, and if we were satisfied that all wanted peaceful solutions, then, indeed, we could discuss problems which are to-day causing the world so much anxiety."

PEACE AND WAR IN 1939

REVIEW OF THE YEAR

MEMORABLE DAYS

The year now ending has been the most dramatic in modern history. It has brought the German attack on Poland and the second European War within twenty-five years, the conquest

15.—Seventy-one lives lost in French submarine *Phenix* in Bay of Cambay, Indo-China.
20.—Lord Halifax warns Germany of Britain's united resistance to aggression.

JULY

2.—Second year of Sino-Japanese war ends; no decision in sight.
21.—Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Bill receives Royal Assent.

AUGUST

3.—King reviews Fleet off Weymouth.
12.—French and British military talks with Russia open in Moscow.
22.—Announcement of non-intervention pact between Russia and Germany.

DIARY OF THE WAR

THE FIRST MONTH

1939

RAPID CHANGES IN THE EAST

September 1.—Germany begins a general invasion of Poland, including the bombing of open towns. Britain and France declare a general mobilization, and inform the Reich that unless the German forces are promptly withdrawn from Polish territory they will fulfil their obligations to Poland. The British Parliament meets, and votes an emergency grant of £500,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain announces an extension of compulsory military service, making the age limits 18 and 41. The Italian Council of Ministers declares that Italy will take no initiative in military operations.

September 2.—The German Government make no reply to the British and French Note. A plan for a Five-Power Conference is put forward by Signor Mussolini, but in Parliament it is stated that the British Government can attend no such conference while German troops are on Polish soil.

LONDON GETS READY

19

A HITLER CALENDAR

The following are extracts from public speeches made by Herr Hitler as Chancellor of the German Reich:—

The first and best point of the Government's programme is that we won't lie and we won't swindle.—

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Picture Post, September 10, 1939

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On March 10, Mr. Chamberlain

BRITAIN

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WAR GASES

Their Nature, Effects, and First Aid Treatment

TYPE AND NAME	GENERAL DESCRIPTION	SMELL	EFFECTS UPON HUMAN BODY	FIRST AID TREATMENT
TEAR GASES				
C.A.P. (Non-persistent)	Solid. Used as invisible cloud of small particles.	Aromatic, like floor polish.	Stinging and watering of the eyes with spasm of the eyelids. Slight irritation of exposed skin.	Symptoms usually subside when the respirator is put on. If they persist, bathe the eyes with warm water or salt solution (one teaspoonful to a pint), when gas is no longer present, and the respirator can safely be removed. If the skin is irritated, wash the affected part with soapy water.
K.S.K. (Persistent)	Dark brown liquid, giving off an invisible gas.	Pear drops.	Like C.A.P., but no skin irritation.	Same, except that there will be no skin irritation.
B.B.C. (Very Persistent)	Brown liquid, giving off invisible gas.	Penetrating bitter-sweet smell.	Same.	As for K.S.K.
NOSE-IRRITANT GASES				
D.A. D.M. D.C. (Non-persistent)	Arsenical solids, used as cloud of small particles, invisible except near the point of release.	Practically odourless.	Burning and aching pain in nose, mouth, and throat, and later in the chest, accompanied by sneezing. In more severe cases, vomiting and mental depression may be caused. Symptoms may not appear for a few minutes.	Owing to slight delay in appearance of symptoms, effects may be felt after the respirator has been put on, but the respirator must not be removed, particularly since other and more dangerous gases may be present at the same time. Symptoms will usually subside fairly soon if the respirator has been put on promptly, and no treatment except possibly fresh air and rest will be required. In severe cases, gargling and washing out the nose with sodium bicarbonate solution (20 parts of water to one part of sodium bicarbonate) will allay the irritation of the nose and throat. Contaminated over-clothing should be removed and shaken before the respirator is taken off.
CHOKING GASES				
PHOSGENE (Non-persistent)	Almost invisible gas. May be seen as white cloud near point of burst. Corrodes metals. A trace of phosgene in the air makes smoking unpalatable.	Misty haze. Produces suffocating sensation.	Coughing and watering of the eyes; pain in the chest. Lung damage may develop later. There may be an intermediate period of well-being followed by more severe effects.	Complete rest and warmth essential. No artificial respiration. Hot sweetened tea may be given. Persons definitely affected by phosgene should be removed on a stretcher for medical attention, even if they have reached the intermediate stage where they may feel better. <i>It is a good idea to have a hot drink.</i>
CHLORINE (Non-persistent)	Greenish gas. Corrodes metals. Repeated exposure rots clothing.	Penetrating, like bleaching powder.	Generally like phosgene, but more irritant and less poisonous. No intermediate period of well-being.	Same.
CHLOROPICRIN (Semi-persistent)	Colourless or slightly yellow liquid, giving off invisible gas.	Sweetish penetrating odour.	Like phosgene, but more irritant and less poisonous. Also acts as a tear gas, and may cause vomiting. No intermediate period of well-being.	Same.
NOTE.—This group of gases is lethal if breathed without a respirator.				
BLISTER GASES				
MUSTARD GAS (Persistent)	Heavy oily liquid. Dark brown to straw colour. Iridescent on wet surfaces. Gives off invisible gas. Liquid penetrates all but completely impervious materials (e.g. metals).	Garlic, onion or horseradish. May be faint and some persons are unable to smell it.	(1) VAPOR. Eyes.—Irritation and inflammation with swelling within 24 hours. Skin.—Redness, irritation, and possibly blisters after about 12 hours or even longer. Tender and moist parts of body most readily affected. Respiratory passages.—Loss of voice and cough. (2) LIQUID. Eyes.—Immediate irritation. Skin.—Redness in about 2 hours, blisters in 12 to 24 hours.	VAPOR. 1. Remove seriously contaminated clothing. 2. Wash with soap and water. 3. Wash out eyes. LIQUID. 1. Wash out eyes immediately with warm water or salt solution. 2. Treat skin with anti-gas ointment or bleach cream if available. Otherwise remove liquid with dry cloth and wash affected part with soap and water. VAPOR AND LIQUID. 1. In all first aid treatment after exposure to blister gases, success depends upon the speed with which the remedy is applied. 2. Avoid spreading contamination, taking special care, when washing a contaminated eye, to avoid contaminating the uninjured eye. 3. Bleach cream or anti-gas ointment should not be applied to the skin where reddening has already developed. Blisters should not be opened.
LEWISITE (Persistent)	Heavy liquid, colourless when pure, but usually brown as used. Gives off invisible gas. Great power of penetration. Contains arsenic.	Strong smell of geraniums.	(1) VAPOR. Severe irritation to nose and damage to eyes and lungs, and possibly reddening and blistering of skin. (2) LIQUID. Eyes.—Immediate irritation. Skin.—Similar to mustard gas, but effects produced more rapidly. NOTE.—Lewisite produces immediate irritation, whereas mustard gas normally does so only in the case of liquid in the eyes.	Water is more effective with Lewisite than with mustard gas. The treatment of the eyes is the same as for mustard gas. The skin should be treated with anti-gas ointment, bleach cream, or soap and water (preferably warm), whichever is most quickly available. Bleach ointment, e.g. anti-gas ointment No. 1, is not effective with Lewisite. Large blisters should be opened aseptically and drained.
OTHER GASES				
ARSINE (Arsenized Hydrogen) (Non-persistent)	Invisible gas. May be liberated by action of moisture on calcium arsenide, which is a dark or greyish-white powder.	Odourless in low concentrations.	Headache, dizziness, and vomiting. Pain in the back and stomach. Affects blood, liver, and kidneys. Severe symptoms delayed for an hour or two.	Complete rest and warmth essential. Hot sweetened tea may be given. Persons definitely affected by arsine should be treated as stretcher cases and medical advice sought.

NOTE: The respirator protects the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs against all the above gases and any others likely to be used in air raids.

PEACE AND WAR IN 1939

REVIEW OF THE YEAR MEMORABLE DAYS

The year now ending has been the most dramatic in modern history. It has brought the German attack on Poland and the second European War within twenty-five years, the conquest of Czecho-Slovakia, the loss of Albania's independence, Russia's invasion of Finland, the end of the Spanish Civil War, and continued fighting in China.

A brief chronicle follows:—

JANUARY

- 1.—M. Daladier visits Corsica, Tunisia, and Algeria. France will not yield to Italy's demands.
- 11-14.—Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax visit Rome, confer with the Duce and Count Ciano, and are received by King and Pope.
- 24.—Announcement of Government scheme for organising National Defence on voluntary basis.
- 25-27.—Ribbentrop's discussions with Colonel Beck in Warsaw are conducted in a "sincere and frank atmosphere."
- 28.—Death of W. B. Yeats, aged 72.
- 30.—Hitler, in Reichstag, prophesies "long period of peace."

FEBRUARY

- 1.—I.R.A. bombs explode at two London Tube stations.
- 1.—Palestine conference opens in London.
- 10.—Death of Pope Pius XI, aged 81.
- 27.—Britain and France recognise Franco Government.

MARCH

- 2.—Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli elevated to the Papacy as Pius XII.
- 15.—German troops occupy Bohemia and Moravia; Czecho-Slovak Republic dissolved.
- 16.—Slovakia also becomes German Protectorate; Hungarians enter Carpatho-Ukraine; Hitler in Prague.
- 17.—Mr. Chamberlain denounces German aggression.
- 21-24.—State visit of French President and Madame Lebrun to London.
- 22.—Mentel yields to German ultimatum; Hitler enters city next day.
- 28.—Madrid surrenders to Franco after long siege.
- 31.—Prime Minister announces that if Polish territorial integrity is violated Great Britain will give full support to Poland.

APRIL

- 3-6.—Colonel Beck confers in London.
- 5.—M. Lebrun re-elected President of the French Republic.
- 7-9.—Italy annexes Albania.
- 13.—British and French guarantees to Greece and Rumania.
- 14.—President Roosevelt's appeal to dictators for ten years' peace.
- 24.—Lord Latham appointed British Ambassador to U.S.A.
- 26.—Conscription announced for youths between twenty and twenty-one.
- 28.—Hitler annuls Anglo-German naval treaty and the non-aggression treaty between Germany and Poland.

MAY

- 6.—King and Queen sail from Portsmouth for Canada; land at Quebec on 17th; King unveils Canadian War Memorial at Ottawa on 21st.
- 16.—Military alliance between Germany and Italy announced.
- 22.—Anti-aggression pact between Turkey and Great Britain announced.

JUNE

- 1.—Loss of submarine Thetis, with ninety-nine lives, in Liverpool Bay.
- 3.—First day of Militia enrolment.
- 8.—King and Queen with President Roosevelt in Washington.

15.—Seventy-one lives lost in French submarine *Proflix* in Bay of Cambay, Indo-China.

29.—Lord Halifax warns Germany of Britain's united resistance to aggression.

JULY

- 2.—Second year of Sino-Japanese war ends; no decision in sight.
- 28.—Prevention of Violence (Temporary Provisions) Bill receives Royal Assent.

AUGUST

- 9.—King reviews Fleet off Weymouth.
- 12.—French and British military talks with Russia open in Moscow.
- 22.—Announcement of non-intervention pact between Russia and Germany.
- 24.—Germany takes action in Danzig. British Parliament passes Emergency Act.

SEPTEMBER

- 1.—Germany invades Poland; several towns bombed; Hitler announces incorporation of Danzig in Reich.
- 1-4.—All British Forces mobilised; 1,200,000 schoolchildren evacuated.
- 3.—Britain and France declare war on Germany.
- 4.—Liner *Athenia* torpedoed off Hebrides; 128 lives lost. British airmen bomb German battleships at Kiel.
- 12.—Arrival of British troops in France.
- 17.—Russian troops invade Poland. 500 lives lost in sinking of aircraft carrier *Courageous* by submarine action.
- 24.—1,000 people killed in bombardment of Warsaw.
- 25.—Soviet mutual assistance pact with Estonia. Russian-German agreement published; Poland abolished.

OCTOBER

- 1.—German troops enter Warsaw.
- 5.—Soviet pact with Latvia.
- 14.—Eight hundred lives lost when Royal Oak is torpedoed in Scapa Flow.
- 16.—German machines raid Firth of Forth; four bombers brought down.
- 19.—Anglo-Turkish pact signed.

NOVEMBER

- 7.—Appeal for peace by Queen of Netherlands and King of the Belgians.
- 8.—Bomb explosion in Munich beer-cellar.
- 14.—First bomb on British soil kills Shetland rabbit.
- 22.—Germany declares unrestricted mine warfare.
- 26.—Sinking off Iceland of armed merchant cruiser *Rawalpindi*. Deutschland and another enemy warship shelled her until she was almost entirely ablaze.
- 28.—Soviet denounces non-aggression treaty with Finland; on November 30 Finland is invaded by land, sea, and air, and on the following day a puppet Communist Government is set up in border town.

DECEMBER

- 3.—R.A.F. raid on Heligoland.
- 4-10.—King visits troops in France.
- 13.—Battle of the River Plate. Cruisers *Exeter*, *Achilles*, and *Ajax*, under Commodore H. H. Harwood, force the German battleship *Graf Spee* to take shelter, badly battered, in Montevideo.
- 17.—*Graf Spee* scuttled five miles outside Montevideo harbour. First Canadian contingent lands in England.
- 18.—Admiralty announced that on December 14 the submarine *Ursula*, after penetrating screen of six destroyers, sank a cruiser of the *Köln* class in mouth of Elbe.
- 19.—Scuttling in Atlantic of 32,000 ton German liner *Columbus*.
- 20.—Captain Langsdorf, of Admiral *Graf Spee*, commits suicide at Buenos Aires.
- 26.—First squadron of Royal Australian Air Force for active service reaches England.
- 27.—Soviet losses in Finland estimated at 20,000.
- 30.—At least 10,000 persons killed in disastrous earthquake in Turkey on December 27; some estimates as high as 30,000.

DIARY OF THE WAR

THE FIRST MONTH

1939

RAPID CHANGES IN THE EAST

September 1.—Germany begins a general invasion of Poland, including the bombing of open towns. Britain and France declare a general mobilization, and inform the Reich that unless the German forces are promptly withdrawn from Polish territory they will fulfil their obligations to Poland. The British Parliament meets, and votes an emergency grant of £500,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain announces an extension of compulsory military service, making the age limits 18 and 41. The Italian Council of Ministers declares that Italy will take no initiative in military operations.

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CHRONICLE OF THE WAR

SUNDAY, September 3

GREAT Britain and France are at war with Germany. Following a midnight meeting of the Cabinet, the British Ambassador, at nine o'clock this morning, gave the German Government two further hours in which to decide whether they would at once withdraw their troops from Poland. The undertaking was not given, and at 11.15 the Prime Minister, broadcasting from Downing Street, announced in a moving speech that we were at war.

France's final ultimatum was presented at 12.30 and expired at 5.0, when she also was at war.

Mr. Chamberlain's closing words on the wireless will never be forgotten:

"Now may God bless you all. May He defend the right. It is the evil things we shall be fighting against—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression, and persecution—and against them I am certain that the right will prevail."

Later he met the House of Commons at the first Sunday meeting of Parliament for a very long time. Everyone was glad that the doubts and fears which troubled the House yesterday were swept away.

In a broadcast from Buckingham Palace this evening the King called upon his people to stand calm, firm, and united. . . . "we can only do the right as we see the right and reverently commit the rest to God."

The reconstruction of the Government, which it was known would coincide with the outbreak of war, was announced to-day. The changes are much as was expected, except that both the Oppositions—Labour and Liberal—remain outside the Government, though promising general support. Mr. Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty, the office he held in 1914, and Mr. Anthony Eden is Dominions Secretary. There is one surprise: Lord Hankey is appointed Minister Without Portfolio. For many years he was Secretary to the Cabinet and of the Committee of Imperial Defence, and his knowledge of public affairs is unrivalled.

There is to be a War Cabinet of nine members—Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Lord Halifax, Lord Chatfield, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Sir Kingsley Wood, Sir Samuel Hoare (now Lord Privy Seal), and Lord Hankey.

Lord Maugham retires and Sir Thomas Inskip is the new Lord Chancellor. Lord Stanhope, who makes way for Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty, is now Lord President of the Council. Sir Samuel Hoare's successor at the Home Office is Sir John Anderson.

The most sensational war news to-day is of the sinking of the Donaldson liner Athenis 200 miles west of the Hebrides. She had 1,400 passengers and all that is known of them is that many were saved.

Australia, the Commonwealth Prime Minister announces, is at war with Germany. New Zealand takes the same course. Japan remains neutral. Lord Gort is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British Field Force.

MONDAY

IT is known that of the 1,400 passengers on the Athenis 311 were Americans. Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons that she was torpedoed without warning. Most of the passengers and crew were saved.

A daring Royal Air Force raid is reported to-night. Aeroplanes flew to Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbutel, at the entrance of the Kiel Canal, heavily bombed vessels of the German fleet, and badly damaged two battleships. The weather was bad, there was strong resistance, and, as was to be expected, we suffered "some casualties." It was a gallant exploit that recalls memories of Zebrugge.

Late on Sunday night and in the early hours of this morning R.A.F. aircraft carried out extensive reconnaissance over Northern and Western Germany and dropped over 6,000,000 copies of a note to the German people. They were not engaged by enemy aircraft. Further to inform the Germans, the Prime Minister broadcast to them this evening in their own language.

The Germans are pressing the Poles hard on the Silesian front. In the West, operations are beginning: a French communiqué says: "Contacts have been progressively made" east of the Maginot line and close to the German frontier. Thousands of Australians are enlisting.

Many more Ministerial appointments are announced: in nearly all the Ministers remain in the offices they held before the reconstruction. An exception is that of Lord Macmillan, who becomes the Minister of Information. It is officially stated that though he is not a member of the War Cabinet, Mr. Eden will attend all meetings of the Cabinet, so that he may be able to keep the Dominions fully informed.

TUESDAY

THE Poles are retreating but, they say, "according to plan." They aim at getting behind the Vistula and the Bug, which are described as the country's natural defences. German reports claim the occupation of all the eastern part of the industrial districts in Upper Silesia. Polish aeroplanes have raided Berlin.

In the war at sea there are losses on both sides. Three German ships which might have become armed raiders have been sunk in the Atlantic after the crews had been saved. The Cunard freight steamer Bosnia (2,400 tons) was set on fire by submarine gunfire and sunk, also in the Atlantic; a fireman was killed, but the rest of the crew were rescued by a Norwegian tanker. The Bosnia, like the Athenis, began her voyage before this country was at war.

General Hertzog, the South African Prime Minister, who wanted the Union to remain neutral, has resigned after defeat in the House of Assembly and General Smuts has succeeded him. South Africa will now join in the war against Germany. In Canada, men are enlisting in large numbers: since the outbreak of war the army, which then numbered 55,000, has nearly doubled.

WEDNESDAY

THE war on the Western front is developing. A French communiqué reports many local advances. The French people are greatly impressed by British strength in the air. The third R.A.F. reconnaissance over Germany is announced: our aeroplanes were not only spying out the land but again dropping vast numbers of the "Note to the German people." All our machines returned safely and were not engaged by enemy fighters.

German aircraft approached the East Coast early yesterday morning, but our fighting machines were ready for them and they flew back without having even the opportunity to do any damage.

The enemy claim to have captured Cracow, but the Poles deny it, though the ancient city has been evacuated. North-west of Warsaw there is heavy fighting, and it is reported that the Government is now established in Lublin. The destruction of many German aeroplanes is reported.

Besides the credits recently granted to Poland, the British and French Governments are giving her a cash loan of £8,500,000.

The Germans are evidently ashamed of the unwarmed torpedoing of the Athenis. Responsibility for it is denied and the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" tells its readers that the order to sink the vessel was given by Mr. Churchill! The destruction of the ship has caused intense indignation in America, where opinion is rapidly shaping for repeal of the Neutrality Act and removal of the arms embargo. Adoption of the "cash and carry" policy appears to be likely.

Mr. Smuts has formed his Cabinet and South Africa is now at war with Germany. General Hertzog seems to be taking a conciliatory line: he is urging his followers not to raise the racial issue.

THURSDAY

TO-DAY brings war news from the West as well as from the East. While the Poles are fighting bravely against heavy odds the French are giving the Germans a rough taste of their quality. Advancing beyond the Maginot line they have already crossed the German frontier at various points. Land and air forces are co-operating and the French official report says the enemy has received large reinforcements between the Rhine and the Moselle. Their danger in the West, it is said, is already drawing forces from Poland.

British attacks on enemy submarines are continuing and German merchant ships are rapidly being driven off the sea. It is reported that fifty-four of them are in the harbour of Vigo and nine more in Japanese ports. The Norddeutscher trading ship Inn was captured on Tuesday and the crew and thirty-five passengers taken off. The crew had brought the ship to a sinking condition before she could be boarded. A British trader, Olive Grove, of 4,050 tons has been torpedoed and sunk 200 miles north-west of the Spanish coast. The crew of thirty-five were rescued.

There appears to be little doubt that Cracow has fallen and that the enemy continues his advance towards Warsaw. But the retreat of the Poles is well ordered: there has been no big battle and the Germans do not claim a large number of prisoners. The Poles may still be able to counter-attack with effect.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain gave a comprehensive review of the position to-day. He paid high tribute to the valour of the R.A.F. men—including some from the Dominions—who raided Wilhelmshaven and declared that the Navy will increasingly bring the problem of the submarine under control.

Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador to Berlin, arrived at Gravesend to-day on board the Dutch ship Batavier V. There appear to have been submarine alarms during the passage, for the escorting destroyers twice dropped depth charges in mid-Channel.

FRIDAY

THE Germans are dangerously near to Warsaw, indeed their Army Command reports that motorised troops forced their way into the city at 5.15 this afternoon. If they did they were forced out again, for later Polish reports show that the city services (including four radio stations) still function, that scores of thousands of the citizens are engaged on defence works, and that General Czuma commands a strong garrison.

"We have occupied positions from which there is no retreat," says General Czuma. "We shall fight to the last ditch." North and south-west of the city the Polish forces are retreating with great skill, and the armies are still intact.

The French retain the initiative on the West and further local advances are reported.

Enemy submarines are still busy, but there is confidence that early adoption of the convoy system will reduce their power of mischief to a minimum.

The Ministry of Information, in a statement issued to-night, says it is clear that the U-boats were on their stations on the ocean trade routes, with orders for an unrestricted campaign against merchant shipping, several days before war broke out.

The Duke of Kent, having accepted a naval command for the duration of the war, will not go to Australia; and the King has approved of Lord Gowrie continuing in office as Governor-General.

SATURDAY

NOTHING need be said here about to-day's news, for it will be found on other pages. But on the last day of the first week of the war one may fittingly pay tribute to the steadiness of our people and to the amazing strength of the A.R.P. organisation. Men and women from all classes of the community are working together in a splendid spirit of comradeship, ready for any call, day or night. London has never been so thoroughly organised and inspired before; and the willing and cheerful patriotic service here is being shown in every town and village in the land.

The Council of the Architectural Association is to reopen its school at the Mount House, on the edge of Hadley Common and Woods, Herts. It is accessible from High Barnet and from Hadley Wood Station. The autumn term will start on October 2.

MIDGE.—On Sept. 17, 1939, GEORGE PERCYAL MIDGE, of Woodstock, Little Kingshill, Great Missenden, Faversham, Little Missenden Church to-day (Tuesday) at 2.30.

The Times
19.9.39

THE SECOND WEEK

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

THE WAR

The Polish High Command announced a German withdrawal from the immediate neighbourhood of Warsaw. Germans' continued to broadcast false reports of the city's capture.

On the Western Front, where fighting increased in scale and intensity, the French secured further gains.

AT HOME

The Lord Mayor placed the resources of the Mansion House organisation at the disposal of the Red Cross and St. John for the promotion of their joint effort on behalf of the sick and wounded in the war.

ABROAD

Empire: Canada officially declared war on Germany.

Foreign: The Italian people were warned that Italy's attitude was one of neutrality, not of isolation.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

THE WAR

The German advance in Poland slackened. On the Western Front French troops achieved substantial progress on a 12-mile front east of the Saar.

Germans reported that French artillery had shelled Saarbrücken aerodrome and that three French aeroplanes had been brought down in German territory.

AT HOME

The King, with a gift of £5,000, headed the Mansion House Fund for the Red Cross and St. John.

Many railway services were curtailed.

The King and Queen inspected defence posts and shelters in Bermondsey.

Mr. Eden, in a broadcast, said that Hitler had deliberately made negotiations impossible.

ABROAD

Empire: General Smuts, in a message to South Africa, insisted that the Union was herself threatened by the Nazi policy of force.

The Viceroy read at Simla a message to India from the King-Emperor.

Foreign: It was stated that Italian, Czech, American, Polish, and Austrian Legations were being formed in France.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12

THE WAR

A meeting of the Supreme War Council, held on French soil, was attended by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Chatfield and M. Daladier and General Gamelin.

The German advance in Poland, both to the south and north of Warsaw, was seriously checked.

It was stated officially that British troops had been landed in France, but were not yet in action.

The crews of more ships sunk by enemy submarines were rescued.

AT HOME

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in England from France after an absence of nearly three years.

The Government made arrangements to transfer a limited number of departmental staffs from London.

Sir Seymour Hicks was appointed controller of the Entertainments National Service Association, with its headquarters at Drury Lane Theatre.

ABROAD

Empire: Recruiting began in New Zealand and met with a splendid response.

Indian rulers offered their services to the Government.

Foreign: The Turkish Prime Minister, in a statement before the Kampany, spoke of the "common interests" of his country with Great Britain and France.

Finland's barque Olivebank was sunk by a mine; 7 out of 21 rescued.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13

THE WAR

The Poles continued to repel the enemy advance on Warsaw. The Germans made encircling movements around the Polish position in the north towards Bialystok and in the south towards Lwow.

The German High Command announced that open towns, villages, and markets would be bombed and shelled in order to crush "franc-tireur" activity by the Polish population.

French reported continued progress on the Western Front.

AT HOME

The Prime Minister gave to Parliament a second survey of the progress of the war and praised the indomitable spirit of the Poles. Opposition speakers severely criticised the Ministry of Information. Lord Halifax, in the House of Lords, warned the Germans of the consequences if they carried out their threat to bomb open towns.

To assist drivers and pedestrians certain relaxations in lighting rules were announced.

ABROAD

Empire: More British Colonies and allied States in many parts of the world sent messages of loyalty.

It was stated that the Commonwealth Government would acquire all Australian wheat except that owned and stored by farmers on the farms.

Foreign: In the new French War Cabinet M. Daladier became Prime Minister, Minister of War, and Minister of External Relations.

Unfounded rumours of peace moves persisted in Italy.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

THE WAR

The Germans claimed to be encircling Warsaw. Troops from the north entered the territory east of the town. The wider German encircling movement—against Lwow in the south-east and Brest-Litovsk in the north-west—was also said to be progressing.

The French made local advances on the Western Front and took prisoners.

Officers who took part in the R.A.F. air-raid on the Kiel Canal on September 4 stated that one battleship was bombed from a height of 100 ft.

Three British merchant ships were sunk.

AT HOME

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, said that no British Government would resort to deliberate attacks on women and children for the mere purpose of terrorism.

Lord Macmillan, in the House of Lords, replied to criticisms of the Ministry of Information.

Permission was given to all theatres, cinemas, and other places of entertainment to reopen. Closing time 10 p.m. except in Central London, where it was fixed at six o'clock.

ABROAD

Empire: Mr. Charles te Water, Union Commissioner for South Africa in London, resigned, and will be succeeded by Mr. S. P. Waterston, Union Minister in Paris.

The 215 survivors of the Athenia reached Halifax, N.S., and dispersed to their homes.

Foreign: Mr. Cordell Hull stated that the United States adhered to the principles of international law and would reserve its right to "adopt such measures as might seem practical and prudent" when those rights were violated.

French Socialists, while refusing to take office in M. Daladier's Cabinet, pledged their support.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

THE WAR

The Germans bombed open towns, following Hitler's threat to the Polish civilian population. Fighting continued around Kutno and Warsaw and the Germans stated that they had occupied most of the Polish oil-fields.

On the Western Front the French secured, and in places improved, their gains. The village of Perle was captured.

The Admiralty announced that many attacks had been made on enemy submarines and that a number of them had been destroyed.

AT HOME

The Control of Employment Bill passed through its remaining stages in the House of Commons.

It was announced that Sunday, October 1, would be observed as a day of national prayer.

The introduction of the petrol rationing scheme was postponed for a week.

Contributions to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund passed £45,000.

ABROAD

Empire: The Prime Minister of Australia announced the formation of a War Cabinet and the enlistment of an infantry division for services at home or abroad.

Battalions of the Indian Territorial Force were called up. New Zealand's war measures were outlined.

Foreign: Under the new rationing system each German will receive just over 1 lb. of meat a week and about 3 oz. of butter. President Roosevelt said that, in his message to Congress, he did not expect to ask for more than a revision of the Neutrality Statutes.



An Essex farmer who has a herd of black cows is having them painted with white stripes to make them visible in the black-out.



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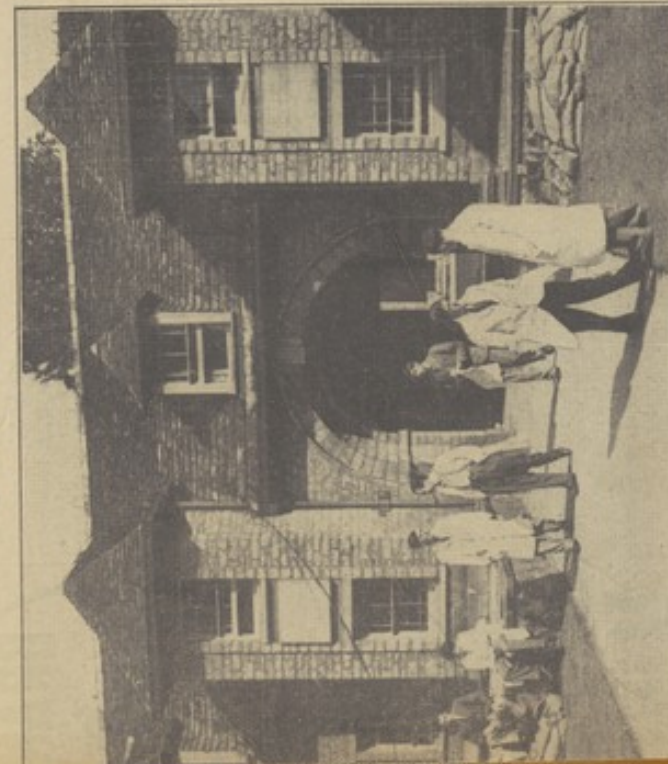
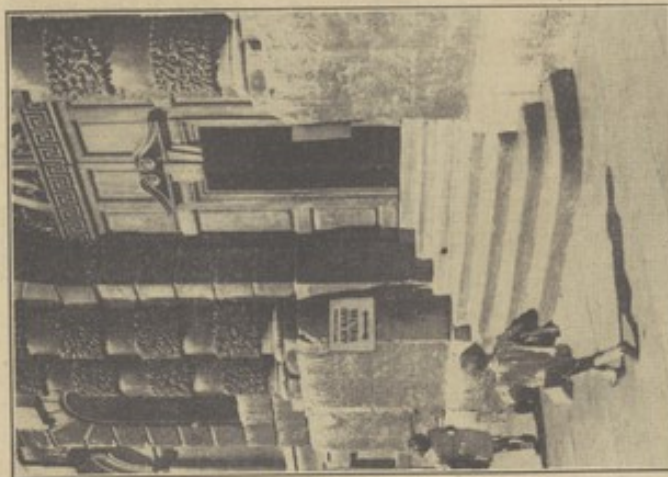
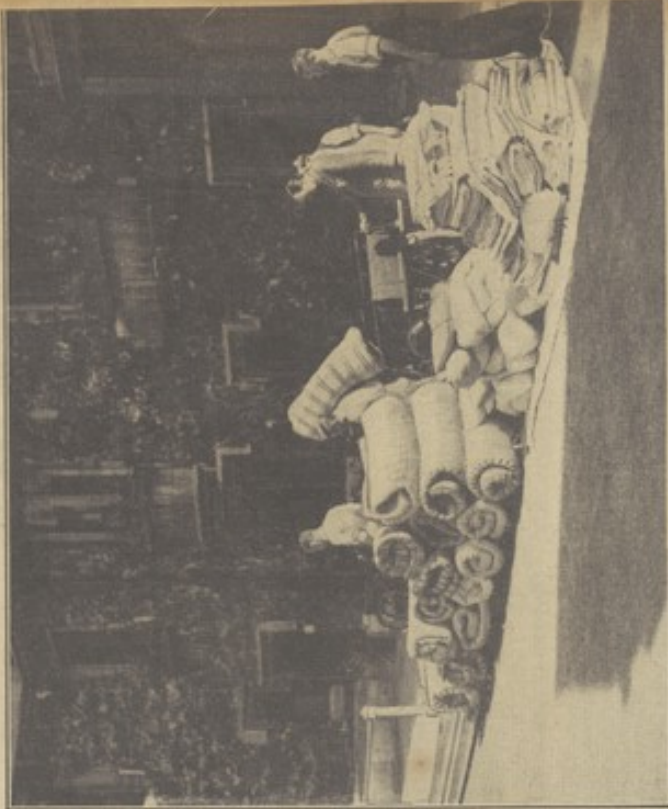
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THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1939

OXFORD IN WARTIME: THE UNIVERSITY'S PART



IN OXFORD NOW.—In the present emergency the universities are pooling their resources, and these pictures give some idea of the activity in Oxford. On the left medical students are seen in the quadrangle of Somerville College. Centre: The entrance to an air raid shelter at Queen's College. Right: Moving bedding from Brasenose College to another college.

Times POLAND AND RUSSIA *20-9-39*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I again point out that the news from Russia is good news for us, as far as any war news can be called good?

The question for us is not whether Mr. Molotoff's speech resembles certain utterances of Herr Hitler's or not. What concerns us is whether Mr. Molotoff's statements are true or not. They are obviously true to the last syllable. We have encouraged Poland to fight by our pledge to support her; and we have encouraged ourselves by silly reports that the Polish army was unbroken and that the Poles were performing prodigies of valour. The truth, as we now have to admit, and as Mr. Molotoff notes, is that our support has so entirely failed that the Polish resistance has been wiped out, and with it the Polish army and the Polish Government, leaving Poland derelict to be picked up and put on by Herr Hitler as a shepherd puttieth on his garment.

At this point, we being helpless, Mr. Stalin steps in and says "Not quite. If the Ukraine and White Russia are going begging, Russia will occupy them, Hitler or no Hitler." No sooner said than done. The Red Army is in occupation. Mr. Stalin, who was very explicit as to his objection to be made a catspaw to take our chestnuts off the fire, has no objection whatever to using Herr Hitler as a catspaw. The unfortunate Führer is compelled to disgorge half his booty and to face yet another army saying "Thus far and no farther."

And instead of giving three cheers for Stalin we are shrieking that all is lost.

Mr. Stalin lately sent us a photograph of himself laughing at us. When will we learn to laugh at ourselves?

Faithfully,
G. BERNARD SHAW.

FIRST CASUALTY LIST

MISSING AIRMEN

The first casualty list of the war was issued last night, when the Air Ministry announced the following casualties in the Royal Air Force on various dates:—

- Times 20-9-39*
- MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED)**
549741 Aircraftman 2nd Class K. G. Day.
MISSING (BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR)
262212 Sergeant G. F. Booth.
26587 Pilot Officer I. H. Edwards.
348555 Aircraftman 2nd Class L. J. Slattery.
- MISSING**
34213 Flight Lieutenant W. F. Barton.
346665 Aircraftman 1st Class G. T. Brooking.
371493 Leading Aircraftman H. Dore.
36118 Flying Officer H. L. Emden.
271187 Aircraftman 1st Class R. Evans.
366602 Sergeant E. E. Farnes.
346678 Aircraftman 1st Class E. W. Lyon.
346655 Sergeant A. S. Prince.
346666 Leading Aircraftman J. Quiller.
349659 Corporal J. L. Rickards.
36440 Flying Officer J. F. Ross.
372218 Aircraftman 1st Class G. Sheffield.
359282 Acting Sergeant R. G. Walton.

Our Special Correspondent at Rotterdam reports that Aircraftman K. G. Day, who was shot down in the attack on the German North Sea base on September 4 was buried on Saturday with full military honours at the central cemetery at Cuxhaven. The body was picked up by a cargo steamer on September 14, between the Elbe Lightships I and II.

CAN ANYONE EXPLAIN?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A week ago Dean Inge, writing in the *Evening Standard*, guessed that Herr Hitler had gone to Canossa. A few days later the joyful news came that the Dean was right and that Herr Hitler is under the powerful thumb of Stalin, whose interest in peace is overwhelming.

And every one except myself is frightened out of his or her wits!

Why? Am I mad? If not, why? why? why?
G. BERNARD SHAW.

August 25.

Times 20-9-39

the West, it is said, is already drawing forces from Poland.

Minister broadcast to them this evening their own language.

CHRONICLE OF THE WAR

By DIARIST

SUNDAY, September 17

WHILE still fighting gallantly against overwhelming odds, Poland has received a mortal stab in the back. Early this morning Russian troops crossed the frontier in the north, south, and centre, and rapid progress is reported from Moscow to-night. The Polish Government is near the Rumanian frontier.

What this move of the Russians means is not yet made clear. They say that the Polish State has ceased to exist, and that their object is to restore peace and order and to protect the Russians in Poland. Another view is that they are staking out their claim to a share of the plunder while yet there is time. They declare that they are still neutral in the European war. The fighting between Soviet forces and the Japanese on the Mongolian frontier has ended and an armistice has been signed.

East of the Maginot Line the French heavy guns are proving their superiority. German infantry counter-attacks are uniformly beaten back. Large reinforcements from Poland are reported.

Friday, September 29, is to be National Registration Day: in other words, a census will then be taken which will be the basis of the National Register, of food rationing and other emergency measures. Every British subject will be given an identity card.

MONDAY

RUSSIAN and German troops have met at Brest-Litovsk. It is suggested that after the two invaders have agreed on the areas they will annex a puppet Polish State may be set up.

Warsaw is still holding out. Many commentators point out that the swift collapse of the Poles is no reflection on their courage. German superiority was in their mechanised forces and in the air, not in the quality of their soldiers.

The British aircraft-carrier Courageous, a twenty-two years old converted cruiser of 22,500 tons, has been lost by enemy submarine action. An Admiralty announcement says the submarine was at once attacked by destroyers and is believed to have been sunk. Officers and men on the Courageous numbered just over 1,200, and nearly 400 survivors have already been brought ashore.

A welcome sign of reform in the Ministry of Information is the appointment of Lord Camrose as Chief Assistant to the Minister (Lord Macmillan) and Controller of Press Relations. Last Thursday, in the House of Lords, he was an outspoken critic of the Ministry, and his appointment, therefore, is specially significant.

The Duke of Windsor, who returned to England last week, will shortly take up a Staff appointment abroad. By permission of the King he has relinquished temporarily the rank of Field-Marshal in the British Army and assumed that of Major-General.

TUESDAY

FIGHTING continues in Poland, and the Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Smigly-Rydz, still has his headquarters in the country. But the armies are breaking up; soldiers are crossing into Rumania, and we may be sure that large numbers of them will soon be in France.

Russian advance guards advancing rapidly north of the Rumanian border have reached the Hungarian frontier. In the north they have occupied Vilna, which was long the subject of dispute between Lithuania and Poland.

In a long speech at Danzig this evening Herr Hitler posed as a peace-lover, and said Britain made the war by encouraging Poland. There were the expected hints that peace ought to be made now! He scoffed at the idea that the German people can be turned against him.

WEDNESDAY

QUICK reply to Hitler's Danzig speech came from the Prime Minister in the House of Commons this afternoon. In his third weekly review of the course of the war, he said the Fuehrer's account of recent events was untrue, and his assurances were of the kind that he had repudiated when it suited his purpose. No threats would deflect us or our French allies from the purpose of delivering Europe from the perpetual fear of German aggression.

Surveying the course of the war, Mr. Chamberlain said at least six or seven

German submarines had been destroyed; in some cases their crews had been captured. Asking for patience if results in other fields of war were not quickly apparent, he declared that the Government would shrink from nothing that would contribute to victory, but they would not be rushed into adventures that offered little prospect of success and were calculated, by impairing our resources, to postpone ultimate victory.

It is officially announced that in the second week of the war the seizure of contraband goods for Germany included 110,000 tons of material valuable in war.

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons that 1,202 officers and men were on H.M.S. Courageous and that 687 survivors were picked up by destroyers and merchant vessels. The commanding officer, Captain Makeig Jones, went down with his ship.

The Government propose that Summer Time shall this year be extended to the night of November 18-19.

THURSDAY

REPORTS from the Balkans say that the most profound impression made there by recent events is not of Germany's swift defeat of the Poles, but the intervention of the Russians, who are regarded as a barrier against Nazi aggression further south. Popular feeling in Jugoslavia is said to be strongly anti-German.

The Rumanian Prime Minister, M. Armand Calinescu, was assassinated by young members of the Iron Guard—an organisation on the Nazi model—as he was driving home in his car at Bucharest this afternoon. After killing him, they raided the wireless station and broadcast their crime. Police then arrived and, after a struggle, arrested them.

A new record in Air service is announced to-day. The thirty-four members of the crew of the Kensington Court steamer, sunk in the Atlantic, were picked up by two R.A.F. planes and all brought safely to England.

President Roosevelt addressed a joint session of Congress to-day and urged the repeal of the present neutrality law, which, he said, favoured the aggressor. He wants authority for the export of arms and munitions on the "cash and carry basis"—that is, sale to those who will pay for the goods and take them away in their own ships.

FRIDAY

THE Supreme War Council is evidently going to function regularly: there was another meeting—the second—to-day, and this time on our side of the Channel. Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by Lord Halifax and Lord Chatfield; M. Daladier brought with him General Gamelin, Admiral Darlan and M. Dautry (Minister of Armaments in the French Cabinet).

In a broadcast address to-night Sir Samuel Hoare said to those who had lost their jobs owing to war-made industrial dislocation: "Be patient if you have sought war-work and have not yet found it. The war-work will soon be seeking you."

Major-Gen. the Duke of Gloucester is Chief Liaison Officer of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

The Russians have had the better of the deal with the Germans about Poland. At least half the country will come under the Soviet Government, which will occupy the whole length of the Polish frontiers with Rumania and Ruthenia. The cities going to Russia include Vilna, Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, Lublin, and Lwow (Lemberg); and the frontier will run close up to Warsaw.

General Argeşeanu, who commands the second army corps stationed in Bucharest, is the new Prime Minister of Rumania. The country is reported to be quiet.

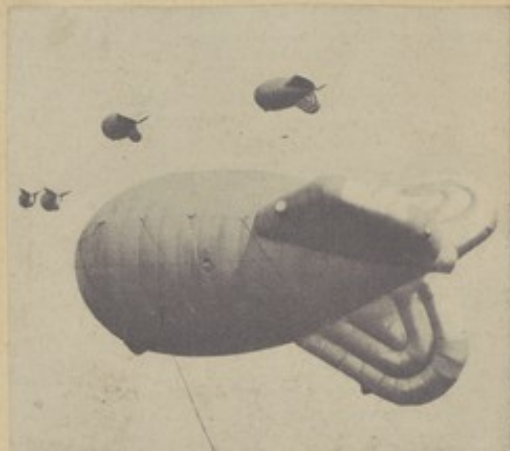
SATURDAY *Sept 23*

WARSAW fights on, and even the German High Command speaks of "a desperately resisting enemy." Food supplies in the city are running short, but there is no sign of weakening in the defence. The German casualties include one of their most famous soldiers—General Baron von Fritsch, former Commander-in-Chief of the Army—who was killed in the Warsaw fighting yesterday.

The Germans have been counter-attacking strongly on the Western Front, but with no success.



Piccadilly-circus at 10.45 to-day, normally the peak of the morning's busy period. (Petrol rationing began to-day.)



ROYAL ARTILLERY MEMORIAL

PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE

The work of protecting the Royal Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner is nearly completed. The Master Gunner, Field-Marshal Lord Milne, some time ago decided that as it was one of the finest examples of modern monumental art in the country it should be guarded. Actually so skilfully has the work been done that little will be hidden from the public eye.

The howitzer muzzle has a timbered crutch underneath it, and the whole of the carved portion of the monument, the base



and the figures, will be completely encased in concrete, while the recumbent figure has been given a protective cushioning.

The work has been carried out under the advice of the Office of Works. Hollow precast concrete blocks were used. The memorial, which was unveiled in 1925 by the Duke of Connaught, was designed by Mr. C. S. Jagger and cost £27,000.

THE WAR

Warsaw had the most terrific bombardment since the War began.

AT HOME

The Admiralty issued a list of 518 officers and men lost in H.M.S. Courageous.

ABROAD

Empire: A message broadcast in New Zealand stated that the Dominion was a "partner in a great adventure."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25

THE WAR

Resistance to the fierce German attacks on Warsaw and Modlin continued.

AT HOME

The King visited the headquarters of the Royal Air Force Coastal Command.

ABROAD

Empire: Representatives of the nine largest municipalities in the Union of South Africa approved of the Mayor of Johannesburg's scheme for the formation of a million-pound fund to buy South African foodstuffs for the Allies.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

THE WAR

Warsaw, still resisting, was bombed almost continuously from the air.

AT HOME

Mr. Chamberlain spoke in House of Commons on economic warfare and naval blockade of Germany.

ABROAD

Empire: The Viceroy of India had a discussion with Gandhi at Simla.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27

THE WAR

The German High Command announced that Warsaw had capitulated unconditionally.

AT HOME

Mr. Chamberlain, introducing the War Budget, announced heavy all-round increases of taxation.

ABROAD

Empire: Mr. Menzies, the Australian Prime Minister, in a national broadcast, declared that the Commonwealth was doing much more than in 1914.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28

THE WAR

With the fall of Warsaw and Modlin, the Hela Peninsula became the only remaining centre of resistance to the Germans in Poland.

AT HOME

Fifteen persons were killed and six injured in an explosion at one of the northern explosives factories.

ABROAD

Empire: The Jam Sabab of Nawanganar offered to place annually at the Viceroy's disposal for the duration of the War a sum equal to one-tenth of the State's gross revenue.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

THE WAR

The French advanced on the Western Front; there was activity on both sides by reconnaissance and observation aircraft.

AT HOME

The National Register was taken throughout the country.

ABROAD

Empire: Major-General Sir Thomas Blamey was appointed to command the Australian Special Force.

SATURDAY Sep. 30

THE Anglo-Turkish agreement has been finalised and will be signed as soon as the Foreign Minister, M. Sarajoglu, returns to Ankara from Moscow.

Empire: The Viceroy continued his talks with Indian leaders.

THE WAR

There were artillery duels on the Western Front and much aerial activity on both sides.

AT HOME

A Royal Proclamation directed that all male British subjects who had reached the age of 50 but not 22 were liable to be called up for service.

ABROAD

Empire: Australian Minister of Commerce announced that the sales of the whole of the surpluses of various products to Great Britain had now been arranged.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2

THE WAR

Five enemy machines, it was stated, were shot down in a Western Front air battle between nine French and fifteen German aircraft.

AT HOME

It was announced that members of the age group 25 to 22 called up for military service were to register on October 21.

ABROAD

Empire: The Government of India issued a severe warning against profiteering.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3

THE WAR

On the Western Front German raids were repulsed to the east of the Meuse and to the east of the Saar.

AT HOME

Reviewing the progress of the war, Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons that the agreement between Germany and Russia did not modify the attitude this country had felt it right to take.

ABROAD

Empire: The Viceroy of India saw the Congress leaders, Mr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4

THE WAR

A German attack on the Western Front, to the south of Furnes, was repulsed.

AT HOME

Lord Halifax, in the House of Lords, restated British war aims and said that there could be no hope for the nations until it was learned that the way of aggression would not be tolerated.

ABROAD

Empire: The units of the 1st Canadian Division were announced.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5

THE WAR

The day was calm on the Western Front. Germans, it was stated, had been engaged in new fortifications along the Luxembourg frontier and there were movements of troops and artillery.

AT HOME

The Prime Minister and members of the T.U.C. General Council discussed Labour's share in production.

ABROAD

Empire: It was announced that a meeting of Prime Ministers of the Empire would be held in London early next year.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6

THE WAR

Again there was little activity on the Western Front. A German attack on one of the posts in the region west of Wissembourg was repulsed.

AT HOME

A British comment on Hitler's speech, issued on Government authority, declared that something more than words would be required from the German Government to establish confidence in Europe.

ABROAD

Empire: The Viceroy continued his talks with Indian leaders.

Letters to the Editor

WAR AIMS ^{Times} 26-9-39

NEED FOR LIMITLESS CANDOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been following the correspondence upon War Aims in your columns with considerable attention. In many respects it recalls the war aims controversy of 1917-18, when the Crewe House organization did its unsuccessful best to extract from the Foreign Office a precise statement of what the country was fighting for (see Sir Campbell Stuart's "Secrets of Crewe House"). No such statement was ever produced, and the Great War came to a ragged end in mutual accusations of broken promises and double crossing.

Even then there was a world-wide feeling that a great revolution in human affairs was imminent; the phrase "a war to end war" expressed that widely diffused feeling, and surely there could be no profounder break with human tradition and existing forms of government than that. But that revolution did not realize itself. The League of Nations, we can all admit now, was a poor and ineffective outcome of that revolutionary proposal to banish armed conflict from the world and inaugurate a new life for mankind. It was too conservative of existing things, half-hearted, diplomatic. And since, as more and more of us are beginning to realize now, there can be no more peace or safety on earth without a profound reconstruction of the methods of human living, the Great War did not so much come to an end as smoulder through two decades, the Fatuous Twenties and the Frightened Thirties, to flare up again now. Now at a level of greater tension, increased violence and destructiveness and more universal suffering, we are back to something very like 1914, and the decisive question before our species is whether this time it will set its face resolutely towards that drastic remoulding of ideas and relationships, that world revolution, which it has shirked for a quarter of a century.

If that revolution is to be brought off successfully and give a renewed lease to human happiness and effort, it is to be brought off only by the fullest, most ruthless discussion of every aspect and possibility of the present situation. Nobody and no group of people knows enough for this immense reorganization, and unless we can have a full and fearless public intercourse of minds open to all the world, our present enemies included, we shall never be able to establish a guiding system of ideas upon which a new world order can rest.

We have before us as an object lesson the great experiment of Russia. Whatever anyone may think of the outcome of the socialist movement which found its main embodiment in communism after 1848, there can be little dispute now of the fundamental nobility of the conception of a world-wide international system of social justice, a world peace, from which the incentive of private profit was to be eliminated. But from the beginning this movement encountered repression. It could not say what it had to say plainly and fearlessly. It was universalism with an involuntary hole-and-corner flavour.



BALLOON BARRAGE.

The result of suppressing the full, free discussion of revolutionary proposals, even of the extreme revolutionary proposals, is to force them underground. This sort of thing does not save an outworn and decaying régime but it drives the critics who are discussing a new order to conspiratorial methods, to terrorist secrecy, to unventilated dogmatism. The revolution, when at last it arrived in Russia, was in the hands of men trained in underground methods, and the Soviet régime, inept practically, with everything to learn, shut down on free discussion and free mutual criticism with the West, and degenerated into the masked incalculable personal rule of to-day. That was revolution in the dark. Cannot our Western world, in its quite inevitable march towards a world collectivism, face its changes in the light, in an atmosphere of extreme candour and mutual toleration? The thing I am most terrified by to-day is the manifest threat of a new weak put-off of our aspirations for a new world, by some repetition of the Geneva simulacrum. Last time it was the League of Nations; this time the magic word to do the trick is Federation. A real League of Nations might have turned the world into a new course in 1918-19; a real Federation of Mankind might do as much to-morrow. But if it is to be a real, effective federation of mankind, a genuine attempt to realize that phase of world-wide plenty and safety that we have every reason to suppose attainable, then we have to discuss simply and sincerely and work out plans for the polite mediatization of monarchies, the competent pooling and socialisation of the natural resources and staple industries of the world, the revision and extension of our universities and other knowledge organizations, and the establishment of a world-wide rising level of common education. These are main aspects of the task obviously before us. It is a quite hopeless task unless it is undertaken in a blaze of light. To suppress open discussion, even the discussion of treason and revolution, for some slight or fancied strategic advantage is to sacrifice our end to our means.

The war, under the auspices of A.R.P., is darkening everything. Are we to have as much light as that in the streets of the world? If not; if we are to go on with this present régime of vague insincerities, mutual distrust, and sabotage, I for one can see no hope for mankind. More of this sort of thing, and worse to a final extinction.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. WELLS.

THE BRITISH CASE ^{Times} 25-9-39

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—This war will be won, sooner or later, by the surrender of the common people of Germany to the dictates of reason, and in stating our war aims it is vital to put forward only such objects as are likely to appeal to the better German mind.

Some of our political leaders, as well as some of your correspondents, are already improving the occasion by telling us all about their own particular Utopias. Among them there may be laudable aims, even possible plans, but our forces are not fighting and dying for them in this present conflict.

We have no other aim than to destroy Hitlerism, and no elaboration of that simple purpose should be permitted. We must refrain, for instance, from talking of dictators, for the German knows that we tried to make a bargain with the worst of dictators and that our Polish allies were living under a form of dictatorship themselves. Equally useless is it to emphasize the virtues of democratic government, for the Germans are not desirous of adopting our system. Freedom cannot be delivered to order or called up at will, least of all can it be imported from abroad. Liberty is a very slow growth, ours was planted at Runnymede in 1215, and 724 years have proved insufficient to give the flower that full "sweetness and perfume" of which Cowper wrote. Liberty is in fact much more a matter of breed and experience than of systems.

Similarly the better German mind is quite unlikely to surrender to the idea of any sort of League of Nations. The Germans know better than some of your correspondents that, apart from a few bad loans, Hitler is the only tangible product of 15 years of international wirepulling at Geneva.

To win this war, and to make another war less likely, we need to say quite simply to the German people—Give us a Government which accepts the principle of negotiation as a substitute for force and which is composed of people whose bond is worth having.

I am yours faithfully,

ERNEST J. P. BENN.
Bouverie House, Fleet Street, E.C.4, Sept. 22.

*The time will come, when thou shalt lift thine eyes
To watch a long-drawn battle in the skies,
While aged peasants, too amazed for words,
Stare at the flying fleets of wond'rous birds.
England, so long the mistress of the sea,
Where winds and waves confess her sovereignty,
Her ancient triumphs yet on high shall bear,
And reign, the sovereign of the conquered air.*

(Translated from Gray's 'Luna Habitabilis', Cambridge 1737)

SIXTH WEEK

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8

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THE WAR

The Western Front the Germans were repulsed in a surprise raid in the region east of the Moselle.

AT HOME

The King returned to London after a two-day visit to the Home Fleet.

ABROAD

Empire: The Dominions maintained that peace discussions were impossible so long as Hitler was in power.

British steamer Binspendijk, bound from New York to Rotterdam, was sunk in the English Channel; no casualties.

Ministry of Labour announced details of a scheme for a voluntary mobile force of dock labourers.

Major-General A. G. L. Maughan was appointed to command the 1st Division of the Canadian Overseas Force.

RAF reconnaissance aircraft on patrol over the North Sea shot down a German flying-boat.

Sir John Simon and Sir Kingsley Wood inspected all sections of an R.A.F. aerodrome "somewhere in England."

Foreign: Hitler's speech received support only in Italy, where the Allies were urged to accept "realistic" proposals.

On the Western Front enemy patrols were active between the Moselle and the Saar.

A detailed list of headquarters' staff of Ministry of Information was issued officially.

Hitler invited Baltic Germans to be repatriated. Finnish Government decided to send a special envoy to Moscow.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9

THE WAR

Repeated actions took place in the North Sea between German aircraft and British warships. No British ship was damaged.

AT HOME

The Queen visited the Mansion House to see arrangements for Tuesday's Red Cross flag-day.

ABROAD

Empire: Indian opinion unanimous that such "peace" proposals as Hitler's must be rejected.

Four R.A.F. machines surveyed the whole of the German frontier from France to the North Sea.

Mr. Chamberlain announced the setting up of a Cabinet Committee to deal with war economies and finance. Lord Stamp had been asked to assist as Adviser on Economic Co-ordination.

Foreign: Soviet Press supported German peace proposals. Stated in Moscow that supplies of Russian war materials to Germany would begin at once in exchange for industrial products.

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Dr. Paasiviki, special Finnish envoy, left Helsinki for Moscow. Berlin remained optimistic.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10

THE WAR

German troops on the Western Front concentrated on reconnaissance raids.

AT HOME

The presentation by Lord Nuffield of his cheque for £100,000 was the feature of the Red Cross and St. John Flag Day.

ABROAD

Empire: The Viceroy continued discussions with Indian political leaders. The Congress Party condemned Nazism but requested from the British Government a declaration of policy towards India.

Two officers of the R.A.F. were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry displayed in flying operations against the enemy.

Sir Kingsley Wood in a review of the war in the air, told the House of Commons that our latest fighters were definitely better than their German counterparts.

Foreign: M. Daladier, broadcasting, said that France would fight on.

News came of the sinking of another Swedish steamer, the Vistula.

Mr. Attlee, in a broadcast address, said that if Hitler wanted peace he must show it by deeds.

Hitler, opening Winter Relief Campaign, warned Germans that they must endure hardships in "a struggle for existence." Preparations were made in Finland to resist aggression. Helsinki and Wiborg were partially evacuated.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11

THE WAR

On the Western Front there were unsuccessful German raids by land and air. Activity of enemy patrols grew stronger between the Moselle and the Saar.

AT HOME

Mr. Hore-Belisha, speaking in the House of Commons on the work of the Army, described the way in which 158,000 men of the British Expeditionary Force had been transported to France without a casualty.

ABROAD

Empire: Mr. Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, speaking on Empire air training scheme, said that instead of training hundreds of men Australia would train thousands.

Admiralty reported that during a five hours' attack by Nazi bombers on a British cruiser squadron in the North Sea on Monday more than 100 bombs were dropped without success.

Commercial agreement signed in London between British and Soviet Governments by which this country will receive timber from Russia, sending supplies of rubber and tin in return.

In Canada Mr. Mackenzie King described training programme as "one of great magnitude."

Twenty thousand men were employed in strengthening the Siegfried Line over a stretch of six miles opposite the Dutch frontier.

It was stated that there would be no service at the Cenotaph on Armistice Day and that the Two Minutes' Silence would not be signalled.

Foreign: Finnish Mission arrived in Moscow; Finland prepared for all possibilities.

Lithuanian agreement with Soviet completed; rejecting in Lithuania over acquisition of Vilna.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12

THE WAR

There was sharp fighting on the Western Front. German infantry patrols were repulsed with heavy losses.

AT HOME

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons: "Acts, not words alone, must be forthcoming before we would be justified in ceasing to wage war to the utmost of our strength."

ABROAD

Empire: Some important promotions were announced in the Australian Army.

French Ministry of Marine announced that so far 150,000 tons of contraband goods destined for Germany had been seized.

Text issued of a Government Bill to check war profiteering in the prices of goods.

Foreign: The Finnish-Soviet talks began in Moscow; America expressed the hope that nothing would be done to disturb the relations between Russia and Finland.

The German liner Cap Norte, of 13,615 tons, was reported to be in British hands.

A Bill introduced for the suspension of local elections in Great Britain.

The exodus of Germans from the Baltic States began.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13

THE WAR

The Admiralty announced that three German U-boats had been destroyed. The hunting craft were able to rescue some survivors.

AT HOME

Sir John Gilmour was appointed Minister of Shipping.

ABROAD

Empire: The Dominions warmly welcomed Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Hitler.

German raiding and patrol activities on the Western Front diminished very considerably.

The War Office announced that voluntary recruiting was open for the five regiments of the Brigade of Guards.

Foreign: German official circles were "shocked" by the Premier's speech.

A U-boat attacked and sank the British steamer Heronspool (5,202 tons); the crew was saved.

The Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund passed £400,000.

The King of Sweden invited the Kings of Norway and Denmark and the President of Finland to confer with him in Stockholm next week.

SATURDAY Oct. 14 1939

THE Admiralty announces the sinking of the Royal Oak, a British battleship built over twenty years ago. It is believed she was sunk by a submarine, but there is no definite information about that. Nor is the loss of life yet known.

The Russian demands on Finland are reported to be "relatively moderate"; but the Finns are open-eyed to possible danger, and already half the population of Helsinki (Helsingfors) have left the city. The army is on guard along the Russian frontier.

Finland's President will attend a four-Power Conference, called by King Gustav of Sweden and to be held in Stockholm on Wednesday next. King Haakon of Norway and King Christian of Denmark will also be there.



THE GOOD OLD DAYS

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SIXTH WEEK

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THE GOOD OLD DAYS

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WEEKLY PERIODS

October 7, 1939

THE NEW STATESMAN AND NATION

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For these reasons it would seem that those writers, and they are our best, whose country does not as yet require them, provided they have somewhere to work, and can get enough to eat, are in a wonderful position. "There will be time to murder and create," without considering the "flat ephemeral pamphlet, and the boring meeting," or stabbing a Tractor in the back. The censorship will force them back on the abstract, and the esoteric, on pure technique developing the resources of their thought and feeling. Revolutionary movements will be more spontaneous, anarchists no longer be called uncontrollable, liberals ineffectual, or intellectuals bourgeois. Nostalgia will return as one of the soundest creative emotions, whether it is for the sun, or the snow, or the freedom which the democracies have had temporarily to discontinue. War is a tin-can tied to the tail of civilisation, it is also an opportunity for the artist to give us nothing but the best, and to stop his ears.

CYRIL CONNOLLY

THE OAK COPSE

IN my copse were growing more than a hundred oaks. Of these fifty were chosen as ripe for cutting. When they had all been felled and carried away, I went to and fro in the woods gathering acorns, Uprooting baby chestnuts and beech seedlings. I planted them in my garden; and next Spring There had sprung up a forest of a hundred infant trees. When Autumn has come, I mean to dig them up, Cut their taproots and plant them out in the oak copse, Two young trees for every oak that was felled. Then if only the rabbits will have the grace to spare you, Year after year I shall watch you, my trees, grow taller. But alas, I can only hope to see you rise To twice, or at best thrice, my own height. When I and my poems are long dead and forgotten, You whom I reared will still be green and tall, Spreading into leafy homes for the birds, and shadowing The secret walks of lovers: and maybe a poet, Stretched on the moss beneath you, and gazing upward Into the pined loveliness of your foliage— There shall his heart grow winged and free as a bird That sings and sings in a carol of tranquil joy. Then, though his song never shall I hear, though strange And new to my antique ears would seem its beauty, Dear trees, I shall have planted you not in vain.

R. C. TRIVELYAN

PLAYS AND PICTURES

"Ignace" at the Berkeley (from Saturday)

This film is described as topical because the hero is a conscript; and the opening scene, which represents the pleasures of medical examination for the Army, is evidently calculated to appeal to men between 20 and 40. But quickly the venerable tradition of Musical Comedy asserts its claims, and we are invited to enjoy once more the allurements of naked thighs and the killingly funny situations caused by mistaken identity and attempts at adultery. The film is nothing but a vehicle for Fernandel. That empty face with long artificial gums so ostentatiously exposed shows all the stigmata of arrested development, and the triumph of the fool over brute strength and superior intelligence is one of the oldest and justest sources of comic pleasure. But some of us, while admiring the malign idiocy of Harpo, and the irrepressible simplicity of Chaplin, find Fernandel displeasing, and, in close-ups, shocking. Such persons will keep away from Ignace, and Fernandel fans will excuse the film for the sake of their idol.

THE COMING WEEK

- SATURDAY, October 7th—
Liszt and Beethoven Recital by Lamond, Wigmore Hall, 3.
- SUNDAY, October 8th—
London Symphony Orchestra Concert with Myra Hess, Queen's Hall, 3.

- MONDAY, October 9th—
Morley College Classes commence.
"Dear Octopus," Golden Green Hippodrome.
"French for Love," Richmond.
"Heroes Don't Care," Q.
"Romeo and Juliet," Sreatham Hill.
"This Man Is News," Everyman Cinema.
- TUESDAY, October 10th—
Gordon Stephenson: "The Function of Camps in the National Emergency," Housing Centre, 13 Suffolk Street, S.W.1, 1.
"Music at Night," Westminster.
- WEDNESDAY, October 11th—
"The Little Dog Laughed," Palladium.

UNCOMMON SENSE ABOUT THE WAR

BY BERNARD SHAW

[Last week, in pursuance of our policy of making the N.S. and N. as much an open forum for the free expression of opinion, as is possible in wartime, we published a number of "communications" dealing with the position and policy of the Soviet Union. This week, in pursuance of the same policy, we publish Mr. Bernard Shaw's provocative contribution. Manifestly, we are not to be taken as endorsing the views expressed by our contributors—for we shall leave them free to advocate widely divergent attitudes. Our own opinion on the issues raised by Mr. Shaw will be gathered by our readers from our editorial columns.—Ed. N.S. & N.]

THE war in Poland is over. Every person in the country capable of seeing three moves ahead in the game of military chess has known this from the moment when the first Russian soldier stepped across the Polish frontier. Poland surrendered and laid herself at Herr Hitler's feet. He was able to say that as Poland's cause is lost we have no further excuse for continuing the war. Whereupon we threw off the mask of knight errantry and avowed flatly that we did not care two hoots about Poland and were out, on our old balance of power lines, to disable Germany, which we now called abolishing Hitlerism.

This left the Führer in a very dangerous position. The Axis had broken in his hands from the beginning, Italy and Spain having promptly deserted him. The anti-Comintern Pact had become a danger to him. Turkey was definitely against him; Rumania and the Balkans generally were mortally afraid of him. America's neutrality was pro-British just as our non-intervention policy in the Spanish war was pro-Franco. 1918 had proved that Germany, though unconquerable and even victorious here and there in the field, could be starved into complete demoralisation and defeat by the Allies. The situation was not pleasant even for a leader drunk with success. The encirclement was fairly complete.

Except on one side, where Russia stood with an army of six million men eating their heads off. Those of us who were intelligent and knowledgeable enough to see that the balance of power was in the hands of Stalin had forced our Government to make overtures to Russia, and Mr. Duff Cooper, a very favourable specimen of our reigning oligarchy, loosened his old school tie so far as to plead in *The Evening Standard* that Stalin, though of course a blood-thirsty scoundrel, was perhaps not quite so villainous as Hitler. Herr Hitler, having the tremendous advantage over Mr. Duff Cooper of being a proletarian and knowing something about the world he was living in, courted Russia more sensibly.

Stalin, five hundred per cent. or so abler and quicker at the uptake than all the dictators, including the Westminster Cabinet, rolled into one, had nothing to consider except which of them he should take by the scruff of the neck. Before deciding, he sent a handful of his six millions to take possession of White Russia, the Ukraine, and a substantial bit of Poland. Herr Hitler at once capitulated unconditionally, and was duly taken by the scruff of his neck; for Stalin could use Herr Hitler to keep Duff Cooperism out of the rest of Poland. He informed us in effect that since we could not even be civil to Russia we should not make Poland a gun emplacement for the obvious ultimate aim of our rulers (as far as they are capable of aims) of restoring the Romanoff Tsardom and once more dining happily with the Benckendorfs in Chester Square. And so the diplomatic situation stands. Nothing has happened since except that the French, whether after consultation with us or not I do not know, have most inopportunistly started persecuting their Communists . . .

Meanwhile we are enduring all the vagaries, from mere dis-

T. Wells

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accord to the House of Commons—just as he did when he announced the British assurance to Poland—that the agreement was of a purely defensive character, and would only be brought into positive operation if the acts of others made

Picture Post 21-X-39

comfort to financial ruin and the breaking up of our homes, of the inapest Military Communism. Powers which no Plantagenet king or Fascist dictator would dream of claiming have been granted to any unqualified person who offered to assume them, including an enterprising burglar. Whatever our work in life may be, we have been ordered to stop doing it and stand by. Wherever our wives and children are they have been transported to somewhere else, with or without the mothers. Our theatres and cinemas have been closed; and our schools, colleges and public libraries occupied by the military bureaucracy. We have been bundled out of our hotels into the streets neck and crop, and our own houses simultaneously made into nests of billeted little evacuees, often unofficially described as little hooligans. Our bungalows, bought by us after a careful calculation of our ability to pay the mortgage interest and get to our place of business in a Baby Austin, have been put quite beyond our means by an appalling Budget, and by a rationing of petrol which aims at our complete immobilisation just as the blacking-out aims at our being completely blindfolded from sunset to sunrise. When the bungalows and suburbs raise a bitter cry that they cannot pay the new taxes, Sir John Simon replies frankly that if they do not the Government will be forced to resort to inflation, thus reminding us that in Germany, when we forced the Reich to resort to it, a twopenny-halfpenny postage stamp cost £12,000, and the postman's wage rose to a king's ransom on which he could barely live, whilst annuities and insurances, on which unmarried elderly daughters and retired folk used to live in decency and comfort, became worthless. Our incomes depreciated from week to week through the rise in prices which the Government is pledged to prevent and cannot.

Such (and much more) is Military Communism in inexperienced hands, often the hands of fools who come to the top in wartime by their self-satisfied folly though nobody would trust them to walk a puppy in peace time. When we complain we are told that we must all make sacrifices, and that we had better buy white overcoats, carry our gas masks everywhere, and take wildly impracticable precautions against high explosive blast and poison gas.

Naturally we cry "Sacrifice! Yes: but what for?" You tell us to be resolute and determined; but we cannot be resolute and determined in the air about nothing. What are we suffering for? Upon what are we resolved? What have we determined? What in the devil's name is it all about now that we have let Poland go?

Mr. Chamberlain, in reply, states our aim in a peroration. Mr. Winston Churchill echoes it in a broadcast with a certain sense of its absurdity which the microphone betrays. Our aim is first to deliver Europe from the threat and fear of war. And our remedy is to promise it three years more war! Next, to abolish Hitlerism, root and branch. Well, what about beginning by abolishing Churchillism, a proposition not less nonsensical and more easily within our reach? But, we are told, if we do not send Hitler to St. Helena, he will proceed to annex Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Africa, and finally the entire universe and Stalin will help him. I must reply that men who talk like this are frightened out of their wits. Stalin will see to it that nobody, not even our noble selves, will do anything of the sort; and Franklin Roosevelt will be surprised to find himself exactly of Stalin's opinion in this matter. Had we not better wait until Herr Hitler tries to do it, and then stop him with Stalin and Roosevelt at our back?

The Archbishop of York, in the next broadcast, rose finally to the occasion as became a great Christian prelate. Unfortunately he began not as a Christian prelate but as a righteously angry hotheaded Englishman by giving his blessing to our troops as "dedicated" to the supreme immediate duty of lynching Herr Hitler and his associates. Now I cannot go into the question whether Herr Hitler deserves to be lynched without raising awkward analogies between his case and those of Signor Mussolini, General Franco, Stalin and his associates, and raking up events in India and Ireland which unfriendly pens have represented as somewhat dictatorial on our part. I simply remind the Archbishop that though we can easily kill a hundred thousand quite innocent Germans, man, woman and child, in our determination to get at Herr Hitler, we should not finally succeed in lynching him; and the killing of the Germans, and our own losses in the process, would produce a state of mind on both sides which would operate as a complete black-out of Christianity and make the Archbishop's sane final solution impossible. If we won, it would be Versailles over again, only worse, with another war even less than twenty years off. And if, as is desperately possible, we drove Russia and Germany into a combination against us to avert that

catastrophe, which is just what our Stalinphobe, Old School Tories and Trade Unionists are recklessly trying to do, then we shall indeed need God's help and not deserve it.

No: it will not do, however thickly we butter it with bunk and balderdash about Liberty, Democracy and everything we have just abolished at home. As the Archbishop nobly confesses, we made all the mischief, we and the French, when we were drunk with victory at Versailles; and if that mischief had not been there for him to undo Adolf Hitler would have now been a struggling artist of no political account. He actually owes his eminence to us; so let us cease railing at our own creation and recognise the ability with which he has undone our wicked work, and the debt the German nation owes him for it. Our business now is to make peace with him and with all the world instead of making more mischief and ruining our people in the process.

I write without responsibility, because I represent nobody but myself and a handful of despised and politically powerless intellectuals capable of taking a catholic view of the situation. One of these unhappy outcasts is my friend, H. G. Wells. He has written a vitally important letter to the *Times*, of which nobody has taken the smallest notice. I disagree with him on one point, and would fain comfort him on it. He warns us that we are risking not merely military defeat, but the existence of civilisation and even of the human race. Dear H.G., let us not flatter ourselves. The utmost we can do is to kill, say, twenty-five millions of one another, and make the ruins of all our great cities show places for Maori tourists.

Well, let us. In a few months we shall matter no more than last summer's flies. As two of the flies we naturally deprecate such an event; but the world will get on without us; and the world will have had an immense gratification of the primitive instinct that is at the bottom of all this mischief and that we never mention: to wit pugnacity, sheer pugnacity for its own sake, that much admired quality of which an example has just been so strikingly set us by the Irish Republican Army.

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Correspondence

WAR AIMS

STR.—The German and Russian Governments are calling upon France and Britain to make peace. The question to-day is whether France and Britain merely reply that they will not consider peace, or whether they make a constructive offer of such peace terms as will lead to securing the world from a repetition of Fascist aggression.

The central policy to create a new world is the abolition of armaments. We now know by the most bitter experience that the disarmament of one country is not enough. If, after another three years' war and the death of millions, Germany again sued for peace, again we might disarm her. How should we be the safer? Italy would still be armed to the teeth. And can the world keep from war in the next era if France, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union are fully armed? Safety can only come through universal disarmament. Moreover, universal disarmament is likely to be the policy imposed on the ruined nations of Western Europe at the end of a long war by the two great states who will alone remain intact. Soviet Russia proposed disarmament to the world while Germany was still disarmed and democratic, but she was contemptuously disregarded. The Soviet Union has less interest in the preservation of armaments than any country, because she has no private armament manufacturers, and armaments are recognised as nothing but an obstacle to the increase of her prosperity.

Britain must make her desire for an immediate and lasting peace unmistakable by declaring here and now for the only policy which can check the vile forces and principles to which we stand opposed. All the other things we may be presumed to want would necessarily accompany disarmament. There should be an emancipation of all the races in Europe subjected to alien domination. The Czechs, the Tyrolese, the Poles would have to regain their freedom. There should be emancipation for subject peoples in Africa and self-government for India. There should be a revitalised League of Nations, with definite power to limit the sovereignty of all states in relation to war, and with the duty and resources to restrain aggression and to keep the world disarmed.

This is the sketch of a vast programme. But on some such lines

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THE TREATY WITH TURKEY

A Tripartite Treaty of Mutual Assistance, as announced by the PRIME MINISTER in the House of Commons last night, was signed yesterday between Turkey on the one hand and Great Britain and France on the other. It binds the three countries to close diplomatic, and if necessary military, cooperation in the Mediterranean and the Balkan areas. Any act of aggression against Turkey by a European Power will bring immediately to her aid the full military, naval, and air resources of Great Britain and France, and these will also be forthcoming if an act of aggression by a European Power should lead to a war in the Mediterranean in which Turkey is involved. The obligations are reciprocated by Turkey in the Mediterranean area; and in addition Turkish forces will also fight together with Britain and France if these two countries should have to lend armed support to Greece and/or Rumania in virtue of the guarantees given to these South-Eastern States last April. In regard to Soviet Russia it is agreed that Turkey will not be compelled to enter into hostilities as a consequence of any of the terms of this Treaty. She has remained loyal to her understanding with Moscow, just as throughout the Moscow negotiations M. SARAJOGLU never deviated a hairbreadth from fundamental loyalty to the provisional agreements already concluded by his Government with London and Paris.

Turkey retains, as our Diplomatic Correspondent predicted yesterday, her position as the independent and internationally recognized controller of the historic waterways, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, which she occupies by virtue of geography and the Convention of Montreux. In the Balkans she will continue, with enhanced authority, to act as a mediatorial and stabilizing Power. The straightforwardness of Turkish methods has succeeded—where over-subtlety would certainly have failed—in producing what should be a working arrangement for supporting the independence of the Balkan nations by all the States most closely concerned. The aims of the U.S.S.R. in that part of Europe are somewhat obscure; but there is no reason to believe that they include the exploitation of the Balkans as a strategic base. If, as may be hoped, the Russian purpose is to maintain the *status quo* and to facilitate understanding between the States of South-Eastern Europe, then there is no reason now why their aims and those of the three signatories of yesterday's Treaty should in any way collide; and in any case Turkey retains her freedom of judgment and of action in regard to any policy which the U.S.S.R. may adopt. The Treaty is a diplomatic act of far-reaching importance, which should be decisive for maintaining peace in the Mediterranean and should strengthen the ability of every State in South-Eastern Europe to look after its own interests and combine them with those of its neighbours. It is moreover, as the PRIME MINISTER insisted, no mere temporary arrangement to meet a pressing emergency, but implies the determination of the three Governments concerned to pursue a long-term policy of collaboration. And it is already in force, for it took effect from the moment of signature.

The Anglo-Turkish negotiations had been carried on for some time in London and Angora, while military missions in both capitals have also been discussing what technical methods of mutual help should follow the signature of the major agreement. It has of course been perfectly understood by both sets of negotiators that their joint purpose was to give more precise effect to the provisional agreement between the two Governments which was reached last May. They then agreed that in the event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area they would be prepared "to cooperate effectively" and to lend each other all the assistance in their power. The PRIME MINISTER insisted when he announced this preliminary accord to the House of Commons—just as he did when he announced the British assurance to Poland—that the agreement was of a purely defensive character, and would only be brought into positive operation if the acts of others made

it necessary. The Anglo-Turkish understanding had of course great diplomatic importance from the first, but its military consequences would be felt only in response to a challenge from outside. At the same time the two Governments recognized the need to cooperate so far as possible in establishing greater security in the Balkans. It was also understood—as it could only be understood by two Governments which trusted one another well—that each was free to make agreements with other countries "in the general interests of the consolidation of peace." Owing to the complete inability of the German leaders' minds to understand the binding character of the British word in the case of Poland, the Anglo-Polish Treaty did not, as was intended, preserve the peace in Western Europe; but the punctual fulfilment of their pledges to Poland by Great Britain and France can only add force and impressiveness, even for the most sceptical, to the undertakings now assumed by Turkey and her British Ally. France, acting as ever in loyal association with Great Britain, had difficulties of her own to settle with Angora before she could

come into a tripartite agreement. But no sooner had she concluded the negotiations for the cession of the Hatay (till then known as the Sanjak of Alexandretta) than she on her part also came to a preliminary understanding with the Turkish Government, over the wider issues, on precisely the same lines as the British Government.

It was thus entirely open to the Turkish Government to send an envoy to Moscow in response to the invitation of the Soviet Government. M. SARAJOGLU reached Moscow about the time that Russian troops were helping Germany to carve up Poland; and at the same moment a determined attempt was made by HERR VON PAPPEN—who has now returned discomfited—to regain the confidence of the Turkish Republic. RIBBENTROP simultaneously paid his second visit to Moscow; and the position of Turkey became as delicate as it was important. It was soon evident that the Soviet Government demanded, or at least suggested, the abandonment of the Turkish obligations towards Great Britain and France. M. SARAJOGLU quietly but firmly made it clear to M. MOLOTOFF that he had come to Moscow with clear instructions from his Government to agree to nothing that was incompatible with commitments already made elsewhere. He consented, however, to ascertain whether those commitments might be modified by mutual agreement in such a way as not to contradict anything which he might be about to sign with Soviet Russia. Certain modifications were in fact proposed by Russia; and submitted by way of Angora to Paris and London; and there is reason to believe that the Turco-Soviet and Turco-British and French Agreements could without much difficulty have been made to dovetail in with one another. Apparently, however, a clumsy intervention by RIBBENTROP prompted the Soviet Government to present at the last moment terms which M. SARAJOGLU had already earlier rejected. These last-minute conditions, for whatever reason they were made, were declared by the Turkish Prime Minister, M. SAYDAM, to be irreconcilable with the Turkish pledges to Great Britain and France, and were promptly rejected; and M. SARAJOGLU'S mission in Moscow came to an end. RIBBENTROP'S diplomacy has become as erratic as it has always been mischievous, and his latest effort has only resulted in what is regarded even in Italian political circles as "a diplomatic victory for the Allies."

Real victory means the building up of a new order in Europe, and ultimately in the world. For this to be possible, nations who love freedom and peace, and who know that there can be no freedom without peace, will have to join together in an indissoluble partnership or union. They will have to pool their separate sovereignties over armaments and perhaps to some extent over trade and finance. They will have to extend to the affairs of free nations the principles of English common law which forbids individuals to be neutral between the law and law-breakers. The very idea of neutrality in the presence of international lawlessness will have to be abandoned. In short, victory will mean a constructive revolution for the sake of enabling civilised mankind at last to create peace.

WICKHAM STEED.

Pictorial Post 21-X-39

The End and the Means ^{Times} 26-9-39

MR. WELLS'S letter on another page will be read with the critical care due to a thinker who may not always be consistent but is always provocative. MR. WELLS is exercised, as we all are, over the bitter rewards of so much heroism, so much self-sacrifice, so much of high purpose in the "war to end war" of 1914-18. He is anxious, as we all are, that a new, determined, and decisive attempt should be made "to banish armed conflict from the world and inaugurate a new life for mankind." To that end he pleads for "a full and fearless intercourse of minds, open to all the world, our present enemies included." And he throws in a few ideas of his own, more fully developed in his latest book, of the measures by which the world might reach the new order.

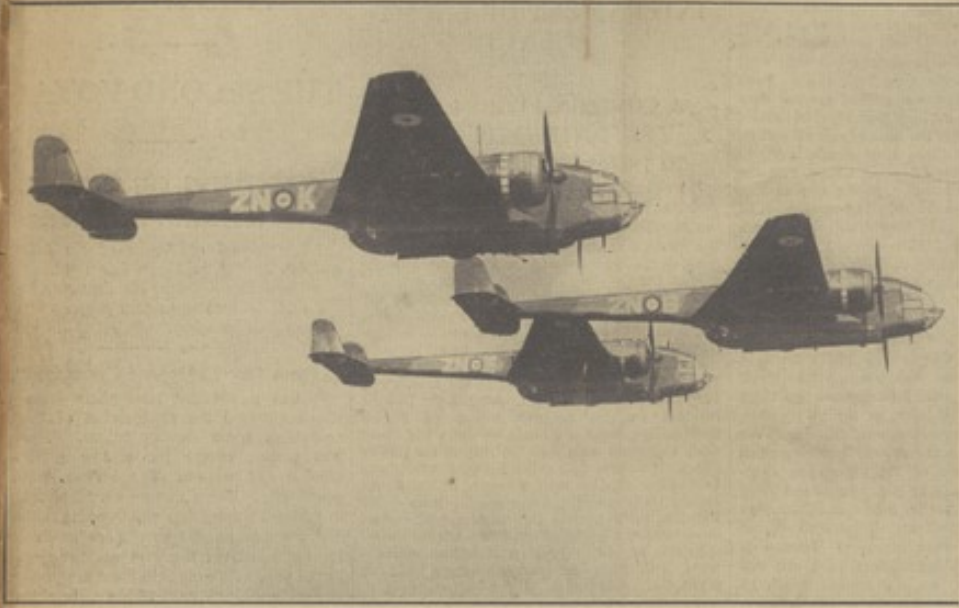
Sympathy with MR. WELLS'S purpose need not dictate assent either to his premises or his conclusions. His own obsession is with a particular diagnosis of the world's troubles which may broadly be called materialistic. Our old friend the economic man, long believed to be dead and buried in his Manchester calico, reappears as the attacker of all that he once defended, though still as the only mentor to whom we must listen. MR. WELLS insists on his dogma at the moment when its insufficiency is most apparent, in the hour when a long chastened and largely enlightened capitalism was everywhere on the side of peace and the greed of unlimited nationalism has plotted and precipitated war. At the same time he denounces other dogmas that threaten to steal his thunder. The "simulacrum" of Geneva is shattered, but Federal Union has sprung up to thwart the "inevitable" logic—it was "inevitable" for the old economists too—of the only *homo sapiens*, the economic man.

Some other time it might be profitable to pursue the argument with MR. WELLS. Let it be heartily conceded to him now that full publicity for ideas will be one of the solvents of a vast enigma. But has it ever been true that Communism has suffered from any conspiracy of silence? Communism has failed in the free countries because its essential belief in force, equally essential to Prussianism and Nazism, is bound to be rejected by civilized man. The broad truth about the future is without doubt that the world has to move towards a greater unity; but, as MR. WELLS himself confesses, "nobody and no group of people knows enough" to say precisely by what steps this will be accomplished. The huge exertion to which the Allied peoples have now finally consecrated life and fortune has behind it the still greater power of an idea. For the winning of a just and lasting peace it is of high importance that that idea should be clear in our own minds and that it should remain uncompromised throughout the struggle. The PRIME MINISTER has stated our purpose comprehensively. "It is to redeem Europe from the perpetual and recurring fear of German aggression and to enable the peoples of Europe to preserve their independence and their liberties." Some elaboration of this undertaking will be possible and inevitable one day. But there are reasons plain to any reflecting mind why it would be premature as yet to demand any detailed formulation of peace terms from the Allied Governments.

MR. WELLS supplies one himself. He asks for an intercourse of minds which shall include our present enemies. How are they to be included? MR. WELLS seems to have forgotten HITLER. Until Allied arms have triumphed, the voice of Germany is the voice of HITLER. There can be no "intercourse of minds" with HITLER, no parley with violence and perjury. The more specious his "peace terms," the more reason should we have to repel them. The day may come when Germans will be finally convinced of the wisdom of granting permanently to other nations the liberty and security which they claim for themselves. But, thanks to HITLER, the way to reason now lies through force. Civilization has roused itself—slowly and reluctantly, but relentlessly—to shatter Hitlerism for all time. That is the first condition of peace, and dreams of a world which shall have returned to law, liberty, and the reorganization of its boundless resources for the wellbeing of mankind will be dreams only until it is accomplished.

21-5-40

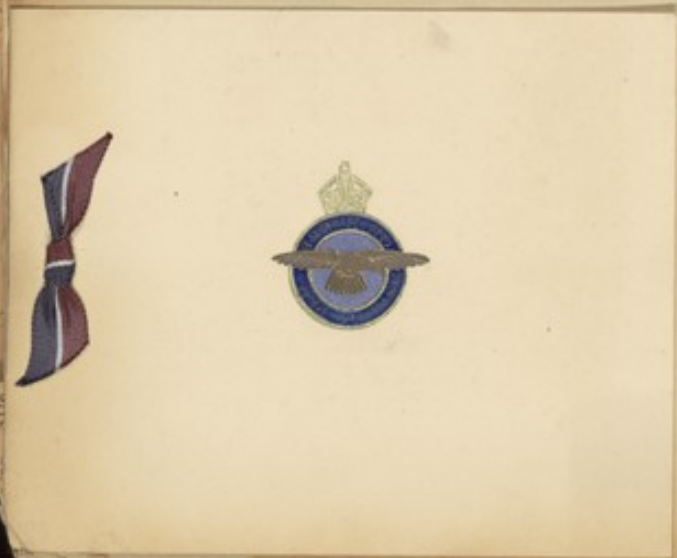
R.A.F. RAIDS OVER GERMAN



HAMPDEN BOMBERS of the type which have been used by the R.A.F. in the raids on military objectives in north-west Germany and German occupied territory in Belgium during the last few days. The sharply tapered wings and the slim fuselage will be noted. Large forces of these aircraft caused great damage to oil depôts in Hamburg.

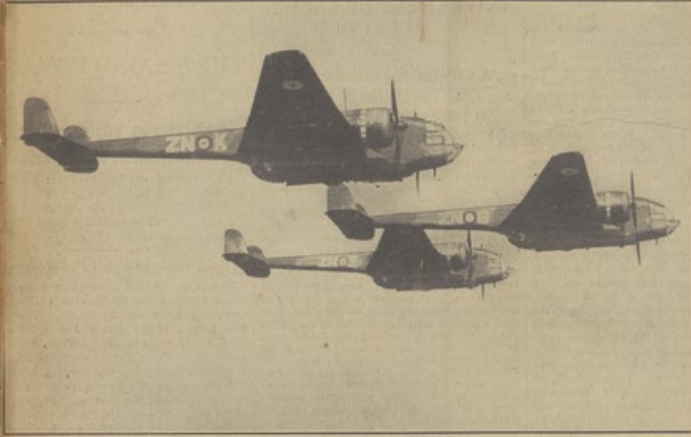


A WHITLEY BOMBER seen from the air. These aircraft repeatedly attacked the oil depôts at Bremen one night over a period of five hours, and more than 300 high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on this target. The other picture shows a pair of 500lb. bombs being loaded into a Hampden bomber.



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R.A.F. RAIDS OVER GERMAN



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up! Am now working for the
RAF here & liking it a lot.
We've left kids for good after
being almost bombed out.
I hear you've a hard job how
do write & tell me all about
it.

WITH BEST WISHES
FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE
NEW YEAR.

Love From
Jay

to Air Commodore CB Cooke RAF.
221 Whitegate & river
Blackpool

1939

SEVENTH WEEK

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15

THE WAR

Apart from sporadic artillery fire and an abortive German raid near Saarbrücken the week-end on the Western Front was quiet.

Survivors from the Royal Oak, sunk in Scapa Flow, numbered about 430.

It became known that three ships, one British and two French, had been sunk by German submarines early on the previous day.

AT HOME

Sir F. Vernon Thomson was appointed principal Shipping Adviser and Controller of Commercial Shipping.

The Admiralty reaffirmed once more that, in spite of German reports, the Ark Royal had neither been sunk nor damaged in any way.

ABROAD

Empire: The British Air Mission, headed by Lord Riverdale, arrived in Canada.

Foreign: Government still hoped for neutral mediation.

M. Paasikivi, Finnish special envoy, arrived back in Helsinki, from Moscow.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16

THE WAR

German bombers attacked Ruyth and the Firth of Forth but were repulsed with the loss of at least four machines. Spillers killed sixteen naval men.

The Germans, attacking on a four-mile front east of the Moselle, occupied the lightly-held heights of Schneberg. Their advance was stemmed.

It was reported that some German prisoners on the Western Front did not even know that there was a war until they were captured.

AT HOME

The price of pool motor spirit was increased throughout the country by 2d. a gallon to 1s. 8d.

A plan was submitted to the Food (Defence Plans) Department for augmenting the supply of frozen fish to the United Kingdom.

Damage was caused by rain to some badly-constructed sandbag barricades in London.

ABROAD

Empire: Mr. Casey, Commonwealth Minister of Supply and Development, said, in a broadcast that the Imperial Conference's decision of 1937 that Australia should become an arsenal of the Empire had already been carried into effect.

Foreign: M. Saragolu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, had a long conversation in Moscow with Stalin and Molotov.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

THE WAR

The Germans, it was reported, had sustained heavy losses on an attack along a 20-mile front east of the Saar.

Germany lost at least four machines in raids on Scapa Flow—when the Iron Duke was slightly damaged—and in a fight off the North-east coast.

The first of two British Army Corps in France was engaged in fortifying and deepening its section of the front line.

AT HOME

Mr. Churchill disclosed that the Royal Oak had been sunk at anchor in Scapa Flow by a U-boat which penetrated the defences of the harbour.

The Weir Committee reported that it had failed to find or devise any practicable or justifiable scheme for mutual protection against war damage to fixed property in private ownership.

ABROAD

Empire: Mr. Menzies, Australian Premier, said that the Allies were fighting for true justice and independence, not for any map of Europe.

Foreign: Cabinet deliberations on Russo-Soviet problems continued at Helsinki.

A Nazi commission arrived in Moscow to discuss the repatriation of Germans from the Baltic States and that part of Poland occupied by the Russians.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18

THE WAR

On the Western Front great activity was noted behind the German lines. The enemy made no further offensive effort.

Enemy aircraft again flew over Scapa Flow, but dropped no bombs.

The Admiralty announced that 24 officers and 786 men lost their lives in the Royal Oak.

News received that two British ships, the Yorkshire and the City of Mandalay, had been torpedoed in the Atlantic.

AT HOME

Mr. Chamberlain, in his weekly review of the war, paid tribute to the Navy and the R.A.F. and said that we had made a "good beginning."

It was announced that a national council of employers and trade union leaders would be set up to advise the Government on matters affecting labour during the war.

There was a debate on India in the House of Lords.

After heavy rain thousands of acres in the Midlands were flooded.

ABROAD

Empire: General Smuts, speaking in Pretoria, said that the South African Government must restore national unity; the increase of friction was a passing phase.

Foreign: M. Saragolu, Turkish Foreign Minister, left Moscow, Turkey, it was felt, had inflicted a diplomatic defeat on the Soviet.

The Kings of Norway and Denmark and the President of Finland conferred with the King of Sweden in Stockholm.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19

THE WAR

Heavy rain held up operations on the Western Front. Some German outposts were reported to be flooded.

Two German airmen, whose bomber had been shot down over the North Sea on Tuesday, drifted ashore at Whilly in a collapsible rubber boat.

AT HOME

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that a tripartite agreement of mutual assistance had been signed that day in Angora between Great Britain, France, and Turkey.

The Polish Ambassador and Lord Moore launched an appeal in London for the Polish Relief Fund.

ABROAD

Empire: A communiqué issued after the Stockholm conference stated that the solicitude of the Northern rulers to uphold a neutral position of full independence would determine their attitude on all problems.

General Wavell and General Weygand began staff talks with Turkish military leaders in Angora.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

THE WAR

There was patrol and reconnaissance activity between the Moselle and the Saar.

German reconnoitring aircraft appeared twice over the Firth of Forth area.

The War Office stated that there were clear indications that Germany planned to use poison gas on the Western Front.

German losses in men and material during Polish campaign thought to be much heavier than appeared from German official statements.

AT HOME

The King, replying to a message from the Turkish President, said in his telegram that the Treaty proved "the desire of the three countries to work in common accord for the advancement of the cause of peace and good will among the nations."

Government decided to fix gas and electricity ration at full amount of consumption last year.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood issued a statement regretting "the Government's attitude to India and the War."

ABROAD

Empire: Mr. Menzies stated that the Australian Cabinet had decided to reintroduce compulsory military training for home defence and to increase pay for married men of Second Australian Imperial Force and Militia.

Foreign: Turkey's Treaty with the Allies evoked angry comment in Germany.

Territory in East Poland, it was stated, would be set apart for Jews, with a capital at Lublin.

DNAP/14/1
ON HIS MAJESTY'S

SERVICE.



Consumer's Name } MALTEAN R. RADEFORD

Address } MANOR WAY.

POTTERS BAR

Date of Issue

23 OCT 1939

Serial Number of Book.

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POTTERS BAR

FOOD OFFICE.

Z 459694

R.B. 1. [General]

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OPEN CAREFULLY

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Address } MANOR WAY.

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Date of Issue

23 OCT 1939

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FOOD OFFICE.

Z 459695

R.B. 1. [General]

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OPEN CAREFULLY

SATURDAY 23.10.39

THE Germans must decide quickly whether they are going to make a mass attack on the Maginot Line in the near future. Weather conditions have already deteriorated and may be expected to become worse as the winter nears. If there is no enemy attack within the next week or two, it will probably mean a long wait before there is any decisive clash.

A message from New York reports the sinking of the German armed raider which we heard was in the South Atlantic three weeks ago. It was the Schwabenland which, before the war, was a base ship in the Atlantic for German mail aeroplanes.

From New York also we hear of the arrival there of nearly three hundred survivors of the British ships, City of Mandalay and Yorkshire. Survivors said that sixty-odd persons are missing from the Yorkshire and six or seven from the City of Mandalay. Captain Mackenzie, commander of the American ship, Independence Hall, said the captain of the U-boat thanked him for rescuing the survivors.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

RETAIL BUTCHER. (Pages 1 & 2.)
Name: J. W. Pringle
Address: 16. High St. Potters Bar

BACON RETAILER. (Page 3.)
Name: INTERNATIONAL STORES
Address: 15, HIGH ST. POTTERS BAR

BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER. (Page 4.)
Name: INTERNATIONAL STORES
Address: 15, HIGH ST. POTTERS BAR

RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRIPPING. (Page 5.)
Name:
Address:

SUGAR RETAILER. (Page 6.)
Name: INTERNATIONAL STORES
Address: 15, HIGH ST. POTTERS BAR

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General Weyland and General Weyland began staff talks with Turkish military leaders in Angora.

This book is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer named on the cover.

NATIONAL RATIONING GENERAL RATION BOOK—R.B.1

How to use this book.

- 1. The consumer's name and address must be written in BLOCK LETTERS in the space provided on the reference leaf (page V).
2. When this book is loaned to a child between the ages of 6 and 13 years the declaration on page V should be signed by the parent or guardian, "A" being struck out.
3. In order to buy any food that is rationed you must register with a retailer who sells that food.

How to register with your retailer.

- 4. Write the names and addresses of the retailers with whom you intend to register in the spaces inside the front cover. Write your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS and the date on the counterfoil at the bottom of the pages of coupons numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, then take this book to the retailers from whom you mean to buy your rationed meat, bacon (including ham), butter and margarine, cooking fats including lard and dripping, and sugar. The retailer for each of these foods will write his name and business address on the counterfoil which he will cut off and keep.

Purchases and coupons.

- 5. Every time you buy rationed food you must hand your ration book to the retailer and he will detach the appropriate coupon. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do, they will be useless.
6. Coupons not used in the week to which they relate cannot be used later.

Depositing whole pages of coupons with retailers.

- 7. To save trouble you may tell your retailer to detach a whole page of coupons by cutting along the line X. If he does this he must write the words "page deposited," the number of the page and the date below his name and address inside the cover.
8. Do not have a page detached if you expect to go away from home on holiday or business. Do not have a page detached if you want to buy cooked meat for lunch or dinner away from home.

Meat meals away from home.

- 9. Half a meat or bacon coupon may be used to obtain a cooked meal of rationed meat or bacon in a hotel, restaurant, cafe, tea-shop, etc. The half-coupon must be detached from your ration book by the person serving the meal.

Cooked Meat.

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SATURDAY 24.10.39

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PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, or similar establishment, do not take your book to a retailer but hand it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the feeding arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupon and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the management on arrival. If you are staying in lodgings and intend to do your own shopping take this book to the Food Office in the district where you are staying and you will be given an Emergency Card. You can get a new Emergency Card each week you stay up to a total of 4 weeks. Be sure to collect this book from the Food Office before you leave for home.

Removal. If you remove to another district and have to change the retailers from whom you buy rationed foods, collect from them any pages from your ration book which you have deposited with them; take your book and any pages which you have collected from your retailers to the Food Office of the district into which you have moved, where arrangements will be made for you to register with retailers in your new district.

Spare Coupons. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.

Spare counterfoils. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked S.C.1, S.C.2, S.C.3, and S.C.4) until told what to do.

Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are supplied with rations by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Immigration Officer when you embark. If you are going abroad for a shorter period you may retain it but you must show it to the Immigration Officer on leaving and on your return.

Air Raids. In the event of your being compelled to leave your home on account of air raids or because you live in a danger zone, take this book with you if possible. In any case go to the nearest Food Office for an Emergency Card on arrival at your destination.

Penalties for misuse. Any false statement, misuse of this book or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

Damage was caused to some copies of some Radio-Counterfoils.

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THE WAR

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

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1930

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THE WAR

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The Germans, after a four-mile from the Moselle, on the night of the 19th, Schmelberg advance was stemmed.

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THE WAR

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Germany lost at least 100 machines in raids on the Meuse—when the was slightly damaged and in a fight North-east coast.

The first of two British Corps in France engaged in fighting deepening its position on the front line.

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SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 7.		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)		15	9	3
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6
PAGE 7.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL U.S. L.				
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)		Z 459694		
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)		Date		
Name & Address of Retailer		Date		

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
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Address (BLOCK LETTERS)		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
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Vertical text on the right side of the top page, possibly a page number or index.

Vertical text on the right side of the middle page, possibly a page number or index.

Vertical text on the right side of the bottom page, possibly a page number or index.

Form with grid of 'SPARE' boxes and fields for 'Customer's Name', 'Address', 'Date', and 'Name & Address of Retailer'. Includes number 'Z 459694'.

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SATURDAY 24.10.39

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From New York also we hear of the arrival there of nearly three hundred survivors...

ing bet

1931

THE WAR

Apart from sporadic fire and an abortive raid near Saar last week-end on the Front was quiet.

Survivors from the Oak, sunk in the North Sea, numbered about 100.

It became known that the British ships, one British and one French, had been German submarines on the previous day.

THE WAR

German bombers based at Bouy and the Forth but were with the loss of four machines, killed sixteen men.

The Germans, at a four-mile front on the Moselle, on the night of the 19th, a light snowfall was reported.

It was reported that German prisoners on the Western Front did not know that there was a truce until they were released.

THE WAR

The Germans, it is reported, had sustained losses on an 18-mile front at Saar.

Germany lost at least 100 machines in raids on the North Sea coast.

The first of two British Corps in France were reported to be deepening their positions on the front line.

THE WAR

On the Western Front activity was noted the German line was held and no offensive effort.

Enemy aircraft over the Scapa Flow dropped no bombs.

The Admiralty said that 24 officers and men lost their lives in the sinking of the Royal Oak.

News received that British ships, the York and the City of London, had been torpedoed in the Atlantic.

THE WAR

Heavy rain held up operations on the Western Front. Some German outposts were reported to be isolated.

Two German bombers, whose bombs had been shot down over the North Sea on Tuesday, drifted ashore at Whitby in a collapsible rubber boat.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

THE WAR

There was patrol and reconnaissance activity between the Moselle and the Saar.

German reconnoitring aircraft appeared twice over the Firth of Forth area.

The War Office stated that there were clear indications that Germany planned to use poison gas on the Western Front.

German losses in men and material during the Polish campaign thought to be much heavier than appeared from German official statements.

AT HOME

The King, replying to a message from the Turkish President, said in his telegram that the Treaty of London proved "the desire of the three countries to work in common accord for the advancement of the cause of peace and good will among the nations."

Government decided to fix gas and electricity ration at full amount of consumption last year.

Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood issued a statement regretting "the Government's attitude to India and the War."

ABROAD

Foreign: Mr. Menzies stated that the Australian Cabinet had decided to reintroduce compulsory military training for home defence and to increase pay for married men of Second Australian Imperial Force and Militia.

Foreign: Turkey's Treaty with the Allies evoked angry comment in Germany.

Territory in East Poland, it was stated, would be set apart for Jews, with a capital at Lublin.

Table with 5 columns: SPARE 23, 19, 13, 7, 1; SPARE 24, 20, 14, 8, 2

PAGE 3

Consumer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS): 15 9 3

Address (BLOCK LETTERS): 16 10 4

Table with 5 columns: SPARE 26, 21, 17, 11, 5; SPARE 25, 22, 18, 12, 6

PAGE 3.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL R.P. 1.

Consumer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS) Address (BLOCK LETTERS) Date Name & Address of Retailer Z 459694

Table with 5 columns: SPARE 23, 19, 13, 7, 1; SPARE 24, 20, 14, 8, 2

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SATURDAY 24.10.39

THE Germans must decide quickly whether they are going to make a mass attack on the Maginot Line in the near future. Weather conditions have already deteriorated and may be expected to become worse as the winter nears. If there is no enemy attack within the next week or two, it will probably mean a long wait before there is any decisive clash.

A message from New York reports the sinking of the German armed raider which we heard was in the South Atlantic three weeks ago. It was the Schwabenland which, before the war, was a base ship in the Atlantic for German mail aeroplanes.

From New York also we hear of the arrival there of nearly three hundred survivors of the British ships, City of Mandalay and Yorkshire. Survivors said that sixty-one persons are missing from the Yorkshire and six or seven from the City of Mandalay. Captain Mackenzie, commander of the American ship, Independence Hall, said the captain of the U-boat thanked him for rescuing the survivors.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20 AT HOME ABROAD Foreign: A communique issued after the Stockholm conference stated that the solicitude of the Northern rulers to uphold a neutral position of full independence would determine their attitude on all problems.

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THE WAR

Conditions on the Western Front during the week-end remained calm; many German trenches were waterlogged.

A German aeroplane was shot down in an air engagement of the coast of Scotland.

AT HOME

Ministry of Home Security invited local authorities to consider signs for the adjustment of A.R.P. personnel.

Ministry of Labour and National Service issued a list of trades from which no men would be called up for military service.

ABROAD

Empire: It was announced that in January between 15,000 and 20,000 men would be called up for compulsory training in Australia.

Foreign: There was great activity in the German Foreign Office. Dr. Paasikivi returned to Moscow from Finland.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23

THE WAR

Bitterly sold on the Western Front; marked activity by patrols west of the Saar.

Air Ministry stated that two R.A.F. attacks on U-boats were believed to have been successful.

London steamer Sea Venture and coasting vessel White Mantle were sunk.

AT HOME

King visited troops in the Eastern and Southern Commands.

Government prepared to insure passengers' effects against war risks when carried in British ships.

Archbishop of York, speaking at Scarborough, hoped that when war ended it might be possible to start along road to federal union in Europe.

ABROAD

Empire: Decision of Indian Congress to withdraw eight of its Ministries was deeply regretted in Delhi.

Foreign: Reports from Kaunas stated that negotiations were in progress for the return to Lithuania for fifty-five years of Memel, ceded to Germany in the spring. Finnish delegation to Moscow was received at the Kremlin.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24

THE WAR

Some raids and ambushes on Western Front; German attacks on French outpost repulsed.

Two German airmen whose machine had been shot down and who had been adrift in the North Sea for three days in a collapsible rubber boat were landed on East Coast.

The American-owned vessel, City of Flint, flying a German flag, was brought into a Soviet port; Germans claimed that the cargo was contraband.

AT HOME

The Queen toured three Army clothing factories.

An Opposition motion for the amendment of the Personal Injuries (Civilian) Scheme was defeated by 137 votes to 113 in the House of Commons.

Poles in Great Britain, it was announced, would be mobilised for service with the Polish Army in France.

ABROAD

Empire: Maharaja of Bikanir spoke of the loyalty of the Indian Princes to the Empire; Nizam of Hyderabad made munificent contribution to Empire defence.

Foreign: Ribbentrop, speaking at Danzig, said that Germany would fight the war to the end. He made fantastic allegations against Britain.

Finnish delegate returned to Helsinki with new Soviet proposals.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

THE WAR

News was received of the sinking of five British merchantmen—a total loss of 22,715 tons.

R.A.F. reconnaissance included night flights over Berlin, Magdeburg, and Hamburg.

Conditions remained calm on the Western Front; Germans repulsed west of Forbach.

Murmanak naval authorities released the German prize crew, which had brought in the City of Flint.

AT HOME

Lord Macmillan, in the House of Lords, described the reduction in the staff of the Ministry of Information.

Formation announced of Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps, open to men between thirty-five and fifty, for maintaining supplies to armies in the field.

It was stated that nearly all closed Underground stations would be reopened during next two months.

ABROAD

Empire: The London conference of Dominion Ministers would begin shortly. It was stated.

Foreign: In France and America Ribbentrop's speech was described as clumsy and ineffective.

Lord Lothian, speaking in America, asked the question: "What do you think should be the settlement we should aim at after the war?"

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26

THE WAR

Artillery actions on the Western Front; British troops strengthening their defensive lines.

The shattered wreck of a German U-boat was found on the Goodwin Sands.

Soviet authorities ordered release of City of Flint from Murmanak, again with a German prize crew.

Two German pocket battleships—the Admiral Scheer and the Deutschland—operating in the Atlantic.

AT HOME

Prime Minister, in House of Commons, spoke of the "growing lawlessness" of U-boat campaign and replied to Ribbentrop.

The King visited three Ministries of Supply munition works.

Sir John Anderson said that his Department was trying to devise a type of modified street lighting that could be left on even during an air-raid.

ABROAD

Empire: Sweeping Liberal victory in Quebec elections; vote of confidence in Dominion's war policy.

Southern Rhodesia offered to maintain three air squadrons in the field on any front.

Foreign: Soviet Government protested against British blockade measures.

Finnish delegates to Moscow arrived back in Helsinki with revised proposals.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

THE WAR

German troops reported to be massing along German North Sea coast, the lines between Aachen and Domburg, and on Saar Front.

Lord Gort, C-in-C of British Expeditionary Force in France, spent several hours in front line.

Thirty German seamen landed at Scottish port and interned.

AT HOME

Minister of Food gave assurance that while tea supplies continued to be ample and distribution was normal, no "standard" tea would be introduced.

There was a rush of volunteers for new Army openings announced by War Office.

Mr. Peter Fraser, acting Premier of New Zealand, arrived in London.

ABROAD

Empire: Situation in India thought more hopeful after Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in British House of Commons.

Foreign: U.S. Senate voted by sixty-seven to twenty-two in favour of repealing arms embargo provision of Neutrality Act.

King Leopold, in broadcast to U.S., declared Belgium's neutrality, but said that she would fight if attacked.

SATURDAY Oct. 28

There was an enemy air reconnaissance over South-east Scotland this morning. All the raiders were driven off except one, which was engaged by our aircraft and brought down. Machine-gun bullets fell in the streets of one town; but the inhabitants had no warning of the raid.

A loss which the Germans by now have special cause to deplore is reported from Paris: another U-boat was sunk by naval units in the Atlantic yesterday.

It is reported from Amsterdam that Hitler will go to the Western Front next week. In spite of the beginning of wintry weather, many people believe that an early German offensive on a big scale cannot be ruled out.

LITTLE news is coming from Germany and that, perhaps, accounts for the rank growth of rumour in adjacent countries. One report is that the meeting of the Supreme Soviet Council in Moscow on Tuesday will be "the turning-point of the war." Another interprets this to mean that Russia will take over German merchant ships and then—as a neutral—supply Germany with overseas goods! Meantime preliminary negotiations have begun in London for further trade arrangements between Britain and Russia.

There is good prospect that the Neutrality Bill, which has already passed the Senate, will soon be through the House of Representatives.

MONDAY Oct. 30

THE British Army on the Western Front had its first air-raid warning to-day; but the enemy made no near approach. Precautions are being taken against another form of air attack, that of attempts of enemy troops to descend by parachute in order to break up communications or destroy stores. In Poland the Germans sent out such landing parties in Polish uniforms.

The sinking of the Athenia (which the Germans have persistently attributed to Mr. Churchill!) is the subject of an official memorandum presented to the American Government at Washington by our Ambassador, Lord Lothian. In this the British Government deny that the Athenia carried bullion or securities or arms and munitions; nor was she armed or stiffened to receive armaments of any kind.

Allies in South Africa whom the law does not permit to join the Regular Forces are enlisting in a Foreign Legion established by the Union Government.

TUESDAY Oct. 31

RUSSIA leads in the news. At a meeting of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union to-night M. Molotov lectured Britain and France for continuing the war, but gave no more than moral support to Germany; indeed, he stressed the fact that the Soviet-German Agreement provides that Russia shall be neutral if Germany is at war.

There is interesting news also from Italy. Six Ministries and several Under-Secretariats have changed hands, and Signor Starace is no longer Secretary of the Fascist Party. Count Ciano remains Foreign Minister, and his many friends in London will be interested to know that Signor Grandi still presides over the Department of Justice. Signor Mussolini believes in occasional "shuffling" of Government posts, and these latest changes may not mean any shifting of foreign policy.

Of more value as a pointer, perhaps, is the Italian pact of friendship and non-aggression with Greece, which is expected to be officially announced very soon.

Paris reports mention the first use of German heavy guns in the West since the war began. On both sides air reconnaissance machines have been enterprising. British fighters had their first engagement with enemy bombers over French soil yesterday, and one of the bombers was shot down.

WEDNESDAY, November 1

THE Dutch Government have proclaimed a state of siege in military inundation areas and in certain districts adjoining the German frontier. They evidently take a serious view of the near massing of German forces.

Second thoughts on M. Molotov's speech are that it has made little change in the situation. Russia has done well out of her agreement with Germany and naturally shows a special friendliness to that Power, but she maintains neutrality and will, it is believed, continue to trade with both sides.

Finnish delegates are again in Moscow—for the third time within three weeks. The Russian territorial demands include a naval base on the northern entrance to the Gulf of Finland. No objection is made to the fortification of the Aaland Islands if done by Finland alone; but it is joint fortification by Finland and Sweden that is proposed, and the Finns must be reluctant to have that arrangement cancelled.

THE outstanding feature of the Prime Minister's weekly review in the House of Commons was his tribute to the great war effort now developing in all parts of the Empire—"help," he said, "eagerly offered and gladly accepted." Cabinet Ministers and other representatives of the Dominions are now in London to confer with our Government on the best means of co-ordinating action.

The Colonies also are giving loyal and enthusiastic co-operation. Plans for employing their man-power most effectively are being worked out.

By a larger majority than was expected—242 to 181—the House of Representatives in Washington has voted for repeal of the arms embargo. The Bill will be law in a few days, and the way will then be clear for British and French purchases of arms and munitions on the "cash and carry" basis.

FRIDAY Nov. 3

HOW Germany suffers from the blockade is shown by figures published to-day by the Ministry of Economic Warfare. In the first eight weeks of the war over 400,000 tons of contraband have been intercepted and detained by the British and 150,000 tons by the French. Of the British total 87,430 tons are petroleum products, including 12,000,000 gallons of petrol. Materials applicable to military use account for far the greater part of the tonnage.

Germany's losses due to the reluctance of overseas shippers to consign goods to that country are believed to be much in excess of the quantities intercepted.

SATURDAY Nov. 4

A MONTH ago the American steamer, City of Flint, left New York for Liverpool. She was captured in the Atlantic by the Germans and, with a prize crew aboard, made Murmanak. From there she tried to reach Germany, hugging the Scandinavian coast to avoid British warships. On Friday she arrived at the Norwegian port of Haugesund, where she anchored without permission and, as the Norwegian official report says, without sufficient reason. The prize crew was thereupon interned, the City of Flint set free (with her American crew) and, with good luck, she will soon be in a British port.

Having given way on two-thirds of the Russian demands, the Finnish Government is standing firm on the rest. Delegates from Helsinki to Moscow are awaiting Stalin's decision.

FARMING IN WILTSHIRE: THE MID-DAY REST



IN THE VALE OF PEWSEY.—An article on increasing the output of our chalk uplands for war-time requirements appears on page 13. Above is a study by a staff photographer of farm workers taking their mid-day meal while sheltering behind a stack from the October wind. Beside them are their horses contentedly munching their own meal. The men were drilling wheat on an upland farm near Alton Priors.

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THE Norwegian Government have acted firmly and promptly in rejecting the German protest against the freeing of the American ship City of Flint, at Haugesund. Their action was strictly in accord with the Hague Convention of 1907 (ratified by Germany), which provides that if a prize ship is taken to a neutral port for other than certain specified reasons, which did not apply in this case, it should be released. The City of Flint is now at Bergen, where she arrived on Saturday.

Angry comment on the Neutrality Act signed by President Roosevelt yesterday is made by the German Press. In the United States there are protests against the fixing of "danger zones" which, either by statute or by proclamation, American ships are now forbidden to enter. These include ports in the British Isles, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, the Baltic, and Norway south of Bergen.

MONDAY

RUSSIAN determination to remain neutral was again affirmed by M. Molotov at a celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. It is significant that in a manifesto of the Communist International Germany is condemned as well as Britain and France.

Over the Western Front nine French aeroplanes attacked twenty-seven enemy machines and brought down nine of them without loss to themselves.

Nineteen British ships with a total tonnage of 83,159 were sunk in October as against thirty-seven ships and 155,636 tons in September.

TUESDAY

LATE last night King Leopold arrived at The Hague and began conversations with Queen Wilhelmina, conversations which were continued this morning. Later, they sent to King George, the French President, and Herr Hitler proposals for peace and offered their good offices.

As defence preparations are being pressed forward both in Belgium and in Holland, it is suggested that this unexpected offer of mediation follows pressure from Germany on one or the other, or both.

By a very interesting coincidence, it happened that in the House of Lords this evening Lord Halifax re-stated British war aims. "There can be no opportunity for Europe to cultivate the arts of peace," he said, "until Germany is brought to realise that recurrent acts of aggression will not be tolerated."

WEDNESDAY

LORD CHATFIELD in the House of Lords and Mr. Churchill in the Commons this afternoon made a statement on the sinking of the Royal Oak at Scapa Flow. This was in effect that neither physical obstructions at the entrance to the harbour, nor the patrolling craft outside were in the state of strength and efficiency they should have been. The Admiralty had learned the lesson that nothing must be taken for granted.

Reviewing the progress of the war at sea, Mr. Churchill reported the destruction of the submarine Oxley by an accidental explosion which it was inadvisable to make public at the time. Four officers and forty-nine ratings lost their lives.

The loss of mercantile tonnage at sea, Mr. Churchill said, in the first two months of war was only one-third of one per cent, and comparison of cargoes lost and enemy contraband seized showed over 100,000 tons in our favour. On a conservative estimate between two and four German submarines are destroyed every week and perhaps two more added. A long and unrelenting struggle lies before us, and continued losses may be expected, but we can face the future with confidence. We are getting definite mastery of the U-boat attack.

In an unexpected speech at Munich to-night Herr Hitler furiously attacked Britain. Shortly after he left the beer hall where the meeting was held there was an explosion and several lives were lost.

THURSDAY 9-Nov-1939

TO-DAY'S report is that eight people were killed and sixty-three injured in the Munich explosion. Nazi spokesmen put the blame for it on Britain and threaten an intensification of the war on this country.

Meantime, there are further indications of intention to attack—or, at any rate, preparation for attack—on Holland and Belgium. There was an ugly incident near Venlo to-night. German Customs officials crossed the frontier and there was a shooting affray in which a Dutchman was killed. Several others were kidnapped and taken into German territory.

Gout prevented the Prime Minister from delivering his speech at the Mansion House to-day, and it was read by Sir John Simon. It said that the Government are consulting the Dominions and our Allies about the reply to the peace appeal made by Queen Wilhelmina and King Leopold. "In view of past experience," Mr. Chamberlain is "not very hopeful of a satisfactory response from the German Chancellor"; but, if a satisfactory settlement can be otherwise secured, "we do not want to continue the war a day longer than is necessary."

FRIDAY

HOLLAND remains the centre of anxiety. In German quarters designs on that country are disavowed and the Dutch officially discredit them; but precautionary measures are being intensified. All Dutch army and police leave has been stopped; river traffic is largely suspended; some districts are being evacuated (the ex-Kaiser may have to leave Doorn); and to-night lighthouses on the coast are extinguished to avoid giving guidance to hostile aircraft. Flooding may begin at the shortest notice.

The Admiralty report that a small fleet auxiliary—the Northern Rover—has not returned from patrol and is given up as lost. Four officers and twenty-three ratings are missing.

SATURDAY Nov-11

TO-DAY, Armistice Day, had a peculiar significance. For the first time since the last war, there was no official commemoration at the Cenotaph, but wreaths were laid there on behalf of the King and Queen and other members of the Royal family.

Abroad, the French President, M. Lebrun broadcast a message to the French people. In the war zone, the outstanding event was the continued massing of German troops on the Dutch frontier.

BNAF/141/3
ON HIS MAJESTY'S

SERVICE.



Consumer's Name ANN MAITLAND RADEFORD

Address MANOR WAY.

POTTERS BAR

Date of Issue 23 OCT 1939

Serial Number of Book.

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

RETAIL BUTCHER. (Pages 1 & 2.)

Name: J. W. POTTING
Address: 16, HIGH ST., POTTERS BAR

BACON RETAILER. (Page 3.)

Name: INTERNATIONAL STORES
Address: 16, HIGH ST., POTTERS BAR

BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER. (Page 4.)

Name: INTERNATIONAL STORES
Address: 16, HIGH ST., POTTERS BAR

RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRI/FING. (Page 5.)

Name:
Address:

SUGAR RETAILER. (Page 6.)

Name: INTERNATIONAL STORES
Address: 16, HIGH ST., POTTERS BAR

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This book is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer named on the cover.

NATIONAL RATIONING GENERAL RATION BOOK—R.B.1

How to use this book.

- 1. The consumer's name and address must be written in BLOCK LETTERS in the space provided on the reference card (page VI).
2. When this book is issued to a child between the ages of 6 and 12 years the declaration on page V should be signed by the parent or guardian, "A" being struck out.
3. In order to buy any food that is rationed you must register with a retailer who sells that food.

How to register with your retailer.

- 4. Write the name and address of the retailer with whom you intend to register in the space inside the front cover. Write your name and address in BLOCK LETTERS and the date on the counterfoil at the bottom of the pages of COUPONS numbered 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6, then take this book to the retailer from whom you mean to buy your rationed meat, bacon (including ham, butter and margarine, cooking fats including lard and dripping, and sugar. The retailer for each of these foods will write his name and business address on the counterfoil which he will cut off and keep.

Purchases and coupons.

- 5. Every time you buy rationed food you must hand your ration book to the retailer and he will detach the appropriate coupon. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do, they will be useless.
6. Coupons not used in the week to which they relate cannot be used later.

Depositing whole pages of coupons with retailers.

- 7. To save trouble you may tell your retailer to detach a whole page of coupons by cutting along the line marked "X". If he does this he must write the words "page deposited," the number of the page and the date below his name and address inside the cover.
8. Do not have a page detached if you expect to go away from home on holiday or business. Do not have a page detached if you want to buy cooked meat for lunch or dinner away from home.

Meat meals away from home.

- 9. Half a meat or bacon coupon may be used to obtain a cooked meal of roasted meat or bacon in a hotel, restaurant, cafe, tea-shop, etc. The half-coupon must be detached from your ration book by the person serving the meal.

Cooked Meat.

- 10. You may purchase cooked rationed meat at cooked meat shops, but only on surrender of a coupon or half-coupon. The coupon or half-coupon must be detached from your ration book by the person supplying you.

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PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.

11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or similar establishment, do not take your book to a retailer but hand it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the feeding arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupons and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business.

12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the management on arrival. If you are staying in lodgings and intend to do your own shopping take this book to the Food Office in the district where you are staying and you will be given an Emergency Card. You can get a new Emergency Card each week you stay up to a total of 6 weeks. Be sure to collect this book from the Food Office before you leave for home.

Removal.

13. If you remove to another district and have to change the retailers from whom you buy rationed goods, collect from them any coupons from your ration book which you have deposited with them; take your book and any pages which you have collected from your retailers to the Food Office of the district into which you have moved, where arrangements will be made for you to register with retailers in your new district.

Spare Coupons.

14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.

Spare counterfoils.

15. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked S.C.1, S.C.2, S.C.3, and S.C.4) until told what to do.

Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.

16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are applied with colours by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain.

17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Immigration Officer when you embark. If you are going abroad for a shorter period you may retain it, but you must show it to the Immigration Officer on leaving and on your return.

Air Raids.

18. In the event of your being compelled to leave your home on account of air raids or because you live in a danger zone, take this book with you if possible. In any case go to the nearest Food Office for an Emergency Card on arrival at your destination.

Penalties for misuse.

19. Any false statement, misuse of this book or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

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THE ordinary methods of enemy submarines having failed, they have now turned to mine-laying on the route used by British and neutral merchant ships off the East Coast. First victim of this barbarous warfare was the Dutch liner Simon Bolivar, sunk yesterday with a loss of life now estimated at about 140.

To-day, three more ships have been sunk in the same way—one British, one Swedish, and one Italian. The destruction of the Italian vessel, with the loss of five lives, is an indication of the recklessness of this new campaign. It is said that the Germans are using "magnetic" mines which are too deep to be reached by mine-sweepers but are drawn upward on the near approach of a steel hull.

The Germans are saying, of course, that the Simon Bolivar was sunk by a British mine; but only fools can believe that we should mine sea-tracks marked out for our own as well as neutral ships. Latest reports put the number of Czech students shot by the Gestapo at 120; and thousands of Czechs are said to have been transported to Germany. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Prague district.

MONDAY

THE number of ships sunk by mines off the East Coast since Saturday morning is now increased to eight, five of them neutrals.

Enemy aeroplanes were over the Thames estuary and parts of Essex and Kent this morning. Anti-aircraft guns were in action, and the raiders were chased away by our patrols.

It is announced that since the war began 3,000 ships have been convoyed and only seven of them lost.

TUESDAY

THE Navy's main reply to Germany's atrocious mine-laying campaign will be to sweep up the mines and to attack the submarines that lay them. But there is another, and it was announced in the House of Commons this afternoon by the Prime Minister.

As a reprisal for Germany's horrible breach of the Hague Convention, to which she herself was party, Britain will seize German exports on the high seas; up to now such exports carried by neutral vessels have not been interfered with. (The object of the exports, of course, is to obtain foreign exchange with which to finance purchases overseas.)

Up to this afternoon ten ships—six of them belonging to neutrals—have been sunk by enemy mines within three days. The latest victim is a big Japanese liner destroyed off the south-east coast within sight of people ashore.

A German reconnaissance bomber was shot down over the Kent coast near Deal this afternoon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announces two new Government securities—a further issue of National Savings Certificates; and 3 per cent. Defence Bonds. These, Sir John Simon said, are quite separate from the coming War Loan.

WEDNESDAY

AFTER saying that the British (Mr. Churchill, of course) were responsible for the sinking of the Simon Bolivar, the German Press and radio now tell another tale and chortle over the success of German mine-laying off our East Coast. Losses announced to-day include another Japanese ship and the British destroyer Gipsy—this so close in that many of the survivors swam ashore. On the other side of the account is a German merchant ship destroyed by a British man-of-war near Iceland and two submarines sunk by a French destroyer.

Enemy aircraft were over the estuary of the Thames this morning and again this evening, when one of them was shot down into the sea by anti-aircraft fire. Shipping in the Shetland area was unsuccessfully attacked by six German machines, which then swooped on a R.A.F. seaplane lying at its moorings and set it on fire. Seven men on board all escaped.

Five German aeroplanes were brought down by the French (who lost two machines) and two by the British (who suffered no loss).

THURSDAY

THE superiority of the Allies in the air, of which there had already been much evidence, has never been so fully displayed as on the Western Front to-day when R.A.F. machines brought down seven enemy aircraft without losing any of their own machines.

It is now reported that German seaplanes have dropped mines by parachute off the south-east English coast. The loss of five more vessels is reported, including one neutral (Greek). It is suggested that one aim of this unrestricted mine warfare is to frighten neutral Powers, especially Holland and Belgium, into opposing the British blockade of Germany.

THE great scale on which the Germans have been laying mines off the East Coast is indicated by the fact that 200 which had broken loose have already been washed up on the Yorkshire coast. The sinking of two more ships—one British, one Dutch—is reported. Over twenty members of the Dutch crew are missing. The aggregate loss of life from this cause during the past week is considerable.

It is officially reported that the British cruiser Belfast has suffered injury from mine or torpedo in the Firth of Forth. She is already under repair.

Another U-boat has been sunk by a French surveying vessel—the third within a day or two. And although there have been no large air engagements the Allied air forces have brought down nineteen enemy aeroplanes within forty-eight hours.

It is now stated that Mr. Best and Major Stevens, who were kidnapped at Venlo, Holland, on November 9 and have been accused by the Germans of complicity in the Munich bomb explosion, were on a perfectly lawful and, indeed, laudable mission. Information had been received of possible peace terms suggested by Germans of standing, and the two British agents had gone from The Hague to the Dutch border to see what the "terms" were. There is still no sure knowledge of their fate.

SATURDAY

THE week ends badly for the Germans at sea. It is reported that the British and French navies, between them, have accounted for five enemy ships, including three freighters in South American waters.

THE latest losses at sea include the armed merchantman Rawalpindi (formerly a P. and O. liner) with the loss of nearly all the officers and ship's company. The Polish liner Pilsudski, which has been under charter to the British Navy since the outbreak of war, was torpedoed off the British coast this morning. Seven of the crew are unaccounted for and four are dead, including the captain.

In an impressive world broadcast to-night, the Prime Minister denounced the enemy's barbarous practice of indiscriminate mine-laying. "You need have no fear," he said, "that this attempt will succeed. Already we know the secrets of the magnetic mine, and we shall soon master it as we have mastered the U-boat."

MONDAY

THE German pocket battleship Deutschland, about which gossip ran riot at the week-end, is grimly in the news to-day. It was her guns that sank the Rawalpindi off the coast of Iceland.

Whatever else may happen, the story will remain one of the epics of the war. The Rawalpindi was on contraband patrol duty when she sighted an enemy ship. Captain Kennedy recognised it as the Deutschland. He knew, of course, that its armament was vastly superior—11-inch guns against his own 6-inch—but he refused to surrender and maintained the unequal fight till all his guns were out of action and the whole ship was ablaze except the fore-castle and the poop.

A British cruiser then appeared and the enemy steamed away. About thirty survivors are believed to have been picked up by a German ship. Eleven others have been brought to a British port by the Chitral.

TUESDAY

THE new session of Parliament was opened by the King to-day, but without the splendour of pomp and ceremony that always marks the occasion when their Majesties go to the House of Lords in time of peace. The King's Speech was short, and dealt exclusively with the war, as did the debates on the Address that began shortly after.

One of our long-range fighter patrols, seeking mine-laying seaplanes, sighted three at Borkum and attacked them with machine-gun fire. Though engaged by heavy anti-aircraft fire, all our machines have returned safely. The distance to Borkum and back is about 600 miles.

The reprisals on German sea-borne exports, announced last week, will come into force on Monday. On and after that date outward bound goods that are German property or of German origin will be liable to seizure and to be dealt with as the Prize Court directs.

Rationing of butter and bacon in this country—four ounces a head of each per week—will begin on January 8. Consumers are asked to ration sugar voluntarily—a pound for each person per week.

THE Russian Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Finland; and M. Molotoff, the Soviet Prime Minister, announces that the Red Army must be ready for any eventuality. In Washington Mr. Cordell Hull has told the Press that the United States Government are ready to mediate between the two Powers.

In Holland, which has suffered cruelly from Germany's indiscriminate mine-laying, it is announced that "the shipping of the Netherlands will carry on." At the same time neutral correspondents in Berlin are informed that "broadcast mine-laying" is to be extended.

Two attempts to cross British north-east coast defences were defeated this morning, and, in single combat with a British machine, a German aeroplane was brought down five miles from the Northumberland shore.

THURSDAY

FOLLOWING closely on a conciliatory Note from the Finnish Government, Russia attacked Finland to-day by land, sea, and air. Precisely what the invading army has done is not yet clear, but it is known that ports in the Gulf of Finland have been bombed from the sea, and that Helsinki has several times been attacked from the air. In one raid on the capital this afternoon, many civilians were killed and buildings set on fire. Late to-night it was announced that the Government had resigned.

The Soviet Government's aggression is denounced nearly everywhere, and nowhere more than in the United States, whose offer of mediation was curtly rejected by the Russian Government, while Finland welcomed it. Only to Germany can Russia look for sympathy.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister deplored this fresh attack on a small independent nation, said the Finnish attitude had been unprovocative from the beginning and that the questions at issue did not justify war.

Two British aircraft have shot down a German Dornier seaplane—said to be one of the type which has been "broadcasting" mines off our east coast.

FRIDAY

A NEW Government has been formed at Helsinki, and the Finns are bravely resisting the Russian invasion. It is officially stated to-night that they have taken 1,200 prisoners. Other reports mention that many Russian tanks and aeroplanes have been destroyed. Nobody doubts the valour of the Finns, and they have almost universal sympathy in their fight against the vastly more powerful foe. All towns in the danger zone are being evacuated.

Reports from Germany tell of growing disquiet there about the growth of Russian power in the Baltic. But it was, of course, Hitler who started Stalin on the path of aggression.

"It is tragic," President Roosevelt said to-day, "to see the policy of force spreading and to realise that wanton disregard for the law is still on the march."

Notice is given by Royal Proclamation that men of the third age group in this country—those who are now over twenty and below twenty-three—are liable to be called up for military service and must register next Saturday.

SATURDAY

THE Finns report local successes. Their terrain, with its vast stretches of forest, lake and swamp, favours the land defence. What remains to be seen is whether, under the rain of bombs on the towns, from air and sea, the Government will be able to stand firm long enough for the army to make full use of natural advantages.

THE Royal Air Force to-day made the most successful raid in the war up to now. A strong formation of bombers attacked German warships near Heligoland, made direct hits with heavy bombs, shot down a Messerschmitt fighter—the only one they encountered—and all reached home again. This is a remarkable break in the previous record of bombers invariably getting the worst of engagements with fighters.

Enemy submarines are having a bad time. To-day one was sunk in the North Sea with a single bomb from a British Coastal Command aeroplane. Last night five officers and thirty-eight members of the crew of a U-boat, destroyed in recent naval operations, were landed at a Scottish port.

How one German submarine was destroyed is vividly described in a report to-night. The crew of a fishing-smack saw her stealing along the coast. They reported it to the nearest port, with the result that when the U-boat was near her objective she was destroyed without inflicting any damage on her unexpected assailants.

LARGE parts of Finland are snow-bound or rapidly becoming so, and the remarkable mobility of the Finnish ski battalions is for the time of great value to the defence. Where the enemy advance it is slow; and they have not yet made effective contact with the fortified Mannerheim Line. The heavy fall of snow has made air operations impossible.

Evacuation has been on such a large scale that only about 50,000 people are left in Helsinki. The Government are still there and meet in a bomb-proof shelter.

The Doric Star (Blue Star Line), on her way home from New Zealand and Australia, has been attacked by a German raider—believed to be the "pocket" battleship Admiral Scheer—and is presumed to have been sunk. The German radio says it was in the South Atlantic.

The King landed in France to-day, and will visit the zone occupied by British troops.

TUESDAY

LORD HALIFAX made an important speech in the House of Lords this afternoon on British war purposes. In the main they are: (1) that people who have been deprived of their independence should recover their liberties; and (2) that Europe should be delivered from the fear of German aggression. He applied to the United Kingdom the statement made by M. Daladier a few days ago that, on those conditions, France would lay down her arms when she could treat with a Government whose signature could be trusted.

American sympathy with Finland was further shown to-day, when President Roosevelt said that if its Government makes the annual debt payment to the United States next week it will be paid into a suspense account, and that when Congress meets he will propose that not only this payment but those for the past four or five years shall be used for the benefit of the Finnish people.

It is announced that the production of munitions in this country has been doubled during the past six months and will be doubled again during the coming six months.

WEDNESDAY

MR. CHURCHILL gave to the House of Commons a heartening report on the war at sea. The destruction of U-boats proceeds normally—from two to four a week; it is believed that the number last week was five.

A thousand of our merchant ships have already been armed for self-defence. One consequence is that the enemy submarines find it easier to attack neutral shipping than British and French vessels. While neutral losses have increased, our losses have diminished; in November a quarter of a million tons of merchandise entered or cleared from British harbours for every thousand tons lost.

The magnetic mine was not a surprise; indeed, said Mr. Churchill, counter-measures were far advanced before the first of them was laid in British waters.

The Finns have received aircraft from abroad, including fifty machines from Italy. It is understood that some fighter aeroplanes have been secured from this country as well as other war material.

THURSDAY

THE best news of the week was given to the House of Commons by Mr. Oliver Stanley when he said that the figures for November will probably show a rise of fifty per cent. in the value of exports, or a total about equal to that of last August. In the war of 1914-18 it was nearly two years before the pre-war level was regained.

There was air fighting in the North Sea to-day. Ten enemy aircraft which approached the coast were driven off and some of them hit. Yesterday two enemy seaplanes (Dorniers) were engaged and damaged, one so severely that it was unlikely to get home.

Italy is reported to be concerned about suspected Russian designs against Rumania and the Balkans.

FRIDAY

THE destroyer Jersey was yesterday attacked by a submarine and damaged but was able to reach harbour. Two officers and eight ratings are missing and twelve ratings injured. Late to-night it is reported that the submarine has since been sunk. To-day two U-boats were bombed by coastal command aircraft and are believed to have been destroyed.

German reports again state that one of their reconnaissance machines has reached London. Like other similar statements by the enemy, this is false.

In the Finnish war, hard fighting is reported on the Karelian isthmus; the Finns have counter-attacked with vigour; and on other fronts the Russians advance very slowly. Meantime, Sweden is violently assailed in a German semi-official Note.

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Bucharest has assured the Government there that Russia has no intention of threatening Rumania, or of occupying Bessarabia or the mouth of the Danube.

SUNDAY, December 24

THIS was the quietest Sunday for many weeks—no important war news from any quarter.

MONDAY

MUCH the most interesting event to-day was the King's broadcast to the peoples of the Empire. It is our love of peace, he said, that has given them a unity unknown in any previous war. "We feel in our hearts that we are fighting against wickedness, and this conviction will give us strength from day to day to persevere until victory is assured." He spoke of the Navy—"all the men of our Empire who go down to the sea in ships"—and of the Royal Air Force "which, in co-operation with the Navy, is our sure shield of defence." The King had greeting also for the British Expeditionary Force: waiting now, but when the moment comes for action they will prove themselves worthy of the highest traditions of the Service.

The Mother Country can never be sufficiently grateful for the offers of help from all parts of the Empire: "Such unity in aim and in effort has never been seen in the world before." The cause for which they and our Allies are fighting is "the cause of Christian civilisation."

The Royal message was heard well in all parts of the Empire and in many foreign lands.

TUESDAY

UNDISMAYED by frequent air raids (even on Christmas Day), the Finns are defending their homeland with a courage and military skill that are admired everywhere except in Russia; for even the Germans, perhaps, are secretly rejoicing in the serious setbacks that the Soviet armies have suffered in the past few days.

Most important is the stubborn stand on the Karelian Isthmus where, during several weeks, the Russians have made strong attacks on the Mannerheim Line with uniform failure and heavy losses in men and material. North of Lake Ladoga the Finns have crossed the Russian frontier. On other fronts they have either advanced or are holding their own.

At a south coast port warm welcome was given to the first contingent of the Australian R.A.F. to reach this country. They are a fine lot of young men, already trained and eager for active service.

The report is issued to-day of a remarkable address by the Pope to the College of Cardinals on Christmas Eve. He denounced aggression, declared the right of small nations to independence, and spoke of reparation for injuries done in language that Mr. Chamberlain or Lord Halifax might have used. In contempt for freedom and human life, the Pope said, there had been "acts which cry for the vengeance of God."

WEDNESDAY

A REPORT from Moscow that 30,000 Russians have been killed in Finland is believed by observers with the Finnish army to be an under-statement. General December has also inflicted heavy punishment, for the Soviet forces are ill-equipped to endure the severe weather that has now set in. In the extreme north, snow has stopped Russian operations.

But attacks on the Mannerheim Line by large forces of infantry and tanks are still continued, and the fighting is fierce. Heavy reinforcements of artillery are reported to have been brought up by the Russians. The Finns' need for war material is urgent.

Wintry weather has not lessened the activities of British aircraft in the North Sea, alike in defence of commerce and in attack on German aeroplanes and naval vessels wherever they are found. To-day three enemy bombers and a patrol ship were damaged.

A French official report mentions that one of their destroyers, Sirocco, has accounted for three U-boats in less than a month.

The most interesting announcement to-night is of the landing of Indian Army units during the past few days at a French port. They will join the British Expeditionary Force.

THURSDAY

IT is announced by the Ministry of Food that sugar and meat are to be rationed—sugar as from Monday, January 8, the date on which the rationing of butter and bacon and ham will begin. By then consumers are expected to register with the retailer they prefer for meat supplies. The date on which meat rationing will begin has not yet been fixed; it will not be before the end of January.

The sugar ration will be three-quarters of a pound a week for each person.

It is announced by the Admiralty that H.M. trawler Loch Doon is overdue and must be presumed lost. The crew numbered fourteen.

Snow is falling over the British zone on the Western Front.

FRIDAY Dec. 29 1939

A BRITISH battleship was torpedoed yesterday afternoon (the Germans say off the west coast of Scotland) and suffered some damage, though able to reach harbour under her own steam. Four men of the crew are missing, presumably dead, and one seriously injured.

From Helsinki comes the news that Finnish troops have cut the railway running between Leningrad and Murmansk, which carries supplies to Russian forces in the far north of the war area. There are reports, also, of mutiny among Soviet troops in the Salla section of the Arctic front. Fierce fighting is mentioned between Russian infantry detachments. The censorship on foreign correspondents' messages has been reimposed by the Moscow Government.

It is said that the cost of keeping German ships in foreign ports is, in the aggregate, so large that they have been ordered home. A British cruiser is reported from Rio de Janeiro to have captured one of them, the 8,500-ton Bahia Blanca, which had left with a full cargo.

Within the next day or two it is expected that a Royal Proclamation will be issued calling upon men of twenty-three to register for military service. Not all of them, of course, will go into the Army, for the needs of industry must be met.

SATURDAY

A FRENCH warship has sunk a U-boat off the coast of Spain. Our ally's Navy is giving a remarkably good account of itself.

In a New Year proclamation Herr Hitler says: "Before us lies the hardest battle for the existence or non-existence of the German people."

She Wrote Words The King Quoted

Nov. 27-12-39

THE author of the quotation used by the King in his Christmas broadcast, Miss M. L. Haskins, who lives in retirement at Crowborough, Sussex, told a reporter:

"It is all very astonishing to me that my lines should have been resurrected in this way.

"I wrote them as an introductory passage to a poem of three verses entitled 'God Knows' before the last war.

CIRCULATED AMONG FRIENDS

This was printed in a little book containing a collection of 15 or 20



MISS M. L. HASKINS.

short poems called 'The Desert.' The book was published privately in aid of an Indian charity and circulated among friends.

"I did not hear the King's actual broadcast on Christmas Day, but heard the quotation read in a summary of the speech.

"I thought the words sounded familiar and began to ponder where I had heard them before. Suddenly it dawned on me that they were out of my little book.

A VERY BIG SURPRISE

"It was a very big surprise, indeed, as I had not seen the poem for years and almost forgotten about it.

"I cannot remember quite how I came to write the words. I used to write poems for pleasure, and the words were just inspired."

The quotation was: "And I said to the man who stood at the gate of the year, 'Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown, and he replied, 'Go out into the darkness and put your hand into the hand of God. That shall be to you better than light, and safer than a known way.'"

SUNDAY, December 31 1939

THERE is news to-day of an important Finnish victory; and the Russian attempt to cut Finland in two in its narrowest part has for the time definitely failed. Near Lake Kianta a Russian division of at least 15,000 men was routed, and the Finns made a big haul of field guns as well as of a transport column.

Meantime the Moscow paper "Pravda" says that as Russia is not at war with Finland, British and French aid to that country is not a breach of neutrality!

A second large body of troops from Canada has arrived in this country, and will have a course of intensive training before going to France. French warships co-operated with British in convoying the troopships across the Atlantic. Mr. Eden, the Secretary for the Dominions, welcomed the troops when they disembarked.

MONDAY

IT is announced by Royal Proclamation that all male British subjects between the ages of nineteen and twenty-eight are liable to be called up for service in the armed forces of the Crown and must register when directed to do so. In these age groups are nearly 2,000,000 men, but this does not mean 2,000,000 for military service: the needs of industry are now more important than ever.

It is expected that the first age group to be registered in the New Year will be those who on January 1 were twenty-three years old. Other groups will register at intervals during the year. No man is to be called up under the age of twenty.

German aeroplanes raided the Shetlands this morning and dropped two bombs; one of the enemy machines is believed to have been brought down. At the same time, some 130 miles off the east coast of Scotland, three British aircraft engaged two twin-engined Heinkel machines, shot one into the sea and damaged the other.

TUESDAY

THREE R.A.F. bombers flew over the North Sea to-day looking for enemy warships. Near the German coast twelve Messerschmitt long-range fighters swooped down on them. Though so heavily outnumbered—and bombers are handicapped in combat with fighters—our aircraft gave battle, shot down one of the Messerschmitts and drove down two others, which, says the official report, "are likely to have been lost." One British machine was shot down and another is missing; the third returned home safely.

The German ship Tacoma, which has been at Monte Video since the scuttling of the Graf Spee, was yesterday given the option of going to sea or being interned. She refused to face the British cruisers lying outside territorial waters, and will be detained by the Uruguayan Government for the duration of the war.

Ice has made the Danube un navigable, and it is expected to remain so for two months. A great part of Germany's imports from south-east Europe normally pass up this waterway, and there must be a big reduction in supplies for the rest of the winter. The position is made worse by the fact that German seaborne imports from Bulgaria, Rumania, and Jugoslavia are now stopped by the British and French blockade.

WEDNESDAY Jan. 3 1940

A HELSINKI official report claims that the Finns have captured or destroyed at least 130 Russian aeroplanes and 400 tanks. Prospect of British and French supplies of war material for Finland irritates the Germans, who are now suggesting that the British Government wants to establish bases in northern European countries!

In his Message to Congress to-day, President Roosevelt declared that America hopes to avoid being drawn into the war, but hopes also to be a potent factor in securing a just peace. His view of what a just peace should be appears to be much the same as that of the Allies.

THURSDAY

LORD LOTHIAN, the British Ambassador to the United States, ventured on a war forecast in a speech at Chicago to-day. It was that in the early spring Germany will use every weapon in her armoury in the effort to gain a decision. The clash will be terrible, he said, but we shall be successful and then it "will not be long before Hitlerism goes down in defeat."

This links up with the news from Berlin that Field-Marshal Goering is to take supreme control of war industries.

America is to give financial and other help to Finland, says Senator Pittman, chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Loans up to £25,000,000 are suggested, the money to be used for buying war supplies in America.

All ships on the United Kingdom and Colonial Registers which are engaged in the deep-sea liner trades are to be requisitioned by the Government. This was announced by the Minister of Shipping, Sir John Gilmour. There has already been a large amount of requisitioning. As in the war of 1914-18, the owners will continue to manage and operate the ships, subject to instructions as to cargo and route programmes.

FRIDAY

THERE is a heartening account to-day of the work of the R.A.F. Security Patrols on the German side of the North Sea. It is claimed that since this service began not one German seaplane has approached the English coast to lay magnetic mines. Day after day, for as long as twelve hours at a stretch, our aircraft fly over the seaplane bases, and often dive to attack and destroy the enemy planes or drive them back to their moorings.

Finland is receiving help from many quarters. From this country clothing and equipment intended for the British Army are being sent. German newspapers are protesting against war material being allowed to cross Sweden, but the Swedes reply that such transport is not unneutral action and will not be restricted. Swedes are volunteering to fight for Finland, and the first group of Norwegian volunteers left Oslo to-day.

SATURDAY

THE Dutch Government announces that the integrity of the Netherlands cannot be the subject of negotiations and that any attack on it will meet with armed resistance.

The Shetlands yesterday were raided by German aeroplanes—for the thirteenth time! No casualties or damage are reported.

ERMAN air October 16, (have had more... These expenses (a) sanc... There ha 47 remissan... Sour the b agast warship and others, and consuls have at... There h

HITLER'S EAST COAST RAIDS

German Flights to the British Coast
 Flights on which bombs were dropped

0 MILES 100



Evening Standard Military Correspondent

GERMAN air raids on Britain began on October 16, 1939. Altogether the Germans have made 72 expeditions to our shores.

These expeditions have had two purposes: (a) bombing, (b) reconnaissance. There have been 25 bombing raids, 47 reconnaissance flights.

So far the bombing has been directed against warships, merchantmen, trawlers and drifters, and lightships. At least 60 non-combatants have been killed, most of them at sea. There have been no raids inland.

The longest range raid was a bombing

attack by a dozen airplanes against British warships in the Firth of Forth. Sixteen Navy men were killed and 42 injured. Two civilians were injured by shrapnel.

The biggest bombing raid was on January 29, 1940, against north-east coast shipping. Five separate attacks were launched. Eight lightship men were killed. About 20 enemy airplanes took part in the whole operation.

The longest range raid was directed against the Shetlands, more than 1000 miles there and back. The shortest range raid was over the

coast of Norfolk, about 420 miles there and back.

I calculate that on these 72 flights the Germans have employed about 180 machines. And I have counted 36 that failed to return home, which is one in five.

But these figures must be corrected by saying that when the enemy attacked well-guarded places like the Firth of Forth they lost one in three.

Taking the cost of a modern bomber at

£30,000, Hitler's raids against our coasts have cost him about a million pounds in aircraft.

The Heinkel bomber requires 100 gallons per hour, taking into account bursts of high speed as well as steady cruising. An average flight say, from the Sylt bases to the mouth of the Firth of Forth and home would use up 320 gallons.

A hundred and eighty machines would consume about 57,600 gallons. At 1s. 6d. a gallon aviation petrol, Hitler's fuel has cost £4320.

For this conservative consumption of fuel and wastage of aircraft I think Hitler secured fairly good dividends.

IT is now known that a Finnish delegation, which includes the Prime Minister, M. Rytty, went to Moscow last Wednesday to discuss terms of peace which the Russians had offered. Meantime, the war goes on.

The settlement of the question of the Italian coal ships gives great satisfaction both in London and in Rome. As the cargoes of German coal had already been paid for their detention it is no injury to Germany—and, of course, we do not wish to injure Italy. So the ships resume their voyage, but it is agreed that Italian vessels will not again be sent for German coal.

This sensible and speedy settlement may have quelled the pitch of Von Ribbentrop, who arrived in Rome this morning and at once saw Signor Mussolini.

MONDAY

DECISION has not yet been reached in the discussions between the Russians and the Finns in Moscow.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said the Finnish Government had already been informed that Britain and France were prepared, in response to an appeal for further aid, "to proceed immediately and jointly to the help of Finland, using all available resources at their disposal."

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

At the request of many readers the Chronicle of the War for the first half-year is being published in book form. It will appear on Wednesday next with the title "The First Six Months." Copies may be obtained from bookstalls and newspapers, price sixpence; or from the SUNDAY TIMES, Kingsway House, W.C.1, acceptance post free.

Finland, using all available resources at their disposal.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the Soviet Ambassador here had mentioned certain terms which his Government were prepared to offer to Finland, but British Ministers did not feel able to pass them on to the Finnish Government. The House closed this statement.

After a second talk with Signor Mussolini, Ribbentrop left Rome tonight for Berlin. In the morning he was received by the King and afterwards by the Pope. The Vatican official organ makes it plain that the latter audience was accorded by the Germans.

Mr. Sumner Welles was received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day, had long talks with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and dined with Lord Halifax.

A war trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway was signed to-day. The Chamber of Princes, meeting in Delhi, unanimously agreed to assure the King-Empress that they will supply all possible assistance in men, material, and money for the prosecution of the war.

TUESDAY

REPORTS of a Russo-Finn agreement to stop the war grew in weight as the evening advanced; but up to midnight there was no certain news.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement yesterday of the Allies' offer of help to Finland has been supplemented to-day by Mr. Daladier. He said that decision to offer reinforcements of men as well as material was made by the Allied Supreme War Council on February 5, and that by February 26 an Expeditionary Force of 30,000 men was ready with transport.

The Finns were informed that if they desired to accept this aid they should make a direct and open appeal for assistance. To this a definite answer was promised by March 12 (to-day), but it has not been received.

Mr. Sumner Welles' zeal in collecting information of opinion here is inexhaustible. This morning he saw Mr. Attlee, Mr. Greenwood, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, and in the afternoon (after luncheon with Sir John Simon) Sir Alexander Cadogan and Mr. Churchill. To-night he dined with the Prime Minister at No. 10, Downing Street.

WEDNESDAY

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Russo-Finnish peace treaty had been signed in Moscow was made in the later editions of this morning's papers. In a broadcast to the Finnish people, the Foreign Minister, M. Tanner, said appeals to Sweden and Norway for help were rejected, and when the Allies offered to send an expeditionary force

the Scandinavian countries refused to allow it passage.

The terms imposed on Finland—farther than those proposed a fortnight ago—are a painful shock to public opinion in the Scandinavian countries. Territorial losses include Viipuri and the whole of the Karelian Isthmus. In the principal Swedish newspapers a military alliance with Finland is urged.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister expressed warm admiration for the Finns' epic fight for freedom.

The Commons carried a Vote of Credit for £750,000,000 for war expenditure during the coming financial year. Only two members voted against it. The subscription list for the new £300,000,000 three per cent. War Loan, opened yesterday, was closed to-day.

To-day Mr. Sumner Welles talked, among others, with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Ewing (Australian High Commissioner), Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Eden, lunched with the American Ambassador, and had a long conversation with Mr. Chamberlain.

THURSDAY

SWEDEN and Norway have reacted swiftly to the harsh terms imposed on Finland. A defensive alliance of the three countries is talked of; the Governments at Stockholm and Oslo have both promised to consider the proposal. In a broadcast from Oslo to-night, the President of the Storting, Mr. Hambro, said the peace terms had caused inexorable grief in Norway.

The French Senate met in secret to consider events in Finland, and the discussion will be continued to-morrow. Inspecting the work of the Dover Patrol, the King spent several hours in talking to officers and men of the destroyers, trawlers, minesweepers and other craft that keep sea routes to France safe for the passage of British troops.

Professor J. J. Craik Henderson (Conservative) was elected for North-East Leeds yesterday with a majority of 23,196; he polled 23,882, while only 722 voted for his opponent, Mr. Sydney Allen (British Unionist).

FRIDAY

THE Finnish Diet, in secret session to-night, ratified the Peace Treaty by 145 votes to three. M. Rytty, the Premier, said they did not ask for the help of the Allies because that would have meant involving Finland in the European war.

From Rumania comes news that the ban on the Iron Guard—a Nazi organization outlawed not long ago—has been withdrawn, an amnesty given to its members, those expelled from the public service reinstated, and compensation promised to the widows of members who had been executed, these including the murderers of M. Calinescu, the Prime Minister. But it is officially stated in Bucharest that there will be no change in foreign policy.

Two classes of men for Army service will be called up next month—men of twenty-five on April 8 and men of twenty-six on April 27. Beginning on Easter Monday, the butter ration will be doubled—eight ounces per head instead of four ounces.

SATURDAY

MR. SUMNER WELLES, who left London on Thursday, is in Rome again; and his arrival there was the signal for letting loose varying reports—a German peace offensive; a German war offensive; Italy coming closer to Germany and Russia, and so on. It is probably all more or less intelligent guesswork.

FORMER THETIS LOST

TOLL OF AXIS SHIPS IN MEDITERRANEAN

The Board of Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's submarine Thunderbolt (Lieut.-Com. C. B. Crouch, D.S.O., R.N.) is overdue and must be presumed lost. The next-of-kin have been informed.

The Thunderbolt, formerly the Thetis, had been in action in the Mediterranean, seeking out and destroying the ships supplying the Axis armies in North Africa. In March, in addition to helping to sink seven enemy ships and damage nine others, she shelled a ship-building yard on the Italian coast and a train on a bridge.

She was built by Cannon Laird and Co., Limited, at Birkenhead, and sailed out to Liverpool Bay on June 1, 1919, to undergo her trials. She dived at 1.40 p.m., and was expected to rise at 4.30, but did not come up, and those on board were trapped. Ninety-nine men lost their lives, and there were four survivors, who came to the surface with the Davis escape apparatus. After five months she was saved by being brought up to the beach in shallow water, and was later recommissioned as the Thunderbolt.

Lieutenant-Commander Cecil Bernard Crouch, aged 25, was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crouch, of Deal, and was married, with a young son.

On his first patrol in December, 1940, Lt.-Com. Crouch charged the back of the Thetis by a brilliant attack in which he sank a U-boat, and for this achievement he was awarded the D.S.O., to which a Bar was added last April.

The Thetis Disaster

The report of Mr. JUSTICE BECKNELL on the loss of H.M.S. Thetis last June gives clear definition to a tragic story, of which the substance had already become apparent to all who followed the proceedings in Court. Nearly all the essential evidence was given in public, and the subsequent examination of the wreck has fully confirmed the accuracy of the account given by the survivors. Mr. JUSTICE BECKNELL, aided by his three technical assessors, has come to the conclusion that the full extent of the disaster must be attributed to the coincidence of a number of accidents, each of which would be in itself unimportant, if any detail could be considered unimportant as so delicate and perilous a business as submarine navigation.

The proximate cause of the disaster was the opening of the rear door of a torpedo tube while its bow cap stood open to the sea. The officer who opened the rear door had satisfied himself shortly before that the bow cap was closed; but during this interval somebody must have moved the control lever sufficiently to cause the bow cap to open, and then replaced it in its "neutral" position, so that there was nothing about the lever itself to indicate what he had done. Who did this, when and why he did it, whether by inadvertence, by misunderstanding with his orders, or for some other reason, remains insoluble questions. Some solutions are more probable than others, but in so grave a matter the Judge rightly declines to guess. The mistake would have had no serious consequences but for a further lamentable accident; for LIEUTENANT WOODS, before opening the rear door of the tube, performed the proper test to assure himself that the bow cap was not open. The test, if the cap was open and the tube full, should have caused a jet of water to gush from a small hole in the door; but unhappily, in the final stages of the construction of the ship, a workman had allowed this hole to become blocked with enamel. An instrument had been provided for clearing the hole in just such an event; but by some inadvertence it had never been used.

So the fatal error was committed. The door was opened, not upon a closed and empty tube, but upon the sea. Water came flooding in with overwhelming force, and carried all before it in the torpedo tube compartment. In the few seconds available to the men struggling in the mainstroom there was still a chance to save the situation if they could have closed the water-tight

door giving access to the next compartment aft. In that case it would still have been within the power of the ship's pumps to restore her buoyancy sufficiently to reach the surface. Heroic efforts were made, and very nearly succeeded; but the pressure was too great, and the second compartment went the way of the first. From that moment, in spite of some gallant attempts to repair the damage, which are described in the report, it became impossible for the men inside the submarine to retrieve their position; their chance of safety depended on rescue from outside.

Malign fate then produced further mishaps. The junior officer in the accompanying tug who first felt misgivings tried to word his message to higher authority so as not to excite too much alarm. As a result the telegram was not recognized as urgent in transit, and did not reach its destination until precious hours had been lost. Though help was then instantly dispatched, nothing effective could be done before night fell—except one thing, which turned out to do harm, not good. The tug had made a wrong estimate of her position; consequently an airman, sent out in the evening to search for a buoy from the Thetis, searched in the wrong place and found the wrong buoy. His report caused the more extensive search at dawn to go still further astray. When the Thetis was ultimately found, time had become desperately short. The men in her, at first hoping to save their ship and then waiting to make contact with the rescuers, had postponed the attempt to escape individually with the apparatus supplied for the purpose; when at last they used it their weakness caused the system to break down, and only four were in fact saved. The last forelorn hope, based on the idea of cutting a hole in the small part of the hull protruding above water, was defeated by the tide, and the Thetis disappeared, with no possibility that her crew could survive long enough for the rescuers to recover contact.

The story is grim and terrible, and is not made less painful by being placed against the background of the larger tragedy that has opened for the world since the Thetis was wrecked. It has one redeeming feature, the magnificent conduct of the men, naval and civilian, in their last hours. The Judge quotes the words of the senior survivor, CAPTAIN ORAM, who testified to "a quiet" bravery which is a memory which will live "with me for ever." And it converts one lesson, which may well be taken to heart in war-time, not only by members of the fighting services, but by all—that there is no detail of duty, however apparently minute, on the exact performance of which the lives of men may not come to depend.

... some, not all, of those taking part suffered intolerable pain in their ears as the pressure in the chamber rose, presumably because they were not adept at opening their Eustachian tubes. The chamber does not seem to have been flooded too quickly. It was then 7 a.m. and it was decided that nothing more could be done before dawn. By midnight the air was already getting foul. It was, moreover, under increased pressure owing to the partial flooding of the ship, and, as is usual, no means were available of absorbing the carbon dioxide owing to this, and to the fact that all the provisions were in the flooded compartments, many on board were in a very weak state by morning. It was then realized that as it would take ten or fifteen minutes for each pair to escape, the remaining air would not support life long enough for all to go. Two officers left by the after escape chamber without any difficulty other than that due to the tilt of the ship. A mistake, understandable in the circumstances, was then made. Four attempted to leave together. Either because of overcrowding or because of the difficult slant, there was some delay in opening the hatch. The chamber was drained and all but one, who died soon after, were found to be dead. None was wearing his nose clip and one had torn off the mouthpiece of his Davis apparatus. The apparatus was in perfect order. One can only suppose that they lost their heads. Despite this discouragement, two more men then made good their escape. The symptoms of the crew when they left clearly show a deficiency of oxygen and an excess of carbon dioxide. Haldane has judged that the partial pressures were approximately of CO₂ 6% and of oxygen 16% of an atmosphere, pressures at which the impairment of judgment, diminished emotional control and muscular incoordination characteristic of oxygen-lack would begin to show themselves, combined with the excessive panting of carbon-dioxide poisoning. We have no further witness, but doubtless there followed an increasing mental dullness, coma and a painless death. Owing to one of those accidents which dogged the ship, there was not quite enough escape apparatus. Yet when the Thetis was raised 56 of the 99 men were wearing their sets. We can only surmise why no more men escaped. One cause was probably the slant of the deck up which the weakened men failed to make their way. The other is suggested by experiments carried out by Haldane and four friends on themselves. They found that after breathing air of approximately the composition of that in the Thetis for an hour, three of them vomited on breathing pure oxygen. Those who failed to make good their escape may well have been incapacitated by the sudden change to pure oxygen. It would be a pity if the failure of these men to escape by means of the Davis apparatus were to reflect at all on its efficacy. Haldane said in his evidence before the tribunal that he did not see how the apparatus could be improved. There is no doubt that the failure was human and not mechanical. The danger of waiting so long before attempting to escape was not fully realized and some of those on board were not so fully trained in the use of the apparatus that they could fool at home in it. Had the four men who were drowned in the after-chamber waited quietly for the water to drain away they would have suffered no harm. Instead, when the hatch stuck, they became impatient and removed their nose-clips, and in one instance the face-piece as well. This spells lack of training. Escape devices are not liked by all submarine officers, and the good tight-rope walker hates to wear a safety bell. Though the feeling may be understood, it must not be allowed to lead to a neglect of training.

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IT is now known that a Finnish delegation, which includes the Prime Minister, M. Ryti, went to Moscow last Wednesday to discuss terms of peace which the Russians had offered. Meantime, the war goes on.

The settlement of the question of the Italian coal ships gives great satisfaction both in London and in Rome. As the cargoes of German coal had already been paid for their detention is no injury to Germany—and, of course, we do not wish to injure Italy. So the ships resume their voyage, but it is agreed that Italian vessels will not again be sent for German coal.

This sensible and speedy settlement may have quered the pitch of Von Ribbentrop, who arrived in Rome this morning and at once saw Signor Mussolini.

MONDAY

DECISION has not yet been reached in the discussions between the Russians and the Finns in Moscow.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister said the Finnish Government had already been informed that Britain and France were prepared, in response to an appeal for further aid, "to proceed immediately and jointly to the help of

THE FIRST SIX MONTHS

At the request of many readers the Chronicle of the War for the first half-year is being published in book form. It will appear on Wednesday next with the title "The First Six Months." Copies may be obtained from bookstalls and newsagents, price sixpence; or from the SUNDAY TIMES, Kemble House, W.C.1, sevenpence post free.

Finland, using all available resources at their disposal.

Mr. Chamberlain added that the Soviet Ambassador here had mentioned certain terms which his Government were prepared to offer to Finland, but British Ministers did not feel able to pass them on to the Finnish Government. The House cheered this statement.

After a second talk with Signor Mussolini, Ribbentrop left Rome tonight for Berlin. In the morning he was received by the King and afterwards by the Pope. The Vatican official organ makes it plain that the latter audience was sought by the Germans.

Mr. Somner Welles was received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day, had long talks with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary, and dined with Lord Halifax.

A war trade agreement between the United Kingdom and Norway was signed to-day.

The Chamber of Princes, meeting in Delhi, unanimously agreed to assure the King-Emperor that they will supply all possible assistance in men, material, and money for the prosecution of the war.

TUESDAY

REPORTS of a Russo-Finn agreement to stop the war grew in weight as the evening advanced, but up to midnight there was no certain news.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement yesterday of the Allies' offer of help to Finland has been supplemented to-day by M. Daladier. He said that decision to offer reinforcements of men as well as material was made by the Allied Supreme War Council on February 5, and that by February 26 an Expeditionary Force of 50,000 men was ready, with transport.

The Finns were informed that if they desired to accept this aid they should make a direct and open appeal for assistance. To this a definite answer was promised by March 12 (to-day), but it has not been received.

Mr. Somner Welles' zeal in collecting information of opinion here is inexhaustible. This morning he saw Mr. Attlee, Mr. Greenwood, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, and in the afternoon (after luncheon with Sir John Simon) Sir Alexander Cadogan and Mr. Churchill. To-night he dined with the Prime Minister at No. 10, Downing Street.

WEDNESDAY

ANNOUNCEMENT that the Russo-Finnish peace treaty had been signed in Moscow was made in the later editions of this morning's papers. In a broadcast to the Finnish people, the Foreign Minister, M. Tanner, said appeals to Sweden and Norway for help were rejected, and when the Allies offered to send an expeditionary force

the Scandinavian countries refused to allow it passage.

The terms imposed on Finland—harsher than those proposed a fortnight ago—are a painful shock to public opinion in the Scandinavian countries. Territorial losses include Viipuri and the whole of the Karelian Isthmus. In the principal Swedish newspapers a military alliance with Finland is urged.

In the House of Commons the Prime Minister expressed warm admiration for the Finns' epic fight for freedom.

The Commons carried a Vote of Credit for £700,000,000 for war expenditure during the coming financial year. Only two members voted against it. The subscription list for the new £300,000,000 three per cent. War Loan, opened yesterday, was closed to-day.

To-day Mr. Somner Welles talked, among others, with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bruce (Australian High Commissioner), Mr. Maxton, and Mr. Eden, lunched with the American Ambassador, and had a long conversation with Mr. Chamberlain.

THURSDAY

SWEDEN and Norway have reacted swiftly to the harsh terms imposed on Finland. A defensive alliance of the three countries is talked of; the Governments at Stockholm and Oslo have both promised to consider the proposal. In a broadcast from Oslo to-night, the President of the Storting, Mr. Hambro, said the peace terms had caused inexpressible grief in Norway.

The French Senate met in secret to consider events in Finland, and the discussion will be continued to-morrow.

Inspecting the work of the Dover Patrol, the King spent several hours in talking to officers and men of the destroyers, trawlers, minesweepers and other craft that keep sea routes to France safe for the passage of British troops.

Professor J. J. Craik Henderson (Conservative) was elected for North-East Leeds yesterday with a majority of 23,160; he polled 23,882, while only 722 voted for his opponent, Mr. Sydney Allen (British Union).

FRIDAY

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Dr. Harris K. Shell, M.O. of Liverpool prison, decided to investigate the truth of this assertion. Not everyone who

gives a little drink makes in good; but Liverpool prison serves a wide area in North-West England and North

Wales, including numerous urban and rural districts, and as a whole, Dr. Shell's inquiry into prison statistics of the country

covered the first four months of the war, and his figures show that there was an appreciable fall in the incidence of drunkenness during that period. Social and economic

factors no doubt contributed in some measure to bring about this unexpected but welcome result. Many just cannot afford the price of the stuff and so have to go without, but it may be questioned whether the blackboard

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THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER

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escape chamber. These attempts were abandoned because

1. Post J. Lushington, July 1910, p. 38.
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DRUNKENNESS AND THE WAR

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ANOM 37/6 BX 481952

SUNDAY, May 5 1940

THE Norwegian Foreign Minister, Professor Kohlt, and the Minister of Defence, Colonel Ljungberg, arrived in London to-day for consultation with British Ministers. Operations are continuing in the Narvik area, but movement is slowed by the snow.

MONDAY

IT is officially announced to-day that a British destroyer and a French destroyer were sunk while on escort duty with the troop convoy after the evacuation of Namos. The troopships were untouched. A Polish destroyer was also sunk by a bomb off the coast of Norway. She will be replaced by a destroyer now being built in a British shipyard.

The number of registered unemployed in the middle of April was 972,695, the lowest total since the end of 1920.

TUESDAY

A TWO-DAY debate on the Norwegian campaign was opened in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain, who appealed for the co-operation of all parties in the war effort. The outstanding feature to-day was the intervention of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who declared that Tromsheim could have been captured from the sea if attacked immediately after the German occupation. He said his offer to lead the attack was rejected by the Admiralty.

The total loss of British shipping by enemy action in April was 18,249 tons, and of neutral shipping 41,677 tons. In the same period, during Norwegian operations, the Germans lost 300,000 tons of merchant shipping.

WEDNESDAY

OCASION for the war debate, continued in the Commons to-day, was provided by a motion for the adjournment, and a division was not expected. On second thoughts, however, the Labour Party decided to force a vote. Chief features of the proceedings were Mr. Lloyd George's bitter attack on the Government and Mr. Churchill's powerful reply on the whole debate. The voting was 281 for the Government and 200 against it. Forty Ministerialists were in the minority, and many abstained. There was a war debate also in the House of Lords, but no division.

Extraordinary military precautions are being taken by Holland. The United States battle fleet has been ordered to remain at Hawaii, and this is understood as a hint to Japan that America would take a serious view of any interference with the Dutch East Indies.

THURSDAY

PARLIAMENT adjourned this afternoon till May 21, but may be summoned at a day's notice to meet in the interval. The Ministerial crisis arising out of the division in the Commons last night is being eagerly discussed. This evening Mr. Attlee, the Labour leader, and Mr. Arthur Greenwood called at No. 10, Downing Street and talked over the position with the Prime Minister, Lord Halifax, and Mr. Churchill.

The fourth Proclamation under the National Service Act, which the King signed to-day, extends the liability for military service to nine additional age groups. This means that men up to the age of thirty-six will register when called upon to do so.

The Admiralty report that in an attack by British submarines on a convoy of ten enemy ships, six torpedoes found their mark; three hits were made on another convoy; and two on a third. Another ship was torpedoed and sunk, and still another driven ashore and destroyed. Two enemy raiders were shot down off the north-east coast of Scotland this morning.

All incoming and outgoing telephone and teleprinter communications in Amsterdam were cut off to-night.

FRIDAY

THE storm has burst over Western Europe. Before dawn this morning there were numerous German air raids on towns and aerodromes in Holland and Belgium. Immediately after, German forces crossed the frontiers of both countries and also of Luxembourg and many parties of soldiers landed by parachute near harbours and aerodromes. At the same time strong air attacks were made on air bases, including some of the R.A.F. in eastern France.

The Dutch and Belgian Governments appealed to Britain and France for aid, and it was at once promised. News soon came that Allied troops were in Belgium again and their aircraft active in both the invaded countries.

Most of the enemy parachutists—some of whom wore British uniforms—were captured or shot, others are still being hunted, but some, it would seem, captured aerodromes; these were attacked by the R.A.F.

Reports at the end of the day said the enemy forces moving from the frontiers had made little progress, and that both Dutch and Belgians were fighting hard. In Holland, following ancient tradition in many wars, large parts of the country have been flooded. In Belgium the enemy was checked on the demolitions line at all points. Many reports show that the Germans are using air force ferociously. Their loss of machines has been heavy. R.A.F. planes have been constantly in action, and our bomber squadrons have attacked enemy troops.

The Germans repeat the parrot excuse for their atrocious aggression that Britain and France were about to invade the two countries. Nobody believes it. Hitler's headquarters are now on the Western Front.

British coastal defences have been active on the south-east coast, but the only report of enemy penetration is that four incendiary bombs were dropped during the night at Chatham, near Canterbury; no damage was done.

This evening Mr. Chamberlain tendered his resignation to the King and advised his Majesty to commission Mr. Churchill to form a new Government. A few hours later Mr. Chamberlain broadcast the change in a stirring address, asked the public to "rally behind our new leader," and announced that he had accepted Mr. Churchill's invitation to serve in the new Government—the French Government has also been reconstituted and the Cabinet is smaller and more representative.

The Whitsun holidays have been cancelled. All Civil Servants and employees in Government factories will be at work on Monday and banks and post offices and the Stock Exchange will be open.

SATURDAY May 6 1940

GERMAN aircraft are machine-gunning roads and points of communication along the routes of the Allied advance across Belgium. British and French machines and anti-aircraft guns are replying with vigour, says the British communiqué. A French official report mentions violent enemy attacks on Luxembourg, but says the Germans have made no further advance in that region.

Savage bombing of Dutch and Belgian towns was continued all night and to-day, and the enemy has made many air raids over France.

"Yours is the cause of right and justice," says the Pope in a message he has sent to the King of the Belgians.

SUNDAY, May 12

THE German attack on the Low Countries is gathering force, though it is not yet certain where the greatest weight will be thrown. At present the fiercest thrust is in Belgium west of Maastricht. In Holland bands of enemy parachutists and "fifth column" traitors are still causing great trouble.

Mr. Churchill has been fortunate in securing continuity by keeping Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax in the new War Cabinet of five; the two other members are Mr. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood.—All male enemy aliens between the ages of sixteen and sixty in Eastern England and Scotland are being interned.

MONDAY

TO-night the French High Command report fighting from the Dutch frontier down to Longwy on the southern border of Belgian Luxembourg. In central Belgium British and French armies are taking up positions between the enemy and Brussels. There are thrilling reports of the success of the R.A.F. in bombing enemy columns and communications.

Mr. Churchill and the new Government, not yet fully constituted, met Parliament to-day; in the House of Commons a vote of confidence was carried by 281 to none; there were no opponents except two tellers. The Lords' vote was unanimous.

The Queen of the Netherlands, other members of the Royal family, and the Dutch Government are now in this country.

TUESDAY

THE Germans having captured Rotterdam, the Dutch forces have ceased resistance, except in Zeeland. In Belgium there is fighting on a hundred miles front from north of the Albert Canal to the French frontier. Enemy pressure is specially heavy around Sedan. No attack has yet been made on the Maginot Line. The Germans are reported to have lost at least 400 aeroplanes.

In a broadcast to-night Mr. Anthony Eden, the new Secretary for War, appealed for immediate support for the Local Defence Volunteers, a force now being organised to deal with possible parachute landings of German troops in this country.

WEDNESDAY May 15 1940

THE British forces east of Brussels were heavily engaged to-day, and stood firm against serious enemy attacks. South of Namur the Germans have crossed the Meuse at several points and hard fighting has followed. Near Sedan they pressed the French back for several miles, forming a salient, but our ally counter-attacked to-day, narrowing the salient and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Large Allied air forces co-operated in this operation, breaking up tank and troop concentrations, blocking the roads, and destroying bridges in the rear.

The Dutch are still at war with Germany, their naval forces are intact, and their great colonial empire safe from German aggression. Queen Wilhelmina broadcast to the British people to-night.

THURSDAY

THERE are startling reports of a break through the French lines by German armoured divisions near Mézières. They penetrated deeply, and there have been terrific clashes with French tanks. Generally the fighting in that region has been less severe to-day than the French are confident that their front will be re-established. East of Brussels the British hold their lines and have beaten back a German attack at Louvain.

Addressing Congress to-day, President Roosevelt said America should have 50,000 aeroplanes and productive capacity of at least 50,000 a year; but nothing must delay delivery of American-made aircraft to foreign nations, which he did not name but which are, of course, Britain and France.

FRIDAY

MR. CHURCHILL, who flew to Paris yesterday for consultation with M. Reynaud, describes the operations between Retbel and Mézières as the Battle of the Bulge. French troops are concentrating to straighten the bulge out and fighting continues in northern Belgium. The Government has removed from Brussels to Ostend. The R.A.F. continues its powerful co-operation with the armies and its devastating raids behind the enemy's lines. It is estimated that the Germans have lost over 1,000 aeroplanes since last Friday morning and that Allied losses are very much less.

Though it has been little in the news the Navy has rendered splendid service on the Dutch and Belgian coasts. Among other things, it brought much gold and millions of pounds' worth of diamonds out of Holland.

SATURDAY

THE Allied forces have withdrawn to the west of Brussels. The position south of the Sambre is very serious, but French reinforcements are pouring in, and in Paris the issue is awaited with confidence.

SUNDAY, May 19

GENERAL WEYGAND has been appointed French Commander-in-Chief in succession to General Gamelin. The enemy's offensive in France, held in the south, is now heading west towards the coast. Air fighting continues day and night, and the R.A.F. has achieved some notable successes in the bombing of big oil stores in Germany.

In his first broadcast message as Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill said that, when the French front is stabilised, "there will come a battle for our island—that will be the struggle."

MONDAY

THE enemy spearhead of motor-cycles, tanks, and aircraft continues to advance towards the Channel. Allied reinforcements are being thrown into the battle, and their counter-attacks increase in strength.

TUESDAY

GERMAN advance forces entered Amiens and Arras to-day; M. Reynaud reported this to the Senate, and said France was in danger. The enemy claims also to have occupied Abbeville. British troops are fighting north of Cambrai. The Air Ministry reports amazing exploits by British aircraft. Lord Beaverbrook invites those engaged in aircraft production to work next Saturday and Sunday and the Saturday and Sunday following.

WEDNESDAY

FRENCH troops have recaptured Arras. It is thought that the Germans in Amiens are not numerous. French forces are entrenched south of the Somme, and bridges over the river have been destroyed. The British front is being held everywhere and our casualties have not been numerous. British air operations last night were on a bigger scale than ever before.

Mr. Churchill flew to Paris to confer with the French Premier and Commander-in-Chief. In his absence Mr. Attlee introduced an Emergency Bill which gives the Government full power of control over all persons and property in the State. Excess Profits Duty is to be 100 per cent. The Bill was passed by both Houses in less than three hours.

THURSDAY May 22 1940

MR. CHURCHILL told the House of Commons that Abbeville is in enemy hands and that heavy fighting is proceeding in and around Boulogne. In Belgium German armoured forces have penetrated to the rear of the Allied army and are trying to derange their communications.

The Speaker reported that Captain A. H. Ramsay, Conservative M.P. for Midlothian and Peebles, has been arrested under the Defence Regulations and is now in Brixton Prison. Others arrested to-day are Sir Oswald Mosley and other leading members of the Union of Fascists, and Mr. John Beckett, of "the People's Party" and an ex-M.P. They are arrested because of danger that the organisations with which they are connected might be used for purposes injurious to the State.

FRIDAY

THE Germans gained possession of Boulogne last night. It is believed that practically all the British troops in the town were withdrawn. "The gap" between Arras and Cambrai, through which enemy armoured forces are moving towards the coast, is under pressure from the British on the north side and the French on the south. French troops have entered the southern suburbs of Amiens.

Last night and to-day the air war has increased in intensity and some amazing exploits by the R.A.F. are reported. While on patrol over the French coast this afternoon eleven of our fighters engaged a much larger enemy force, shot down eleven of them and damaged three others without suffering any loss themselves. It is estimated that the Germans have lost over 1,500 machines since their invasion of the Low Countries.

The whole Empire listened to an inspiring broadcast by the King to-night.

SATURDAY

VIOLENT fighting continues in France and Belgium but, for the present, the Allied Command is giving no detailed information.

German air raiders dropped bombs on a Yorkshire coast town and injured eight civilians. Bombs were also dropped elsewhere in Yorkshire and in East Anglia without causing human casualties.

SUNDAY, May 26

AFTER heavy street fighting, Boulogne is held by the Germans. Calais is still in the hands of the Allies. Heavy fighting continues in Belgium, where the Allied line consists of Belgians on the left, British in the centre, and French on the right. The German thrust to the Channel divides them from the main French forces.

General Sir Edmund Ironside is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, succeeding General Sir Walter Kirke (retired); and General Sir John Dill takes Sir Edmund Ironside's place as Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

To-day was observed throughout the country, and in the Empire as a Day of Prayer. The King and Queen, and Queen Wilhelmina, attended morning service at Westminster Abbey.

MONDAY

IN Belgium there is extremely violent fighting in the Menin district; the enemy's losses are described as enormous, but he continues to throw fresh forces into the battle. To-day, as every day, there are thrilling reports of the heroic and tireless exploits of the R.A.F.

Men in two more military age groups will register next month—those born in 1911 on June 15 and those born in 1910 on June 22. They will bring the total number registered to 2,800,000, not reckoning the men in the Regular and Territorial Armies when war broke out.

TUESDAY

THE King of the Belgians, against the unanimous advice of his Ministers, has deserted the Allies, to whom he appeared for assistance less than three weeks ago. Without warning to the British and French Commands, he capitulated to the Germans, and on his orders, as their Commander-in-Chief, the Belgian forces ceased to resist at four o'clock this morning.

The Belgian Ministers, meeting in Paris a few hours later, declared his action to be unconstitutional. M. Pierlot, the Premier, stated that they are released from obedience to the King, and are the only legal Government in Belgium. They will, so far as possible, reorganise the country's defences and continue the fight for its independence. The King, virtually deposed, is retiring to a Belgian castle, in which the Germans graciously permit him to live.

With its left flank suddenly exposed, the British Army, with the French on their right, maintained a stubborn resistance. Serious

WEDNESDAY June 29 1940

THE Flanders battle continues with undiminished fury. Against heavy odds, attacked on both flanks and with enemy forces in their rear, the indomitable British and French armies are fighting their way towards Dunkirk. French marines garrison the port, from the open sea warships bombard the enemy, and fighting goes on day and night. There is now brighter prospect that, at any rate, the larger part of the Allied armies will be evacuated.

THURSDAY

THE evacuation of the Allied forces from Flanders through Dunkirk is in full process; thousands—French as well as British—have already arrived in this country. The operation is being covered by heroic rearguard actions against greatly superior forces and screened, as far as possible, by our wonderful aircraft.

The quality of the new British Defiant fighters is demonstrated in the Air Ministry's report. Yesterday twelve of them shot down thirty-seven enemy aircraft and all returned home, though one was hit.

FRIDAY

DAY and night Dunkirk is bombarded from the air and from army guns, but the evacuation goes on; scores of thousands of British and French troops have already left in ships of the Royal Navy and the mercantile marine. In their communiqué this morning the Germans boasted that the Allied armies were "annihilated." They are not even conquered, for the diminished forces moving towards the coast are still fighting hard; and when they leave Dunkirk it will be to face the enemy soon on another line.

The Belgian Parliament, meeting in a French provincial town, has unanimously agreed that it is juridically and morally impossible for King Leopold to reign over Belgium.

SATURDAY June 30 1940

THOUGH precise figures are not available, it is estimated that at least three-quarters of the B.E.F. in Belgium have now been evacuated. Lord Gort, the Commander-in-Chief, was in London to-day. The evacuation is still in progress and bitter rearguard actions are being fought to keep the road to the coast open. R.A.F. machines, while on protective duty over the Belgian coast yesterday, destroyed or damaged fifty-six enemy aircraft.

In sharp fighting on the Somme front the French recaptured part of Abbeville. The Germans counter-attacked in vain. Mr. Churchill and Mr. Attlee attended a meeting of the Supreme War Council in Paris yesterday.

SUNDAY, June 2

THOUGH three days ago the Germans officially declared that the British army in Flanders was surrounded and annihilated, four-fifths of it and tens of thousands of French troops have already been brought back to this country; and the evacuation continues.

Destruction of enemy aircraft continues at a high rate. Yesterday in one narrowly restricted area—over the beaches of Dunkirk—seventy-eight German bombers and fighters were destroyed or severely damaged between dawn and seven in the evening.

MONDAY

IN a letter to the Prime Minister, the King expresses the world-wide feeling of admiration for the outstanding skill and bravery shown by the three Services and the Merchant Navy in the evacuation of the B.E.F. A long communiqué from the Admiralty gives details of what it describes as "the most extensive and difficult combined operation in naval history." In all, 887 British ships and boats were used—Zeebrugge has been blocked by the sinking of concrete-filled blockships; and the other Belgian ports in the enemy's hands have been rendered virtually useless.

Many German bombers raided Paris early this morning. Over 1,000 bombs were dropped and forty-five persons were killed and about 150 others injured. Many of the raiders were destroyed.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, until recently Secretary for War, has rejoined his old regiment at the age of forty-four. His only son, who is eighteen, is already serving in the Army.

TUESDAY June 4 1940

THE number of troops evacuated from Dunkirk was nearly 335,000, said the Prime Minister in the House of Commons. It was "a miracle of deliverance," but it was not victory. Nearly 1,000 guns were lost and all our transport. Our casualties were over 30,000 killed, wounded, and missing. In an eloquent passage that expressed the resolve of the whole House, Mr. Churchill declared that Britain will never surrender.

The Allied forces holding Dunkirk were withdrawn last night. Admiral Abrial, the French commander, was the last to leave. The casualties in yesterday's air raid on Paris are now given as 906, including 254 killed.

WEDNESDAY

AT dawn this morning the Germans attacked on a front extending from the English Channel along the line of Abbeville, Amiens, and Peronne to the Leon-Soissons road. The French line is organised in depth with fortified posts specially designed to counter tanks. At night it was reported that the Allies—British forces are on the Somme front—maintain their positions.

The German casualties on the Western Front since the invasion of the Low Countries are estimated by British authorities at between 400,000 and 500,000.

THURSDAY

GENERAL WEYGAND declares himself satisfied with the progress of the battles on the Somme and the Aisne. Here and there tanks have got past the forward defences, but there is no approach to a break-through. Hundreds of German tanks have been destroyed since yesterday morning. Except for a tactical withdrawal on the lower Somme the Allies stand their ground.

There were air raids over many parts of the East Coast from Yorkshire to the Thames, this morning. Six people were injured; there was little damage to property.

FRIDAY

LATEST reports to-night are that the battle along the whole front of the Somme and the Aisne has continued all day with the greatest fury, and that everywhere the enemy attacks have been held. In the Péronne section the Germans are said to have employed a thousand tanks (yesterday 400 tanks were destroyed). Both the R.A.F. and the French Air Force are co-operating with the Army with great effect.

British heavy bombers continue nightly raids over large areas of Northern Germany, and have caused havoc in some industrial districts. Oil stores are a special object of attack, and many have been burned.

Last night there were air-raid warnings in twelve English counties, from Hampshire to Durham. Bombs were dropped on a flare path at one R.A.F. airfield and an airman killed. Elsewhere the attacks were ineffective.

The ban on the sale of American war equipment, including guns, to the Allies is now removed.

SATURDAY

The most interesting part of this morning's report on the great battle is that enemy armoured units south of Abbeville are moving towards the upper Bresle. On the rest of the front the position is unchanged.

French naval planes to-day bombed factories in the suburbs of Berlin.

SUNDAY, June 16

THE French Cabinet, now in Bordeaux, has been in session most of the day, and is known to be considering whether the struggle against Germany can be continued. Late to-night the Reynaud Government resigned. The veteran Marshal Pétain is the new Premier. The Reynaud Cabinet had received President Roosevelt's assurance that America would redouble her efforts to supply the Allied armies with munitions so long as their resistance to aggression is maintained. A message from Mr. Churchill was also received.

MONDAY

MARSHAL PÉTAIN'S first act after forming the new French Government was to communicate with the enemy and ask in effect for an armistice.

In a short broadcast to-night Mr. Churchill said all that, for the moment, it was necessary to say about this painful news. "It makes no difference," he declared, "to British faith and purpose. We shall fight on unconquerable until the curse of Hitler is removed from the brows of men."

It became known to-night that in the communication from Mr. Churchill to M. Reynaud which I noted yesterday a very remarkable proposal was made. It was for a constitutional union between Britain and France; they would no longer be separate nations, and there would be a common citizenship for the people of the two countries. The proposal provided for a single War Cabinet during the war.

A significant piece of news is that Dutch, Norwegian, and Polish ships bound for France are being directed to make for British ports.

TUESDAY

HITLER and Mussolini met in Munich this evening to consider the reply to Marshal Pétain's request for an armistice. They are reported to have agreed on the terms they will demand from France. The French official wireless has repeatedly broadcast the statement of the new Foreign Minister, M. Baudoin, that the Government at Bordeaux will refuse to accept dishonourable conditions. The British Government has not released France from her treaty obligation not to make a separate peace.

Mr. Churchill made two heartening speeches to-day, one in the House of Commons and the other by wireless to millions of listeners at home and overseas. His references to France were still animated by the spirit of comradeship. Anticipating early attacks on Great Britain, he declared his confidence that the Navy will prevent any large invasion by sea. But, if invaders do come, we are able to deal with them; a million and a quarter of British soldiers are under arms in this country, and, in addition, there are the Dominion armies and the L.D.V. of half a million.

The Government's professional advisers in the three Services believe, said Mr. Churchill, that there are good and reasonable hopes of final victory.

IMES, ISSUE DATED SEPTEMBER 6

Service

391.1 m. 668 kc/s 449.1 m.



MATTHEW NORGATE gives you a pre-view of the fortnight's films today at 1.15.

WEDNESDAY June 19 1940

HITLER has informed the French Government that "conditions for the cessation of hostilities" will be communicated to them as soon as they have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet representatives of the enemy Powers at a place and time not yet made known. These plenipotentiaries have been appointed. The French wireless continues to say that shameful conditions will be rejected. It is reported also that our Government's proposal of a Franco-British Union is still being considered. The fighting goes on. About a hundred German bombers last night raided eastern England from Yorkshire to Kent. Eight cottages were bombed in a Cambridgeshire town, and there occurred most of the casualties—twelve killed and thirty injured. At least seven enemy machines were destroyed and others injured. Apart from the destruction of the cottages little damage was done.

THURSDAY

ANOTHER and bigger air raid on England last night. The raiders numbered over a hundred, and bombs were dropped on the north-east coast and as far west as South Wales. The casualties numbered eight killed and about sixty injured; the material damage was not serious. Four enemy machines were destroyed and others damaged.

Plenipotentiaries from the French Government met German representatives to-day, but there is no available information about the enemy's terms.

Large contingents of the Australian Imperial Force and of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force have disembarked at a British port and are proceeding to concentration areas.

Both Houses of Parliament met in secret to-day, primarily to consider home defence questions.

FRIDAY

HITLER received the French plenipotentiaries this afternoon in the same coach, and sitting in the same chair, in which Foch received the German delegates in November, 1918. The Frenchmen were told that terms must (1) prevent a resumption of hostilities, and (2) provide Germany with necessary safeguards for the continuation of the war against Britain. A long and very detailed statement of the terms is said to have been given to the plenipotentiaries and communicated by them to their Government, but they are kept secret.

Italy's operations of war hang fire. In the air British aviators are establishing a remarkable ascendancy, and the enemy has had the worst of a series of land engagements in his African territories.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced to-night the issue on Tuesday next of new National War Bonds bearing interest at 2 1/2 per cent.

SATURDAY

THE French Government has accepted Hitler's terms and the armistice agreement was signed this evening.

There was another air raid over the East Coast last night; little damage was done except in a Suffolk town, where three people were killed.—Men of the 1916 class registered for military service to-day.



News-Reader FRANK PHILLIPS



News-Reader ALAN HOWLAND



News-Reader JOSEPH MACLEOD



News-Reader ALVAR LIDELL

CLOSING PRICES

EVENING STANDARD, May 22, 1940

FINAL NIGHT EXTRA

Evening Standard

Amusements 8
Rails 16

BLACK-OUT 9.23 pm, 4.30 am
MOON RISE 5.54 pm; SETS 6.08 am

No. 36,103

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1940

ONE PENNY



EXCELLENT SMOKES

BRIEFS

5 FOR 1/8

Please Ask Your Tobacconist
or Postage to Walters and Co.
51 Tottenham Row, E.C.3

STATE CONTROL OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY

Mobilisation of the Nation's Resources

100 PER CENT. EXCESS PROFITS TAX

FRENCH TAKE ARRAS AGAIN

B.E.F. Thrust Near Cambrai

The French official communiqué to-day announced that the French have recaptured Arras.

"The enemy's pressure continued in the direction of ..."

PERSONAL TRIBUTES

TWO BROTHERS

The death, in action, has been announced of two brothers—Lieutenant Gordon Gordon-Potts, The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and Captain Michael Potts, R.A., the third and fifth sons of the late Dr. W. A. Potts and of Mrs. Potts, of Edgiboston, and grandsons of the first Headmaster of Fettes. Mr. K. Fisher, Headmaster of Oundle School, writes of the two brothers:—

Gordon was born in 1896, and educated at Oundle from 1920 to 1925. He became head of School House, and a member of the School XV. From Oundle he went to Brasenose College, Oxford, where he spent his first year, and then spent a year at the University Department for the Training of Teachers. He then taught at Eton for a time, leaving there for Cranleigh, which school he left early in the war to join his regiment. His genius for leadership, his loyalty and his widespread enthusiasm among his friends, wherever he went, made him a very popular figure. Wherever he went the atmosphere was the livelier and the happier for his presence.

Michael was born in 1911, and was at Oundle from 1925 to 1929. He was a prefect in School House, and after leaving school went to Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1929. He was a member of the Cambridge University Boat Club, and of the Cambridge University Rugby Club. He was a member of the Cambridge University Rugby Club, and of the Cambridge University Rugby Club. He was a member of the Cambridge University Rugby Club, and of the Cambridge University Rugby Club.

O. W. R. writes:—
Gordon Gordon-Potts belonged to the finest type of English public school master. He was at the same time intensely interested in his job and in his pupils. He had his first teaching experience at Eton and later gave himself with characteristic energy to work at Cranleigh. He had taste in pictures—his favourites were water-colours of the Cotman and Brabazon schools—and was always stirring up the even flow of school life by hanging new buildings in the school. He had his first teaching experience at Eton and later gave himself with characteristic energy to work at Cranleigh. He had taste in pictures—his favourites were water-colours of the Cotman and Brabazon schools—and was always stirring up the even flow of school life by hanging new buildings in the school.

The Prime Minister's family at home. Later he was one of the first to take parties of English schoolboys to Germany and to foster in them a sense of comradeship with the German boys in English schools. He had his first teaching experience at Eton and later gave himself with characteristic energy to work at Cranleigh. He had taste in pictures—his favourites were water-colours of the Cotman and Brabazon schools—and was always stirring up the even flow of school life by hanging new buildings in the school. He had his first teaching experience at Eton and later gave himself with characteristic energy to work at Cranleigh. He had taste in pictures—his favourites were water-colours of the Cotman and Brabazon schools—and was always stirring up the even flow of school life by hanging new buildings in the school.

MEDICAL WOMEN'S GIFTS FOR AMBULANCES

Florence Lady Barrett, president Mrs. Elizabeth Bolton, dean, and Mr. Malcolm J. Henderson, chairman of the Council of the London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, write:—

You kindly allowed us to appeal through your columns to your friends and friends of this school for funds for a Red Cross Ambulance. We are glad to say that the donations received have enabled us to send two instalments of £550 for two ambulances. We should be very grateful if you would give us the hospitality of your columns to thank all those who have so generously supported us, and to say that our appeal is now closed.

20 6 40

THE LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN

is raising FIVE HUNDRED & FIFTY POUNDS for a

RED CROSS AMBULANCE

Will you please join us - and will you please do so NOW?

Donations to be sent to The Hon. Treasurer, Dr. E.E. Hewer, 8, Hunter Street, W.C.1.

R.B. Mott DEAN.

"Pots Into Planes" Appeal ¹⁰⁻⁷⁻⁴⁰



There was a swift response to-day to the appeal by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, for aluminium ware to be used in the making of airplanes. Here is the big pile of aluminium goods contributed by housewives—and children, too—at the Women's Voluntary Services depot at Chelsea.



MILK FOR REFUGEES.—The Mayor of St. Pancras distributing tins of milk to refugee Maltese children yesterday. The tins were bought with money subscribed by children at Independence, Missouri.

Aug. 1940

THE TIMES TUESDAY JULY 23 1940

ON THE NORTH DOWNS: L.D.V.s AT WORK



A COMMANDING POSITION.—All over the country the Local Defence Volunteers are working with the utmost keenness at the various jobs assigned to them. Here a number of them are seen constructing a watching post on the North Downs commanding a view of a great stretch of the Kentish Weald.

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MOUNTED HOME GUARD ON DARTMOOR



A PICKET ON DUTY.—Members of the Mid-Devon Hunt are serving as members of the Home Guard and they carry out the work of patrolling the Moors on horseback. They work in pickets of three and our photograph shows a picket on duty at Middle Tor, with relief pickets approaching.

RADIO TIMES, ISSUE DATED AUGUST 30

WILLKIE or WON'T HE?

Things are "hotting up" for the American Presidential Election. What happens in November means a lot to the U.S.—and probably to US, too.

SUNDAY, August 18 1940

AFTER a quiet day yesterday, the enemy aircraft came to the attack again to-day, 600 of them. Two attempts were made to penetrate London's defences, but they were held up at the outer suburbs and the raiders paid dearly for their intrusion. Aerodromes and harbours in the south and south-east were also attacked. The Air Ministry puts the enemy's loss at about 140 machines, nearly a quarter of the whole force engaged.

News of an important development comes from Ottawa and Washington. President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, have agreed to set up at once a Permanent Joint Board on Defence for the United States and Canada.

MONDAY

THE number of fighters and bombers lost by the enemy yesterday was 144. We lost only twenty-two, and the pilots of twelve of them are safe. One bomber was brought down by the rifle fire of a detachment of Home Guards south of London. During the seven days ended last night 570 enemy aircraft were destroyed over this country or near its coasts.

British air attacks included one on the Italian island at Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia. Nearer home, the Caproni and Fiat aeroplane factories in Northern Italy were again bombed; and in Germany the great aluminium factories at Rheinfelden.

The evacuation of British Somaliland has been completed. It was seen to be necessary when the French forces at Jibuti dropped out of the defence scheme (they were to be the pivot on this front), and the operations during the past week or two have been to delay the enemy and to force him to use up stores which it is almost impossible for him to replace.

An Order by the Minister of Home Security makes the whole of Great Britain a "Defence Area." The purpose of this is to enable urgent measures to be taken without delay should need arise.

TUESDAY Aug. 20

MR. CHURCHILL'S review of the war situation greatly stirred the House of Commons this afternoon. A cataclysm of disaster since the beginning of May; and yet we are stronger than we were before. The Navy and the mercantile marine are both larger; an immense mass of munitions has crossed the Atlantic without loss of a gun; our new production of aircraft already largely exceeds that of the enemy, and American production is beginning to flow in.

Of the splendid exploits of our airmen Mr. Churchill said: "Never in human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few." The Prime Minister also said we have offered to place defence facilities at the disposal of the United States Government, on a ninety-nine years' leasehold basis, in British transatlantic possessions. This is for American naval and air bases.

WEDNESDAY Aug. 21 1940

TO-DAY'S raids on his country have been by aircraft operating singly or in small numbers. Little damage has been done, and the casualties are few. At least thirteen of the enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

It is reported that agreement has been reached for the cessation of the Southern Dobruja by Rumania to Bulgaria.

In a broadcast to-night Sir Archibald Sinclair said he was authorised by the Prime Minister to say that the Government intend to preserve in all essentials a free Parliament and a free Press. All emergency measures which restrict the liberties of the subject will disappear with the emergency.

THURSDAY

THE Germans brought a new weapon into play this morning. As a convoy coming up Channel was approaching Dover shortly before noon, more than 100 shells were fired at the ships from batteries on the French coast twenty miles away. Escorting warships threw out a smoke-screen and none of our vessels was hit. Shortly afterwards there was an air attack, but they put up a furious barrage and all escaped without damage.

Shortly after nine at night the long-range enemy guns opened fire on the Dover area and, in two spells, were in action three-quarters of an hour. Some buildings were damaged and there were a few casualties. The gun emplacements on the French cliffs were heavily bombarded by our aircraft.

Air raids on this country to-day have been on a small scale. Our offensive against Germany was most intensive in attack on oil refineries, railway centres, and aerodromes. An Egyptian division has taken up position with British troops east of the Libya frontier.

FRIDAY Aug. 23

THE Germans have no monopoly in long-range guns. British guns fired from land at the enemy on the French coast last night. The battery positions between Boulogne and Calais were under the fire of R.A.F. bombers until half-past three this morning. Through the night there was the rain of bombs from our aircraft in many parts of Germany and German-occupied territory. British and South African aeroplanes are also doing deadly work between the Mediterranean and the Pacific. Yesterday, at the Italian naval base of Bomba, in the Gulf of Libya, four Italian warships—a destroyer, two submarines, and a submarine depot ship—were destroyed.

In the early hours of this morning raiders dropped bombs on London suburbs; the casualties were few (no deaths), but damage was done to many buildings. The names of people of German or Italian nationality are to be removed from the membership rolls of British orders of chivalry.

SATURDAY

ENEMY bombers, escorted by fighters, approached London from the east and south-east as people were breakfasting this morning. Sirens sounded the alarm, but our defence forces acted swiftly, and the raiders were driven off without a bomb being dropped.

Large enemy formations appeared on the south-east coast and one town was bombed. Reports that an Italian attack on Greece is imminent are unconfirmed.

THE ALLIES' NATIONAL ANTHEMS

FREE TRANSLATIONS BY THE B.B.C.

The Times has received many requests for the words of the National Anthems of the Allies, which are played by the B.B.C. each Sunday evening. The free translations quoted here were provided by the B.B.C., who have now made special and properly authenticated recordings of these anthems, and of 10 other European National Anthems, as was announced in The Times last Monday:—

The words given are not always according to idiom, but they reflect the spirit of the people through their National Anthems:—

FRANCE

Forward, sons of the Motherland
The day of glory has dawned,
Against us now is raised
The bloodstained flag of tyranny.

POLAND

Poland is not yet lost,
For we her faithful sons remain.
Our freedom lost through foreign violence
We shall by force regain.

NORWAY

Land of weather-beaten mountains
Rising from the sea,
Land of a thousand homes,
Norway, we love thee.

BELGIUM

After centuries of slavery
The Belgian, rising from his grave,
Recoils through his courage,
His name, his rights, his flag.

HOLLAND

William of Nassau, son
Of an ancient line,
I vow undying faith
To my native land.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Where is my home? Where is my home?
Water rushes through the meadows,
Breezes murmur in the pine groves
In the springtime full of blossoms
An earthly paradise to view,
That is the fair land of Bohemia,
Bohemia is my home.

SUNDAY, September 8

THE Blitzkrieg burst on London last night. Riverside fires, started in the early evening by German bombers, lit up the sky and were an unmistakable guide for enemy formations that began to arrive a few hours later. Dockland was again attacked, but for the most part the bombing for several hours was indiscriminate, and the raiders were so high that aiming was out of the question. Nevertheless, much damage was done, and the casualties were high—the first estimate is about 400 killed and between 1,200 and 1,400 seriously injured. The enemy lost ninety-nine aircraft, about a quarter of his force engaged. We lost twenty-two (nine pilots safe).

To-night at eight a very long raid began. All London heard the terrific barrage put up by anti-aircraft guns when these new invaders arrived. They renewed the riverside attack and began promiscuous bombing over Central London.

Our own bombers last night caused havoc in many centres of German war industry and in North Sea and Channel ports, where there is transport for the threatened invasion.

British forces in the Near East have been largely reinforced during the past few days. One of the largest convoys of the war arrived in Egyptian ports without loss—indeed, it had not been attacked.

MONDAY

THE raid on London which began at eight last night lasted till five this morning—it was the longest of the war. There was no intensive attack such as that on the riverside the night before, but there was more promiscuous bombing, many fires, temporary interruption of public services, and much damage to property. Many heavy bombs were dropped in central London. Three hospitals and two museums are among the institutions bombed. The King to-day visited most of the heavily bombed areas in East London.

Saturday night's casualties are now returned as 306 killed and 1,337 seriously injured; and it is believed that last night's casualties are no larger.

There was no alarm to-day till after five o'clock, when considerable forces crossed the coast, but only a few reached London, and these were heavily engaged and driven off. The sirens sounded again at 8.40, and for hours after that many parts of London were bombed.

Two of our submarines in the Mediterranean have sunk three Italian supply ships.—The French-Indian Colonial Government have given their adhesion to General de Gaulle.

TUESDAY

THE raid which was signalled at eight o'clock last night lasted till five this morning. There is not even the pretence now that only military objectives are attacked. Hospitals, shelters, and private houses, large and small, suffered most and casualties were numerous. Many fires were caused, some near St. Paul's Cathedral, but the great church was not touched.

The casualties on Sunday night were 286 killed and about 1,400 seriously injured. Fifty-two enemy machines were brought down yesterday.

After four short period alarms during the day, the night attack began at a quarter past eight, and was of the same promiscuous character as the night before. Meantime, R.A.F. bombers were striking the enemy hard at many points. In Berlin the big Neuköln gas works were blown up.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of distress caused by the air raids—London cinemas are recommended to close each night not later than nine o'clock.

Home Service

1013 kcfs 296.2 m. 767 kcfs 391.1 m. 668 kcfs 449.1 m.



TWELVE MONTHS AGO. On September 3, 1939, crowds in Whitehall watched as Big Ben ticked away the fatal seconds while the British ultimatum to Germany expired—11 a.m. and Great Britain was at war! The story of events leading up to the outbreak of war is told in the feature programme tonight at 9.20.

GERMAN AIR LOSSES

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT

Up to yesterday morning the Germans had lost 1,863 bombers and fighters in raids on this country and on shipping round the coast. Our loss of fighters was 495, from which 211 pilots were saved.

These are the figures so far this month—

	German Losses	British Losses	British Pilots Safe
Sept. 1 ..	25	15	9
Sept. 2 ..	55	20	10
Sept. 3 ..	25	15	8
Sept. 4 ..	54	17	12
Sept. 5 ..	39	20	9
Sept. 6 ..	46	19	12
Sept. 7 ..	103	22	9
Sept. 8 ..	11	3	1
Sept. 9 ..	52	13	6
Sept. 10 ..	2	0	0
Totals ..	412	144	76

WEDNESDAY

THAT the British of London, said Mr. Churchill in a broadcast this morning, is part of Hitler's plans for the invasion of this country. Preparations for it are going forward on a great scale. Several hundred self-propelled barges are moving down the coast to French ports from Dunkirk to Brest and the harbours in the Bay of Biscay.

"Next week may be a very important week in our history," Mr. Churchill observed; and as he recounted our strength on sea and land and in the air one felt his confidence that any attempt at invasion will utterly fail.

The "All Clear" signal in last night's raid was not sounded till half-past four this morning. Though much damage was done to private property, casualties were fewer than on previous nights. Monday night's casualties are reported to be about 400 killed and 1,400 injured. Most of the deaths occurred when an East End school, being used as a shelter, was bombed.

Buckingham Palace was damaged in the early hours of the morning by a delayed action bomb which partly destroyed a swimming pool and broke nearly all the windows in the north wing, including those of the King's and Queen's private apartments. Their Majesties were not at the palace, and though a large staff was on duty, there were no casualties.

In the first raid of consequence to-day—in the afternoon—our Spitfires and Hurricanes attacked so fiercely that few of the enemy machines reached London. In two hours ninety of them were brought down—a quarter of the invading force. The night raiders, arriving shortly before nine, flew into a barrage of unprecedented violence. It was kept up for hours, and the enemy sheered off from Central London and dropped his bombs mostly south of the river.

R.A.F. attacks on the enemy last night included another visit to Berlin, where the important Potsdam railway station and (according to the German report) the Reichstag building were bombed. German ports and concentrations of ships have been repeatedly shelled by our naval light forces.

THURSDAY

THE outstanding fact this morning was the remarkable success of London's anti-aircraft barrage last night. During a nine-hour's

Continued in next column

raid few enemy machines got past it into the central area. In Greater London as a whole damage and casualties were less than before. The barrage is new in design as well as in violence: it is said to be based on new methods of prediction. When to-night's raid began shortly after nine the anti-aircraft defence, firing this time above the clouds, was as effective as the night before. The enemy had given little trouble during the day.

It is officially stated that on Wednesday night forty people were killed and 170 injured; in the afternoon of that day 123 were killed and about 250 injured.

Berlin reports say the invasion is timed for next Monday. Enemy bases in the Channel ports are still under attack by R.A.F. bombers, and much damage has been done. Berlin and other German centres were again raided.

FRIDAY

RAIDERS were over London for eight and a-half hours last night, but damage and casualties were the lowest of the week. This morning we had the longest daylight raid yet (four hours), and some enemy machines, acting singly, were very persistent.

Several bombs were dropped on Buckingham Palace while the King and Queen were there, but their Majesties were unhurt. An incendiary bomb fell in Downing Street without doing damage. It is reported to-day that a fire-bomb has fallen on the House of Lords; it was quickly extinguished.

Our air attacks on the enemy, with particular attention to his sea bases across the Channel, continue at high tension.

SATURDAY

A DELAYED action bomb dropped yesterday exploded this morning in the road between Buckingham Palace and the Victoria Memorial.

Last night's raid on London, which began at 9 p.m. and lasted till 3.30 a.m., was widespread, but mainly concentrated on the east, south, and south-west districts. In the provinces a town in South Wales suffered most.

A German report that the British Government, the Court, and the Diplomatic Corps are about to leave London is flatly contradicted by the Ministry of Information.

Heroes of St. Paul's 17-9-40

The new turn of the war, which has placed every inhabitant of London in the line of battle, has called upon them all to display the virtues of soldiers; and men and women of all the civil defence services are performing every day and night deeds of valour no less worthy of honour and remembrance than anything done on the beaches of Dunkirk. It so happens, however, that the outstanding deed of heroism so far recorded in the capital stands to the credit of first-line troops. When a heavy bomb buried itself last Wednesday, and remained unexploded in immediate menace to St. Paul's Cathedral, no circumstance was missing that could test the quality of the bravest of brave men. LIEUTENANT R. DAVIES and his bomb disposal section of the Royal Engineers were called upon to work for three days, during every minute of which they stood in instant danger of sudden death. In addition to the threat from the bomb itself they had to deal with a 6in. gas main, which had been fractured and set on fire. After the fire had been safely extinguished they had to dig down 27½ft. into the subsoil in order to find the bomb, which proved to be 8ft. long and to weigh a ton. They then hauled this terrible engine of destruction out of the hole, an undertaking for which two lorries were required; and finally MR. DAVIES himself drove the bomb, through streets specially cleared of traffic, over the long distance to Hackney Marshes, where it was successfully blown up without disaster.

By the nature of their duties the Royal Engineers have many times been called upon to display a kind of open-eyed, cold-blooded disregard of supreme danger from which men who have proved their valour in the heat of action might be excused for flinching. But the exploit of MR. DAVIES and his n.c.o.s and men can have been seldom surpassed even in the great traditions of their Corps. Yesterday the daily services were resumed in the historic church which but for their devotion would probably have been laid in ruins; and none who attended them can have failed to offer up a thanksgiving for the valour that preserved it. In the thirteen centuries during which London has been committed to the patronage of ST. PAUL, the cathedral has been served in every kind of way by all sorts and conditions of men, clergy and laity, soldiers and civilians. The new names added to its long roll of honour may take rank with the most distinguished. CANON COCKIN writes to-day to commend their modest attitude towards their own performance. He has secured the autographs of the whole section as a valuable addition to the archives; and the Dean and Chapter do themselves honour in promising suitable appreciation of these brave benefactors.

What really happened in 1940 when the British Commonwealth and Empire stood alone against Nazi Germany... stood between Hitler and his complete triumph? CHESTER WILMOT introduces the programme to be broadcast in all Home Services on Sunday. This programme tells for the first time both British and German sides of the story of...

The Battle for Britain, 1940

ON July 16, 1940—one month after the fall of France—Hitler issued to his Commander-in-Chief a directive which began:

As England, in spite of the hopelessness of her military position, has so far shown herself unwilling to come to any compromise, I have decided to begin preparations for an invasion, if necessary, to carry out an invasion of England.

This operation is dictated by the necessity of eliminating Great Britain as a base from which the war against Germany can be fought, and, if necessary, the island will be occupied.

The preparations... must be concluded by the middle of August.

The landing operation must be a surprise crossing on a broad front extending approximately from Ramsgate to a point west of the Isle of Wight.

The invasion will be referred to by the code-name SEALION.

This directive was issued in earnest, and during the next two months a most serious and energetic effort was made to complete the SEALION preparations and to establish the air supremacy that was the essential prelude to any invasion.

On August 15—the day of the Luftwaffe's heaviest losses over Britain—Goering told the commanders of his Air Fleets: 'Until further orders, operations are to be directed exclusively against the enemy Air Force, including the targets of the enemy aircraft industry already allocated to the different Air Fleets. For the moment other targets are to be ignored. We must concentrate our efforts on the destruction of the enemy Air Forces. Our night attacks are essentially dislocation raids, made so that the enemy defences and population shall be allowed no respite. Even these attacks, however, should, where possible, be directed against Air Force targets.'

On September 9, in a directive for the Military Government of Occupied England, the High Command of the German Army declared: 'It is the task of the Military Administration in England to secure and exploit the country's resources for the benefit of the Army and the German war economy.'

On September 14, 1940, at a conference with Grand-Admiral Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, Hitler decided that Operation

SEALION would... but we must not anticipate the broadcast which you will hear in the Home Services on September 14.

From documents such as these we are now able to follow the fate of the SEALION plan from start to finish, to tell from the enemy's point of view—as well as our own—why and how this plan was frustrated, and to answer many questions that have remained unanswered since 1940.

Questions such as:—
Why was it that Hitler waited six weeks after Dunkirk before ordering the preparation of the invasion?

Why did Goering delay for another month before launching a serious air offensive against Southern England?

What was the Luftwaffe's real plan and objective? How close did the Luftwaffe come to securing command of the air?

How far did Goering's mistakes in strategy and tactics contribute to the Luftwaffe's defeat? (There were in fact three points in the battle at which a different decision by Goering might have changed the course of history.)

Was it really the toll of casualties that compelled the Luftwaffe to break off the battle? (We now have the true figures of the losses and production for both sides.)

How far did the German Navy progress with its plans for SEALION? Did Hitler's invasion armada ever put to sea? What was the actual strength of our forces available to resist invasion?

How much was achieved in mobilisation, training, and production between Dunkirk and September? When and why was SEALION eventually postponed?

We can answer these questions now, for the material available leaves little doubt about the essential facts of their significance. The sources are unchallengeable.

Next Sunday the Admiralty is releasing the minutes of the meetings between Hitler and his naval advisers in 1940 together with a number of related documents from the German naval archives. We have drawn extensively on these papers for our broadcast, but their full import is apparent only

when the naval story they reveal is set in proper relation to the Luftwaffe's operations and the Wehrmacht's plans... and in relation to our own plans and operations.

Accordingly we have cast our net of research wider and deeper into waters of information hitherto unplumbed. We have drawn upon the short-hand notes of Hitler's speeches to his generals and admirals; the texts of his orders and directives; the minutes of his meetings with his Commander-in-Chief; the addresses and instructions which Goering gave to his commanders and staff; the operational orders issued by the Army High Command for the landing and the campaign that was to follow and for the military government of Occupied Britain.

We have also made use of the interrogations of Germany's military leaders, of the diaries of people in close contact with Hitler, and of enemy signal logs, war diaries and statistical returns. This examination of the enemy's records has been balanced by similar studies of British sources, so that the ebb and flow of the battle and the conflict of plan and counter-plan can be brought out in sharp contrast as we tell the story from the point of view of both sides.

The presentation of this story needs no special trimmings, no lurid battle scenes, no dramatization. The documents speak for themselves and reveal the hopes and plans, the successes and failures of the men—British and German—who fought the battle that was Hitler's first, and perhaps most far-reaching, defeat.

For people in this country the story of *The Battle For Britain* has a specially personal interest. The battle was fought—and won—not only in the skies, but in the command posts, airfields and factories, in the homes and air-raid shelters, on the high seas and in the Army's training camps and coastal defences.

As Mr. Churchill said at the time: 'This is no war of chieftains or of princes, of dynasties or national ambition; it is a war of peoples and causes... a war of the Unknown Warriors.' And it is now certain that the victory was gained as much by them as by 'the Few,' for perhaps the most striking fact revealed by the documents is that we had been silently preparing to fight the Battle of Britain long before the war began—and the Germans had not.

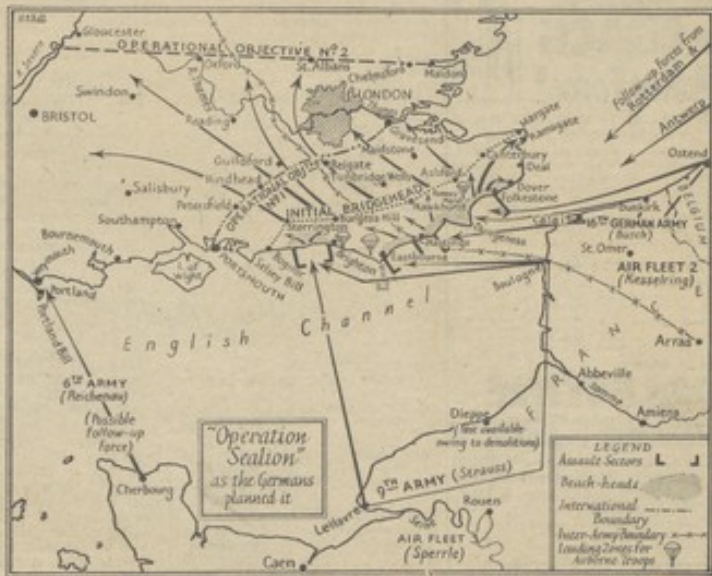
HITLER'S DILEMMA

THIS map shows the SEALION plan in the form it finally reached in September 1940. In July the German Army High Command had insisted that it would need to assault with at least three armies—the sixth sailing from Cherbourg to Weymouth; the ninth from Caen, Le Havre and Dieppe to land between Belsey Hill and Beachy Head; and the sixteenth to cross from Calais, Boulogne, and Ostend to assault the coast between Hastings and Ramsgate.

The German Navy and Air Force ruled out this plan because they could hope to protect the invasion fleet only in the narrows of the Straits of Dover. The navy accepted with reluctance the army's demand for a crossing direct from Le Havre to Brighton, and was prepared to hazard the Cherbourg-Weymouth run only if British resistance was on the point of collapse.

A large-scale diversion was planned from Norway against north-east Scotland, but in the main assault there were to be no landings outside the area between Folkestone and Worthing.

This conflict of plan reveals Hitler's dilemma. If the assault were to be made on the narrow front that the navy and the air force could protect, the army had little chance of gaining success on land. On the other hand, any attempt to cross on a front broad enough to meet the army's demands would certainly lead to the destruction of the fleet at sea. Hitler's only hope lay in gaining such mastery of the air that the land and sea defences of Britain could be neutralized. Hence the supreme importance of the 'Battle of Britain.'



BOMB

BUCKINGHAM PALACE has suffered from one of the many action types, which narrowly missed the main building and di-



MONDAY SEPTEMBER 15
342.1 m. (877 kc/s)
The Home Service

RADIO TIMES

September 12, 1947

SUNDAY, September 8

THE Blitzkrieg burst on London last night. Riverside started in the early evening German bombers, lit up the sky by an unmistakable guide enemy formations that began arrive a few hours later. Dock was again attacked, but for most part the bombing for six hours was indiscriminate, and raiders were so high that all was out of the question. Nevertheless, much damage was done, the casualties were high—the estimate is about 400 killed between 1,300 and 1,400 seriously injured. The enemy lost nine aircraft, about a quarter his force engaged. We lost two (nine pilots safe).

To-night at eight a very raid began. All London heard terrific barrage put up by aircraft guns when these invaders arrived. They ran the riverside attack and the promiscuous bombing over the London.

Our own bombers last caused havoc in many parts German war industry and in Sea and Channel ports, where there is transport for threatened invasion.

British forces in the Near have been largely reinforced the past few days. One of largest convoys of the war at in Egyptian ports without indeed, it had not been attacked.

MONDAY

THE raid on London began at eight last lasted till five this morning—the longest of the war. The no intensive attack such as the riverside the night before there was more promiscuous bombing, many fires, ten interruption of public services and much damage to property. Many heavy bombs were in central London. Three hundred and two museums are institutions bombed. The to-day visited most of the bombed areas in East London. Saturday night's casual now returned as 306 killed, 1,337 seriously injured; a belief that last night's casualties are no larger.

There was no alarm to after five o'clock, when cables forces crossed the city only a few reached London. These were heavily engaged driven off. The sirens again at 8.40, and for hot that many parts of London bombed.

Two of our submarines Mediterranean have sun Italian supply ships.—The Indian Colonial Government given their adherence to the Gaulle.

TUESDAY

THE raid which was eight o'clock last night till five this morning. The even the pretence now military objectives are hospitals, shelters, and private houses, large and small, suffered most and casualties were numerous. Many fires were caused, some near St. Paul's Cathedral, but the great church was not touched.

The casualties on Sunday night were 286 killed and about 1,400 seriously injured. Fifty-two enemy machines were brought down yesterday.

After four short period alarms during the day, the night attack began at a quarter past eight, and was of the same promiscuous character as the night before. Meantime, R.A.F. bombers were striking the enemy hard at many points. In Berlin the big Neukölln gas works were blown up.

The Lord Mayor of London has opened a fund for the relief of distress caused by the air raids—London cinemas are recommended to close each night not later than nine o'clock.

- 6.30 a.m. Big Ben
'BRIGHT AND EARLY'
Robin Richmond and his Sextet
(BBC recording)
- 6.55 General Weather Forecast
and forecast for farmers and shipping
- 7.0 Time, Greenwich: NEWS
- 7.10 Programme Parade
- 7.15 MORNING MUSIC
Eric Robinson and his Orchestra
(BBC recording)
- 7.50 'LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS I'
Readings from Angus Dun's book,
'Not by Bread Alone'
- 7.55 General Weather Forecast
and forecast for farmers and shipping
- 8.0 Time, Greenwich: NEWS
- 8.10 Programme Parade
- 8.15 JOHN REYNOLDS
with his Orchestra
- 8.50 This Week's Composers
COMPOSERS OF
THE SOVIET UNION
Khachaturyan's Piano Concerto, and
Gayazet Ballet; on records
- 9.45 SYDNEY GUSTARD
at the organ of the Gaiety Palace,
Camber Town, London

- 10.5 FOR THE SCHOOLS
News commentary
- 10.15 THE DAILY SERVICE
from page 21 of 'New Every Morning'
and page 48 of 'Each Returning Day.'
Guide nos. O thou great Redeemer; Psalm 24, vv. 1-10; Jeremiah 1, vv. 4-10 and 17-19; Rejoice, O land, in God thy might
- 10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
Metropolitan Police Central Band
Conducted by Mr. Roger Barsootti,
Director of Music
- 11.0 Time, Greenwich
FOR THE SCHOOLS
Singing together, by Ernest Bullock
Blow away the morning dew
Drink to me only
Honey was a warrior
- 11.30 REGGIE GOFF
and his Sextet
- 11.55 RETROVEN
Seven Variations on a Theme of Mozart
Cello Sonata in D, Op. 102 No. 2
played by
Oliver Voila (cello)
and Gerald Goff (piano)

- 12.5 p.m. SATURDAY
SPORTS REVIEW
Recording of Saturday's broadcast
- 12.55 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
A radio parlour game with Richard Dimbleby, Anona Winn, and Daphne Padel, asking all the questions and Stewart MacPherson knowing all the answers. Programme presented by Alick Hays. (Recording of last Tuesday's broadcast)
- (Twenty Questions' is broadcast by arrangement with Maurice Winnick)
- 12.55 General Weather Forecast
and forecast for farmers and shipping

- 1.0 Time, Greenwich
NEWS
- 1.10 'THOSE WERE THE DAYS I'
Harry Davidson's Orchestra, directed
by Sidney Davey, with John Lewis.
(Last Saturday's broadcast repeated)
- 2.0 ORCHESTRAL HOUR
BBC Scottish Orchestra
Conductor, Ian Whyte
Overture: Anacron.....Cherubini
Border Ballad: Grey Galloway.....MacFadden
Tone Poem: Edinburgh.....Jan Wray
Algerian Suite.....Saint-Saëns
- 3.0 'HOW A COWBOY
RIDES A BRONCO'
A talk by Buck Ryan
- 3.15 JACK WHITE
and his Band
- 3.45 THE
PALM COURT ORCHESTRA
Directed by Albert Sandler
with songs by
Jan van der Gucht (tenor)
- 4.15 'YEARS, IDLE YEARS'
A short story by Elizabeth Bowen
Read by Susan Richards
- 4.30 'CONTRASTS IN COLOUR'
A gramophone study of two con-
gratulated Negro singers, Marian Anderson
and Sister Rosetta Tharpe.
Presented by Nontando Jabavu



In Switzerland, in Switzerland
Our song of love is sung
For lovers know that it's a land
Where hearts are always young

The radio version of the famous Drury Lane success will be broadcast again at 8.0 tonight with Adele Dixon in her original part of Mary, and Bruce Carfax as Paul

- 5.0 CHILDREN'S HOUR
'The Absent-minded Squirrel': a story by Edward D. Dickinson, told by W. E. Davis ('David')
Piano recital by Henry Bronckhurst
'The Poor Man's Weather-Glass': a talk by John Merrett
- 5.55 General Weather Forecast
and forecast for farmers and shipping
- 6.0 Time, Greenwich
NEWS
Topical talk and sport
- 6.20 SONGS FROM THE SHOWS
sung by Rita Williams
and the Ray Martin Singers
Sibylle Jason
Olga Gwynne
Val Merrill
and the Astral Voices
Accompanied by the music of Frank Cordell
Introduced by John Watt
Presented by Douglas Moodie

- 7.0 'THE VAGUELYS'
by Max Kester
Produced by Vernon Harris
Chapter 3
with
Mary Jerrold as Mrs. Vaguely
Christopher Steele as Mr. Vaguely
Joan White as Miss Vaguely
and
Beatrice Kane, Bill Stephens
and Basil Dawson
(BBC recording)
(Mary Jerrold broadcasts by permission of Four Dancers)
Repeat Thursday at 1.10

- 7.15 'STARLIGHT'
Each week Christopher Stone invites the stars to talk with him and to sing for you. Programme presented by Jacques Brown
Repeat Thursday at 1.15
- 7.30 ARNOLD BAX
Viola Sonata
played by
William Primrose (viola)
and Harriet Cohen (piano)

- 8.0 Bruce Carfax,
Adele Dixon, Vera Pearce,
and Betty Hantley-Wright in
'WILD VIOLETS'
The Drury Lane success by Bruno Hardt-Warden, with music by Robert Stolz. English version by Hassard Short, Desmond Carter, and Reginald Purdell. Radio adaptation by Holt Marvell. Produced by Vernon Harris
Augusta.....C. Vera Pearce
Hans.....C. Denier Warren
Paul Hoffman.....Bruce Carfax
Otto Bergmann.....Pat McGrath
Eric Schmidt.....Dudley Ralph Lisle
Mitt.....Betty Hantley-Wright
Lena.....Claudia Hill
Madame Hoffman.....Betty Blackwell
Doris Nichols.....Doris Nichols
Yvonne Dupres.....Gladys Spencer
Mary Rutherford.....Adele Dixon
Algeron Rutherford.....Dick Francis
Dr. Franck.....Eric Loez
Carl Hoffman.....Roger Snowden
Greta.....Jeanette Redgrave
Augmented Revue Chorus
(Directed by Max Saunders)
Augmented Revue Orchestra
(Leader, Herig Preker)
Conducted by Frank Cantall
(Recorded broadcast of March 14, 1946, repeated)

- 9.0 Big Ben Minute
NEWS
- 9.15 Maxine Audley and
James Dale in
'JADWIGA,
QUEEN OF POLAND'
A play by W. G. Hole
Adapted for broadcasting by
Muriel Pratt and Cynthia Fughe
Produced by Wilfrid Grantham
Queen Jadwiga.....Maxine Audley
Prince William of Austria.....Philo Hauser
Duke Jagiello.....James Dale
Bishop of Cracow.....Norman Stashley
Lord Szchywik.....Alan Whately
Dmitri, Prime Minister of Poland.....Howard Cullif
Lord Gnoswont.....Heron Carve
Narrator.....Bernard Rebel
Frederick Stone (piano)

- 10.30 GERAINT JONES
(organ)
Toccata in F.....Bach
Prelude, Fugue and Variation, French
Fantasia and Fugue on B.A.C.H.
Liszt
From Westminster Cathedral
- 11.0 Time, Greenwich
News summary
- 11.3 app. Close Down

TO MEN BETWEEN 18 and 28 (5' 8" or over)

Here's How to Get Into a CRACK Police Force!



£20 a month to start—and lots of ways to increase your pay
If your health, intelligence and eyesight are good, if you are single and you want a man's job—on excellent pay that you can see... you, son, can probably get into one of the finest Police Forces in the world! You are carefully looked after and get very specialised training which stands you in good stead for the rest of your life. Remember! This is a policeman's job—not a soldier's!

£10 a month and all found
New Road This
• 100% a month to start with, all you add is keeping down for for services, with a Great Pension.
• Pension for long service, 2 1/2 months more after 2 years—2 months after 3 years—1 month after 4 years—1 week even after 5 years.
• Clothing, medical attention, food, etc.

JOIN NOW!
PALESTINE POLICE FORCE

SEND THIS COUPON IN TODAY
I am a MAN!
I am a JOY!

Fill in and send to: Palestine Police Force, 10, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
Please send me illustrated prospectus and application form. I enclose my NAME, ADDRESS and AGE.

down a quarter of the... force. The night raiders, arriving shortly before nine, flew into a barrage of unprecedented violence. It was kept up for hours, and the enemy sheered off from Central London and dropped his bombs mostly south of the river.
R.A.F. attacks on the enemy last night included another visit to Berlin, where the important Potsdam railway station and (according to the German report) the Reichstag building were bombed. German ports and concentrations of ships have been repeatedly shelled by our naval light forces.

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THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1947

THE TIMES THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1940

BOMB DAMAGE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE

BUCKINGHAM PALACE has suffered from one of the many bombs which have fallen in all parts of the London area. The above picture was taken when the King and Queen were inspecting the crater and debris left by the bomb, one of the delayed action type, which narrowly missed the main building and did substantial damage to one wing.



THE latest German atrocity is very shocking. Last Tuesday night, 600 miles out in the Atlantic, an enemy submarine torpedoed a ship bound for Canada with a passenger list which included ninety children and their nine escorts.

Incendiary bombs caused many fires in London last night and in the early hours of this morning, but most of them were put out quickly. To-day enemy air activity has not been on a large scale.

MONDAY

I AM speaking to you now from Buckingham Palace, with its honourable scars. It was the King's voice in a heartening home and foreign broadcast this evening. "Be of good cheer," he said. "After our trials will surely come victory and relief from these evil things."

The King said he had decided to create at once a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life. His Majesty gives his own name to this distinction; there will be the George Cross, which will rank next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution.

General de Gaulle has arrived with a Free French force off the French colonial town of Dakar, West Africa, where German propaganda has recently been active. A considerable element of the Vichy population is opposed to the Vichy policy of subservience to Germany.

TUESDAY

A COMMUNIQUE issued by General de Gaulle's headquarters says that his attempt to land troops peacefully at Dakar being resisted, he withdrew his men and ships, rather than be party to a fight between Frenchmen. Operations to prevent French West Africa from coming under German control are continuing.

WEDNESDAY

IN London last night the outstanding feature of enemy raids was the large number of incendiary bombs dropped. There were many fires (most of them put out quickly), including four at hospitals. A famous church was hit. While this was going on in London R.A.F. heavy bombers were pounding military objectives in Berlin and other parts of Germany as well as at the invasion ports in the Channel.

General de Gaulle's enterprise at Dakar has been abandoned. There is reason to believe that the enemy had early intimation of his intentions, and that his supporters were put out of action before he could arrive. An attempt to make a landing was not successful, and the leader of the Free Frenchmen, with his British supporters, did not think the circumstances justified a major operation of war.

THURSDAY

THE air war continues with growing intensity. Our offensive against Germany has notably strengthened this week, especially in the night raids on Berlin.

To-day the outstanding air event was a fight between Hurricanes and Spitfires and German raiders who were approaching the Isle of Wight. In half an hour the enemy lost fifteen bombers and sixteen fighters.

It was the Ellerman liner City of Benares which was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic ten days ago with, it was reported, a death roll of 306, of whom over eighty were children. News came to-night that forty-six more survivors had been sighted by a Sunderland flying boat which brought a warship to their rescue. The death-roll is reduced to 260, including seventy-nine children.

President Roosevelt has declared a complete embargo on the export of iron and steel scrap from the United States, except to the western hemisphere and Great Britain.

FRIDAY

ANOTHER great day in the air. Thousands of people on their way to Town this morning saw furious fighting far up in the sky. Large German formations flying towards London were attacked by our fighters, who shot many of them down, not far from the outer suburbs. The first report shortly after noon said that eighteen of them had been destroyed, but by evening this had risen to over ninety, and the latest return was 120. British losses were thirty-four (fourteen of the pilots safe).

Our fighters also scored a big success this morning in the West Country, driving off between fifty and sixty raiders who attempted an attack on Bristol and destroying thirteen of them.

Germany, Italy, and Japan—all members of the Anti-Comintern Pact for years—have to-day in Berlin signed a ten-year military, political, and economic alliance. The operative clause provides that the signatory Powers agree to support each other if any one of them is attacked by a country not now engaged either in the European conflict or in the Sino-Japanese war. Put into plain English, this means that if America comes to the aid of Britain Japan will become a fighting ally of Europe's dictators. The American Government's view, stated by Mr. Cordell Hull this afternoon, is that the agreement does not substantially alter a situation that has existed for several years.

SATURDAY

THE number of enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday is now known to be 133. Last night few raiders got past the barrage into Central London; the others dropped their bombs (mostly incendiary) in the suburbs. The efficiency of our fire-fighting service is immensely admired.

Opinion in America is that the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Pact strengthens the influences that are drawing America towards war. Support for larger aid to Britain is stiffened.

SUNDAY

MR. A. V. Alexander's announcement in an Empire broadcast early this morning that British troops had landed on Greek territory has given general satisfaction.

Naval and air support is also being given. The Greek soldiers are fighting with great spirit. Two days ago they crossed the border into south-east Albania and stormed hills that dominate Koriza. In spite of strong counter-attacks these positions are still held. Italian air raids have caused many deaths among civilians.

Few enemy air raiders were over Britain to-day, and the night was the first in London for nearly two months without an alarm.

MONDAY

IT is officially stated in London to-day that British troops have landed in Crete. Further Greek military successes are reported: in the north, towards Koriza, they have occupied a new line of hills; Italian forces moving in the direction of Florina have been repelled at bayonet point; and in the Epirus sector the enemy has been forced back and some of his tanks destroyed.

The Admiralty reports the loss by submarine attack of the merchant cruiser Laurentic (fifty-two officers and 316 ratings rescued) and of another merchant cruiser, Patroclus (thirty-three officers and 213 ratings rescued).

German night raids on this country were resumed to-night in many parts of the country; London, as usual, was the most heavily attacked.

TUESDAY

MR. CHURCHILL'S review of the war position in the House of Commons to-day was generally encouraging. One very disagreeable passage there was, that in which he spoke of the recrudescence of the submarine danger and the handicap imposed on us by loss of the opportunity to refuel destroyers and aircraft on the south and west coasts of Ireland.

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EXTRAORDINARY — one might almost say fantastic—details of the German plans to invade Britain in 1940 are disclosed in the latest volume of minutes of the Führer conferences, issued to-day by the Admiralty.

When one recalls that the Allied invasion of North Africa and France required years of preparation, it is almost incredible that the German High Command considered six weeks High Command considered six weeks High Command considered the first directive, ordering Operation "Sea Lion," and the date of its execution.

Hitler decided on July 2, 1940, "that a landing in England is possible," and gave orders for the invasion with 25-60 divisions. Two weeks later he specified that the landing should take place on a broad front, extending from Ramsgate to Lyme Bay, and that a preliminary diversion should be carried out against Cornwall. Everything was to be ready by August 15.

The first invasion directives were full of confidence. Only the Navy had doubts. By the end of July preparations had begun in earnest, although there was no longer talk of landing 40 divisions. The Army requirements had been reduced to 13 divisions.

Now began the customary quarrels between the Services. The Army wanted landings on a wide front. The Navy said that would be suicidal, as they could cover transportation only across the Straits of Dover, and that any other attempt at landing would be at the mercy of the British Navy. The difficulties of preparation also made themselves felt, and on July 31 it was decided to postpone the invasion until September 15.

R.A.F. Takes a Hand

All the difficulties which were four years later experienced by the Allies were also making themselves felt to the German Command. They found it would be easier to attack at low tide than at high tide; that harbours would not be available for some days and that weather in the Channel was an important factor.

A new phase was reached on August 1. Hitler scheduled that the air attack on Britain was to begin on August 5, and that eight or fourteen days later he would set the final date for the invasion of Britain.

The German Army developed a sudden preference for the Brighton beaches, and on August 27 it was decided that landings were to take place in four main areas: Folkestone, Dungeness, Bexhill, and Brighton. The first operational objective was to be a line drawn from Southampton to Southend.

Then two things happened. The R.A.F. began to defeat the Luftwaffe. The air superiority which the Führer had stipulated as a condition for the invasion receded daily.

And then the German Intelligence struck its final blow against the invasion plan. It produced reports showing that there were 20 British operational divisions in Southern England, and a further 19 in reserve.

It provided a picture of British strength and defensive positions which were not equalled until the Allied planners of the invasion of France accepted the German propaganda about the Atlantic Wall. It was in fact an intelligence report to and all Intelligence reports.

But together with the R.A.F. it finished the German invasion plan.

ENEMY LOSSES

COMPARATIVE FIGURES

FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT

Up to yesterday morning a total of 2,248 German aircraft had been shot down over and around the British Isles. The R.A.F. had lost 575 aircraft, from which 278 pilots were saved.

The respective losses this month are as follows:—

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" 3 . . .	25	15	8
" 4 . . .	54	17	12
" 5 . . .	39	19	9
" 6 . . .	46	20	12
" 7 . . .	103	22	9
" 8 . . .	11	3	1
" 9 . . .	52	13	6
" 10 . . .	2	—	—
" 11 . . .	89	24	7
" 12 . . .	2	—	—
" 13 . . .	2	—	—
" 14 . . .	18	9	6
" 15 . . .	185	25	14
" 16 . . .	7	—	—
" 17 . . .	12	3	2
" 18 . . .	48	12	9
" 19 . . .	5	—	—
" 20 . . .	4	7	3
" 21 . . .	—	—	—
" 22 . . .	1	—	—
Total . . .	788	224	119



Map showing the final plan for the German invasion of Britain which Hitler ordered for September, 1940, and later cancelled.

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Wednesday
February 17

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£1 1s.

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A 3

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EMERGENCY RATION CARD R.B. 7

Valid for the seven days ending } 24 8 40

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Name of Food Office.....

Consumer's Name } Radford, Kraitland

Consumer's Address in District } 1 Manor Way

POTTERS BAR

Parent's or Guardian's Signature }

Reference No. of Form R.G.4. E 955

Serial No. BNAF/14/1 GK 503975

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HOW TO USE THIS CARD

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2. The coupons are valid only if the whole card is produced and during the seven days mentioned on the cover.
3. If the name of a retailer is written in the Food Office at A, B, C, D or E, the coupons to which the space relates can only be used with the retailers named. Only the retailer from whom you are purchasing may detach coupons. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do they will be useless.
4. The meat and bacon coupons are divided by a diagonal line, and each half-coupon may be used to obtain a meat meal away from home, but the card must be presented at the time of obtaining the meal for a half-coupon to be detached.
5. Do nothing with the spaces or coupons marked "Spare" until told what to do.
6. When this card is issued to a child up to the age of 13 years the parent or guardian must write his or her name as well as the child's on the front cover.
7. Any false statement, misuse of this card or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

A. BUTCHER

Name.....

Address.....

B. BACON (INCLUDING HAM) RETAILER

Name.....

Address.....

C. BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER

Name.....

Address.....

D. RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRIPPING

Name.....

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E. SUGAR RETAILER

Name.....

Address.....

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D.S. Form 20



UNITED ARTISTS

LONDON

"Another thing—I'd like to have a little more Duce and a little less Führer"



Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in "The Great Dictator"

SCREEN: Charlie Rules the World

ONE might think that there were some manifestations of the human spirit too big and terrible for comedy, and that Hitler was one of them; but Charlie Chaplin doesn't. With his usual courage and even more than his usual inspiration, he uses his new film, *The Great Dictator* (*Prince of Wales*) to gaily the Big Bad Wolf who is hoping to gobble all the Little Pigs of democracy, and without ever coming so near to the original as to be painful, he is always near enough to be gloriously deflationist. He plays, as you will have heard, two roles; *Hyndel the Dictator*, and the little Jewish barber who finally overthrows the régime. And every minute of his *Hyndel* is a joy. Using for the first time a speaking voice which has unusual power and range, he gives us the whole works; the snarling, ranting, throat-lacerating speeches (in a wonderful Jaberwocky German comprehensible to all), the neuroathetic rages, the anxious posing with babies for the press photographers, the split-second organization of the working day; high-lights are his bubble dance with the world as his balloon, and his stripping of General Herring's multifarious medals down to the last braces-button. And, of course, his encounter with the *Wop* dictator from next door, who has no neuroathetics and no inhibitions and therefore meanly walks away with all the publicity. His contrast, the Jewish barber, is of course the "little man" Charlie of all the Chaplin films, and strangely enough, is far less successful. Perhaps it is that he is out of place in this big scene. He is a dear and a pet, as he always was, and of course he represents the common people, their tenderness and their power, but all the same he is just a figure of fun, and one cannot help a feeling of ingratitude when he also takes it on himself to be their spokesman, and cries out for a

THE latest German atrocity is very shocking. Last Tuesday night, 600 miles out in the Atlantic, an enemy submarine torpedoed a ship bound for Canada with a passenger list which included ninety children and their nine escorts.

Incendiary bombs caused many fires in London last night and in the early hours of this morning, but most of them were put out quickly. To-day enemy air activity has not been on a large scale.

MONDAY

I AM speaking to you now from Buckingham Palace, with its honourable scars. It was the King's voice in a heartening home and foreign broadcast this evening.

The King said he had decided to create at once a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life.

General de Gaulle has arrived with a Free French force of the French colonial town of Dakar, West Africa, where German propaganda has recently been active.

The most important target for our bombers in Germany last night was the great aluminium works at Leuna, north-east of Dresden.

TUESDAY

A COMMUNIQUE issued by General de Gaulle's headquarters says that his attempt to land troops peacefully at Dakar being resisted, he withdrew his men and ships, rather than be party to a fight between Frenchmen.

The R.A.F. said on Berlin last night was the biggest up to now; great damage was done to power stations and railways. Fires started could be seen eighty miles away.

WEDNESDAY

IN London last night the outstanding feature of enemy raids was the large number of incendiary bombs dropped. There were many fires (most of them put out quickly), including four at hospitals.

The liveliest air fighting to-day has been between the Dorset coast and Bristol. Enemy raiders met with fierce resistance, and twenty-three of them were destroyed.

Beginning next Monday the meat ration is increased from 1 lb. 10d. to 2s. 2d. per head per week.

THURSDAY

THE air war continues with growing intensity. Our offensive against Germany has notably strengthened this week, especially in the night raids on Berlin.

To-day the outstanding air event was a fight between Hurricanes and Spitfires and German raiders who were approaching the Isle of Wight.

It was the Ellerman liner City of Benares which was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic ten days ago with, it was reported, a death roll of 306, of whom over eighty were children.

FRIDAY

ANOTHER great day in the air. Thousands of people on their way to Town this morning saw furious fighting far up in the sky.

after noon said that eighteen of them had been destroyed, but by evening this had risen to over ninety, and the latest return was 139.

Germany, Italy, and Japan—all members of the Anti-Comintern Pact for years—have to-day in Berlin signed a ten-year military, political, and economic alliance.

The operational clause provides that the signatory Powers agree to support each other if any one of the three is attacked by a country not now engaged either in the European conflict or in the Sino-Japanese war.

SATURDAY

THE number of enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday is now known to be 133. Last night few raiders got past the barrage into Central London; the others dropped their bombs (mostly incendiary) in the suburbs.

Opinion in America is that the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Pact strengthens the influences that are drawing America towards war.

Support for larger aid to Britain is stiffened.

SUNDAY, November 3 1940

MR. A. V. Alexander's announcement in an Empire broadcast early this morning that British troops had landed on Greek territory has given general satisfaction.

Few enemy air raiders were over Britain to-day, and the night was the first in London for nearly two months without an alarm.

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IT is officially stated in London to-day that British troops have landed in Crete. Further Greek military successes are reported: in the north, towards Koriza, they have occupied a new line of hills; Italian forces moving in the direction of Florina have been repelled at bayonet point; and in the Epirus sector the enemy has been forced back and some of his tanks destroyed.

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CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPATION

This is to certify that Dr. Maitland Radford whose N.R. Identity No. is: BWAF 141 / 1 is a duly qualified medical practitioner employed by St. Pancras Borough Council. Address of employer: Town Hall, St. Pancras, Euston Road, N.W.1.

It is requested that he may be afforded all practicable facilities when acting in the above capacity.

Signature and status of Certifier: Maitland Radford, M.D., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(G), F.R.C.S.(C), F.R.C.S.(E), F.R.C.S.(A), F.R.C.S.(N), F.R.C.S.(O), F.R.C.S.(P), F.R.C.S.(Q), F.R.C.S.(R), F.R.C.S.(S), F.R.C.S.(T), F.R.C.S.(U), F.R.C.S.(V), F.R.C.S.(W), F.R.C.S.(X), F.R.C.S.(Y), F.R.C.S.(Z)

Date of Issue: Oct. 31st 1940

* State occupation or employment. † Dates where inapplicable.

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Consumer's Name } Radford, Hainland
Consumer's Address in District } 1 Manor Way
POTTERS BAR
Parent's or Guardian's Signature }
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This card is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer to whom it is issued.

HOW TO USE THIS CARD

1. The coupons on this card represent a week's rations.
2. The coupons are valid only if the whole card is produced and during the seven days mentioned on the cover.
3. If the name of a retailer is written in the Food Office at A, B, C, D or E, the coupons to which the space relates can only be used with the retailers named. Only the retailer from whom you are purchasing may detach coupons. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do they will be useless.
4. The meat and bacon coupons are divided by a diagonal line, and each half-coupon may be used to obtain a meat meal away from home, but the card must be presented at the time of obtaining the meal for a half-coupon to be detached.
5. Do nothing with the spaces or coupons marked "Spare" until told what to do.
6. When this card is issued to a child up to the age of 13 years the parent or guardian must write his or her name as well as the child's on the front cover.
7. Any false statement, misuse of this card or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

A. BUTCHER

Name.....
Address.....

B. BACON (INCLUDING HAM) RETAILER

Name.....
Address.....

C. BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER

Name.....
Address.....

D. RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRIPPING

Name.....
Address.....

E. SUGAR RETAILER

Name.....
Address.....

(SEE OVER)

D.R. Form 20

Page 3

General Serial No.

C 025851

Issued under the Authority of the
Ministry of Health

Embossed Stamp of
Issuing Office



Signature ofBearer: *Mustard Radford*

OCCUPATION
Radford
BNAF 141 /
Health
Radford
Manor Way
Potters Bar
24.8.40
may be afforded all
things in the above
Low Sec.
1940



Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard
in "The Great Dictator"

SCREEN: Charlie Rules the World

ONE might think that there were some manifestations of the human spirit too big and terrible for comedy, and that Hitler was one of them; but Charlie Chaplin doesn't. With his usual courage and even more than his usual inspiration, he uses his new film, *The Great Dictator* (Prince of Wales) to gully the Big Bad Wolf who is hoping to gobble all the Little Pigs of democracy; and without ever coming too near to the original as to be painful, he is always near enough to be gloriously deflationist. He plays, as you will have heard, two roles; *Hyndel the Dictator*, and the little Jewish barber who finally overthrows the régime. And every minute of his *Hyndel* is a joy. Using for the first time a speaking voice which has unusual power and range, he gives us the whole works; the snarling, ranting, throat-lacerating speeches (in a wonderful Jaberwocky German comprehensible to all), the neuroathenic rages, the anxious posing with babies for the press photographers, the split-second organization of the working day; high-lights are his bubble dance with the world as his balloon, and his straddling of General Herring's multifarious medals down to the last braces-button. And, of course, his encounter with the *Wop* dictator from next door, who has no neuroathenia and no inhibitions and therefore meanly walks away with all the publicity. His contrast, the Jewish barber, is of course the "little man" Charlie of all the Chaplin films, and strangely enough, is far less successful. Perhaps it is that he is out of place in this big scene. He is a dear and a pet, as he always was, and of course he represents the common people, their tenderness and their power, but all the same he is just a figure of fun, and one cannot help a feeling of ingratitude when he also takes it on himself to their spokesman, and cries out for a... against tyranny and...



UNITED ARTISTS

LONDON

"Another thing—I'd like to have a little more Duce and a little less Führer"

THE latest German atrocity is very shocking. Last Tuesday night, 800 miles out in the Atlantic, an enemy submarine torpedoed a ship bound for Canada with a passenger list which included ninety children and their nine escorts. Seven of the children and two of the escorts were rescued in a tempestuous sea, but it is feared that the others, children and escorts, have been lost.

Incendiary bombs caused many fires in London last night and in the early hours of this morning, but most of them were put out quickly. To-day enemy air activity has not been on a large scale. Our own bombers' attacks on enemy's important positions were kept up from dusk to dawn.

MONDAY

I AM speaking to you now from Buckingham Palace, with its honourable scars. It was the King's voice in a heartening home and foreign broadcast this evening. "Be of good cheer," he said. "After our trials will assuredly come victory and relief from these evil things."

The King said he had decided to create at once a new mark of honour for men and women in all walks of civilian life. His Majesty gives his own name to this distinction; there will be the George Cross, which will rank next to the Victoria Cross, and the George Medal for wider distribution.

General de Gaulle has arrived with a Free French force of the French colonial town of Dakar, West Africa, where German propaganda has recently been active. A considerable element of the Dutch population is opposed to the Vichy policy of subservience to Germany.

TUESDAY

A COMMUNIQUE issued by General de Gaulle's headquarters says that his attempt to land troops peacefully at Dakar being resisted, he withdrew his men and ships, rather than be party to a fight between Frenchmen. Operations to prevent French West Africa from coming under German control are continuing.

WEDNESDAY

IN London last night the outstanding feature of enemy raids was the large number of incendiary bombs dropped. There were many fires (most of them put out quickly), including four at hospitals. A famous church was hit. While this was going on in London R.A.F. heavy bombers were pounding military objectives in Berlin and other parts of Germany as well as at the invasion ports in the Channel.

The liveliest air fighting to-day has been between the Dorset coast and Bristol. Enemy raiders met with fierce resistance, and twenty-three of them were destroyed. General de Gaulle's enterprise at Dakar has been abandoned. There is reason to believe that the enemy had early intimation of his intentions, and that his supporters were put out of action before he could arrive. An attempt to make a landing was not successful, and the leader of the Free Frenchmen, with his British supporters, did not think the circumstances justified "a major operation of war."

THE air war continues with growing intensity. Our offensive against Germany has notably strengthened this week, especially in the night raids on Berlin.

To-day the outstanding air event was a fight between Hurricanes and Spitfires and German raiders who were approaching the Isle of Wight. In half an hour the enemy lost fifteen bombers and sixteen fighter planes.

It was the Ellerman liner City of Benares which was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic ten days ago with, it was reported, a death roll of 306, of whom over eighty were children. News came to-night that forty-six more survivors had been sighted by a Sunderland flying boat, which brought a warship to their rescue. The death-roll is reduced to 260, including seventy-nine children.

President Roosevelt has declared a complete embargo on the export of iron and steel scrap from the United States, except to the western hemisphere and Great Britain.

FRIDAY

ANOTHER great day in the air. Thousands of people on their way to Town this morning saw furious fighting far up in the sky. Large German formations flying towards London were attacked by our fighters, who shot many of them down not far from the outer suburbs. The first report shortly after noon said that eighteen of them had been destroyed, but by evening this had risen to over ninety, and the latest return was 130. British losses were thirty-four (fourteen of the pilots safe).

Our fighters also scored a big success this morning in the West Country, driving off between fifty and sixty raiders who attempted an attack on Bristol and destroying thirteen of them.

Germany, Italy, and Japan—all members of the Anti-Comintern Pact for years—have to-day in Berlin signed a ten-year military, political, and economic alliance. The operative clause provides that the signatory Powers agree to support each other if any one of the three is attacked by a country not now engaged either in the European conflict or in the Sino-Japanese war. Put into plain English, this means that if America comes to the aid of Britain Japan will become a fighting ally of Europe's dictators. The American Government's view, stated by Mr. Cordell Hull this afternoon, is that the agreement does not substantially alter a situation that has existed for several years.

SATURDAY

THE number of enemy aircraft destroyed yesterday is now known to be 133. Last night few raiders got past the barrage into Central London; the others dropped their bombs (mostly incendiary) in the suburbs. The efficiency of our fire-fighting service is immensely admired. Opinion in America is that the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Pact strengthens the influences that are drawing America towards war. Support for larger aid to Britain is stiffened.

ENEMY LOSSES

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT Up to yesterday morning a total of 2,248 German aircraft had been shot down over and around the British Isles. The R.A.F. had lost 575 aircraft, from which 278 pilots were saved.

The respective losses this month are as follows:—

	German	British	R.A.F. Pilots Safe
Sept. 1	25	15	9
" 2	55	20	12
" 3	25	15	8
" 4	54	17	12
" 5	39	20	9
" 6	46	19	12
" 8	103	22	9
" 8	11	3	1
" 9	52	13	6
" 10	2	—	—
" 11	89	24	7
" 12	7	—	—
" 13	2	—	—
" 14	18	9	6
" 15	185	25	14
" 16	7	—	—
" 17	12	3	2
" 18	48	12	9
" 19	5	—	—
" 20	4	7	—
" 21	2	—	—
" 22	1	—	—

MR. A. V. Alexander's announcement in an Empire broadcast early this morning that British troops had landed on Greek territory has given general satisfaction. Naval and air support is also being given. The Greek soldiers are fighting with great spirit. Two days ago they crossed the border into south-east Albania and stormed hills that dominate Koriza. In spite of strong counter-attacks these positions are still held. Italian air raids have caused many deaths among civilians.

Few enemy air raiders were over Britain to-day, and the night was the first in London for nearly two months without an alarm.

MONDAY

IT is officially stated in London to-day that British troops have landed in Crete. Further Greek military successes are reported: in the north, towards Koriza, they have occupied a new line of hills; Italian forces moving in the direction of Florina have been repelled at bayonet point; and in the Epirus sector the enemy has been forced back and some of his tanks destroyed.

The Admiralty reports the loss by submarine attack of the merchant cruiser Lauretic (fifty-two officers and 318 ratings rescued) and of another merchant cruiser, Patroclus (thirty-three officers and 213 ratings rescued).

German night raids on this country were resumed to-night in many parts of the country; London, as usual, was the most heavily attacked.

TUESDAY

MR. CHURCHILL'S review of the war position in the House of Commons to-day was generally encouraging. One very disagreeable passage there was, that in which he spoke of the recrudescence of the submarine danger and the handicap imposed on us by loss of the opportunity to refuel our destroyers and aircraft on the south and west coasts of Ireland.

For the rest we have prevented, up to now, the invasion of this country (Mr. Churchill does not regard the threat as finally disposed of); we have frustrated the German air raids; we have greatly strengthened British forces in the Near East, and shall do our best to help Greece.

Air-raid casualties up to now numbered 14,000 killed and 20,000 injured—nearly four-fifths of them in London.

The Greeks have made further advance on the north-east front, and have occupied more hill positions within Albania.

To-night's alert signal was the earliest since the night bombing of London began; raiders came singly or in pairs.

WEDNESDAY

THE Presidential election yesterday has given Mr. Roosevelt a great triumph and he is President of the United States for a third term—which nobody has been

before. He has an overwhelming majority in the Electoral College, and is really stronger both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate.

The Greek General Staff reports the occupation of a new line of heights, with semi-permanent defence works, in Albania. Italian aircraft continue to bomb the civilian population of Greece. The British Government opens its financial support of Greece with an advance of £5,000,000.

The King and Queen have made a long tour of Merseyside yesterday, and seen the damage done there by enemy bombers.

Commissions are to be granted by the King to approved commanders in the Home Guard, but the present informal discipline in the force is considered to be effective and will be retained.

THURSDAY

THE R.A.F. is striking hard blows for Greece. There is news of heavy damage in a night raid on Brindisi, and of the bombing of ports and aerodromes in Albania. There is little change at the front; the Greeks admit a slight local withdrawal near the coast.

The frontier post of Gallabat in the Sudan, which has been held by the Italians since early July, has been captured by British and Indian troops.

Last night's raids on Germany had a wide sweep, which included Berlin and many important military objectives, both inland and on the coast.

Mr. de Valera said in the Dail to-day that so long as Eire remains neutral her ports cannot be used by Britain.

FRIDAY

BRITISH bombers made a terrific attack on Krupp's armament and munition works at Essen last night. The bombs included some of the heaviest that have yet been used by our aircraft in Germany. A great range of workshops was set ablaze from end to end and there were many explosions.

To-day enemy raiders were roughly handled when they attempted to attack shipping off the south and south-east coast. One squadron of Hurricanes shot down fifteen Junkers in five minutes; in all, at least twenty, and probably more, of the enemy bombers were destroyed.

There is little change in the position on the Greek war front. The R.A.F. is giving our ally increasing aid.

Mr. Eden, the Secretary for War, arrived in London to-night for his visit to the British Force the Middle East.

SATURDAY

ON the north-east Albanian front, the Greeks have captured more hilltops that overlook Koriza. They deny the Italian claim to have reached the ri Acheron on the south-west front.

Industrial targets in Italy a Germany were again bombed by British aircraft last night.

'Intelligence' Killed Nazi Invasion Plan

By A Military Correspondent

EXTRAORDINARY — one might almost say fantastic—details of the German plans to invade Britain in 1940 are disclosed in the latest volume of minutes of the Führer conferences, issued to-day by the Admiralty.

When one recalls that the Allied invasion of North Africa and France required years of preparation, it is almost incredible that the German High Command considered six weeks adequate between the first directive, ordering Operation "Sea Lion," and the date of its execution.

Hitler decided on July 2, 1940, "that a landing in England is possible," and gave orders for the invasion with 25-40 divisions. Two weeks later he specified that the landing should take place on a broad front, extending from Ramsgate to Lyme Bay, and that a preliminary diversion should be carried out against Cornwall. Everything was to be ready by August 15.

The first invasion directives were full of confidence. Only the Navy had doubts. By the end of July preparations had begun in earnest, although there was no longer talk of landing 40 divisions. The Army requirements had been reduced to 15 divisions.

Now began the customary quarrels between the Services. The Army wanted landings on a wide front. The Navy said that would be suicidal, as they could cover transportation only across the Straits of Dover, and that any other attempt at landing would be at the mercy of the British Navy. The difficulties of preparation also made themselves felt, and on July 31 it was decided to postpone the invasion until September 15.

R.A.F. Takes a Hand

All the difficulties which were four years later experienced by the Allies were also making themselves felt to the German Command. They found it would be easier to attack at low tide than at high tide; that harbours would not be available for some days and that weather in the Channel was an important factor.

A new phase was reached on August 1. Hitler scheduled that the air attack on Britain was to begin on August 5, and that eight or fourteen days later he would set the final date for the invasion of Britain. The German Army developed a sudden preference for the British

CONDITIONS

- This Certificate does not authorize the Bearer to enter any Prohibited or Restricted Place or Area, without the permission of the Official in charge thereof. It is a Certificate of Occupancy only.
- This Certificate is an Official Document issued and held subject to the provisions of Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, 1920, and of the Defence Regulations, 1939, for unauthorized use, retention, alteration, destruction, or transfer to another person are offences.
- This Certificate must be presented for inspection on the demand of a person on duty who is a member of His Majesty's Forces or a Policeman.
- This Certificate must be returned to the issuing office on demand, or on the Bearer ceasing to hold the appointment or occupation on account of which it was issued.
- The loss or finding of this Certificate should be reported at once to the issuing office or to the Police.

(CLASS: 412,250 (8 parts.) 9/40)

QUEENSBERRY CLUB

St. Pancras
"Aid to China"

Wednesday
February 17
RINGSIDE
£1 1s.

BLOCK
A
Row Seat No.
A 3
TO BE GIVEN UP



Map showing the final plan for the German invasion of Britain which Hitler ordered for September, 1940, and later cancelled.

F. SPA
N
A
G. SPA
N
A
H. SPA

F. SPARE

Name.....

Address.....

G. SPARE

Name.....

Address.....

H. SPARE

Name.....

Address.....

NATIONAL RATIONING

EMERGENCY RATION CARD R.B. 7

Valid for the seven days ending } 24 8 40

POTTERS BAR

Name of Food Office.....

Consumer's Name } Radford, Hainland

Consumer's Address in District } 1 Manor Way

POTTERS BAR

Parent's or Guardian's Signature }

Reference No. of Form R.G.4. E 95

Serial No. BNAF/14/1 GK 503975

IF FOUND RETURN TO

This card is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer to whom it is issued.

HOW TO USE THIS CARD

1. The coupons on this card represent a week's rations.
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A. BUTCHER

Name.....

Address.....

B. BACON (INCLUDING HAM) RETAILER

Name.....

Address.....

C. BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER

Name.....

Address.....

D. RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRIPPING

Name.....

Address.....

E. SUGAR RETAILER

Name.....

Address.....

(SEE OVER)

S-1-4



Charlie Chaplin and Paulette Goddard in "The Great Dictator"

SCREEN: Charlie Rules the World

ONE might think that there were some manifestations of the human spirit too big and terrible for comedy, and that Hitler was one of them; but Charlie Chaplin doesn't. With his usual courage and even more than his usual inspiration, he uses his new film, *The Great Dictator* (Prince of Wales) to gully the Big Bad Wolf who is hoping to gobble all the Little Figs of democracy; and without ever coming so near to the original as to be painful, he is always near enough to be gloriously deflationist.

He plays, as you will have heard, two roles; Hyndel the Dictator, and the little Jewish barber who finally overthrows the régime. And every mimic of his Hyndel is a joy. Using for the first time a speaking voice which has unusual power and range, he gives us the whole works; the snarling, ranting, throat-lacerating speeches (in a wonderful Jaberwocky German comprehensible to all), the neuroathetic rages, the anxious posing with babies for the press photographers, the split-second organization of the working day; high-lights are his bubble dance with the world as his balloon, and his stripping of General Herring's multifarious medals down to the last brace-button. And, of course, his encounter with the Wop dictator from next door, who has no neuroathetism and no inhibitions and therefore meanly walks away with all the publicity.

His contrast, the Jewish barber, is of course the "little man" Charlie of all the Chaplin films, and strangely enough, is far less successful. Perhaps it is that he is out of place in this big scene. He is a dear and a pet, as he always was, and of course he represents the common people, their tenderness and their power, but all the same he is just a figure of fun, and one cannot help a feeling of ingratitude when he also takes it on himself to their spokesman, and cries out for a socialist tyranny and order.



UNITED ARTISTS

LONDON

"Another thing—I'd like to have a little more Duce and a little less Führer"

Oxford Street Bombs

Bombs dropped night of 17-9-40



BIG STORE FIRE.—Several stores in Oxford Street were hit during Tuesday night's raid. Above is that of Lewis's, which suffered *heaviest damage*. *17-9-41*

Shelters Stood Fast



German bombs wrought this scene of havoc and destruction in a South London street . . . the surface shelters stood fast.



Bomb damage to a cinema in the Central London area—to-day's W. of St. P. Tamworth picture. *Night of 18-9-40*

Girls Help to Clear Store Damage

Bombs dropped 17-9-40



Debris from shattered windows littering the pavement outside a West End store to-day. Girl workers are helping A.R.P. squads to clear up. *George Halliday*

St Pauline
Dec: 1940.
Susan Evans



The mayor of a bombed area Somewhere in England assists in the trying-on of clothes sent from America for children from bombed homes



Another West End Store Hit

To-day's picture of the damage outside Peter Robinson's, after last night's raids over the Central London. *Night of 27-9-40*

Baffled Welshman

MR. EVAN EVANS, Mayor of St. Pancras, has lived in London forty-one years. For seventeen years he was a member of the St. Pancras Borough Council.

I spoke to him after he had addressed volunteer women war-workers in the panelled and scarlet-upholstered council chamber of St. Pancras town hall. The mayor told me he had been worried about his pronunciation.

"I thought of a very neat finish," he said, "but it would not translate smoothly into English."

Even after all these years' residence in this country Mr. Evans still

thinks in Welsh. Welsh is always spoken at his home.

His four-year-old son has an excellent mastery of the language.

Lost Their Chapel

Mr. Evans is secretary of a Welsh chapel in the City, where 1100 of his countrymen and women worshipped until it was bombed in a recent raid.

The Bishop of London came to the rescue with the offer of the use of a church. Mr. Evans told me that he was much impressed by this gesture towards a Nonconformist body.

The Mayor of St. Pancras is a handsome figure in his scarlet robes of office. He is tall, spare, with a craggy face and a head of white hair of Cricleth luxuriance.

DEARER SUGAR ON MONDAY

21-9-40

HALFPENNY A POUND INCREASE

The price of sugar is to be increased by a halfpenny a pound for all varieties from Monday under the Sugar (Maximum Prices) Order made by the Ministry of Food. It is stated that increases in the cost of freight and raw materials during the past 10 months have made the increase unavoidable.

The following are the new prices for each pound:—

Granulated sugar, 5d.	Soft brown, 4½d.
Cubes, 5½d.	Preserving, 5½d.
Refiners' castor, 5½d.	Grocery West Indian, 5½d.

The new Order continues, with the necessary modifications, the special arrangements provided in earlier Orders for sugar delivered to the remoter areas of Scotland.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR JAM

Under the Jam (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, the Minister of Food prescribes maximum retail prices for the principal varieties and qualities of home-produced jam. The maximum prices for each pound of fresh fruit standard jam will be as follows:—Strawberry, 1s. 4d.; blackcurrant, 1s.; raspberry, 11d.; green gooseberry, 10d.; red gooseberry, 10d.; Victoria plum, 9d.; green or golden plum, 9d.; red plum, 9d. The Order does not cover imported jams or "home made" jams sold retail by the maker. Exceptions to the prescribed prices may also be made by licence. The Order will come into force on September 1.

LEAVE OR DUTY RATION CARD

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE
(72 Hours)

IF FOUND RETURN TO ANY FOOD OFFICE

1. Holder's Name *Wheeler J.*
- Rank *Lt Col* No. *92595*
2. Unit or Ship *22 EF73.*
3. Leave or Duty { Beginning *2/4*
Ending *8/4* }
4. Signature and Rank of Officer issuing *[Signature]*
5. Unit or Ship of Officer issuing *22 EF73.*

Serial No. **XC 942183**

R.B. 8A
(493-6)



Lancaster House,
St. James's,
6th February, 1941.

Dr. Maitland Radford



*Christmas
1940*



To meet Major Eugene Ridings, Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, and other Members of the United States Civil Welfare Commission

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland request the honour of the company of

Dr. Maitland Radford
at Luncheon at Lancaster House, St. James's,

on Thursday, the 6th February, 1941, at 1.15 p.m. for 1.30 p.m.

The Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.

Minister of Health will preside.

An early answer is requested to
The Secretary, Government Hospitality,
Treasury Chambers, Great George Street,
S.W.1 Telephone: Whitehall 1481.

Oxford Street Bombs

Bombing night of 17-9-40



Shelters Stood Fast



German bombs wrought this scene of havoc and destruction in a South London street... the surface shelters stood fast.



BIG STORE FIRE.—Several stores in Oxford Street were hit during Tuesday night's raid. Above is that of Lewis's, which suffered ~~heavy~~ damage. 17-9-41



Bomb damage to a cinema in the Central London area—to-day's W. of St. P. Town Hall picture. Night of 18-9-40

Girls Help to Clear Store Damage

Bombing night of 17-9-40



Debris from shattered windows littering the pavement outside a West End store to-day. Girl workers are helping A.R.P. squads to clear up. *Comma Hallgruud*

St Pauline
Died 1940



And To-day

Bo...
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Mr. E...
chapel...
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The B...
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CRAGY...
hair of



Another West End Store Hit

To-day's picture of the damage outside Peter Robinson's after last night's raids over the Central London.

Baffled Welshman

MR. EVAN EVANS, Mayor of St. Pancras, has lived in London

DEARER SUGAR ON MONDAY

24-7-40

HALFPENNY A POUND INCREASE

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Refiners' castor, 5½d. Grocery West Indian, 5½d.

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THIS CARD IS NOT TRANSFERABLE. IT MAY BE USED ONLY ON BEHALF OF THE PERSON NAMED ON THE COVER.

NATIONAL RATIONING LEAVE OR DUTY RATION CARD R.B. 8A. (72 Hours)

How to use this card.

- In order to buy any food that is rationed, you must produce this card, and the person serving you will detach the appropriate coupons. You must not detach coupons yourself; if you do they will be useless.
- This card is intended to cover a period of 72 hours and for the rationed foods there are three coupons for meat, one for bacon and ham, one for butter and margarine, one for cooking fats (including lard and dripping) and one for sugar. If the period of leave or duty does not exceed 48 hours, one meat coupon will be detached by the issuing Officer.
- Half a meat or bacon coupon may be used to buy a cooked meal of rationed meat or bacon in an hotel, restaurant, cafe, tea-shop, etc. The half coupon must be detached from your ration card by the person serving the meal.
- If whilst on leave or duty you are supplied with any of the above rationed foods in kind from your unit or ship, the Officer issuing your ration card will detach the appropriate coupons and you will be unable to purchase such food from civilian sources.
- You must spend your coupons over the full period of your leave and of your journey out and back. No fresh card will be issued to you. The card ceases to be valid at the expiration of your leave or duty as indicated by the date entered opposite 3 on the front cover of this card.
- If your leave or duty is extended you must take this card with the document authorising the extension of leave or duty to the local Food Officer, who will issue an Emergency Card to cover the remainder of your leave or duty.

7. Members of the Women's Auxiliary Services when supplied with this Leave or Duty Ration Card will only be entitled to two meat coupons for 72 hours, leave or duty and one coupon for fat, butter, sugar, meat coupons must be detached by the issuing Officer.

8. Misuse of this card or breach of these instructions makes you liable to prosecution.

	12 oz. per coupon	7 oz.	7 oz.	10 oz.	As issued to civilians
Meat
Bacon and Ham
Butter and Margarine
Sugar
Cooking Fats



of office. He is tall, spare, with a craggy face and a head of white hair of Criccieth luxuriance.



Lancaster House, St. James's, 6th February, 1941.

W. Maitland Radford

The Mayor & Mayoress of St. Pancras (Alderman & Mr. Evan Evans) send Best Wishes for a Happy Christmas and a Bright New Year

Christmas 1940

Town Hall, Euston Road, N.W.1.



To meet Major Eugene Ridings, Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, and other Members of the United States Civil Welfare Commission

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland request the honour of the company of

W. Maitland Radford

at Luncheon at Lancaster House, St. James's,

on Thursday, the 6th February, 1941, at 1.15 p.m. for 1.30 p.m.

The Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.

Minister of Health will preside.

An early answer is requested to The Secretary, Government Hospitality, Treasury Chambers, Great George Street, S.W.1 Telephone: Whitehall 1481.



DEARER SUGAR ON MONDAY

24.7.40

HALFPENNY A POUND INCREASE

The price of sugar is to be increased by a halfpenny a pound for all varieties from Monday under the Sugar (Maximum Prices) Order made by the Ministry of Food. It is stated that increases in the cost of freight and raw materials during the past 10 months have made the increase unavoidable.

The following are the new prices for each pound:—
 Granulated sugar, 5d. Soft brown, 4½d.
 Cubes, 5½d. Preserving, 5½d.
 Refiners' castor, 5½d. Grocery West Indian, 5½d.

The new Order continues, with the necessary modifications, the special arrangements provided in earlier Orders for sugar delivered to the remoter areas of Scotland.

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR JAM

Under the Jam (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, the Minister of Food prescribes maximum retail prices for the principal varieties and qualities of home-produced jam. The maximum prices for each pound of fresh fruit standard jam will be as follows:—Strawberry, 1s. 1d.; Blackcurrant, 1s.; raspberry, 11d.; green gooseberry, 10d.; red gooseberry, 10d.; Victoria plum, 9d.; green or golden plum, 9d.; red plum, 9d. The Order does not cover imported jams or "home made" jams sold retail by the maker. Exceptions to the prescribed prices may also be made by licence. The Order will come into force on September 1.

Another West End Store Hit

To-day's picture of the damage on last night's raids over the

Baffled Welshman

MR. EVAN EVANS, Mayor of St. Pancras, has lived in London forty-one years. For seventeen years he was a member of the St. Pancras Borough Council.

I spoke to him after he had addressed volunteer women war-workers in the panelled and scarlet-upholstered council chamber of St. Pancras town hall. The mayor told me he had been worried about his peroration.

"I thought of a very neat finish," he said, "but it would not translate smoothly into English."

Even after all these years' residence in this country Mr. Evans still

thinks in Welsh. Welsh is always spoken at his home.

His four-year-old son has an excellent mastery of the language.

Lost Their Chapel

Mr. Evans is secretary of a Welsh chapel in the City, where 1100 of his countrymen and women worshipped until it was bombed in a recent raid.

The Bishop of London came to the rescue with the offer of the use of a church. Mr. Evans told me that he was much impressed by this gesture towards a Nonconformist body.

The Mayor of St. Pancras is a handsome figure in his scarlet robes of office. He is tall, spare, with a craggy face and a head of white hair of Criccieth luxuriance.

The Vice
 Wa
 Surgeon Vice-Admiral S

MENU

Amontillado

Huitres
 Saumon Fumé

Corton Charlemagne,
 1935

Poulet Poêle Clamart

Château Mouton Rothschild,
 1920

Mousse aux Framboises

Hine Fine Champagne,
 1875

Liqueurs

Café



TABLE 1

- W. Mabane, Esq.
- Geoffrey May, Esq.
- Sir Weldon Dalrymple-Champneys
- H. S. Soutar, Esq.
- Colonel G. S. Parkinson
- A. W. Neville, Esq.
- Gilbert Carr, Esq.
- Professor S. R. Learmouth
- Dr. Paul Hudson
- Captain G. S. Elliston

- A. N. Ruel
- Bowen Me
- Major Gen
- P. T. Harri
- Dr. G. F. J
- Dr. E. W. J
- Dr. W. All
- Sir Henry I

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Christmas
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The Right Honourable Malcolm MacDonald

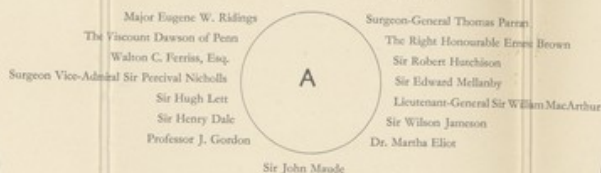


TABLE 1

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Gilbert Carr, Esq.
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Dr. Paul Hudson
Captain G. S. Elliott

TABLE 3

A. N. Rucker, Esq.
Borren McCoy, Esq.
Major-General R. B. Ainsworth
P. T. Barrison, Esq.
Dr. G. F. Bachan
Dr. E. W. Carol Thomas
Dr. W. Allen Daley
Sir Henry Bushford

TABLE 4

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Eric Cranckshaw
G. E. Yates, Esq.
J. W. Dudley Robinson, Esq.
Dr. W. D. Hood
Dr. J. C. Bridge
Dr. Maitland Radford
P. Taylor, Esq.
Dr. A. G. H. Smart

TABLE 2

F. Montague, Esq.
Frederick G. Horner, Esq.
T. H. Sheephanks, Esq.
Dr. G. C. Anderson
Professor R. M. F. Picken
E. A. Hogan, Esq.
J. C. Wrigley, Esq.
Professor W. W. C. Topley
R. H. Hill, Esq.
Dr. J. R. Mote

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Christmas
1940



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post

[except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post]

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Heavier goods are sent Carriage Paid to any goods station in England or Wales on all consignments of over £2 in value and to any goods station in Scotland or Northern Ireland over £5. Packing materials on these are charged but are credited in full when returned to us carriage-free.

Christmas presents cannot be sent on approval. (paid terms) Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: **HEAL'S** FOUR
 MUSEUM POSTER
 3610 RATH LONDON
 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W.1
 [Opposite Goodge Street Station]



This cover must not be detached from the Ration Book.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S
 SERVICE.



Consumer's Name } RAFORD MAITLAND

Address } 1 MANOR WAY

POTTERS BAR.

OPEN CAREFULLY

Date of Issue
8 JUL 1940
 IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS BAR.
 FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number
 of Book.

KU 347799

BNAF/14/1

R.B. 1. [General]

This cover must not be detached from the Ration Book.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S
 SERVICE.



Consumer's Name } RAFORD MURIEL A

Address } 1 MANOR WAY

POTTERS BAR.

OPEN CAREFULLY

Date of Issue
8 JUL 1940
 IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS BAR.
 FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number
 of Book.

KU 347801

BNAF/14/2

R.B. 1. [General]

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TEL: MUSEUM 3610 **HEAL'S** FOUR POSTER RATE LONDON
196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W.1. (Opposite Goodge Street Station)

Christmas Gifts by HARRODS

PAGE II

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

RETAIL BUTCHER. (Page 1 & 2)

Name: F. W. Perkins
Address: 15, High St. Potters Bar

SAUCON RETAILER. (Page 3)

Name: International Stores
Address: 15, High St. Potters Bar

BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER. (Page 4)

Name: International Stores
Address: 15, High St. Potters Bar

RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRIPPING. (Page 5)

Name: International Stores
Address: 15, High St. Potters Bar

SUGAR RETAILER. (Page 6)

Name: International Stores
Address: 15, High St. Potters Bar

FACE DEPOSITED

PAGE III

This book is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer named on the cover.

NATIONAL RATIONING GENERAL RATION BOOK—R.B.I.

How to use this book.

- The consumer's name and address must be written (in BLOCK LETTERS) in the space provided on the reference leaf (page IV).
- When this book is loaned to a child between the ages of 6 and 12 years the designation on page IV should be signed by the parent or guardian, "A" being struck out.
- In order to buy any food that is rationed you must register with a retailer who sells that food.

How to register with your retailer.

- Write the name and address of the retailer with whom you intend to register in the spaces inside the front cover. Write your name and address (in BLOCK LETTERS) and the date on the counterfoil at the bottom of the pages of coupons numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4. Then take this book to the retailer from whom you need to buy your retailer's meat, bones (including lamb, mutton and dogfish), cooking fats (including lard and dripping), and sugar. The retailer for each of these foods will write the name and business address on the counterfoil which he will cut off and keep.

Purchases and coupons.

- Every time you buy rationed food you must hand your ration book to the retailer and he will detach the appropriate coupon. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do they will be useless.
- Coupons not used in the week to which they relate cannot be used later.

Depositing whole pages of coupons with retailers.

- To save trouble you may tell your retailer to detach a whole page of coupons by sending along the free 5. If he does this he must write the words "page deposited," the number of the page and the date below his name and address inside the cover.
- Do not have a page detached if you expect to go away from home on holiday or business. Do not have a page detached if you want to buy cooked meat for lunch or dinner away from home.
- Half a meat or bone coupon may be used to obtain a cooked meal of minced meat or bacon in a hotel, restaurant, cafe, travelling, etc. The half-coupon must be detached from your ration book by the person serving the meal.

Cooked Meat.

- You may purchase cooked rationed meat at cooked meat shops, but only on a receipt of a coupon or half-coupon. The coupon or half-coupon must be detached from your ration book by the person supplying you.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

OFFICIAL PAID

Consumer's Name: RADFORD MURIEL A
Address: 1, MANOR WAY
POTTERS BAR.

Date of Issue: 18. III. 1940
Serial Number of Book: KU 347801

IF FOUND, RETURN TO POTTERS BAR. FOOD OFFICE.

R.D. 1. [General] BNAF/14/2

OPEN CAREFULLY



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post
[except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post]

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TEL: MUSEUM 3 610 **HEAL'S** FOUR POSTER RATE LONDON 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1. [Opposite Goodge Street Station]



PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.

11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or similar establishment, do not take your book to a retailer but hand it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the feeding arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupon and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business.

12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the management on arrival. If you are staying in lodges and intend to do your own shopping take this book to the Food Office in the district where you are staying and you will be given an Emergency Card. You can get a new Emergency Card each week you stay so long as you leave in time. Be sure to return this book to the Food Office before you leave for home.

Removal.

13. If you remove to another district and have to change the retailer from whom you buy ration books, collect from them any extra from your ration book have collected from your retailer to the Food Office of the district into which you have moved, where arrangements will be made for you to register with Retailers in your new district.

Spare Coupons.

14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.

Spare counterfoils.

15. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked R.C.I, R.C.2, R.C.3 and R.C.4) until told what to do.

Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.

16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are engaged with either by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain.

17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Government. Other than you embark. If you are going home quickly collect on leaving and on your return.

Air Raids.

18. In the event of your being compelled to leave your home on account of air raids or because you live in a danger zone, take this book with you if possible. In any case go to the nearest Food Office for an Emergency Card on arrival at your destination.

Penalties for misuses.

19. Any false statement, misuse of this book or breach of these instructions makes you liable to a penalty.

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 7.	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS): Maud and Ralph	15	9	3	
Address (BLOCK LETTERS): 1 Manor Way Potters Bar Herts	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
	16	10	4	
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 7 - SPARE COUNTERFOIL. Do nothing with this page until told what to do! GENERAL R.S. 1.

Customer's Name

(BLOCK LETTERS)

Address

(BLOCK LETTERS)

Name & Address of Retailer

CU 347799

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.



Consumer's Name: RADFORD MURIEL A

Address: 1 MANOR WAY
POTTERS BAR.

Date of Issue: 18 JUL 1940
IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS BAR.
FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number of Book.

KU 347801

R.C. 1. [Control]

BNAF/14/2

This counter must not be detached from the Ration Book.

OPEN CAREFULLY



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post

(except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post)

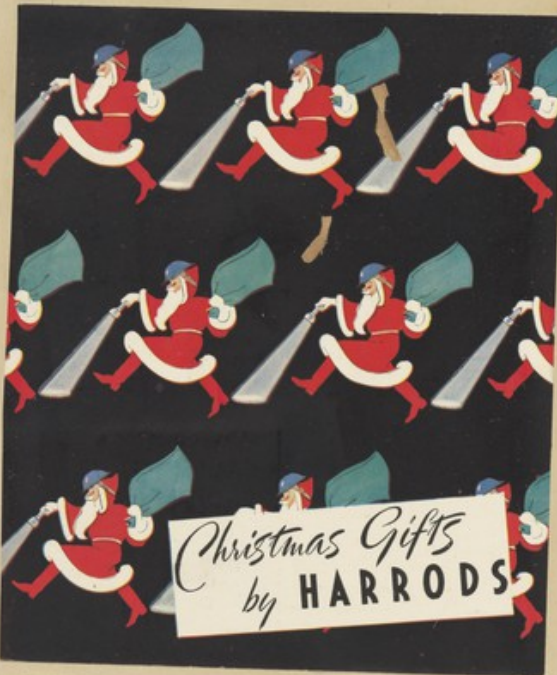
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Christmas presents cannot be sent on approval.

TERMS: Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: MUSEUM 3610 **HEAL'S** FOUR POSTER ROAD LONDON 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1. (Opposite Goodge Street Station)



PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.
 11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or similar establishment, do not take your book to a reader but send it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the reading arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupon and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business.
 12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the messenger on arrival. If you are going to the country where you are staying on a temporary card, you must get a new Emergency Card on each of 4 weeks. Be sure to return this book from it when you leave.

Removal.
 13. If you remove to another district and have to do when you buy national food, return this book to the nearest branch where you have deposited with them; take your book to the nearest branch where you are staying at the time of your removal, where arrangements will be made for readers in your new district.

Spare Coupons.
 14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told to do so.

Spare counterfoils.
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Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.
 16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are supplied with rations by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain.
 17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the appropriate office when you depart. If you are going to the Continent, you must get a new Emergency Card on each of 4 weeks. Be sure to return this book from it when you leave.

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 8.		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)		15	9	3
MOTHER (BLOCK LETTERS)		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 8.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL R.B. 1.

Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Address (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Name & Address of Relative _____

_____ **KU 347799**

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.



Customer's Name RADFORD MURIEL A

Address 1 MANOR WAY
POTTERS BAR.

Date of Issue 18 JUL 1940

IF FOUND, RETURN TO **POTTERS BAR.** FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number of Book. **KU 347801**

R.D. 1. (General) BNAF/14/2

OPEN CAREFULLY



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post

(except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post)

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Heavier goods are sent Carriage Paid to any goods station in England or Wales on all consignments of over £2 in value and to any goods station in Scotland or Northern Ireland over £5. Packing materials on these are charged but are ~~refused~~ in full when returned to us carriage-free. Christmas presents should not be sent on approval. (paid)

TERMS: Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: MUSEUM 3 610

HEAL'S

FOUR POSTER RATE LONDON

196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1.
[Opposite Goodge Street Station]



Christmas Gifts
by HARRODS

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 5.		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Customer's NAME (BLOCK LETTERS):		15	9	3
ADDRESS (BLOCK LETTERS):		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 9.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL R.R. 1.

Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS):

Address (BLOCK LETTERS):

Date: _____

State & Address of Station: _____

CU 347799

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

OFFICIAL PAID

Customer's Name: RAFORD MURIEL A

Address: 1 MANOR WAY
POTTERS BAR.

Date of Issue: 19 NOV 1940

Serial Number of Book: _____

IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS BAR.
FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number of Book: KU 347801

R.D. 1. (General) BNAF/14/2

This cover must not be detached from the Station Book.

OPEN CAREFULLY

PRESENTS
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TEL: MUSEUM 3 6 1 0

HEAL'S FOUR POSTER RATE LONDON

196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W.1.
 [Opposite Goodge Street Station]

Christmas Gifts
 by **HARRODS**

PAGE 10

DO NOTHING WITH THIS PAGE UNTIL TOLD WHAT TO DO.

CU 347799

CU 347799

CU 347799

CU 347799

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

OFFICIAL PAID

Customer's Name: RAEFORD MURIEL A

Address: MANOR WAY
POTTERS BAR.

Date of Issue: 18 JUL 1940

Serial Number of Book: CU 347801

IF FOUND, RETURN TO **POTTERS BAR.** FOOD OFFICE.

R.C. 1. [General] BNAF/14/2

OPEN CAREFULLY

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 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1.
 [Opposite Goodge Street Station]

Christmas Gifts
 by **HARRODS**

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
 Address

Consumer's Name
 Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. Date

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
 Address

Consumer's Name
 Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. Date

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
 Address

Consumer's Name
 Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. Date

FACE VII

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

SPARE. (Page 7.)

Name
 Address

SPARE. (Page 8.)

Name
 Address

SPARE. (Page 9.)

Name
 Address

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

OFFICIAL PAID

Consumer's Name RAFORD MURIEL A

Address 1 MANOR WAY

POTTERS BAR.

Date of Issue 8. III. 1940

Serial Number of Book. KU 347801

IF FOUND, RETURN TO **POTTERS BAR.** FOOD OFFICE.

R.D. 1. [General] BNAF/14/2

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PRESENTS That Go Easily By Post

[except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post]

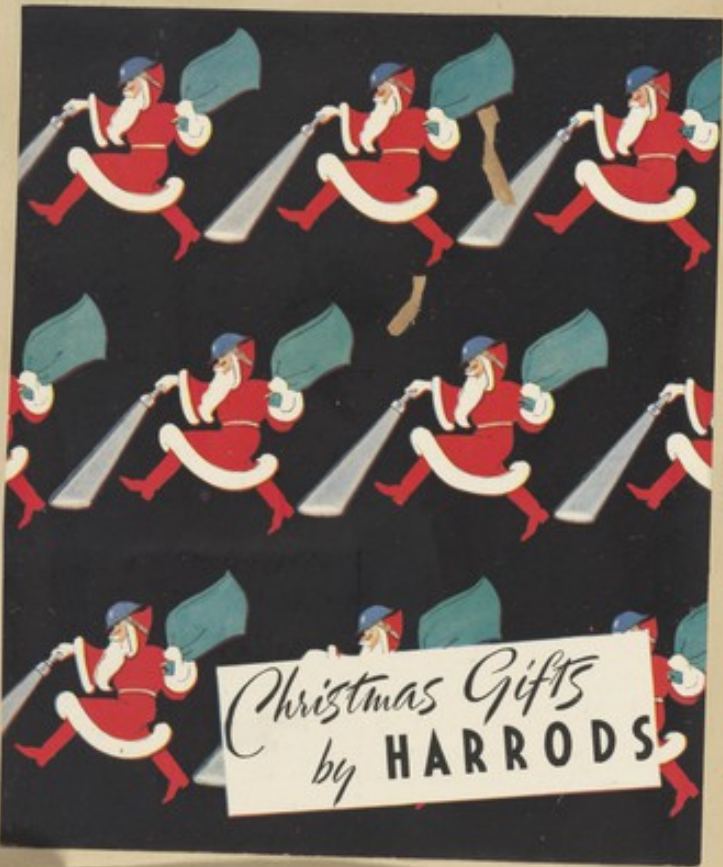
Within the London Area all goods are **SENT FREE** but during the present emergency this area is necessarily restricted. At Christmas time presents that can be sent by post are sent free to all places within the British Isles.

Heavier goods are sent Carriage Paid to any goods station in England or Wales on all consignments of over £2 in value and to any goods station in Scotland or Northern Ireland over £5. Packing materials on these are charged but are returned in full when returned to us.

Christmas presents cannot be sent on approval. (paid)

TERMS: Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: **MUSEUM**
3 6 1 0
HEAL'S FOUR POSTER RATH LONDON
196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1.
[Opposite Goodge Street Station]



This cover must not be detached from the ration Book.

ON HIS

SEE

Consumer's Name **R.**

Address **1. MA**

Date of Issue **8 JUL**

IF FOUND, R
POTTERS
FOOD OFFICE.

R.B. 1. (General)

PAGE II
NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

RETAIL BUTCHER. (Pages 1 & 2)
Name **F. W. Trentise**
Address **16 High St. Potters Bar**

BACON RETAILER. (Page 3)
Name **International Stores**
Address **15 High St. Potters Bar**

BUTTER AND MARGARINE RETAILER. (Page 4)
Name **International Stores**
Address **15 High St. Potters Bar**

RETAILER OF COOKING FATS, INCLUDING LARD AND DRIPPING. (Page 5)
Name **International Stores**
Address **15 High St. Potters Bar**

SUGAR RETAILER. (Page 6)
Name **International Stores**
Address **15 High St. Potters Bar**

PAGE III

This book is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer named on the cover.

NATIONAL RATIONING GENERAL RATION BOOK—R.B.1

How to use this book.

1. The consumer's name and address must be written (in BLOCK LETTERS) in the spaces provided on the ration book leaf (page VI).
2. When this book is issued to a child between the ages of 6 and 13 years the date on page V should be signed by the parent or guardian, "A" being struck out.
3. In order to buy any food that is rationed you must register with a retailer who sells that food.

How to register with your retailer.

4. Write the names and addresses of the retailers with whom you intend to register in the spaces inside the front cover. Write your name and address (in BLOCK LETTERS) and the date on the counterfoil at the bottom of the pages of coupons numbered 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. Then take this book to the retailer from whom you mean to buy your rationed meat, bacon (including ham), butter and margarine, cooking fats (including lard and dripping), and sugar. The retailer for each of these foods will write his name and business address on the counterfoil which he will cut off and keep.

Purchases and coupons.

5. Every time you buy rationed food you must hand your ration book to the retailer and he will detach the appropriate coupons. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do, they will be useless.
6. Coupons not used in the week for which they relate cannot be used later.

Depositing whole pages of coupons with retailers.

7. To save trouble you may tell your retailer to detach a whole page of coupons by cutting along the line..... 8. If he does this he must write the words "page deposited," the number of the page and the date below his name and address inside the cover.
9. Do not have a page detached if you expect to go away from home on holiday or business. Do not have a page detached if you want to buy cooked meat for lunch or dinner away from home.

Meat meals away from home.

10. Half a meat or bacon coupon may be used to obtain a cooked meal of rationed meat or bacon in a hotel, restaurant, club, tea-shop, etc. The half-coupons must be detached from your ration book by the person serving the meal.

Cooked Meat.

11. You may purchase cooked rationed meat at cooked meat shops, but only on expenditure of a coupon or half-coupon. The coupon or half-coupon must be detached from your ration book by the person supplying you.



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post

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Heavier goods are sent Carriage Paid to any goods station in England or Wales on all consignments of over £2 in value and to any goods station in Scotland or Northern Ireland over £5. Packing materials on these are charged but are credited in full when returned to us carriage-free.

Christmas presents cannot be sent on approval. (paid terms) Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: MUSEUM 3610
HEAL'S FOUR POSTER RATH LONDON
 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1
 [Opposite Goodge Street Station]



ON HIS B

SER

PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.

11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or similar establishment, do not take your book to a reader but hand it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the feeding arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupons and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business.

12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the management on arrival. If you are staying in lodgings and intend to do your own shopping take this book to the Food Office in the district where you are staying and you will be given an Emergency Card. You can get a new Emergency Card each week you stay up to a total of 6 weeks. Be sure to collect this book from the Food Office before you leave for home.

Removal.

13. If you remove to another district and have to change the retailers from whom you buy rationed foods, collect from them any papers from your ration book which you have deposited with them; take your book and any papers which you have collected from your retailers to the Food Office of the district into which you have moved, where arrangements will be made for you to register with retailers in your new district.

Spare Coupons.

14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.

Spare counterfoils.

15. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked S.C.1, S.C.2, S.C.3, and S.C.4) until told what to do.

Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.

16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are supplied with rations by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain.

17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Immigration Officer when you embark. If you are going abroad for a shorter period you may retain it, but you must show it to the same Customs Officer on leaving and on your return.

Air Raid.

18. In the event of your being compelled to leave your home on account of air raids or because you live in a danger zone, take this book with you if possible. In any case go to the nearest Food Office for an Emergency Card on arrival at your destination.

Penalties for misuse.

19. Any false statement, misuse of this book or breach of these instructions makes you liable to a penalty.

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 7.
 Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)
 Muriel Radford
 Address (BLOCK LETTERS)
 1 Manor Way
 Potters Bay
 Middx.
 SPARE SPARE SPARE
 15 9 3
 SPARE SPARE SPARE
 16 10 4

PAGE 7.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.)
 CUSTOMER'S NAME (BLOCK LETTERS)
 Address (BLOCK LETTERS)
 Date
 Name & Address of Retailer
 KU 347801

This cover must not be detached from the Italian Book.

Consumer's Name R.B.
 Address 1, Man

Date of Issue
 8 JUL 19
 IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS
 FOOD OFFICE.
 R.B. 1. (General)



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post

[except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post]

Within the London Area all goods are **SEMI-FREE** but during the present emergency this area is necessarily restricted. At Christmas time presents that can be sent by post are sent free to all places within the British Isles.

Heavier goods are sent **Carriage Paid** to any goods station in England or Wales on all consignments of over £2 in value and to any goods station in Scotland or Northern Ireland over £5. Packing materials on these are charged but are credited in full when returned to us carriage-free.

Christmas presents cannot be sent on approval. (paid)

TERMS: Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: **HEAL'S** FOUR POSTER RATH LONDON
 MUSEUM 3610
 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1.
 [Opposite Goodge Street Station]



ON HIS B

SER

Consumer's Name **R.B.**
 Address **1, M...**

Date of Issue **8 JUL 19**
 IF FOUND, RE

POTTERS
 FOOD OFFICE.

R.B. 1. [General]

PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.

11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or similar establishment, do not take your book to a retailer but send it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the feeding arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupons and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business.

12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the management on your arrival in lodgings and intend to do your own shopping in the Food Office in the district where you are staying and your Emergency Card. You can get a new Emergency Card each book of 4 weeks. Be sure to collect this book from the retailer in your new district.

Removal.

13. If you remove to another district and have to clean when you buy rationed foods, collect from them any pages which you have deposited with them; take your book and have collected from your retailers to the Food Office of the district you have moved, where arrangements will be made for retailers in your new district.

Spare Coupons.

14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.

Spare counterfoils.

15. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked S.C.1, S.C.2, S.C.3, and S.C.4) until told what to do.

Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.

16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are supplied with rations by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain.

17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Issuance Office when you depart. If you are going to the Isle of Man, return this book to the Issuance Office when you return. If you are going to the Channel Islands, return this book to the Issuance Office when you return.

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 8.	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Consumer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)	15	9	3	
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	
	16	10	4	
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 2.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL R.B. 1.

Consumer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Address (BLOCK LETTERS) _____

Date _____

Name & Address of Retailer _____

KU 347801



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post
*(except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post)*

Within the London Area all goods are **SENT FREE** but during the present emergency this area is necessarily restricted. At Christmas time presents that can be sent by post are sent free to all places within the British Isles. Heavier goods are sent Carriage Paid to any goods station in England or Wales on all consignments of over £2 in value and to any goods station in Scotland or Northern Ireland over £5. Packing materials on these are charged but are refunded in full when returned to us carriage-free. Christmas presents cannot be sent on approval. (paid terms). Cash without discount or abatement of any kind. Goods for export to be paid for before shipment.

TEL: MUSEUM 3 610 **HEAL'S** FOUR POSTER RATH LONDON 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1. [Opposite Goodge Street Station]



ON HIS
 SEI

This cover must not be detached from the Station Book.

Consumer's Name } R
 Address } L M

Date of Issue
 8 JUL
 IF FOUND, R
POTTERS
 FOOD OFFICE.
 N.B. 1. [General]

SPARE 23	SPARE 19	SPARE 13	SPARE 7	SPARE 1
SPARE 24	SPARE 20	SPARE 14	SPARE 8	SPARE 2
PAGE 5.		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Consumer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)		15	9	3
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE 26	SPARE 21	SPARE 17	SPARE 11	SPARE 5
SPARE 25	SPARE 22	SPARE 18	SPARE 12	SPARE 6

PAGE 5.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL S.E. 1.

Consumer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS):
 Address (BLOCK LETTERS):
 Date: _____
 Name & Address of Retailer:
 KU 347801



PRESENTS

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 [except a few marked * which cannot be sent by post]

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TEL: MUSEUM 3610
HEAL'S FOUR POSTER, RATH LONDON
 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W. 1
 [Opposite Goodge Street Station]



ON HIS
 SER

Consumer's Name } R
 Address } L MA

Date of Issue
 8 JUL
 IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS
 FOOD OFFICE,
 R.B. 1. [General]

PAGE 19

DO NOTHING WITH THIS PAGE UNTIL TOLD WHAT TO DO.

KU 347801
KU 347801
KU 347801
KU 347801



PRESENTS

That Go Easily By Post

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TEL: MUSEUM 3610
HEAL'S FOUR POSTER RATE LONDON
 196 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD W.1.
 (Opposite Goodge Street Station)



ON HIS I

SER

Consumer's Name } RA

Address } 1, M.A.

Date of Issue

8 JUL 1941

IF FOUND, RETURN TO

POTTERS FOOD OFFICE.

H.B. 1. [General]

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name

Address

Consumer's Name

Address

GENERAL B.R.L. H.C.L.

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name

Address

Consumer's Name

Address

GENERAL B.R.L. H.C.L.

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name

Address

Consumer's Name

Address

GENERAL B.R.L. H.C.L.

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name

Address

Consumer's Name

Address

GENERAL B.R.L. H.C.L.

PAGE VII

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

SPARE. (Page 7.)

Name
 Address

SPARE. (Page 8.)

Name
 Address

SPARE. (Page 9.)

Name
 Address

1914-1918



Jan: 26. 1941



To Greet You

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.



Customer's Name } RADFORD ANN M.

Address } 1 MANOR WAY

POTTERS BAR.

This cover must not be detached from the Station Book.

OPEN CAREFULLY

Date of Issue
 8 JUL 1940
 IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS BAR.
 FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number of Book.

KU 347800

BNAF/14/3

R.S. 1. [General]

Jan: 26. 1941
NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

The United States was vitally interested, and under its leadership the Act of Havana was signed at the Pan-American Conference in July, by which the principle was accepted of a joint trusteeship to preserve the status quo of the possessions of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine was mutually extended to place on each of the 21 American republics the joint and several responsibility for the defence of the whole Continent. The interdependence of the New World was further underlined by the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Argentina and Bolivia.

In September a mission under Lord Willington was appointed to explain British economic policy in South America, and to place it in its true light against German threats and wheedlings.

1916-1918



Jan. 25, 1941



Christmas Gifts by HARRODS

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

Form with sections for Retail Butcher, Bacon Retailer, Butter and Margarine Retailer, and Sugar Retailer, with handwritten entries for F.W. Peacock and International Stores.

This book is not transferable. It may only be used by or on behalf of the consumer named on the cover.

NATIONAL RATIONING GENERAL RATION BOOK—R.B.I.

How to use this book. 1. The consumer's name and address must be written in BLOCK LETTERS in the space provided on the reference card (page V).



To Greet You

NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

4916-1918



Jan. 28, 1941



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AR.
B.

PAGE IV

- Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.
- 11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or similar establishment, do not take your book to a retailer but lend it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the living arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupons and return your book to you when you leave.
- Leaving home on holiday or business.
- 12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the management on arrival. If you are staying in lodgings and intend to do your own shopping take this book to the Food Office in the district where you are staying and you will be given an Emergency Card. You can get a new Emergency Card each week you stay up to a total of 5 weeks. Be sure to collect this book from the Food Office before you leave for home.
- Removal.
- 13. If you remove to another district and have to change the retailers from whom you buy rationed foods, collect from them any pages from your ration book which you have deposited with them; take your book and any pages which you have collected from your retailers to the Food Office of the district into which you have moved, where arrangements will be made for you to register with retailers in your new district.
- Spare Coupons.
- 14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.
- Spare counterfoils.
- 15. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked S.C.1, S.C.2, S.C.3, and S.C.4) until told what to do.
- Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.
- 16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are engaged with nations by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.
- Leaving Great Britain.
- 17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Immigration Officer when you embark. If you are going abroad for a shorter period you may retain it, but you must show it to the same Immigration Officer on leaving and on your return.
- Air Raids.
- 18. In the event of your being compelled to leave your home on account of air raids or because you live in a danger zone, take this book with you if possible. In any case go to the nearest Food Office for an Emergency Card on arrival at your destination.
- Penalties for misuse.
- 19. Any false statement, misuse of this book or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 7.				
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Radford, Ann M.		15	9	3
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)				
1 Maker Way		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Potters Bar		16	10	4
Herts.				
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6
PAGE 7.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.)				
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)		GENERAL R.F. 1.		
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)				
Date		KU 347800		
Name & Address of Retailer				



To Greet You

THE UNITED STATES
NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

The United States was vitally interested, and under its leadership the Act of Havana was signed at the Pan-American Conference in July, by which the principle was accepted of a joint trusteeship to preserve the status quo of the possessions of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine was mutually extended to place on each of the 21 American republics the joint and several responsibility for the defence of the whole Continent. The interdependence of the New World was further underlined by the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Argentina and Bolivia.

In September a mission under Lord Willingdon was appointed to explain British economic policy in South America, and to place it in its true light against German threats and wheedlings.

1914-1918



Jan. 28, 1941



PAGE IV

Living in a hotel, boarding-house, etc.

11. If you live in a hotel, boarding-house, hotel or other establishment, do not take your book to a retailer but lend it to the proprietor, manager or other person responsible for the lending arrangements, who will detach the appropriate coupons and return your book to you when you leave.

Leaving home on holiday or business.

12. Always take this book with you. If you are going to stay in a hotel or boarding-house, hand this book to the manager or proprietor, who will detach the appropriate coupons and return your book to you when you leave.

Removal.

13. If you remove to another district and have to take with you your ration books, collect from them any gas which you have deposited with them; take your book; have collected from your retailers to the Food Office; you have moved, where arrangements will be made to transfer it to your new district.

Spare Coupons.

14. Do nothing with the pages numbered 7, 8 and 9 until told what to do.

Spare Counterfoils.

15. Do nothing with the counterfoils on page 10 (marked S.C.1, S.C.2, S.C.3, and S.C.4) until told what to do.

Joining the Navy, Army or Air Force.

16. If you join the Navy, Army or Air Force, or are supplied with rations by the Government or other authority, return this book to the Food Office at once.

Leaving Great Britain.

17. If you intend to leave Great Britain for more than 4 weeks you must hand this book to the Food Office when you depart. If you are going to leave for less than 4 weeks, you must hand it to the Food Office when you return.

SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE C.		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS):		15	9	3
Address (BLOCK LETTERS):		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 5.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do nothing with this page until told what to do.)

Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS): _____
 Address (BLOCK LETTERS): _____
 Date: _____
 Name & Address of Retailer: _____
 KU 347800



To Greet You

NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

The United States was vitally interested, and under its leadership the Act of Havana was signed at the Pan-American Conference in July, by which the principle was accepted of a joint trusteeship to preserve the status quo of the possessions of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine was mutually extended to place on each of the 21 American republics the joint and several responsibility for the defence of the whole Continent. The interdependence of the New World was further underlined by the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Argentina and Bolivia.

In September a mission under Lord Willington was appointed to explain British economic policy in South America, and to place it in its true light against German threats and wheedlings.



JANUARY 26, 1941

1914-1918



Jan. 26, 1941

EVENING STANDARD-PAGE



SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
23	19	13	7	1
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
24	20	14	8	2
PAGE 5.		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS):		15	9	3
Address (BLOCK LETTERS):		SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
		16	10	4
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
26	21	17	11	5
SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE	SPARE
25	22	18	12	6

PAGE 5.—SPARE COUNTERFOIL. (Do not bring with this page until told what to do.) GENERAL E. S. 1.

Customer's Name (BLOCK LETTERS):
 Address (BLOCK LETTERS):
 Date: _____
 Name & Address of Retailer: _____

KU 347800

NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

The United States was vitally interested, and under its leadership the Act of Havana was signed at the Pan-American Conference in July, by which the principle was accepted of a joint trusteeship to preserve the status quo of the possessions of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine was mutually extended to place on each of the 21 American republics the joint and several responsibility for the defence of the whole Continent. The interdependence of the New World was further underlined by the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Argentina and Bolivia.

In September a mission under Lord Willington was appointed to explain British economic policy in South America, and to place it in its true light against German threats and wheedlings.



JANUARY 28, 1941

1914-1918



Jan: 28, 1941

EVENING STANDARD-PAGE



STY
PC
TO
R.
13

PAGE 10

DO NOTHING WITH
THIS PAGE UNTIL
TOLD WHAT TO DO.

KU 347800

KU 347800

KU 347800

KU 347800



To Greet You

January 24, 1941
NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

The United States was vitally interested, and under its leadership the Act of Havana was signed at the Pan-American Conference in July, by which the principle was accepted of a joint trusteeship to govern the status quo of the possessions of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine was mutually extended to place on each of the 21 American republics the joint and several responsibility for the defence of the whole Continent. The interdependence of the New World was further underlined by the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Argentina and Bolivia.

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JANUARY 28, 1941

1914-1918



Jan: 25, 1941

EVENING STANDARD-PAGE



Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
Address

Customer's Name
Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. 100

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
Address

Customer's Name
Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. 100

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
Address

Customer's Name
Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. 100

Do nothing with this counterfoil until told what to do

Retailer's Name
Address

Customer's Name
Address

GENERAL R.R.L. R.C.L. 100

PAGE VII
NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS.

SPARE. (Page 7.)

Name

Address

SPARE. (Page 8.)

Name

Address

SPARE. (Page 9.)

Name

Address



To Greet You

NAZI METHODS IN SOUTH AMERICA

German political and economic infiltration was the chief portent in South America during the year. The methods they employed were difficult to combat, although the whole of Latin America remained essentially favourable to the British cause.

The United States was vitally interested, and under its leadership the Act of Havana was signed at the Pan-American Conference in July, by which the principle was accepted of a joint trusteeship to preserve the status quo of the possessions of belligerents in the Western Hemisphere, and the Monroe Doctrine was mutually extended to place on each of the 21 American republics the joint and several responsibility for the defence of the whole Continent. The interdependence of the New World was further underlined by the appointment of Canadian Ministers to Argentina and Bolivia.

In September a mission under Lord Willington was appointed to explain British economic policy in South America, and to place it in its true light against German threats and wheedlings.

1914-1918

Jan: 26. 1941



With All Good Wishes
for
Christmas and the New Year

from the Students at the
Royal Free Hospital.

Xmas 1940

To Maitland, who was Lecturer in
Public Health.

LION CUB
After a Design by Corran

This cover must

Date of Issue
8 JUL 1940
IF FOUND, RETURN TO
POTTERS BAR.
FOOD OFFICE.

Serial Number
of Book.

KU 347800

BNAF/141/3

R.B. 1. [General]

Times 6-1-41
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PRINCIPAL MINISTERIAL CHANGES

Office	Chamberlain Ministry	Churchill Ministry (May)	Office	Chamberlain Ministry	Churchill Ministry (May)
Prime Minister	Mr. N. Chamberlain*	Mr. W. Churchill* (and Minister of Defence)	Air	Sir K. Wood* Sir S. Hoare* (April) Mr. O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan-Jones	Sir A. Sinclair Captain O. Lynton
Lord Privy Seal	Sir S. Hoare* Sir K. Wood (April)	Mr. C. R. Attlee*	Trade	Mr. W. Elliot Mr. L. Burgin	Mr. M. Macdonald Mr. H. Morrison Sir A. Duncan (Oct.) Sir J. Reth
Lord President of the Council	Mr. N. Chamberlain* Sir J. Anderson* (Oct.)	(Oct.)	Health Support	Lord Halifax* Mr. A. Eden* (Dec.) Mr. A. Greenwood*	Mr. R. Cross Mr. H. Dalton Not continued
Foreign Secretary	Lord Halifax*	(Oct.)	Shipping	Sir J. Gilmour Mr. R. S. Hudson (April)	Mr. R. Hudson Lord Woolton
Minister Without Portfolio	Lord Hankey*		Economic Warfare	Mr. R. Cross Lord Churchill*	Mr. H. Dalton Not continued
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Sir John Simon*	Sir K. Wood*	Defence	Mr. R. Cross Lord Churchill*	Mr. R. Hudson Lord Woolton
Aircraft Production	Not established	Lord Beaverbrook*	Agriculture	Sir R. Dorman-Smith Mr. W. S. Morrison Lord Woolton (April)	Mr. A. Duff Cooper
Labour and National Service	Mr. A. E. Brown	Mr. E. Bevin*	Food	Sir J. Reth (Jan. 9) Mr. H. Kinniburgh Lord De La Warr	Lord Trent Lord Reth (Oct.)
Home Affairs and Home Security	Sir J. Anderson	Sir J. Anderson Mr. H. Morrison (Oct.)	Information	Mr. H. Kinniburgh Lord De La Warr (April)	Mr. W. S. Morrison
Domestic Affairs	Mr. A. Eden	Lord Caldecote Lord Cranbone (Oct.)	Works	Lord Trent Lord Reth (April)	Mr. H. Ramsbottom
India and Burma	Margaret of Zealand	Mr. L. S. Amery Lord Lloyd	Postmaster General	Lord Trent Mr. W. S. Morrison (April)	Mr. H. Ramsbottom
Colonies	Mr. M. Macdonald	Mr. A. V. Alexander	Education	Lord De La Warr Mr. Ramsbottom (April)	
Administration	Mr. W. Churchill*	Mr. A. V. Alexander			
War	Mr. L. Horne-Bell*	Mr. A. Eden			
	Mr. Oliver Stanley*	Mr. D. Margesson (Dec.)			

(*Signifies member of the War Cabinet)

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORWAY

A TRAGEDY OF UNREADINESS

The Norwegian campaign may be said to have had its origin in the great iron mines of Sweden, for the product of which the only outlet is the Norwegian port of Narvik. It seems probable that it was in order to gain control of that essential war supply, and also to gain a better position from which to break the stranglehold of British sea power, that Germany decided to invade and annex her northern neutral neighbours.

A German naval force of battle cruisers, cruisers, and destroyers put to sea from the Heligoland Bight on Sunday, April 7. It was located by British air patrols, and every effort was made to engage it, but without success except for a brush at long range on the morning of April 9 between H.M.S. Renown and the Scharnhorst, supported by the Hipper, from which the Germans escaped by superior speed. In the small hours of that morning the Germans made simultaneous attacks on Oslo, Christiansand, Stavanger, Trondheim, and Narvik, supported as far as possible by treachery organized beforehand to neutralize the fortifications which might oppose the entry of German warships.

German Warships Sunk

The attacking forces were not unscathed. At Oslo two German ships were said to have been sunk, one of them, admitted by the Germans, the large cruiser Blücher, the other a small cruiser believed to be the Emden. In the Skaggerak, the cruiser Karlsruhe and several German transports were sunk by Allied submarines; in Bergen harbour the cruiser Königsberg was sunk by bombs from the Fleet Air Arm; in Trondheim Fjord a destroyer was sunk by a torpedo aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm; and in Narvik two German destroyers were sunk in Captain Warburton-Lee's gallant attack on a superior force of German destroyers, made less than 24 hours after they had arrived in the place and sunk the Norwegian warships which were guarding it, and the remaining seven were destroyed three days later by a stronger force of British destroyers supported by the battleship Warspite.

On April 15 British troops landed at Harstad, in the vicinity of Narvik. On the 16th a force landed at Namsos, and on the 18th another force landed at Aandalsnes. The Namsos and Aandalsnes landings were intended to be mainly diversionary, and were to have been followed by an assault carried out by the combined Services on Trondheim, the key point in the campaign. Later on it was decided to convert the diversionary landings, which made good progress at first, into the main attack. The decision appears weak, but it is probable that at the back of the minds of those who made it was the feeling that a great assault in the Low Countries and France might be expected shortly afterwards, and that heavy losses should therefore be avoided if possible.

British Losses

After the landing of British troops, British naval activity was confined to the support and supply of forces acting on shore, varied by attacks on the aerodrome at Stavanger. This was an onerous task, since the narrow fjords gave no room for manoeuvre, and all ships in them were subjected to heavy and continuous air attack throughout the 24 hours. The sloop Bittern was sunk by a lucky bomb in central Norway, after beating off numberless attacks by A.A. gunfire. The anti-aircraft ship Curlew, ex-cruiser, suffered the same fate in the north. The cruiser Eppingham, too, was lost from striking an uncharted rock, and in the whole campaign five British destroyers were lost—including Captain Warburton-Lee's Hardy—one Polish, and one French destroyer. The most serious loss of the whole campaign, however, was that of the aircraft-carrier Glorious, which encountered heavy German ships on her return from Norway after the final withdrawal, and was sunk before she could escape or succour could reach her.

The whole campaign was a tragedy of unreadiness. Captain Warburton-Lee showed what great things instant action could achieve, even by inferior force, and he paid for it with his life. Unreadiness elsewhere gave Germany possession of Norway. The other insuperable handicap was the lack of an airfield for lighter aircraft, which exposed the troops and bases, such as they were, to terrific bombing by the enemy.

It is not possible or necessary to describe the military operations. In the circumstances there can be no shadow of doubt that the sound decision, to evacuate, was taken. The Allies hung on to Narvik until events elsewhere made the strain of maintaining this foothold in the Arctic too severe.

The Theatre

The year fell into two distinct halves so far as the theatre is concerned. In the first, before the German attack in the west and the air offensive on London, the theatrical advertisements in the newspapers took up the best part of a column, and in addition the smaller theatres in the outer ring were regularly producing new plays and reviving old ones. Musical comedy, and the kind of entertainment closely allied to it, was prominent, but there were more serious productions, among them a revival of *Abraham Lincoln*, which deserved to run longer than it did, while Shakespeare found himself represented by, among other plays, *King Lear*, *Henry IV, Part I*, and *As You Like It*. The season at the Kingsway.

Then came the impact of war. The theatres were the first to suffer, and at one time it seemed that the West End theatre lights would go out altogether. However, lunch-time ballet kept a door open. Mr. Herbert Farjeon came along with his *Diversion*. First nights gave way to first matinees. Mr. Wolfitt carried on in a modified form at the Strand the work begun at the Kingsway, and the theatrical world recovered sufficiently for there to be a full-size pantomime at the Coliseum for Christmas. It was not a year, remarkable for the new plays that were seen in it, but mention must be made of *Thunder Rock*.

THE TASKS OF THE NAVY
ATTACKS ON MERCHANT SHIPPING

THROUGHOUT the year the German efforts at sea were devoted to the destruction of merchant shipping regardless of nationality or employment, and with no more care for the fate of neutral seamen than of their enemies. Early in the year, disappointed, apparently, with the degree of destruction wrought by submarine and mine—the U-boats had suffered heavy losses and the much-vaunted magnetic mine had been largely neutralized by the method of "degaussing" developed by the Navy's electrical experts—aircraft joined in the attack, chiefly with bombs but sometimes using torpedoes. Against this new development the anti-aircraft fire of convoy escorts proved an efficient defence, for it kept the attackers from coming in to the close range at which hits could be made on ships, though not many of the attacking planes were shot down.

In March and April the losses of merchant shipping were reduced to very low figures, principally, it would seem, through enemy attention being devoted almost exclusively to the invasion of the northern neutrals. From then onwards, however, the curve of destruction rose steeply, for the anti-U-boat craft employed on convoy escorts were progressively depleted. It was therefore all the more valuable to the Allied cause to receive the welcome reinforcement represented by the 50 ready-made destroyers from the United States, in return for the granting of leases of defence bases in British Atlantic territory, in September. Nevertheless, the toll taken by the enemy of merchant shipping continued to mount until in October he succeeded in destroying just over 400,000 tons, of which more than 300,000 was British. The losses have since declined from that peak—which, it should be remembered, is no more than half the peak figure attained in 1917—but their further substantial diminution remains one of the chief problems facing the British forces.

In February there occurred the aftermath of the Battle of the River Plate, the rescue by H.M.S. Cossack in a Norwegian fjord of British prisoners from the German ship the Altmark, already mentioned in these pages.

Oran and Dakar

On the morning of July 3 steps were taken to assume possession of all French warships which were in British harbours and Alexandria, any French officers and men who so desired being promised repatriation at the earliest opportunity. There were, however, a number of French warships in French North African ports, principally in Mers el Kebir, the naval anchorage of Oran. The same morning a British squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville, arrived off the port and conveyed a message to Admiral Gensoul, commanding the French forces there. Explaining that it was impossible for the British Navy to allow the French ships to fall into the hands of the enemy, the admiral was invited to sail with his ships to a British port, either to continue the struggle on our side or, if he was not willing to do that, to leave his ships there for the period of the war, their crews being repatriated. If he felt that he was under an obligation to ensure that the ships should not be used against Germany and Italy, then he was invited to sail them to the French West Indies, where either they could be demilitarized to British satisfaction or possibly entrusted to United States custody, in either case to be restored to France at the end of the war. If he could not accept any of these alternatives, then Admiral Somerville had instructions to demand that he sink his ships within six hours; and, failing that, Admiral Somerville intimated that he would be reluctantly compelled to use whatever force was necessary to ensure that the French ships should not fall into enemy hands. Admiral Gensoul found himself unable to accept any of these alternatives, and Admiral Somerville, after waiting for some time beyond that stipulated, was reluctantly compelled to open fire. The Bretagne was blown up, the Dunkerque, Provence, and destroyer Mogador were damaged, beached, but the Strasbourg and five destroyers managed to escape and make their way to Toulon at their very high speed. A week later

similar action was taken against the new French battleship Richelieu in the harbour of Dakar. No gunfire was used in this case, however, but when the terms had again been refused, a ship's motor-boat commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Brissou entered the harbour after dark by crossing the boom defences unobserved, went alongside the Richelieu, and dropped depth charges on her propellers.

On September 23 emissaries of General de Gaulle, the leader of the Free French, having reason to believe that they would be favourably received, attempted to land at Dakar. The resistance with which they were received developed into an exchange of gunfire and other hostile action between the British naval force by which they had been escorted—after repeated warnings by the British admiral that fire would be returned if it did not cease—in which two French submarines which attacked the British force were sunk, though the entire crew of one of them, the *Perseé*, were rescued, to be afterwards landed in French territory. French reports stated that one British battleship and one Kent class cruiser were damaged and that the Richelieu was hit by British gunfire. This inter-ethnic strife, which had started with the French in Dakar firing on the white flag under which General de Gaulle's emissaries approached, was broken off as soon as possible and the British force withdrew.

Unrehearsed Duties

During the German campaign in the Low Countries and subsequently in France the Navy was called on for a host of new and unrehearsed duties, besides the normal one of support of a flank of the Army resting on the sea. Both before and after the supreme test of improvisation represented by the withdrawal from Dunkirk there were numberless new tasks—minesweeping in strange harbours and channels, the rescue and removal of refugees of all degrees, from quays to the humbered, the protection of harbour works and plants, and later the demolition of those same and the blocking of canals, all under heavy air attack throughout. None of them came amiss, but they were not achieved without loss.

On May 3 it became known that a strong Anglo-French fleet had assembled at Alexandria, while the bulk of the French Navy, of course, was in the western basin of the Mediterranean. The strategic situation, however, was completely transformed by the collapse of France towards the end of June, which left the British Mediterranean Fleet substantially inferior to the Italian Fleet. Then, if ever, it would seem that it was Italy's opportunity to prove that the cry of *mare nostrum* was no vain boast; but not so. British squadrons and convoys continued to sail the Mediterranean at will, and every contact between the two navies ended with the precipitate retirement of the faster force. Italian men-of-war are noted for their high speed. Engagements, small and large, on various dates in June, July, August, and October had already rather seriously reduced the Italian Navy, when on November 11 a British cruiser force came into contact with an Italian convoy between Italy and Albania of four ships escorted by two destroyers. One was sunk, two set on fire, and one of the escort damaged before she could retire under the smoke screen she had put up for her own protection, not that of her convoy. The same night Fleet Air Arm aircraft attacked the main Italian fleet lying in Taranto, despite heavy A.A. defences and balloon barrages with which they were defended. The new battleship Littorio and two of the Cavour class battleships were damaged so that they had to be beached to prevent their sinking, one of the latter so seriously that two days later she appeared to have been abandoned. Two cruisers in the inner harbour also appeared to have been damaged, but the evidence in their case was not so conclusive. But in any case the bulk of the fleet left the port, which up to then had been its chief base, a day or two later. At a stroke the Italian battle fleet had been reduced from superiority over Sir Andrew Cunningham's to inferiority, even on paper.

This was conclusively shown a few days later when the remnant of the Italian Fleet, consisting of the Vittorio Veneto—the other big new battleship—at least one other battleship, and a large number of cruisers and destroyers on November 27 encountered a British force under Sir James Somerville, whose flag was flying in the battleship-cruiser *Renown*, south of Sardinia. Once more the action took the form of a chase, in which the British ships naturally became strung out, the *Renown* leaving her heavier consorts far behind. But the enemy was not to be tempted, and once more retired under smoke screens to the fortified port of Cagliari.

1940

IN reviewing the events of the year 1940 as they concern the British Army in France and the Low Countries the main difficulty is to compress the record sufficiently. The material is very considerable in quantity even now, before the records have been opened. When that time comes the literature on the subject will be enormous. The year will always rank as one of the most eventful in the history of the United Kingdom and the British Empire. It would be hard to find since 1066 a parallel to the danger through which we have passed. The danger is, of course, by no means at an end. At best it may be expected to become extremely acute by next spring. But it will not be precisely the same danger; that has been averted. Whatever be the new development which it assumes, we shall never again have to face it in the nakedness of the summer of 1940.

Base Built up

To go back for a moment to the outbreak of the war, it will be remembered that two British Corps, the I and II, were speedily and uneventfully transported to France, where they shortly afterwards took over defensive positions along the frontier of neutral Belgium. The Base was established, not in the Channel Ports, but in those of the Atlantic. A great base organization was built up to serve not merely the small original B.E.F., but also the considerable army which was to be assembled gradually. During the winter and spring the B.E.F. was considerably reinforced, first with further divisions of the Regular Army, then with Territorials, till it reached a strength of 10 divisions. Some of the British formations visited the front in contact with the enemy and took over a part of the Maginot Line. The relations between the B.E.F. and both the French Army and the civil population were excellent. It does not appear to have occurred to any of the keenest observers that there was anything wrong with the spirit of the French Army. It was noticed that the French were rather slack about the defensive works put up along the Belgian frontier and that they did not do very much training, but this was accounted for by the fact that their ideas and habits differed in many ways from our own. The fall of M. Daladier and the formation of a new Ministry by M. Reynaud on March 21 gave an impression of resolution.

B.E.F. Well Armed

The B.E.F. was short of armoured fighting vehicles, and the Armoured Division which was to have formed part of it did not arrive before the offensive had begun. But the statement sometimes made that the B.E.F. was "ill-equipped" is false. In all other respects the B.E.F. was well armed. In the retreat to Dunkirk its anti-tank weapons were well handled and effective, and its anti-aircraft guns appear to have done a good

DISASTER IN WESTERN EUROPE FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES OVERRUN

deal more damage to German aircraft than did those of its allies.

The invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg by Germany on May 10 was not unexpected. In accordance with a prepared plan French forces and the B.E.F. at once moved into Belgium and took up with the Belgians a defensive line from Givet on the French frontier along the Meuse to Namur, thence across the plateau of Gembloux to the upper waters of the Dyle, and along that river and the Scheldt to the Dutch frontier. The British front was in the centre about Louvain.

As had been foreseen by all who had studied the problem, the gap between the Belgian advanced line of defence, the Albert Canal, which faced roughly north-east, and the Dutch defences of the Zuyder water-line, the right flank of which faced nearly south, proved fatal to coordination between the armies of the two countries. French forces moved up to fill the gap, but were too late. Sweeping through Dutch Brabant, the enemy possessed himself of the Moerdijk bridges by treachery and so penetrated behind the water-line. By means of parachutists and air-borne troops he had previously seized points of vantage inside it, but, fighting with great courage, the Dutch had overcome this danger, only to find their defences turned at Moerdijk. On the 15th the Dutch Army laid down its arms. The deliberate destruction by bombing of a large part of Rotterdam was one of the most ghastly episodes of the campaign.

General Corap's Position

Simultaneously the Germans, crossing the Meuse by an undemolished bridge near Maastricht, turned the line of the Albert Canal. They were still faced by the continuous and strongly held Givet-Antwerp line, but on May 14 they effected passages of the Meuse between Sedan and Namur. This sector, constituting the hinge of the swing-up into Belgium, was held by an army largely composed of reserve divisions, under the command of General Corap. This unfortunate commander was pilloried by M. Reynaud in a statement to the French Senate a week later, and made to appear chiefly responsible for the disaster; but in fact there is reason to suppose that he was overwhelmed by the weight of the assault and had protested against being allotted such a task without adequate resources to fulfil it.

A disaster it proved to be. The Germans, having once effected a breach on the Meuse, promptly switched towards it the armoured divisions which were operating farther north. Attempts were made by the British and French

Air Forces to repair the damage, but their success was only partial, though several bridges were destroyed. French ground counter-attacks did not achieve more than a momentary blunting of the edge of the German sickle. The German tanks, fanning out, enlarged the breach and permitted other German troops, hitherto held up on the Meuse, to effect crossings likewise. They also pressed on into open country behind the French positions and encountered, to begin with, very little resistance.

Belgian Army Retreat

It was some 36 hours later that General Lord Gort, commanding the B.E.F., first received orders to fall back from the position thus exposed by the enemy's break-through. The British had held their ground in an advanced position east of Louvain till the Belgian Army had been forced back to the Dyle. They now fell back in a series of bounds till on the 19th they were holding the Scheldt. Seven divisions were in line, two in reserve, in addition to three partially trained Territorial divisions without artillery which had been sent out to work on roads and fortifications.

The withdrawal was not fast enough. The German armoured divisions, supported by dive-bombing and "hedge-hopping" aircraft, smashed all opposition in the breach. On the 16th the enemy was reported by the French to be developing his attack "in the neighbourhood of Avesnes and Vervins," both about 40 miles west of the line of the Meuse. The breach was about 50 miles in breadth. By the 18th it was reported that the Germans were approaching Guise, near St. Quentin. On the 19th they were at the gates of St. Quentin itself. On the 20th they occupied Amiens. The confusion on the roads was frightful. Refugees by the hundred thousand were passing into France through an ever-narrowing corridor, bombed and sniped by the German armoured forces and littering the roads with broken-down vehicles.

There was still light in M. Reynaud, though many others in high places already despairing. On May 19 he appointed General Weygand, hastily summoned from Syria, to succeed General Gamelin in supreme command. It was a sorry legacy for the old companion of Foch. His immediate and most urgent problem was to prevent the forces in Flanders and the French Army of the North, the B.E.F. and the Belgians, from being cut off from the rest of the French Armies by the German drive to the sea.

On May 20 the Germans attacked the line of the Scheldt, but were beaten off. That same day it was decided that the two British Divisions in reserve, with the support of French armoured forces and infantry, should attack in the direction of the Seneze in an attempt to close the breach. The French detachment was unready, so General Lord Gort ordered the British to attack alone on the 21st. After fierce fighting they reached the Cojeul, but encountered German infantry in force, made no further progress, and were compelled to abandon some of the ground regained. Meanwhile the Germans had reached Abbeville, and all the forces in the north were cut off.

Another attempt to cut a way through was staged. This time the B.E.F. and First French Army were to attack from Douai and Valenciennes to meet a northward thrust by the French south of the breach from the neighbourhood of Roye. This attack was to have taken place on the 26th. But on the previous day the Germans broke the line of the Scheldt in the Belgian sector, and Lord Gort was compelled to swing the 5th and 50th Divisions (which had carried out the previous attack and were the only troops available for the combined operation) to move up to the Belgian front and rally the Belgians on the Lys. The French attack did not take place. Meanwhile gallant Allied defence of Boulogne and Calais had not been able to prevent the Germans from reaching those ports.

The Road to Dunkirk

It thus befell that when on the 28th the King of the Belgians surrendered his Army unconditionally the British could hope to use only Ostend and Dunkirk for the evacuation which the Belgian defection had now made the only chance of salvation. And while Ostend was no longer available, Dunkirk and the neighbouring beaches alone remained. Thither the Army was withdrawn under cover of hard-fighting rearguards. The most optimistic observers scarcely expected that more than a fraction of it would be brought off. When on May 30 it was credibly learnt that 80,000 men had been evacuated, even that seemed miraculous. Yet the work continued, and great numbers of the French were likewise taken off, though a large proportion of the Army of the North was enveloped and compelled to surrender. The British losses were heavy in the retreat and fairly heavy on the beaches, but so troops had to be abandoned at Dunkirk. The German bombing attacks were heavy and incessant, but the ground pressure was never strong enough to overcome the Allied rearguards, who had hastily effected inundations to aid them. Possibly the enemy had not the resources to press this attack in force while preparing his next blow against the French. If so, he made a mistake. The evacuation was completed on June 3, when a total of 335,000 had been saved. The British losses, killed, wounded, and missing, were in the neighbourhood of 30,000.

TEA PRICE FIXED BY MINISTER

Margarine—Butter
Ration 6 oz.

The Minister of Food to-day followed up his announcement that tea would be rationed by making an order fixing the price of any kind of tea at the figure at which it was sold in similar circumstances on July 1 this year. The order applies to retail, wholesale and all other sales of tea.

Margarine will be included in the rationing scheme from Monday, July 22. From that date the butter coupons in your ration book from number three onwards will be valid for a joint weekly ration of 6oz. of butter and margarine.

Shoppers will be able to buy all butter or all margarine, or some of each, so long as the total purchase is not more than 6oz. The present butter ration is 4oz., so those who can afford it will be able to get 2oz. more a week.

The Same Shop

Butter and margarine will have to be bought at the same shop as the one coupon will cover both.

If you are already registered for butter, you have nothing more to do, as the registration includes margarine. But if you have not registered for butter or margarine, you must do so at once.

Those who have registered with a farmer for butter will be able to take their six ounces ration in farm butter from July 22 onwards.

Cooking fats will also be rationed from July 22.

Before then you must fill in the particulars on the cooking fats page of your ration book and take the book to the retailer to register. Although the coupons are marked "cooking fats, including lard and dripping," dripping or suet are not being rationed at present.

With the cooking fats coupon each person will be able to buy two ounces per week of animal lard or compound lard. Or, if it is preferred, he can buy two ounces of margarine in addition to that bought with the butter and margarine coupon.

Caterers' Ration

From July 22 caterers will be allowed one-fourth of an ounce of butter and margarine together per person per meal served.

They will be able to choose whatever proportion of butter to margarine they wish, but will be expected to keep to that proportion unless there are special reasons for a change.

Caterers will also be allowed one-sixth of an ounce of cooking fats per person per meal served. They may take all or part of this in the form of margarine instead of cooking fats.

Greece and Middle East

In Greece, and indeed throughout the Middle East, the R.A.F. have proved infinitely superior to the Italians. The further the war in this theatre has progressed, the clearer it has become that the *Regia Aeronautica* is a "lame duck." The performance of its aircraft—bombers and fighters alike—has been mediocre in the extreme, while the ability of its pilots and crews bears no comparison with the high standard set by the young men of the Royal Air Force, who have been ably supported by the Royal Australian Air Force, the South African Air Force (including Rhodesian units), and first-class airmen from almost every part of the British Empire.

The final test may not be so much one of machines as of the men to fly and maintain them. In this respect Britain is happily placed, for the Empire Air Training Scheme in Canada is already producing results and when working to full capacity will provide 20,000 pilots and 30,000 air crews a year. As far as the air is concerned there is ground for quiet, restrained optimism. It would be foolish to suggest that victory is certain, for many great—and probably long—struggles lie ahead, but unless the Luftwaffe can do better in the year to come than it did in 1940 it is difficult to see how they can prevent the R.A.F. from getting definitely on top and maintaining their superiority to the end.

Art Galleries and Museums

In painting, sculpture, and the allied arts the earlier part of 1940 was a period of considerable recovery from the almost complete stop which the outbreak of war put to many activities. The British Museum and the Victoria and Albert reopened a few of their galleries with exhibits which, though of secondary importance, were yet of much interest. In January the Royal Academy organized an exhibition in which it had the co-operation of 24 other societies, and it was possibly the success of this show (held partly in aid of charity) which tempted such former rebels as Mr. Wilson Steer, Dr. MacColl, and Professor F. Brown to send pictures to the Academy's own exhibition in May. The National Gallery, naturally, gave its own view of any of its treasures, but in March there was opened there the first selection of works by the artists—including notably Sir Muirhead Bone, Mr. R. G. Eves, and Mr. E. Ardizzone—specially commissioned by the authorities to record the war. More pictures of this kind have since then been on view in the Gallery.

New German Offensive

Two days later, on Wednesday, June 5, the Germans launched a new offensive against the French on the Somme and Aisne. A British force, sometimes known as the "Second B.E.F.," also played a part in this fighting. It consisted of the 51st Division, which had been stationed in Lorraine at the time of the invasion; the Armoured Division; and the 52nd Division, which was landed at the Somme south of the Somme. In the brief pause between the two battles the two first-named formations had made an attempt to reduce the bridge-head over the Somme at Abbeville which the Germans had contrived to secure. All our formations suffered heavy loss, and a considerable proportion were trapped at St. Valéry-en-Caux between the Somme and the Seine. There was nothing for it but the evacuation of these fighting forces, and this was followed, as the French collapse became apparent, by that of the base personnel. In a brief account of the British Army's part in this fatal campaign it is impossible to record even in passing the events which preceded the Franco-German Armistice on June 22. It must suffice to say that throughout the fighting the British line was never broken and that the B.E.F., as an individual force, was never beaten. Its misfortunes were due throughout to disasters on its flanks.

Science

Research connected with the war has been continued throughout the year. There is an extensive Directorate of Scientific Research serving all defence departments, and their resources have been supplemented by research laboratories in the Universities and in industry. The range of investigations carried out by the Advisory Council on Scientific Research has extended from the most exacting chemical work in explosives to refined physical research in the communications section. Agricultural science claims a share in promoting the economic development of the United Kingdom and a strong team, organized by the Secretary for Mines, have been inquiring into the most effective uses of home-produced substitutes for imported fuels. In August it was announced that Dr. Gerard C. Savy, of Lausanne, had produced a preparation which is the most effective known antidote to mustard gas. In the astronomical field a feature of the year was what was described as "the most perfect solar eclipse." It was observed in the Karoo skies, South Africa. The discovery of a new star or nova by Dr. Wachmann, of the Hamburg Observatory, was announced early in the year.

1940

A Diary of the Year 1940

JANUARY

- 5 Resignation of Mr. Hore-Belisha as Secretary of State for War announced.
- 8 Rationing of bacon and ham, butter and sugar in operation.

FEBRUARY

- 3 Trade Agreement between Great Britain and Turkey signed.
- 16 H.M.S. Cossack freed 299 British seamen from German prison ship Altmark.

MARCH

- 12 Russo-Finnish Peace Treaty signed.
- 13 Sir Michael O'Dwyer shot dead in London.
- 20 French Cabinet (M. Daladier) resigned. M. Reynaud formed Ministry on 21st.
- 28 The Supreme War Council agreed not to negotiate or conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

APRIL

- 9 Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.
- 10 British destroyers attacked German naval units at Narvik.
- 13 Further attack on Narvik—seven German destroyers sunk.
- 15 British troops landed in Norway.
- 23 Second War Budget. Income-tax 7s. 6d.

MAY

- 2 Allied forces at Namsos re-embarked.
- 10 Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg invaded by Germany. British troops entered Belgium.
- 11 War Cabinet formed under Mr. Winston Churchill.
- 15 Capitulation of Netherlands Army signed at 11 a.m.
- War Office announced decision to create the Local Defence Volunteers. Title changed to Home Guard in July.
- 24 King George broadcast a message to the Empire.
- 28 The Belgian Army laid down its arms at 4 a.m. Narvik captured from the Germans.

JUNE

- 3 First German bombing raid on Paris. Evacuation from Dunkirk area completed.
- 5 Sir S. Cripps appointed Ambassador to Russia.
- 7 Berlin bombed by French aircraft.
- First V.C. of the war awarded posthumously.
- 8 Germany launched big attack against Paris.
- 9 The King of Norway and the Prime Minister ordered forces to cease hostilities at midnight.
- 10 Withdrawal of British and French troops from North Norway announced.
- 11 Italy entered the war.
- Mr. Churchill visited M. Reynaud at Tours.
- 12 First R.A.F. bombing raid on Italy.
- 14 German troops entered Paris.
- 16 France asked to be released from obligations under Anglo-French Agreement. British Government offered to conclude Act of Union.
- French Cabinet (Reynaud) resigned. Marshal Pétain formed new Government.
- 22 France signed armistice with Germany.
- 24 France signed armistice with Italy.

27 British Government recognized General De Gaulle as leader of all Free Frenchmen. Marshal Balbo killed in air crash.

30 Channel Islands occupied by German troops.

During the month beginning June 18, 336 civilians were killed and 476 seriously injured as a result of air raids on Great Britain.

JULY

- 3 British action against French fleet at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir.
 - 5 Vichy Government broke off diplomatic relations with Great Britain.
 - 6 British action against French battle-cruiser Dunkerque at Oran.
 - 8 British action against French battleship Richelieu at Dakar.
 - 9 Duke of Windsor appointed Governor of Bahamas Islands.
 - 10 National Assembly accorded full powers to Pétain Government.
 - 12 New French Government formed.
 - 17 Last section of Baghdad Railway completed. Egyptian Debt Control abolished.
 - 18 Burma Road closed by Great Britain for three months.
 - 23 Third War Budget. Income-tax 8s. 6d.
- During the month of July 258 civilians were killed and 321 seriously injured as a result of air raids on Great Britain.

AUGUST

- 3 Lithuania incorporated into Soviet Union.
 - 4 Italy invaded British Somaliland.
 - 5 Latvia incorporated into Soviet Union.
 - 6 Estonia incorporated into Soviet Union.
 - 8 German air attacks on Great Britain intensified.
 - 9 Withdrawal of British troops from Shanghai announced.
 - 15 German raid on Croydon.
 - 17 Germany announced "total blockade" of Great Britain. During the previous week 492 German aircraft brought down.
 - 19 Evacuation of British forces in Somaliland announced.
 - 21 Leon Trotsky murdered in Mexico. Rumania ceded South Dobruja to Bulgaria.
 - 24 First enemy bombs on Central London.
 - 25 First R.A.F. bombing raid on Berlin.
 - 30 Agreement signed by Rumania and Hungary settling dispute in Transylvania.
- During the month of August 1,075 civilians were killed and 1,261 seriously injured as a result of air raids on Great Britain.

SEPTEMBER

- 2 It was announced that an evacuation ship had been torpedoed. All children saved.
- 5 French Cabinet reorganized; M. Laval Deputy Premier.
- 6 King Carol of Rumania abdicated.
- 10 German bomb exploded at Buckingham Palace.
- 12 Italian army crossed Egyptian frontier.
- 15 185 German planes shot down over Great Britain.
- 17 City of Benares conveying children to Canada sunk by U-boat.
- 23 King George broadcast a message to Great Britain and the Empire.
- 26 M. Laval designated as Marshal Pétain's successor as Chief of State.

27 Pact signed in Berlin between Germany, Italy, and Japan.

During the month of September 6,954 civilians were killed and 10,615 seriously injured as a result of air raids on Great Britain.

OCTOBER

- 7 German troops entered Rumania.
 - 13 Princess Elizabeth broadcast a message to children of the Empire.
 - 17 Burma Road reopened.
 - 21 Purchase Tax came into operation.
 - 28 Italy invaded Greece.
 - 31 First R.A.F. bombing raid on Naples.
- During the month of October 6,334 civilians were killed and 8,695 seriously injured as a result of air raids on Great Britain.

NOVEMBER

- 1 Heaviest R.A.F. raid (to date) on Berlin.
 - 3 Landing of British troops on Greek territory announced.
 - 4 Spanish Military Commander proclaimed himself Governor of Tangier.
 - 5 Presidential election in U.S.A. Mr. Roosevelt re-elected.
 - 11 British air-raid on Italian fleet at Taranto. Thirteen Italian raiders destroyed near London. Declaration by Czechoslovakia and Poland on closer cooperation.
 - 15 Heaviest R.A.F. attack (to date) on Hamburg.
 - 20 Hungary joined the Three-Power Pact.
 - 22 Greek troops occupied Koriza.
 - 23 Rumania joined the Three-Power Pact.
 - 27 Numerous executions by Rumanian Iron Guard.
- During the month of November 4,588 civilians were killed and 6,202 seriously injured as a result of air raids on Great Britain.

DECEMBER

- 6 Marshal Badoglio resigned as Supreme Commander of Italian armed forces. Santi Quaranta occupied by Greeks.
- 8 Greek troops entered Argirokastro. Further resignations of Italian defence chiefs announced.
- 9 British attacked Italians in Western Desert.
- 11 Sidi Barrani captured by British.
- 12 Hungary and Yugoslavia signed pact of friendship.
- 14 Laval dismissed by Marshal Pétain; Flandin appointed Foreign Minister.
- 16 Soltau and Foet Capuzzo captured from Italians.
- 23 Mr. Churchill broadcast to Italian people. British Cabinet changes announced. Lord Halifax appointed Ambassador in Washington.
- 24 Recent bombing of Houses of Parliament announced.
- 27 Nauru shelled by German raider disguised as Japanese ship.
- 29 In addition to many other historic buildings and business premises, Guildhall, Trinity House, and several Halls of City Companies destroyed or severely damaged as result of indiscriminate showering of incendiary bombs. President Roosevelt broadcast to American nation on danger from the Axis.
- 31 The Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund reached £4,135,000. Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund totalled £1,800,000.

THE TIMES REVIEW OF THE YEAR THURSDAY JANUARY 2 1941

WHATEVER may be said about our other war activities, historians of the future are certain to regard 1940 as the most noteworthy in the short but crowded existence of the R.A.F. During the year it has operated in climates and under conditions as different as Norway and the Western Desert; over the sea and thousands of miles of Germany, Italy, and enemy-occupied territory, over France, Belgium, and Holland, usually against numerically superior opponents, and yet has never once been defeated.

Heavy German Losses

In this period—nearly half of which was "peaceful war"—they and the ground defences have destroyed something like 4,500 German and 550 Italian aircraft. Our own losses, though they were considerable at the height of the Battle of France, are but a fraction of this total; while, thanks to the fact that the majority of the air fighting since the Pétain capitulation has been over or near British territory, the cost in pilots and crews had been infinitely smaller. Translated into man-power, the cost of the year's operations to Germany must have been at least 11,000, and to Italy about 1,200.

Trials of Strength

With several months of successful air combat behind us it is difficult to realize that when 1940 dawned none of the vital air problems had been solved. Then, first in Norway and later during the brief but desperate campaign on the Continent, came the real trials of strength. When they were over, British aircraft and R.A.F. training methods had alike been vindicated. They proved equally superior to anything which the Germans could put up.

EVACUEES AND REFUGEES

During the year refugees of all nations sought shelter in the British Isles and elsewhere. They arrived from the Continent, from the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar. Hotels and blocks of flats were commandeered by the Government in which to house these unfortunate people. The evacuation of schools and colleges, London schoolchildren and mothers with children was a big undertaking, and emergency schemes were drawn up in the most densely populated areas. Generous offers were made by the overseas Dominions and the United States of America to give a home to children from this country, but after many children had landed in the Colonies and in America the sinking of two transport ships caused the Government to suspend

WORK OF THE FLYING FORCES BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENTS

The confidence of the designers and the Air Council in the now famous eight-gun fighters, the Spitfires and Hurricanes, was thoroughly justified; while the policy of having strong, medium-paced bombers, equipped with power-operated gun turrets, was shown to be sounder than that of the *Luftwaffe*, which had gone in for faster but lightly armoured bombers and ill-protected fighters.

German Doubts

The Germans soon began to have doubts about their aircraft decisions, for after they had sustained almost crippling losses in large-scale daylight raids on this country they started to put more armour-plate on both bombers and fighters. The additional weight which this involved necessitated bigger and more powerful engines, and as the losses still continued more and more protective plating was crowded on and bigger and bigger engines installed. There was an obvious limit to what could be done, and it was soon apparent that maximum performance had been reached, for there was no more room for armour-plate or engines. From that time onwards the Germans forsook their expensive daylight raids with big bombers and used, for the most part, converted Messerschmitt 109s and 109s as fighter-bombers. These made what have become known as "cloud hopping" raids when weather conditions were suitable. The main bomber force was switched over to night operations. Possibly

the consistent success of the R.A.F. night bombers over German territory persuaded the Germans that well-trained pilots, navigators and crews could operate in the dark as well as they can in daylight.

Dunkirk and London

Two battles in which the R.A.F. were involved during 1940 will almost certainly prove to be turning-points in the war. The first was Dunkirk. Had the R.A.F. not won a local air superiority over the sands, keeping away the dive-bombers, it is clear that nothing which the British Navy and the gallant band in charge of the hundreds of small boats could have done would have saved the British Expeditionary Force. The other important and decisive struggle was seen, first over the Channel, and then near London. Had the British fighter force been overcome then there seems little doubt that Hitler would have attempted his cherished plan to invade this country.

Thanks to a start of six years, the Germans enjoyed, at the beginning of the war, an almost frightening numerical superiority in the air. The damaging effects of our bombers' raids on production plants, the invaluable help of the American aircraft industry, and the steady expansion of our own industry have enabled Britain to catch up steadily. Some months ago Lord Beaverbrook was able to announce that our rate of production had equalled that of Germany, and since that time we have no doubt gone ahead. While the German mechanics have had to spend much of their time on tinkering with existing types, thanks to the excellence of our original aircraft designs British workshops have been able to go ahead with a steady production of new and better fighters and bombers.

No record of the year's activities in the air would be complete without a reference to the Fleet Air Arm and the R.A.F. Coastal Command. The value of ship-borne aircraft was never more clearly demonstrated than at Taranto, where a torpedo and bomb attack played havoc with important units of Mussolini's navy. To the Coastal Command Sunderlands and Hudsons has fallen the tiring and responsible task of guarding our convoys and making many of the short-range attacks on such objectives as the "invasion" ports. The intensification of the German U-boat campaign has added greatly to their task, and the Prime Minister's recent statement that the strength of the Command is to be increased was timely and encouraging.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

With the Germans established throughout the rest of Normandy, the Channel Islands became obviously untenable, and these pleasant territories, which had remained continuously under the English Crown since the Norman Conquest, were reluctantly demilitarized at the end of June. About half the population took advantage of the facilities provided for their evacuation to England.

1940



ITALIAN REVERSES

SWEPT BACK ON TWO FRONTS

IN August the Italian Press accused Greece of breaches of neutrality and of ill-treating the Albanian minority in Epirus. On August 15 an Italian submarine torpedoed and sank a Greek cruiser which had been sent to Tinos for the Feast of the Assumption. The Greek Government did their utmost to avoid a breach while taking precautionary measures on the Albanian frontier.

Invasion Repelled

On October 28 the Italian Minister gave General Metaxas three hours to agree to a demand for the occupation of strategic points in Greece. General Metaxas refused, and seven Italian divisions came into action before the expiry of the time-limit. The Italians had expected surrender or a token resistance. They found the country united and the Greek Army full of fight. British naval and air assistance reached Greece within three days and the Italians discovered that they had presented Britain with an opportunity of striking at their Fleet. The Italian invasion was repelled with heavy loss. The Greeks then turned to the offensive. In the central sector they practically annihilated an Italian division of Alpini which had rashly ventured into the wilderness of the northern Pindus. In the northern or Macedonian sector, where the Italians had remained more or less on the defensive, the Greeks, quickly realizing the state of affairs, launched a strong attack towards Koritza. In the south or coast zone, the only place where Italian penetration into Greek territory had been deep, the Italians hastily retreated from the Kalamas River.

The Greek Army, under the supreme command of General Papagos, displayed brilliant tactical skill in mountain warfare, turning position after position by seizing points of vantage which dominated it. They took Koritza on November 22 and by the end of the year had conquered nearly a third of Albania and were nearing Valona. The British Fleet Air Arm put half the Italian battle fleet out of action in Taranto harbour on November 11. Italian bases on both shores of the Adriatic were bombed or bombarded and on December 18 British cruisers swept the Adriatic to Durazzo.

The gallant resistance of Greece had a most heartening effect in the Balkans. Bulgaria refused to be netted by Germany. The Turkish President, addressing the Assembly on November 1, declared his country's fidelity to the British alliance and praised the heroic British resistance to German air attack.

Turkey covered Greece's rear against any Bulgarian threat, and when it became probable that Germany did not wish to embark on a Balkan winter campaign, King Boris's hand was further strengthened against his interventionists.

The entry of Italy into the war, speedily followed by the French Armistice and the falling away of the French African and Syrian Empire from the Allied cause, placed the British forces in Africa and Palestine in an extremely precarious position. For lack of resources, human and material, we had been unable to save British Somaliland or to prevent the Italians crossing the frontiers of the Sudan and Kenya at certain points. At the same time it appeared doubtful to many observers whether we should be able to counter the main Italian thrust against Alexandria and the Suez Canal.

The attitude of Egypt was influenced by a desire to avoid war, and it was soon made clear that Great Britain had never asked her to declare war on Italy, with whom, however, diplomatic relations were broken off in June. Hassan Fasha Sabry, who became Prime Minister in July, declared that Egypt would maintain and safeguard her independence and wished to fulfil her obligations towards her British ally, in the spirit and the letter. As Great Britain required no more than loyal execution of the Treaty, this statement gave much satisfaction. Popular Egyptian opinion developed steadily in favour of a pro-British policy and resistance to aggression.

Although superior in numbers, especially of mechanized units, the Italians were held on the border and harassed by British mechanized troops until September, when they advanced in great strength to Maktila, 80 miles within the Egyptian frontier. Here they halted to construct numerous fortified camps. Save in the air, where inferior numbers did not prevent the R.A.F. from obtaining the ascendancy, there was little fighting until December.

Offensive in the Western Desert

With great boldness, seeing that an invasion of this country then appeared imminent and the United Kingdom itself was none too flush of equipment after the disaster of Dunkirk, it was decided to reinforce the Army of the Nile up to the limit of available shipping. When practicable the Mediterranean route was used, but a great proportion of the material sent had to make the long voyage round the Cape.

The thoughts of General Wavell turned towards an offensive against the Italians in the Western Desert. He was held up by the necessity of sending a considerable part of the R.A.F. in Egypt to Greece in support of our pledge to that country, though the new opportunities for striking at Italy richly repaid the sacrifice.

At last all was ready, and still the Italians had not moved. As the result of a brilliantly planned and executed surprise attack on December 9 the bulk of the Italian forces which had crossed the frontier was captured or dispersed. A vigorous pursuit completed the victory.

territorial claims on Rumania. Bulgaria obtained the Southern Dobruja with Axis aid and British approval. Hungary and Rumania failed to agree. Their Foreign Ministers were summoned to Vienna, where Ribbentrop and Ciano dictated a settlement on August 30 costing Rumania over half Transylvania. These surrenders caused the suppression of the Gîgurtu Ministry by General Antonescu's half "Legionary"—i.e., Iron Guard—Government, the abdication of King Carol (September 6), the second enthronement of King Michael, and the entry of German troops. The Iron Guard, after maltreating British subjects, broke into warring factions and on November 27-29 massacred over 2,000 of their political opponents. These excesses alarmed the Germans, who consented to the strengthening of the Legionaries and of the military element in the administration. An earthquake on November 10 did much damage to the oilfields. On November 24 Rumania followed Hungary into the Axis group, and was followed by Slovakia. German movements in Rumania caused Russia obvious concern, but she insisted on being represented on the new Danube Commission set up by the Axis. In spite of hostile references in Molotov's speech of August 1 and the alternate threats and cajoleries of Germany Turkey remained pro-British and her relations with Russia improved later.

FINLAND AND THE BALTIC STATES

*The Times Herald
24.11.40*

When the year opened the newspapers were full of news of fighting—but in another and secondary struggle. Russia, with savage disregard of the rules of war, was pursuing her effort to insure her position on the Baltic by subduing Finland—and was revealing her own weaknesses thereby. The Finnish resistance remained both brilliant and heroic, and the enemy suffered enormous losses in the field; but when it was apparent that no direct help was forthcoming from Great Britain and France, ostensibly because of the refusal of Sweden, under pressure from Germany, to allow the passage of troops, an armistice was negotiated early in March. Too late the Chamberlain Government announced that the Allies were "prepared, in response to an appeal for further aid, to proceed immediately and jointly to the help of Finland with all their available resources." Peace was signed on March 12, and the gallant town of Viipuri, the defence of which forms a glowing chapter in the annals of modern warfare, was entered by the Red forces without resistance.

The peace terms were not, in the event, unduly harsh. Russia gained the Karelian Isthmus, including the still unbroken Mannerheim Line, and certain strategically valuable territory north of Lake Ladoga; she obtained a lease of the Baltic naval base of Hangö; the Arctic outlet of Petsamo was demilitarized; rights of Russian transit across the "waistline" to Norway were secured; and provision for economic cooperation was made. Russia thus secured unchallenged command of the Baltic at the expense of Germany, but Finland remained un-Sovietized, dominated by Russia but not easily controlled by her.

Across the Gulf of Finland it was another story. The three Baltic States, unlike Finland, had submitted to the first military demands of Russia in the autumn of 1939. In June they were totally occupied by the Russian troops, and in July, in rapid succession, they lost even their nominal independence. Europe by then had grown accustomed to seeing small nations disappear from the map, and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania sank with hardly a ripple. Only the United States persisted in a refusal to recognize this latest international crime.

Broadcasting

The important part that broadcasting is assuming in the country's war effort has overshadowed all other activities of 1940; yet, despite war-time difficulties, the corporation has continued to provide numerous and varied services for an audience which listens more attentively than it did in peacetime, and which has grown considerably in spite of difficulties of reception. The biggest strides have been made in foreign broadcasting, and to-day in every continent "The Voice of Britain" is heard. Before the end of the year the B.B.C. was broadcasting in 32 languages—75 separate news bulletins, involving a quarter of a million words—every day. By the time Mr. Churchill had become Prime Minister listeners had already learned to look for his statements on the war. He gave ten broadcasts during the year—six as the nation's Prime Minister, which were relayed to the world.

During the crisis in France in June broadcasting became an essential means of communication between this country and the Polish and Czech Armies fighting in France. Broadcasts were made from time to time to Allied merchant ships on the high seas, and the high percentage of merchant fleets of enemy-occupied countries now serving in the Allied cause is proof of the value of these broadcasts.

The King broadcast on Empire Day, when the fate of the B.E.F. in France and Belgium was still in doubt, and he spoke words of encouragement to the people of the British Commonwealth; his Majesty spoke again on September 23, when he instituted the George Cross and George Medal, and also on Christmas Day. The Queen also broadcast on two occasions, the second of which was a message in French to the women of France, conveying the sympathy and admiration of the women of this country, on the fall of Paris (June 14). Princess Elizabeth spoke to the children of the Empire for the first time in October. There have also been broadcasts by Queen Wilhelmina, King Haakon, and the heads of the Allies in this country during the year.

THE BALKANS

During the first five months of 1940 the Balkan States, including Turkey, were the scene of active diplomatic rivalry between the Western Allies, the Axis, and Russia. The Allies played for economic advantages, the denial as far as possible of Balkan raw materials, especially Rumanian petroleum to Germany by purchases of local supplies and supported Balkan unity. The Treasury financed the English Commercial Corporation, Limited, which was formed in April, but subsequent events circumscribed its operations outside Greece and Turkey.

The French armistice gave Russia her opportunity of serving an ultimatum on Rumania. On June 28 Rumania yielded, ceding Bessarabia and northern Bukovina to the U.S.S.R., which thus reached the Lower Danube. M. Tatarescu's Government gave way to a pro-Axis Ministry under M. Gîgurtu, which repudiated the Anglo-French guarantee and gave notice of Rumania's decision to leave the League. The Balkan Entente was powerless. Bulgaria and Hungary pressed their

During the year no section of the services set up to meet the German onslaught has distinguished itself with more credit than that concerned with civil defence. Men, women, and in many cases boys, have time after time braved the dangers of fierce fire, high explosive bombs, machine gun attacks, and every device used by a relentless and unscrupulous enemy, with a courage which has evoked world-wide admiration. The present organization is basically the same as that founded in 1935, and it has stood the test of the intensive air raids of the later months of the year.

The Raids on the Cities

The first big-scale baptism of fire for many of the workers, thousands of whom serve without pay, came on the afternoon of Saturday, September 7, when London was bombed without cessation for many hours. The German hordes concentrated their most savage attacks on Dockland, creating an enormous fire problem. Although something of the kind had been anticipated and prepared for, the strain on the service was very heavy, but the fire services did their job with enthusiasm and skill. The chiefs of the defence services soon realized that one of the biggest problems to be faced was that of fire and the organization had been developed so that reinforcements could be obtained as soon as required and drafted to any part of the country. As a result every situation that has arisen has been adequately met.

Thus when within a few days of the end of the year another fierce onslaught was made by the enemy on the City of London much of the raiders' energy was wasted. It was obviously the German intention to destroy the commercial heart of the Empire by fire, and incendiary bombs were scattered in large numbers for hours. Though fierce while it lasted, the raid ceased with almost startling suddenness, and the work of putting out the bombs, many of which had already been effectively dealt with, went on with increased speed.

While numerous historic churches and other buildings, as well as business premises, were grievously damaged, the defence services worked with such skill and assiduity that the orgy of destruction failed in its purpose. London, though severely stricken, remained intact, but the lesson that buildings when otherwise unoccupied should be watched and guarded against the danger from fire was again brought home to the inhabitants as well as to the authorities. An immediate announcement that the Government would take compulsory powers to this end was made by the Home Secretary.

Air attack may be roughly divided into two phases. The first is the fight to save life and put out fires while the raid is actually in progress, and it has to be waged as long as people are in danger and the fires burn. The second is the restoration of the situation and the after-care of people who have been rendered homeless, and are

suffering from the shock of being deprived of essential facilities. The courage displayed by the civil population has been beyond praise. Not only in London, but in provincial cities and towns, such as Coventry, Birmingham, Bristol, Sheffield, Leicester, Southampton, and Manchester, they have displayed qualities which have shown to the world that Britain cannot be beaten to her knees by the most outrageous outburst of German inhumanity.

The wisdom of training the defence services to operate at night was quickly apparent when in September large formations of enemy planes began to appear over London as soon as darkness set in. The one-sided nature of the battle was accentuated by the deliberate disregard by the enemy of any legal or moral law and obsessed by a passion to crush the people of this country at all costs. The experience gained during large-scale exercises under black-out conditions proved invaluable when the testing time came.

The diversity of the difficulties that have had to be overcome by the defence services may be indicated by a comparison between the prolonged attack on London and the sudden descent by the enemy on Coventry. The capital, as the Germans have pointed out with evident chagrin, is not only a big target, but also a city of vast resources. Even the most relentless onslaught on it has been mitigated by the rapidity with which the ravages caused have been dealt with. In the case of Coventry the mobilization of a sufficiently large army of defenders could not be effected immediately. There was serious damage in the centre of the city, chiefly by fire, but also to some extent also by high explosives. The strength of the local defence would have been unequal to the strain involved without reinforcements, but these were sent without delay, and happily there were soldiers available who gave valuable help to the local police in establishing cordons round affected districts, regulating traffic, and other work. Coventry's problems were similar to those encountered in other cities subjected to concentrated attack. After the raiders had left there was rescue work to be speeded up, restoration of essential services, such as water, gas, electricity, and telephones demanded attention, and the provision of emergency feeding arrangements by the provision of field kitchens.

Restoring Communications

The after-care of bewildered and helpless people made homeless by air raids has been perhaps the most important problem with which the authorities have had to cope. Another has been that of restoring communications. Where the telephone service is seriously dislocated this is not easy. Loud-speaker vans, either provided by the police or the Ministry of Information, have proved of the greatest value. It is a tribute to the way in which people themselves met the ordeal and were helped through it that not one instance of anything bordering on panic has occurred even after the most devastating raids. Shelters of all kinds have played their part in defeating Germany's war on the civilian population, but the authorities are convinced by the experience of the raids that the safest refuge is the home of which a part has been specially strengthened.

Music

In a year when normal musical activity has been completely disorganized, the event of outstanding importance has been the official recognition by the Government of the efforts put forward, notably by the Pilgrim Trust, to sustain and develop the country's musical life under war conditions. The Treasury doubled the grant of £25,000 from the Pilgrim Trust, and set up a council for the encouragement of Music and Art (C.E.M.A.), and this body has been busy in all parts of the country fostering music, drama, and exhibitions of pictures.

In London the National Gallery concerts have continued throughout the year, and until the end of a prolonged summer season Sadler's Wells continued to provide performances of opera and ballet. Aerial war made continuation of evening entertainment impossible, and so brought to an abrupt end the season of Proms which Sir Henry Wood had planned.

Books

The year's output of books naturally included many dealing with the political background of the war. Among the most notable were Lord Halifax's "Speeches on Foreign Policy" and "The French Yellow Book." Sir Horace Rumbold's "The War Crisis in Berlin, 1914," may be contrasted with Sir Neville Henderson's "Failure of a Mission." The war in France, in Norway, and in the Netherlands was illustrated by "The Road to Bordeaux," by C. Denis Freeman and Douglas Coombs; "I Saw It Happen in Norway," by Carl J. Hambro; and "The Rape of the Netherlands," by E. N. van Kleffens. Biographies included the second volume of Sir Charles Petrie's "Life and Letters of Sir Austen Chamberlain"; General Wavell's life of Allenby; R. W. Keeton-Cremer's "Horace Walpole" and Mrs. Woolf's life of Roger Fry. Two notable historical works were Professor D. W. Brogan's "The Development of Modern France" and Mr. Philip Guedalla's "The Hundredth Year."

Travel books included "A Winter in Arabia," by Freya Stark; "Once in Sinal," by Joan M. Chichele Plowden; and Mr. Sachverell Sitwell's "Mauritania." De W. O. E. Denterley's two volumes on the Psalms were among the most important contributions to religious knowledge; Professor Ifor Evans in "Tradition and Romanticism" studied English poetry from Chaucer to Yeats; and Miss Edith Sitwell with her "Poems New and Old" headed the year's list of poetry. From a number of anthologies may be singled out Sir Bruce Richardson's "The Pattern of Freedom" and Lord David Cecil's "Oxford Book of Christian Verse." Lastly, the great University presses continued to produce a variety of scholarly works of reference, among which the "Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature" is outstanding.

DEADLOCK IN INDIA POLITICS AND THE WAR

While India's war effort was greatly expanded and she remained united in detestation of Hitlerism the political situation continued intractable and open to grave misunderstanding outside the country. Of 11 British Provinces seven where Congress Ministries had resigned remained under the administration of the Governors. Lord Linlithgow, whose term of Viceregal office was extended for 12 months to April, 1942, patiently pursued the way of accommodation, and had frequent private discussions with political leaders. Internal disunity in the National Congress led to no abatement of the demand for an immediate declaration of independence and the setting up of a provisional "National" Government. The Moslem League, determined not to submit to such a "Hindu Raj," declared for a sacrifice of Indian political unity by the creation of autonomous Moslem and Hindu States.

When the war situation became acute in the summer it seemed that the real feelings of the country might prevail over political particularism. On June 21 the Working Committee of the Congress, "deeply moved by the tragic developments in Europe," absolved Mr. Gandhi from responsibility for Congress policy, since it could not adopt its complete pacifism; and expressed the desire to throw its full weight into the efforts for the effective defence of the country. On August 8 the Viceroy made his further offer to appoint Indian political leaders to his Executive Council on equal terms with existing members, and to create an All-India War Advisory Council; also immediately after the war to bring together representatives of the parties to devise the framework of a new Constitution. For contrasting reasons the offer was embraced by neither the Congress nor the Moslem League. The former returned inconsistently to the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, who, refusing to accept the limits set for conscientious objectors in this country, worked out a plan of "individual" civil disobedience and selected some 1,500 persons, including many prominent Congress workers, to hamper the war effort by public speech and otherwise. The consequent numerous arrests and trials seemed to be no great strain on public tranquility, and at the end of the year Moderate leaders were doing all in their power to bring about agreement on the lines of the utmost support of the war.

The Churches

The record of the Churches during the past 12 months of war has been chiefly one of changed activities and of cancelled fixtures. Prominent among the latter was the decennial Pan-Anglican Congress, which was due to be held in 1940, and for which preparations had been begun soon after the 1930 meeting. But a congress which gathers its members from all parts of the world was clearly impossible in war-time conditions. The Convocations met in January, and, for an abbreviated season, in May. The autumn meeting of the Church Assembly was cancelled, and it was decided that the spring meeting of 1941 must share the same fate.

A large number of places of worship were destroyed or damaged by enemy action in the course of the year, including Coventry Cathedral, eight Wren churches in London, and St. James's, Piccadilly. The ringing of church bells was transferred from its normal use to give warning of invasion or hostile parachutists. Through part of the year most churches and chapels were obliged by the "black-out" regulations to abandon their evening services. As against these drawbacks may be set the increased spirit of unity and cooperation among all the Churches, who combined to give most valuable aid in the working of the evacuation scheme and in the care of the children and mothers affected by it. Days of National Prayer, appointed by his Majesty the King for May 26 and September 8, filled the churches to overflowing and provided evidence that religion has by no means lost its hold upon the people of this country.

Films

A year which has seen Mr. Charles Chaplin talk and Miss Greta Garbo laugh can hardly be called an uneventful one, but certainly it saw few other outstanding events in the cinema, unless the feat of *Gone with the Wind* lasting for nearly four hours can be counted as such. More films are being made in technicolour and the results are curiously uneven. One of the latest films of the year, however, *The Thief of Bagdad*, shows how satisfactory the process can be. Although there is more than a hint of pro-Allied propaganda in some of the films that come across the Atlantic, and some of our own films which seek no more than to entertain have the war as a background, the war as a whole has left little mark on the "entertainment" film. A reaction towards the subjects of the earlier films has been noticeable, and many of the year's films have had a background of pioneers, of prairies, and of Red Indians—*Dawns Along the Mohawk*, *North-West Passage*, *Destry Rides Again*, *North-West Mounted Police*, and *The Westerner* are titles that readily occur to the mind. Mr. Walt Disney produced his second full-length film, *Pinocchio*, and the Ministry of Information has been responsible for some interesting "shorts" illustrating various phases of our national effort. It is remarkable that two of the outstanding films of the year, *The Grapes of Wrath* and *Of Mice and Men*, should be adaptations of novels by Mr. John Steinbeck.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY SUBSTANTIAL EXPORTS

In all the staple industries Government needs had first claim on output, and after satisfying the greatly increased requirements of manufacturers for this urgent work the various Controls continued the policy of allotting as large a share as possible of available raw material to manufacturers engaged on export orders. Materials for home civilian trade were consequently in many cases more strictly rationed. To help maintain the essential export trade 290 groups were formed under the guidance of the Export Council. In spite of the loss of many important Continental markets the export of manufactured goods was substantial and in many important classes exceeded in value the total for 1939.

On the other hand, the steep rise in the value of imports resulted in a largely increased apparent "adverse balance" of trade. The licensing system in regard to imports was widely extended, and the manufacture of goods for the home market, already curtailed by the Controls, was further restricted as the result of Orders drastically limiting the supply of a large number of "non-essential" goods to a large number of all these measures was mainly to conserve imported material, plant, and labour for purposes directly concerned with the nation's war effort. Under the Production Council the area boards began more thoroughly to mobilize the machine tool and plant capacity of workshops throughout the country, and in order to minimize the possible effects of enemy action on production for the export trade manufacturers themselves in the more vulnerable areas also arranged schemes of mutual assistance.

A recent review of the position, however, showed that the interruption of business by air raids was much less than might have been expected. The ability of the country to supply overseas customers with goods not urgently required at home was at no time in question. Exports even of iron and steel and non-ferrous metal manufactures and machinery were substantial, while those of pottery, electrical goods, chemicals, and most textiles, including cotton goods, were higher in value than in 1939.

A Diary of the Year 1944

JANUARY

- 5 Bardia surrendered to British.
- 10 Russo-German Pact renewed.
- 15 Haile Selassie re-entered Ethiopia.
- 20 Compulsory fire-watch order signed.
- 21 Daily Worker suspended.
- 22 Australians entered Tobruk.
- 30 Derna captured.
- 31 Thailand-Indo-China armistice signed.

FEBRUARY

- 1 British forces captured Agordat.
- 6 Benghazi occupied by British.
- 9 M. Flandin resigned as Vice-President of France.
- 10 Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Rumania.
- 10-11 British paratroopers landed in Calabria.
- 15 Occupation of Kismayu by South Africans announced.
- 17 Turco-Bulgarian non-aggression Pact signed.
- 26 Mogadishu occupied by African troops.

MARCH

- 1 Bulgaria joined the Axis.
- 4 British naval raid on Lofoten Islands.
- 5 Britain broke off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.
- 9 Italian offensive in Albania opened.
- 11 Lend-Lease Bill passed (317 to 71) and signed by President.
- 13 First heavy raid on Clydeside.
- 18 Mr. Churchill announced that German battle-cruisers were raiding in Atlantic.
- 19 Heavy raid on London.
- 21 British captured Jarabub.
- 24 British Somaliland regained.
- 25 Yugoslavia signed Tripartite Pact.
- 27 Revolt in Yugoslavia.
- 28 Battle of Cape Matapan.
- 30 Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, sheltering at Brest, bombed by R.A.F.

APRIL

- 1 Prime Minister of Iraq resigned.
- 3 Benghazi evacuated by British.
- Pro-Axis coup d'Etat in Iraq.
- 5 Imperial Forces entered Addis Ababa.
- Russian-Yugoslav pact signed.
- 6 Germans invaded Greece and Yugoslavia.
- 7 Budget introduced; 10s. income-tax.
- 8 British occupied Massawa.
- 8-9 Heavy raid on Coventry.
- 9-10 Heavy raid on Birmingham.
- 10 British and Imperial Forces in action in Greece.
- U.S.A. took Greenland under its protection.
- 12 First extensive daylight raids by R.A.F.
- 13 Belgrade occupied by Germans.
- Russo-Japanese pact of neutrality signed.
- 16-17 Heavy raid on London.
- 17-18 Heaviest raid to date on Berlin.
- 18 France withdrew from League of Nations.
- 19 First registration of women in United Kingdom under Employment Order.
- 19-20 Heavy raid on London.
- 21-22 Heavy raid on Plymouth.
- 23 Greek forces in the Epirus and Macedonia surrendered.
- 27 Germans entered Athens.
- 28 Sollum captured by Germans.

MAY

- 1 Government changes announced: Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of State.
- 1-2 First of seven consecutive raids on Liverpool.
- 2 Evacuation of Imperial Forces from Greece completed.
- British forces attacked in Iraq.
- 5 Haile Selassie entered Addis Ababa.
- 9 Peace Treaty between Thailand and French Indo-China signed in Tokyo.
- 10 Rudolf Hess flies from Augsburg to Scotland.
- 10-11 Heavy air raid on London; House of Commons and Westminster Hall damaged.
- 15 Sollum recaptured by British.
- 19 Duke of Aosta surrendered at Amba Alagi.
- 20 Germans invaded Crete.
- 21 U.S. merchant ship Robin Moor sunk by U-boat.
- 24 H.M.S. Hood sunk in engagement with Bismarck.
- 27 Bismarck sunk.
- Canea occupied by Germans.
- President Roosevelt proclaimed state of "unlimited national emergency."
- 30 Iraqi revolt collapsed; Armistice signed May 31.

JUNE

- 1 Evacuation of British forces from Crete completed.
- British troops entered Baghdad.
- 4 New Iraqi Ministry announced.
- Ex-Kaiser died at Doorn.
- 8 Imperial and Free French forces entered Syria.
- 12 Conference of Allied Government representatives in London.
- 18 Non-aggression treaty between Germany and Turkey signed.
- 21 Damascus occupied by Free French forces.
- 22 Germany invaded Russia.
- Mr. Churchill promised full aid to Russia.
- 24 Germans captured Brest-Litovsk, Vilna, and Kaunas.
- 29 Government changes announced; Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply.
- 30 Lvov captured by Germans.
- Vichy broke off diplomatic relations with Russia.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES

Office	New Ministers	Previous Ministers
MINISTER OF STATE	Lord Beaverbrook (May)	—
SUPPLY	Mr. O. Lytton (July)	—
AIRCRAFT	Lord Beaverbrook	Sir A. Douglas Lord Beaverbrook
PRODUCTION	—	Rebanon
COLONIES	Lord Moyne	Lord Lloyd (deceased)
DEPT. OF EASTERN AFFAIRS	Mr. A. Duff Cooper (July)	Lord Hankey (now Paymaster-General)
LANCASHIRE	Resident Minister at Singapore for Far Eastern Affairs (since December)	—
EDUCATION	Mr. R. A. Butler	Mr. Rumbold (now Lord Southey, Chairman of Aristocracy Board)
HEALTH	Mr. E. Brown	Mr. M. MacDonald now High Commissioner in Canada
INFORMATION	Mr. B. Bracken	Mr. A. Duff Cooper
SCOTLAND	Mr. J. Johnston	Mr. E. Brown
TRADE	Sir A. Duff	Mr. O. Lytton
WAR	Mr. Lloyd	Shipping (Mr. Cross) and Transport (Lieut. Col. Moore-Babington)

JULY

- 1 General Wavell appointed C-in-C, India; General Auchinleck, G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East; Mr. O. Lytton, Minister of State, representing War Cabinet in Middle East. Germans captured Rigga.
- 2 China broke off relations with Axis Powers.
- General Haining appointed Intendant-General in Middle East.
- 3 Palmyra and Debra Tabor surrendered to British forces.
- M. Stalin broadcast to Russian people ("scorched earth" policy).
- 5 Germans claimed to have reached Dnieper.
- 8 Russian Military Mission arrived in London.
- Yugoslavia from agreement signed by Germany and Italy.
- 9 General Dentz asked for Armistice terms in Syria.
- 10 Australians occupied Beirut.
- 11 General Dentz accepted Armistice terms.
- 12 Anglo-Soviet Agreement signed in Moscow.
- 14 Syrian Armistice terms signed.
- 16 Japanese Cabinet (Prince Konoe) resigned.
- United States-Mexico trade agreement signed.
- 18 Russo-Czech Agreement signed in London.
- Czechoslovak Government recognized by Britain.
- Prince Konoe formed new Cabinet.
- 19 Changes in British Government announced.
- 21-2 First German air raid on Moscow.
- 22 United States loan to Britain announced.

- 26 Great Britain denounced all commercial treaties with Japan.
- 27-28 Raid on London (first since May 10).
- 28 Japanese troops landed in Indo-China.
- 29 Pact between Vichy and Japan re Indo-China signed.
- 30 Russo-Polish Agreement signed in London.

AUGUST

- 1 Anglo-Finnish diplomatic relations broken off.
- United States-Russian Agreement signed.
- 7-8 First Russian Air Force raid on Berlin.
- 10 Queen Elizabeth broadcast to women of America.
- 12 Darlan appointed French Minister of National Defence.
- 14 Churchill-Roosevelt meeting at sea announced; Eight-Point declaration of peace aims.
- Russian evacuation of Smolensk announced.
- 15 Text of message published from Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt proposing conference in Moscow.
- Russo-Polish military agreement signed.
- 18 Russian evacuation of Nikolaiev announced.
- 20 Canadian Prime Minister arrived in England.
- 24 Mr. Churchill issued warning to Japan.
- 25 British and Russian troops entered Iran to meet menace of increasing German influence.
- Novgorod evacuated by Russians.
- 27 Laval and Deat shot and wounded at Versailles.
- Vichy announced appointment of General Huntziger as C-in-C. forces in Africa.
- 28 Russian evacuation of Dnepropetrovsk and destruction of Dnieper dam announced.
- 28 Australian Cabinet (Mr. Menzies) resigned.
- Hostilities in Iran cease.

SEPTEMBER

- 4 United States destroyer Greer attacked off Iceland.
- 8 British raid on Spitsbergen announced.
- German U-boat surrenders to British aircraft in Atlantic.
- 9 Iranian Government accepted Allied terms.
- 11 President Roosevelt announced "Shoot first" policy.
- King Leopold married Mile. Baels.
- 16 Shah of Iran abdicates.
- 17 R.A.F. wing in Russia in action.
- Teheran reached by British and Russian forces.
- 19 Kiev occupied by Germans.
- 21 Britain warned Finland not to continue war on Russia.
- 24 Second conference of Allied Governments at St. James's Palace.
- 25 Germans began attack on Crimea.
- 26 Italian garrison at Wolchelt surrendered.
- 27 von Neuzarth resigned as Protector of Bohemia and Moravia and succeeded by Heydrich.
- 28 Independence of Syria proclaimed.
- 29 Three-Power Conference opened in Moscow.

THE HESS EPISODE

The world was startled by the announcement on May 13 that Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy and greatest friend, had landed near Glasgow by parachute from a German fighter aircraft, bringing a message for the Duke of Hamilton, and had been taken to hospital with a broken ankle.

In the absence of an official explanation of the event speculation and suspicion about Hess's motives permeated the Press, Parliament, and public and private discussion. Two German versions—first that Hess was mentally deranged and had crashed, and then that he had delusions about his ability to bring about an Anglo-German understanding—seemed to show that the Germans were surprised and concerned. It later appeared that Hess did not know the Duke of Hamilton and that neither Government secret informed in advance of his intention to come to this country. Hess remained a prisoner of war.

OCTOBER

- 3 Australian Government (Mr. Fadden) defeated.
- Labour Ministry (Mr. Curtin) formed on 6th.
- 7 British submarine success in Mediterranean announced.
- Plans for exchange of prisoners with Germany cancelled.
- 9 President Roosevelt sent message to Congress calling for revision of Neutrality Act.
- Capture of U-boat by British trawler announced.
- Turkish-German trade pact signed.
- Pro-German Government overthrown in Panama.
- 10-11 Italian convoy in Mediterranean broken up.
- 13 Heavy R.A.F. assault on Germany.
- Eight-point programme drawn up in Moscow by Anglo-Russian Trade Union Conference.
- 16 Japanese Cabinet (Prince Konoe) resigned.
- 17 Lord Goel's dispatches published.
- Announced that United States destroyer had been torpedoed.
- 19 General Tojo forms Cabinet in Japan.
- 20 German officer shot at Nantes; 50 "hostages" shot next day.
- Riom "war guilt" trials opened.
- 21 German officer shot at Bordeaux; 50 "hostages" shot on 24th.
- 21-22 Naples attacked by R.A.F.
- 22 Resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico announced.
- 22-23 Further R.A.F. attack on Naples.
- 26 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Hamburg.
- 29 Southern Italy raided by R.A.F.
- 31 United States destroyer sunk off Iceland.

NOVEMBER

- 2 Vichy contraband convoy intercepted off South Africa.
- 6 United States loan to Russia announced.
- 7-8 Greatest R.A.F. offensive of war against Berlin and other German towns; 37 aircraft lost.
- 9 Enemy convoy (nine ships) and three Italian destroyers sunk in the Mediterranean.
- 11 Further success against Axis convoy announced.
- 12 General Huntziger killed in air crash.
- 14 House of Representatives voted amendments to Neutrality Act.
- 17 Japanese Prime Minister outlined three-point programme.
- 18 British offensive in Libya begun.
- 19 United States-Mexican agreements signed.
- 20 Removal of General Weygand confirmed.
- 25 Anti-Communist Pact renewed; six adhesions.
- 26 Independence of Ebanon proclaimed.
- 27 Gondar, last Italian stronghold in Abyssinia, surrendered.

DECEMBER

- 1 Points rationing scheme introduced.
- 7 Japan attacked United States and British bases in Pacific.
- Great Britain declared war on Finland, Hungary, and Rumania.
- 8 Great Britain and United States declared war on Japan.
- 10 Prince of Wales and Repulse sunk by Japanese.
- 11 Germany and Italy declared war on United States.
- 18 National Service Act raising age for military service to 31 and compulsory service for women received Royal Assent.
- 19 Hitler dismissed Field-Marshal von Brauchitsch and took over personal command of army.
- 22 Arrival of Mr. Churchill in Washington announced.
- 24 Benghazi occupied by British.
- 25 After seven days' fighting the garrison of Hong-kong surrendered.
- 26 Mr. Churchill addressed Congress in Senate Chamber.
- Further British raid on Lofoten Islands.
- 27 Successful British raid on German bases on other Norwegian islands.
- 29 Visit of Mr. Eden to Moscow announced.
- 30 Mr. Churchill addressed Canadian Parliament at Ottawa.
- Mr. Gandhi gave up leadership of Congress Party.

THE ORDEAL OF MALTA

Malta, the scene of a thousand air raids, not only bore with heroism and fortitude an ordeal which has continued without interruption for 18 months and from which the island can expect no respite in the near future, but also fought back successfully and played a magnificent part in the war.

The incessant air raids were intensified in January, when the Germans joined the Italians in Sicily, only 60 miles from Malta. Although the Germans boasted that they would destroy it with their dive-bombers "in a few hours," the combined forces met with no better success than the Italian. Malta took heavy toll of the raiders throughout the year, continued her activity as a naval and air base, and carried the war into the enemy's camp in spite of numerically inferior air forces. In June the Germans were said to have left Sicily, but they returned later, and the island had 60 raids in Christmas week. An official statement announced that bombers operating from Malta had dropped over 1,000,000 bombs on enemy targets during November, both in Italy and Africa, besides harrying ships at sea.

In July the Italians made a determined but disastrous naval attack against Grand Harbour, after a night of bombing, using E-boats and small torpedo-carrying craft. The enemy made their usual extravagant claims, but the attack was a complete fiasco and it is believed that not a single Italian vessel survived.

Tributes to the gallantry of the garrison and people of Malta were received from all parts of the world. The King, in a message at the end of the year, expressed his confidence that 1942 would find them as undaunted and resolute as ever in the defence of the island.

THE RECOVERY OF RUSSIA

SUCCESSSES AFTER SERIOUS REVERSES

THE reasons behind Hitler's invasion of Russia were many and it is no easy matter to assess them at their proper value or to place them in their proper order. One of the foremost was undoubtedly the growing strength of the Soviet Union; Germany did not feel that she could risk a decisive battle in the west, with America drawing nearer and nearer to the arena of the war, with that vast and well-equipped army in the rear. Hitler had always intended to deal with the Soviet Union at some time or another; in fact, he is known to have invited the Poles to come in as his partner in such a venture. But the economic factor was equally important. He could not carry on the war indefinitely without the granaries and the oilfields of Southern Russia.

The German Assault

The German assault was launched in the small hours of June 22. The fighting extended over the whole front from the Arctic to the Black Sea, though it was not of equal intensity everywhere. For example, the drive into Bessarabia by Germany's Rumanian allies was postponed for some time. The first attack was heaviest north of the Pripet Marshes, in a series of pincer movements whereby the armoured forces crashed through the Russian defences and then converged. At Bialystok considerable Russian forces were enveloped and in great part eventually forced to surrender. Then from Vilna great forces turned northward to overrun Latvia, and it already became evident that Leningrad, Kronstadt, and through them the Russian Baltic Fleet, constituted one of the enemy's main objectives.

The second phase began about July 15 and only now did the enemy come up against the main Russian defensive positions on the Beresina north of the Pripet Marshes and along the Dniester in the south. The Germans were now employing over 170 divisions, with another 20 or 40 drawn from their allies or subject races—Finns, Rumanians, Hungarians, and Italians. Not in numbers, weapons, or fighting quality was there any marked disparity between the two sides, but a vast wealth of experience and a highly perfected staff system gave the invader a considerable advantage. Moreover, almost every tank even temporarily stopped represented a dead loss to the retreating Russians, whereas the enemy could repair a large proportion of his in like case. As a result he gradually gained a superiority in this arm, which was greatly increased when he began to penetrate the industrial area of the Ukraine.

The chief Russian contribution to the art of war in these open spaces was to be found in the independence of isolated units, which fought on irrespective of what was happening on their flanks or even in their rear; the activity of guerrillas behind the German lines, which was brought to a fine art; and the policy of "scorched earth," denying to the enemy booty, shelter, and factories which he could take over for his own use. At a later period the Russians began the systematic transfer of factories to untouchable areas in the east.

All this was in accordance with Russian strategic doctrine, which, unlike that of Germany, looked forward with equanimity to a long campaign and was prepared for a long period of defensive warfare followed by a heavy counter-offensive. Yet for over five months the German pressure was so great that the Russians were never able to launch any such counterstroke and meanwhile they suffered the loss of enormous stretches of territory and invaluable agricultural and industrial possessions.

Drive into the Ukraine

The second phase, after making remarkable progress, ran down, but with amazing speed the Germans mounted another in the second week of August. This period was chiefly notable for the depth of the drive into the Ukraine but there was also considerable progress south of Leningrad, where the Finns moved round the north shore of Lake Ladoga. In the far north also the Germans drove towards Murmansk but on this front no outstanding success was ever gained and progress finally ceased with the coming of the early winter. In the centre, Smolensk was evacuated by the Russians after heavy fighting but on the whole the German progress against Moscow was not serious.

Early September saw yet another heavy thrust into the Ukraine, while in the centre the enemy

closed in towards Moscow. On September 18 it was reported that the Crimea had been cut off by the progress of the Germans beyond the Perkop Isthmus. The great Kiev salient in the Russian lines was developed from north and south of the Pripet Marshes. Yet this offensive was not equal in violence to the next, which was launched on October 1. The enemy had accomplished exceptionally good work on his communications, not only repairing railways but also respiking them to the normal gauge, so that trains were able to run straight through and are said to have reached Smolensk before this stroke was delivered. On the roads also the well-known Toot organization was aided by many thousands of volunteers from the Baltic States as well as forced labour and that of prisoners. As the weather deteriorated the plight of many of these workpeople must have been tragic but what counted with their masters was that they pushed the roads through. A few days after the launch of the offensive Hitler made a special announcement to his people and told them, virtually in so many words, that this was the final blow which would end the war.

This time the main drives were towards Moscow and in the south and both were extremely successful. By the 20th the enemy had captured Taganrog, which brought him to the very gates of Rostov-on-Don and represented a serious threat not only to the transport of fuel from the oilfields to the greater part of the Russian front but even to those oilfields themselves. Here, however, floods aided the Russian resistance and the enemy was compelled to make a long pause. He had, however, been outmanoeuvred by the Russians at Odessa, from which, after a magnificent defence, the garrison was evacuated without interference between about October 7 and 14. Further north he drove towards the industrial Donetz basin and in the Moscow sector made alarming progress to Kaluga, Mozhaisk, and Kalinin. By about the 21st the Moscow front seemed to be becoming stabilized, partly as a result of rain and thaw following occasional frosts, but progress in the Ukraine continued and in the Crimea the investment of the fortress of Sevastopol began.

Last Desperate Effort

The general impression appeared to be that Hitler had spoken the truth when he said that this would be the last offensive of the year and that he did not possess the power to launch another. But he made one last desperate effort. On November 16 another strong attack was launched against the flanks of the Moscow position, in the south at Tula and on the road from it to Moscow; in the north mainly in the Klin area. Nearly all the available armoured forces were put in in these flanking thrusts, the object of which was to envelop the capital, while a powerful force, mainly consisting of infantry formations, was to attack frontally in the centre.

Dangerous penetration was effected by the tanks, which, in the northern thrust, in some cases approached within 30 miles of Moscow. The Russians had, however, learnt a great deal about the best methods of dealing with this form of attack. Fighting with extreme stubbornness under the orders of General Zhukov, who had taken over the central front, they held off the German infantry and isolated the foremost tank units. Meanwhile the enemy, in the last week of November, actually entered Rostov and it seemed that a double offensive into the Caucasus, across the Don and the Kerch strait from the Crimea, was impending.

Then the Russians brought off the greatest surprise of the whole campaign, one of which their warmest friends scarcely believed them capable. In the south the armies which had been reorganized by Marshal Timoshenko after the defeats suffered by his predecessor and had received strong reinforcements from the Crimea, outflanked the enemy at Rostov and drove him at top speed back to Taganrog. On December 6 a major counter-offensive was launched on the Moscow front and resulted in an equally brilliant success. The exploitation and pursuit are still being pressed. The two incidents taken together represent one of the most magnificent recoveries, after losses which would have daunted most armies and most nations, which the history of warfare can provide.

It is difficult to make any prophecies about the future. The Germans announce that they are merely recififying their front in order to convert the campaign into "a war of position" and that the bulk of their forces will go into winter quarters. It is certain, however, that this is no retreat to the Hindenburg Line, planned long in advance and therefore costing the Germans little in the way of material. Here, on the contrary, they have lost very heavily. Nor is it possible to create an impenetrable defensive barrier on this vast front under modern conditions. The Russians are in no mood to allow their foe to rest. On the other hand, the Germans have already withdrawn a proportion of their air force, and it is safe to assume that they have some aggressive winter schemes in mind.

THE ARMY AT HOME

The main concentrations of the British Army have remained within the island fortress in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion, a possibility that has loomed and receded with the seasons. Strengthened by a succession of reinforcements to the Canadian Corps and by the various Allied contingents, the field formations have put in a year's hard training in modern methods of mobile warfare, while newer divisions manned the beaches. Equipment has kept pace with expansion in an astonishing way, considering demands on it from other fronts, the calling up of new age classes, and the great increase in such vital branches as anti-aircraft defence. The Anti-Aircraft Command, incidentally, was constantly in action, and before the period of heavy raids lapsed had accounted for some 1,200 German aeroplanes since the beginning of the war.

The most significant expansion has been in the number of British armoured divisions, which have absorbed almost the last of the horsed cavalry regiments and are now in process of casting a wider net. Marked progress in fighting skill and physical fitness has been measured in a series of field exercises held on an increasing scale all over the country and in Northern Ireland, where a week's manoeuvres in June tested the supply services to the utmost. In the most recent of these exercises two whole armies were opposed, with aircraft and tanks, over large areas of the Home Counties. The value to the High Command of such operations cannot be over-emphasized, but the strain on the troops themselves is sometimes overlooked. Controlled night movements by thousands of vehicles, with nothing but a pin-point of light to guide them, are not simple matters, yet most of the troops in this case were disappointed when the battle was called off.

There was no more eloquent evidence of what can be achieved by intensive planning and training among all three Services than the recent raid on the Norwegian islands of Vaagsø and Maaloy. It was a shining example of combined operations and unlike the raids on Lofoten in March and on Spitsbergen, encountered stiff resistance in which our losses were remarkably light. Great attention has been paid to the raising of volunteer commando and parachute battalions, but from the standpoint of the Army as a whole it would be unfortunate if too much glamour were shed on their activities. The training programme has kept troops occupied, but a major problem exists in relieving them from boredom during this period of military inactivity. Many schemes have been evolved for their welfare and entertainment.

The growing armed might of the nation has brought frequent changes in the High Command. With the exception of the Southern Command, where Lieutenant-General H. R. L. Alexander succeeded General Auchinleck at the end of 1940, all the Commands have changed hands during the year.

THE HOME GUARD

In December the Home Guard received well-deserved promotion to a higher place in the scheme of home defence. In consequence of the Government's plans to make fuller use of all available man-power and woman-power, it became clearly necessary to review the question who should be in the Home Guard and who should not. For if the Home Guard were to be fully organized and equipped for their task of local defence, more of the Field Army could be released for general service.

The original formation of the Home Guard in the summer of 1940 had attracted such a flood of volunteers that by August the strength of this force was 1,500,000. But its units were naturally strongest in urban districts and weakest in rural districts; and the latter were not necessarily the least likely to be attacked. The Government therefore decided to apply conscription in any area where the strength of the Home Guard was deemed to be insufficient. At the same time, in order to ensure efficiency, they proposed to prescribe a maximum period of 48 hours a month during which members of the Home Guard must attend parades for duty or training.

Lastly, to ensure continuity of service, they proposed to cancel the right of a member to resign on giving 14 days' notice, though all existing members were to be allowed a period during which they might resign before the new conditions came into

force. These proposals were debated in the House of Commons on December 18, and generally approved.

This was the main change in the Home Guard during the year, but it must be added that a further substantial improvement in the equipment available for the force was also secured. The Home Guard is not yet fully equipped throughout, but it can now be well enough equipped to do its job in all places where invasion is most likely to start.

WAR-TIME BENEVOLENCE

The raising of unexampled sums for war-time purposes by taxation during 1941 did not cause any cessation in the flow of voluntary benevolence. At the close of the year the principal war fund, the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund, stood at £8,600,000.

That total included Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross - Aid to Russia Fund, launched when the German invasion of Russia had brought that great country and Britain together as allies. Mrs. Churchill's Fund on the last day of 1941 amounted to £1,100,000, a figure made up of direct subscriptions together with grants from the main Red Cross Fund. At the close of the previous year the Duke of Gloucester's Fund had totalled £4,135,000. The Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund had passed £3,700,000 by the end of 1941, compared with £1,400,000 a year earlier.

The Surrender of Hong-kong

Hong-kong made a gallant defence. On the night of December 11-12 the small garrison had to withdraw from the mainland to the island in the face of Japanese attacks in overwhelming strength. Summons to surrender were rejected on December 13 and 17, but on December 19 the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold on the island itself and the garrison, though stoutly resisting for a week assisted by a Chinese attack on the Japanese communications on the mainland, was compelled to surrender on Christmas Day.

The Japanese chief overseas effort, however, was made against the American possessions. Guam was attacked on December 8, a landing was made there on December 10 and possession was secured on December 12. Wake Island was taken by surprise by the bombing on December 8 but its little garrison of some 600 marines put up a stout defence, sank a Japanese cruiser and destroyed on December 13, and were only finally reduced on December 24. Midway Island still holds out.

The really heavy attack was made on the Philippines. The first landing was made in the north of Luzon on December 10, on which day American air forces sank the battleship Haruna. More landings were made the next day at various points all round the island and though another battleship of the Kongo class was damaged that day the Japanese seem to have established ascendancy at sea. They were thereafter able to land where they liked. Large bodies of transports were reported as reinforcing those parties which were making progress ashore and, though the sinking of occasional transports by American submarines was reported, it seemed that the invaders were gaining the upper hand by sheer weight of numbers. On December 20 landings were made in the island of Mindanao too. A promise was made from America that the American Fleet would undertake a campaign to restore freedom to the islands, but the nature of it had not become apparent when the year drew to a close.

1941

AMERICA AS NON-BELLIGERENT LEND-LEASE ACT AND ATLANTIC CHARTER

1941

IN January, 1941, President Roosevelt was inaugurated for his third term of office; throughout the first eleven months of his new term he was tirelessly striving to bring about a union of minds and of wills in support of a positive policy of maximum American effort for the cause of America's friends. Two notable and successful steps towards this achievement were the passage of the Lend-Lease Act, which ensured that financial considerations should set no limit on American supplies to friendly belligerents; and the repeal of those provisions of the neutrality laws which had prevented American ships from sailing to friendly belligerent ports, and had forbidden the arming of American merchant ships.

Between the former success, in March, and the latter success, in November, the President executed, in the face of an opposition of varying composition and strength, other measures designed to maximise the American effort within the limit of non-belligerency. At times, to some of his opponents, as to Mr. Wendell Willkie, he appeared to be proceeding too cautiously.

Internal Struggles

Meanwhile the internal struggles of the past decade continued to preoccupy the American public and politicians to the detriment of unity for the war effort. Important groups demanded that the industrialist should be released from the controls of the New Deal as a condition of whole-hearted devotion to the crisis programme; but wage-earners' organizations demanded, from the opposite standpoint, that those controls should be stiffened. Impartial people demanded that neither side should be allowed to exploit the world crisis to its own advantage, and the most serious, because the most reasoned, opposition which the President had to meet was that which maintained that labour organizations were so exploiting it. The varying strength of opposition to the President's programme is suggested by the voting in Congress on some of the principal measures. In March the Lend-Lease Bill was approved in the House of Representatives by 260 to 165 votes; a fortnight later the Appropriation Bill, which provided the actual finance for the Lend-Lease supplies to Britain and other friends of the U.S.A., was carried by votes in the proportion of six to one; in July a Bill prolonging the service of

men under arms was carried by a majority of a single vote: in mid-November the effective repeal of the Neutrality Acts was approved by 212 votes to 194. The formidable opposition to the President's programme at what proved to be the eleventh hour of America's non-belligerence was to a small extent "isolationist"; to a much greater extent it reflected the demand: first tackle the labour problem, then go all out on production for defence and aid to the democracies. In the event external blows hammered the contesting parties into unity.

The President described the effect of the Lend-Lease law as "cutting out the dollar sign." Immediately after its passage powers were given for the provision of seven billion dollars' worth of new war supplies (including food) to the nations fighting the aggressors, and in addition another billion from existing national stocks (equivalent to more than £2,000,000,000 in all). A further financial arrangement facilitated payment for earlier supplies to Britain by a £100,000,000 loan against British-held American securities.

Impeding Aggressors

Meanwhile measures were taken to impede the aggressor nations from drawing in any way on American resources. Their shipping was seized in mid-April; their assets in the United States were "frozen" a month later. At the same time the armed forces of the United States took on responsibilities which, though short of war, gave direct aid to the Allied cause. The occupation of West Indian bases was completed in March; United States troops landed in Iceland in July; they occupied Dutch Guiana in November; the United States Navy and Air Force assumed the guardianship of the ocean between United States territory and the Icelandic outpost; American aviators, in considerable strength, entered the R.A.F., bringing a direct human contribution to the fighting, in which American machines were already involved.

Meanwhile, Russia's entry into the war brought forth a strong and prompt assurance of American supplies for that country also. On the President's behalf Mr. Averill Harriman conferred in Moscow with M. Stalin and Lord Beaverbrook; later a special lend-lease allocation of £250,000,000 was made for the U.S.S.R.

The quality of American leadership and the strength of the public response to it were manifested when on August 14 the British Prime Minister and the President met at sea and drew up the "Atlantic Charter" to define common ideals and purposes.

The Japanese aggression of December 7 appeared to sweep into oblivion the rivalries and unilateral prejudices which still, until that date, were holding back American industry from complete fulfilment of its function as the "arsenal of the democracies."

UNITED FRONT AGAINST JAPANESE AGGRESSION

NEED FOR CLOSE COORDINATION

THE Japanese assault on Hawaii on December 7 created a new oceanic front; it drew British Malaya and the American domain of the Philippines into the vortex of operations; it brought the war even closer to India from the east than it had already been brought from the west; it exposed the Pacific coasts of Canada and of the United States to dangers of which the Atlantic coast had had a foretaste.

Supply Bases

Until December the British Empire had preserved intact for participation in the war effort its entire vast territory except for the Channel Isles. The Japanese irruption, with the full advantage of surprise enhanced by the favours of fortune, enveloped Malaya in warfare and threatened the neighbouring Dutch East Indies. How far, for the future, the allies will be able to hold and operate these South Asian regions as supply bases, and what sort of communications they will in any case enjoy for the coordination of their efforts as planned by the Eastern Supply Council, cannot yet be judged. Already it has been necessary to proceed with the destruction of oil wells and of tin mines on a large scale, and the utmost pressure is developing on the resources of such a country as Bolivia, a non-Pacific supplier of tin.

A much closer coordination of the allies' efforts in all fields was imperatively demanded by the new situation, and at Christmas time the British Prime Minister proceeded to the United States, where he was joined by the Canadian Prime Minister; at the same time the Foreign Secretary was with M. Stalin in Moscow, and General Wavell with Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

Australia was so closely menaced by the new enemy that the Prime Minister could not con-

sider leaving the country; but in an article published on December 27 and strongly criticized by other Australian leaders he seemed to give exclusive importance to the community of interests between the Australian Commonwealth and the United States, to which it must now look for assistance. Mr. Curtin, the next day, explained that he was far from suggesting that the link with Great Britain should be weakened. In India the new physical proximity of the war gave special point to efforts made to surmount the constitutional impasse and to get all Indian patriots fully behind the war effort. Congress became increasingly dissatisfied with Mr. Gandhi's formula of non-violence and he abandoned the leadership on December 30.

New Burdens

At the end of 1941 each one of the allied countries was bending to shoulder new burdens for the prosecution of the war. In the United States strikes and wrangles had given way to the 24-hour day and the seven-day week standard in industrial production. The United States and Canada had abrogated all tariffs and restrictions in the way of a complete pooling of resources. In Australia Mr. Curtin had announced the first instalment of a "complete revision of Australia's economic, industrial, and domestic life."

Sympathetic and practical support of the allied side from Central and South American republics broadened within a short time of full entry in the war by the United States into declarations of war against the three major enemies by all the Central American Republics. Bolivia defined her attitude with a declaration against Japan, Mexico and Colombia with the rupture of diplomatic relations with the three chief aggressors, and the South American republics with various measures expressive of solidarity towards the United States.

COURSE OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC

The extension of the war to the Pacific was long foreseen. Warned by the strengthening of Japanese forces in Indo-China and by the manifest threat to extend Japanese domination over Thailand, reinforcements, both of air forces and of troops, were sent to Singapore and Malaya generally as early as August, and the armed forces of the Netherlands East Indies were mobilized from the same period. At Singapore the arrival of British troops and air forces was reported in August and September and of British and Australian troops in October and November; at Hong-kong the arrival of Canadian troops was reported in November.

On November 10 Mr. Churchill announced that heavy ships and a due proportion of lighter vessels were being sent to the Far East for service there or in the Indian Ocean; on November 19 it became known that the new battleship Prince of Wales had visited Capetown, and on December 2 she arrived, with other ships, at Singapore. At the same time Rear-Admiral Sir Tom Phillips, who had been granted the acting rank of Admiral and had arrived in her, took over command of the new Eastern Fleet so formed, which included the former China Station, superseding Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, hitherto the Commander-in-Chief.

On December 1 a state of emergency was declared in Singapore and Hong-kong, and British subjects began to leave Tientsin and Shanghai. American marines had been withdrawn from China a few days earlier.

The Attack on Pearl Harbour

Japanese delegates, however, were still ostentatiously continuing conversations in Washington and were expressing confidence that peace would be preserved, when on Sunday, December 7, strong Japanese air forces, evidently conveyed to the spot in aircraft carriers, attacked without warning the American Pacific Fleet lying in Pearl Harbour in the Hawaiian Islands, Wake Island, and American naval and military bases in Luzon. Almost complete surprise seems to have been achieved at all places. At Pearl Harbour the battleship Arizona was blown up by a magazine explosion and the Oklahoma was severely damaged and capsized—Colonel Knox, the Secretary of the Navy, later announced that she could be repaired—three destroyers and a mine-layer were also sunk, and other vessels unspecified were damaged. But Colonel Knox stated a week later that the balance of the fleet, comprising warships of all classes, was undamaged at sea and seeking contact with the enemy. At the same time the Japanese seized the international settlement at Shanghai, sinking the little British gunboat H.M.S. Peterel by gunfire from a cruiser, and invaded Thailand on a wide front from Indo-China.

Lost Battleships

The invasion of Malaya both across the Thai frontier and by sea in the Thai Gulf began the next day, as did the attack on Hong-kong. Admiral Phillips put to sea from Singapore with the Prince of Wales, Repulse, and other ships, with the object of attacking the Japanese forces landing in northern Malaya and the warships covering them. He was unprovided with any air support, however—the reason for the lack has not yet been made public—and when he was sighted and shadowed

by Japanese air patrols he had no means of dealing with them, and consequently turned back. The next morning both his big ships were attacked by large forces of Japanese naval aircraft and were sunk by torpedoes. Some 2,300 out of their companies of 2,700 were picked up by destroyers and other attendant ships; but neither Admiral Phillips nor Captain Leach of the Prince of Wales was among the saved. Sir Geoffrey Layton resumed command of the China Station and the now much depleted Eastern fleet.

The defence of Malaya by sea thenceforward was conducted chiefly by Dutch submarines. On December 14 they sank four transports full of Japanese troops in the Gulf of Siam, which was probably the cause of the further Japanese advance in Malaya being conducted by land. Penang was bombed by the enemy on December 11, 12, and 17, the last being a particularly heavy raid directed chiefly on the civil population. Two days later Penang Island was evacuated, to be occupied by the enemy directly afterwards.

A Japanese advance southwards continued thenceforward in the face of delaying actions in which Indian troops distinguished themselves. At the end of the year the line of contact was about 10 miles south of Ipoh.

Southern Burma was bombed on several occasions soon after the outbreak of war and the garrison of Point Victoria was soon withdrawn. The enemy bombed Rangoon on December 23 and 25, losing 10 aircraft in the first raid and 20 in the second. Japanese landings were made in Sarawak on December 16, on which day a Japanese cruiser was sunk by a Dutch aircraft; two more Japanese cruisers were hit by bombs on December 20 but there was little effective opposition on land. A number of bombing raids were made on Celebes, Dutch Borneo, and Dutch New Guinea.

THE EMPIRE WAR EFFORT

GREAT AND EXPANDING AID

THE war effort which every one of the nations of the Commonwealth, except in her preoccupation with past history, had put forward during their periods of individual immunity from the attentions of the enemy, came in the course of 1941 to be seen in its plain and practical significance for each of them. Canada had not stinted her manhood for the defence of Britain against German invasion; Australia and New Zealand had sent gallant divisions to Libya; India had found some of the finest fighters for the two North African campaigns; South Africans had played a great part in both of these. As the war extended through new zones of combat towards their own territories and shores, the Dominions were able to congratulate themselves that they had long since organized and mobilized themselves against the enemy, and met him in distant fields before he had developed his full strength or opened out the whole of his purposes. They had risked and in some cases lost much on distant fronts; but at home they were prepared as they could not otherwise have been when the war became a war of all the continents and all the oceans.

South Africa Disappoints Enemy Hopes

South Africa, under the supreme political and military leadership of General (since May, 1941, Field-Marshal) J. C. Smuts, had already, at the beginning of 1941, brought into play an army of 120,000 men fully armed and equipped by the Union. The force was considerably increased in the course of the year, and played its notable part in the Abyssinian and Libyan campaigns. The air force and the small but efficient naval force were also home equipped. South Africa was that Dominion in which the enemies of the Commonwealth most confidently expected to find dissension at work, hampering or even annulling the war effort. The leader of the Union has been able to retort to all malcontents with the demonstration that national objectives have been won in those African battles to which South Africa sent men, tanks, aeroplanes, and guns. The other African members of the Commonwealth have contributed in proportion to their resources.

The Canadian participation in the war has brought to the British Isles more than 100,000 volunteer soldiers. An army as numerous as could conceivably be expected from voluntary recruitment has been built up. At the beginning of the year the Canadian navy comprised 173 ships manned by 15,000 seamen; these numbers, in accordance with the Prime Minister's announcement in February, were to be quickly doubled. Over a dozen important shipyards,

employing 17,000 men, were at work turning out the smaller types of warship both for the Canadian and for the British Navy. The Empire training scheme has given a great fillip to the recruitment of airmen in Canada itself. Part of Canada's aircraft production goes to fulfil the whole requirements of the scheme.

In the industrial field, while Canada has turned out over 150,000 military vehicles, actually in use, and had a programme on hand for about 2,000 tanks and land and naval guns of fourteen types, Canada's purpose has not been to attain self-sufficiency in military production, but to integrate her production with that of the United States and to link this up, in turn, with that of Great Britain. With the abrogation of the neutrality laws in the United States, and, above all, with the American entry into the "shooting war," the Canadian authorities could pursue this purpose more directly and thoroughly; in November, a Joint Defence Production Committee was set up to coordinate Canadian and American production in the widest manner.

The checks sustained by the British cause in North Africa and Crete in the spring occasioned some criticism in Australia and New Zealand, whose troops had been heavily engaged on those distant fronts, yet the reverses brought a flow of new recruits into the armies of the southern Dominions.

The two changes of membership in Australia in 1941 resulted from differences of opinion, first, about the day-to-day conduct of Australia's war, and, secondly, about the distribution of the financial burden. There was never any difference about ultimate war policy or the maintenance of the front war effort. Australian industry has sent its stream of supplies to the Army of the Nile and to the Army of Singapore. Mr. Menzies in the summer gave news of an already achieved twentyfold increase in industrial output for war purposes, to be further increased threefold by 1942. All this has been accomplished despite the curtailing of Australia's outside communications. There has been an exemplary pooling of machine tools and of other requisites in short supply. New Zealand, with a much smaller population and slenderer resources, has shown a like enterprise.

Planning at Delhi

The contributions of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and of the remainder of the British Empire East of Suez have been the more valuable in that they have conformed to the requirements of a central planning authority—the Eastern Group Supply Council, which sits at Delhi, with India represented by an Indian. The Council assesses the requirements of all fronts which can be served from the East; it surveys the capacity of the participating countries and allocates orders.

India's own effort has been little affected by the confusion of counsel in the Indian political camp. Apart from the share of the Indian Army in the Mediterranean and Near East campaigns, there is the share of the Indian merchant seamen who form one quarter of the Empire's total complement. The latest new vessel of the Royal Indian Navy, the Baroda, a mine-sweeping and anti-submarine trawler wholly built by Indians, was launched shortly before the Japanese intervention changed the aspect of the war. It is one unit in a force which is now called upon to operate in some of the world's most dangerous waters.

CHINA'S FIFTH YEAR OF RESISTANCE

Free China entered the fifth year of her resistance to Japanese aggression still unshaken and more united than ever under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek. Despite widespread and costly operations, her armies remain intact and have forced what is a virtually a stalemate on the superior mechanized forces of the invader.

The differences between the powerful Chinese communists comprising the Fourth Army and the Chungking Government were overcome early in the year after disciplinary action against the rebellious faction. Repeated Japanese efforts to effect a complete coastal blockade of China met with little success. A determined Japanese drive in Southern Shansi during May was attended by particularly heavy losses on both sides, by comparison with which the actual area of the territory that changed hands was insignificant.

Unable to defeat Chiang Kai-shek's vast new armies, the Japanese tried to break China's home front by mass air attacks on her chief cities. A period of intense and continuous bombing of Chungking during the summer achieved little of no purpose, and certainly did nothing to weaken the Chinese will to resist.

After two years of inactivity Hunan province again became in September the scene of a large-

scale Japanese offensive designed to destroy Chinese bases in that area. There were desperate and bloody battles around Tungting Lake, and although the Japanese at one time claimed to have captured Changsha, the capital of the province, they were eventually driven back to their original bases with very heavy losses. In December Japanese forces were again reported to be threatening Changsha and so have forced a crossing of the River Milo in face of fierce Chinese resistance.

Any anxieties in Chungking over the signing of the Russo-Japanese Pact in April were quickly relieved by the announcements of British and American credits to China, the arrival of an important American air mission in Chungking, and the British Ambassador's assurance that the Burma Road would be kept open.

The welding of the A.B.C.D. countries into a common front as a result of Japan's entry into the war was welcomed by the Chungking Government, who were quick to pledge the entire resources and unswerving cooperation of China in the fight against the Axis. British and American military missions already in Chungking were soon at work on plans for coordinating strategy and the appointment of Mr. T. V. Soong as Foreign Minister in succession to Mr. Quo Tai-chi ensured full and authoritative representation for China at the Allied councils in Washington.

FOOD SUPPLIES

No one in this country has gone hungry in the past year, thanks to the greatly increased home output of crops and the maintenance of a steady flow of sea-borne supplies.

Taking stock of the nation's larder in the autumn, the Minister of Food was able to say that stores of wheat and sugar were most satisfactory. The increase in the home output has been largely in the form of wheat, potatoes and the fodder crops used to maintain the milk and meat supply with less reliance on imported feeding-stuffs. The season suited the cereals crops in most districts except East Anglia, and yields per acre have been satisfactory. Potato production has been largely increased.

Milk production has fallen back slightly from the pre-war level, failing to keep pace with the increase in consumption resulting from the priority supplies given to children and expectant mothers. The numbers of dairy cows in the country have been maintained at almost the pre-war level and the total numbers of cattle show a small increase. There has been a heavy reduction in the numbers of sheep, pigs and poultry on farms in the past year consequent on the ploughing of more grassland used for sheep grazing and the cut in feeding-stuff supplies for pigs and poultry.

More pigs and poultry are being kept by domestic producers and the backyard movement has developed rapidly.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Last year the process of restricting the supply of consumer goods in order to release workers, material, and factories for the war effort was actively continued.

The scheme for the concentration of production in fewer factories, styled "nucleus" firms, announced in March, followed the limitation of supplies Orders enforced in 1940 and was in turn followed by the extension of the coupon rationing system to a wide range of consumer goods. An important development arising from the increasing pressure on supplies of labour and raw material was the provision of "utility" wares at controlled prices. One of the first steps in this direction was taken by the Director-General of Civilian Clothing, the limitation of supplies Orders being revised so as to ensure that clothing of general utility had the first call on available supplies and that its production would be stimulated by all possible means. Finally, the Location of Retail Businesses Order was issued to prevent the uncontrolled opening of new shops or the sale of new lines of goods by existing shops.

The course of events also profoundly affected external trade. Materials for goods for export were no longer freely available on the arrival of Lend-Lease commodities, and the "Selective" policy already adopted in regard to both goods and markets was more strictly enforced.

OBITUARY

We have to record the following among the deaths of the year:—

KING ALFONSO XIII of Spain; ex-Kaiser WILLIAM II (after 25 years spent in exile); QUEEN NATALIE of Serbia (the last of the Obrenovitch dynasty); PRAJADIPPOK, PRINCE of SIKHOOYAYA (former King of Siam); the Hon. ULIAMA TAFE, Prince Consort of Tonga; the MAHARAJA of BURDWAN; the MAHARAJA of KOTAH; and the MAHARAJA of COCHIN.

Among other leading men and women who died during 1941 were:—Katharine Duchess of Westminster; Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon; Mary, Countess of Lovelace; Lady Gwendoline Spencer-Churchill; the Dowager Lady Rockley; Dame Margaret Lloyd George; the Duke of Newcastle; the Earl of Errol; the Duke of Wellington; Lord Bradbrooke; Admiral Lord Stafford; Lord Armstrong; Lord Rockley; Lord D'Abernon; Lord and Lady Stamp; Lord Liverpool; Lord Southesk; Lord Suffolk; Lord Austin; Lord Kenmare; Lord Cadman; Lord Parmoor; Lord Rennell of Rodd; Lord Lloyd; Lord Willingdon; Lord Stonhaven; Lord Baden-Powell, O.M.; Lord Wakefield; Lord Leicester; Lord St. Just; Mr. A. B. Houghton; Mohammed Pasha Mahmud; Count Teleki; M. Paul Hymann; M. Titulescu; Dom Augustin Edwards; M. Ignaz Jan Paderewski; Count Cukay; General METEAXAS; M. Korlitz; Senhor Manuel Teixeira Gomes; Senhor Aguirre Cerda; Sir Adam Block; Sir G. Truscott; Sir J. Parr; Sir T. Best; Sir Horace Rumbold; the Hon. J. C. Watson; Sir Dadiha Dailal; Sir E. Carr; Sir E. Horne; Sir J. Hewitt; Sir J. Longstaff; Sir H. Clifford; Captain Euan Wallace; Mr. Tom Mann; Dr. O. D. Skelton; Dr. E. J. Gwynn; Mr. Justice Brandeis; Mr. F. Pick; Mr. Justice Hawke; Mr. Justice Crossman; and Dr. E. Lasker.

The world of scholarship and science lost:—Sir A. Hill; Sir A. Evans; Professor W. Bulloch; Dr. G. D. Hicks; Dr. C. R. Lammie; Sir J. Frazer, O.M.; Sir D'Arcy Power; Sir F. Banting; Sir G. Grierson; and M. Henri Bergson.

Among religious leaders and thinkers who died were:—Bishop of Portsmouth (Dr. F. Partridge); Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; Dr. W. M. Carter; Dr. Rendel Hutton; the Archbishop of Melbourne (Dr. F. W. Head); Dr. R. C. Gillette; Dr. W. F. Geikie-Cobb; and the Rev. J. Young Evans.

Music, art and letters lost Mr. J. Coates; Sir Hamilton Harty; Sir Walford Davies; Mr. F. Bridge; Sir W. Llewellyn, R.A.; Sir J. Longstaff; Sir John Lavery, R.A.; Mr. C. Grave; Mr. J. Greig; Mr. E. Eves, R.A.; Mr. A. O'Connor; Sir Hugh Walpole; Sir Raghunath Tagore; Mary, Countess Russell; Mrs. Virginia Woolf; and Mr. James Joyce.

1941

MARMALADE AND CANNED FISH PRICES FIXED

A Ministry of Food Order which comes into operation today fixes the maximum prices of marmalade at the level ruling on December 2 last year.

Typical London prices on that date were:

1lb. pots 7½d. to 10d., according to brand.

2lb. pots 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d., according to brand.

Another Order prohibits from today the sale of canned fish (other than canned salmon) at prices higher than those in force on December 2 last for goods of the same description, grade and size of tin.

III. AUTHORITY TO OBTAIN. MILK M.K.C. 1A

(Keep this in your Ration Book)

To: *Mr. J. Radford*

Name: *Mr. J. Radford*

Address: *11, W. Potters Bar*

You are hereby authorized to obtain on a priority basis *4* pints of liquid milk per day during the period *8.11.41* to *8.2.42* inclusive.

Signed: *J. Holloway* Food Executive Officer.

Date: *8.11.41*



1941

NATIONS IN BONDAGE THE ONSLAUGHT ON GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA

of their respective mercantile marines. In July the Czecho-Slovak Government was recognised by Britain and signed an agreement with Russia. Poland also signed an agreement with Russia, and General Sikorski went on tours to the U.S.A., Egypt, where Polish troops are engaged, and Russia, where a Polish army is being raised.

Belgium made a gift to the British Government of £100,000 for the provision of aircraft; and Free Dutchmen all over the world have by now subscribed over a million pounds for the same purpose. The Netherlands East Indies have been especially active in helping the Allied cause, and early in the year declined an indirect Japanese offer to enter the so-called co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

The King of Greece and his Ministers arrived in London via South Africa and received a warm welcome from the Government and the public. The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Hr. Lie, wrote an article in *The Times* in favour of European federation. General de Gaulle, who visited East Africa, Egypt and Syria besides the colonies loyal to him in West and Central Africa set up in London a Free French National Committee and a National Advisory Council.

VICHY FRANCE

Marshal Pétain floundered slowly but ever more deeply in the mire of collaboration with Germany; and after the resignation of Flandin and other Ministers, Darlan became almost the sole executive of the Vichy Government.

Intrigues and clandestine meetings continued throughout the year between French and German agents, culminating in the meeting in December between the Marshal himself and Gering. Weygand, having shown opposition to the penetration of North Africa by the Axis, was first put under arrest and then forced to resign.

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The stubbornness of Czech insurgents provoked a special visit from the Gestapo sub-chief Heydrich, who intensified the policy of judicial butchery. The removal of the famous Gobelin tapestries from Hradčany Castle in Prague was typical of many acts of pillage elsewhere. Poland is still the favourite target of German malignity, and the process of eliminating the intelligentsia, murdering the peasants, and allowing the Jews to starve was methodically pursued.

In Norway the population is hard put to it to feed itself, and while the German High Commissioner, Terboven, took over one of the Royal Palaces for himself, an increasing number of Norwegians were lodged in prison.

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Government in Finland

Issued by the Ministry of Information



in co-operation with the War Office
and the Ministry of Home Security

Beating the INVADER

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER

IF invasion comes, everyone—young or old, men and women—will be eager to play their part worthily. By far the greater part of the country will not be immediately involved. Even along our coasts, the greater part will remain unaffected. But where the enemy lands, or tries to land, there will be most violent fighting. Not only will there be the battles when the enemy tries to come ashore, but afterwards there will fall upon his lodgments very heavy British counter-attacks, and all the time the lodgments will be under the heaviest attack by British bombers. The fewer civilians or non-combatants in these areas, the better—apart from essential workers who must remain. So if you are advised by the authorities to leave the place where you live, it is your duty to go elsewhere when you are told to leave. When the attack begins, it will be too late to go; and, unless you receive definite instructions to move, your duty then will be to stay where you are. You will have to get into the safest place you can find, and stay there until the battle is over. For all of you then the order and the duty will be: "STAND FIRM".

This also applies to people inland if any considerable number of parachutists or air-borne

troops are landed in their neighbourhood. Above all, they must not cumber the roads. Like their fellow-countrymen on the coasts, they must "STAND FIRM". The Home Guard, supported by strong mobile columns wherever the enemy's numbers require it, will immediately come to grips with the invaders, and there is little doubt will soon destroy them.

Throughout the rest of the country where there is no fighting going on and no close cannon fire or rifle fire can be heard, everyone will govern his conduct by the second great order and duty, namely, "CARRY ON". It may easily be some weeks before the invader has been totally destroyed, that is to say, killed or captured to the last man who has landed on our shores. Meanwhile, all work must be continued to the utmost, and no time lost.

The following notes have been prepared to tell everyone in rather more detail what to do, and they should be carefully studied. Each man and woman should think out a clear plan of personal action in accordance with the general scheme.

Winston Churchill

STAND FIRM

1. What do I do if fighting breaks out in my neighbourhood?

Keep indoors or in your shelter until the battle is over. If you can have a trench ready in your garden or field, so much the better. You may want to use it for protection if your house is damaged. But if you are at work, or if you have special orders, carry on as long

as possible and only take cover when danger approaches. If you are on your way to work, finish your journey if you can.

If you see an enemy tank, or a few enemy soldiers, do not assume that the enemy are in control of the area. What you have seen may be a party sent on in advance, or stragglers from the main body who can easily be rounded up.

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THE EMPIRE WAR EFFORT

GREAT AND EXPANDING AID

THE war effort which every one of the nations of the Commonwealth, except in her preoccupation with past history, had put forward during their periods of individual immunity from the attentions of the enemy, came in the course of 1941 to be seen in its plain and practical significance for each of them. Canada had not stinted her manhood for the defence of Britain against German invasion; Australia and New Zealand had sent gallant divisions to Libya; India had found some of the finest fighters for the two North African campaigns; South Africans had played a great part in both of these. As the war extended through new zones of combat towards their own territories and shores, the Dominions were able to congratulate themselves that they had long since organized and mobilized themselves against the enemy, and met him in distant fields before he had developed his full strength or opened out the whole of his purposes. They had risked and in some cases lost much on distant fronts; but at home they were prepared as they could not otherwise have been when the war became a war of all the continents and all the oceans.

South Africa Disappoints Enemy Hopes

South Africa, under the supreme political and military leadership of General May, 1941, Field-Marshal J. C. Smut already, at the beginning of 1941, brought an army of 120,000 men fully armed and equipped by the Union. The force was considerably increased in the course of the year and played its notable part in the Abyssinian and Libyan campaigns. The air force as small but efficient naval force were also equipped. South Africa was that Dor in which the enemies of the Commonwealth most confidently expected to find disorganised work, hampering or even annulling the effort. The leader of the Union has been reticent to all malcontents with the declaration that national objectives have been in those African battles to which South sent men, tanks, aeroplanes, and guns, other African members of the Commonwealth have contributed in proportion to resources.

The Canadian participation in the war brought to the British Isles more than 10 volunteer soldiers. An army as numerous could conceivably be expected from volunteer recruitment has been built up. At the beginning of the year the Canadian navy comprised ships manned by 15,000 seamen; these numbers in accordance with the Prime Minister's announcement in February, were to be quadrupled. Over a dozen important ships,

employing 17,000 men, were at work turning out the smaller types of warship both for the Canadian and for the British Navy. The Empire training scheme has given a great fillip to the recruitment of airmen in Canada itself. Part of Canada's aircraft production goes to fulfil the whole requirements of the scheme.

In the industrial field, while Canada has turned out over 150,000 military vehicles, actually in use, and had a programme on hand for about 2,000 tanks and land and naval guns of fourteen types, Canada's purpose has not been to attain self-sufficiency in military production, but to integrate her production with that of the United States and to link this up, in turn, with that of Great Britain. With the abrogation of the neutrality laws in the United States, and, above all, with the American entry into the "shooting war," the Canadian authorities could pursue this purpose more directly and thoroughly; in November, a Joint Defence Production Committee was set up to coordinate Canadian and American production in the widest manner.

The checks sustained by the British cause in North Africa and Crete in the spring occasioned some criticism in Australia and New Zealand, whose troops had been heavily engaged on those distant fronts, yet the reverses brought a flow of new recruits into the armies of the southern Dominions.

The two changes of premiership in Australia in 1941 resulted from differences of opinion, first, about the day-to-day conduct of Australia's war, and, secondly, about the distribution of the financial burden. There was never any difference about

FOOD SUPPLIES

No one in this country has gone hungry in the past year, thanks to the greatly increased home output of crops and the maintenance of a steady flow of sea-borne supplies.

Taking stock of the nation's larder in the autumn, the Minister of Food was able to say that stores of wheat and sugar were most satisfactory. The increase in the home output has been largely in the form of wheat, potatoes and the fodder crops used to maintain the milk and meat supply with less reliance on imported feeding-stuffs. The season sown the corn crops in most districts except East Anglia, and yields per acre have been satisfactory. Potato production has been largely increased.

Milk production has fallen back slightly from the pre-war level, failing to keep pace with the increase in consumption resulting from the priority supplies given to children and expectant mothers. The numbers of dairy cows in the country have been maintained at almost the pre-war level and the total numbers of cattle show a small increase. There has been a heavy reduction in the numbers of sheep, pigs and poultry on farms in the past year consequent on the ploughing of more grassland used for sheep grazing and the cut in feeding-stuff supplies for pigs and poultry.

More pigs and poultry are being kept by domestic producers and the backyard movement has developed rapidly.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Last year the process of restricting the supply of consumer goods in order to release workers, material, and factories for the war effort was actively continued.

The scheme for the concentration of production in fewer factories, styled "musters,"

CARRY ON

2. What do I do in areas which are some way from the fighting?

Stay in your district and carry on. Go to work whether in shop, field, factory or office. Do your shopping, send your children to school until you are told not to. Do not try to go and live somewhere else. Do not use the roads for any unnecessary journey; they must be left free for troop movements even a long way from the district where actual fighting is taking place.

3. Will certain roads and railways be reserved for the use of the Military, even in areas far from the scene of action?

Yes, certain roads will have to be reserved for important troop movements; but such reservations should be only temporary. As far as possible, bus companies and railways will try to maintain essential public services, though it may be necessary to cut these down. Bicyclists and pedestrians may use the roads for journeys to work, unless instructed not to do so.

ADVICE AND ORDERS

4. Whom shall I ask for advice?

The police and A.R.P. wardens.

5. From whom shall I take orders?

In most cases from the police and A.R.P. wardens. But there may be times when you will have to take orders from the military and the Home Guard in uniform.

6. Is there any means by which I can tell that an order is a true order and not faked?

You will generally know your policeman and your A.R.P. wardens by sight, and can trust them. With a bit of common sense you can tell if a soldier is really British or only pretending to be so. If in doubt ask a policeman, or ask a soldier whom you know personally.

INSTRUCTIONS

7. What does it mean when the church bells are rung?

It is a warning to the local garrison that troops have been seen landing from the air in the neighbourhood of the church in question. Church bells will not be rung all over the country as a general warning that invasion has taken place. The ringing of church bells in one place will not be taken up in neighbouring churches.

8. Will instructions be given over the wireless?

Yes; so far as possible. But remember that the enemy can overhear any wireless message, so that the wireless cannot be used for instructions which might give him valuable information.

9. In what other ways will instructions be given?

Through the Press; by loudspeaker vans; and perhaps by leaflets and posters. But remember that genuine Government leaflets will be given to you only by the policeman, your A.R.P. warden or your postman; while genuine posters and instructions will be put up only on Ministry of Information notice boards and official sites, such as police stations, post offices, A.R.P. posts, town halls and schools.

FOOD

10. Should I try to lay in extra food?

No. If you have already laid in a stock of food, keep it for a real emergency; but do not add to it. The Government has made arrangements for food supplies.

NEWS

11. Will normal news services continue?

Yes. Careful plans have been made to enable newspapers and wireless broadcasts to carry on, and in case of need there are emergency measures which will bring you the news. But if there should be some temporary breakdown in news supply, it is very important that you should not listen to rumours nor pass them on, but should wait till real news comes through again. Do not use the telephones or send telegrams if you can possibly avoid it.

MOTOR-CARS

12. Should I put my car, lorry or motor-bicycle out of action?

Yes, when you are told to do so by the police, A.R.P. wardens or military; or when it is obvious that there is an immediate risk of its being seized by the enemy—then disable and hide your bicycle and destroy your maps.

13. How should it be put out of action?

Remove distributor head and leads and either empty the tank or remove the carburettor. If you don't know how to do this, find out now from your nearest garage. In the case of diesel engines remove the injection pump and connection. The parts removed must be hidden well away from the vehicle.

THE ENEMY

14. Should I defend myself against the enemy?

The enemy is not likely to turn aside to attack separate houses. If small parties are going about threatening persons and property in an area not under enemy control and come your way, you have the right of every man and woman to do what you can to protect yourself, your family and your home.

CHINA'S FIFTH

Free China entered the fifth year of resistance to Japanese aggression still daunted and more united than ever under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek. Despite widespread and costly operations, armies remain intact and have forced a virtually a stalemate on the superior mechanized forces of the invader.

The differences between the powerful Chinese communists comprising the Fourth Army and the Chungking Government were a thorn early in the year after disciplinary action against the rebellious faction. Repeated Japanese efforts to effect a complete encirclement of China met with little success. Determined Japanese drive in Southern Shantung May was attended by particularly heavy losses on both sides, by comparison with the actual area of the territory that changed hands insignificant.

Unable to defeat Chiang Kai-shek's vast armies, the Japanese tried to break China's heart by mass air attacks on her chief cities. A period of intense and continuous bombing hung over the summer achieved little for no purpose, and certainly did nothing to weaken Chinese will to resist.

After two years of inactivity Hsunan province became in September the scene of a

III. AUTHOR (UK)

To: *hjn*

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Address: *hjn*

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Signed: *hjn*

Date: *11/11*

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GIVE ALL THE HELP YOU CAN TO OUR TROOPS

Do not tell the enemy anything

Do not give him anything

Do not help him in any way

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1941

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MARMALADE AND CANNED FISH PRICES FIXED

A Ministry of Food Order which comes into operation today fixes the maximum prices of marmalade at the level ruling on December 2 last year.

Typical London prices on that date were:

1lb. pots 7½d. to 10d., according to brand.
2lb. pots 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d., according to brand.

Another Order prohibits from today the sale of canned fish (other than

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NATIONS IN BONDAGE

THE ONSLAUGHT ON GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA

THE adherence of Bulgaria to the Axis and the signature on March 25 of the Tripartite Pact by Prince Paul of Yugoslavia seemed to open the way to Germany for an advance through Turkey towards the Caucasus, plans for which were known to exist; but two days after its signature the Yugoslav nation, under its young King, Peter, and General Simovitch, repudiated Prince Paul and his treaty. They drew the wrath of Hitler upon themselves; the German army stationed near the Turkish frontier was thrown into Serbia, Greece was simultaneously attacked on April 6, and Belgrade was savagely bombed from the air. Though fighting bravely the unprepared Yugoslav forces could not stay the thrust of the German army, which penetrated to the heart of southern Serbia, and then turned southward into Greece. There it overcame the gallant Greeks, already exhausted by long months of victorious fighting against the Italians.

British Evacuation of Greece

British and Imperial troops prolonged the struggle, but on April 22 began an evacuation which was covered by the remnants of the Greek army. On May 2 the evacuation to Crete was completed, and here another stand was made, from May 20 to June 1, which further upset the German timetable. Every yard of ground was fiercely contested, and German casualties in the air and on the ground were very heavy; but air support was lacking on the British side.

The German High Command landed thousands of men by glider and troop-carrying aeroplane, and the dive-bombers drove the unprotected British army out of the island on June 1.

After their conquest, the Yugoslav and Greek populations were at the mercy not only of Germans but of Italians and Bulgarians, the Hungarians also taking a share of the Yugoslav spoils and contributing their share of massacre. In the highlands of Serbia and Montenegro, however, soldiers of the regular Yugoslav army, aided by the inhabitants, were able to wage guerrilla warfare which caused severe losses and much embarrassment to the German and Italian occupiers.

The Greeks also remained unsubdued in spirit. Want of food has brought them to starvation, only slightly relieved by the periodical arrival

of a single ship from Turkey laden with tinned provisions and medicaments.

The history of the other nations in bondage continues to be a record of repression, massacre, spoliation and willful degradation by their Nazi masters, who are steadily confronted with sullen resistance and courageous acts of sabotage.

The stubbornness of Czech insurgents provoked a special visit from the Gestapo sub-chief Heydrich, who intensified the policy of judicial terrorism. The removal of the famous Gobelin tapestry from Hradcany Castle in Prague was typical of many acts of pillage elsewhere. Poland is still the favourite target of German malignity, and the process of eliminating the intelligentsia, murdering the peasants, and allowing the Jews to starve was methodically pursued.

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Free Governments in England

Meanwhile in England the Free Governments of the occupied States continued to represent the true feelings of their countrymen and to transact such business as circumstances permitted.

A first inter-allied conference was held in St. James's Palace on June 12, at which they, together with representatives of the British Dominions, formally pledged themselves to mutual assistance; and on September 24—this time with the U.S.S.R. and Greece also represented—they declared their adherence to the principles of the Atlantic Charter. In the course of the year the Dutch and Norwegian Maritime Courts were set up in England and Scotland; the British Lord Chancellor was present at their formal inauguration in London and said that never before had foreign courts sat in this country with foreign judges not nominated by the Lord Chancellor. Their business is to try delinquents

activities, and—in dealers' galleries—there were exhibitions of the work of two deceased artists, Sir John Lavery and Mark Gertler, and, among contemporaries, of Mrs. Vanessa Bell, Mr. Thomas Carr, Mr. F. Topolski, and the veteran Mr. Albert de Belleroche. At the National Gallery, whence the old masters are temporarily banished, there were further selections of work by the official war artists; an attractive display of officially commissioned drawings of "the changing face of Britain"; and paintings and drawings by Mr. Richard Sickert, which furnished perhaps the chief artistic event of the year. A loss to be deplored was that of the Thornhill ceiling at Guy's Hospital destroyed by enemy action.

Science

The contribution of 1941 to scientific progress does not appear spectacular, because so little can be told about it, although publicity was given to at least one development of major importance, radio location, which is a system of transmitting radio signals far beyond our shores so that aircraft in their path send back a reflection to the detecting station and thus reveal the approach of aircraft. The Director of the Imperial Institute has stated that the general run of inquiries reflected the desire to find within the Empire substitutes for materials now difficult to obtain from overseas. In the United States work has been proceeding on the 200m. telescope on Mount Palomar (now discontinued for the duration of the war), and on the giant cyclotron under construction at Berkeley, California. At the close of the year the four bright planets—Venus, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter—were well placed for observation in the evening sky. In September a Charter of Scientific Principles was announced by Sir Richard Gregory at an international conference of scientists in London called by the British Association to consider the part of science in world planning after the war.

The Theatre

Interest in the theatre, stimulated by far-ranging professional touring and local repertory companies, is keener and spreads more widely over the country than it has been for many years. This quickening has not, however, produced any new plays of importance. The London theatre has been sparing of intellectual effort, and has tried for the greater part of the year to be lightly entertaining, succeeding most notably in Mr. Noel Coward's *Bilky Swirl*, the singular case of a husband afflicted by two wives, stretched out of space and time by a medium, and in *The Man Who Came to Dinner*, a comic study in megalomania by Mr. George S. Kaufman and Mr. Moss Hart. Mr. George Black, at the Palladium and Hippodrome, and Mr. Fieth Shephard, at the Princes, have put on rollicking musical shows. The only new play of more than transient appeal was *Distant Snow*, a translation from the Russian of Afanogenov, who has since been killed in a Moscow air raid. Indeed, the newly revived theatre has so far depended for most of its distinction on revivals.

Music

The destruction of Queen's Hall in an air-raid struck a severe blow at the already ailing musical life of London. It did not prove fatal, however, since an outstandingly successful season of promenade concerts was given later in the summer at the Albert Hall. Orchestral concerts have been provided at week-ends fairly regularly throughout the year, and the Cambridge Theatre has become a musical centre. The National Gallery continues to provide chamber music with unbroken regularity. The principal London orchestras have in addition to London engagements been doing good work on tour, often breaking fresh ground. New music has naturally been scarce but great interest was aroused by the first performance in England on November 1 of Walton's Violin Concerto—and later of his Concert Overture, "Scapino".

of their respective mercantile marines. In July the Czechoslovak Government was recognized by Britain and signed an agreement with Russia. Poland also signed an agreement with Russia, and General Sikorski went on tours to the U.S.A., Egypt, where Polish troops are engaged, and Russia, where a Polish army is being raised.

Belgium made a gift to the British Government of £100,000 for the provision of aircraft; and Free Dutchmen all over the world have by now subscribed over a million pounds for the same purpose. The Netherlands East Indies have been especially active in helping the Allied cause, and early in the year declined an indirect Japanese offer to enter the so-called co-prosperity sphere in East Asia.

The King of Greece and his Ministers arrived in London via South Africa and received a warm welcome from the Government and the public. The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr. Lie, wrote an article in *The Times* in favour of European federation. General de Gaulle, who visited East Africa, Egypt and Syria besides the colonies loyal to him in West and Central Africa set up in London a Free French National Committee and a National Advisory Council.

VICHY FRANCE

Marshal Pétain floundered slowly but ever more deeply in the mire of collaboration with Germany; and after the resignation of Flandin and other Ministers, Darlan became almost the sole executive of the Vichy Government.

Intrigues and clandestine meetings continued throughout the year between French and German agents, culminating in the meeting in December between the Marshal himself and Goering. Weingard, having shown opposition to the penetration of North Africa by the Axis, was first put under the orders of Darlan, and then forced to resign. Darlan almost certainly allowed Germany to use the ports of Marseilles and Toulon for the transport of troops to Africa, placed the Syrian aerodromes at her disposal, and promised the Germans fuller use of the harbour of Bizerta in Tunis—this last being arranged with Ciano in Turin, and no doubt permitting access to it by Italians as well.

The policy of surrender was signaled in the Far East by large cessions of Indo-Chinese territory to Thailand, under pressure from Japan, which later occupied Indo-China herself. Pétain announced a new constitution for France in August on the lines of the corporative system. Opposition to the policy of collaboration with Germany grew during the second half of the year, and several attempts were made on the lives of German officers. In retaliation the Germans seized hostages and shot them, 50 at a time. The food situation deteriorated.

The Films

The year of 1941 saw films which were not only of interest in themselves, but which foreshadowed

developments of importance. Prominent among them were *Citizen Kane*, which inaugurated a technique in no way revolutionary yet contriving to make the normal run of films seem old-fashioned and unimaginative, and *Fantasia*, which was perhaps less original in conception than Mr. Walt Disney seemed to imagine it to be. However, Mr. Disney's name is written boldly across the record of the year for, in addition to *Fantasia*, he produced two other full-length films in *The Reluctant Dragon* and *Dumbo*. The studios both in England and America had time to catch up with the war, and, although a great deal of money and time was spent on *Forty-Ninth Parallel*, it was *Target for Tonight*, a simple record of some of the work involved in planning and executing a bombing raid on Germany, which stirred the imaginations of audiences in other countries than ours and set a standard which all too few of our propaganda films have reached. Many admirable and instructive films have been issued by the Ministry of Information without upsetting the German supremacy in the particular work of explaining and emphasizing their armed might in terms of the cinema.

Broadcasting

The B.B.C. made full use of the facilities afforded by the spread of the war to battlefields increasingly remote and unfamiliar to the ordinary listener, and experts on the peoples, traditions, and customs of countries newly brought into the news have been before the microphone frequently. Among outstanding events were the King's Christmas Day message to his people; the Prime Minister's broadcast to the world on the day of the invasion of Russia, and his addresses to Congress in Washington and the Canadian Parliament; President Roosevelt's message to the American people after the Japanese attack; and Mr. Atlee's announcements that the Prime Minister and President Roosevelt had met at sea, with the text of the Atlantic Charter. The B.B.C.'s overseas services have continued to expand and by the end of the year new bulletins and programmes were being broadcast in 40 languages, against 26 in the September of 1940. During the same period the daily average hours of broadcasting in these services increased from 40 hours 12 minutes to 54 hours 32 minutes.

Sport

Racing was confined to meetings which were of definite value to bloodstock breeding. The five Classics, all styled "new," were run, four of them at Newmarket. The 2,000 Guineas was won by the Duke of Westminster's Lambert Sinner; the 1,000 Guineas by Lord Glanely's Dancing Time; the Derby by Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan's Owen Tudor; the Oaks by Mrs. J. A. Dewar's Commotion, and the St. Leger, run at Manchester, by Lord Portal's Sun Castle. The fifty Sun Chariot and the colt Big Game—both leased to the King by the National Stud—were unbeaten and were considered the best two-year-olds of the season. At Lord's a delightful season of cricket was played between teams representing the Army, the Air Force, the Police, the Firemen, and any other clubs who were anxious for a game. The University match, a one-day affair at Lord's, was won by Cambridge by seven wickets, and Eton beat Harrow in a game at Eton, which it was later revealed was largely affected by rain, by 136 runs. During the year the M.C.C. took a team to Rugby to celebrate the anniversary of the match described in "Tom Brown's School Days." The schools, among whom

MISCELLANY

The Churches

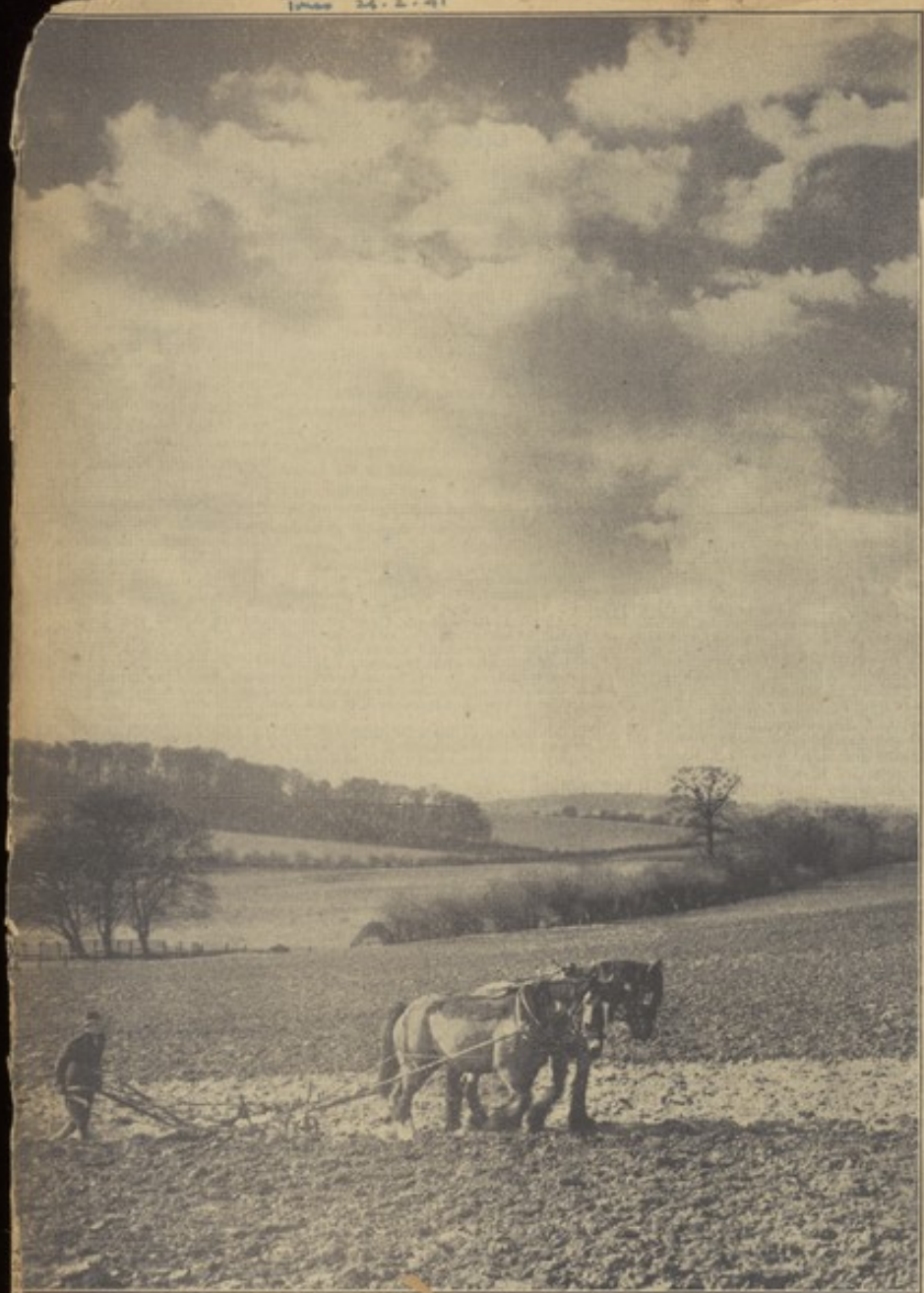
The development of the war increased the difficulties with which the Churches had to contend in 1941. Many places of worship were put out of use; the number of clergy and ministers was much reduced; war conditions diminished congregations; yet there were many welcome signs of a religious revival. The subject of improving the teaching of religion in the schools was prominent throughout the year and a letter setting forth five definite proposals was published in February over the signatures of the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Wales, with the full concurrence of notable Free Church leaders. Later, the proposals were endorsed unanimously and in August a joint deputation of Anglican and Free Church leaders placed them before the President of the Board of Education, who intimated that they will be sympathetically considered in conjunction with the large-scale re-shaping of the educational system which he contemplates. There were a large number of changes in the episcopate.

Education

There has been a rapidly growing public consciousness of the importance of education in the national life. The lull in enemy activity at home has given the chance to recover from earlier dislocation and has allowed of serious thought about present and future educational problems. Among the former the care of children under 5, the feeding of school children, juvenile delinquency, religious education, technical training, and the welfare of boys and girls from 14 to 18 have had foremost attention; among the last the function and structure of the education system of the future. In October a great drive was launched for additional provision of milk and meals in schools; the Air Training Corps for boys, started in January, has been highly successful, and the proposed registration of all boys and girls between 16 and 18 and their encouragement to undertake national training or service may well prove the beginning of a comprehensive national policy for the education of the adolescent.

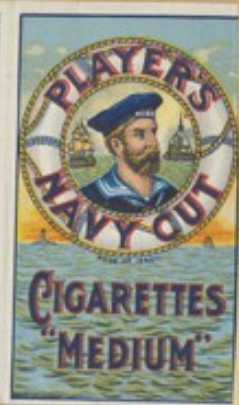
Books

Despite the difficulties of publication a number of important and interesting books appeared in the year 1941. Those dealing with international politics and the background of the war included a collection of President Roosevelt's speeches, "America Chooses!"; "The American Speeches of Lord Lothian"; "India and Democracy," by Sir George Schuster and Guy Wint; "Truth on the Tragedy of France," by Elie J. Bois; "Ambassador Bodo and Diary," by Elie J. Bois; "Care Boothie"; "Berlin Diary," by William L. Shirer; "The Lost Peace," by Harold Butler; "Men and Politics," by Louis Fischer. Three more volumes of Philip Graves's history of the war, dealing with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quarters, have appeared; and among a number of books on the progress of the fighting should be mentioned "The Nine Days' Wonder," by John Masfield; "War in the Air," by David Garnett; "Bomber's Moon," by Negley Farson; "Mediterranean Front," by Alan Moorhead; and the two Stationery Office Publications "The Battle of Britain" and "Bomber Command." Biographies included lives of Mr. Churchill, by Philip Guerin and by Lewis Broad; and of King George V, by John Gore.



PLUGHING NEAR AMERSHAM.—A pleasant study by a staff photographer of *The Times* taken recently on a bright day when sunshine, keen air, and fleecy clouds helped to make a walk in the country most refreshing. It shows a ploughman at work in a field which is being prepared for a root crop on the slopes of the Chilterns near Amersham.

10 Cigarettes 10



Pre-War

10 Cigarettes 10



War-Time

The Cream

Here are some of the applications the authorities have received for permits in connection with cheap milk:—
 Please send me a form for cheap milk, as I am expecting mother.
 I posted the form by mistake, before my child was filled in properly.
 I have a child 15 months old. Thank you for the same.
 Will you please send me a form for cheap milk. I have a baby two months old and did not know anything about it until a friend told me.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Emergency Coupons in replacement of Ration Book Coupons

1. This form will enable you to purchase rationed food from any retailer during the period specified below.
2. It may only be used with the Ration Book to which it has been attached.
3. The coupons hereon have the same value as those in the Ration Book. The corresponding coupons in the Ration Book have been cancelled by the Food Office.
4. The retailer from whom the purchase is made must detach the appropriate coupon from this form.
5. Any misuse of this form or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

POTTERS BAR

MEAT		MEAT		COOKING FATS		BUTTER AND MARGARINE	
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33

- SPARE C 33
- SPARE B 33
- SPARE A 33
- SUGAR 33
- BACON & HAM 33
- BACON & HAM 33



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NEW RESPIRATORS

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The two new respirators consist of a civilian respirator with the addition of an outlet valve, and, secondly, a helmet respirator operated



SOUVENIR PROGRAMME

POTTERS BAR & SOUTH MIMMS PAGEANT

TO MARK THE OPENING OF War Weapons Week

SATURDAY 17th MAY 1941

In the presence of

- The Earl and Countess of Strafford
- Marshal of the Royal Air Force
- The Viscount and Viscountess Trenchard
- Sir Joseph and Lady Burn
- Maurice Healy, Esq., K.C.
- Chairman, Councillor W. H. Cox, J.P.,
- Chairman of Potters Bar Urban District Council

PRICE TWOPENCE

Ards to-day that... in Africa up to the end of February were over 200,000 (180,000 prisoners) and our own casualties 2,966, including 694 killed.—Marshal Graziani has, "at his own request," ceased to be Chief of Staff of the Army, Governor of Libya, and Commander-in-Chief in Northern Africa.

WEDNESDAY

A 6,000-TON German supply ship was sunk by a Beaufort bomber off the Dutch coast yesterday; and the small submarine H.M.S. Sturgeon sank an 8,000-ton enemy tanker off the Norwegian coast.

There is news late to-night of serious rioting in Yugoslavia.

THURSDAY 27. 5. 41

A BLOODLESS revolution in Belgrade early this morning has blotted out Jugoslavians' agreement with Germany. Prince Paul, the Regent, resigned; the young King Peter assumed full regal responsibility; the Ministers who signed the Pact with the Axis were arrested; there is a new Government headed by General Simovitch. The Army and Navy have sworn allegiance to the King, and all reports indicate that the country is with him. "The Jugoslav nation has found its soul" was Mr. Churchill's comment when news of this stirring drama reached London.

There is good news, too, from East Africa. Keren, Eritrea's mountain stronghold, has fallen to our attack; and the Italians have also been driven out of Harar.

"Never have we been so strong or so hopeful as we are to-day," Mr. Churchill said to Conservatives in London. "Before many months have passed, the Battle of the Atlantic will be decisively won.—The agreement leasing certain British Atlantic bases to the United States for ninety-nine years was signed at 10, Downing

MONDAY

TWO-NIGHT has brought the most amazing story of the war. Rudolf Hess, the friend and deputy of Hitler, has fled from his Führer and his country. A German official report told us that, disobeying Hitler, he went up in an aeroplane on Saturday and either jumped out of it or was accidentally killed. But a few hours later it was announced from 10, Downing Street that Hess had flown to Scotland and had landed by parachute near Glasgow. He had flown nearly 900 miles from Augsburg.

Nine German bombers were destroyed during raids on this country last night. The night total for the first eleven days of May is 133.

TUESDAY 13. 5. 41

THE whole world is talking about Rudolf Hess's flight. German assertions that he is mentally deranged are disproved; examination at Glasgow shows him to be sane.

During the period May 6—12 our naval forces in the Mediterranean destroyed sixteen enemy aircraft and damaged at least six others.—On Sunday night twelve enemy bombers were shot down over and near this country.

The Ministry of Food has agreed to purchase 120,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat (about 3,000,000 tons) for delivery during the twelve months ending May, 1942.

WEDNESDAY

HESS is still first in the news. It is now known that he wished to land on the estate of the Duke of Hamilton, who, as Lord Clyde, had met him in Germany before the war. This was indicated in papers he left at home, and Goebbels, desperately seeking the most plausible explanation of his desertion, now says that he came here on an unofficial peace mission.

The increasing number of daylight raids is sure evidence of our growing air strength. Yesterday a squadron of the Bomber Command attacked the naval base and fortified island of Heligoland and did considerable damage before the ground defences could offer any serious opposition.

THURSDAY

R. EDEN told the House of Commons that the French are using German aircraft to give the Germans as staging posts flights to Iraq. Our Government, he added, have authorised action against the enemy of such aeroplanes. In a broadcast from Vichy the French nation last night, Marshal Petain said France had been "forced by necessity" to collaborate in Europe and Africa under the Hitler plan.

An escorted enemy convoy off the Swan Islands was attacked by air of the Bomber Command this morn, and three supply ships burning. Another ship was set fire in the Channel.

IDAY

THREE Syrian aerodromes where German aircraft had grounded with French permission—have been attacked by the R.A.F. At least six enemy planes were shot down, and at least three of them were severely damaged and burned out. Other attacks were on Damascus and Rayak. The British are saying that the enemy aircraft made forced landings; but they believe that the British covering forces near the Syrian frontier have occupied Hama, Hamaid, and Hattin, inflicting serious casualties on the enemy. German prisoners are taken.

A new agreement providing for increased collaboration between the United States and Germany has angered America. At a Press conference to-day President Roosevelt said the United States was acting "an hour-to-hour and day-to-day" and that no one could say what might happen on the way. Momentous decisions are eyed to be imminent.

The policy of securing younger officers in the chief Army commands is being furthered in a number of new appointments. Sir Alan F. Brooke, Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces, names a substantive general.

TURDAY

VICHY communique says France has not the slightest intention of attacking Britain and less of attacking America. That sets the point, which is that she gives facilities for Germany to attack us. Enemy bombers were over this country last night, but their operations were not on a large scale. The Bomber Command attacked targets Cologne and other Rhineland areas.

NDAY, August 10 1941

GERMAN advance is reported in the Ukraine, where the Russian fighting at Uman, south of Kiev, and nearly half-way from that city to Odessa.

Eighteen German fighters were shot down by the R.A.F. in an all-day battle yesterday. To-day Heinkel bombers attacked enemy shipping off the French coast, hit a supply ship twice and left it burning. No opposition was encountered in several sweeps over Northern France.

In a broadcast message to the American people to-night the Queen said: "The warmth and sympathy of American generosity have touched beyond measure the hearts of all of us living and fighting in these islands."

MONDAY 11. 8. 42

TRYING to collate the reports on both sides of the fighting in the Ukraine, it is yet impossible to estimate the strength of the German thrust towards Odessa or the progress it has made. Unquestionably, though, the movement is dangerous. Elsewhere on the vast front there appears to be no change of moment.

Mr. Karama Wakasaga, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, who is on his way home to report to his Government, has made a remarkable statement from Los Angeles to a newspaper in Tokyo. "The attitude of the United States," he said, "depends solely on the attitude of Japan. All counter-measures against Japan are fixed to be carried out one by one according to each step that Japan makes."

TUESDAY

THE British and Russian Governments have formally renewed their pledges to Turkey to respect her territorial integrity and the conventions regarding the Straits. They have also declared, through their Ambassadors at Ankara, that they are ready to give Turkey every assistance if she is attacked.

Unofficial reports that the Germans in the Ukraine have cut off Odessa, reaching the coast on both sides of it, are not confirmed. Other reports say the Russians are making an orderly withdrawal.

More British aircraft were in action yesterday's raids on Germany than on any day since the war began. Six squadrons of Blenheims, escorted by fighters as far as Antwerp, attacked in daylight the great Cologne power stations at Quadrich and Knapack, scored many direct hits and left the targets in flames. Other aircraft bombed many places on the coast and inland. Twelve of our bombers and eight fighters are missing. Berlin was again bombed by the Russians.

In view of the continuing tension in the Far East, the Australian Cabinet has unanimously requested Mr. Menzies to come to London. The Commonwealth Parliament, which will meet on Wednesday next week, is expected to concur.

WEDNESDAY

R.A.F. long-range bombers last night made heavy attacks on Berlin and many other industrial centres in Germany. In Berlin large fires were increasing their hold when our aircraft left.—In July 501 civilians were killed in air raids in the United Kingdom. It was the second smallest monthly total this year.

During three days with the Home Fleet in northern waters, the King knighted the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir John Torrey, and invested him with the insignia of a K.C.B.

THURSDAY 14. 9. 42

THE veil was lifted this afternoon in the conference at sea between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, reports of which have been buzzing about the world during the past week. At three o'clock Mr. Attlee read an agreed joint statement of war aims in the form of eight points. The significance of the statement is that it is made by the President and the Prime Minister together, for there is nothing new in it. Two of the points are outstanding: the first that Britain and the United States seek no agrandisement, territorial or other, and the eighth, which declares, among other things, that at the end of war the aggressive nations must be disarmed.

In a short introductory statement Mr. Attlee said the President and Prime Minister had several conferences, considered the dangers arising out of the aggression of dictator States, and "made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in facing these dangers." High-ranking officers of the three military services in both countries were in attendance, Lord Beaverbrook, our Minister of Supply, joined in the consideration of the munitions supply problem, and he is now continuing that discussion in Washington.

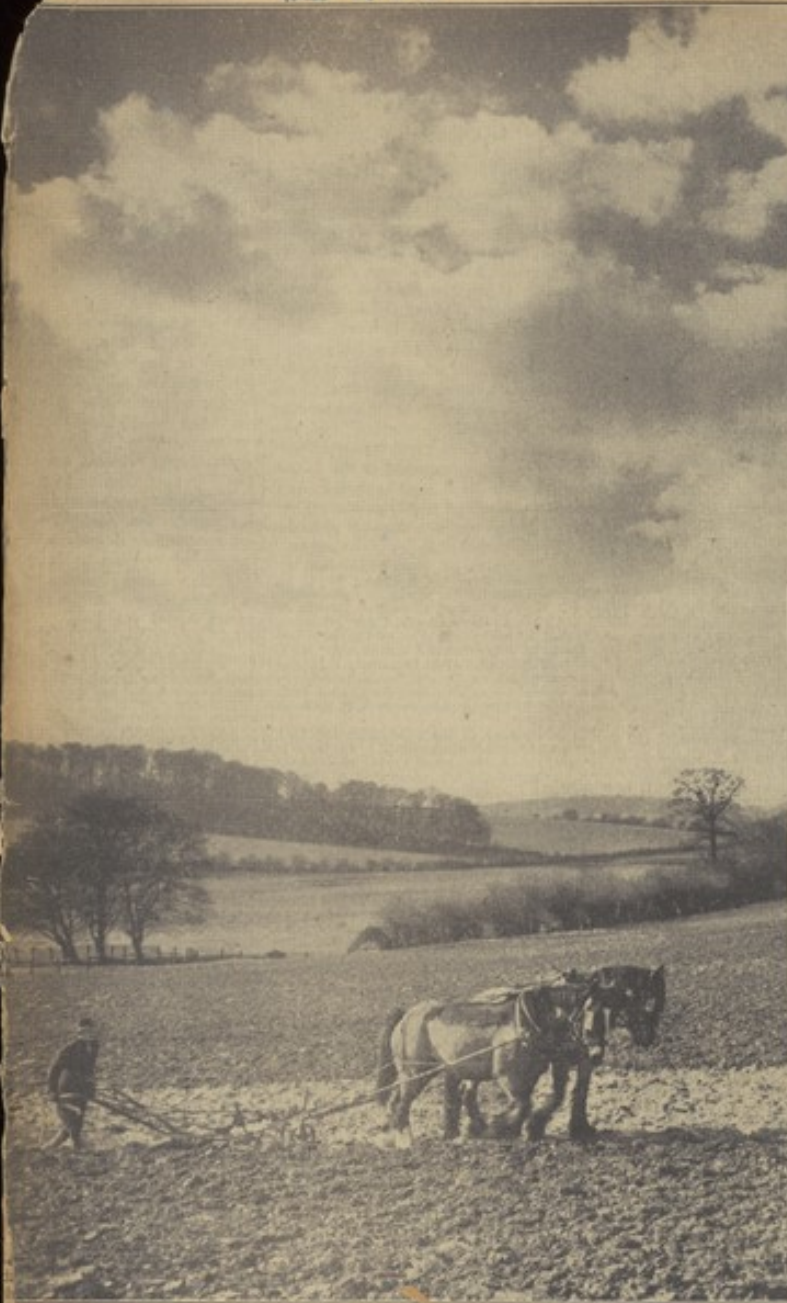
There is still no news as to the whereabouts of Mr. Churchill. The Russians report to-day that their forces have withdrawn from Kirovograd and Pervomaisk, two towns south-east of Uman and north of Odessa. The German High Command says Odessa is encircled by Hunnians, but this the Russians deny.

In a sweep over the coast of northern France this afternoon our fighters destroyed fourteen enemy aircraft; five of ours are missing. Three Polish squadrons brought down thirteen enemy fighters in thirteen minutes at a cost of three of their own machines.

FRIDAY

THIS afternoon the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow presented to Stalin a message from our Prime Minister and President Roosevelt. They assured him of their co-operation to provide Russia with the maximum number of many shipments have already left, and suggested a conference in Moscow to consider the apportionment of the joint resources of the three Powers.

It is now known that the conference between the President and Mr. Churchill took place on the British battleship Prince of Wales and the



PLUGHING NEAR AMERSHAM.—A pleasant study by a staff photographer of *The Times* taken when sunshine, keen air, and fleecy clouds helped to make a walk in the country most refreshing. A ploughman at work in a field which is being prepared for a root crop on the slopes of the Chilterns.



Pre-War

Potters Bar and South Mimms War Weapons Week

Chairman, Potters Bar Savings Committee—Councillor W. H. COX.
 Chairman, Publicity Committee—W. EWART RUMBLE, Esq.
 Chairman, Opening Day Committee—F. G. MONTFORT BEBB, Esq.
 Chairman, Bands Committee—SIR JOSEPH BURN, K.B.E.
 Chief Marshal—T. L. POTTER, Esq., M.C.

Programme of Pageant

The Pageant will be arranged in three Contingents starting as follows: South Mimms, 1.45 p.m.; Cranborne & Fairways, 2.30 p.m.; and Parkfield, 2.30 p.m. These will approach Potters Bar Station via Mutton Lane to link up and proceed along Darkes Lane for the March Past outside the Ritz Cinema where

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

THE VISCOUNT TRENCHARD,
 G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

will take the salute at 3.10 p.m.

Participating Units

from Military and Civil Defence Services
 and Local Organisations

headed by a Band from 'S' Division Metropolitan Police

- Caldstream Guards with Bren Gun Section.
- Royal Air Force.
- Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
- Company of Home Guard.
- British Legion.
- Auxiliary Fire Service.
- Ambulance Squads.
- Rescue Parties and First Aid Units.
- Stretcher Parties.
- Nursing Units.
- Air Training Corps.
- Boy Scouts, Wolf Cubs & Girl Guides.
- British Red Cross Society.
- St. John Ambulance Brigade.
- Women's Voluntary Service.
- Women's Institute.
- Women's Co-operative Guild.
- London Passenger Transport Board.
- Potters Bar Horticultural Society.
- Potters Bar Allotment Holders and Cottagers' Association.
- Potters Bar Chamber of Commerce represented by decorated trade vehicles.

R.G. 33a
MINISTRY OF FOOD

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POTTERS BAR			
Food Office			
This coupon to be detached by the Food Office in case of child under six years.			
Wheat <i>5 1/2 July 1941</i>		No. 10111 W. 20000	
MEAT	MEAT	COOKING FATS	BUTTER AND MARGARINE
33	33	33	33

SPARE C	33
SPARE B	33
SPARE A	33
SUGAR	35
BACON & HAM	33
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NEW RESPIRATORS

SOME UNABLE TO WEAR STANDARD MASKS

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Opening Ceremony

at 3.30 p.m.

IN THE RITZ CINEMA, DARKES LANE

(By kind permission of the Directors of Shires & Southern Counties Cinemas, Ltd.)

The National Anthem

Fight the Good Fight

COUNCILLOR W. H. COX, J.P.,

Chairman of Potters Bar Urban District Council and of Potters Bar Savings Committee

SIR JOSEPH BURN, K.B.E.

(Member of the National Savings Committee)

will introduce

MAURICE HEALY, Esq., K.C.

There'll always be an England

Vote of Thanks by

W. EWART RUMBLE, Esq.

Onward Christian Soldiers

Benediction by the Vicar of Potters Bar

Rev. A. B. ROBINSON

MARSHAL OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
THE VISCOUNT TRENCHARD

will carry out an

Inspection of the Pageant

in the Forecourt of the Golf Club at 4.30 p.m.

Contingents will then re-form and proceed as follows :

No. 1 Contingent will return to Parkfield via Billy Low's Lane and High Street ; Nos. 2 and 3 Contingents will return to Cranborne Road via Darkes Lane and Mutton Lane. All Contingents will disperse at 5.30 p.m. approximately.

Lords to-day test...
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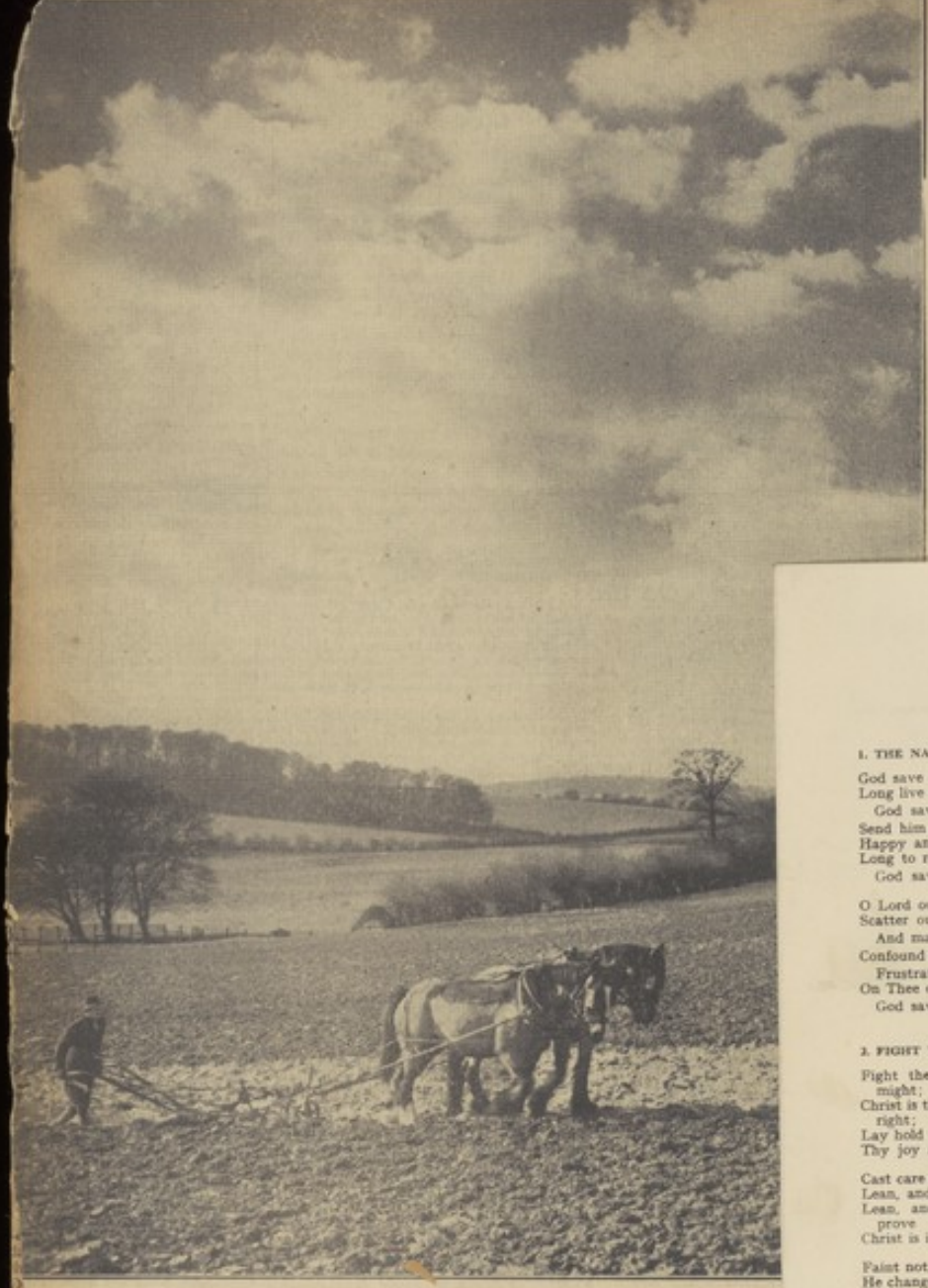
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Pro-War



Community Singing

led by a choir of Potters Bar and South Mimms School Children

- 1. THE NATIONAL ANTHEM**
 God save our gracious King,
 Long live our noble King,
 God save the King.
 Send him victorious,
 Happy and glorious,
 Long to reign over us;
 God save the King.

O Lord our God, arise,
 Scatter our enemies,
 And make them fall;
 Confound their politics,
 Frustrate their knavish tricks;
 On Thee our hopes we fix;
 God save us all.
- 2. FIGHT THE GOOD FIGHT**
 Fight the good fight with all thy might;
 Christ is thy strength, and Christ thy right;
 Lay hold on life, and it shall be
 Thy joy and crown eternally.

Cast care aside; upon thy Guide
 Lean, and His mercy will provide;
 Lean, and the trusting soul shall prove
 Christ is its life, and Christ its love.

Faint not, nor fear, His arm is near;
 He changeth not, and thou art dear;
 Only believe, and thou shalt see
 That Christ is all in all to thee.
- 3. LAND OF HOPE AND GLORY**
Refrain
 Land of hope and glory, mother of the free,
 How can we extol thee, who are born of thee?
 Wider still and wider shall thy bounds
 be set,
 God, who made thee mighty, make
 thee mightier yet.
 God, who made thee mighty, make
 thee mightier yet.
- 4. THERE'LL ALWAYS BE AN ENGLAND**
 There'll always be an England while
 there's a country lane,
 Wherever there's a cottage small
 beside a field of grain.
 There'll always be an England while
 there's a busy street,
 Wherever there's a turning wheel,
 a million marching feet.
 Red, white, and blue—what does it
 mean to you?
 Surely you're proud—shout it aloud
 —BRITONS, AWAKE.
 The Empire, too, we can depend on
 you;
 Freedom remains—these are the
 chains nothing can break.
 There'll always be an England, and
 England shall be free
 If England means as much to you as
 England means to me.
- 5. ONWARD CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS**
 Onward, Christian soldiers,
 Marching as to war,
 With the Cross of Jesus
 Going on before.
 Christ, the royal Master,
 Leads against the foe;
 Forward into battle,
 See His banners go.
 Onward Christian soldiers,
 Marching as to war,
 With the Cross of Jesus
 Going on before.

At the sign of triumph
 Satan's host doth flee;
 On then, Christian soldiers,
 On to victory!
 Hell's foundations quiver
 At the shout of praise;
 Brothers, lift your voices,
 Loud your anthems raise.
 Crowns and thrones may perish,
 Kingdoms rise and wane,
 But the Church of Jesus
 Constant will remain.
 Gates of hell can never
 'Gainst that Church prevail;
 We have Christ's own promise,
 And that cannot fail.

R.G. 33a

MINISTRY OF FOOD

Emergency Coupons in replacement of Ration Book Coupons

1. This form will enable you to purchase rationed food from any retailer during the period specified below.
2. It may only be used with the Ration Book to which it has been attached.
3. The coupons hereon have the same values as those in the Ration Book. The corresponding coupons in the Ration Book have been cancelled by the Food Office.
4. The retailer from whom the purchase is made must detach the appropriate coupon from this form.
5. Any misuse of this form or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

SPARE C		33
SPARE B		33
SPARE A		33
SUGAR		33
BACON & HAM		33
BACON & HAM		33
MEAT	MEAT	COOKING FATS
MEAT 33	MEAT 33	BUTTER AND MARGARINE 33

POTTERS BAR

Food Office

This coupon to be detached by the Food Office in case of child under six years.

Work ending 5th July 1941



THE HOOP - OR THE SACK

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NEW RESPIRATORS

SOME UNABLE TO WEAR STANDARD MASKS

The Ministry of Home Security is about to issue to local authorities anti-gas masks for persons who, on account of breathing difficulties, cannot wear standard gas masks or who, because of tracheotomy, facial deformity, or severe heart trouble cannot wear respirators of ordinary type. The question of finding suitable respirators for such persons has been the subject of prolonged study and research by the medical and anti-gas services of the Government.

The two new respirators consist of a civilian respirator with the addition of an outlet valve, and, secondly, a helmet respirator operated



by bellows in the same way as the baby's anti-gas helmet. These respirators will be available to local councils for issue to members of the public who establish the need for them by a certificate from their doctors. Doctors will receive guidance from medical officers of health and from the medical Press, which will enable them to deal with applications for certificates.

SUNDAY, March 23 1941

THE German demands on Yugoslavia include the transport of war material through the country from north to south and suppression of anti-Axis "activity." Public opinion, especially in Serbia, is strongly hostile, but the Government appear to be preparing for acceptance of the terms.

MONDAY

THE Yugoslavian Premier and the Foreign Minister left Belgrade to-night for Vienna, there to sign an agreement with Germany. Angry demonstrations against this policy are continued.

A British Note of grave warning has been presented to the Yugoslav Government by our Minister at Belgrade. Russia has given an assurance that she will be neutral if Turkey becomes engaged in a war of defence.

The United States Senate has passed the Aid to Britain Bill by sixty-seven votes to nine.

TUESDAY

BRITISH forces in Abyssinia, having unexpectedly got through the Marda Pass without serious resistance, are now approaching Harar, the second largest City in the country. The best Italian troops are in Keren, where they are stubbornly resisting our advance.

Lord Croft said in the House of Lords to-day that Italian casualties in Africa up to the end of February were over 200,000 (150,000 prisoners) and our own casualties 2,966, including 604 killed.—Marshal Graziani has, "at his own request," ceased to be Chief of Staff of the Army, Governor of Libya, and Commander-in-Chief in Northern Africa.

WEDNESDAY

A 6,500-TON German supply ship was sunk by a Beaufort bomber off the Dutch coast yesterday; and the small submarine H.M.S. Sturgeon sank an 8,000-ton enemy tanker off the Norwegian coast.

There is news late to-night of serious rioting in Yugoslavia.

THURSDAY 27. 3. 41

A BLOODLESS revolution in Belgrade early this morning has blotted out Yugoslavia's agreement with Germany. Prince Paul, the Regent, resigned; the young King Peter assumed full regal responsibility; the Ministers who signed the Pact with the Axis were arrested; there is a new Government headed by General Simovic. The Army and Navy have sworn allegiance to the King, and all reports indicate that the country is with him. "The Yugoslav nation has found its soul," was Mr. Churchill's comment when news of this stirring drama reached London.

There is good news, too, from East Africa. Keren, Eritrea's mountain stronghold, has fallen to our attack; and the Italians have also been driven out of Harar.

"Never have we been so strong or so hopeful as we are to-day," Mr. Churchill said to Conservatives in London. "Before many months have passed, the Battle of the Atlantic will be decisively won.—The agreement leasing certain British Atlantic bases to the United States for ninety-nine years was signed at 10, Downing Street to-day.

FRIDAY

KING PETER was sworn in at Belgrade to-day and vowed to defend the liberties of his people. Everywhere, except in Germany and Italy, the revolution is acclaimed. The Yugoslav Premier has declared for independence, and the agreement with Germany will not be ratified.

There is no return yet of the number of prisoners taken at Keren; but we do know that in their precipitate retreat the Italians left large quantities of war materials in our hands.

The Government's new war insurance scheme will be in operation at the latest by May 1.

SATURDAY

THE Admiralty reported this afternoon that important naval operations were proceeding in the Eastern Mediterranean. Italian forces scattered but several units were brought to action, and it is known that one enemy battleship has been damaged and two cruisers very severely damaged.

The Yugoslav Government has not yet replied to the German inquiry as to the meaning of Thursday's change of Government.

Workers of from forty-one to forty-three years of age are to register next Saturday. There is a long list of exempted industries. A.R.P. men will also be exempt.

SUNDAY, May 11 1941

LATE last night hundreds of German aeroplanes made one of the heaviest air attacks on London that the City has yet suffered. Much damage was done and there was a large number of casualties. There were direct hits on the Houses of Parliament, and the interior of the House of Commons debating chamber was wrecked. Bombs crashed through the world-famous roof of Westminster Hall. Though the main fabric of Westminster Abbey is undamaged, the roof over the low central tower has fallen in. The Deanery, a greatly prized medieval house, was entirely destroyed.

The enemy paid a high price for his vandalism; thirty-three of the raiders were shot down, a larger night total than ever before. At the same time a strong force of our Bomber Command attacked Hamburg, and small forces bombed Berlin, Bremen, and other German centres. The damage done at Hamburg by our new heavy bombs is described as immense.

MONDAY

TO-NIGHT has brought the most amazing story of the war. Rudolf Hess, the friend and deputy of Hitler, has fled from his Puchner and his country. A German official report told us that, disobeying Hitler, he went up in an aeroplane on Saturday and either jumped out of it or was accidentally killed. But a few hours later it was announced from 10, Downing Street that Hess had flown to Scotland and had landed by parachute near Glasgow. He had flown nearly 900 miles from Augsburg.

Nine German bombers were destroyed during raids on this country last night. The night total for the first eleven days of May is 123.

TUESDAY 13. 5. 41

THE whole world is talking about Rudolf Hess's flight. German assertions that he is mentally deranged are disproved: examination at Glasgow shows him to be sane.

During the period May 6-12 our naval forces in the Mediterranean destroyed sixteen enemy aircraft and damaged at least six others.—On Sunday night twelve enemy bombers were shot down over and near this country.

The Ministry of Food has agreed to purchase 120,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat (about 3,000,000 tons) for delivery during the twelve months ending May, 1942.

WEDNESDAY

HESS is still first in the news. It is now known that he wished to land on the estate of the Duke of Hamilton, who, as Lord Clyde, dale, met him in Germany before the war. This was indicated in papers he left at home, and Goebbels, desperately seeking the most plausible explanation of his desertion, now says that he came here on an unofficial peace mission.

The increasing number of daylight raids is sure evidence of our growing air strength. Yesterday a squadron of the Bomber Command attacked the naval base and fortified island of Helioland and did considerable damage before the ground defences could offer any serious opposition.

THURSDAY

MR EDEN told the House of Commons that the French are allowing German aircraft to use Syrian aerodromes as staging posts for flights to Iraq. Our Government, he added, have authorised action against the enemy on such aerodromes. In a broadcast from Vichy to the French nation last night, Marshal Petain said France had been "forced by necessity" to collaborate in Europe and Africa "under the Hitler plan."

An escorted enemy convoy off the Pristan Islands was attacked by aircraft of the Bomber Command this afternoon, and three supply ships left burning. Another ship was set on fire in the Channel.

FRIDAY

THREE Syrian aerodromes where German aircraft had grounded—with French permission—have been attacked by the R.A.F. At Palmyra six enemy planes were machine-gunned, and at least three of them were severely damaged and one burned out. Other attacks were at Damascus and Rayak. The French are saying that the enemy aircraft made no landings; but nobody believes that.

British covering forces near the Egyptian frontier have occupied Hailaya Pass, Musaid, and Sollum, and inflicted serious casualties on the enemy. German prisoners were taken.

The new agreement providing for extended collaboration between the Vichy Government and Germany has angered America. At a Press conference to-day President Roosevelt said the United States was acting on "an hour-to-hour and day-to-day basis," and that no one could tell what might happen on the morrow. Momentous decisions are believed to be imminent.

The policy of securing younger men in the chief Army commands is carried further in a number of new appointments. Sir Alan F. Brooke, Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces, becomes a substantive general.

SATURDAY

A VICHY communiqué says France has not the slightest intention of attacking Britain, and still less of attacking America. That misses the point, which is that she is giving facilities for Germany to attack us.

Enemy bombers were over this country last night, but their operations were not on a large scale. The Bomber Command attacked targets at Cologne and other Rhineland centres.

SUNDAY, August 10 1941

GERMAN advance is reported in the Ukraine, where the Russian official report mentions stubborn fighting at Uman, south of Kiev, and nearly half-way from that city to Odessa.

Eighteen German fighters were shot down by the R.A.F. in an all-day offensive yesterday. To-day Blenheim bombers attacked enemy shipping off the French coast, hit a supply ship twice and left it burning. No opposition was encountered in several sweeps over Northern France.

In a broadcast message to the American people to-night the Queen said: "The warmth and sympathy of American generosity have touched beyond measure the hearts of all of us living and fighting in these islands."

MONDAY 11. 8. 42

TRYING to collate the reports on both sides of the fighting in the Ukraine, it is yet impossible to estimate the strength of the German thrust towards Odessa or the progress it has made. Unquestionably, though, the movement is dangerous. Elsewhere on the vast front there appears to be no change of moment.

Mr. Kanazawa Wakisuga, Japanese Ambassador in Washington, who is on his way home to report to his Government, has made a remarkable statement from Los Angeles to a newspaper in Tokyo. "The attitude of the United States," he said, "depends solely on the attitude of Japan. All counter-measures against Japan are fixed to be carried out by one according to each step that Japan makes."

TUESDAY

THE British and Russian Governments have formally renewed their pledges to Turkey to respect her territorial integrity and the conventions regarding the Straits. They have also declared, through their Ambassadors at Ankara, that they are ready to give Turkey every assistance if she is attacked.

Unofficial reports that the Germans in the Ukraine have cut off Odessa, reaching the coast on both sides of it, are not confirmed. Other reports say the Russians are making an orderly withdrawal.

More British aircraft were in action in yesterday's raids on Germany than on any day since the war began. Six squadrons of Blenheims, escorted by fighters as far as Antwerp, attacked in daylight the great Cologne power stations at Quadrath and Knappeck, scored many direct hits and left targets in flames. Other aircraft bombed many places on the coast and inland. Twelve of our bombers and eight fighters are missing. Berlin was again bombed by the Russians.

In view of the continuing tension in the Far East, the Australian Cabinet has unanimously requested Mr. Menzies to come to London. The Commonwealth Parliament, which will meet on Wednesday next week, is expected to concur.

WEDNESDAY

R.A.F. long-range bombers last night made heavy attacks on Berlin and many other industrial centres in Germany. In Berlin large fires were increasing their hold when our aircraft left. In July 501 civilians were killed in air raids in the United Kingdom. It was the second smallest monthly total this year.

During three days with the Home Fleet in northern waters, the King knighted the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir John Tovey, and invested him with the insignia of a K.C.B.

THURSDAY 8. 9. 42

THE veil was lifted this afternoon on the conference at sea between President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, reports of which have been buzzing about the world during the past week. At three o'clock Mr. Attlee read an agreed joint statement of war aims in the form of eight points. The significance of the statement is that it is made by the President and the Prime Minister together, or there is nothing new in it. Two of the points are outstanding: the first that Britain and the United States seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other, and the eighth, which declares, among other things, that at the end of war the aggressive nations must be disarmed.

In a short introductory statement, Mr. Attlee said the President and Prime Minister had several conferences, considered the dangers arising out of the aggression of dictator States, and made clear the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in facing these dangers. High-ranking officers of the three military services in both countries were in attendance. Lord Beaverbrook, our Minister of Supply, joined in the consideration of the munitions supply problem, and he is now continuing that discussion in Washington.

There is still no news as to the whereabouts of Mr. Churchill.

The Russians report to-day that their forces have withdrawn from Kirovograd and Pervomaisk, two towns south-west of Uman and north of Odessa. The German High Command says Odessa is encircled by Rumanians, but this the Russians deny.

In a sweep over the coast of northern France this afternoon, our fighters destroyed fourteen enemy aircraft, five of ours are missing. Three Polish squadrons brought down thirteen enemy fighters in thirteen minutes at a cost of three of their own machines.

FRIDAY

THIS afternoon the British and American Ambassadors in Moscow presented to Stalin a message from our Prime Minister and President Roosevelt. They assured him of their co-operation to provide Britain with the maximum supplies. Many proposals have already been made and suggested a conference in Moscow to consider the apportionment of the joint resources of the three Powers.

It is now known that the conferences between the President and Mr. Churchill took place on the British battleship Prince of Wales and the

"TARGET FOR TO-NIGHT"—A THRILLING R.A.F. BOMBING RAID FILMED.



THE FLARE-PATH CONTROL. A SCENE FROM "TARGET FOR TO-NIGHT," THE REMARKABLE FILM-STORY OF AN ACTUAL BOMBING RAID ON GERMANY.



INTERROGATION OF THE CREW OF "F FOR FREDDIE," THE AIRCRAFT WHOSE FORTUNES ARE FOLLOWED THROUGHOUT THE RAID, AFTER LANDING IN THEIR DAMAGED AIRCRAFT.

"TARGET for To-night," which has been made with the full co-operation of the R.A.F., tells the story of an actual bombing attack on Germany, and follows in detail the bomber "F for Freddie," one of a formation ordered to attack a special target, some newly discovered oil tanks at Freihausen. The bomber finds its objective and drops its bombs, but is hit by Flak and limps back with one engine unsound, the wireless out of order, and the operator wounded. It reaches England only for fog to close down, and the final landing is made with the help of flares. "It is in the incidentals," said "The Times" on July 24, "the markings on the blackboard, for instance, an unexpected comment from the crew, that the film finds its strength. All through it realises the importance of understatement. . . . Here is a record set down in something more than cinematic shorthand, and an inspiring record it is." The film, which is produced by the Crown Film Unit, was presented on July 25 at the Casamont Theatre, Haymarket, and the Empire, Leicester Square.



OPERATIONS ROOM, WITH ARMY AND NAVY LIASION OFFICERS AND PLOTTERS, AND (CENTRE, FOREGROUND) AIR MARSHAL SEE EDWARD FEISE, C.-IN-C. OF THE BOMBER COMMAND, FACING WHOM, ON A HUGE BLACKBOARD (TOP, RIGHT) IS HIS ORDER OF BATTLE, WITH AIRCRAFT AVAILABLE.



THE PHOTOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OFFICE, WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE INTERPRETED, AFTER BEING PARACHUTED AT BOMBER COMMAND SECRET HEADQUARTERS.



THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, INTELLIGENCE OFFICER AND STATION COMMANDER GIVING INSTRUCTIONS IN TURN TO THE CREW OF THE BOMBER.

C.P. 54269-1939 500,000 5.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—UNIE VAN SUID-AFRIKA

B. & F.P.P. 4.

Foreign Parcel Post. Buitelandse Pakketpos.

For use in the case of Parcels sent from the Union of South Africa to all countries mentioned hereunder, and vice versa.

To: Dis. Radford
C/O Platters Bar, S. Africa

FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.
DOEAANE-VE-TOELARINGSVORM.
CONTENTS—INHOUD.

DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS.—AFLEWERINGSINSTRUKSIES.

If parcel is to be delivered at a delivery office, it should be addressed to the delivery office and not to the recipient's name and address.

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NATIONAL RATIONING R.B. 7 EMERGENCY RATION CARD

SERIAL No.

GX 379777

Valid for seven days ending } 20/2/41

Name of Food Office: POTTERS BAR

Customer's Name: Radford

Address: 1 Manorway

POTTERS BAR

1. This card is not transferable. It may only be used by the holder of the coupon to whom it is issued.
2. The coupons are valid only if the card itself is produced and during the seven days mentioned above.
3. If the name of a retailer is written in the Food Office at A, B, C, D or E, the coupons in which the spare holder can only be used with the retailers named. Only the retailer from whom you are purchasing may detach the coupon. You must not detach coupons yourself. If you do they will be useless.
4. Do nothing with the spaces or coupons marked "Spares" until told what to do.
5. Any false statement, misuse of this card, or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.

HEAT	HEAT
E	E
HEAT	HEAT

Evening Standard

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1940

£1000 Cheque for Babies Hospital



Mrs. W. J. Jordan, wife of the New Zealand High Commissioner, presented a cheque for £1000 to the Queen Charlotte Hospital, the gift of the New Zealand National Patriotic Fund. Mrs. Jordan is holding the first baby born in the New Zealand bed in the Dominions Ward.



After the Raid M FOR MING FLIES HOME IN F FOR FREDDIE

Evening Standard Reporter
Sheep dog Ming, named after the Spaniards at the Zoo, Wing Commander Charles ("F" for Freddie) Pickard and his wife are seen here (below) in London today before leaving for their home in the North of England. All came South for the commander's little trip to France on Friday night as leader of the bomber formation which dropped our paratroops at Brunelval. M for Ming and C for Charles fly home together, but Mrs. Pickard does the long journey by train—"I wish I were Ming," she said to me.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

POINTS COUPON BOOK

OFFICIAL PAID

HOLDER'S NAME AND REGISTERED ADDRESS

Surname: Radford
Other Names: Manorway
Address: 1 Manorway
Platters Bar

If found, please return to: Potters Bar
FOOD OFFICE.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION No.
GNAP 141 1

Issued by: L66

R.B.10

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT arrived back at the White House to-day after his historic meeting at sea with Mr. Churchill. He at once conferred with the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and administration officials, so that there should be no unnecessary delay in putting decisions into effect. He and Mr. Churchill, he said, were in complete agreement.

Marshal Budenny's army is retreating on the Ukraine front, scorning the earth behind it. Before abandoning the Black Sea port of Nikolaiev the Russians blew up the naval dockyards and ships, including a battleship, under construction. Odessa still holds out. Russian submarines have sunk large Rumanian transports in the Black Sea.

Cologne, Dusseldorf, Duisberg, and the docks at Rotterdam and Ostend were heavily bombed by the R.A.F. last night. Thirteen of our planes are missing.

MONDAY

MARSHAL BUDENNY is trying desperately to extricate his army from the Western Ukraine. It is reported that heavy rain has slowed up the German advance and helped the withdrawal of the Russians across the Dnieper.

President Roosevelt announced that the delivery of planes to British forces in the Middle East will be speeded up by a new ferry service to West Africa, whence the machines will be flown to the Sudan and Egypt. The service has been organised by Pan-American Airways.

TUESDAY

FIELD-MARSHAL RITTER VON LEBE'S offensive against Leningrad is growing in intensity. Marshal Voroshilov has apparently withdrawn his armies inside the first ring of the city's defences.

On the central front the mention of Gomel, half way between Smolensk and Kiev, suggests a new German drive to outflank Marshal Budenny's army from the north and separate him from Marshal Timoshenko in the centre. Reports from the Black Sea state that the Russian fleet has smashed German attempts of land on the Ukraine coast, and has sunk a U-boat and two transports.

President Roosevelt declared to-day that the United States were still far too complacent about the war. He revealed that plans were being discussed with American, British, Russian, and Chinese officials for production as far ahead as 1943.

Japan is seeking new trade talks with the Dutch East Indies, but the Dutch are firmly opposed to negotiations. The United States are still awaiting an explanation of why Americans are prevented from leaving Japan.

WEDNESDAY

MR. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in England to-day, having flown the Atlantic in a bomber. He is to confer with the British Cabinet.

The Germans claim that in the Ukraine the Russians now hold only one bridgehead on the Dnieper. This seems to indicate that Marshal Budenny has succeeded in withdrawing the greater part of his army across the river and has presumably destroyed the other four bridges

below Kiev. The Germans admit that the Russians have launched fierce tank counter-attacks across the remaining bridge.

The Iran Government has not yet replied to the demands by Britain and Russia that the 2,000 German agents in the country should be expelled. Cadets at the Teheran Military Academy have had their leave stopped and have been warned by the Shah to "be ready for every sacrifice."

THURSDAY

ON at least two fronts the Russian campaign has entered a critical phase. The German pressure in the Leningrad region is becoming still heavier, and in the centre the loss of Gomel has given the enemy command of railways and roads leading north-east towards Moscow and south towards Kiev. Communications between Timoshenko's army in the centre and Budenny's in the Ukraine are also threatened.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Congress, reporting on his conversations with Mr. Churchill, said that, as a result of a conference, Lease and Lend aid to Britain would be more effective and Russia would be helped to meet German aggression.

Preliminary reports indicate that Iran's reply to Britain and Russia is unsatisfactory. There is said to be a warlike mood in Teheran and Britons have been hustled in the streets.

FRIDAY 22. 8. 41

NO marked change was reported in the battle for Leningrad, the German drive making little headway. The Russian High Command reports that in two months' fighting the Germans have killed, wounded, and captured are more than 2,000,000 men; more than 8,000 tanks, 10,000 guns, and 7,200 planes. Lt.-Gen. F. M. Tolson, MacFarlane, chief of the British Military Mission, paid a visit to the front in the Smolensk area, and was deeply impressed by the morale and efficiency of the troops.

Halifax arrived in this country from the U.S., having flown the Atlantic in a bomber. He expects to remain here for two or three weeks.

SATURDAY

THE Germans claim to have completely encircled Odessa, and to be only nine miles from the city. Our bombing offensive against Western Germany was resumed during the night.

SUNDAY, August 31 1941

MARSHAL VOROSHILOV has announced the greater part of the Kaulas salient and fallen back to the shorter Sialan line, 200 miles long. By allowing the Finns to recover their lost territory he has deprived them of their main reason for continuing the struggle, and has released 250,000 Russian troops for the defence of Leningrad against the Germans.

Heavy rains have fallen south of Leningrad, and Von Leeb's forces are meeting the most stubborn resistance yet offered by the Russians as they come up against the city's outer ring of defences. The loss of Russia's last Estonian naval base, Haliaski, is confirmed, but it is stated that a large part of the garrison, as at Tallinn, was evacuated by sea.

British fighters swept the skies above northern France all day while Blenheims bombed industrial targets near Lille, an aerodrome at Lannion, and shipbuilding yards near Rosen.

Frankish troops are withdrawing from the oil areas as agreed.

MONDAY

MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO'S counter-attacks in the Omeel region on the central Russian front are reported to be developing into a general counter-offensive. Von Bock's left flank has been forced back, and in places his forces are in danger of encirclement.

In the north the Germans are apparently being held in Leningrad, their operations there a constant activity, with heavy losses on both sides. It is reported that in one week 300 German planes were shot down here.

On the Ukrainian front the Germans made a great effort to bridge the Dnieper, a mile wide, with pontoons. It was smashed by Russian artillery, planes, and monitors with the loss of fifty German tanks.

The resolve of the American people to "do everything in our power to crush Hitler" was expressed by President Roosevelt in his Labour Day broadcast. "We cannot hesitate," he declared. "We must do our full part in conquering the form of insane violence let loose by Hitler. The output of American motor-car factories has been cut to make room for war orders.

In Iran an armistice has been signed.

TUESDAY

THE attack on Leningrad has begun, and a great battle is raging in a semi-circle some thirty miles from the city. The Germans claim that storm troops have already penetrated the outer defence works, but Russian reports express the utmost confidence that the city—the most strongly defended in the whole Union—will hold out.

In the centre Marshal Timoshenko's forces are reported to be vigorously attacking. It is claimed that they have smashed a German division and that abortive counter-attacks have cost the enemy ninety-nine tanks, ten armoured cars, sixty anti-tank guns, 100 lorries, and much other material.

In the Ukraine Marshal Budenny's troops are carrying out raids across the Dnieper to prevent Von Rundstedt from concentrating his forces for an attempt to force the river.

In Iran, British troops have linked up with the Russians at a third point, the Avsh Pass, between Hamadan and Kaavin. Stocks of wheat from Iraq are beginning to reach hungry Iranians.

WEDNESDAY 3. 9. 41

THE Germans have been thrown back thirty miles after ten days' violent fighting in the Omeel region between Kiev and Smolensk. The Soviet army journal, "Red Star," claims that twenty-two villages have been recaptured.

Heavy fighting continues on the Leningrad front. The Germans are apparently trying to encircle the city on the south-east, cut the railway to Moscow, and reach the river Neva and the southern shore of Lake Ladoga. German claims to have cut the railway are denied in Moscow.

In a review of the war in "Pravda," M. Yaroslavsky, a member of the Soviet Central Committee, says that German losses since September, 1939, have been 2,250,000, and that 2,000,000 of these have been in Russia. The R.A.F. have heavily bombed Frankfurt and Berlin.

THURSDAY

BERLIN claims that German troops have reached a point near the southern shore of Lake Ladoga, north-east of Leningrad, and that the city is almost surrounded. It is admitted, however, that stiff resistance and Voroshilov's counter-attacks are making the siege unexpectedly difficult. Bad weather, too, has helped to bring the advance to a standstill. Moscow states that railway communications with Leningrad are still open.

A German U-boat has unsuccessfully attacked a U.S. destroyer, which retaliated with depth charges.

Mr. Mackenzie King, in a speech at the Guildhall, urged the United States to throw in with the Allies on the side of freedom while she had powerful Allies. "The time is short," he said, "the struggle dire."

In the Mediterranean, Fleet Air Arm planes have sunk a large Italian merchant ship and damaged two others. The cruiser Hermione has rammed and sunk an Italian submarine.

FRIDAY

THE German advance against Leningrad is halted fifty miles or thereabouts from the city. Russian counter-attacks continue in the centre of the front and in the Ukraine.

Recent successes by submarines of the British Mediterranean Fleet include the infliction of serious damage on a 10,000-ton cruiser.

SATURDAY

MOSCOW announces that all German attempts to break through the Odessa defence lines have been smashed.

SUNDAY, October 5 1941

THERE is no news yet of the "gigantic event" on the eastern front of which Hitler spoke on Friday. The Russians claim local successes at many points, including the Leningrad sector. The Germans are now saying that the operations there are of secondary importance.

American production of aeroplanes continues to rise. In September 1,941 were delivered, which is at the rate of 22,958 a year. The total aimed at by President Roosevelt is 50,000 a year.

MONDAY

STILL no official news of Hitler's "gigantic event," but unofficial reports say it consists of two thrusts intended to converge on Moscow with a further movement on Kharkov.

The hospital ships with wounded German prisoners of war have not yet left Nakhavan. Negotiations were continued to-day.

R.A.F. fighters to-day attacked enemy shipping off Ostend, sinking one trawler and damaging two others.

War savings in small amounts since 1939 have now exceeded £1,000,000,000.

TUESDAY

THERE is no exchange of sick and wounded prisoners. Early this morning the sailing of the two hospital ships from Nakhavan was cancelled because, said Capt. Margesson in the House of Commons, the British Government would not risk being the victims of a flagrant breach of faith by Germany. The German prisoners aboard were sent back to their camps or hospitals.

Eleven more enemy ships have been sunk or seriously damaged by British submarines in the Mediterranean. Transports and tankers were among them. In addition, aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked an enemy convoy in the same sea, sank two large ships, and damaged another. Other vessels were destroyed or damaged in the harbours of Tripoli and Benghazi.

The Germans claim successes in the drive towards Moscow as well as north of the Sea of Azov. M. Lotovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau, said to-night: "The Red Army is mobilising all its forces to meet the new thrust."

WEDNESDAY 8. 9. 41

THERE is no doubt now that the Germans have achieved considerable initial success in the drive towards Moscow. To-day's reports are of violent conflict around Vyazma, 140 miles south-west of Moscow and east of Bratsk, where the Russians have evacuated Orel, a railway centre between the capital and Kharkov. The Germans claim that large Soviet forces are encircled.

In size, this is probably the greatest battle in all history. On both sides there is a tremendous concentration of mechanised force.

Sir Kingsley Wood announced in the House of Commons a new issue from Friday next of National War Bonds, 1940-51, at 2s per cent.

THURSDAY

THE armies covering Moscow fight stubbornly as they are forced back by Germany's terrific attack. Enemy reports that scores of Russian divisions have been cut off are denied. Timoshenko's main forces, he is assured, are intact. But the position is gravely critical.

In an order of the day, Hitler described the battle as "the last vast stroke before the winter sets in."

The amazing story of the surrender of a large German submarine to a British trawler, Lady Shirley, is told by the Admiralty. Depth charges forced the U-boat to the surface, and she was at once engaged by the Lady Shirley, prevented by machine-gun fire from using her 4-in. gun, while the trawler's 4-in. gun made several hits, and the submarine crew of forty-four then surrendered to the Lady Shirley's thirty.

In a message to Congress to-day President Roosevelt urged the speedy revision of the Neutrality Act so as to permit the arming of United States merchantmen. He also asked for the repeal of that section of the Act which prevents American vessels from sailing in belligerent areas.

FRIDAY

THE Russians claim to have pushed counter-attacks against German positions as they fall back to new positions, and fresh troops are being thrown into the immense battle. Our allies report a great destruction of German tanks.

The attacks on Leningrad, Odessa, and the Crimea have weakened, which suggests that forces, especially aircraft, have been temporarily withdrawn from there to strengthen the drive against the capital. But the advance along the Sea of Azov towards Rostov continues.

Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman, the heads of the British and American Missions to Moscow, were welcomed back to London this morning. Both expressed great satisfaction with the results achieved. Lord Beaverbrook stated that British munitions are being supplied to Russia on the same "lease and lend" terms that America gives to us. He and Mr. Harriman agreed about Russia's determination to fight on.

Our attacks by sea and air on enemy shipping continue with much success. Supply ships for German bases in North Russia have been destroyed. In the Mediterranean the R.A.F. have sunk more merchant vessels.

SATURDAY

YESTERDAY'S better news from Russia is confirmed to-day. Timoshenko's army is being reformed by fresh troops.

An effort is to be made to keep the port of Archangel open throughout the winter; normally it is icebound from November to May.

SUNDAY, November 30 1941

THE German forces south-east of Tobruk and those to the south-west are making desperate efforts to split. Yesterday, we lost Ed Duda, south of Sidl Rezegh, but it was recaptured during the night. In yesterday's fighting we took 600 prisoners, including General von Ravenstein, commander of the German 21st division. Meantime, British mechanised patrols are reported south of Benghazi, where they have destroyed transport on the enemy's main supply line.

Marshal Timoshenko's counter-offensive on the southern Russian front has resulted in serious defeat on the Germans. It was announced last night that they had been driven out of Rostov, and were being pursued along the shore of the Sea of Azov towards Taganrog. The German excuse that they withdrew from Rostov to punish civilians who attacked their rear is silly.

The Admiralty reports that British submarines in Arctic waters have sunk eight enemy transports and supply ships, and probably four others. Two of the transports sunk were laden with troops.

PURITY OF LONDON WATER

15. 10. 41

It was reported to the Metropolitan Water Board that a consultative committee of eminent scientific men, from whom advice could be sought on matters concerning the purity of the London water supply, had been set up as follows:—

Lord Bolder (Chairman); Dr. James Ferguson, M.O., Surrey County Council; Dr. Mervyn Gordon; Dr. Thomas Dr. M.A., Fellow of the Linnean Society; Dr. S. Parkinson, Dean, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; and Dr. Malcolm Baillie, M.O., E.

The General Purposes Committee recommended that the services should be retained for a second additional year of Mr. R. P. Morgan, Clerk of the Board.

MONDAY, December 1 1941

WEDNESDAY
THE Russians were yesterday driving the retreating enemy through the mountains forty miles west of Moscow. A yesterday communiqué reveals considerable fighting in western Moravia, where three German divisions are operating against Serb forces. President Roosevelt says the defence of Turkey is "vital to the defence of the United States" and lend-lease supply of munitions is to be extended to that country.

THURSDAY
THE retreat of the Germans in the southern Ukraine has carried them over forty miles west of Rostov. Their flight continues with Russians in hot pursuit and guerrillas on their northern flank (the Sea of Azov is on their other side). In the Moscow sector the enemy has made a small advance in the centre while the Germans are now having the worst of it on both flanks. A declaration of friendship and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Polish Republic was signed in Moscow to-day.

FRIDAY
THE fighting again flared up in Libya yesterday. There were three enemy attacks, of which two were beaten and the ground gained by the other was soon recaptured. The speed with which the Germans repair damaged tanks is praised by war correspondents.

SATURDAY
At one minute past midnight to-night Great Britain will be at war with Poland, Rumania, and Hungary. No satisfactory replies had been received from those Powers to the British Note of last week.

MONDAY, December 1 1941
THE fighting continues round Sidi Rezegh. To-day's official report states that German infantry with tank support have penetrated our defences. Yesterday our armoured forces tumbled on the Italian division and destroyed half its remaining tanks. The report mentions Jalo as one of the main areas of the battle. Jalo is a oasis far across the desert to the south-west, and near Agula (capture of which by one of our armoured columns was noted here a week ago).

TUESDAY
Concentration on a narrow front, the German divisions operating east and west of it have broken through the corridor running south from Tobruk, and again occupy Sidi Rezegh. This cuts our direct road contact with Tobruk. British forces are re-forming for attack to restore the corridor. H.M. naval forces in the Central Mediterranean have sunk two enemy supply ships and the escorting Italian destroyer.

WEDNESDAY
The Australian cruiser, Sydney, which recently sank a heavily armed merchant raider, has not been heard of since, and is presumed to have been lost. The whole company of forty-two officers and 603 men are missing. It is also reported to-day that the Australian sloop, Parramatta, has been torpedoed and sunk with the loss of 141 officers and men.

THURSDAY
The battleship Prince of Wales, the flagship of our new Eastern Fleet, has arrived at Singapore. President Roosevelt has asked Japan to explain the recent increase of her forces in Indo-China.

FRIDAY
In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill outlined the Government's plans for wider conscription. Men from 41 to 51 are to be called up so as to free younger men for the more active forms of service. The age of service is to be lowered from 19 to 18, and it is proposed that youths of 19 may be sent abroad. A minimum of forty-eight hours' training a month is to be obligatory in the Home Guard. Conscription is to be applied to unmarried women between 20 and 30. Boys and girls between 16 and 18 will be registered.

SATURDAY
At one minute past midnight to-night Great Britain will be at war with Poland, Rumania, and Hungary. No satisfactory replies had been received from those Powers to the British Note of last week.

SUNDAY
The Germans claim the capture of Mozhaisk, sixty-five miles south-west of Moscow. On other parts of the front our ally reports successes. The Libya official report tells of heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy.

G.P.S. 15108-1941-500,000, S. B. & F.P.P. 4.
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Foreign Parcel Post. Buitelandse Pakketpos.

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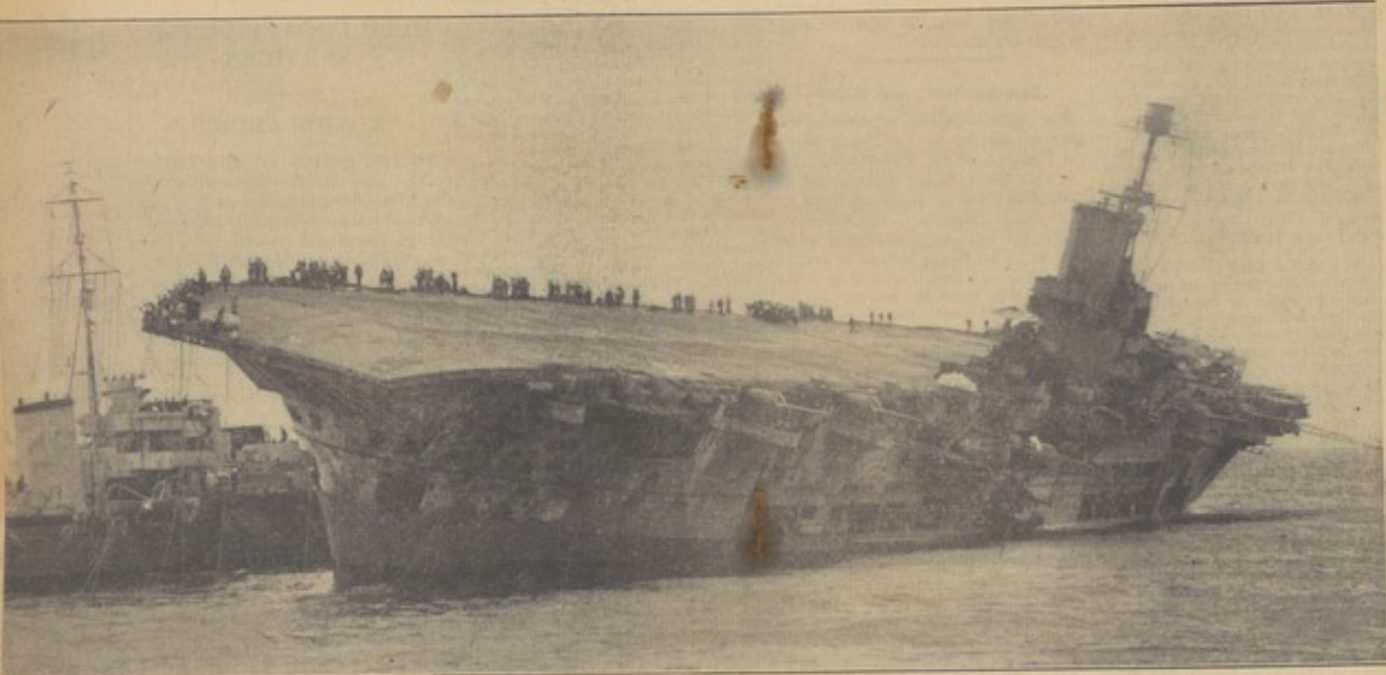
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THE SINKING OF H.M.S. ARK ROYAL



THE END OF A FAMOUS SHIP.—The official pictures on this page, released for publication last night, were taken after the famous aircraft carrier H.M.S. Ark Royal had been torpedoed by a U-boat, and was very near her end after struggling along in tow for nearly twelve hours. This one shows a destroyer approaching to take off members of the ship's company, many of whom can be seen.

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A HEAVY LIST.—The sinking of the Ark Royal brings to an end a story of brilliant naval achievement in rigorous war-time conditions. She played her part in many theatres of war, from the Northern Seas to the South Atlantic, and according to Axis propaganda she was sunk many times. It was an attack by her aircraft that made possible the destruction of the Bismarck by Admiral Tovey's battleships. Another picture taken towards the end of her career.

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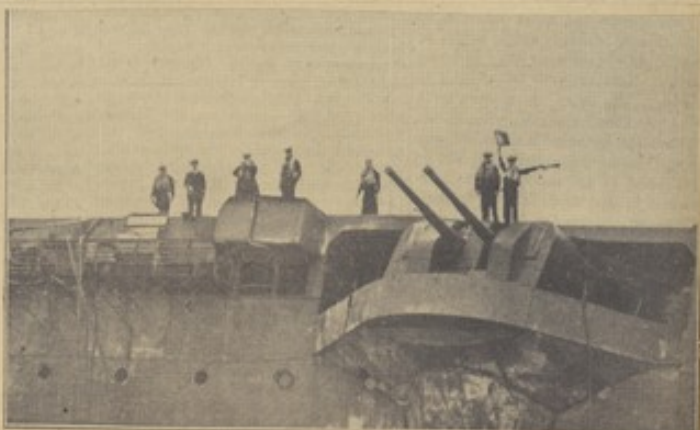
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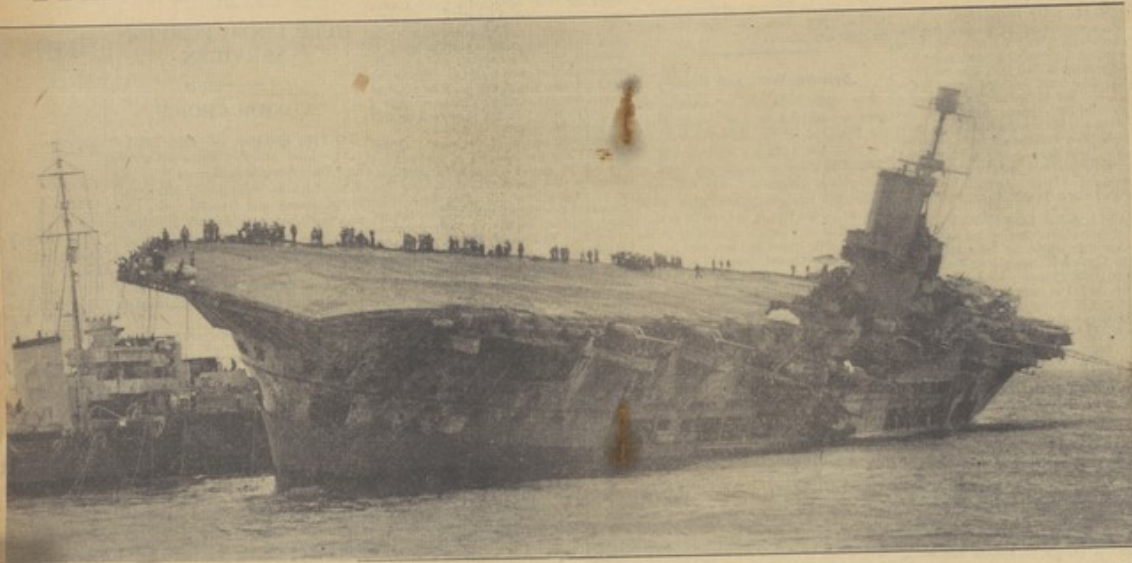
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THE LAST PHASE.—Most of the 1,600 officers and men of the Ark Royal had been taken off when this picture was taken. It shows a small party who remained on board, and second from left is Captain L. E. H. Maund, who was in command. Stirring accounts have been given of the gallantry displayed by all on board, and of the large ship's company only one man lost his life.

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A HEAVY LIST.—The sinking of the Ark Royal brings to an end a story of brilliant naval achievement in rigorous war-time conditions. She played her part in many theatres of war, from the Northern Seas to the South Atlantic, and according to Axis propaganda she was sunk many times. It was an attack by her aircraft that made possible the destruction of the Bismarck by Admiral Tovey's battleships. Another picture taken towards the end of her career.

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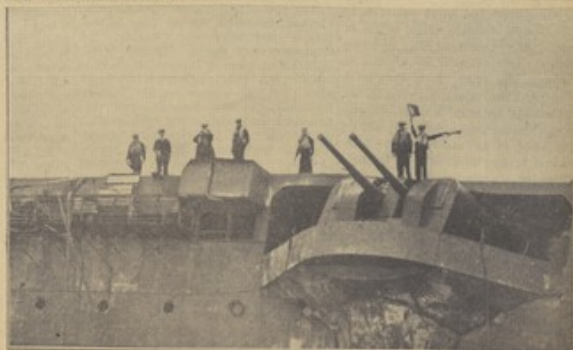
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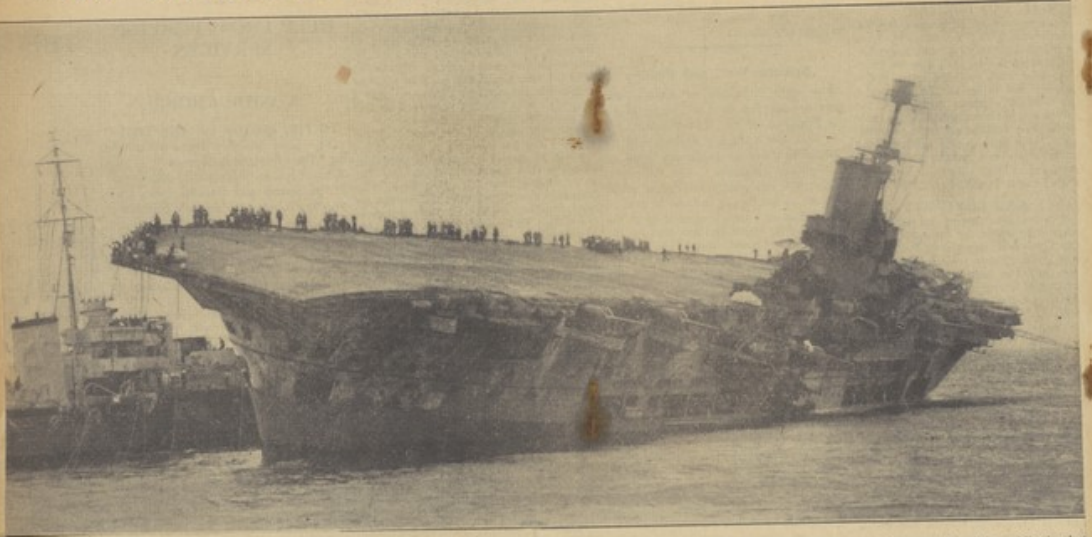
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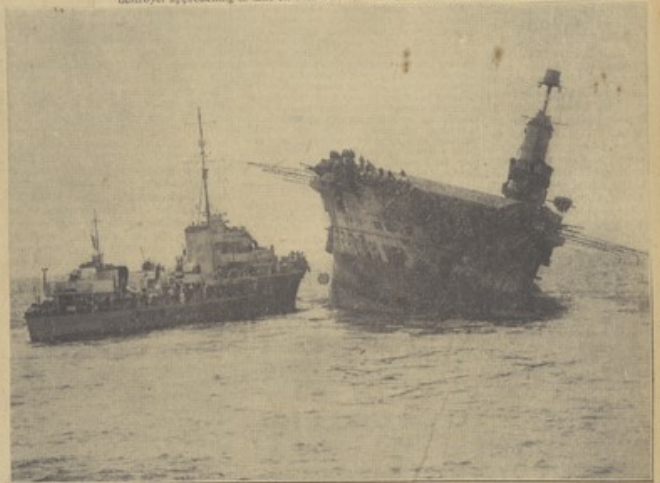


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THE TIMES MONDAY DECEMBER 8 1941

JAPAN AT WAR WITH U.S. AND BRITAIN

HOSTILITIES BEGUN IN THE PACIFIC

PEARL HARBOUR AND MANILA BOMBED

MOBILIZATION ORDER IN AMERICA

REPORTED NAVAL FIGHTING

The Japanese High Command yesterday declared that from dawn Japan was in a state of war with Great Britain and the United States in the Western Pacific. Air attacks, believed to be from aircraft-carriers, were made on United States bases in Hawaii, where the damage is heavy, and Manila in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt has ordered the United States Army and Navy to take the necessary action and has mobilized all forces throughout his country. He will send a Message to Congress to-day.

Earlier it had been announced that President Roosevelt had sent a personal message to the Emperor of Japan. The Japanese reply to the American proposals was described by Mr. Cordell Hull as crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions.



Waiting Street. Now that the remains of many demolished the east side is revealed for the first time to modern eyes. The takes its place " in the picture," and the Cross in the churchyard in the same viewpoint. *Thurs 26.2.42*

TAK **SIAM,** **Raids**

JOHNNIE WALKER Good Whisky

SOAK INTO - STILL GOOD TASTING

Photography

'KEEPS AT IT'

If you have ever wondered what photography is doing now, it is in factories, in hospitals, in offices, works and laboratories that you must look for the answer.

There you will find that photography is doing now, as a whole-time job, what it has been doing quietly behind the scenes for many years. This "Applied Photography," as it is called, may lack the human appeal of family "snaps," but it is doing work of the first importance—work from which the whole community benefits.

For instance, it was photography that showed the proper way to fold a parachute so that it can be relied upon in operation. A comparison of slow-motion cinematograph pictures of the actual opening enabled experts to decide on the surest method.



CRUCIAL MOMENT. The airman can be confident that his parachute will open safely because photography has established the right way to fold it.



To take another example. If you have ever dialed TIM, the speaking clock that tells you the time on the telephone, you have been listening to a photograph. The "golden voice" that answers you was photographed in the form of a sound-track on a glass record and is reproduced by a

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SUPPLEMENT**



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**293 Casualties in Singapore's First Two Raids
JAPS ATTACK MALAY, SIAM,
HONGKONG AND SARAWAK**

AVOID FLU
End every cold quickly. Just rub on -
VICK

CLOSING PRICES EVENING STANDARD, December 8, 1941 **FINAL NIGHT EXTRA**

The Evening Standard

Amusements 6
Radio 6
No. 36,585 LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941 **ONE PENNY**

BLACK-OUT 5.31 pm to 5.25 am.
MOON RISES 9.28 pm; Sets 12.30 pm.

Good Whisky
JOHNNIE WALKER
BORN INTO -
STILL GOING STRONG



... of Watling Street. Now that the remains of many demolished on the east side is revealed for the first time to modern eyes. The "ow takes its place" in the picture," and the Cross in the churchyard is from the same viewpoint. *Time 26.2.42*



Evening Standard

THE PLOT

THE plot was deeply laid and cunning is reaping quick profits. The news is not likely to be good in the early days. For the whole destiny of the Japanese Empire has been asked on the advantage to be gained from the offensive and surprise.

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Mr. Wisant, who conferred with Mr. Churchill until 2 a.m. and then had a long conference with Mr. Biddle, the American Minister to the exiled Governments, had only an hour or two of sleep. He was at work again before breakfast in his flat adjoining the Embassy.

U.S.A. Censorship

One immediate result of the new war is a strict Press censorship in America. A "shadow censorship" indeed was in being before the events of yesterday. Various Ameri-



**RATION BOOK
SUPPLEMENT**



This is a Spare Book
**YOU WILL BE TOLD
HOW AND WHEN TO USE IT**

HOLDER'S NAME AND REGISTERED ADDRESS

Surname RADFORD
Other Names MAITLAND
Address 1 MANOR WAY
POTTERS BAR

If found, please return to **POTTERS BAR** NATIONAL REGISTRATION NO. BNAF 141 1

FOOD OFFICE.
Date of Issue 7.11.11 1941
Class and Serial No. of Ration Book already held PU 526463
R.B.1.

R.B. 9

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PAGE 2 NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS

SPARE D PAGE. (Page 3.)

Name _____
Address _____

SPARE E PAGE. (Page 5.)

Name _____
Address _____

NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF RETAILERS FOR MONTHLY A COUPONS. (Page 7.)

Name _____
Address _____

MONTHLY B COUPONS. (Page 7.)

Name _____
Address _____

MONTHLY C COUPONS. (Page 9.)

Name _____
Address _____

MONTHLY D COUPONS. (Page 9.)

Name _____
Address _____

If you desire return must write "Yes" form.

SPARE 2
SPARE 2
SPARE 2
SPARE 2
SPARE 2

Holder's Name (BLOCK LETTERS)
Address (BLOCK LETTERS)

Name and Address of Retailer
RATION BOOK SERIAL NUMBER
NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

Holder's Name (BLOCK LETTERS):

Address (BLOCK LETTERS):

SPARE 18 18	SPARE 12 12	SPARE 6 6
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SPARE 26 26	SPARE 22 22	SPARE 16 16
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FILL IN THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS COUNTERFOIL FOR YOUR RETAILER TO DETACH

The Retailer's name must also be written on page 2

SPARE 32 32 SPARE 32	SPARE 36 38 SPARE 36	SPARE 44 44 SPARE 44	DO NOT FORGET TO FILL IN YOUR RETAILER'S NAMES ON PAGE 2.	
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Holder's Name (BLACK LETTERS)
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Name and Address of Retailer
 RATION BOOK SERIAL NUMBER
 NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

Holder's Name (BLACK LETTERS):

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FILL IN THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS COUNTERFOIL FOR YOUR RETAILER TO DETACH

The Retailer's name must also be written on page 2

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MONTHLY
Bible's Name
Address
Name and Ad
of Retailer

MONTHLY
JUNE

MONTHLY
MAY

MONTHLY
JUNE

MONTHLY
MAY

MONTHLY
Bible's Name
Address
Name and Ad
of Retailer

Holder's Name
(BLOCK LETTERS)
Address
(BLOCK LETTERS)
Name and Address
of Retailer

RATION BOOK SERIAL NUMBER

NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

MONTHLY "A" JUNE	MONTHLY "A" APRIL	MONTHLY "A" FEB	MONTHLY "A" DEC	MONTHLY "A" OCT	MONTHLY "A" AUG
MONTHLY "A" MAY	MONTHLY "A" MARCH	MONTHLY "A" JAN	MONTHLY "A" NOV	MONTHLY "A" SEPT	MONTHLY "A" JULY

MONTHLY "B" JUNE	MONTHLY "B" APRIL	MONTHLY "B" FEB	MONTHLY "B" DEC	MONTHLY "B" OCT	MONTHLY "B" AUG
MONTHLY "B" MAY	MONTHLY "B" MARCH	MONTHLY "B" JAN	MONTHLY "B" NOV	MONTHLY "B" SEPT	MONTHLY "B" JULY

MONTHLY B COUNTERFOIL—R.83

Holder's Name
(BLOCK LETTERS)
Address
(BLOCK LETTERS)
Name and Address
of Retailer

RATION BOOK SERIAL NUMBER

NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

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The Retailer's name must also be written on page 2.

INSTRUCTION

If you deposit the twelve monthly "A" coupons overleaf you must write your name and address here

Your Retailer must complete the right-hand side of page 2

Monthly "A" Page

Holder's Surname
Other Names
Address

NAT. REG. No.

INSTRUCTION

If you deposit the twelve monthly "B" coupons overleaf you must write your name and address here

Your Retailer must complete the right-hand side of page 2

Monthly "B" Page

Holder's Surname
Other Names
Address

NAT. REG. No.

FILL IN THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS COUNTERFOIL FOR YOUR RETAILER TO DETACH

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Holder's Name
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Address
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Name and Address
of Retailer

RATION BOOK SERIAL NUMBER

NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"
JUNE	APRIL	FEB	DEC	OCT	AUG
MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"	MONTHLY "C"
MAY	MARCH	JAN	NOV	SEPT	JULY

MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"
JUNE	APRIL	FEB	DEC	OCT	AUG
MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"	MONTHLY "D"
MAY	MARCH	JAN	NOV	SEPT	JULY

MONTHLY D COUNTERFOIL—R.S.S

Holder's Name
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Address
(BLOCK LETTERS)

Name and Address
of Retailer

RATION BOOK SERIAL NUMBER

NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER

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INSTRUCTION

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Your Retailer must complete the right-hand side of page 2

Monthly "C" Page

Holder's Surname _____
 Other Names _____
 Address _____
 Street _____

NAT. REG. No. _____

INSTRUCTION

If you deposit the twelve monthly "D" coupons overleaf you must write your name and address here

Your Retailer must complete the right-hand side of page 2

Monthly "D" Page

Holder's Surname _____
 Other Names _____
 Address _____
 Street _____

NAT. REG. No. _____

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NOT TO BE USED UNTIL INSTRUCTED



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JAPAN is the last of the Bandit States to draw the knife on the world. There are no more. These three, Germany, Italy, Japan, always intended this crime. Japan is the last to enter the world war. She was the first to indulge in Manchuria, in the murderous preliminaries and the first to be indulged by the Great Powers. Italy had this experience in Abyssinia. Then Germany in Europe. The bloody pattern took just over ten years to weave. It was in September 1931 that Japan set her troops loose on the Manchurian railways. We should have understood that Germany, Japan and Italy were our inevitable enemies. We should have foreseen that Russia, China and America were our natural allies.

Jap Objective

THE Military Correspondent

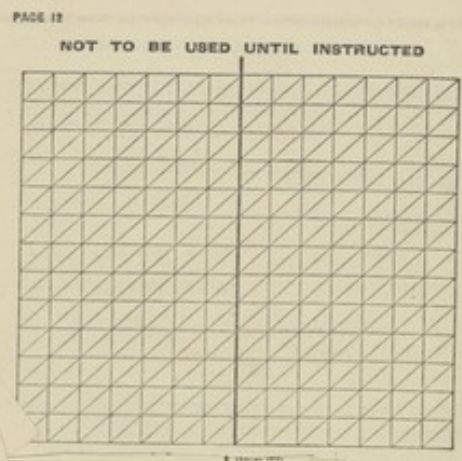
THE LONDONER'S DIARY

confined mostly to private functions. For the first time also American Marines were on guard at the entrances to the Embassy in Grosvenor-square. They were armed with revolvers. Ever since they were in this country the Marines have been posted at the Embassy at night, but they



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Evening Standard

THE PLOT

THE plot was deeply laid and cunning is reaping quick profits. The news is not likely to be good in the early days. For the whole destiny of the Japanese Empire has been asked on the advantage to be gained from the offensive and surprise.

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ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL as it can now be seen from the south side of Watling Street. Now that the remains of many demolished buildings have been cleared away the grandeur of Wren's conception from the east side is revealed for the first time to modern eyes. The tower of the little church of St. Augustine, rebuilt by Wren in 1683, now takes its place "in the picture," and the Cross in the churchyard is also for the first time visible from the same viewpoint. *Time 26.2.42*



this, our year of greatest need, the land gave us bread in greater abundance than we had ever known before' 4942

A Diary of the Year 1942

JANUARY

- 1 26 Nations' pact signed in Washington. Russians retake Startiza.
- 2 Bardia recaptured by Imperial forces. Russians retake Malaya-Saravay.
- 5 British begin attack on Halfaya.
- 6 Germans take offensive at Jedabya. Combined British raid on Norwegian Coast.
- 7 Chinese victory at Changsha.
- 9 Russians enter Smolensk Province.
- 10 Japanese begin invasion of N.E. Indies.
- 12 British recapture Sollum.
- 13 First Japanese air raid in force on Singapore.
- 15 Greek-Yugoslav agreement on Balkan Union signed in London.
- 17 British forces occupy Halfaya. Mr. Churchill arrives in England on return from Washington.
- 18 Burmese Prime Minister, U Saw, detained by British. New Russian offensive begins. Germany, Italy, and Japan sign new military pact.
- 19 Russians retake Mooltsk.
- 22 Japanese land at Rabaul.
- 23 Germans recapture Jedabya. Attack on Japanese convoy in Macassar Straits begins. Russians announce penetration of German lines on 70 miles front.
- 25 Peru and Uruguay sever diplomatic relations with Axis.
- 25 Siam declares war on Gt. Britain and U.S.A.
- 26 American troops arrive in N. Ireland. Bolivia severs diplomatic relations with Axis.
- 27 Brazil severs diplomatic relations with Axis.
- 28 Russians advance in Ukraine.
- 29 Germans recapture Benghazi. Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty signed. Ecuador-Peru frontier dispute settled.
- 31 U.S. naval and air raid on Japanese in Marshall and Gilbert Islands. British-Abyssinian agreement announced.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Norwegian puppet government set up.
- 2 Egyptian Cabinet resigns.
- 4 Derna evacuated by British.
- 9 Pacific Council set up in London.
- 11-12 "Schellhorst", "Goeben" and "Prinz Eugen" escape from Brest.
- 15 Japanese occupy Singapore.
- 16 Admiral Horthy, Regent of Hungary, resigns.
- 19 Japanese invade Bali. Riot trials open.
- 21 Non-party conference opens at Delhi.
- 23 Russians capture Dorogobuzh. six destroyers. Combined operations raid on Bruneval (near Le Havre).

MARCH

- 1 Russians launch new offensive in Kerch Peninsula.
- 3 R.A.F. daylight raid on Renault works outside Paris.
- 5 National Service Acts extended to men of 41-45.
- 8 Japanese occupy Rangoon.
- 9 "Tipitzi" leaves Trondheim and is attacked by naval aircraft.
- 12 British garrison withdraws from Andaman Islands.
- 14 Arrival of United States troops in Australia announced. New Italy-German economic agreement signed. Successful allied attack on Japanese in New Guinea announced.
- 22 Combined operations raid on St. Nazaire.
- 28-29 R.A.F. raid on Lübeck.
- 29 Government proposals for Indian constitutional reform published.

APRIL

- 1 R.A.F. raid Matford Works at Poissy.
- 2 Indian Congress hands reply to Sir S. Cripps objecting to proposals on 3 points.
- 5 Japanese bomb Colombo.
- 6 Japanese bomb India for first time.
- 7 Norwegian clergy resign in protest against Quisling's plans for education.

- 9 General Wainwright's forces on Bataan Peninsula surrender. Wainwright escapes. "Dorsetshire", "Cornwall", and "Hermes" sunk by Japanese aircraft in Indian Ocean.
- 10 Indian Congress reject Government's proposals.
- 13 U.S. bombers, from secret aerodrome, raid Philippines.
- 14 Laval returns to power in France.
- 15-16 R.A.F. raid St. Nazaire.
- 16 George Cross awarded to Malta.
- 17 R.A.F. raid Augsburg in daylight.
- 18 Tokyo bombed by U.S. Army bombers.
- 21 General Giraud escapes and reaches Switzerland.
- 22 Small combined reconnaissance raid on Boulogne.
- 23-24 First of four consecutive heavy raids on Rostock by R.A.F.
- 24-25 "Reprisal" raid on Exeter.
- 27 Plebiscite on conscription in Canada.
- 29 Japanese take Lashio.

MAY

- 1 British evacuate Mandalay.
- 4 Naval and air battle begins off Solomon Islands. Japanese land at Corregidor.
- 5 British land on Madagascar.
- 10 Mr. Churchill warns Germany against use of gas in Russia.
- 13 Russians launch offensive in Kharkov sector.
- 16 Germans capture Kerch.
- 17-18 "Prinz Eugen" attacked by R.A.F. off Norway.
- 21 M. Molotov arrives in Great Britain.
- 26 Anglo-Soviet Treaty signed in London. Germans attack in Libya.
- 27 Attempted assassination of Heydrich in Prague. He dies June 4.
- 28 Mexico declared war on Axis Powers as from May 22.
- 30-31 R.A.F. raid Cologne (1,130 bombers), losing 44.
- 31-June 1 Air raid on Canterbury.

JUNE

- 1 Attempted raid on Sydney harbour by Japanese midget submarines.
- 1-2 R.A.F. raid Essex (1,036 bombers), losing 35.
- 2 Chinese sign "master" Lend-Lease agreement in Washington.
- 4 Small combined raid on French coast near Boulogne.
- 5 President Roosevelt warns Japan against use of gas.
- 7 Germans launch attack on Free French at Bir Hakeim.
- 9 Combined U.S. and U.K. Production and Resources Board and combined Food Board set up in Washington.
- 10 New German offensive on Kharkov front.
- 11-12 U.S. bombers raid Ploesti.
- 13 British tank forces at "Knightsbridge" suffer heavy losses.
- 14 Germans attack in Libya.
- 18 Mr. Churchill arrives in U.S.A.
- 21 Tobruk falls.
- 24 Germans advance 50 miles across Egyptian frontier.
- 25 Gen. Auchinlock takes personal command in Egypt.
- 25-26 R.A.F. raid Bremen (over 1,000 bombers), losing 52.
- 28 Germans launch offensive at Kurik.
- 29 Germans take Mersa Matruh.

JULY

- 1 Germans capture Sevastopol.
- 2 Vote of censure motion in House of Commons defeated by 476 to 25.
- 3 Viceroy's Council enlarged from 12 to 15 members.
- 4 U.S. Navy torpedo five Japanese destroyers in Aleutians.
- 5 U.S. Air Force take part in their first offensive against Germans.
- 13 oilmining undertakings in U.K. come under Government control.
- 14 Free French movement becomes "France Combattante."
- 16 R.A.F. daylight raid on Lübeck and Flensburg.

- 20 Russians recapture bridgehead at Voronezh.
- 21 British resume offensive in Egypt.
- 22 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Duisburg.
- 22 Germans reach Don at Tymlyanskaya.
- 26 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Hamburg (29 aircraft lost).
- 28 Further heavy raid on Hamburg (32 aircraft lost).
- 30 Conscription Bill passed by Canadian Senate.
- 31 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Düsseldorf (30 aircraft lost).

AUGUST

- 5 Germans capture Vocoshilovsk.
- 6 Munich Agreement regarded as dead.
- 7 U.S. force lands in Guadalcanal-Tulagi area.
- 8 Statement of policy issued by Government of India.
- 9 Germans claim capture of Krasnodar and Maikop.
- 23 Goebbels and Congress leaders arrested.
- 10 Mr. Churchill, in Cairo, gives instructions for attack on Axis forces.
- 11 Mediterranean convoy attacked involving losses of H.M.S. "Eagle", "Manchester", "Cairo", and "Forelight". New Waterloo Bridge opened to vehicular traffic. Heavy R.A.F. raid on Mainz (16 aircraft lost).
- 12 Mr. Churchill arrives in Moscow.
- 13 Russians counter-attack in Stalingrad sector.
- 15 Five Brazilian ships sunk by U-boats.
- 16 Russians evacuate Maikop.
- 17 First all-American bombing raid on European front.
- 18 Gen. Alexander C.-in-C. Middle East.
- 19 Nine-hour raid on Doupe. Russians evacuate Krasnodar.
- 20 Daylight sweep of 500 fighter aircraft over N. France. U.S. bombers attack Amiens.
- 22 Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy.
- 23 Daylight raid on Emden by R.A.F.
- 24 Heavy R.A.F. raids on Frankfurt and Wiesbaden (16 aircraft lost).
- Mr. Churchill returns to England.
- 25 Duke of Kent killed in air crash.
- 26 Large-scale battle in Sofomons announced. Russians announce successful offensive on Moscow front. Vichy abolishes offices of Presidents of Senate and Chamber. Ban on Daily Worker removed.
- 27 Heavy R.A.F. raids on Cassel and Gdynia (32 aircraft lost).
- 28 Heavy R.A.F. raids on Nuremberg and Saarbrücken (30 aircraft lost).
- 30 Russian aircraft raid Berlin and other towns.
- 31 Germans open offensive at El Heimeimat.

SEPTEMBER

- 1 Japanese Foreign Minister (Togo) resigns. Heavy R.A.F. raid on Saarbrücken.
- 2 Heavy R.A.F. raid (8,000lb. bombs) on Düsseldorf.
- 4 Germans withdraw forces in Egypt. Russians bomb Budapest, Vienna, Breslau and Koenigsberg.
- 5 Germans claim capture of Novorossiisk.
- 8 Japanese advance into Owen Stanley Range.
- 10 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Düsseldorf (31 aircraft lost).
- 12 Attack on convoy to and from Russia opened. Japanese advance in Papua checked.
- 13 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Bremen (19 aircraft lost).
- 16 Governor-General of Madagascar asks for armistice. Heavy R.A.F. raid on Ruhr (39 aircraft lost).
- 23 Russians launch counter-offensive at Stalingrad. Heavy R.A.F. raid on Flensburg (10 aircraft lost).
- 25 Oslo raided by R.A.F. in daylight.

OCTOBER

- 2 Four hundred fighter aircraft in daylight sweeps over France. Anti-Inflation Bill signed by President Roosevelt.
- 7 Small-scale Combined Operations raid on Sark.
- 9 British and American decision to relinquish extraterritorial rights in China announced. United States daylight raid on Lille (biggest daylight operation of war). Large-scale air attack on German air bases in Western Desert.

MALTA, G.C.

The heroism and devotion of Malta under the combined onsets of the German and Italian air forces received royal recognition in the award to the island of the George Cross in April.

In October Malta destroyed its 1,000th enemy raider during a week of almost incessant air battles in which some 1,400 sorties were flown against the island with a loss to the Axis of 114 aircraft. R.A.F. squadrons based on the island carried out a sustained offensive against enemy airfields. The island had its 4,000th alert on December 19.

Sir William Dobbie, Governor and Commander-in-Chief since the beginning of the war in the Mediterranean in 1940, was succeeded by Field-Marshal Viscount Gort. The Government decided to make a free gift to Malta of £10,000,000 for the restoration of war damage and post-war rebuilding.

WAR-TIME BENEVOLENCE

Large sums have been collected in aid of the several funds raised to alleviate sickness and distress due to the war. By December 28 the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund had reached a total of £16,079,999. Donations to Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid to Russia Fund were over £2,000,000. The first cheque, for £120,000, has been sent to the United Aid to China Fund.

THE PRIMACY

On January 21 the Archbishop of Canterbury announced to the Canterbury Convocation his decision to resign.

Dr. Cosmo Lang had been an Archbishop for 33 years: for 20 at York and for 13 at Canterbury. He had hoped to preside over another Lambeth Conference, but its postponement made him feel that his successor should have time to accustom himself to office before the Conference met after the war. General pleasure was felt when he received the peerage. The appointment of Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York, to succeed Dr. Lang at Canterbury was one which fulfilled expectation. Dr. Garbet, of Winchester, became Archbishop of York, and Dr. Mervyn Haigh was translated from Coventry to Winchester.

PUBLIC HEALTH

There has been an intensification of the attack on tuberculosis and venereal disease. The report, published in October, of a special committee of the Medical Research Council presided over by Lord Dawson of Penn not only gave a detailed review of the trend of tuberculosis under war-time conditions but made a series of important recommendations; two of them—for the controlled use of mass miniature radiography and the provision of maintenance allowances and special grants for the dependents of wage-earners undergoing treatment—being immediately accepted.

There has also been a new approach to the problem of checking the war-time increase in the incidence of venereal disease. Increased educational and treatment facilities have been supplemented by Defence Regulation powers for compulsory treatment of certain cases which are common sources of infection but have not responded to the voluntary system.

1942

ROYAL LEADERSHIP AND LOSSES

- 13 Field-Marshal Smuts arrives in London.
- Heavy R.A.F. raid on Kiel.
- New Japanese offensive on Guadalcanal Island begins.
- 17 Heavy R.A.F. raid on arms works at Le Creusot.
- 22 Mrs. Roosevelt reaches London from U.S.A.
- British offensive in Western Desert begins.
- 24 Heavy R.A.F. raids on Milan by day and night.
- 25 Japanese launch offensive in Solomons.
- 27 Big tank battle in Egypt.
- 29 Daylight raids on Germany by R.A.F.
- 31 German daylight raid on Canterbury.

NOVEMBER

- 2 British break through enemy defences in Egypt.
- 3 U.S. Congressional elections.
- Kokoda (New Guinea) captured from Japanese.
- 4 Axis forces in Egypt in full retreat.
- 5 Armistice signed in Madagascar.
- 6 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Genoa.
- 7 Further heavy raid on Genoa.
- 8 United States and British forces land in French N. Africa.
- 10 Sidi Barrani occupied by British.
- 11 French forces in Algeria and Morocco capitulate. Axis troops enter Vichy France. Halfaya Pass, Sidi Omar and Fort Capuzzo occupied by British.
- 12 Admiral Darlan appeals to French fleet to join allies. Germans launch new offensive against Stalingrad.
- 12-14 Eleven Japanese warships and 12 transports sunk in Solomons.
- 15 Tobruk occupied by British.
- 15 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Genoa.
- 14-15 Five Japanese warships sunk, 7 damaged, in Solomons.
- 15 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Genoa. Church bells rung for victory in Egypt.
- 18 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Turin. Japanese cruiser and destroyer sunk in Solomons.
- 20 Russian offensive on Caucasus.
- 20 Benghazi occupied by British.
- 20 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Turin. Russian victory in central Caucasus.
- 24 French West Africa joins Admiral Darlan.
- 25 Russian offensive on central front opens.
- 27 French fleet at Toulon scuttled.
- 28 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Turin (8,000lb. bombs used).
- 29 Small-scale R.A.F. raid on Turin.

DECEMBER

- 1 Beveridge Report published.
- 4 Darlan assumes leadership of *force armee* of French Colonial Empire.
- 8 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Turin; repeated next night. Allied forces occupy Gona area of North Papua.
- 11 Daylight raid on Naples by United States bombers; night attacks by R.A.F. on Naples and Turin.
- 12 United States bombers attack Rouen. German prisoners in United Kingdom and Canada unshackled.
- 14 Axis retreat from El Agheila announced.
- 17 Retreating Axis forces in Libya reported cut off at Wadi Matruh.
- 20 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Duisburg. Daylight raid by United States bombers south-east of Paris; 300 Allied fighters co-operating. First enemy air-raid on Calcutta. Advance into Burma by British and Indian troops announced.
- 21 Heavy R.A.F. raid on Munich.
- 23 Russian advance of 100 miles between the Don and the Donets announced.
- 24 Admiral Darlan assassinated in Algiers.
- 25 The King broadcast to his people.
- 27 General Giraud elected High Commissioner in succession to Admiral Darlan.
- 28 French Somaliland joined Allies.
- 29 Russians capture Kotelnikovo.
- 31 Contact made with enemy ships in Northern waters.

THE King and Queen, in a year notable for a much intensified effort in every branch of service, again manifested their abiding interest in the welfare of their people. Their numerous visits to the scenes of naval, military, and air activities and to factories and towns were welcomed with enthusiasm.

In March the King, in a broadcast talk, called the nation to a day of prayer. Their Majesties led their people in the observance of United Nations Day and, on the occasion of the first Civil Defence Day, they attended a service in St. Paul's Cathedral. In October they had Mrs. Roosevelt as their guest and accompanied her on a visit to St. Paul's Cathedral, the City, and the East End to view the damage caused by enemy bombing. His Majesty was again heard on Christmas Day in a broadcast to his people all over the world. The Duke of Gloucester visited the Middle East and India.

The Royal Family suffered two severe losses. The death of Field-Marshal the Duke of Connaught occurred early in the year, and in August the nation heard with grief the news that the Duke of Kent had been killed in a flying accident while proceeding on active service in a flying-boat from Scotland to Iceland.

The Duke of Connaught died on January 16 in his ninety-second year. He was the fourth and last surviving son of Queen Victoria. For most of his life the Duke served as a soldier, being gazetted to the Royal Engineers on June 19, 1868. He visited South Africa in 1906 and returned to the Union again in 1910 to open its first Parliament. From 1911 until 1916 he was Governor-General of Canada, and in 1920 he undertook a mission to Moscow, on behalf of the King-Emperor, the new Chamber of Princes and the Council of State and Assembly at Delhi. The Duke followed King Edward VII in 1901 as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons, an office he held until succeeded by the Duke of Kent.

At the time of his death the Duke of Kent had served a year on the staff of the Inspector-General of the R.A.F. He was the first member of the Royal Family to fly the Atlantic, and had flown thousands of miles under war conditions in an aircraft equipped for battle. Born in 1902, Prince George entered the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in 1916 and served at sea until 1925 when he began to devote himself to civilian duties. In 1934 he was created Duke of Kent, and later in the year was betrothed to Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark.

The new Waterloo Bridge was partially opened to road traffic on August 11 without ceremony. Work on the building of the bridge was begun towards the end of 1937. After controversy, the Government decided to make a grant of 60 per cent. towards the construction of the bridge, while refusing to assist with the cost of demolition of the old structure.

Racing, which was strictly limited, was remarkable for the King's successes in the big races. He won the 1,000 Guineas, the Oaks, and the St. Leger with Sun Chariot, and the 2,000 Guineas with Big Game. The Derby was won by Lord Derby's Walling Street. Every opportunity was taken to play cricket matches in various parts of the country between teams mostly representing the Services. The R.A.F. beat the Army at Lord's in June, and later the Army beat the Navy. Cambridge beat Oxford in a one-day match at Lord's by 77 runs with the seventh ball of the last over of the match, and Eton beat Harrow at Harrow by nine wickets. Cambridge twice beat Oxford at Rugby football, and St. Mary's Hospital won both the Middlesex and the Hospital seven-a-side tournaments. In the Services match at Wembley Scotland beat England by eight points to five. Cambridge twice beat Oxford at Association football. Brentford beat Sunderland in the London War Cup final, and Wolverhampton Wanderers beat Sunderland in the final of the Football League tournament.

LONDON'S COLD SPELL

4-3-42

LONGEST PERIOD OF THE CENTURY

The spell of cold weather in London which began on January 6 and lasted until February 21 was the longest of the century.

According to the recordings made on the roof of Messrs. Negretti & Zambra's premises in Regent Street, the average screen temperature was only 35deg. Fahrenheit. The official who superintends these recordings said that he had looked back as far as January, 1900, and had found no similar cold period of such length and severity. Records taken by members of the staff at Uxbridge and Northwood show that on only 12 of the 47 days under review was no frost registered. Twenty degrees was recorded on January 14-15 and 19 on January 11-12 and 20-21.

Of the 47 days of this year's cold spell there was only one day when the screen temperature exceeded 45deg., though the sunshine was about the average for the period. The wind throughout was mainly easterly or northerly. The only really comparable period of prolonged cold during the present century was during January and February of 1917. Even so, London's average temperature for the period was 36.1.

Miscellany

Every denomination responded well to the King's request for two days of National Prayer; the experiment of holding the second on a weekday—Thursday, September 3, being the third anniversary of the beginning of the war—proved notably successful. A subject still occupying much thought during the year was that of religious instruction in the elementary schools. The ban on the ringing of church bells except as a warning of invasion was lifted twice—once on November 15 as a thanksgiving for the victory in Egypt and again on Christmas morning for a limited period.

The attention of educationists has been largely concentrated upon problems of post-war reconstruction. There has been an increasing demand among them for legislation on the subject at an early date. The registration and interviewing of the 16-18 age group led to discussions and perturbation concerning the hours and conditions of employment of juveniles, and the passing in December of the National Service Act, 1942, gave renewed anxiety lest the value of humane studies in both the war and the peace efforts be overlooked.

British books were officially classed as essential to the national effort. Among the many publications on the war and international affairs issued during the year were *The Public Papers and Addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt*; *The Unrelenting Struggle*, the second volume of the Prime Minister's war speeches; a collection of Field-Marshal Smuts's addresses, entitled *Plans for a Better World*; Mr. Ernest Bevin's account of *The Job to be Done*; Professor L. B. Namier's *Conflicts: Studies in Contemporary History*; *Mission to Moscow*, by Joseph E. Davies; *Inside Latin America*, by John Gunther; and *America and the Axis War*, by Denys Smith. A large number of books on Nazi Germany and many books on France also appeared.

There has been a growing application of scientific principles to the war effort, and steps were taken to ensure that the fullest use is made of scientific and technical resources in the field of production. In the engineering industry research enabled great advances to be made. Early in the year the discovery of a new comet of the tenth magnitude was reported by Harvard College Observatory, and in November it was claimed that Dr. Strand, the Swedish explorer, had discovered a new planet 16 times larger than Jupiter.

The National Gallery decided to exhibit once more a few of its treasures shown singly, each for about three weeks. Fine old pictures have also been seen at such exhibitions as those of Italian paintings at Agnew's, and in the collection of English landscapes which C.E.M.A. is showing at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The National Gallery has continued to show war pictures, but held exhibitions of works by Sir William Nicholson, of contemporary topographical drawings made under a scheme financed by the Pilgrim Trust, of the Tate Gallery's recent acquisitions, and of nineteenth-century French paintings. The Royal Academy lent its rooms, for the second time since the outbreak of war, for a United Artists' Exhibition in which 26 societies cooperated in the cause of charity.

Music has held its head high despite the inroads made on it. The major orchestras have been kept in being and one has been added. In London the B.B.C. once more resumed control of the promenade concerts and gave a two months' summer season, employing two orchestras, their own and the London Philharmonic, at the Albert Hall, with three conductors, Sir Henry Wood, Sir Adrian Boult, and Mr. Basil Cameron. The new orchestra is that of the Liverpool Philharmonic, which, under Dr. Malcolm Sargent, won golden opinions when it opened its autumn season.

The new interest in the theatre of living actors which the early exigencies of the war had released continued to spread so extensively that the idea of a network of State-aided theatres in post-war England, propounded afresh by the British Drama League no longer seemed an idle dream. In London it was a time of great prosperity. There would have been many more plays if there had been theatres to house them.

While Mr. Walt Disney's *Bambi* was the most aesthetically satisfying of the films, the outstanding feature of an unremarkable year was the advance made in the quality of those British films which have the war as their background. Mr. Noel Coward's *In Which We Serve* will probably duplicate in America the deserved success it has had here. Two American films which made ambitious and well-meaning efforts to interpret different phases of British life, *Mrs. Miniver* and *How Green Was My Valley*, were only partially successful, and Hollywood failed to produce any one outstanding film. Russian films have not quite the genius they possessed in the old days of the silent films, but their war films are made with a sound appreciation of propaganda.

The B.B.C. has taken the voice of Britain to listeners in 47 tongues. Broadcasts by the King and Mr. Churchill have had a world-wide reception. The historic meeting of both Houses of Parliament to hear General Smuts was broadcast and recorded. Mrs. Roosevelt, during her visit to this country gave a Sunday evening position. The enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury and York were broadcast for the first time in history. The Overseas Services have continued their expansions during the year, covering a large part of the earth's surface every day. The B.B.C. Empire Service celebrated its tenth anniversary.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES

Office	New Ministers	Previous Ministers
DOMINIONS	Mr. C. R. Attlee (Feb. 19) <i>and Deputy Prime Minister</i>	Lord Cranborne
LEAD PRVY	Sir S. Cripps (Feb. 19) <i>and Leader of H. of C.</i>	Mr. C. R. Attlee
SEAL	Lord Cranborne (Dec. 23)	Sir S. Cripps
MINISTER OF STATE	Mr. R. G. Casey (Mar. 21)	Mr. O. Lyttelton
MINISTER WITH PORT	Mr. W. Jovine (Dec. 30)	Post revived
FOOD		
AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION	Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Feb.)	Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Macroe-Brahance
COLONIES	Sir S. Cripps (Nov. 23)	Col. J. J. Llewellyn
ECONOMIC	Lord Cranborne (Feb. 22)	Lord Moyse
WARFARE	Col. G. Stanger (Nov. 23)	Lord Cranborne
POWER	Lord Selborne (Feb. 22)	Mr. H. Dalton
FUEL AND MINES	Mr. G. Lloyd George (June 3)	New office
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS	Mr. H. Macmillan (Dec. 30)	New office
INDIA		
MINISTER RES. INDIA	Lord Swire (June 8)	New office
AFRICA		
MINISTER RES. AFRICA	Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Nov. 23)	New office
FINANCIAL		
GENERAL	Lord Cherwell (Dec. 30)	Sir W. Jovine
POSTMASTER GENERAL	Capt. H. F. C. Crookshank (Dec. 30)	Mr. W. Morrison
PRODUCTION	Lord Beaverbrook (Feb. 4)	New office
SCIENCE	Mr. O. Lyttelton (Feb. 19)	Lord Beaverbrook
SUPPLY	Sir A. Duncan (Feb. 4)	Lord Beaverbrook
INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE	Mr. W. Morrison (Dec. 30)	New office
CONVOY PLANNING		
TRAINING	Col. J. J. Llewellyn (Feb. 4)	Sir A. Duncan
WAR	Mr. H. Dalton (Feb. 22)	Col. J. J. Llewellyn
WORKS AND PLANNING	Sir J. Gifford (Feb. 22)	Capt. Margesson
	Lord Portal (Feb. 22)	Lord Keith

THE WAR CABINET

The composition of the War Cabinet at the end of the year was as follows:—
THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr. C. R. ATTLEE (Dominions); Sir J. ANDERSON (Lord President of the Council); Mr. H. MORRISON (Home Affairs and Home Security); Mr. R. A. EVANS (Foreign Affairs and Leader of the H. of C.); Mr. O. LYTTLTON (Production); Mr. E. BEVIN (Labour and National Service); and Mr. R. G. CASEY (Minister of State).

THE WAR IN NORTH AFRICA

DUAL THREAT TO THE AXIS

1942

AN ARMY IN WAITING

COMBINED RAIDS AND TRAINING

THE hard-fought, touch-and-go struggle around Tobruk had resulted in a British victory. At the beginning of 1942, General Auchinleck was endeavouring to gather in its fruits by a simultaneous pursuit of Rommel's retreating army and a reduction of the forces which he had left in the lurch at Bardia and Halfaya, on the Egyptian frontier. Rommel was then making a temporary stand at Jedabia, 90 miles south of Benghazi. The strong detachments left behind found themselves in a hopeless position. That at Bardia surrendered on January 2, some 8,000 prisoners falling into our hands. Halfaya proved a rather harder nut to crack, but here also the garrison did not await a final assault. Another 5,500 prisoners and a large quantity of material were captured.

By January 14 Rommel had fallen back to the strong natural position of El Agheila, close to the border of Tripolitania. British attempts to probe his dispositions—the only action for which the strength of the Eighth Army sufficed at this juncture—were held off. He had been reinforced by a few tanks, and barges had landed stores on the beaches behind him, but the governing factor was the stretching out of the Eighth Army, which had not yet been able to organize its communications. On January 27 the enemy struck back successfully, pushed aside the British light forces, and began a rapid advance on Benghazi. He nearly succeeded in trapping the 7th Indian Brigade in the town and did trap a certain number of static troops. By early February we had fallen back to the neighbourhood of Gazala, but there was little force in Rommel's drive, and the front was stabilized once more. The result was disappointing, yet the campaign had yielded a handsome balance; Tobruk relieved, the possibility of advancing the railway to its neighbourhood, wider scope for the air arm, all for a casualty list amounting to only about half the enemy's losses in prisoners alone.

Rommel waited nearly four months before striking again on May 26. He had brought most of his formations up to establishment in men and material and had also been reinforced as regards his order of battle. He began by rounding the British flank at Bir Hakeim and opening a lane through the minefield farther north, passing a strong force of armour through and then widening the breach. At first there appeared to be a good prospect of holding him, but he eventually rolled out the southern part of the front, despite the gallant defence of the Fighting French at Bir Hakeim. His anti-tank artillery and especially heavy anti-aircraft guns employed as anti-tank artillery wrought havoc with the British tanks, though the latter now included a certain number of "General Grants," more heavily armed than any we had previously possessed.

The Fall of Tobruk

After suffering heavy losses east of the Gazala line, General Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief Middle East Force, who had taken over direct command of the Eighth Army, began a withdrawal towards the frontier, leaving a strong and well-provisioned garrison in Tobruk. But Tobruk was not to repeat its earlier performances. After a single heavy assault the fortress fell on June 21, with the loss of practically the whole garrison and all the stores. Pushing on at top speed Rommel was 50 miles beyond the frontier by the 24th. It was found impossible to make a serious stand at Matruh, General Wavell's old position, and the Germans occupied it on June 29. On they moved towards Egypt, till shortly afterwards they came up against our forces standing at El Alamein. They expected to be in Alexandria within a couple of days, and most of the world thought they would. But they were now stretched to the limit and pounded from the air, the allied Air Forces having maintained superiority throughout and from Tobruk onwards having effectively covered the retreat.

Presently it began to be apparent that the halt was definitive. On July 21 the Eighth Army even initiated local offensive operations. These achieved no great success, but they testified to the improvement which had taken place. On August 18 General

Sir H. R. L. Alexander became Commander-in-Chief, Middle East, and about the same date Lieutenant-General B. L. Montgomery took over command of the Eighth Army.

The enemy made one more effort. On August 31 he launched a strong attack and penetrated some distance into the British front, the left flank of which lay on the impassable Qattara depression. The Germans could not, however, overrun any of the main positions; they suffered considerable loss, and finally, on September 4, gave us best and withdrew. We now had a genuine breathing space to train the new formations which were arriving in the theatre and prepare to take the offensive in our turn. The Americans had sent us a number of "General Sherman" tanks, an improvement on the "Grants." We also now possessed large numbers of 6-pounder anti-tank guns, with far greater range and hitting power than the 2-pounder on which we had previously been dependent. The allied Air Forces, further reinforced, completely dominated the air. Rommel had, however, succeeded in creating a certain amount of confusion, so that we had to miss one full moon of which it had been hoped to take advantage.

The attack came with the next, being launched during the night of Friday, October 23. It was preceded by intense air attacks on the enemy's landing grounds, which caused tremendous destruction. This time new tactics were employed. We had had grim experience in the past of the consequences of bunting with our armour in anti-tank guns, especially when the latter had been dug in. Now the minefields were to be cleared and the positions breached by the combined action of infantry and artillery, in the hope of giving the armoured formations a clear run in open country. It was therefore in the early stages a deliberate operation, but both the leadership and the execution were sparkling in quality.

A Hasty Retreat

By November 2 a complete breach had been made. The armoured forces passed through and after a fierce struggle struck those of the enemy a crippling blow. For the first time he had had to face tanks as good as or even better than his own. The Panzer divisions and other more mobile forces in the northern sector beat a hasty retreat, leaving the unfortunate Italians in the south without fuel and in some cases without transport. Gradually they were gathered in by the ten thousand. The air now pounded the cluttered roads, destroying vehicles by the thousand. But Rommel broke away with the survivors, and a series of heavy rainstorms hindered the pursuit. Sidi Barrani was reoccupied on the 10th and Tobruk on the 13th. Moving at a considerably greater pace than during our retreat towards Egypt, pursuers and pursued swept through Cyrenaica.

The old names reappeared. After a rearguard action at Jedabia on November 23 the enemy fell back to the position at El Agheila. Here he remained for just three weeks, while the Eighth Army was building up strength at the end of its long lines of communication and the port of Benghazi was being taken into use. This episode furnished proof that the German troops were by no means demoralized and that they possessed a fair amount of defensive armament. The retreat was then resumed under cover of a strong rearguard, which was partly intercepted. Wadi Matruh but succeeded in breaking out after suffering some loss. By the end of the year the enemy had fallen back beyond Sirte and showed signs of making a stand along the Wadi Bel el Kebir. Our leading troops were now nearly 400 miles distant from their port of Benghazi.

Meanwhile the great allied plan for the occupation of the North African coast had taken shape. On November 8 American and British forces under the supreme command of the American General Eisenhower had effected landings in Algeria and French Morocco. After brief but in places very sharp fighting French resistance came to an end on Armistice Day, the 11th. The British First Army then moved on Tunisia, to which the Axis had already begun the dispatch of troops by air and sea from Sicily and Sardinia. At first it appeared probable that the key cities of Tunis and Bizerta might be carried before the Axis could organize a successful resistance, but the enemy's air superiority brought about a check in the early days of December and it became necessary to build up allied air strength, organize more thoroughly the communications, and adopt more deliberate methods.

One great advantage had, however, already been gained. The precarious situation of Malta had now been brought to an end. The island fortress could now be revitalized without difficulty, and its aircraft were already playing an important part in the fruitful offensive against the enemy's air and sea communications. There was some disappointment that affairs had not marched as fast as had in the first instance seemed likely, but it did not appear that the Axis had done more than delay somewhat the development of the allied scheme or had regained the initiative which had been lost. The whole allied plan was recognized as having been of the highest strategic order and as providing new opportunities for future offensives against the Axis.

THE main concentration of the British Army has remained within the island fortress. It is in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion, but it is really a number of armies undergoing training to fight anywhere. A succession of reinforcements has arrived from Canada, and the forces of the United States of America have been increased both in this country and in Northern Ireland.

The mechanization of the forces has progressed in a remarkable manner. The old "foot slogger" has almost vanished. Infantry are largely lorry-borne; all divisions are mechanized. Aeroplanes, tanks, carriers, trucks, and lorries have poured out from our factories and from the factories of the United States in a never-ending flow. The supply of equipment is keeping up with the supply of troops. New classes are being continually called up and being trained.

New methods of fighting in many places have called for new types of training, and training has been intensive throughout the year. The battle schools have fully proved their worth and officers and N.C.O.s trained in them have been tested in the Libyan campaign. They are now being turned into schools of infantry. Recognition of the im-

portance of the training of young officers has been an outstanding feature of the Army year at home.

There is always a risk of any army with no fighting to do becoming stale, and a year ago there was that danger in this country. It has now passed. The New Year finds the British, Dominion, and allied forces very much better trained than they have ever been before and hoping for their opportunity.

The period of waiting has been broken by a number of successful raids carried out by the "commandos," whose existence is still the cause of controversy. Some highly placed officers consider that any properly trained infantry battalion should be able to do what the "commandos" do, and some of the best men have been taken from their battalions for this particular service. But great work has been done by the "commandos" in such combined raids as those on Bruvel, St. Nazaire, the raid on Sark, and especially in the big raid on Dieppe.

On the night of February 27-28 the important radiolocation post at Bruvel was destroyed by British parachute troops who formed part of a combined raid on the French coast. An even more daring raid by the three Services was made on March 28. This was primarily directed against

the large dry-dock and harbour installations at St. Nazaire. With her bows specially scuffed and laded with five tons of delay-action high explosive, H.M.S. Campbellton, an ex-American destroyer, rammed the centre of the main lock gate.

The Dieppe raid, which followed on August 19, was of greater magnitude. The land forces employed were mainly Canadian, but included British Special Service troops, a detachment of an American Ranger battalion, and a small contingent of the Fighting French. Tanks were landed and fighting was fierce. For the lessons learned and the advantages gained from this operation the forces engaged, and particularly the Canadians, paid a heavy price. The R.A.F. played an important part and lost 95 machines (21 fighter pilots being saved) and destroyed 82 German aircraft and damaged more than 100 others. These totals represented the R.A.F.'s biggest loss in any single day since the war began and the enemy's highest since the Battle of Britain.

After the raid on Dieppe, the German High Command announced on October 7 that all British prisoners taken there would be put in chains because "British troops had tied the hands of German soldiers in the raids on Dieppe and Sark."

When the German decision was put into effect on October 8 the British Government gave notice that unless the British prisoners were freed from their bonds by October 10 an equal number of German prisoners would have their hands tied. The German High Command replied by ordering the shackling of three times the number of British prisoners and declared that the men would be kept chained until the British Government gave clear notice that never again would they allow any tying of German soldiers in raids.

On December 10 the Swiss Office received a communication from the Swiss Government suggesting that we and the German Government should free all prisoners of war from shackles on December 15 at 10 a.m. The Government of the United Kingdom gave instructions at once that German prisoners should be unshackled on December 12. The Government of Canada took similar action.

During the year the Home Guard have gone on from strength to strength. Their training has continued without a break until they are now properly regarded as able to take any part that may be required of them in the defence of this country. The fact that conscription now applies to the Home Guard has done nothing to change its friendly spirit. Conscripts have for the most part taken up their duties willingly and with a desire to become part of what is still really a purely volunteer organization in order to release other men for service abroad.

OBITUARY

We have to record the following among the deaths of the year:—

THE MAHARAJA OF CATCH; DR. DON ROBERTO OTTEZ, President of Argentina, and DR. M. T. DE ALVAREZ, former President; ARCHDUKE JOSEPH FERDINAND; the DUKE of AOSTA; and COUNT BERCHTOLD.

Among other leading men who died were:—The Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan, Sir Akbar Hydari, Sir Upo Mifson, Hr. T. Stauning, Dr. Refik Saydam, M. Simopoulos, M. Politis, General Hertzog, Lord Millican, Lord Selborne, the Earl of Albemarle, the Duke of Atholl, Lord Newton, Lord Amulree, Lord

Askwith, Lord Glanely, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Apsley, Lord Dunsford, Lord Ellistley, Lieutenant-General Sir F. Shaw, Sir E. Meyerstein, Major-General Sir R. Hoskins, Seher Capablanca, Sir E. Walton, Brigadier-General H. Johnson, Sir A. A. Somerville, Mr. J. A. Spender, Sir D. Hall, Sir C. Sargent, Colonel Sir J. Allen, Sir Francis Youngblood, Sir R. Waterhouse, Sir H. Jewdine, Lieutenant-General Sir L. Vaughan, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Admiral Dorian, Major-General D. H. Pensaar, Major-General Sir H. Bruce-Williams, and Sir Neville Henderson.

Music, the stage, art, and letters lost Mme. Calvé, Dr. F. Weingarten, Dr. W. H. Reed, Dame Marie

Tempest, Miss Violet Vanbrugh, M. Michel Fokine, Mr. J. Barrymore, Mr. Stanley Lupino, Miss Jessie Bond, Sir Oswald Stoll, Mr. Harry Champion, Miss F. Celi, Mr. Richard Sicker, Mr. Wilson Steer, O.M., Sir Reginald Blomfield, Mr. A. E. Beecher, Dr. G. C. Williamson, Sir E. Cooper, Mr. J. Osison, Mr. C. King, Mrs. Louisa Field, Mr. Stefan Zweig, and M. Léon Daudet.

The world of scholarship and science lost Sir William Bragg, Sir Fildery Petrie, Sir J. Larmor, Lord Berkeley, Dr. Lyttonell, Dr. George Gordon, Dame Emily Penrose, Sir H. Myers, Dr. A. A. Tilly.

RUSSIAN RESISTANCE MAINTAINED

THE RETURN TO THE OFFENSIVE

THE two gravest errors made by the Germans in their campaigns against Russia, probably two of the most serious they had made in the whole course of the war up to date, had been, first, the launching of the final winter offensive against Moscow, and, secondly, failure to make adequate preparations for the winter generally. Both were the product of over-confidence and, needless to say, closely connected. For both Germany was suffering severely at the opening of the year 1942.

The last offensive had strained the military machine almost to cracking-point. The forced retreat from Moscow, which had now been in progress just over three weeks, had necessitated the abandonment of great numbers of tanks, guns, and transport vehicles, and had caused considerable confusion and suffering, at least on the central front. On top of this came the effects of lack of preparation. The troops were short of warm clothing and of cover from the weather. Internal combustion engines were incapacitated for want of properly treated fuel and of suitable lubricant. Steam engines were put out of action because they had not been constructed or adapted to stand the intense cold. Thus, though military fortification had been adequate and indeed most formidable, communications failed to function, so that the repair of past errors—which the Germans took in hand with their usual speed and competence—was greatly delayed. On the other hand, the Russians had to restore their communications as they moved, and though they had not made the mistakes outlined above, they found the brakes on progress very heavy.

The Russian offensive extended over practically the whole front from Leningrad southward. Its objects were to free Moscow, to cause the greatest possible amount of attrition to the German armies, and to reduce the German centres of resistance. The largest measure of success was achieved west and south of Moscow, where by the first week of March the Red Army had advanced approximately to the line Orel-Dorogobuzh (50 miles east of Smolensk). Between Vyasma and Rzhev the Germans maintained a big pocket, which all the Russian efforts could not reduce. Thence northward to Lake Ilnen the Russians overran a great triangle of territory, stretching in the south almost to Veliky Luki. Leningrad was not freed, but was reinforced and re-entrained over the ice of Lake Ladoga.

There the effort died down. Meanwhile the Germans had to a considerable extent recovered, and in one important sector, the Crimea, they had never really lost the initiative. They had reached the peninsula as far back as the end of October, 1941, and had launched attacks on Sevastopol just before the end of December, but stubborn defence and frequent counter-attacks kept them engaged until the summer.

The First Blow

As spring approached it was manifest that the Germans were making ready for a renewal of the offensive. They had to take into account not merely the normal preparation but also the state of the ground swamped with melting snow and of the rivers in spate. To strike too soon would be to blunt the edge of the weapon; to wait too long might be to invite the recurrence of last year's events. It was the Russians who struck first, taking heavy risks to get in their blow. The offensive at Kharkov brought some heartening success and some gains of territory. The latter proved in the main temporary; for the Germans hit back heavily on June 10 and to a great extent restored the situation. There is, however, reason to suppose that the Russian operation interfered seriously with their plans and upset their time-table. The results of this series of battles may fairly be said to have been a German tactical success but a Russian strategic victory.

Yet the Germans were ready before the end of June, and the weight of the offensive which they launched on the 28th proved how far they were from exhaustion and how immensely powerful was their military machine. It is true they could no longer operate on the whole vast front simultaneously, but they put 2,000,000 men or more into the venture. Their precise objects cannot be determined yet, but it is clear that they intended, by advancing to the lower Volga, to cut off the Russian armies from their main oil supplies, to overrun their most fertile granaries, some of their best coal-

fields, and some of their biggest arsenals. Possibly they left open the question whether afterwards to strike south-eastward into the Caucasus or north-eastward behind Moscow, but in any case the plan involved the destruction of the Russian forces between Kursk and the Sea of Azov. They brought to the task improved tactical methods which there is here no space to describe, but which may be said to have been based on large mobile forces of all arms and of special assault groups of aircraft working in cooperation with them.

In the course of a few days the Russian front was breached south of Kursk over something like 200 miles, while simultaneously the assault upon Sevastopol was intensified. The famous fortress fell on July 1. In these circumstances the Russian Command took one of the most painful decisions conceivable. There appeared no hope of fighting it out where their forces stood, and the attempt might involve the destruction of their armies, which was the chief object of the enemy. The main body which had been opposing the German offensive fell back hastily and, by the rueful admission of a German commentator, "vanished" into the Don valley. Except—and this proved highly important—that the Russians held firmly to the Don about Voronezh, the month of July was marked by Russian retreat and German pursuit. Doubtless the Russians lost heavily in material, but they kept their main forces intact. Eastward the Germans pressed hard on their heels towards the Volga; southward, after the evacuation of Rostov on July 27, they poured across the lower Don towards the Caucasus.

To a large extent the Germans allowed this retreat to dictate their strategy. Opposition on the Caucasian front, which the Russian Command left largely to its own devices at this stage, being slight, they pressed on at top speed. Before mid-August they had reached Krasnodar and Armavir; on September 3 they claimed the port of Novorossiisk. Along the northern slopes of the mountains they progressed towards the oilfield of Grozny (oil held up on the Terek). Once the Russians decided to stand they succeeded in doing so. They even struck back with effect, and presently the whole southern offensive was halted. It was too late for the enemy to attempt to cross the main passes, so he contented himself with establishing positions whence he could strike in the spring.

The Stand at Stalingrad

The main battles were fought in the Don sector, where by the end of August the Germans had reached the Don bend all along the front. With tremendous blows they forced the Russians back towards the Volga. Stalingrad was subjected to terrific air bombardment and perhaps three-quarters of the great industrial city was laid in ruins before the enemy came to close quarters. The Germans were confident that it would fall, and nearly all outside opinion agreed with them. But the Russians would not yield. To and fro the combat raged among the houses, among the great factories, where sometimes a floor would be held by one side while the other held the floor below. Over the Volga, whose waters were constantly bombed and shelled, came the reinforcements and supplies. Particularly heavy assaults were recorded on October 23 and again on November 12. But where the Germans had previously advanced many miles in a day they were now fortunate if they progressed a few hundred yards. Often they lost ground. So the hellish struggle continued.

And then, about November 19—first announced on November 22—the Russians launched their counter-offensive north and south of the city. From the north they struck in the region of Serafimovich on the Don, from the south out of the Kalmyck Steppes, where by incredible exertions they had built up their army from across the Volga. By the end of the month the pincers had met. Nearly 70,000 prisoners and vast booty had been captured and a further force, estimated to number 150,000, was encircled west of Stalingrad. Since then the main body of the enemy, despite counter-attacks, has been driven farther away from the beleaguered force; the area of the latter has been constantly restricted, but it is still holding out and receiving supplies by air.

A strong and successful but smaller-scale Russian offensive in the neighbourhood of Rzhev, on the central front, emphasized the seizure of the initiative by the Red Army. A smashing blow on the Middle Don, south of Voronezh, rammed the lessons home. By Christmas the two offensives had in effect become one, a great drive towards the Donetz basin and the town of Rostov. A German counter-offensive to relieve the trapped Sixth Army in front of Stalingrad has been completely broken. The Russians then renewed their pressure, capturing Kotelnikovo and overrunning a large tract of steppe to the east. In the last few days of the year German counter-attacks on the west, this is, from the Donetz basin, began, but so far no appreciable results have been recorded. The end of the year found Russia stripped of some of her richest possessions, facing a difficult problem as regards food for the winter, cramped as regards her communications, but victorious and confident of the future.

PARLIAMENT ON WATCH
THE PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY TO CHALLENGES

DURING the first six months of 1942 Parliament reflected the uneasiness of the whole nation at a dismal series of military reverses and disasters. Relations between the Government and the House of Commons were often sorely strained. Mr. Churchill for the first time had to meet the challenge of a motion of "No confidence" in the Commons and, although it was not a very serious challenge, the Government felt the constant spur of criticism in both Houses. Not the least of the Prime Minister's achievements was the way in which he firmly and patiently maintained his leadership of Parliament and the nation through the most trying period since he took office.

On his return from Washington on January 17—after a further conference with President Roosevelt within a fortnight of America's entry into the war—Mr. Churchill found the House of Commons restless at the continued Japanese advance through British Malaya to Singapore and he demanded a vote of confidence. After a critical debate on the conduct of the war which lasted three days and ended on January 21 he obtained his vote by the crushing majority of 464 to one. A conciliatory reply by the Prime Minister to his critics helped towards this achievement, and one result of the debate was the decision to appoint a Minister of Production. In February Lord Beaverbrook was appointed to this post, but his selection led to some friction and he held office only for about a fortnight. A further threat of political crisis developed in the middle of February after the fall of Singapore and the escape of the German warships from Brest through the English Channel. Demands for a reconstruction of the War Cabinet and other Government changes became more insistent and Mr. Churchill bowed to the storm.

Sir Kingsley Wood introduced in April the fifth Budget, which was for a total expenditure of £5,286,000,000. Income-tax was not increased but there were heavy additions to indirect taxation to produce an extra £150,000,000 a year; thus raising the estimated revenue for 1942-43 to £2,244,000,000. The increased duties on beer and tobacco alone were estimated to produce £132,000,000. On a later occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported that war expenditure in the first three years had amounted to £10,000,000,000. In June Parliament approved a Government plan for the coal industry under which for the period of the war the State took over full operational control of the mines to secure the maximum production. Responsibility for the industry was vested in a new Ministry of Fuel and Power.

Mr. Churchill again visited Washington in June. While he was away our Eighth Army was driven out of Libya by Rommel and with the enemy threatening the Nile Delta Parliament was deeply perturbed. Even before the Prime Minister returned Sir John Wardlaw-Milne and 18 other M.P.s tabled in the Commons a motion of "No confidence" in the central direction of the war. The motion was debated in the Commons on July 1 and 2. In his closing speech the Prime Minister admitted the seriousness of the Libya defeat, but made a powerful defence of the central direction of the war and insisted that on a long-term view the military situation continued to improve. The House was in a critical mood, but it rejected the "No confidence" motion by 476 to 25.

About the beginning of August Mr. Churchill left England on another memorable journey. He went by way of Cairo, flying in a Liberator bomber, to visit Premier Stalin in Moscow. Mr. Churchill was in Moscow from August 12 to 16 and his talks with M. Stalin undoubtedly led to a better understanding between Britain and Russia and to a more effective coordination of war strategy. Almost of equal importance were the conferences in which the Prime Minister took part in Cairo, both on his outward and homeward journeys. From these conferences there resulted the drastic reorganization of the High Command in which General Auchinleck was succeeded as Commander-in-Chief by General Alexander, while General Montgomery was appointed to command the Eighth Army.

The Prime Minister also visited the Eighth Army and other forces in Egypt and all reports testified to his visit to the desert army having had an electrifying effect. After an absence of a little over three weeks and having flown about 12,000 miles, he returned to England on August 24. His next speech on the war situation, in September, gave general satisfaction to the House of Commons and from that time relations between the House and the Government steadily improved. General Smuts, who visited England for the first time since the war began and attended meetings of the War Cabinet, addressed on October 21 a meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament, presided over by Mr. Lloyd George.

The King opened a new session of Parliament on November 11. By that time Rommel was in full retreat before the Eighth Army in Egypt, American and British forces had landed in French North Africa, and the whole outlook in the Mediterranean had been transformed. Mr. Churchill was able to give a heartening review of the war situation when he spoke in the debate on the Address in reply to the King's Speech, and some of his most persistent critics joined in the congratulations which he received from the House.

There was an impressive scene in the Commons on December 18 when Mr. Eden read a United Nations declaration condemning Germany's atrocities against the Jews and promising that those responsible for these crimes should not escape retribution. Members rose to their feet and remained standing in silence to signify their sympathy and approval.

ASCENDANCY IN THE AIR
VARIED DEMANDS ON THE R.A.F.

THE swing-over from defence to attack, begun in the summer of 1941, was continued and accentuated during 1942. Britain's comparative freedom from air interference enabled the aircraft factories to maintain a steady output. Colonel J. J. Llewellyn stated when he relinquished his position as Minister of Aircraft Production that during 1942 we trebled our output of heavy bombers and that production during October exceeded September's new high record substantially. The increased production of R.A.F. bombers was felt severely by Germany and Italy. In striking contrast to German air activity here, the R.A.F. was able to reach a greater scale than ever before in its bombing of both Axis countries, despite increased calls for air strength in the Battle of the Atlantic, from the Mediterranean area, the Middle East, India, and elsewhere.

At the end of the year the R.A.F. was more than a third greater in strength in all theatres of war than it was a year ago; to-day it is bigger than the combined Air Forces of Germany and Italy. But commitments are growing even faster than the R.A.F., so that production is hard put to it to meet the increasing demands made for air assistance on all fronts. In spite of diversionary calls which make Bomber Command to-day little more than half as big as it would otherwise have been, 28 of the 50 or 60 major production centres of the Reich were attacked by more than 100 aircraft during 88 raids.

War on Submarines and Shipping

R.A.F. Coastal Command was able to play a steadily increasing part in the fight against U-boats, and though there is no ground for complacency the combined effect of sea and air patrol was increased destruction of enemy submarines operating near this country, which sent them ever farther afield in search of their victims. Aircraft of the Command flew more than 25,000,000 miles during 1942, mostly on anti-submarine patrols. More than 200 attacks were made on U-boats; upwards of 4,000 on enemy merchant ships. Escort was provided for almost 5,000 convoys. Steady toll was also taken of enemy shipping off the coasts of Norway and the Low Countries in air attacks, using torpedoes, bombs, and cannon-shells. Daylight attacks by R.A.F. bombers and fighters over enemy-occupied territory were almost daily events. In midsummer the United States Army Air Force started operations from bases in this country, and thereafter Fortress and Liberator bombers made a number of heavy assaults on enemy war production in western Europe, notably on the important Lille factories, the marshalling yards at Rouen, and submarine bases along the Atlantic coast of France. Allied fighters provided cover for them, while others made diversionary sweeps. Both by day and night railways and other communications "enjoyed" a high priority, a feature of the R.A.F.'s daylight activity, being low-flying attacks by fighter-bombers fitted with cannon. A great number of goods trains—believed to be a bottleneck in German production—were smashed by these means.

In February Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris succeeded Air Marshal Sir Richard Peirse as head of Bomber Command, and under his leadership the British bomber force, now composed largely of the three new four-engined types—Stirlings, Halifaxes, and Lancasters—began to strike deadly blows at the enemy's war production. The size of high-explosive bombs employed was twice doubled during the year—from 2,000lb. to 4,000lb., and then from 4,000lb. to 8,000lb.

One of the most successful raids of the war was carried out on the night of March 3 against the Renault works at Billancourt, on the outskirts of Paris. Warnings had previously been given that these and other factories in occupied France would be attacked if they persisted in working for the enemy. Photographs smuggled out of France some time later showed that the works had been virtually

wiped out. Only two aircraft were lost in this raid, which was followed by others on French factories, including the Matford works at Poissy, where aero engines and lorries were being made for Germany, and the Goeme-de Rhine works at Genevilliers, which also made aero engines.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, promised in Parliament in March that when the weather improved the scale of our bombing of Germany would be increased. This undertaking was fulfilled, and during centres were given little rest. There were particularly effective raids on Lübeck, Cologne, Rostock (on four consecutive nights), Danzig, Flensburg, Frankfurt, Hamburg (where 150,000 incendiaries were dropped), Duisburg, and many other places. Squadron Leader J. V. Nettleton was awarded the V.C. and several other men were decorated for their part in the most spectacular and daring air raid of the war. Nettleton led a formation of Lancasters at little more than roof-top height 500 miles into Germany in April to strike in daylight at the Ma-Na. Diesel engine factory at Augsburg, near Munich.

The weight of our bomber offensive increased steadily until it reached an unprecedented scale with the 1,000-bomber raids, the first of which was directed against Cologne at the end of May, when 44 of a total force of 1,130 were lost. A bomber arrived every six seconds and the defences were saturated. Only 48 hours later 1,036 aircraft were sent to Essen, and the Prime Minister promised that German cities, harbours, and centres of war production would be subjected to an ordeal the like of which had never been experienced by any country in continuity, severity, or magnitude. The third four-figure raid was made against Bremen on the night of June 25-26, when 52 bombers were lost.

While they gave excellent support to the Eighth Army in Libya the R.A.F. continued to pound away at German factories and ports. July saw an extension of daylight raiding, with attacks on Danzig, Lübeck, and Flensburg. In August 500 fighters were engaged in a daylight sweep over Northern France. The R.A.F.'s part in the Dieppe raid is referred to elsewhere.

In September it was announced that since the start of hostilities R.A.F. fighters had shot down in daylight more than 4,000 enemy aircraft, and a further 700 had been destroyed at night. In cross-Channel sweeps during the third year of the war they had destroyed more than 600 enemy aircraft, while almost 400 enemy machines were shot down in other day and night actions in the west. Corresponding R.A.F. fighter losses were fewer than 700.

The Attacks on Italy

Throughout the autumn Germany continued to suffer the brunt of the R.A.F.'s bombing, but on October 24, in preparation for our African offensive the main weight of the air attack was switched to Italy, which also experienced the effect of our 4,000lb. and 8,000lb. bombs. The main features of these long-distance raids—they involved return flights of about 1,500 miles—were the degree of concentration achieved in bombing the small losses involved. Several raids were made without losing a single machine. Widespread damage was caused to Genoa, Turin, and Milan, causing Mussolini to introduce a plan for wholesale evacuation. Perhaps the outstanding achievement was the daylight raid on Milan made by Lancasters at the end of October with the loss of only three aircraft. Naples was also attacked from the Middle East.

The R.A.F. managed to maintain its technical superiority over the enemy throughout the year, despite Germany's introduction of the F.W. 190 fighter—which was countered by a new Spitfire—and an excellent bomber in the form of the Do.217. The most revolutionary new British type was the fast and manoeuvrable twin-engined Mosquito, which is made almost entirely of wood. America also provided a fine new fighter for the R.A.F. Army Cooperation Command in the Mustang.

Throughout the year the R.A.F. Ferry Command continued to fly new American bombers across the Atlantic and was able to maintain its proud boast that not one had been intercepted by the enemy, in the face of great difficulties, with inadequate and often unsuitable types of aircraft, the British Overseas Airways Corporation kept open our sky communications with the Empire and with certain neutral countries.

LOOKING FORWARD

Much attention has been directed to post-war reconstruction, and an outstanding event was the publication on December 1 of a report by Sir William Beveridge on the social insurance and allied services.

In June, 1941, Sir William Beveridge had been commissioned by the Government to survey existing schemes of social insurance and workmen's compensation and to make recommendations for their coordination and improvement. He proposed an ambitious new social security plan aimed at the abolition of physical want by providing for all citizens a subsistence income. This was put forward as a contribution to a wider social policy and was based on the assumptions that mass unemployment will be avoided, that allowances will be paid to dependent children, and that there will be established national health and rehabilitation services. The main feature of the social security plan was a compulsory all-in insurance scheme, embracing all citizens but classified in its application. In return for the appropriate contributions provision was made for unemployment and disability benefits, retirement pensions, widows' pensions, industrial disability pensions, medical treatment, and maternity and funeral benefits.

The report recommended the unification of social service administration under a Ministry of Social Security. It was estimated that the plan would increase the cost of social security to the Exchequer, insured persons, and employers together from

£432,000,000 a year in 1945 under existing arrangements to £697,000,000 in that year and to £858,000,000 in 1945. Of the increased total cost of £265,000,000 under the plan in 1945 the amount of extra expenditure to fall on the Exchequer and local rates was put at £86,000,000.

Some important proposals affecting the control and use of land in connexion with physical planning and reconstruction after the war were contained in the reports of the Scott and Uthwatt Committees. The first of these dealt with conditions which should govern land utilization in rural areas. The second, which was the final report of the Committee presided over by Mr. Justice Uthwatt, dealt generally with the question of the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and with methods of compensating owners and recovering betterment.

The havoc caused by bombing gave rise to much thought on London's reconstruction and future development. Several bodies have considered the matter, but only the Royal Academy's Planning Committee, presided over by Sir Edwin Lutyens with Sir Charles Breyer as vice-chairman, has published plans. Special care, bearing in mind both the protection of existing fine buildings and the opportunity of creating new ones, is given to the re-planting of particularly important areas, such as those of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus. Covent Garden is replanned as a musical and dramatic centre, with opera house, concert hall, and so forth.

EARLY in the New Year the House of Commons will discuss the allocation of man power in a secret debate which is to last two days. Official statements in recent months have shown that the limit of mobilization of man-power is not far off, though the process of distribution between the Fighting Forces and industry and between the less essential and the more essential industries has certainly not reached finality. Of 33,000,000 persons of working age in Great Britain more than 22,000,000 were engaged last September in some form of national service. At that time the registrations by the Ministry of Labour and National Service had numbered 17,000,000.

Since then the Ministry has registered higher age groups, taking the registrations of men up to 50 years of age and those of women to 45. A week before Christmas the Minister announced a comb of the distributive trades, excluding food and coal, to obtain all available women up to 35 years of age, and, in 30 or so of the less essential retail trades, up to 45 years. This comb is designed primarily to obtain women for industry. The comb for the auxiliary Services has already gone finely through the distributive trades to take out the younger women of the conscription ages and not many can have been left. But the older women, even though married and not themselves mobile, may be substituted in local industries for mobile women and in this way make possible the recruitment of the auxiliary services and the munitions industries.

To obtain men for the armed Forces the comb has been applied to all industries, not excluding the munitions industries as women substitutes were obtained. The practice of reserving men by industries or occupations was abandoned at the beginning of the year and individual deferment took its place. By the new method calling up is deferred when individual examination shows men to be doing work of national importance. The great majority of the men in the war industries, especially the engineering and shipbuilding industries, have been left in their jobs, though a considerable number have been transferred to the Services to continue their craftsmanship in repair and maintenance work. In two instances the comb was used during the year to increase an inadequate

industrial labour force. Men were drafted back to coalmining from other industries and, to a more limited extent, from the Army. Women were brought back to the cotton industry, which, in reduced and concentrated size, was found incapable of producing the minimum of essential commodities.

In mid-December Parliament passed an Act to authorize the registration and medical examination of young men four months before reaching 18 so that when they arrive at the age of recruitment they may be immediately available for training. Exactly a year before conscription had been applied to women for the recruitment of the Women's Auxiliary Services, though the young women of the conscription ages are all allowed an option for one of a small number of munitions industries.

By far the most important political-industrial event of the year was the Government's decision to take control of production in the coalmining industry. The control was vested in a new Ministry of Fuel and Power, with Major Gwilym Lloyd George at its head. The Minister has a regional coal controller and a coal board in every coalfield and a production committee at every pit. In London he has an advisory board, including the vice-chairmen of the regional boards, colliery managers and technicians, and representatives of distributors and consumers. The immediate purpose of State control is to increase production in war-time, but the structure of the control has more permanent implications. It is noteworthy that while these measures of control have been developing the colliery owners and the miners, through their national organizations, have been discussing, with approval, the possibilities of "partnership" within the industry.

The two purposes of lessening output and freeing workpeople for more essential occupations are leading the Government to close down clothing and hat-making undertakings in areas where labour is scarce and to concentrate them in other areas where labour, even though untrained, is available. The effect of these decisions on the permanent location of the industries cannot be estimated while conditions remain abnormal.

Though the cost-of-living index figure was held steady by the Government throughout the year there were important increases of wages for the miners, railwaymen, shipyard workers, cotton weavers, and women workers in engineering.

SUNDAY, February 15 1942

SINGAPORE has fallen. Except an announcement broadcast by the Prime Minister to-night, there is no British report. A Japanese communique says the defending army surrendered unconditionally at 12.30 p.m. to-day. The siege had lasted nine days. There is no information as to the size of the force which surrendered to the Japanese.

Mr. Churchill's announcement of this disaster came towards the end of a broadcast in which, with sombre eloquence, he reviewed the war in retrospect and looked forward to final triumph. He did not mention the escape of the German warships from Brest. After an unsuccessful paratroop attack on the Palembang district of Sumatra, the enemy has to-day made a large-scale landing in the south of the island. Strong resistance is being made.

MONDAY Feb. 16 1942

THE Japanese claim to have taken 60,000 prisoners at Singapore, but that is thought here to be an excessive estimate. When General Percival, G.O.C. Malaya, sent his last message to General Wavell, he said the shortage of water (only twenty-four hours' supply), food, petrol, and ammunition made it impossible to hold out longer.

The defence force (which had suffered heavy losses) consisted of four divisions, one British, one Australian, and two Indian, besides two Malay brigades which included British and Indian battalions. Local volunteers also took part in the fighting. No troops had been evacuated except some in technical services. Japanese troops have advanced north from Martaban to Thantou, which they have occupied. It is fifty miles from Pegu, a junction on the railway from Rangoon to the Burma Road.

NAVY'S COMPREHENSIVE TASKS

THE GREATEST COMBINED OPERATION

THE first notable naval event of 1942 was the departure from Brest, after dark on February 11, a practically moonless night, of the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Prinz Eugen and their homeward passage up-Channel. Visibility was poor and they were unobserved until 11.35 the next morning, when they were entering the Dover Strait. The most favourable time for attack

was fully effective and 66 enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of four British pilots and eight aircraft. On reaching the Sicilian straits the convoy suffered some loss at night by E-boat attack, and the cruisers Manchester and Cairo and the destroyer Foresight were lost and other ships damaged. It again suffered some losses from air attack the next morning until it reached the area where fighters from Malta could give full protection; and the balance gap through.

The fighter aircraft in Malta were replenished from time to time through the sea by convoys.

SUNDAY, February 8 1942

JAPANESE PATROLS

JAPANESE patrols are reported to have landed on Ubin Island, which is about half-way across the western end of Johore Strait. There is great air activity on both sides over Singapore and southern Johore. The great naval base on the north coast of the island has been partly evacuated. It could not be used while under enemy fire. Many naval ratings have become soldiers.

The British front in northern Libya is now at or near Gafala, a coast town west of Tobruk. Two enemy ships heavily laden with supplies for North Africa were with

Dutch Navy in the first week's fighting round Amboina. The pause in Libya continues. On the Russian front there has been no marked change during the past few days.

THURSDAY

RAF AIRCRAFT

RAF aircraft reported an enemy squadron approaching Dover from the west. The battle-cruiser Scharrnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen had escaped from Brest and, with an escort of destroyers, torpedo-boats, E-boats,

ROMMEL'S ROAD OF WRECKS

R.A.F. Smash Transport for 30 Miles

IT is an astonishing sight to see that thin black ribbon of tarmac picked out on both sides by the wreckage of 30 miles through Rommel's invulnerable Panzer Army. This vivid picture of a continuous line of overturned transport vehicles, the original capital of the South African Air Force, after his third raid on the coast across the road itself.

400 Trucks Hit

Among the early targets yesterday was a convoy of 400 trucks in the vicinity of the coast. The British front in northern Libya is now at or near Gafala, a coast town west of Tobruk. Two enemy ships heavily laden with supplies for North Africa were with

British Gunfire Off Gib. Reported

A Tanager dispatch to the Italian news agency reported today that the British front in northern Libya is now at or near Gafala, a coast town west of Tobruk. Two enemy ships heavily laden with supplies for North Africa were with

Jam from Canada

Canadian Red Cross branches in London have been informed that a consignment of jam to be sent to the South African Air Force has been delayed because of a jam in the railway at Ottawa.

Belgian Fascist Mayor Shot

Jean de Maest, fascist mayor of Brussels, was shot today by the Belgian resistance forces. He was the only fascist mayor in Belgium to be executed.

From Truck Labourer to Railway Chief

Mr. Daniel Willard, president of the American Railway Union, was elected today as the first African American to head the union.

Heard Rome Radio Say He Was Prisoner

Major General Sir Bernard Montgomery was reported to have been captured by the Germans during the Battle of El Alamein.

Temperature 120 in Egypt

The heat in the Egyptian desert today reached a record of 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

Mystery Planes Over Cyprus

Unidentified aircraft passed over Cyprus today, according to reports from the island.

M.O.I. DEBATE

50 PER CENT PROFIT ON 19th PARALLEL

The Ministry of Information today announced that the profit on the 19th parallel was 50 per cent.

TIMOSHENKO HAD TALK WITH WAVELL

Marshal Timoshenko had a meeting with General Wavell today in Cairo.

Hitler's Speech

Hitler's speech today was broadcast in German and English.

German Claim 28 Ships Sunk

A special German announcement today claimed that 28 ships had been sunk.

SOUTH COAST BOMBS TO-DAY

Four fighters dropped bombs on the south coast today.

18th Debate Soon

The 18th debate in the House of Commons is expected soon.

MME. MAISKY'S GIFT TO MRS. CHURCHILL

Mrs. Churchill received a gift from Mrs. Maisky today.

62 on Trial at Sofia

Sixty-two people were on trial in Sofia today.

Flashing Eyes

A signalling school for women is being opened in London.

700 Girls Marry Polish Soldiers Here

Seven hundred girls married Polish soldiers in London today.

MORE BERLIN 'PEACE TALK'

There are reports of more peace talks in Berlin.

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N.E. COAST FIRE RAID: 2 DOWN

Two bombers were destroyed during a fire raid on the north-east coast today.

We Lay Mines, Destroy Fighter

The RAF laid mines and destroyed a German fighter today.

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ASCENDANCY IN THE AIR

VARIED DEMANDS ON THE R.A.F.

THE "swing-over" from defence to attack, begun in the summer of 1941, was continued and accelerated in 1942. Britain's comparative advantage in the production of aircraft was enabled to be put to a steady use. The Minister of Aircraft Production stated when he was in the House of Commons in October that the R.A.F. had reached a peak in the production of aircraft. The production of aircraft in the United Kingdom had reached a level of 10,000 a month.

Only two aircraft were lost in this field, which was followed by others on French factories, including the Matford works at Poissy, where zero engines and fuselages were being made for the German RLM. The RLM works at Poissy were also producing zero engines.

CLAIMS ON MAN-POWER

EARLY in the New Year the House of Commons will discuss the allocation of man power in a secret debate which is to last two days. Official statements in recent months have shown that the limit of mobilization of man-power is not far off, though the process of distribution between the Fighting Forces and industry and between the less essential and the more essential industries has not reached finality. Of 13,000,000 in Britain more

Standard quite

The High Standard, a new four-door sedan, is being produced in large quantities. It is a standard car, with a standard price, and a standard quality. It is a car that is built to last, and to give you the most pleasure and satisfaction in the world.

Brazilian Ship Sank

Portuguese Brazilian merchant ship, the *Albatroz*, was sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic Ocean. The ship was carrying a large cargo of goods, and the crew were rescued by a British submarine.

Argentina Accepts Nazi Apology

Foreign Standard Correspondent. BRISBANE, Australia, Tuesday. The Argentine Minister, Señor Castillo, has accepted the German apology for the torpedoing of the Argentine ship *General Belgrano* in the South Atlantic. The ship was sunk by a German submarine on May 23, 1942.

Another Summer Soccer Match in Scotland

Another Summer Soccer Match in Scotland. The match was held in Glasgow and was a great success. The teams played a hard-fought game, and the crowd was very large.

Surrey Cricketers on Both Sides

Surrey Cricketers on Both Sides. The Surrey cricket team is split between the two sides of the Atlantic. Some players are in the United States, while others are in Europe.

H.G. PRIVATE GETS PRE-LUNCH CENTURY IN MATCH AT LORD'S

Private A. C. L. Bennett, of the London Home Guard, applied the principle to the cricket today. He scored a century in the first innings of the match at Lord's.

Navy Player V Army

Navy Player V Army. A match was played between the Navy and the Army. The Navy players were victorious, and the match was a great success.

Rise in Ultramar

Rise in Ultramar. The price of Ultramar has risen significantly. This is due to a shortage of the material, which is used in the production of aircraft.

FUNDS AND RAILS UP AGAIN

FUNDS AND RAILS UP AGAIN. The price of funds and rails has risen again. This is due to a shortage of these materials, which are essential for the war effort.

N.H. Trainer Will Make Ready for Season as Usual

N.H. Trainer Will Make Ready for Season as Usual. The trainer is expected to be ready for the season as usual. This is a good sign for the industry.

Closing Stock Exchange Prices

Stock	Price
British	100.00
American	100.00
Gold	100.00
Oil	100.00
Iron	100.00
Coal	100.00
Steel	100.00
Shipping	100.00
Insurance	100.00
Banking	100.00
Government	100.00
Private	100.00

The Irish Entry for Championship Stakes

The Irish Entry for Championship Stakes. The Irish team has entered the championship. This is a great achievement for the team.

P.T. Expert Picks an R.A.F. XI

P.T. Expert Picks an R.A.F. XI. The expert has picked an R.A.F. XI. This is a very strong team, and it is expected to win the championship.

AMERICANS WIN BIG BASEBALL

AMERICANS WIN BIG BASEBALL. The American team has won a big baseball game. This is a great victory for the team.

Speed-comp. Olympic Style

Speed-comp. Olympic Style. The speed-comp. Olympic style is a new style of dress. It is very fashionable and is worn by many people.

More Help For Russia From Amateur Boxers

More Help For Russia From Amateur Boxers. Amateur boxers are helping Russia. They are donating their services to the war effort.

Chivalrous Cricket League

Chivalrous Cricket League. The Chivalrous Cricket League is a new league. It is a very chivalrous league, and it is expected to be a great success.

Home Guards, & Ramblers

Home Guards, & Ramblers. Home Guards and Ramblers are helping the war effort. They are donating their services to the war effort.

Jersey Dressing

Jersey Dressing. Jersey dressing is a new style of dress. It is very fashionable and is worn by many people.

Gobnites Gazette

Gobnites Gazette. The Gobnites Gazette is a new gazette. It is a very interesting gazette, and it is expected to be a great success.

Home Guards, & Ramblers

Home Guards, & Ramblers. Home Guards and Ramblers are helping the war effort. They are donating their services to the war effort.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD. This is a new road. It is a very good road, and it is expected to be a great success.

ODEON Leicester Square

ODEON Leicester Square. The ODEON Leicester Square is a new cinema. It is a very good cinema, and it is expected to be a great success.

Home Guards, & Ramblers

Home Guards, & Ramblers. Home Guards and Ramblers are helping the war effort. They are donating their services to the war effort.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS

SONG OF THE ISLANDS. This is a new song. It is a very good song, and it is expected to be a great success.

Home Guards, & Ramblers

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10 CMS.
A featured act by
The Spirit

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1942

NAVY'S COMPREHENSIVE TASKS

THE GREATEST COMBINED OPERATION

THE first notable naval event of 1942 was the departure from Brest, after dark on February 11, a practically moonless night, of the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and Prinz Eugen and their homeward passage up-Channel. Visibility was poor and they were unobserved until 11.35 the next morning, when they were entering the Dover Strait. The most favourable time for attack was then past; nevertheless all available air and sea forces were sent in to attack, but the German ships reached port that evening. The two battleships were at once taken in hand for repair and were still in hand at the end of the year; but the Prinz Eugen was evidently still fully fit for service, since within a week she joined the battleship Tirpitz at Trondheim. On her way there, however, she was torpedoed and disabled by the British submarine Trident. She was towed into harbour, but temporary repairs were only completed in May when, in spite of heavy torpedo attacks from the air on passage, she too returned to Germany for repairs.

The Tirpitz, Germany's one big battleship, left Germany in February for Trondheim, whence on March 9 she put to sea. She was at once attacked by torpedo aircraft from H.M.S. Victorious, and thereupon retired once more to shelter under cover of smoke. She did not emerge again until, tempted by the passage of a British convoy to Russia, she put to sea on July 8. Attacked by a Russian submarine, she again abandoned her cruise and at once returned to harbour. The Navy's part in combined raids is referred to elsewhere. In the Mediterranean continuous attacks throughout the year by aircraft and submarines on Axis communications between Italy and Libyan ports were able to take a heavy toll—24 supply ships, for instance, were sunk by submarines alone during the month of October. But they were not able to prevent Rommel receiving enough supplies and reinforcements to equip him for his successful advance. Later British submarines became available in greater numbers and the sinkings of Axis supply ships increased.

The Convoy to Malta

A convoy carrying supplies and reinforcements for Malta was dispatched from Alexandria on March 20 under the protection of cruisers and destroyers commanded by Rear-Admiral Vian. Part of the Italian fleet, comprising not only two 10,000-ton cruisers, but also the battleship Littorio, attempted to intercept it; but the Littorio, hit by one torpedo as well as by small guns of Admiral Vian's cruisers and destroyers in an intrepid and most skilfully conducted attack against heavy odds, was driven off. The convoy, its progress delayed by a heavy gale, reached Malta after some losses by air attack. On June 15 one convoy was dispatched from Alexandria and another from Gibraltar. Again Italian battleships put to sea, but when attacked from the air and by submarines they went back to harbour without having accomplished anything. The Alexandria convoy turned back, but the convoy from the west, though it suffered some losses from air and E-boat attack, reached its destination. A third convoy was sent from the west in August, protected by a force which included three aircraft carriers. Of these, the Eagle was torpedoed by a U-boat off the Algerian coast, and sunk; but the fighter protection provided, even after her loss,

was fully effective and 66 enemy aircraft were destroyed for the loss of four British pilots and eight aircraft. On reaching the Sicilian narrows the convoy suffered some loss at night by E-boat attack, and the cruisers Manchester and Cairo, and the destroyer Foresight were lost and other ships damaged. It again suffered some losses from air attack the next morning until it reached the area where fighters from Malta could give full protection; and the balance got through.

The fighter aircraft in Malta were replenished from time to time throughout the year by aircraft carrier, the aircraft flying the last few hundred miles of the passage. At least one such trip was made by the American aircraft-carrier U.S.S. Wasp, later lost in the Pacific; the remainder were made by British aircraft-carriers.

On September 13 a combined raid was made on Tobruk, presumably designed to disorganize one of Rommel's forward bases of sea-borne supplies. It was unsuccessful, and the destroyers Sikh and Zulu were both lost, the former by gunfire from shore batteries, the latter by bomb attack during withdrawal. The loss of two of the most famous and successful of British Mediterranean submarines was announced during the same month—H.M.S. Upholder, Lieutenant-Commander Wanklyn, V.C.; and Urge, Lieutenant-Commander Tompkinson, D.O.

On November 8 the allied occupation of French North Africa was begun by three separate expeditions, two from Great Britain organized and protected by the Royal Navy, but carrying mixed forces of British and American troops; the third, which landed on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, being all American and coming direct from the United States. It has been described as the greatest combined operation the world has ever known, consisting of over 500 transports guarded by more than 350 men-of-war.

The detailed organization and planning involved in the preparation was carried out under the superintendence of Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay. The whole expedition was under the supreme command of General Eisenhower, of the United States Army, and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, who had been replaced at Washington by Admiral Sir Percy Noble, commanding at sea. There was little resistance at Algiers, where submission was made within 24 hours of the landing. There was rather more at Oran, more still at Casablanca, where the new French battleship Jean Bar had to be put out of action by the American fleet before it was overcome.

U-Boat Attacks in the Atlantic

In the first half of 1942 U-boats concentrated their attacks on merchant shipping off the Atlantic coast of America, where defence against U-boat attack was less highly organized than in the eastern half of the Atlantic. There they had substantial success and it was not until the extension of the convoy system to the western Atlantic and the Caribbean, about May, that the curve of sinkings began to fall once more. No precise figures have been made public, though the Prime Minister has let it be known that there has been substantial improvement in the latter half of the year; but shipping losses have not yet been brought below the danger point.

The convoys carrying allied supplies of war material for Russia to Murmansk were subjected to increasingly heavy attacks by the enemy. One convoy, in March, was attacked unsuccessfully by U-boats and destroyers; at least one enemy destroyer was sunk. The next convoy, in April, was attacked more heavily; but its losses were small, though the cruiser Edinburgh was torpedoed by a U-boat and eventually sank after the passage of the convoy had been assured. Towards the end of May, by which time there was no darkness in high latitudes though routes were still much restricted by ice, another convoy was attacked continuously for over five days by more than 100 German aircraft. Nevertheless, it too reached its destination, with the loss of only a few ships. A German aircraft in July suffered more heavily, and the Germans claimed its complete destruction; but few details were published in this country. Another which went in September was more successfully protected and two-thirds of it got safely through.

TUESDAY Feb. 7, 1942

THE front line in the Pacific is now transferred to Java, which the Japanese threaten from bases in Celebes, Borneo, and Sumatra. Dutch aircraft attack the enemy at every opportunity, but reinforcement in the air is urgently needed—and quickly. The Australian Cabinet decided to-day to mobilise all the resources of the Commonwealth, material as well as man power. In the House of Commons Mr. Churchill announced that the escape of the German warships from Brest is being inquired into by a tribunal presided over by Mr. Justice Bucknill. Debate on the conduct of the war is postponed, but only for a few days.

WEDNESDAY

FIERCE fighting raged all day yesterday, through the night, and was continued to-day north of Thabon in Burma. Parties of the enemy have crossed the river Bala westward. Off the Sumatra coast American and Dutch aeroplanes have sunk at least one transport and many barges loaded with troops. More Japanese reinforcements have landed in Luzon. The Cairo communiqué says that our fighting patrols and mobile columns operated over a wide area in Libya yesterday and encountered no opposition. Rommel's forces which had been for some days in the neighbourhood of Gazala appear to have dispersed. A good deal of things there and to have gone west again. Doing enemy attacks on British convoys, and submarines two were destroyed from the sea.

ped by our aircraft, and a British submarine got two torpedo hits on a cruiser. Enemy naval forces which attempted an attack made no contact with the convoy, and were themselves severely handled. We suffered no casualties, but two merchant ships were damaged and afterwards sunk by our own forces.

THURSDAY

IN Burma, the Japanese who had crossed the Bilin have been driven back again in fierce fighting. Heavy casualties on both sides are reported. Enemy troops—Siamese and Japanese—which had entered Burma from north-west Siam have been forced out by a Chinese force. It is announced from Chungking that there is an alternative route for supply to China. For the first time Australia has been attacked. There have been two air raids to-day on Darwin, its northernmost port, and damage and casualties are reported. The Russians report the capture of Kresty, eighty miles north-west of Smolensk. The enemy resists stubbornly, and Hitler is reported to have ordered that all positions must be held.

Important changes in the War Cabinet are announced to-night. Mr. Attlee is now Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary for the Dominions. Sir Stafford Cripps succeeds Mr. Attlee as Lord Privy Seal and becomes Leader of the House. Sir John Anderson, Mr. Eden, and Mr. Bevin, with little modification, are re-changed, and Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister of State, are the other members of the War Cabinet, which now consists of seven members instead of nine as before. Lord

SUNDAY, February 8 1942

JAPANESE patrols are reported to have landed on Ubin Island, which is about half-way across the western end of Johore Strait. There is great air activity on both sides over Singapore and southern Johore. The great naval base on the north coast of the island has been partly evacuated. It could not be used while under enemy fire. Many naval ratings have become soldiers. The British front in northern Libya is now at or near Gazala, a coastal town west of Tobruk. Two enemy ships, heavily laden with supplies for North Africa, have been torpedoed by British naval bombers in the central Mediterranean.

Dr. Todt, who planned the Siegfried Line and was Germany's greatest authority on fortifications and military roads, has been killed in an aeroplane accident.

MONDAY

JAPANESE forces in considerable strength landed last night on a ten-mile stretch of coast in the north-west of Singapore Island. The invaders were supported by many fighter and bomber aircraft. In some places our forward troops have been pushed back. Offensive action is being taken to mop up the enemy, says an official Singapore report. Hurricane fighters are co-operating with the defensive forces.

General Chiang Kai-shek is now in New Delhi for discussion on matters of common concern to India and China.

The famous French liner Normandie, which the United States Government took over on December 12 last and renamed Lafayette, was blazing for four hours this afternoon in New York harbour. Great damage was done.

TUESDAY

TO-NIGHT'S Singapore communiqué says that the enemy continues to pour men into the battle now raging and the defence has been forced to yield further ground. The invaders have "tremendous air superiority," and there is continuous dive-bombing in the forward areas of our forces as well as high-level bombing attacks by large formations of aircraft. On the Burma front, the Japanese claim to have crossed the river Salween in force and to have entered Martaban.

The Prime Minister presided over a meeting of the Pacific War Council at 10, Downing Street, to-day. It is understood that General Wavell has been given a free hand in the direction of Allied strategy in the south-west Pacific. He is now in Java. The vanguard of a United States naval force has arrived at Wellington, New Zealand.

WEDNESDAY

A REPORT from Singapore late to-night shows that the enemy is still gaining in a desperate struggle that is heaviest on the west side of the island. The Japanese advance is assisted by tanks. Early this morning a demand for the unconditional surrender of the defence forces was dropped from the air. No reply has been made. The enemy claims to have entered the city and occupied the racetrack. British and Dutch ships are gallantly evacuating women and children.

Fighting continues in Luzon. Six enemy aircraft which attacked the Americans in Batavia were all shot down. It is now known that three American cruisers, one destroyer, and one submarine were destroyed by the

Dutch Navy in the first week's fighting round Ambona.

The pause in Libya continues. On the Russian front there has been no marked change during the past few days.

THURSDAY

AT half-past eleven this morning R.A.F. aircraft reported an enemy squadron approaching Dover from the west. The battle-cruiser Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the cruiser Prinz Eugen had escaped from Brest, and with an escort of destroyers, torpedo-boats, E-boats, and minesweepers and a strong air force, were making for their home waters. British bombers and fighters came to the attack. The Dover big guns came into action at extreme range, and it is believed that the main enemy units were hit by bombs or torpedoes or both. During the afternoon our destroyers attacked, and there was probably one torpedo hit. When last seen the enemy, which had become separated, were making for the Heligoland Bight.

Casualties on our destroyers were not heavy, but we lost twenty bombers, six Swordfish of the Fleet Air Arm, and sixteen fighters. Eighteen enemy fighters were destroyed. Latest news from Singapore shows that British and Empire forces hold the east side of the island from the naval base in the north to Tanglin in the south. On the enemy's left flank in the area of the naval base counter-attacks by our troops have been successful. On the western side intense fighting continues up to within about two miles of the city.

An enemy attack in the Paan area of Burma, thirty miles north of Martaban, has been defeated.—The Navy Department at Washington reports that in the attack on Japanese naval bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, the enemy lost one 17,000-ton aircraft carrier, one light cruiser, one destroyer, two submarines, and eleven auxiliary vessels, besides nearly forty aircraft.

The fighting around Leningrad has become more important, and the Germans report an absence of strong fresh Russian forces.

FRIDAY

IT became known during the day that the escaped enemy battle-cruiser and cruiser had reached their home waters in the Heligoland Bight. All three ships are believed to have been damaged. The Prinz Eugen was seen to be smoking and listing. There is general surprise (1) that after being bombed so often at Brest they should be able to escape and (2) that they should sail nearly the whole length of the English Channel before our air scouts discovered them.

The Japanese are a little nearer Singapore on the north and west. Their pressure hourly becomes more severe, but the defenders fight on and there is no sign of yielding. They still hold the eastern side of the island. The enemy is fighting hard for the two reservoirs north of the city which supply Singapore with water. At one point in their westward advance the Soviet forces are reported to have entered White Russia, 200 miles from Moscow.

SATURDAY

THE fight for the Singapore reservoirs still goes on. Japanese repairs to the causeway over Johore Straits have been smashed by our gunfire. A Batavia communiqué reports a parachute attack on Palembang, Sumatra. Vigorous resistance was made. Australian troops have landed in Java to join in the defence of the island.

THE DR. MITLAND RADFORD, S.I. PANCRAS TOWN HALL, EUSTON ROAD, ENGLAND LONDON NW1

159820
With the greatest respect to the
Dear Dr. Radford,
Just a line which will, I hope, reach you in time to convey my best wishes to you and Mrs Radford for Christmas and the New Year. Will you please give my kind regards to everyone at the Town Hall. I wish I could write all my friends here, in the first and last and in the light because writing, individually, but I am afraid that is impossible. There are many problems out there and I would give much to be able to discuss them with you, perhaps, in the not too far distant future, we may be able to talk them over in retrospect — or at least in helpful thinking. Yours sincerely, J. H. B. Smith

MAILS: LONDON LINES LTD. ADDRESS: 25, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, W.C.2. TELEGRAMS: THE PAVIL, LONDON.

ON THE HOME FRONT

AIR RAIDS : CIVIL DEFENCE : TRADE RESTRICTIONS
FOOD PRODUCTION : RATIONING

1942

Even before the start of the allied African offensives Germany could not spare enough aircraft and trained crews to maintain a persistent air offensive against Britain; instead she had to content herself with tip-and-run attacks and scattered or "Baedeker" raids at night. Afterwards there was an even further diminution in the scale and frequency of air raids on this country, and for some weeks they ceased altogether.

The "Baedeker" raids were directed at some of the most cherished national monuments in such places as Canterbury, York, Exeter, Bath, and Norwich. When it seemed bad policy to admit that they were aiming at historic towns listed in Baedeker, the enemy attempted to show that they had war importance, describing Exeter, for instance, as a "port." For the rest the chief targets were coastal areas geographically most vulnerable, the raids being chiefly of the "tip-and-run" kind which achieved little of military value but claimed many victims. One of the most ruthless was the attack on a boys' school at Petworth, where over a score of scholars were killed while at their lessons. For the speedy rescue and succour of survivors in every raid the credit must be given to the civil defence forces, and in some cases whole towns and cities have owed their preservation from devastation by fire to their exertions.

During the 12 months ending November 30 the figures of civilian casualties were:—Killed (or missing, believed killed), 3,100; injured and detained in hospital, 3,936. The highest figure was that for April, when the "Baedeker" raids began. The comparable figures for the year ended November, 1941, were 23,729 and 26,863 respectively.

Advantage was taken of the prolonged lull to improve the civil defence services. In some directions developments have been almost revolutionary, and on the relatively few occasions on which the fire-fighting and A.R.P. forces have been called upon to deal with air raids they have demonstrated greatly increased efficiency. One important move so bring home to the people the possible dangers of invasion has been the staging of tests illustrating conditions which might arise if the enemy managed to gain a foothold.

Far-reaching changes have been introduced in training personnel and increasing their numbers. It was felt that a tightening up in the regulations was necessary to prevent undue fluctuations in the strength of part-time civil defence workers. By "freezing" this branch of the organization something approaching stabilization was achieved and other changes, such as the release of many men and women to help in war industries, then became feasible. Another important innovation was the arrangement of a scheme of mutual assistance between the civil defence services and the Home Guard. Profiting by experience the authorities have also introduced much greater flexibility in the civil defence organization as a whole. Whereas in the early part of the war there was definite specialization, and men trained as rescue parties or in ambulance work were expected only to carry out the duties for which their training had qualified them, the production of all-round civil defence men capable of dealing with any situation likely to arise is now regarded as essential.

National attention was focused on the work of the civil defence services by the action of the King in appointing Sunday, November 15, as Civil Defence Day. By means of special religious and other services and parades throughout the country the public were reminded of the debt they owe to the men and women who have stood up to the worst horrors of air raids and are ready to face them again whenever the need may arise. In the service held at St. Paul's—attended by their Majesties—were contingents from districts which suffered the heaviest attacks from enemy airmen.

Throughout the year the Board of Trade proceeded with the task of "concentrating" the less essential industries in order to provide additional labour, materials, and factories for more urgent war needs. There was also a virtual prohibition of the manufacture of a wide range of non-essential goods.

With the object of ensuring that there is no waste of the nation's resources in premises large or small an existing order controlling the use of premises of 3,000 sq. ft. or more was extended to all premises, and in October the Minister of Production announced a plan to remove certain industrial firms engaged in less essential work from highly congested areas to other parts of the country where they could carry on in less direct competition with more vital industry.

Activity in many of the "telescoped" trades was centred increasingly on the production of "utility" goods, while to meet the difficulties of the non-food shops owing to diminishing supplies of civilian goods a policy of securing fair shares for the small retailer was announced. Schemes dealing with pottery, hollow-ware, and clothing were adopted. The curtailed export trade was more and more directed to meet the needs of allied countries and further steps were taken in conformity with the policy of discrimination in respect of goods and markets which was enforced when Lend-Lease materials first became available.

Without respite though the year the drive for increased food production has been pursued, and there has been a ready response from farmers and farm workers to all the Government's demands. The land of Britain yielded a truly bumper harvest, thanks to the larger area of ploughland, more thorough cultivations, and the fuller use of fertilizers. Many shiploads of imported food were saved and 46,000,000 people have had an adequate diet. Getting in the harvest was a laborious business, delayed by broken weather, but the extra corn, potatoes, and sugar beet were eventually harvested with little loss. In the autumn troops and school-children gave useful help and through the year agriculture has had the services of the Women's Land Army, numbering 50,000, to replace the men who are serving in the armed forces.

Various extensions of rationing were made during the year with the aim of securing a more economical use of both resources and transport, and fair distribution of limited supplies. In the field covered by the Ministry of Food the most important events were the rationing of soap (February 9) and from July 26 of chocolate and sweets (the weekly allowance, at first 2oz., was doubled on August 23, and is now 3oz.); the introduction of national flour of 85 per cent. extraction and the national loaf in March; the restriction of meals in hotels and restaurants to three courses at a maximum charge of 5s., with a house charge and limited charges for dancing, cabaret, and service, where approved by the Ministry; restricted charges for whisky, gin, and beer taken with a meal; and a ban on the service of meals during the night hours except to hotel residents, travellers, and workers.

Food rationing was extended from time to time by bringing different foods within the points scheme, and on July 26 the under-fives lost their tea ration. On this date, too, a new, simplified, three-in-one ration book came into use, and the cheese ration was doubled to half a pound a week. At the beginning of the year the vitamin D in margarine was doubled, and at its close orange juice from the United States was made available to children up to five years and expectant mothers—so that not all the Ministry's activity was restrictive.

The clothes ration was reduced by requiring fewer coupons to last longer, though millions of manual workers in jobs bearing hard on their clothing were allowed extra coupons. There was increased concentration on production of utility clothing—and utility furniture and domestic ware—clothes were shorn of frills and buttons, and men's shirts were shortened by two inches.

The basic petrol ration came to an end. As well as his social security plan, Sir William Beveridge produced a fuel-rationing report, but ultimately compulsory rationing was postponed in favour of control and organization of the coal industry under a new Minister of Fuel, Light, and Power, increased production, a vigorous economy campaign, and restrictions on deliveries.

R.G.31A		SPARE E	SPARE D
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MINISTRY OF FOOD.			
Emergency Coupons in replacement of Ration Book C upon.			
1. This form will enable you to purchase rationed food from any retailer during the period specified below.			
2. It may only be used with the Ration Book to which it has been attached.			
3. The coupons hereon have the same value as those in the Ration Book. The corresponding coupons in the Ration Book have been cancelled by the Food Office.			
4. The retailer from whom the purchase is made must detach the appropriate coupon from this form.			
5. Any misuse of this form or breach of these instructions renders you liable to a penalty.			
FOOD OFFICE		POTTERS BAR	
Week ending 23 JUN 1942		SUGAR	
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COOKING FATS	BUTTER AND MARGARINE	BACON & HAM	
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IN A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LANE.—A picture taken recently by a staff photographer on a cloudy winter's day in a lane near Chalfont St. Giles. *Times* 10.2.42

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THE Japanese have suffered very heavy losses at sea in the attack on Bali. At least nineteen of their warships and transports have been sunk or damaged by American and Dutch naval forces and aircraft. In Burma the Japanese have crossed the Itilin and the fighting is now between that river and the Sittang river. Allied aircraft are giving powerful support to our ground forces.

Further Government changes, involving the retirement of five Ministers, were announced to-night. Sir James Craig, Permanent Secretary of the War Office, becomes War Secretary in the place of Captain Mackenzie, Colonel Liewellin who was appointed President of the Board of Trade three weeks ago, now takes the place of Colonel Moore-Brabazon as Minister of Aircraft Production. Mr. Hugh Dalton goes to the Board of Trade, and is succeeded at the Ministry of Economic Warfare by Lord Wolmer; Lord Cranborne takes Lord Winterton as Secretary for the Colonies and leader of the House of Lords; and Lord Portal becomes Minister of Works and Buildings in succession to Lord Hailu. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, leaves the Government.

MONDAY

THE position in the Far East is summarized thus: No change in Burma, in Sumatra or in Java; in the Dutch part of Timor stubborn resistance continues; though the invasion fleet was mostly destroyed, the Japanese have overrun part of Bali, where they are at present isolated.

In Libya, General Rommel's forces are again more active east and south of Timini.

In a broadcast to-night, President Roosevelt said the United States would carry the war to the enemy in distant lands and distant waters. They would soon be able to take the offensive.

TUESDAY

OUR forces have withdrawn from a bridgehead on the east bank of the Sittang river and the threat at Ranongun has become very serious. Already the civilian population of the city has been evacuated. The Burma Command has been placed under the command-in-chief, India, General Sir Alan Cunningham. Japanese aircraft continue to raid Java airfields, with the object of making them unusable. A submarine, presumed to be Japanese, has shelled oil refineries on the Californian coast.

A Moscow communiqué reports an important victory south of Lake Issan on the north-western front. The German Sturzkampfer were encircled and, refusing to surrender, was attacked and suffered great losses, which included 12,000 dead.

WEDNESDAY

THE R.A.F. and volunteer airmen in Burma have to-day scored heavily again, destroying at least thirty Japanese bombers and fighters and sinking two enemy river boats. On Tuesday also Allied aircraft sank three large Japanese transports near Macassar. The Russian victory south of Lake Issan was at Staraya Russa, a road and railway centre which the Germans had strongly fortified. Among enemy documents captured was one showing that the defeated German army had continued to resist on Hitler's special order.

A war debate opened in the House of Commons yesterday was closed to-day by Sir Stafford Cripps, the new leader of the House. Dog-racing, boxing, and "such and similar activities," Sir Stafford said, will not be allowed to impede the war effort.

THURSDAY

THE air war in Burma is on a large scale. To-day twenty-one enemy aircraft were shot down in the Ranongun area, making fifty-one in two days. At sea American submarines have torpedoed two Japanese ships, including two transports. The Admiralty reports that a German cruiser of the Prinz Eugen class has been attacked and badly damaged off the coast of Norway by H.M. submarine Trident. In his speech on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. V. Alexander said the cruiser was probably the Prinz Eugen. He also said that both the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau were severely damaged in their passage home after the escape from Brest.

Mr. Alexander told the House that a higher rate of shipping losses began in December, and that U-boat construction is on an unprecedented scale. But losses in convoy are still under a half of one per cent.

FRIDAY

AN undated official report fills up a gap in the news between the fighting in Burma on the line of the Bilin and our withdrawal westward to the River Sittang. It was the appearance of large enemy reinforcements—with elephants, the report says—that caused the British and Imperial troops to take up their new line on the Sittang. In the Dutch East Indies Allied aircraft has been active. The Australian air force has been increasingly successful in raids on those parts of New Guinea occupied by Japan. The Russians report a heavy defeat of the enemy on the southern front. The fight for Staraya Russa still on. The Vichy Government has issued a statement to Washington.

ALL three Services have combined in an attack on an important radio-location post on the north coast of France. It is officially stated that parachute troops of an airborne division were dropped by R.A.F. bombers. These troops were supported by infantry in the latter part of the task. The raid is described as very successful. Allied naval forces have beaten back a strong Japanese sea force which was approaching Java yesterday.

SUNDAY, March 1 1942

FRIDAY night's raid on the French coast was concentrated on Brunelval, twelve miles north of Havre. All the troops engaged, with some German prisoners, were brought off by the Royal Navy just before an enemy armoured column arrived on the scene. Our casualties were few.

Vigorous resistance is being given to the Japanese forces which have landed at three places on the north coast of Java. The invasion fleets are being attacked continuously by Allied aircraft. Several enemy warships, including one heavy cruiser, have been put out of action. The Dutch, fighting against heavy odds, lost two cruisers and two destroyers. The encircled German army at Staraya Russa is said to be still 80,000 strong—continuing to resist, and enemy reports say it will be relieved at all costs.

MONDAY

A STATEMENT issued from No. 10, Downing Street, says that, as Burma is now separated from the Netherlands East Indies, command of the Allied forces in the latter areas passes to the Dutch, and General Wavell returns to the India Command, which now has responsibility for operations in Burma and close co-operation with China. There is no change in the arrangements for co-ordination of strategic policy in the Far East against Japan. General Sir Poorters is the new Dutch Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces. The Germans report heavy fighting in the Crimea, and admit they are on the defensive there. Marshal Timoshenko's offensive on the southern front is being pressed hard.

TUESDAY

ACCORDING to latest news from Java, the Japanese forces in the island are held at the points to which they advanced immediately after landing, and the Dutch and other Allied forces are taking the offensive. The enemy made a second air attack on Australia to-day, bombing aerodromes at Wyndham and Broome on the north-western coast. When a British heavy bomber attacked American naval forces west of the Gilbert Islands, sixteen of them were shot down.

Forces from Estonia are advancing to relief of the German army at Staraya Russa, but strongly held Russian positions bar the way. The encircled enemy army is said to be short of food.

The R.A.F. last night bombed the Henali and other works in western suburbs of Paris. Major Lloyd George said in the House of Commons that food stocks in this country are 20 per cent. higher than at the end of 1940, but the shipping situation may cause reduction of some rations.

WEDNESDAY

THE Japanese are making headway in Java, and again there is the familiar report of enemy superiority in the air. But the defence is stubborn. All Dutch commanders have been instructed to fight on to the last. In the great battle raging round Staraya Russa both sides have increased their reinforcements, and the Germans have used large air forces. The Russians, however, have still had the advantage in the air.

With a view to raising the standard of officers in the British Army, an Army Council instruction has been issued to all commands ordering a general review of the military efficiency and fitness of officers, forty-five up to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Those who are not able to discharge their duties with full success are to be relieved by fitter men.

Sir William Jowitt has been appointed Paymaster-General in succession to Lord Hankey, and will carry out the duties in connection with post-war reconstruction hitherto performed by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, until lately Minister Without Portfolio. Major D. P. Maxwell Pyfe succeeds Sir William as Solicitor-General. The appointment of seven Junior Ministers is also announced.

THURSDAY

THE Japanese invaders are now in most parts of Java. Batavia and the naval base of Sourabaya are both threatened. In Burma there is little change. General MacArthur reports that three large enemy ships which were sunk by one of his aircraft on March 4 were transports loaded with Japanese troops and that thousands of them are believed to have been drowned. The Russians have captured Yuch-nov, a town east of Smolensk. Our ally's recent advances in that sector further endanger the important enemy positions at Vyazma and Rabev.

By a Proclamation which the King signed to-day the operation of the National Service Act is extended to men of between forty-one and forty-five years.

THERE is news to-day of British tanks in action against the Japanese north of Pegu in Burma. At present the enemy is without tanks there. The position is serious. For the Japanese are now west of the Sittang and the defenders are fighting with good heart. In Ranongun essential services are still functioning. In Java the Dutch, with British and other Allied help, are fighting with unbroken spirit, but the pressure increases and the country is being reinforced. Batavia has been declared an open city and evacuated.

On reconnaissance following a British air raid on Palermo last Monday a pilot saw two large merchant ships at the bottom of the harbour; and a third is believed to have been sunk. They were known to be loaded with war material for North Africa.

SATURDAY

THE Japanese claim to have reached the south coast of Java, thus cutting the island in two.

At Sydney to-day, Mr. John Beasley, Australian Minister of Supply, says Allied strategy in the Pacific has been completely organised during the past week.

According to a Russian radio statement, at least 40,000 Germans were liberated during the past month.

SUNDAY, March 15 1942

MANY questions about the naval battles in the Sea of Java are answered by the Admiralty report issued last night. Against superior enemy forces, the Allies—British, Australian, American, and Dutch—lost five cruisers, six destroyers, and a sloop. It is believed one enemy cruiser was sunk, one damaged, and a third set on fire, as well as four destroyers sunk or seriously damaged.

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton has received the emergency appointment of Commander-in-Chief, Ceylon. Air Marshal Peirse said in a broadcast yesterday that Allied air forces in Burma were from the start superior to the enemy and were being reinforced. In an aeroplane crash between Kunning and Chungking, Major-General Dennys, head of the British Military Mission to China, was one of thirteen people killed.

In the English Channel yesterday a British naval patrol destroyed two enemy E-boats.

MONDAY

PORT DARWIN was again raided from the air to-day, with little damage done. It is thought that Japan is planning attack on the newly organized supply lines between the United States and Australia.

The Russians have made further gains on the Smolensk front. Their paratroopers are reported to have captured fertile positions behind the German lines in that sector.

TUESDAY

GENERAL MACARTHUR, the one Allied military leader who has achieved fighting success in the Far East, has been appointed supreme commander in Australia. He will retain command of the American forces in the Philippines. General MacArthur arrived in Australia by aeroplane to-day.

In addition to the two E-boats destroyed by our naval patrol in the English Channel on Saturday morning, three were sunk and two damaged in the North Sea on Saturday night and Sunday morning. One British destroyer was lost.

A Moscow communiqué reports that Russian warships in the Barents Sea sank two enemy transports and a patrol vessel with a total tonnage of 16,000. Clothing consumption is to be reduced by 25 per cent., said Mr. Dalton in the House of Commons. Each person will receive fewer coupons.

WEDNESDAY

LATEST reports of American forces in Australia are cheering. It is two months since they began to arrive. The supply of aircraft from the United States is described as the maximum possible. Already the enemy is getting some very hard knocks. A Washington official report to-day says that American and Australian forces attacked the Japanese invasion fleet off New Guinea and sank or damaged twenty-three ships. Twelve of these were

warships and they included two heavy cruisers definitely sunk. Lieut.-General Sir Harold Alexander in the Southern Command, Sir Harold having been appointed G.O.C. Burma.

In a broadcast from Washington, Mr. Halifax said that between September, 1939, and February of this year the R.A.F. and Dominion and Allied air squadrons destroyed 8,754 German and Italian aircraft and 642 more were brought down by the Fleet Air Arm.

warships and they included two heavy cruisers definitely sunk. Lieut.-General Sir Harold Alexander in the Southern Command, Sir Harold having been appointed G.O.C. Burma.

THE air war goes on over the island north of Australia. In an Allied daylight raid on Rabaul yesterday another Japanese heavy cruiser was hit. About twenty-five enemy aircraft are believed to have been destroyed in an attack yesterday on Moulmein aerodrome, Burma. Lieut.-General J. W. Stilwell, of the United States Army, has been given the command of the fifth and sixth Chinese armies operating with the British forces in Burma.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that Mr. R. G. Casey has been appointed Minister of State and a member of the War Cabinet. He will succeed Mr. Oliver Lyttelton as representative of the Cabinet in the Middle East. Mr. Casey is an Australian, and is at present Commonwealth Minister at Washington.

In the House to-day the Home Secretary said he had warned the conductors of the "Daily Mirror" to "refrain from further publication of matter calculated to foment opposition to the successful prosecution of the war." The Government had decided, Mr. Morrison said, that in case of persistent disregard of such a warning the right method would be to apply Defence Regulation 2D, which authorised suppression of the paper.

FRIDAY

THE Japanese forces which landed on the north coast of New Guinea are advancing along the Markham valley with the object, it is suggested, of establishing aerodromes or of attacking Port Moresby on the south coast. But the country is mountainous and this latter would be a formidable undertaking. General MacArthur said in Australia to-day that his task is to organise an American offensive against Japan.

Burmese official reports now speak of the Chinese expeditionary force. A Chinese cavalry detachment, working with our forces, has intercepted a mixed enemy force and inflicted some hundreds of casualties.

Sir Stafford Cripps, on his way to India, has arrived in Cairo, where he is staying for several days for consultation with the British military and civil authorities.

SATURDAY

THE north-west Australian towns of Broome and Derby have been raided by Japanese aircraft. In an Allied air raid on Rabaul yesterday another heavy Japanese cruiser was set on fire.

Two more large enemy supply ships have been sunk by our submarines in the central Mediterranean.

Evening Standard WORDS AND DEEDS

"I HAVE sometimes heard of an Iliad in a nutshell," wrote Jonathan Swift, "but it has more been my fortune to have much oftener seen a nutshell in an Iliad." General Auchinleck, it seems, has suffered the same fate. He has invoked the words of Wellington and declared war on "the futile drivelling of mere quill-driving." It is a laudable campaign and we would wish to see the assault carried mercilessly throughout every Government department and, indeed, through the whole of our national life.

▲ However, General Auchinleck protests not only in the name of good literature, but in the interest of effective war. The welter of words is an excuse for inaction. It is a positive obstacle to action. Indeed, it is a symptom of the disease which had eaten deeply into our national life. Lengthy correspondence, interminable memoranda, the multiplication of committees, these horrors did not arise without cause. They are the resorts of men who wish to escape personal responsibility. They are the cover for tedious delays. They are the means whereby the risk of blame is shuffled on to other shoulders.

▲ This attitude was expressed immortally in an epigram attributed to the late Ramsay MacDonald. "The longer I remain in political life," he said "and the more I see of the varieties and discrepancies of political experience, the more I am coming to realise that it would be neither unsafe nor an exaggeration to say that there is much to be said on both sides of the question."

▲ Beneath a spate of froth such as this, amid postponed decisions and timorous compromises, Britain slid into battle unprepared. General Auchinleck does more than declare war on useless words. When correspondence is severely rationed; when perorations are concise, when Iliads are in fact compressed into nutshells, we shall not merely have restored the English language to its ancient dignity. We shall have re-established the principle of personal decision. Check the flow of words and men can be tested by their deeds.

▲ Brevity has virtues of its own, but in modern days they have fallen into disrepute. Few Ministerial speakers confine their statements to less than an hour, few novelists or historians seem able to grapple with their theme in less than five hundred pages, and the Civil Service has followed the literary fashion with ill-disguised zest and indubitable capacity.

▲ It is a sad and depressing development. The Gettysburg speech took only two minutes to deliver. All Thucydides, it is said, would fit neatly into one copy of The Times. Tacitus was able to survey the whole decadence of an empire, with room enough for several pleasantries on the private lives of the emperors, in the same compass which some of our bureaucrats would demand for the unravelling of a minor departmental peccadillo.

EARLY SPRING IN THE WOODLANDS

John K. ...



A PLOUGHING MATCH IN SUSSEX

28.9.42



Once
withou
gone

STRAND MAGAZINE



VOL. CII. No. 614

FEBRUARY 1942

1/3

★

Fiction

JOHN COLLIER
DOROTHY PARKER
DENIS MAOKAIL
AGATHA CHRISTIE
ALBERT RICHARD WETJEN
MARTIN ARMSTRONG

★

Articles

FRANCIS BRETT YOUNG
ARNOLD L. HASKELL
FRANK GERVASI
VAL GIELGUD
JAMES W. DRAWBELL
ERIC NEWTON
CONRAD PHILLIPS
EDEN PHILLPOTTS

★

Pictorial Features

LOVELY WOMEN BY GREAT ARTISTS
HOW OLD IS THE BALLET?
R.A.F. MUSICIANS
BEAUTY IN THE BLITZ
AMERICAN HUMOUR

★

Eight Pages in Full Colour

★

SUNDAY, May 31 1942

THE R.A.F. made a world's record in air raids last night. Over 1,000 bombers attacked Cologne, at least twice as many as have on any one occasion been sent over this country by Germany. For more than an hour and a half high-power explosive bombs fell in quick succession on the city, and the number of incendiaries was, as one German report says, "colossal."

MONDAY, June 1

HAVING failed to break our lines in Libya, the enemy made narrow gaps in our minefields which he could use for bringing up supplies or for escape. Withdrawal of his forces through these lanes is going on under aerial bombardment and artillery fire; and the enemy is using his large anti-tank resources. General Ludwig Cruesel, commander of the German Afrika Corps, was in a reconnaissance plane which was shot down, and he is now a prisoner.

The battle of Kharkov has ended with the Russians in possession of considerable territory reoccupied and still holding the disputed bridge-heads on the west bank of the Donets below Kharkov.

Japanese submarines last night made an audacious attack on Sydney harbour. It was completely unsuccessful and three of the enemy submarines are believed to have been destroyed.

The Germans made a reprisal raid on Canterbury last night. About fifty of their aircraft crossed the coast and about half the number dropped bombs on the city. The town clerk and his wife were among the killed.

TUESDAY

IN the Commons to-day Mr. Churchill made a war report which had dual interest and importance. He said that 1,130 aircraft took part in Saturday night's raid on Cologne and—this was a surprise—1,036 were over Germany last night, nearly all in the Essex district. (Later in the day Sir Archibald Sinclair, Minister for Air, predicted still more tremendous raids.) Forty-four of our machines were lost on Saturday night and 35 on Monday night—small percentages of the large numbers engaged.

Of events in Libya, Mr. Churchill gave a report from General Auchinleck, who said that Rommel's plans for his initial offensive had gone completely awry. The General revealed that on the night of May 26-27 the enemy attempted a landing from the sea between Tobruk and Gazala, but was driven off by our naval forces acting in co-operation with the army.

Though attacked almost continuously for five days and nights another large British convoy of ships laden with equipment for Russia's armies has reached a north Russian port.

WEDNESDAY

THE alert was sounded in London about three o'clock this morning, and incendiary bombs were dropped on an open space in one suburb without doing damage.

The Libyan battle still rages in the gap made by the enemy in the minefield west of Knightsbridge. They are being hard pressed on both sides, and in their rear British forces have captured Rotunda Segnali, a strong fortified position which covered Rommel's supply line.

This morning the Japanese bombed the United States naval stations at Dutch Harbour in the Aleutian Islands, south-west of Alaska. The damage was small, and there were few casualties.

The Government is to control all coal mines. Compulsory rationing is deferred. Meantime efforts are to be made to secure voluntary saving of fuel and to produce more coal.

THURSDAY

IT looks as if Rommel has had enough of the Battle of the Gap, as it is called. Following our capture of Rotunda Segnali in his rear, British and South African forces have occupied Tama, between Knightsbridge and the gap. Meantime, the enemy's repeated heavy attacks on Bir Hacheim to the south (held mainly by Free French) have all been beaten off.

Special Service troops landed between Boulogne and Le Touquet in the early hours of to-day, engaged the enemy and have returned with useful information. There were only slight casualties. While the troops were ashore the naval escort force engaged two enemy patrol vessels, sinking one and damaging the other. Our ships suffered neither damage nor casualties.

It is announced in Berlin that Reinhard Heydrich ("Butcher" Heydrich), Gestapo chief under Himmler, died to-day from wounds inflicted when he was attacked outside Prague last week.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, has been appointed representative of the Commonwealth Government in the United Kingdom War Cabinet and on the Pacific War Council.

FRIDAY

THE initiative in the Battle of the Gap is passing to the British and their Allies. Their forces are closing in on the enemy, who is being battered all the time by the R.A.F. Further Axis attacks on Bir Hacheim, to the south of the main battlefield, have been repelled.

The biggest convoy of military forces that ever left Britain has just reached India safely. So large was it that no Indian port could receive it all, and, at the end of the voyage, it had to split up to go to several ports.

Things are warming up again in the Pacific. In an attack on Midway Island (American) yesterday a Japanese battleship and aircraft carrier and possibly other vessels were damaged, and enemy aircraft also suffered severely. The latest message from Pearl Harbour says: "Our attacks on the enemy are continuing." Americans eagerly await events.

SATURDAY

ADMIRAL NIMITZ, United States Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific, reports that very heavy damage was inflicted on the Japanese naval forces which attacked Midway Island. It affected "several ships in each of the aircraft-carrier, battleship, cruiser and transport classes." A message from Libya to-day says that our forces continue to close in on Rommel's positions.

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Registration Number of Vehicle DYE 103.

Stamp of Issuing Office
VALID ONLY FOR THE TWO MONTHS ENDING
31 JUL 1942
LONDON DIVISION

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE PROVISIONS AND TO THE CONDITIONS APPEARING ON THE OVERLEAF



EASTER 1942

Once again the carpet of mauve and purple crocuses was seen along the park side of Park Lane, this time without railings to obstruct the view from the street. Scenes like this in some of London's parks were some compensation to those many Londoners who responded to the Ministry of War Transport's appeal not to use the railways for Easter holiday travel and to take a stay-at-home holiday



East Hanney.

23rd July 1942.

Radford,

1 Manor Way, Potters Bar.

Love and best birthday wishes.

John and Ann.



A HARVEST SCENE.—Members of the Women's Land Army building a straw stack after threshing had been completed on an Oxfordshire farm. In a recent speech the Minister of Agriculture said that this year's corn crop was likely to prove one of the heaviest this country had ever known.

30.7.42



ST. PANCRAS DIVISION



With Every Good Wish
for
Christmas and the New Year *to you all*
from *Loy, Tessa & Billy*
with love.

The War Office,
Christmas, 1942.



East Henney.

23rd July 1942.

Radford,

1 Manor Way, Potters Bar.

Love and best birthday wishes.

John and Ann.



A HARVEST SCENE.—Members of the Women's Land Army building a straw stack after threshing had been completed on an Oxfordshire farm. In a recent speech the Minister of Agriculture said that this year's corn crop was likely to prove one of the heaviest this country had ever known.

AT THIS SEASON, which we like to spend with our families and friends, we remember those who cannot be with us. Some are in distant lands, while others cannot be spared from their duties.

In spirit we are together, and we are bound by a friendship which is born of a common endeavour.

MARJORIE SEMON
(Divisional Secretary)

WITH EVERY
GOOD WISH
For CHRISTMAS and the NEW YEAR

from

Marjorie Semon



With Every Good Wish
for
Christmas and the New Year *to you all*
from *Loy, Tess & Billy*
with love.

The War Office.
Christmas, 1942.

The profit on this card goes to The Prisoners-of-War Fund.

Memorandum.

From
Metropolitan Borough of Saint Pancras.
ENGINEER & SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE—
ST. PANCRAS TOWN HALL, EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1.
C. S. BAINBRIDGE & M. ISSY, C.E., P.A.S.I., Borough Engineer and Surveyor
J. W. T. KNIGHT, Chief Clerk.

12th November, 1942.

To Dr. Maitland Radford.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dear Dr. Radford,

I enclose herewith Plan of the Parade of the Civil Defence Services of Saint Pancras, on Sunday next the 15th instant.

Yours faithfully,

C. S. Bainbridge

A.R.P. CONTROLLER:

10 a.m.

13 NOV 1942
Vol. 44 No. 812

Works Department.
5000-8 273-541



ST OFFICE GREETINGS TELEGRAM

345 6TG 5.47 BRIGHTON F DEL 25 TH 1942

MAITLAND AND MURIEL RADFORD 1 MANOR WAY POTTERSBAR

LOVE AND CHRISTMAS GREETINGS - JOHN

With my best wishes for a
happy & peaceful New Year.

Yours sincerely,
J. Lloyd.

57, Field Hygiene Section, M.E.F.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

25th 1262.
G.P.O.
GREETINGS
Maitland and Muriel Radford,
1 Manor Way.

Dr. Maitland Radford.
Chief medical officer of Health,
Saint Pancras Town Hall
Saint Pancras,
London
England

MAILED BY CENSOR
No. 892



To DR. MAITLAND RADFORD.



To wish you
A Merry Christmas
and a Happy New Year.

21 C.C.S.
M.E.F.
1942
EGYPT

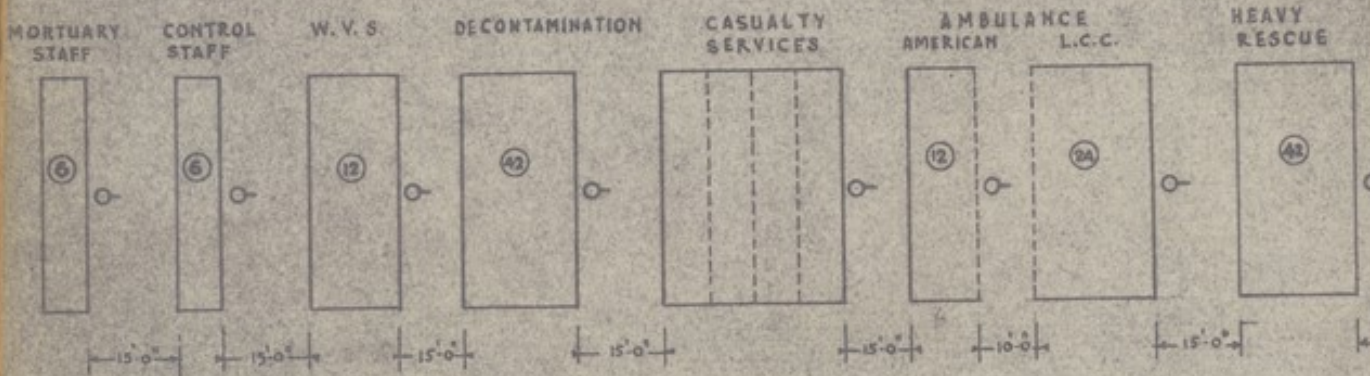
From *S. N. Mukherjee*
Lieut. R.A.M.C.

R.B.12
MINISTRY OF FOOD

Name and Initials *Wheeler A.*
N.R. No. or Service No. *BN 9 F 4/3*
Webb ending *21044*
F.O. Stamp or Issuing Office
Border RD

GRID	MILK
PANEL 2	CHEESE
N.W. PANELS	TEA
COASTER PRESERVES	
EGGS	
SPARE TWO	
SPARE ONE	MEAT
POINTS X	MEAT Detach for R.B.2

CIVIL DEFENCE DAY, NOVEMBER LAYOUT FOR PARADE.



Tues
2.9.42

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER

THE DUKE OF KENT

A CANADIAN IMPRESSION

The following is an extract from the diary of Air Marshal H. Edwards, Officer Commanding the Royal Canadian Air Force Overseas, dated September, 1941, at which time the Duke of Kent was visiting Canada:—

In the course of my time in this, the forty-ninth, year of my life, I have seen and met many dear and sweet people. In all these long years I have known characters strange, strong, and weak; men kind and cruel; men of supreme intelligence and others of lesser wit.

I have felt the warmth of friendship and the delight of battle. I have seen a good part of this world, aground and from the air in many places.

I have felt the keen sense of something done. I have felt the bitterness, the disappointment of things unfashionable.

But in my 49 years I have not felt the warmth I do to-night, for I have seen and felt something I have never seen or felt before. A new



The last studio photograph to be taken of the late Duke of Kent.

character distinct and certain has been added to my memories; a character so fine and delicate; a character so gentle, so superb; a character not now entirely strange to me. Always mindful of duty and of the thoughts of others. A calm spirit in a world of tears.

Perhaps I shall be forgotten before this day is out, but I shall not forget.

No. 243

AIRGRAPH



DR. MAYLAND RABFORD
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
SAINT PANCRA'S TOWN HALL
ST. PANCRAS LONDON
ENGLAND.

LIBBY S.M. MURKESSEE on 13-8-42
21 C.C.S. M.E.F.

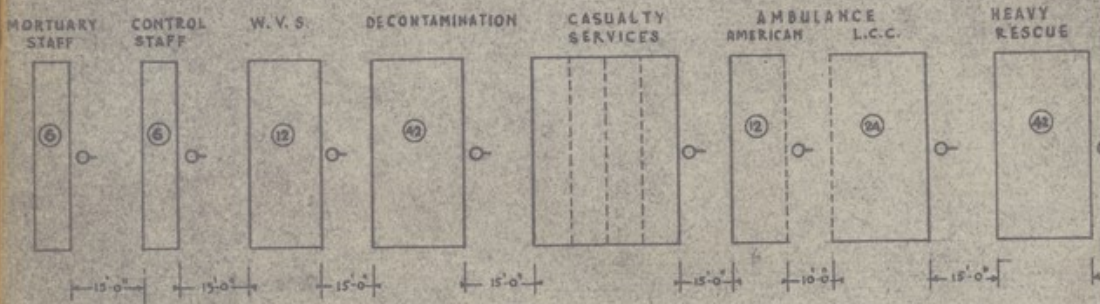
Dear Sir,

Just a few lines to let you know that after an uneventful voyage of about six weeks we arrived safely in Egypt. We have plenty of work to do in the hospital and the camp life in the desert is not so bad except that mudlarks + flies are sometimes about intolerable with all your good wishes and with the Grace of almighty. I am quite safe + well but I hope this will find you in excellent health + spirit. You had been very kind to me when I was a doctor in London and I owe you a debt of gratitude for what I am today. Please accept my kindest regards and convey the same to your wife.

Yours sincerely
Dr. Mayland Rabford



CIVIL DEFENCE DAY, NOVEMBER LAYOUT FOR PARADE.



Time
2.9.42

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER

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I have felt the keen sense of something done. I have felt the bitterness, the disappointment of things unobtainable.

But in my 49 years I have not felt the warmth I do to-night, for I have seen and felt something I have never seen or felt before. A new



No. 243

AIRGRAPH



*With Best Wishes
for
Christmas and the
New Year
from*

Captain R. Holland RA
H.Q. 1st Indian A.A.
Brigade
India Command

" We are all brothers nowadays - "
Cairns and Jerals
Douglas Jarrold

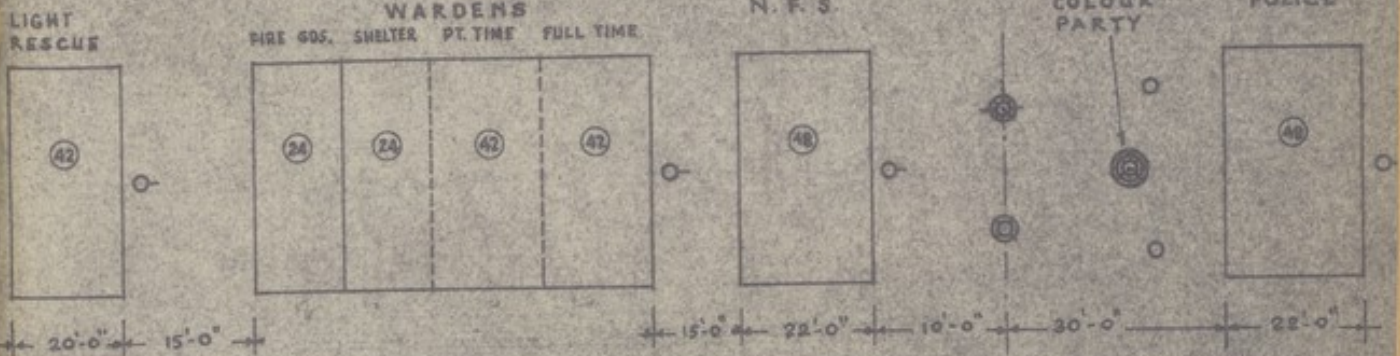
*Dear Aunt my kindest regards and convey
love from your wife.
Yours sincerely
R. Holland*

from
W.V.S. St. Paulas

CHRISTMAS
GREETINGS



ER 15TH 1942.



REFERENCE

- ⊙ OFFICER COMMANDING PARADE
- ⊙ STAFF OFFICER
- Q.C. OF DETACHMENT

airgraph



To Mr Jones
 Please show + your colleagues
 return 9/9/42

De MATLAND ROAD,
 PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.,
 ST PANCRAS TOWN HALL,
 EUSTON ROAD,
 LONDON, N.W.1.

W. T. LLOYD
 19th Field Brigade C.S.D. on 2nd August 1942
 R.A.S.C.
 MIDDLE EAST FORCE

Dear Capt., you'll have almost forgotten that I was
 in on your staff - it's nearly 3 years since I
 was called up for service. As you can see by
 the address, I'm in the middle east. The last 2
 hand, make me feel a state of affairs that
 should be treated with a similar spirit. I'm
 unfortunately, I'm in the way of the
 it - except that the few who are left with the
 others. The biggest one though, is the real question
 I left England nearly 3 weeks ago, but haven't yet
 received my mail from home well at St. Pancras and
 I hope something is going well at your staff. Please
 that you haven't let me hear of you. There
 you my returns to all that can remember me and
 I really need add. But I will be very, very
 pleased when I'm back at the office again.

Yours sincerely
 W. T. Lloyd

ORDER OF SERVICE

ST. PANCRAS CHURCH.

Civic and Parade Service

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1942,

— At 11 a.m. —

**Commemorating the Battle of Britain,
 and the work of the
 Nation's Civil Defence Services.**

Preacher: The Right Rev. H. CROTTY, D.D.,
 Vicar of St. Pancras.

Time 22. 10. 42

GENERAL SMUTS ON AIMS IN WAR AND PEACE

INSPIRING ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

"STAGE SET FOR THE OFFENSIVE"

In an address yesterday to an assembly of members of both Houses of Parliament General Smuts paid an eloquent tribute to the "unbending, unbreakable spirit" of the people of Britain and the allied nations, and called for the fullest help for Russia. Our defence phase was now ended. "The stage is set," he said, "for the last, the offensive, phase."

GREAT WELCOME

STATELY SETTING FOR CEREMONY

General Smuts was received with enthusiasm yesterday by the members of both Houses of Parliament, to whom he gave an impressive and eloquent address. The setting of this unique gathering was a spacious, stately, and beautiful chamber, its walls adorned with striking pictures of great moments in Britain's martial history.

When General Smuts, in military uniform, entered with Mr. Lloyd George, who was the chairman, and preceded by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, he was given an ovation. He took his place on the right of Mr. Lloyd George on a dais at the end of the chamber; and Mr. Churchill was on the left. The cheers were renewed when Mr. Lloyd George introduced the distinguished visitor as one of the foremost statesmen of his generation.

MOMENTS OF HISTORY

GENERAL SMUTS, who was frequently interrupted by cheers, opened with tributes to Mr. Lloyd George as the supreme architect of victory in the last war and to Mr. Churchill as "the embodiment of the spirit of eternal youth and resilience, the spirit of a great, undying nation in one of the greatest moments of history."

There was a moving passage on the enduring courage and fortitude of the British people, who had withstood the enemy's fierce onslaught, standing in the breach, and—keeping the way open to man's vast future. His audience united by its cheers with General Smuts in his warm appreciation of the effects of all the allied nations, and he had a word for France, "waiting for the dawn to shake off the torques which has temporarily overclouded her heroic genius."

As to Russia, the bitter defeat would go on to the bitter end, "an impression which was confirmed by all the best inside information." Whoever helps in whatever form we could give to Russia should be given in fullest measure, and with the utmost speed. In the Far East for Japan, as surely as for Hitler's Germany, the writing was on the wall. General Smuts added the comment that in the long run Japan would not be good enough as an associate even for Germany. "There are degrees in infamy."

CHANGE TO OFFENSIVE

General Smuts refused to discuss offensive strategy but emphasized that one phase had ended and another began. Once the time "has come," he said, "to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot, it would be folly to delay, to over-prepare and perhaps miss our opportunity. Now are we likely to do so; of that I feel satisfied." He then spoke of the deeper significance of the war—a war of the spirit, of man's soul. Hitler had trampled on the Cross and substituted for it the crooked cross—the symbol of the devil-worship which he had tried to impose on his country and the world.

He then looked to the future beyond the war. He welcomed "the United Nations" as a concept much in advance of the League of Nations. We did not want a mere league, but something more definite and organic, even if its beginning was more limited and less ambitious. We were pressing, he said, beyond the ordinary politics and political shipwrecks. In the past suffering through which our race was passing we were being carried to a larger sense of social realities.

Concluding expressed in a few sentences his appreciation of the address of General Smuts, and the address which was given by the speaker of the House of Commons.

EXPERIENCE OF GREAT WARS

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Lloyd George, who spoke first, said:— "We are assembled here together, the peers of the realm and the members of the House of Commons, to greet our arrival in this island one of the foremost statesmen of his generation. No one is calm, in discernment, or in wisdom exceeds him in this age. But we are not here merely to greet him. We are here to listen to words of good counsel which he is going to give to us in the emergency with which we are confronted. He is to address us on the subject of this terrible war, a war which it almost more baffling than any war this Empire ever engaged in, and in many respects more perplexing. He has had his experience of conducting a great war, and no one knows better that myself the value of his judgment upon that occasion. (Cheers.) He will tell us something about this war; and from the words of wisdom that will come from his lips we may gather some comfort, some hope, some confidence of a deliverance from our present difficulties. (Cheers.)"

GEN. SMUTS'S SPEECH

General Smuts said:— "I am very sensible of the great honour you have done me to-day. I appreciate this vast audience and the affectionate welcome you have given me; but more I appreciate to-day the presence and the chairmanship of my old leader, L. G. Words fall me to express my feelings on an occasion like this, but I am here to-day to address you on the war. The Prime Minister has led me to this; he has brought me here, he has created this occasion. I feel now like a sacrificial lamb being led to the slaughter, but I rely on your sympathy and support to see me through it."

This is a great occasion for me, and I am deeply sensible of the exceptional honour you are doing me. In my experience it is a unique occasion. It is no small thing to be called upon to address the members of this sovereign Parliament of the United Kingdom, this Member of Parliament and free democratic institutions, this Senate of Kings, to use the phrase once applied to the Roman Senate. I appreciate this honour, which is more than I deserve, and which but expresses your good will and interest in me and in the country and young nation I am privileged to represent."

I know you have singled me out for this distinction largely because I happen to be the last surviving member, still active as high officer, of the War Cabinet of the last war. I am the youngest and the least of that notable band, and no doubt for these good and sufficient reasons I have been spared, perhaps overlooked, by the subsequent storms and the years. And now that I reappear on this scene after many years you are interested in this somewhat mythical figure from the past."

TWO LEADERS

I know the subject of War Cabinets is a minor matter of controversy among you, and I shall therefore avoid injudicious comparisons between them and now. But you will at least allow me to refer to the two leaders in the two supreme crises of our so-called modern generation. I am very proud to be honoured by calling upon you to-day of my old leader Mr. Lloyd George, but for whom who knows what might have happened in the moral crisis of 20 years ago! To-day, in this greater crisis, I gratefully remember his imperishable service and thank God for the gift and saving grace of his great historic leadership. He stands out as the supreme architect of victory in the last war. (Cheers.)

No less have we been blessed with distinguished leadership in this latter struggle to-day. I sometimes wonder whether people in this country sufficiently realize what Winston Churchill has meant and still means—(Cheers)—not only to those, but also to the allied peoples, the United Nations, and to brave men and women everywhere in the world. His words and thoughts, his courage and energy have been an inspiration to all of us, and his leadership has been a guiding light in the darkest hour of our history. Let us recognize with gratitude that we have been richly blessed with wonderful leadership both in the last war and in this.

I have spoken of the two great actors, the two greatest actors, in this drama, the continuing drama of our age. I call this a continuing drama because I view this war as a continuation of the last war, and the whole as perhaps another 10 years' war, which began in 1914, was interrupted by an armistice in 1918, interrupted by a peace, was resumed with greater ferocity in 1939, and may continue who knows? till 1949. The interval between the armistice was a period of feverish rest of unrest and dreams, and illusions.

UNBREAKABLE SPIRIT

I have referred to two great actors in this drama of our age. There is a third and greater actor to be mentioned. I refer to the British people and the spirit that animates them and the young nations around them in the British Commonwealth of Nations. One occasionally hears idle words about the decay of this country, about the approaching break-up of the great world group we form. What folly and ignorance, what misreading of the real signs of the times. In some quarters what a human exponent of political organization, this proud political structure, this precedent and anticipation of what our hopes may be in store for human society in the years to come. This great Commonwealth is being tested as never before in its history. But it is not standing the test? It is not this voluntary association, is not this world-wide human cooperation to-day holding together more successfully than ever before under the most searching test?

Knowing the dangers and temptations we have had to face, the stresses and strains inseparable to me than the enduring cohesion of this vast structure under the hardest hammer blows of fate. We have suffered, we are poorer, we shall be poorer still. We have had heavy setbacks and an exceptional run of bad luck. Is it a wonder that in the fourth year of this war there may sometimes come moments of disappointment, of fatigue, and occasionally even a sense of frustration? But still this great Commonwealth remains the heart of the defence against the most terrible onslaught ever made on human rights and liberties. It stands unshaken by the storms and setbacks.

BOMBING ONSLAUGHT

The people of this island are the real heroes of this drama, and I pay a small tribute to their unbending, unbreakable spirit. I have been absent from this country for almost 10 years, and coming back now I can see for myself the vast change which the trials and sufferings and exertions of the war period have wrought. I remember this smiling land, recovered and rebuilt after the last war, where a happy people dwelt securely, busy with the tasks and thoughts of peace. And now I have come back to a country, which the fury of war has turned into a country whose people have had to face in their greatest mood the most terrible onslaught in its history.

Many of its ancient monuments are damaged or gone for ever. The hills have passed over cities, ports, churches, temples, humble homes and palaces, Houses of Parliament and Law Courts. Irreplaceable treasures of a thousand years of almost uninterrupted progress and greatness and civilization have disappeared for ever. War, the horror people still call war, but in its modern scientific form something very different from what passed under that name before, war has come to the favoured land and interrupted its career. Much has gone which is lost for ever.

But one thing is not lost—one thing, the most precious of all, remains and has rather gained what it will win a nation if it wins the world and holds its own. The soul remains. Glory has not departed from this land. I speak not of outward glory, of what your Gallic neighbours call "Glorie." I speak rather of inward glory, that splendour of the spirit, which has shone over this land from the soul of its people, and has been a beacon light to the oppressed and down-trodden peoples in this new century of man.

THE WILL TO VICTORY

Let the enemy say, "Gott strafe England." "God smite England" has been the response from the victims of this most heinous attack in history. But for this country, the stand it made from 1939 onward, its immeasurable sweat, its blood and tears, this world of ours might have been lost for a thousand years, and another dark age might have settled down on the spirit of man. This is a gift—to have stood in the breach, and to have kept the way open to man's vast future. And when, after a long absence, I am to-day in this flame of the spirit above the flame of the Blitz, I feel that I have come to a greater glory, more glorious than any I have known since I ever learnt to know in my childhood days. This is the glory of the spirit, which sees and knows no defeat or loss, but increasingly nerve, nourishes, and sustains the will to final victory.

I have singled out for emphasis the spirit and service of this country because they have been the most important, indeed the crucial, factors behind our allied cause. But the spirit of resolution and endurance and sacrifice is not confined to Britain. Other allied nations, each in its own degree, share in this spirit. When we survey the world heaving to-day in its agony, we see everywhere the same spirit lighting up the scorching scene. Think of China and its five years of suffering at the hands of the Japanese war lords, born with their so-called "co-prosperity sphere" in Asia. Think of Russia and its unbroken spirit amid the hardest blows and most cruel sacrifices of this war.

Look at the wonderful resurgence of the brave little peoples of Western Europe, whom no adversity, no defeat, dangers, or chains can hold down. Think of the heroic guerrillas of Greece, of Serbia and other small nations. Look at the new glory of Greece, which has effectively dimmed the tinsel grandeur of Mussolini's Rome—truly a new Achilles has arisen to fulfill the hero's great vision. And looking farther afield, what are the young nations of the British Commonwealth at the job. Last and greatest of all, see America as her invincible might under one of the greatest of leaders, marching to the flaming ramparts of the world in East and West. And shall we forget France, not dead, but like Lazarus only sleeping, awaiting for the dawn to shake off the torpor which has temporarily overcome her historic genius?

No, the spirit of man is neither dead nor dormant, but it is being reborn in the new day of freedom. It will never bend the knee before the new slavery. The light of freedom which has guided our slow and faltering advance has created a new day. The glory is still with us, and we shall follow it with one steadfast and devoted to the new dawn which awaits us.

HITLER'S BLUNDERS

I therefore pass on to the war situation. For the first three years of the war our code had necessarily to be a defensive one. That preparation, which the enemy for six years before had so ardently fostered among us, and by the means of appeasement which had thus been created. That advantage no premature offensive could possibly have overcome. We could barely maintain our self-defence against the terrible odds.

In those cases where we were in honour bound to take the offensive in support of other small peoples, our superior reverses which still further weakened us. Let us, however, never regret the help we did our best to bring Norway, Holland, and Greece in their hour of need. (Cheers.) In those common sufferings which we shared with them the United Nations were born. But those efforts were indeed beyond our resources at that time and we suffered discouraging reverses. Only in Africa could we successfully assume the offensive, but modesty prevents me from dwelling on that theme.

WHEN FRANCE FELL

Then came the most deadly catastrophe of all when France fell. It was an awful moment in history. The sudden fall of a great nation and world Power, such a phenomenon almost unknown in history, and this possibility blow was as unexpected as it was deadly. It looked upon it as also for the end, and the infatuation of his providentially saved us. Instead of immediately turning on London he persevered on his planned course to Paris, and gave us the opportunity to recover our breath and prepare for the blitz against London. And what a defence it was!

Surely never in history did the future hang on so slender a thread, and was the outcome so painfully and prayerfully watched by so many millions over the whole world! Providence saved us this time, and let us admit that the Devil helped us too. Such is always the ultimate function of evil in this upside-down world of the Lawlessly in that supreme crisis save not only London and Britain, but, I firmly believe, the whole allied cause and the future of the world.

The fall of France was followed by two other events, both of the greatest importance for the subsequent course of the war. The first was another fatal blunder of Hitler. Baulked in his air attack on London, he saw that it was unsafe to attempt an invasion of Britain before first clearing his rear in Russia. The magnitude and duration of Russian resistance have surprised not only Hitler but everybody else. Probably no such losses on both sides have ever suffered in the history of war. If the Russian losses must be terrible, it is equally true that the German Army is heading to death in Russia.

HELP FOR RUSSIA

The appalling bloodletting which is necessary for Hitler's ultimate defeat is being administered by the Russians, and they can do it. In spite of their losses in men and material and territory the Russians show not the least sign of giving up. This impression is confirmed by all the best inside information. Hitler has done his best to avoid Napoleon's example, but history may yet record that the course he actually adopted was even more fatal than was Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. The course for the allies to follow is clear. Whatever help in whatever form we can give to Russia to sustain her in her colossal struggle has been given in fullest measure and with the utmost speed. (Cheers.) She is bearing more than her share at present of the common burden.

The second result of the fall of France was the almost total loss of the entire allied positions in the Far East. Vichy opened the door to Japan in Indo-China, and through that unexpected opening the flood poured into Siam, Malaya, and Burma. Indo-China was the back-door to Singapore—a back-door which we never dream would be opened or even against us—an event for which the defence of Singapore made no adequate provision, and which made its fall inevitable. And when Singapore fell, the whole of Dutch East Indies and other island groups in the Far East were doomed, and it has only been possible to keep the flood at the very shores of Australia and New Zealand.

JAPAN'S DOOM

People who have not followed or understood the inevitable, the terrible, logic of events have blamed the allies for these tremendous setbacks, and the ill-disposed have taken the loss of Singapore as a proof of decadence, and a sign of the approaching downfall of the Commonwealth. As a matter of fact it was merely a consequence of the downfall of France, and no more. We mourn these our losses; we mourn especially the sympathy loan to Holland of her great Empire in the Far East, which has been a model of colonial government; we deplore our diminished opportunities at the moment of helping China in her stout defence. But these things will pass. For Japan, just as surely as for Hitler's Germany, the writing is on the wall. All that will remain of this spectacular Japanese success will be "Japan for the Japanese." (Laughter.) For Japan has sealed her own doom. Pearl Harbour was at once a challenge to America, so western civilization, and to the principles of good faith on which it is basically founded. In the long run Japan will not be good enough as an associate even for Germany. There are degrees in infamy. (Laughter.)

Not that I deplore Pearl Harbour! From our point of view it was a heavy price but well worth paying for the immense gains which have accrued. It was what the chemists call a catalyst. It suddenly crystallized, precipitated, and solidified American opinion as nothing else in the world could have done. At one sudden leap America was in the war.

These are the steps that have marked our climb out of the abyss into which the fall of France had all but plunged us. First, the through the German attack on London. Second, the treacherous attack of Germany on Russia in spite of the peace treaty, but not this. Third.

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we rely for the allied victory...
has come to take the offensive...
while the iron is hot it would...
delay, to over-prepare, and pe...
opportunity. Nor are we likel...
that I feel satisfied. (Cheers.)...
would be unwise for me to say...
to set going unnecessary and p...
speculations.

TRAFALGAR INSP

I would only point out to y...
a Trafalgar Day. It reminds...
hour, the darkest in the Napole...
our great national hero, the...
the heroic offensive spirit of thi...
one the superior naval forces...
and dealt them that fatal blow...
saved England from invasion...
whole tide of war, and finally...
from being overwhelmed by...
domination of one man. This...
not only a reminder but an in...
to go forward and do likewi...
it will not be lost on us and o...
For us, too, the great offens...
opening.

I now pass on to another j...
to emphasize the deeper sign...
struggle on which we are eng...
ordinary political issues that...
the outcome of this war will n...
to the future character and tre...
tion. In spite of the vicious...
"new order" and the stinging...
idealism of youth, actual eve...
last three years revealed the tri...
Nazi ideology. We now kn...
doubt what Hitler's "new orde...
secution, domination, suppre...
ment of the free spirit of ma...
nation—those are the domin...
the new creed as practised...
countries. It is written in the...
and nameless suffering of v...
innocent men and women of...
ations.

It is in contrast to this th...
saw the heroic spirit of the...
peoples now under Hitler's heel, because I...
and that this is the heart of the matter. This...
at bottom is a war of the spirit, of man's soul...
Hitler has tried to kill this spirit and to sub...
stitute for it some ersatz thing, something which...
is really its negation. He has instilled into...
German youth a new racial fanaticism. He...
has sought strength in the ancient discarded...
gods of the Teutons. His faith is a...
reversion to the pagan past, and a denial of...
the spiritual forces which have carried us for...
ward in the Christian advance which constitutes...
the essence of European civilization.

TRAMPLED UNDERFOOT

He has trampled underfoot the great faith...
which has nourished the West and proved the...
greatest dynamic of all human history and...
made Western civilization the proudest...
achievement of man. He has trampled on the...
Cross and substituted for it the crooked cross...
its symbol for the new Devil worship which he...
has tried to impose on his country and the...
world. Nietzsche's superman is substituted for...
the Man of Nazareth as the new leader of the...
human race and the human advance.

He has stamped on the human virtues which...
we had learnt to cultivate under the symbol...
of the Cross. Decency, sympathy, mercy are...
not words found in his new code. He has...
trampled on the spirit of liberty which has...
become the accepted political creed of the...
modern world. He has started a new era of...
martyrdom for the human spirit, an era of...
persecution such as mankind has not known...
since its emergence from the Dark Age. The...
suffering he has inflicted on Jew- and Christi...
alike, the tide of horrors that has under his...
Gestapo regime over the fair Europe constitute...
the darkest page of modern history. He has...
outraged and insulted and challenged the very...
spirit of humanity and tried to found a new...
barbarism.

After what has happened since 1939 in the...
occupied countries and elsewhere, both in peace...
and war, there is no more doubt about the...
meaning of it all. The real issue has now been...
made clear. There is a challenge to all we have...
learnt to value, and to prize even above life...
itself. Behind all the issues of this war lies...
the deeper question now posed to the world:—
Which do you choose—the free spirit of man...
and the moral idealism which has shaped the...
values and ideas of our civilization; or the...
barbaric substitute, this foul obsession now...
reascended from the underworld of the past?—
This in the last analysis is what this war is...
about. At bottom therefore this war is a new...
crusade, a new fight to the death for man's...
and liberties, and for the personal ideals...
man's ethical and spiritual life. To the said...
fanaticism we oppose this crusading covered...
which will triumph in the word till fou...
covered

case of Socialism or Communism or any of...
the otherisms of the market place, but of...
achieving common justice and fair play for...
all.

PR
INSPIRA
Mr. Chur...
the assembly, said:—
When I met General Smuts in Cairo I...
laboured to persuade him to come to visit us...
here in England. I laboured hard because I...
saw that I was struggling for a great prize. I...
felt that his arrival in this country at a time...
when the war hangs heavily upon us and is...
tense in many respects would be a great rein...
forcement to our councils and our spirits. The...
wisdom which he brings, the knowledge which...
he has of all those matters upon which he has...
touched in his broad survey, are invaluable to...
those who are charged with executive responsi...
bility, but his presence among us, as you have...
felt for yourselves this afternoon, is a comfort...
and an inspiration. I will not detract from anything that he has...
said by entering upon the topics which he has...
covered. All that he has said arises from pro...
found reflection—calm, quiet, profound reflec...
tion—knowledge and wisdom and new ideas.

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said by entering upon the topics which he has...
covered. All that he has said arises from pro...
found reflection—calm, quiet, profound reflec...
tion—knowledge and wisdom and new ideas.

With Kind Remembrance and
Best Wishes for your Happiness
at Christmas



From

Louisa R. Witty with love.

Page 2 D.R. Form 20

CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPATION

This is to certify that

Dr. Murrell Radford

whose N.R. Identity No. is: BNAP 161 2

*is a Registered Medical Practitioner

employed by.....

†(Address of employer).....

It is requested that he may be afforded all practicable facilities when acting in the above capacity.

Signature and status of Certifier Dr. Murrell Radford

Date of Issue 10th April 1941

* State occupation or employment.
† Dates where applicable.

Page 3

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Ministry of Health



Signature of Bearer Murrell Radford

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10 JUN 1942

ION DIVISION

ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE PROVISIONS AND CONDITION APPEARING OVERLEAF

LONDON REGION INVASION DEFENCE ORGANISATION

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

DR. MAITLAND RADEFORD
Full Name in BLOCK Letters.

National Registration Number

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has been appointed a
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
 in the Invasion Defence Organisation of
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C. P. Baird
Invasion Defence Officer.

Date of Issue **10/11/42**

This slip must be surrendered to the Invasion Defence Officer on his demand or if the holder resigns, or leaves the area.

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XXVIII N

THE WORLD TODAY
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Canada	1 104	1 520	1 100

Envoyez vos demandes, accompagnées d'un chèque ou...

EN AFRIQUE DU NORD

Suite de la page 1. En Algérie, la population coopère avec les Alliés

Le général Eisenhower a donné des détails de la prise d'Oran, qui ne fut pas aisée. Il y eut des pertes...

LE PREMIER MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE EXALTE LA VICTOIRE D'EGYPTE

Suite de la page 1. ne dépassent pas 13.000 officiers et...

DU NORD AU SUD

attaquent

sur le front russe en plus entravées au sud on ne s'attaque pas...

menaient à Stalingrad millions de troupes...

sur le front du désert Central et les avions repoussés...

NOIRE leur russe, pénètre de la Mer Noire...

pilliers ennemis chasser le contraire ont reçu des...

t d'Egypte se les éléments Huitième Armée...

qu'étaient les éléments de l'Afrika Korps...

si on ne peut pas les faire passer sans protection...

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A Test of Sea-Power

COMMANDER ANTHONY KIMMINS describes the occupation of Algiers

IF ever there was a combined operation in the true sense of the word, this was it. Not only did it call for perfect co-operation between all branches of the three fighting Services, but it was also an outstanding example of what can be achieved by co-operation between Allies. There were both British and American troops, British and American aircraft, and in addition to the scores of white and red ensigns flying in the convoy, there were many Stars and Stripes and, here and there, Dutch, Polish, Belgian and Norwegian ensigns.

In the Flagship, flying the flag of Admiral Sir Harold Burrough, we had most of the senior officers of the respective Services and their staffs, and, at their head, a tall, lanky man, I should say six-feet-three-inches at least, with greying hair, aquiline features, and a terrific personality—General Ryder, the American Supreme Commander of the Eastern Task Force. He is a man who immediately inspires confidence and respect, and, believe me, the co-operation in that ship, and everywhere as far as that goes, could not have been better if we had all been wearing the same uniform.

After a surprisingly uneventful passage through the Atlantic, we passed through the Straits of Gibraltar at dead of night, and next morning were well inside the Mediterranean with the snow-capped mountains of Spain away to the northward. During the night additional escorts had mysteriously joined us and were by now all in position according to the pre-arranged plan. After the rather grim weather of the Atlantic, the calm Mediterranean Sea and warm sun acted like a tonic. There was another and even greater tonic—the news of the Eighth Army's brilliant advance in Libya. By next evening we were getting within range of enemy bombers from Sardinia, and towards dusk the attack developed. It was mainly concentrated on our supporting force, to the northward, and was ineffective and did no damage, while naval aircraft from our aircraft-carriers shot down several of the Hun bombers.

Soon after nightfall we made the final turn south and before long sighted lights ahead through the darkness, the lights of Algiers. Oddly

enough, as we at last approached our destination there was a feeling almost of anti-climax. We had all expected and been prepared for considerable losses from enemy attack, but, as things had turned out, it had all seemed almost disappointingly easy. But then things always do seem easy when they are run with faultless efficiency, and it was only later when swapping yarns in Algiers with the captains of some of our escort vessels, and the naval pilots who had been guarding us up top, that I really appreciated what had been going on behind the scenes. The U-boat which was rammed just as she was about to fire her torpedoes between the columns. From that position it might easily have meant a loss of four or five transports and thousands of troops. The way other U-boats were hunted and driven off, and the few who, in desperation, had to fire harmlessly from astern. Yes, if it had not been for those escorts and aircraft, it might have been a very different story.

At the convoy conference before sailing Admiral Burrough had said that at zero hour—when we reached the spot at which the landing craft were to be lowered—he would make a signal on the foghorn so that all ships could stop engines together. That was many days ago, and since then we had steamed hundreds and hundreds of miles. Now, as we approached that moment, we knew that with the exception of one transport, which had been damaged by a torpedo, and was following astern, every ship carrying that vast expeditionary force was present. As the foghorn suddenly boomed through the night, General Ryder glanced at his watch and gripped my arm in a sudden burst of enthusiasm : 'Can you beat it? Four minutes early!' As soon as the ships had stopped, the boats, already crammed with troops, were lowered into the water and moved off in the darkness towards the beaches.

There were to be three main landings on beaches, while at the same time commandos and rangers were to make scramble landings on the rocks below the most important forts and capture them. As the alarm ashore would be given immediately after the initial landings, and as it would still be several hours before daylight, it was obviously most important that steps should be taken to avoid the scuttling of merchant

December 4.—Admiral Duffin, the High Commissioner for the French Empire, has issued a statement regarding the operations of the French Colonial Expeditionary Force in the Air Force and Army. The City of Algiers will be the first capital...

SPOT is apparently able, for reasons of purely military expediency, to make (or equal) divided whether he...

La retraite groupes de l'Axe" divisions italiennes se nazis. si on ne peut pas les faire passer sans protection...

si on ne peut pas les faire passer sans protection...

si on ne peut pas les faire passer sans protection...

si on ne peut pas les faire passer sans protection...

BOUND FOR NORTH AFRICA: A HISTORIC CONVOY

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THE LISTENER

19 NOVEMBER 1942

ships in the harbour, and any sabotage which might hinder the harbour's use by our ships after the town had been occupied. As the entrance to the harbour was known to be guarded by a strong anti-submarine boom this was no easy problem, but two destroyers had had their bows specially strengthened to ram the boom at full speed and crash through. American troops were then to leap ashore and gain the various vantage points where sabotage would be most likely, while British naval boarding parties were to board the merchant ships and prevent scuttling. Meanwhile, to cover all these operations, naval aircraft were to patrol overhead ready to shoot-up or bomb where necessary, while cruisers and destroyers closed the shore in readiness to bombard shore batteries or other points where resistance might be proving extra heavy.

At last the first signals from shore started to filter through. Two beaches had been captured without opposition. Obviously complete surprise had been effected. Then the third beach and Fort Sidi Ferach. At some of the other forts, perched on the top of rocky promontories, the commandos were meeting with serious opposition, but from the seaward no signs of fighting could be seen or heard. The only break in the darkness was when Hun aircraft dropped flares in an effort to attack our ships. Then suddenly there were flashes of heavy gun-fire from the direction of Algiers harbour, and it was obvious that the destroyers were charging the boom. Their decks were crowded with troops lying flat behind bullet-proof plating. There was absolute silence except for whispered helm orders on the bridge. At the best of times it would have been difficult enough to find the gate of that boom in the darkness—the one point to ram, where it was likely to give. Now, blinded by searchlights, it was a chance in a hundred. The first destroyer leading in, and not dead sure of her exact position, swung off rather than risk piling up to no purpose. The second followed, the shore batteries opened up, and just as she was reaching the gate, a shell got her in the forward boiler room, putting two boilers out of action. As it was impossible now to make the necessary speed to break through, the captain had no alternative but to sheer off. The first got into position again, hit the gate fair and square and crashed through the boom. In a few minutes she was alongside, the troops ashore, and the boarding parties scaling the various merchantmen. And so, in spite of all difficulties, this had succeeded, and when Algiers was finally occupied and our ships came into the harbour, no merchantmen had been scuttled and the port facilities were immediately available for the unloading of heavy tanks, armoured vehicles and guns.

Dunkirk in Reverse

As the dawn broke it was soon possible to pick up the details of what was going on on the beaches. The weather was holding well and at the particular beach off which we were anchored, there were only small breakers on the sandy shore. The beach was fairly flat for about a hundred yards inland and then rose more steeply as it reached the sand-dunes and the tree level beyond. Landing craft by the score were hurtling to and from the transports and there were already thousands of men grouped ashore. From those groups, columns of men led away to the sand-dunes and into the trees beyond. It was all very, very like Dunkirk, except that here the troops were marching the other way.

Before long most of the vantage points surrounding Algiers—including the aerodromes of Maison Blanche and Blida—had been occupied. Blida was actually first taken possession of by a young naval pilot, the leader of a flight of three Martlet fighters. They had been flying overhead for some time and, finding no opposition from down below, the leader was in two minds as to whether our troops were in occupation. Ordering his two mates to patrol overhead in case of accidents, the leader landed and was immediately approached by the Commanding Officer with a paper offering the surrender of the aerodrome. The pilot immediately signed for the receipt and was debating as to the next move, when to his relief our troops appeared. Now that both aerodromes were in our hands, long-range R.A.F. fighters were able to fly in from Gibraltar, leaving the naval fighters free to protect the ships out at sea. By the time I landed, temporary roadways had already been laid to prevent heavy vehicles sinking into the sand, and as we went through the woods and reached the main roads beyond, all corners were policed, and the traffic was under perfect control. After calling at the mobile divisional headquarters a senior army officer and I hurried off in two cars to check the advance troop positions.

I can only describe our reception in the villages as embarrassing. The people cheered and waved like mad, and at the slightest opportunity threw their arms round our necks and embraced us. It was all very touching, but amongst all this spontaneous and obviously genuine friendship, there was one incident which I shall never forget. We had just entered a village and were both standing up, with our

heads through the roofs of our respective cars. The inhabitants on the pavements were shouting and waving as before, but suddenly I caught a different tone in their voices. There were shouts of warning, and above the din of the cars I made out frantic yells to duck my head. Being of a cautious disposition, I promptly took this advice and warned my driver to stand by for full throttle. It was only just in time, for as we turned into the main street machine-guns opened fire from the windows on either side and we found ourselves in a regular Brock's benefit of cross-fire and hand-grenades. We had been properly ambushed by a Vichy barracks of which we were unaware. But the French civilians had done everything in their power to warn us of the danger ahead. If ever there was a genuine sign of their friendship this was it. And, of course, you could not really blame the troops either: they were only obeying orders. Actually, as I discovered later, a British officer who had been caught in the same ambush and taken prisoner; was being royally treated on the wine of the country inside while they were looting off at us in the street. And later that evening, when the Armistice had been signed, his captors even went so far as to insist on giving him extra petrol to ensure his return to headquarters.

What a Ship!

Next day the situation with the French authorities was all amicably settled, and while American troops marched into Algiers to a rousing reception, ships started to enter the harbour to unload. By the time the first ship entered, everyone in Algiers seemed to have congregated on the terraces above to give her a cheer. Then they saw something which roused them to a fever-pitch of enthusiasm. Many of them had seen ships entering the harbour before and being carefully nosed alongside by tugs, but never had they seen a ship entering at a speed like this. Neither, incidentally, had the people on board. While approaching the harbour that morning the ship had been heavily dive-bombed by Hun aircraft and a near miss had thrown out of action the telegraph indicators from the bridge to the engine room. As there had been no occasion to use the telegraph between then and coming into harbour, there was no reason to suspect they were damaged. Now, as the Captain rang down: "Stop—Half Astern—Full Astern!" the engineers below were blissfully unaware that they had been given any orders. Luckily a sand-bank and some rafts broke the first impact, but nevertheless she hit the concrete jetty before finally coming to rest. The inhabitants were thrilled—this was the most spectacular effort they had ever seen. And what a ship—'formidable!' They cheered and yelled till they were hoarse. The language on board was equally loud, but not quite so enthusiastic. Fortunately no damage was done to the ship, but the deep impression which her arrival made on the inhabitants, and incidentally the jetty, will remain for many a long year.

It was a most unpleasant business having to scrap with the French, but North Africa had to be occupied as a stepping-stone for future operations. Luckily, at Algiers the bloodshed was far less than at Oran and Casablanca. We also had the satisfaction of being within range of enemy aerodromes in Sardinia and Sicily, and so were able to get to grips with the Luftwaffe. I was up in Maison Blanche aerodrome one evening when a big dive-bombing attack developed. To watch these R.A.F. fighter-pilots taking off in all directions, quite regardless of the wind, and then climb and wade into the enemy formations, was something I shall never forget. How the population cheered!

And now while the American troops, who won everybody's admiration, are consolidating at Algiers, our own men are advancing rapidly. I have been out with these troops, watched them forging eastwards. I have seen the determination in their eyes and their longing to get to grips with the enemy, and when they do I am darned sure they will give just as good an account of themselves as their comrades are giving in Libya. But guts and determination aren't much good without supplies and reinforcements to back them up, and all those supplies and reinforcements must arrive by sea: that is going to mean more and more convoys which must be escorted by the Allied Navies through countless U-boat and bomber attacks. And even after they arrive and are unloading, those ships have got to be protected by aircraft and endless chains of destroyers, minesweepers, corvettes, and motor-launches. That, and the continuous strain of the convoys, is calling for a bigger effort on the part of the Allied Navies, before the Navies and Coastal Command than has ever been asked for in the history of sea warfare. Ships' companies are putting in more sea-time at continuous action stations than has ever been known. They will see many of their comrades sunk, but they will go on just the same, willingly and unflinchingly, because they know that without them, these future operations cannot possibly succeed. If ever there was a test of sea-power, this is it.

ABONNEMENTS

	UN AN	SIX MOIS	TROIS MOIS
France	2 120	1 60	1 30
Étranger	1 190	1 00	1 03
Indes	1 104	1 52	77
Canada	1 104	1 52	77

FRANCE
CESSE
le nord
et ALLIES

nière la cessation des
lutte entre amis, comme
apparue sous son vrai
mentrait Hitler, déchirant
montrait que celui-ci
à battre par le roi de
nands que les Français
côte contre les Alliés.
ation complète des hosti-
aux troupes françaises
du Nord par un ordre du
marlan, se produisit après
justice signé par l'amiral
se sanctionné la captu-
Casablanca, un des points
avait été la plus vive.
avait été également
Après la chute d'Alger et
campagne se trouvait ainsi

du jour de Darlan fut
sue de conférences qui se
Alger entre le général M.
représentant le général R.
et l'amiral Darlan.
Suite en page 4, colonne 3)

Allemands
Tunisie

orte-parole américain, par-
au G.Q.G. interallié à
res, a annoncé hier que les
avait amené en Tunisie
aérienne comprenant des
chasse, ainsi que des
transportées par avion.
s où ont eu lieu les atter-
ont pas été indiqués, non
les effectifs amenés.
en semble avoir été effec-
ivement.

soirée on estimait que
hommes avaient été déjà
l'aérodrome d'El Alunja,
Tunis, et probablement à
ad, l'aérodrome de Bizerte,
avons de transport de
ankers 52, venus de Sicile
d'origine.

o allemande prétend que
américaines ont attaqué
résiste. Cette information
loute d'autre objet que de
ter les défenseurs de la
En effet, Radio-Vichy dé-
contraindre hier matin que
signe en Tunisie et que les
en général Barre étaient à
es, tout le long de la côte
Suite en page 4, colonne 3)

seule patrie"
DE GAULLE

Grande-Bretagne" a
embre à l'Albert Hall
nationale," manifestation
de prit la parole.
l'assaut prémédité des
reculait la faiblesse dis-
démocratique. Dans les
ues de Stalingrad, dans

EN AFRIQUE DU NORD

Suite de la page 1.
En Algérie, la population
coopère avec les Alliés

Le général Eisenhower a donné
des détails de la prise d'Oran, qui
ne fut pas aisée. Il y eut des pertes,
deux transports endommagés, plu-
sieurs avions abattus.
Parlant des officiers français qui
ordonnèrent à leurs hommes de se
battre contre les Alliés, le général
a dit: "Nous le regrettons. C'est
une faute de leur part de faire se
battre des amis contre des amis."

"Les Français sont nos amis. Co-
qu'il faut faire maintenant est de
nous réorganiser pour combattre en-
semble contre l'Axé."
"La population est avec nous, a
ajouté le général Eisenhower, qui a
révisé que le port d'Alger avait été
pris intact, sans aucune trace de
sabotage. Les ouvriers du port tra-
vaillent avec entrain avec les Alliés,
ou a annoncé officiellement à Alger que
le 9 novembre, 16 avions ennemis avaient
été abattus en combat aérien au-dessus
de la ville et du port. D'autre part, on
sait maintenant qu'une armée britannique
est à l'est de la première armée, commandée
par le général Anderson, après désormais
en Algérie. Le général américain Ryder,
commandant les troupes américaines qui
se de l'empire britannique est passé sous
les ordres du général Anderson.

Des Allemands
en Tunisie
Suite de la page 1.
tunisienne et en particulier à la base
navale de Bizerte.
Signalons d'autre part que, dans
la nuit de mardi à mercredi, on
disait à Vichy que des unités
italiennes auraient occupé la base
navale de Bizerte.
Dans les milieux autorisés de Lon-
dres, on déclare que les troupes
allemandes transportées par avion
sont probablement venues de Sicile,
où l'Allemagne a dû maintenir une
grande force aérienne pendant tout
l'hiver. Les milieux militaires, sans
contester la possibilité que les
troupes portées soient l'avant-garde
de forces beaucoup plus importantes,
estiment que Hitler ne dispose que
de peu de temps pour agir.
Des mesures ont été prises pour
faire face à l'arrivée d'Allemands
en Tunisie. Les Américains ont déjà
atteint Bougie, ville de la côte algé-
rienne, entre Alger et Philippeville.
Signalons qu'hier soir, l'agence
de Vichy publiait un démenti de la
nouvelle du débarquement de forces

LES ITALIENS DEBARQUENT EN
CORSE

Hier soir, on a annoncé officiellement
à Vichy, que des troupes
italiennes avaient débarqué à Bastia
dans le cours de l'après-midi.

Hommage à Lyautéy

A Rabat, le général Patton,
commandant les troupes améri-
caines au Maroc, a déposé hier
une couronne sur la tombe du
maréchal Lyautéy, dont c'était
l'anniversaire.

Le général Eisenhower a pro-
noncé une allocution radio-

(Voir la suite en page 4, colonne 4)

LE PREMIER MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE
EXALTE LA VICTOIRE D'EGYPTE

Suite de la page 1.

ne dépassent pas 13.000 officiers et
hommes de troupes dont 58% sont
du Royaume-Uni. "La bataille
d'Égypte est une victoire histo-
rique." Elle a été remportée grâce
notamment à un élément de surprise.

LA RUSSIE ET LE DEUXIEME FRONT

En se défendant, la Russie a
rendu, dit Churchill, un service in-
comparable et mis définitivement
hors de combat beaucoup plus de
millions d'Allemands qu'il n'y en eut
pendant toute l'autre guerre. "Je
reconnais, a-t-il dit, la force de tout
ce qu'a dit Staline dans son dernier
discours au sujet du poids énorme
qui a été lancé contre la Russie."
Mon cœur a saigné pour la Russie;
j'ai ressenti ce que tout le monde a
éprouvé: le violent désir de souffrir
avec elle et de la soulager."

On devrait aider la Russie, mais
d'une manière efficace. Il ne servirait
à rien de faire une attaque prématurée
à travers la France. L'attaque
aura lieu, mais il faut du temps pour
la préparer. L'Allemagne a en
France une grande armée. Il n'eut
pas été physiquement possible de
tenter une invasion du continent à
l'été ou à l'automne. Le communi-
qué sur le deuxième front était
destiné à tromper l'ennemi. Nous
avons fait savoir à la Russie, dans
un document écrit, que, tout en étant
prêts à faire un débarquement en
42, nous ne pouvions le promettre.
Mais il était important pour la
Russie que l'ennemi connut notre ré-
solution. Le résultat fut que nous
avons attiré sur les côtes de France
et des Pays-Bas 33 divisions alle-
mandes (plus dix en Norvège), un
tiers des avions de chasse, des bom-
bardiers. En comptant le Proche-
Orient et Malte, nous retenons plus
de la moitié des chasseurs alle-
mands.
La plus grande partie de la flotte
allemande est retenue dans les fjords
de Norvège. Une énorme quantité
de matériel de guerre a été livrée à
la Russie.

L'AFRIQUE DU NORD

Churchill rappelle ce qu'il avait
dit avant-hier, que la paternité du
plan d'attaque en Afrique du Nord
est britannique. Des plans alternatifs s'appliquant à
l'Europe et à l'Afrique furent
examinés. C'est en juillet que la
décision fut prise de frapper au front
sud de l'Axé, en partant de
l'Afrique, cependant que se pour-
suivaient les préparatifs d'une
attaque à l'ouest. Les plans furent
mis au point en collaboration par
des officiers américains et britan-
niques. Il fallait dans l'intervalle
renforcer l'armée du Nil. Puis
l'opération fut ordonnée, quand le
général d'Alexander parut certain.
"Tous les points vitaux de débar-
quement dans l'Afrique du Nord
sont maintenant aux mains des
Alliés. La Chambre peut être sûre
que bien des choses arriveront dans
les prochains jours." Churchill ne veut

DU NORD AU SUD
les Russes attaquent

LES opérations sur le front russe
sont de plus en plus entravées
par l'hiver. Du nord au sud on ne
signale que des attaques locales sans
importance.
Les nazis ne signalent à Stalin-
grad que des opérations de troupes
de choc et admettent que "dans la
Caucase occidentale et dans le secteur
de Terek l'ennemi a lancé de nom-
breuses attaques."
Il en est de même sur le front du
Don et dans les secteurs Central et
Nord-Ouest. On prétend avoir repoussé
de nombreuses attaques russes.

Les Russes ont montré constance
leurs positions dans le secteur de
Stalingrad, et au sud de Novorossi-
ls ont détruit ou saisi un grand
nombre de tanks ennemis.
Il en est de même sur le front du
Don et dans les secteurs Central et
Nord-Ouest. On prétend avoir repoussé
de nombreuses attaques russes.

EN MER NOIRE

Un contre-torpilleur russe, péné-
trant dans un port de la Mer Noire
occupée par l'ennemi, a coulé un
navire citerne et démolit le quai.

Deux contre-torpilleurs ennemis
qui essayèrent de chasser le contre-
torpilleur soviétique ont reçu des
coups directs.

Sur le front d'Égypte

PENDANT que les éléments
avancés de la Huitième Armée
pourraient en Libye les restes
de l'Afrikakorps qui a franchi, lundi
soir, la frontière égyptienne, le gros
des forces alliées nettoie les troupes
laissées en Égypte pour y livrer des
combats d'arrière-garde.
Le groupe ennemi qui résistait
encore près de Sidi Barrani a été
chassé tandis qu'à Baq Bua l'ar-
rière-garde des forces italo-alle-
mandes est en train d'être violen-
ment attaquée.

Rome appelle cela "la retraite
ordonnée des trois groupes de l'Axé"
sans parler des 6 divisions italiennes
abandonnées par les nazis.

L'aviation britannique continue de
harceler les restes de l'Afrikakorps
qui se trouve toujours sans protec-
tion à l'ouest de Tobrouk et les bom-
bardiers lourds et moyens de la
R.A.F., ils l'attaquent pas les
colonnes de transport ennemies mas-
sées à la frontière égypto-libyenne,
pilonnent les aérodromes de la Sar-
daigne pour empêcher Rommel de
recevoir des secours par la voie des
airs.
L'ennemi est bloqué entre la fron-
tière égypto-libyenne et le col de
Hafay ce qui permet à Radio-
Vichy de dire, en se fondant sur des
informations de Berlin, que "Rome-
mel regroupe ses forces et est prêt
à résister à la poussée de la Huiti-
ème Armée."

Les nazis parisiens veulent

comme toutes ses manifestations,
La république de Hitler, théatri-
plus que jamais une et indivisible.
l'heure de sa défaite. Et la France,
n'est plus en mesure de résister.
pour lui un affaiblissement. Hitler
meurt. Le bilan de l'opération est
Pour le moment, Hitler
l'Allemagne, l'axe, l'Europe, le
"l'ennemi" — 59.000 Allemands et
France immense qu'il a créé, pour
préférer des troupes sur un point de
l'axe, Hitler est contraint de
l'axe, et l'armée française qui s'y
américaines qui débarquent en
France, menacé par les forces
instructions au général Alexander,
trou de l'arrière. Il a dit que les
militaires, la mise au point des ser-
l'accomplissement des hommes et du
de septembre et le mois d'octobre,

December 4—Admiral Darlan, the High Commissioner for the
French Empire, has assumed the leadership of the
de facto of the French Colonial Empire. Furthermore he
will remain Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Air Force
The City of Algiers, will be the French capital

Joué 12 novembre 1942

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VOY

HITLER OCCUPE TOUTE LA FRANCE

LES ITALIENS SONT ENTRES A NICE ET A CHAMBERY ET ONT DEBARQUE EN CORSE

FRANCE OCCUPEE, L'EMPIRE LIBRE

La France entière est occupée. C'est ainsi que Hitler riposte à la libération de l'Afrique du Nord. Sa décision est déterminée par des considérations militaires. Mais elle entraîne—est-il besoin de le dire?—les conséquences politiques les plus graves.

Le Führer généralissime protège les arrières de ses armées. Il se met en mesure de résister à un débarquement allié dans notre Midi ou en Italie.

Dans le message qu'il a eu l'impondance d'adresser aux Français, Hitler tente de les persuader qu'il subsiste un gouvernement français. L'indépendance de Vichy n'avait jamais été qu'apparence. La fiction tombe. Un gouvernement Laval équivalait, sans que Vichy même le pût constater, à celui de Quisling.

Hitler ne se contente pas de devenir le maître de la police française qu'il sollicite la coopération des forces militaires françaises contre les Alliés.

Le Maréchal Pétain a élevé une protestation contre la violation de l'armistice. Rien ne permet de croire qu'il ait donné à cette protestation la consécration d'un acte. Le bruit avait couru dans l'après-midi d'hier qu'il avait abandonné le pouvoir. Il n'en a rien été et le communiqué du Conseil des Ministres qui s'est tenu hier après-midi, indique que Pétain et le gouvernement de Vichy se sont prononcés pour la continuation de la résistance aux Américains en Afrique du Nord.

Pierre Laval reste ce qu'il était hier: l'homme des Allemands. Il justifiait chacune de ses nouvelles concessions à l'ennemi à sa crainte affectée de l'occupation totale de la France. Il a donné tout ce qu'il a pu et Hitler, néanmoins, a envoyé ses divisions jusqu'à la Méditerranée. Laval ne se retire point pour autant. Il continuera de servir Hitler avec loyauté. Il a eu une entrevue à Munich, si celui-ci y consent et l'on ne voit pas pourquoi le Führer cesserait d'utiliser contre la France.

Hier, à l'aube, les troupes allemandes ont franchi la ligne de démarcation entre les deux zones, et les troupes italiennes ont pénétré en France par la Savoie et les Alpes-Maritimes. Hitler avait fait précéder la mise en marche des troupes de l'Axe par un message au peuple français et une lettre personnelle à Pétain.

Comment s'est déroulée l'occupation

C'est à 7.15, hier matin, que les troupes allemandes, sur l'ordre de Hitler, ayant franchi en zone non occupée, les convois motorisés allemands passèrent à vive allure par Châlons-sur-Saône en direction de Lyon où ils arrivaient à 10 heures.

Une longue file de camions chargés de troupes traversa la ville en direction de Marseille et Toulon.

Une longue file de camions chargés de troupes traversa la ville en direction de Marseille et Toulon.

Des cordons de police française occupent les trottoirs, refoulant le public. Toute la journée des patrouilles de policiers parcoururent les rues, tandis que défilait des camions ennemis, composés de forces blindées et motorisées, arrivait à Limoges et un train blindé était signalé à Saint Germain des Fossés.

Bientôt on apprendait que Montluçon, Pau, Agen, Toulouse, avaient été occupés. Dans cette dernière (Voir la suite en page 4, colonne 2)

PETAÏN DECLARE l'occupation "incompatible AVEC L'ARMISTICE"

Vichy, 11 novembre. — L'Agence Havas O.F.L. publie ce matin le texte du communiqué officiel suivant: "Le maréchal Pétain a reçu ce matin le général von Rundstedt, commandant en chef des troupes allemandes "D". Dans le cours de l'entretien, le chef de l'Etat a déclaré: "Durant la nuit, j'ai reçu, du Führer, une lettre m'informant que, par suite des nécessités militaires, il était obligé de prendre certaines mesures dont l'effet est de supprimer les bases et les principes mêmes de l'armistice.

"Je proteste solennellement contre des décisions incompatibles avec la Convention d'armistice."
[L'Agence Havas, c'est à 18h. 28 exactement que le général von Rundstedt a été reçu par le maréchal Pétain.]

Reunion du cabinet
Un message Reuter indique également que, très tôt ce matin, le général allemand à Vichy, Krug von Nidda, a fait une déclaration qui a été suivie immédiatement d'une réunion de cabinet, laquelle, après avoir duré une heure, s'est terminée à 15 heures.

LES HOSTILITES EN AFRIQUE DU NORD

LAVAL AVAIT RENCONTRE HITLER ET CIANO LUNDI A MUNICH

UN communiqué officiel publié hier à Vichy, a révélé que c'est à Munich que Laval avait conféré lundi dernier avec Hitler.

"Les événements de ces derniers jours, déclare le communiqué, ont rendu nécessaires des conversations entre les gouvernements français et allemand. En raison de la gravité des circonstances, le président Laval a quitté Vichy lundi pour Munich.

"Et il a eu plusieurs entrevues avec le chancelier Hitler et avec M. von Ribbentrop. M. Laval a été tenu informé, téléphoniquement, heure par heure, des événements d'Afrique du Nord et a gardé le contact avec le maréchal Pétain.

"A l'une de ses entrevues avec Hitler, était présents MM. von Ribbentrop et Ciano. En quittant Munich, M. Laval a reçu un double de la lettre de Hitler au maréchal Pétain.

"Certains événements qui s'étaient produits pendant la nuit avaient déterminé la décision du haut-commandement allemand.

"M. Laval a quitté Munich ce matin et est arrivé à Vichy à 14 heures. Il a rendu visite au maréchal Pétain et a ensuite rendu compte de son voyage au Conseil des Ministres."

QUE FAIT LA FLOTTE?

D'APRES un télégramme de la frontière française à l'Associated Press of America, le bruit courait hier à Vichy que la flotte française avait quitté Toulon et devait se trouver au large de la Corse, en route pour se joindre aux forces des Nations Unies.

Cependant Radio-Vichy annonçait hier qu'à 16 heures, la flotte française se trouvait toujours mouillée devant Toulon.

en Afrique du Nord

LE G.Q.G. allié a annoncé la nuit dernière l'hostilité en Afrique du Nord. Cette nuit, l'avait appelée le général Eisenhower, était prisonnier; jour à l'armée française d'Afrique au moment où l'armistice qu'il avait lui-même imposé, when the n'avait eu d'autre objet que de la faire à insister Prusse. Désormais, c'est contre les Allemands et les Nations Unies vont se battre côte à

"Arretez le combat," DIT DARLAN

C'est Darlan qui, la nuit dernière, a donné l'ordre aux troupes d'Afrique du Nord de cesser le combat contre les forces alliées. Mais dans le même temps où Darlan prétendait parler et agir au nom de Pétain, celui-ci présidait à Vichy un Conseil des Ministres à l'issue duquel ordre était donné aux troupes de combattre jusqu'au bout. On trouvera ci-dessous l'ordre du jour de Darlan et le communiqué publié à l'issue de la délibération vichyssoise.

Un ordre du jour de Darlan
"Nos engagements avant été rompus, nous sommes obligés de continuer le combat en Afrique du Nord, de cesser le combat contre l'Afrique et ses alliés. A la réception de cet ordre, elles devront rentrer à leurs casernes et à leurs bases et observer la plus stricte neutralité."

"En Algérie et au Maroc, les commandants supérieurs des troupes se mettront en rapport avec les chefs des troupes alliées pour établir les conditions de l'arrêt des hostilités."

"J'exerce l'autorité sur l'Afrique du Nord au nom du Maréchal. Les officiers supérieurs conserveront leur commandement et l'organisation politique et administrative restera en vigueur. Il n'y aura pas de changement sans un nouvel ordre de ma part."

"Tous les prisonniers faits de part et d'autre seront échangés."

"Continuez le combat," DIT VICHY

A l'issue du Conseil des Ministres, un communiqué a déclaré: "Le Conseil a examiné d'abord la situation militaire en Afrique du Nord. Le Maréchal et le gouvernement ont rendu hommage à la loyauté et au courage de l'armée d'Afrique et ont exprimé l'espoir qu'elle continuera à combattre jusqu'au bout pour la France et pour l'Empire."

"Un seul combat pour un PROCLAME LE GENERAL

L'ASSOCIATION "Les Français de l'Association" Les Français de l'Association ont organisé hier à l'occasion du 11 novembre de Londres, une "manifestation d'unité" au cours de laquelle le général de Gaulle, devant un public nombreux, a prononcé le discours que l'on lira ci-après, des membres des Forces Françaises Libres.

1942

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The Case of Admiral Darlan

TIME TABLE

October 30—Darlan reported arrived in Vichy from tour of Algiers, Morocco and French West Africa.
 November 8—Allied Forces lands on French North African coast. Vichy radio reports Darlan orders cease fire at Algiers.
 November 9—Berlin radio says Darlan a prisoner at Algiers.
 November 10—Berlin radio calls Darlan a "traitor."
 November 10—U.S. Army spokesman in London says Darlan being "entertained" by senior American Army officers at Algiers.
 November 11—Allied Force Headquarters North Africa report Darlan orders cease fire in whole of Algeria and Morocco. He assumes authority in name of Marshal Petain. Germans occupy most of metropolitan France.
 November 12—Allied Force Headquarters North Africa report to Allies. Broadcasts "request" to French Fleet to come over to Algiers. *

November 13—Darlan has broadcast from Radio Algiers a proclamation by which he "resumes responsibility for French interests in Africa," with approval of American authorities.
 November 15—Petain deprives Darlan of his rank and authority as his successor and as C-in-C, French armed forces.
 November 15—Radio Morocco broadcasts proclamation by Darlan, assumes all responsibility and appoints Giraud High Commissioner in North Africa.
 November 15—Radio Morocco broadcasts proclamation by Darlan assuming himself as "High Commissioner" for North Africa and appointing a "legislative council."
 November 17—President Roosevelt in Washington describes arrangements with Darlan as "a temporary expedient, justified solely by the stress of battle" and as applying "without exception, to the current local situation only."
 November 18—Darlan creates an information service and a "TransAfrica" news agency.
 November 19—Darlan broadcasts from Algiers his "first proclamation," referring to "the post of High Commissioner" and "legislation" which has never been disclosed). Asks all Frenchmen and Moslems in North Africa to direct their efforts towards "the liberation of France through her Empire."
 November 20—Darlan broadcasts from Algiers his continued allegiance to Marshal Petain, claims to be "the true interpreter of the Marshal's thoughts." "I am following his earlier instructions in accepting the aid of the Americans against the German aggressor." "I am following the instructions of French sovereignty." "I am following the instructions of French sovereignty." "I am following the instructions of French sovereignty." *

November 21—Darlan sets up "economic secretariat."
 November 22—Darlan broadcasts from Algiers news of French West Africa's Radio Morocco denies rumours of American non-military demands upon French authorities. "Admiral Darlan would never have undertaken to represent French sovereignty in Africa if that sovereignty had not remained complete."
 November 27—Darlan and Giraud deprived of French nationality by Vichy. Germans occupy Toulon, French Fleet de Labarde. Darlan, in broadcast, condemns Admiral de Labarde.
 December 1—Radio Morocco broadcasts a proclamation by Darlan announcing that he assumes "all the rights and responsibilities of a Government" and establishing under his authority a High Commissioner and an "Imperial Council" which together would "represent France in the world."
 December 3—British Government not consulted about Darlan's statement, "and in no way bound by it."—Mr. Eden in the House of Commons.
 December 4—Admiral Darlan, the High Commissioner for the French Empire, has assumed the leadership to lure and de facto of the French Colonial Empire. Furthermore he will remain Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Air Forces and Army. The city of Algiers will be the new capital.

acquiescence in) arrangements fundamentally affecting the political policies of Britain, U.S.A., and all the Allies.
 These arrangements have caused confusion in the minds of Allied sympathisers throughout the world. They have aroused misgivings of Allied intentions, have given currency to ugly rumours, and have created sharp divisions of opinion in Britain and America, as well as between Britain and America. *

It would be a matter not for congratulation but for dismay were the British or American peoples to have accepted the Darlan arrangement with complacency. Nations that believe themselves to be fighting a war for an ideal—a war not primarily against Germans or Italians but against a rightist fascism wherever it is to be found—must constantly ask themselves, whether, and if so at what exact point, expediency can be allowed to conflict with principle.
 Expediency dictated the Hoare-Laval agreement. Expediency dictated the Spanish Non-Intervention Committee. Expediency dictated Munich. Expediency dictated the fact, from the time of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria onwards, expediency has been responsible for successive betrayals of freedom throughout the world. Each of these betrayals was at the time a prudent expedient. The argument that the expedient saves lives is, therefore, though weighty, not of itself sufficient. *

WE believe that, were the proper restraints of war-time not now operative, there would be a popular outcry in this country against the deal with Darlan comparable to the outcry against the Hoare-Laval deal. It would be a disaster were the present episode, however innocent in intention, to arouse suspicions among the peoples of the world that hidden forces may still find possible to frustrate the declared aims of the United Nations.

should be given all, or some or none of the credit for the scuttling of the French Fleet at Toulon.
 5. He has created a political situation within the French Empire which, if it is allowed to develop along its present lines, may result in dividing the French Empire into two hostile camps. Darlan has lost less than no time in building up for himself a position of immense personal strength, which is likely to prove exceedingly difficult to control. Both President Roosevelt and Mr. Eden have emphasised that the arrangement is purely temporary, but the rapid history of the Admiral's establishment of his power is an indication of the difficulty likely to be encountered in setting a time-limit on his term of office. *

THOUGH military expediency may have dictated the initial arrangement, it is hard to see how military expediency made necessary Darlan's establishment as the new chief of Imperial France. We seem here to be faced with an intention of good deal more than temporary, or than applying, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, "without exception, to the current local situation only."
 Justifiably or not, the suspicion has therefore developed that sinister motives, not purely military, underlie the Darlan pact. This suspicion has unavoidably been fostered by the circumstances of mystery and disclaimed responsibility which surrounded it.
 The British Foreign Office plainly knew nothing of it till it had happened. We believe that the American State Department was likewise ignorant. The Allied Military Commander on the spot is apparently able, for reasons of purely military expediency, to make (or

has changed his political principles, his opposition to democracy, or his ultimate goal of inter-fascist co-operation in the restatement of Europe?
 2. He has set up in French North Africa what appears to be an authoritarian regime deliberately perpetuating the worst political features of Vichy and including some of its most diabolous personalities.
 In no public utterance has he paid even lip service to the democratic ideas of freedom and democracy for which the United Nations are fighting.
 3. So far as is known he has not yet complied to any great extent with President Roosevelt's formally expressed wishes that he should rescind all laws and decrees "inspired by Nazi ideology." Nor has he yet complied fully with the Allied sympathisers' immense courage in defence of their principles by this sudden alliance with "the enemy" may prove a serious military disadvantage in later stages of the campaign to free Europe from the Axis.
 But in fact, in this, as in all other aspects of this war, it is not practicable to dissociate military from political factors. This is a political war, and what may appear to be clear military advantages have to be assessed at every stage in relation to political considerations, which may profoundly affect them. *

NOR has Darlan made in Africa avowedly fascist para-military organisations like the Service d'Ordre de la Legion or the politically fascist Parti Populaire Francais. Nor has he removed from office any of the numerous functionaries in French North Africa who have openly expressed pro-Axis sympathies. Nor has he yet given adequate employment, as promised, to Generals Bèthouart and Mast, whose services have been most valuable to the Allies.
 4. He failed to bring over the French Fleet to the Allies, and opinion is about equally divided whether he

judgment we must allow for prejudice, is not the only responsible person to have voiced a fear lest the grip on Allied communications in Africa which the Admiral has acquired might at some point be employed for his personal advantage.
 Secondly, because the short-term military advantages have been set in relation to long-term military prospects. For two and a half years we have been building up, among the French people, resistance and hopes of eventual semi-military co-operation, around ideas and personalities strongly opposed to Darlan and his associates, and have spared no pains to vilify the latter as the enemies of all that we are fighting for. The confusion and dismay, not to say the direct suspicion, created among a people who individually have shown immense courage in defence of their principles by this sudden alliance with "the enemy" may prove a serious military disadvantage in later stages of the campaign to free Europe from the Axis.
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NOW let us look at the political picture.
 1. Darlan has since the fall of France been one of the leaders of collaboration with the fascist enemy. He was a quisling who prominently helped to direct a semi-fascist French Government collaborating with the Nazis, and who thus maintained his power by misdeeds and a defencible people, bewildered by defeat. Is there any proof that he

LET us take first the credit side of the affair. It is represented that the deal with Darlan was a matter of military expediency, and there is much dependable evidence to support the contention.
 1. Darlan ordered the "Cease fire" throughout Algiers and Morocco after three days' fighting, and the French forces obeyed his orders.
 2. Operation of the French military forces and civil administration with the Allies, and this co-operation has so far as we know, been faithfully carried out. The results of it have been, according to reliable information, that Allied casualties have been much lighter than were anticipated; that Dakar has come over to the Allies without a shot being fired; that

TO BE SURE

THE case of Admiral Darlan is to be discussed by the House of Commons in secret session. It is understood that it should be necessary to hold this session in secret. To do so can only intensify the indignation and suspicion with which the whole Darlan episode is considered in this country. In America, and among the bewildered peoples of France and the occupied countries.

The News Chronicle has reserved judgment until now on this issue, which is full of complications, but at the same time touches the root principles for which our democracy is fighting this war. *

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 Take Yeast-Vite with your meals for relief from Headaches, Nervousness, Irritability, Indigestion, and other ailments. It is available in TWO SIZES ONLY. 17 and 25c. See box.

Penny's
 No. 30,136



Chronicle
 THURSDAY DECEMBER 10, 1942
 ONE PENNY

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 LONDON
 EDITION

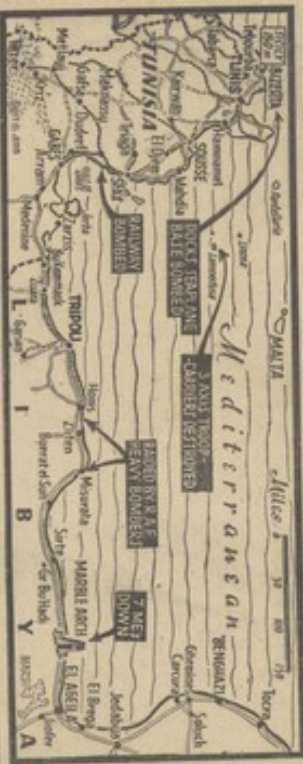
MADE IN ENGLAND

Allied Forces, Massing in Tebourba Area, Again Counter-Attack

Enemy 'Shelled Violently' By Artillery

ALLIED FORCES IN THE TEBOURBA AREA, 20 MILES WEST OF TUNIS, HAVE SUCCESSFULLY COUNTER-ATTACKED.
 Enemy units were shelled violently by our artillery. Allied land and air forces are being concentrated in this area.

Air War Over Africa: Allied Raids from Bizerta To Marble Arch



Tunis and Bizerta were again bombed, as well as the Tunis-Bizerta railway.
 Earlier reports said two British counter-attacks had made "slight progress." British and American patrols, Allied dispatches added, are now probing the German lines in the Tebourba-Mateur "bottle-neck."
R.A.F. IMPRESSES ARMY
 A feature of recent fighting in the Tebourba area has been the effectiveness of air support given by both R.A.F. and United States Air Force to the attacking troops, cables a special correspondent.
 The British First Army is particularly impressed with this powerful air support, which is of great value in a conflict zone of great value to the enemy.
 General Anderson is proceeding generally with the main attack of building up his main army, despite persistent Luftwaffe efforts to impede him.
 At base ports, particularly fine work is being done in the rapid dispatch of guns, armoured vehicles and transport lorries to the forward areas.
WE TOOK RISKS
 A British Major-General, at advanced headquarters told Reuters that the First Army had "taken a great risk in advancing westward."

Vast Lakes of Fire at Turin Lit Up Alps (AND LAST NIGHT THE SIRENS WERE GOING AGAIN)
 THE air raid sirens at Berne and Zurich were going at nine o'clock last night, sign that R.A.F. bombers were again on their way to Italy.
 A message from Switzerland afterwards reported that in Lugano explosions were heard and flames seen in the direction of Milan.
 So devastating was our bombers' attack on Turin that the peaks of the Alps glowed red from the immense fires below.
 The new shattering 8,000lb. bombs, together with many 4,000-pounders, fell among lakes of thousands of incendiaries.
 Towards the end of the raid Turin was one solid mass of fire, with smoke rising to 3,000ft. above it.
 Despite Mussolini's protestations of greater defenses against our planes only a few

U.S. To Cut MASSACRE OF JEWS: M.P.S TO ACT
 A committee of M.P.'s has been formed by the Political Conference to demand a more effective defense against our planes only a few

OF THE SEA

TWO STORES
 Here are two stories of the sea that came to London U.S.A. right one from North Wales.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday.
 A MEDIUM-SIZED American merchant ship, sailing the Atlantic, was sighted by two Axis surface raiders.
 The freighter at once engaged both raiders and a terribly one-sided gun duel began, shot, the merchant ship took heavy punishment from stern to stern. Her boiler was hit; her speed came down to one knot; the radio mast was destroyed; the steering room hit; the main deck-house set on fire.
GUINS NEVER CEASED
 The ship slowly flooded with water. She was, in fact, being bombarded into wreckage; but her guns never ceased.
 Then one of the raiders was wrapped in flames and her heavily damaged after the 20-minute battle only 10 of the merchantman's crew of 41 and five men out of a Navy gun crew aboard survived to savour their victory.
 Then the remains of the first U.S. merchantman to sink in Axis raiders, her colours flying, settled and sank. She was rescued 21 days in an open boat. The battle occurred in September. The U.S. Navy Department announced it tonight.

ENCIRCLED GERMAN BEING SUPPLIED

MOSCOW'S midnight communiqué stated that during the day Soviet troops in the area of Stalingrad and on the central front continued to wage offensive engagements in the same directions as before.
 On the previous day 24 German planes were destroyed in the Stalingrad area.
 The supplement stated that north-west of Stalingrad counter-attacks were repulsed.
 One unit wiped out 400 enemy officers and men and took prisoners.
 South-west of Stalingrad other counter-attacks were repulsed and 500 Germans wiped out. Six guns were destroyed.
 On the central front, in the Vahki Luki sector, a unit dislodged the Germans from one place and captured a battery of 105mm. guns and two tanks.
 The German 246th Infantry Division, in this sector, have lost more than 6,000 men in recent fighting.
 Berlin claims that its troops have gone over to the offensive on the Central sector and that they have passed their original line.
 Berlin's great problem is to keep its armies supplied. Two important railway junctions through which the Germans were rubbing reinforcements, munitions and food were severely damaged by Russian bombers and trainloads of supplies were blown up.
 Transport plans are being used at heavy cost.

Mrs. LAAMARTY, of Seabank, London, and her husband, another of British seafaring men, she has heard something at sea, she has heard something at sea.
 She has heard about her son Leonard. He was a fireman. A year ago he was the only survivor of a torpedoed ship, and was rescued after six days on a raft in mid-Atlantic.
 He was with the plane, with the plane. He never came home again.

Fighters Hit Tugs, Engines in France
 Two German fighters, a good train of heavy bombers, and a number of smaller aircraft were damaged by aircraft of Fighter and Army Co-operation Command which yesterday again attacked ground targets in France and the Low Countries.
 In the afternoon, Messerschmitts attacked industrial objectives in Holland and railway targets in France of air attack, states an Air Ministry communiqué.



HOW MOSCOW SEES THE POSITION
 This cartoon from the newspaper "Pravda," sent yesterday by radio from Moscow, shows the position of the "Red Army" in the "foot of Hitler's heel," as it is said in the picture of a hammer and sickle.

Plague Planes
 Changing, Wednesday, in New York, head of the Red Cross

Avant qu'il prononçât le discours que l'on lire ci-après, des membres des Forces Françaises Libres...

Churrill a tout d'abord montré l'effort étonnant accompli entre le mois...

*Picked up
at Castle Gate
Bunker.
after much
talk between
military help*

BEWARE.

before it is too LATE.

Soldiers of 2 SWATS you are about to
DIE.

You have been committed to a hopeless
task.

ADVICE.

Throw away your ARMS and come over to
our side and get 28 days LEAVE on
double rates of pay.

LET THERE BE NO DELAY, IT MAY
BE FATAL FOR YOU!

(Sgd) SPILEMANPHARTZ.

(Gen Oberst)

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LONDON

The French Armistice of 1940 in Retrospect

By ALFRED COBBAN

The historian 17/8/50

It takes an effort of the imagination to think back over the last ten years; and if we make the effort, the picture which would come back to our memory would be rather different from that which history is beginning to paint. This seems a reason for looking at the French Armistice again and not leaving the discussion of it—the subject is still a very controversial one in France—entirely to propagandists and partisans.

There are few episodes in recent history about which we know more. First, there is what was written and said at the time. Granted that much of this was intended to mislead, still it is not without its value. Most often the witness who tries to deceive merely gives away his own attitude of mind; in the words of Marc Bloch, the great French historian, who was shot by the Germans, 'Historical facts are in essence psychological facts'. Then there are many accounts of the critical meetings of the French Cabinet and the Allied Supreme Council in May and June 1940. The struggle of personalities and policies comes out clearly in these, even if the intrigues on the back-stairs, which Action believed to be so essential to the understanding of history, are only reflected indirectly.

Also we have the unusual advantage of being able to draw upon evidence given in courts of law, in the reports of the great French political trials. History may re-try some of these cases. I am not

attempting now to bring our predecessors before the imaginary bar of history—ten years ago we ourselves were among them.

The first point to be made about the causes of the Armistice is that it was the result of an overwhelming military defeat. This may sound rather obvious, but obvious facts are liable to be overlooked, and this one sometimes is. A whole theory of the Armistice has been built up by forgetting it, and assuming that the French Government had a choice in June 1940 between continuing to fight in France and voluntarily surrendering. Once this assumption has been made, the only reasonable explanation of the Armistice is that it was the result of a defeatist plot on the part of the generals and politicians who concluded it. In some quarters there was at one time a strong effort to plant this interpretation in the public mind. Given the initial assumption, the plot theory is quite plausible. The only flaw in it is precisely the assumption that the French had such a choice, which is absurd.

The French Army was decisively defeated in May and June 1940: there is no doubt about that. The problem was not whether the fighting should stop in France, but how and on what terms it should stop. Much depended on this, including French relations with her ally Britain, and the future conduct of the war. But to understand the situation at the time of the Armistice we must look back at the military developments that preceded it. A gap had been opened between the

French and British commands in more than one respect. The rapid advance of the Germans, which disrupted communications, had helped in producing an atmosphere of distrust. Weygand, appointed Commander-in-Chief after the German break-through, was even ready to believe that the British General, Gort, deliberately refrained from coming to the military conference he called at Ypres. Behind such suspicions was one fact which it is essential to bear in mind. The French looked at the size of their Army and then at the size of the British Expeditionary Force. The comparison provided material for those who wanted to say that the British were using the French as their infantry.

Pétain's Distrust of British Policy

Pétain put the French distrust of Britain with brutal frankness. In conversation with the American Ambassador, Bullitt, he expressed the belief that 'the British would permit the French to fight without help until the last available drop of French blood should have been shed, and that then, with quantities of troops on British soil and plenty of planes and a dominant fleet, the British, after a very brief resistance, or even without resistance, would make a peace of compromise with Hitler'. This is the kind of observation which perhaps it is not very tactful to recall. Perhaps it was not the general view. But it was not a mere passing gesture. However unpleasant it may be, we shall never understand the actions of Pétain and his supporters unless we frankly recognise the existence of this profound distrust of British policy. And it is not merely a matter of historical importance. British politicians have a permanent weakness for expecting Europe to take their good intentions at their own valuation of them; and are continually surprised when Europe fails to do so. Doubtless we are misunderstood, but I wonder whether we should not make a little more effort sometimes not to be misunderstood.

Anyway, it is in the light of such misunderstandings and suspicions that the difficulties of Anglo-French co-operation in the summer of 1940 must be interpreted. I am not denying the existence of more sinister forces in France. Moving just outside the circle of the Government were the pro-Germans of the Comité France-Allemagne, and the Anglophobes surrounding Laval. They were reinforced from the extreme left by the anti-war propaganda of the Communist Party. *L'Humanité* was to ask, on June 17, whether the massacre of Frenchmen was to continue to enable 40,000,000 in England to go on exploiting 400,000,000 outside. But these forces were only to come out into the open to exploit the situation at a later stage.

The first point I am making, then, is that the withdrawal of France from the war was prepared by the failure of co-operation in the military field. There are lessons to be drawn from this, though I am not concerned to underline them now. Another, even more important factor, was the dissension inside the French Government. Reynaud, as Premier, was determined to continue the war at all costs. I have not time to go into the internal divisions in his Ministry. In any case they were subordinate to the personal duel that took place between him and his own Commander-in-Chief. Reynaud wanted Weygand to order a ceasefire in France, leaving the Government free to continue the war from North Africa. Weygand fiercely refused. He said that a capitulation would cover the Army with dishonour. The latest of the many participants who have given their versions of the events leading up to the Armistice, the Finance Minister, Bouthellier, quotes Weygand as saying, 'I am here to defend the honour of the Army'. He refused to let the Government shirk its responsibilities: let the politicians, who were responsible for getting France into the war, get her out of it. He declared later that he expected Reynaud to call for his resignation. I wonder if he really did, for clearly his resignation, probably accompanied by that of Pétain, would have made it impossible for Reynaud to carry on the Government. There has been much debate over the numbers in the French Cabinet of those who supported or opposed the Armistice; but a mere counting of heads contributes little to a judgment of the situation. The moral force behind the name of Pétain, and the inflexible will of Weygand, were decisive. It was Reynaud, and not Weygand, who resigned.

It has been pointed out, as a significant fact, that Reynaud was himself responsible for bringing into the Government most of those who deserted him at this critical stage, and subsequently took the lead in setting up the Vichy regime. What conclusion can be drawn from this? I am inclined to think none, so far as Reynaud was concerned, for the simple reason that he had little or no choice in the matter. The French Parliament in 1939 had a majority of the left, it is true; but the communists were devoted to the Soviet policy of alliance with Nazi

Germany, and had been expelled from the Chamber. Socialist support for the war was weakened by the defection of the left-wing pacifists. The Radical Socialist leader, Daladier, was in bitter personal rivalry with Reynaud, and the cohesion of the Radical Socialist Party, always rather loosely knit, was rapidly disintegrating. If Reynaud was to broaden the basis of his Government he had no choice but to turn to the right. The result was that the men he introduced into his Ministry were the men for whom the war was at bottom merely the last and most fatal consequence of the mistakes of the Popular Front. Most important of them was Pétain. When the Marshal put his influence behind his old rival Weygand, the fate of Reynaud's Government was settled.

Pétain became the head of the new Government, and its first act was to sue for an Armistice. The deterioration in Anglo-French relations now spread from the military to the political field. Asked to consent to the Armistice negotiations, the British Foreign Office despatched two telegrams, giving its consent on condition that the French fleet sailed to British ports and that the British Government was consulted when Armistice terms were received. But these telegrams were almost immediately withdrawn, and replaced by the offer of a Franco-British Union. To us this seemed a generous and inspired gesture. It did not take into account the strength of feeling against Great Britain among the French upper classes, and even in the Government. We know now—what we had no means of knowing at the time—that it provoked a violent outburst of indignation in the French Cabinet. Do they want to turn us into an English colony, one Minister asked. The offer was rejected out of hand. The original telegrams were handed back the next day, but only for purposes of record. The situation was left—unfortunately, though perhaps inevitably given the circumstances—in a state of confusion from which misunderstanding and mutual suspicion were most likely to develop.

I come now to the most controversial question of all. There was still the plan, advocated by Mandel and Herriot among others, of transferring the Government of France to North Africa and continuing the war from there. Why did Weygand and Pétain, who controlled the situation, reject this policy so unhesitatingly? In his evidence at the trial of Pétain, Weygand insisted that his actions were based on purely military considerations. But both the records, and what he has written subsequently, show that he had another preoccupation—with the threat to internal order. If France were left with a defeated and demoralised army, and with no legitimate government on its soil, it did not require much historical imagination to envisage a repetition of the Commune of 1871. When the example of the Queen of the Netherlands was brought up as a precedent for the withdrawal of the Government, Weygand's reply was that loyalty to a monarchy might enable the social fabric to survive. A discredited republican regime could command no such loyalty if the Government deserted the country.

'Honourable Peace, as between Soldiers'

Pétain's motives were more complex. For some years the right-wing groups had been building up a reputation for him as a potential saviour of society, which he had been persuaded, without too much difficulty, to believe in himself. He had a kind of regal impassivity which made him an admirable figurehead. He was the hero of Verdun, and the greatest surviving figure of the first world war. He was an old man, of no great intellectual power, but he clung all the more firmly to his fixed ideas. His strength lay in a kind of personal mysticism that enabled him to look over and beyond defeat to the vision of a new and regenerated France. It is clear that neither Weygand nor Pétain was thinking in terms of the conditions created by Nazism. To them the war was just a war, like any other. France, having lost it, would have to pay heavily; but the peace would be an honourable peace, as between soldiers. It did not enter into their calculations that the dynamism of Nazi policy, which had not begun with military action, would not stop at military victory.

All this gives a clue, I think, to the firm determination of Weygand and Pétain not to attempt to continue the war from North Africa. A different explanation is put forward by some in France today. The Armistice, it is argued, was really a very subtle device for robbing the Germans of their victory. The theory is that by concluding an Armistice and staying in France, Pétain not only provided a buffer between the Nazis and the French people—there is some truth in this—but also saved North Africa from German invasion. The result was to safeguard the area which was to be the Achilles heel of German military power. It may be said at once that there is no evidence that such

The French Armistice

(continued from page 223)

considerations were in the minds of anyone at all in 1940. How should the Pétain Government have been concerned with calculations for winning the war, when they knew that it was lost? Who in France in 1940 could conceivably have envisaged the Armistice as a clever step on the path to ultimate victory?

The policy of Weygand and Pétain and their supporters is not to be explained by any such afterthoughts; there was probably only one man on the higher political and military level in France who still believed in the possibility of victory, and that was General de Gaulle. It is worth asking why his reaction to the situation was so different from that of nearly all the other French military leaders. He had been an admirer of Pétain. His social background and political ideas were those of any upper-class, right-wing, Catholic officer. Character had something to do with his different reaction: but there was something else, also. For Pétain, and for the French General Staff as a whole, to admit that what had happened was primarily a military collapse, would have been to acknowledge the total failure of their whole military organisation and tactics. It would pin the responsibility for the defeat fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the General Staff. They were not prepared to do this. Therefore they had to regard the defeat as primarily a result of the moral and political weaknesses of the Third Republic, which could not be redressed by any attempt to continue the military struggle, but only by the regeneration of the French nation. For de Gaulle, on the other hand, the defeat was the result of the failure of the General Staff to adopt his new views of mechanised warfare. It was a defeat on the battlefield, a result of bad tactics and inadequate mechanisation; with the resources of Britain and America, and the French Empire, and by adopting new tactics, it could be reversed on the battlefield.

Finally, we cannot leave the Armistice without saying something of the Germans. The most curious fact is that neither Pétain's Government nor the Germans realised how close they were to one another in their immediate views. Hitler's great anxieties were, first, that the French Government should remain in France, where he could exert the maximum pressure on it, and that it should continue to administer the country, thus averting the danger of a collapse, which would have made it much more difficult to take over French agriculture and industry as a working machine; secondly, that the fleet should not pass into English hands. These were precisely the points on which the French Government was itself most determined.

I think the main point that emerges from a study of the Armistice is the need for drawing a distinction between the military defeat, which was bound to lead to a cessation of fighting in France, and the political and ideological elements which influenced the decision to take France out of the war completely. I think there is a lesson to be drawn from this. The ideological considerations which were at the time the source of the strength of Pétain and his supporters, were in the long run the source of their weakness. Like the Nazis, and also the communists, they knew where they were going: the whole Vichy regime was implicit in the minds of the men who signed the Armistice. I am not criticising their good faith; I do not believe for a moment that they were traitors to France. But facts do not bow to ideological patterns. I believe it was the enslavement of Pétain's supporters to their ideology that led them into serious errors and miscalculations, just as a far worse enslavement to a worse ideology led the Nazis into far worse blunders and crimes, and finally plucked defeat out of the very jaws of victory. Perhaps that has some relevance today.—*Third Programme*

HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON SW1

4th January, 1941.

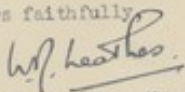
Dr. Radford,
1, Manor Way,
Potters Bar.

Dear Sir,

We are extremely sorry to inform you that the Crocodile Hand Kit Bag which you sent to us for repair has been destroyed by enemy action and has become a total loss.

As has already been announced by the Government, we regret that it is impossible for us to cover by any form of insurance.

Yours faithfully



Merchandise Manager.

From Dr. Mariel Radford.
Your reference DM/FF.

12th. January. 1941.

Dear Sir,

Thank you for your letter of the 4th. January.

The crocodile hand kit bag which was sent to you for a slight repair & which you inform me has been destroyed by enemy action was bought from you pre-war at the cost of £5:17: 6 & had several years of wear in it.

I am anxious to replace it & under the circumstances write to ask whether you would be so good as to supply me with another bag at a reduced cost.

Yours faithfully,

Mr. W.R. Leathes,
Merchandise Manager,
Harrods Ltd.,
Knightsbridge. S.W.1.

*W. W. [unclear] of you for
attention
letter has been*



HARRODS



HARRODS LTD
KNIGHTSBRIDGE
LONDON SW1
Telephone No. 2234

15th January, 1941.

Dr. Muriel Radford,
Clwyd,
Manor Way,
Potters Bar.

Dear Madam,

I thank you for your letter of the
13th January regarding the Crocodile Hand Kit
Bag.

I am very sorry that we are unable to
make you an allowance on this bag. In accordance
with Government regulations any claim must be
made by the owner of the property and I very
much regret, therefore, that it is quite impossible
for us to do anything in the matter.

The Kit Bag was destroyed on the premises
of Messrs. R. T. Tanner & Co. of 15, Dorset Street,
Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4., by fire
caused by enemy action, on the night of December
29th.

Yours faithfully,

Merchandise Manager.

DM/FF

From Dr. Muriel Radford.

19th. January. 1941.

Dear Sir,

I am informed by Messrs Harrods that a Crocodile Hand Kit
Bag which I had sent to them for repair was destroyed by fire
due to enemy action on your premises on December 29th. last.

The bag was bought from Messrs Harrods for £5:17:6 & needed a
small repair to one hinge; it had several years wear in it.

Will you please let me know what action you are taking in
making a claim in accordance with Government Regulations.

Yours faithfully,

Messrs R.T. Tanner & Co.
15, Dorset Street,
Salisbury Square,
Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Wheatsheaf House,

4, Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.

22nd January, 1941.

Dr. Muriel Radford,
"Clwyd",
Manor Way,
Potters Bar.

Dear Madam,

We are extremely sorry to hear that it was your Crocodile Hand Kit Bag that was lost when our premises were destroyed by fire.

As you are, no doubt, aware, we are not responsible for any repair work which is lost under these circumstances.

We think that you should advise The Valuer, City Gate House, 39/45, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2., Telephone Number National 9996. He will then tell you what steps you should take in the matter.

Regretting the inconvenience you have been caused.

Yours faithfully,
Tanner & Co.

Tanner

INLAND REVENUE,
VALUATION OFFICE.



Tel. :
NATIONAL
9996-7.



District Valuer's Office,
City Gate House,
39/45, Finsbury Square,
('A' Entrance, Lockington St.)
E.C.2.

1st Feb. 1941

Please quote **PWWS/G** on any reply.

Your reference is _____

Madam,

War Damage to Property
Government Compensation Scheme

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, which I have forwarded to the District Valuer, London Central District, 5 & 6 Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2. from whom, no doubt, you will hear in due course.

I am, Madam,
Your obedient Servant,

D. W. W. S. S. S.
District Valuer.

Dr. Muriel Radford,
Clwyd,
Manor Way,
Potters Bar.

*70/10/10/10
 11/31/10/10
 To you for
 attention
 this letter has been
 acknowledged
 D. J. Central*

From Dr. Muriel Radford.

29th January 1941.
 EAST LONDON
 RECEIVED
 30 JAN 1941

Dear Sir,

I shall be obliged if you will be so good as to advise me in regard to the following matter.

On the 4th January Messrs Harrods wrote to inform me that a Crocodile Hand Kit Bag, sent to them for repair, had been destroyed by enemy action & become a total loss. It was explained that it had not been possible to insure against this contingency. The original cost of the bag was £5:17:6 & it had several years wear in it.

In the course of further correspondence Messrs Harrods informed me that the bag was destroyed on the premises of Messrs R.T. Tanner of 15, Dorset St., Salisbury Square, Fleet St. E.C.4 on the night of December 29th.

I wrote to Messrs. Tanner asking what action was being taken to make a claim in accordance with Government Regulations & it is on their advice that I am writing to you.

Will you please inform me what steps I should take.
 pp Muriel Radford.
 Yours faithfully,

The Valuer,
 City Gate House,
 39/45, Finsbury Square,
 London. E.C.2.

*Kindly complete attached
 Form. V. 1 (Part I & II)
 Return as stated
 District Valuer,
 London Central
 11/4/41*

War Damage Act, 1941 - Private Chattels Scheme

Reference Number :

433 | 58902

COLLECTOR H. M. GURDONS
 AND CHOICE
 Collection Date
 23 DEC 1941
 Stamp
 ADELAIDE HOUSE LONDON, E.C.1

To *M. A. Radford*
1 Manor Way
Potters Bar
Midx

dam,
 Commissioners of Customs and Excise acting on behalf
 of the Board of Trade direct me to forward a postal draft in final
 settlement of your claim for loss or damage to private chattels

29-12-40

above address: *15 Dorset St.*
E.C.4

Assessed amount of damage — £ *5:—:—* ✓
 Less advances already made — £ —:—:—
 Balance due — — — £ *5:—:—* ✓

This draft may be presented for payment at any Post Office
 where Money Order business is transacted.

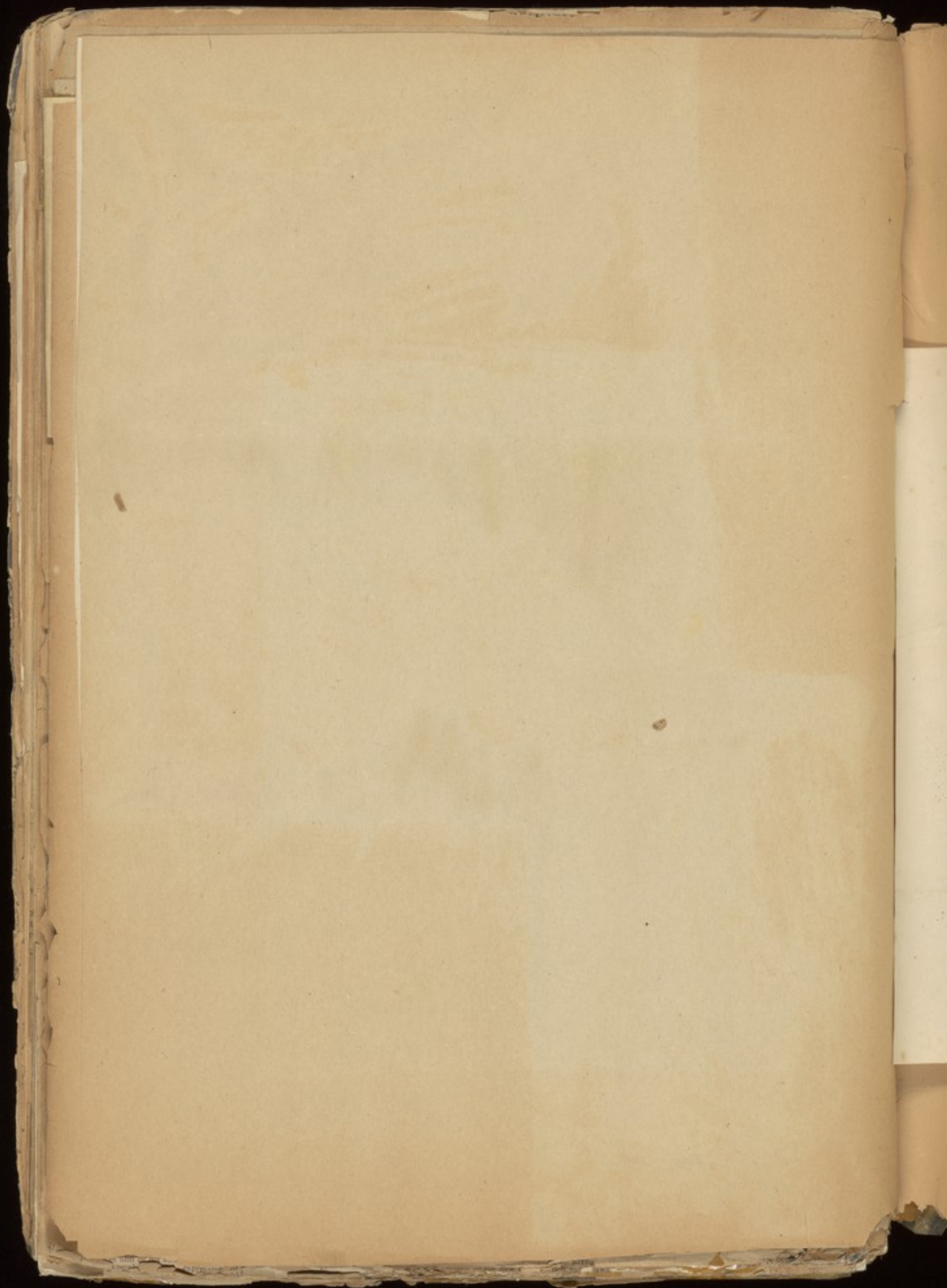
**PAYMENT CANNOT BE MADE UNLESS YOU PRODUCE AT
 THE SAME TIME YOUR NATIONAL REGISTRATION IDENTITY
 CARD OR OTHER MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION.**

The draft need not be actually cashed; it may be crossed and
 paid into a Bank; paid into a Savings Bank; or utilised to purchase
 National Savings Certificates, Defence Bonds, etc.

I am, Sir or Madam,
 Your obedient Servant,
 W. E. H. RHYDDERCH,

Asst. Secretary.

*These before us, among with call for an...
 business resources, all our concern...
 effort, all possible...
 or vital thinking. The moral struggle is...
 and it will become more cruel and desperate...
 days nearer. For...
 Substantive Time alone will show.*



UNIVERSITY
Professor K. N. Moss, O.B.E., Professor
of Mining, Birmingham University, since
1922, and Dean of the Faculty of Science
from 1935 to 1940, of Vernon Road,
Edgbaston, died on October 20.
Kenneth Neville Moss, eldest son of Mr.
W. Moss, of Penns, Warwickshire, was born
on May 30, 1891. Educated at Queen Mary's
Grammar School, Walsall, and at Birmingham
University, he had the degree of M.Sc., and
was also M.Inst.Min.E., F.Inst.F., F.G.S., and
was also M.Inst.Min.E., F.Inst.F., F.G.S., and
was also M.Inst.Min.E., F.Inst.F., F.G.S., and

No. 6

DECEMBRE 1941

THIS IS A PARTIAL REPRODUCTION OF A CLANDESTINE NEWSPAPER CIRCULATING IN OCCUPIED
FRANCE

LE GAULLISTE

FEUILLE FRANÇAISE DE PROPAGANDE POUR LE SOUTIEN ET LA VICTOIRE DU
GENERAL DE GAULLE ET DES ALLIES

MISS AU POINT

A CEUX DE NOS AMIS QUI S'ETONNERENT DE NOTRE SILENCE DEPUIS LA PARUTION
DE NOTRE DERNIER N° EN AOUT ET QUI PEUT-ETRE DOUTERAIENT DE NOTRE SINCERITE, NOUS
LEUR DIRONS QUE LES EVENEMENTS NOUS ONT OBLIGES A ARRETER LA PUBLICATION DE
NOTRE JOURNAL CAR, A TROIS HEURES DIFFERENTES, L'IMPRIMERIE OU NOUS TRAVAILLONS
AYANT RECU LA VISITE DE LA GSSAPO, CE N'EST QUE DE JUSTESSE QUE NOUS LEUR AVONS
ECHAFFE ET C'EST GRACE AUSSI AU TACT, ET AU SANG-FROID DE L'UN DE NOS AGENTS QUE
L'UN DE NOS CHEFS EST, AUJOURD'HUI ENCORE, EN LIBERTE ET MEME VIVANT.

FRANCAIS! FAITES-NOUS CONFIANCE CAR NOUS N'AVONS CESSE DE TRAVAILLER
DANS L'OBJET A NOTRE DELIVRANCE PROCHAINE ET NOUS VOUS DELIGNONS D'ETRE PRETS
LE JOUR OU NOUS VOUS FERONS APPEL.

"LE GAULLISTE"

LES AUTRES ET NOUS

FRANCAIS
JE SUIS DES VOTRES ET, DE PLUS, UN ANCIEN DE 1914-1918. JE VIS VOS
TOURMENTS, VOS SOUFFRANCES ET VOS PRIVATIONS.

FRANCAIS,

PLACONS TOUS
NOTRE CONFIANCE ET NOS ESPOIRS DANS NOS AMIS ANGLAIS ET DANS NOTRE CHEF, LE
GENERAL DE GAULLE, AUQUEL M. CHURCHILL, DONT ON SAIT LES SENTIMENTS FRANCOPHILES,
A PROMIS DE RESTAURER LA FRANCE ET SON EMPIRE DANS LEUR INTEGRALITE. DANS NOTRE
DEPUISANCE MOMENTANEE, ACCORDER NOTRE ENTIERE CONFIANCE A CEUX QUI TRAVAILLENT
POUR NOTRE SALUT, C'EST BIEN LE MOINS QUE NOUS PUISSIONS FAIRE ET C'EST LA PLUS
BELLE CIBLE A DONNER AUX BOCHES!

ALCANTÉ.

done in the long years of his life
first—and also for the impressive state-
ment which he has delivered to us this after-
noon on what is in many ways an unprece-
dented occasion. I ask you all to signify your
feelings by rising and giving him the acclama-
tion which his character and his life work
equally deserve. (Cheers.)
After Mr. Churchill had finished speaking,
someone started. "For he's a jolly good
fellow," and with the Prime Minister acting as
fugleman, the chorus was sung heartily, and
was rounded off with three cheers.

Explanatory Note

The publication in occupied France of such clandestine newspapers as "Le Gaulliste" (partially reproduced on the other side of this page) is highly dangerous work.

As the opening paragraph of "Le Gaulliste" indicates, the Gestapo has strict orders to hunt out the producers of these newspapers. Discovery and arrest would inevitably be followed, at best, by imprisonment. The director of "Pantagruel", the first paper of this type to appear in France, has been shot.

The French underground press has a total circulation which is large but difficult to assess. The editor of "Valry", Mr. Paul Simon, who left Paris with the Gestapo hot on his trail and has joined the Free French Forces in London, said that each copy of his paper was read by about twenty people.

These newspapers are not necessarily produced by professional journalists. It is known that priests, teachers, typists, business men, students, doctors and manual workers have collaborated on this work.

Those groups which had not the facilities to produce even a single remotyped sheet often concentrated on slogans of one or two lines - "Vive de Gaulle, Vive l'Angleterre, Vive la Russie", "Death to the invader", "The hangman for Hitler", and so on - which were thrust into letter boxes, left in underground stations, stuck to lamp posts, to the parapets of bridges and even to the windscreens of German staff cars in the Place de la Concorde.

The men and women who publish, write and distribute these clandestine newspapers and tracts must be numbered among the anonymous heroes of this war. They defy all dangers in order to inform, encourage and inspire their compatriots. They are to no small extent responsible for the united front of resistance which occupied France today presents to the invader; for the uncompromising and systematic opposition which every German senses in France and which makes him feel that whether he bullies, pleads or bribes he will never make any headway with this passionate but disciplined people; a people which scarcely bothers to hide its hatred and always seems to be waiting ... waiting ... waiting for that great day which the German tries vainly to believe will never come.

Free French Headquarters,
25th March, 1942.

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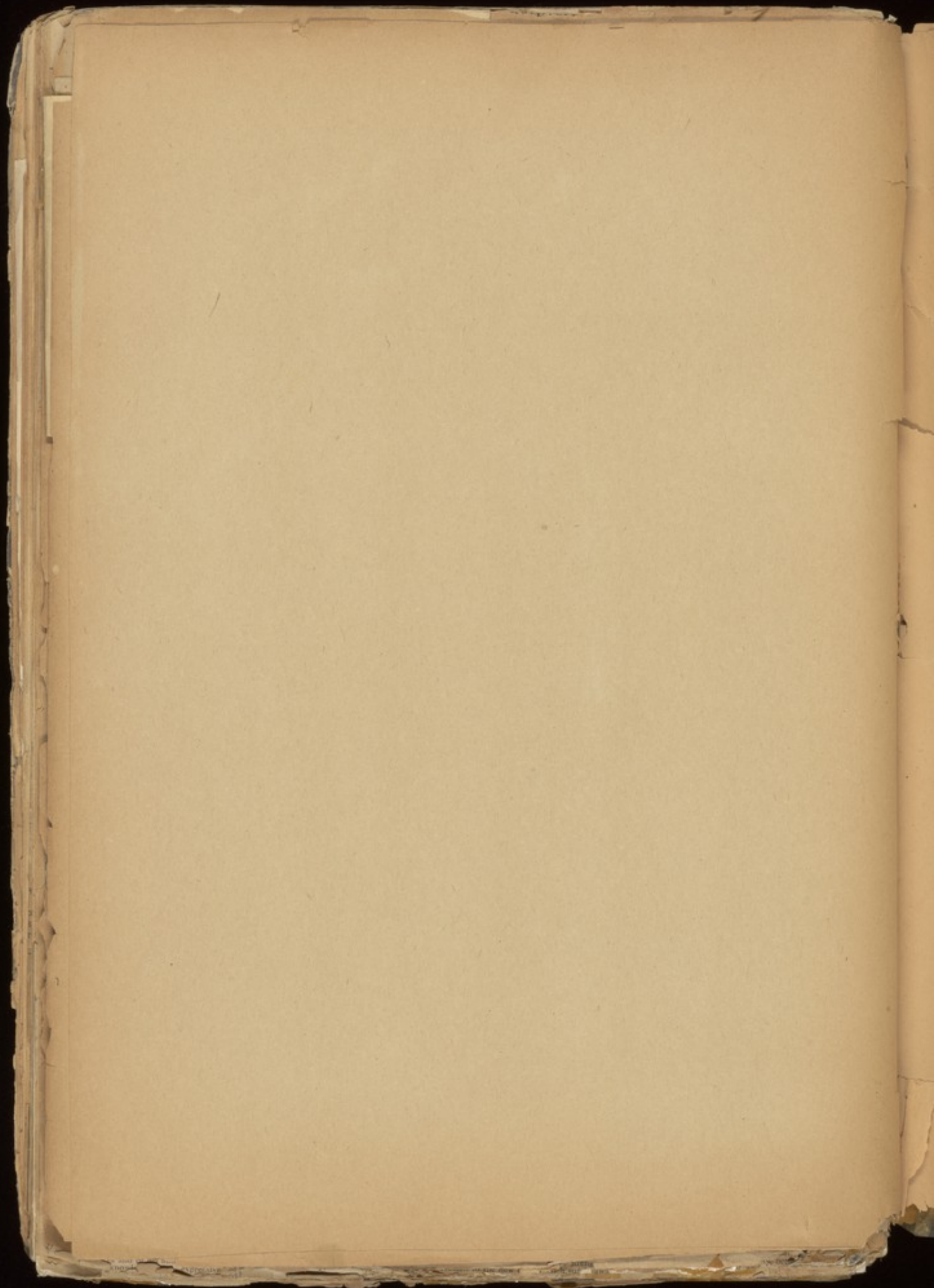
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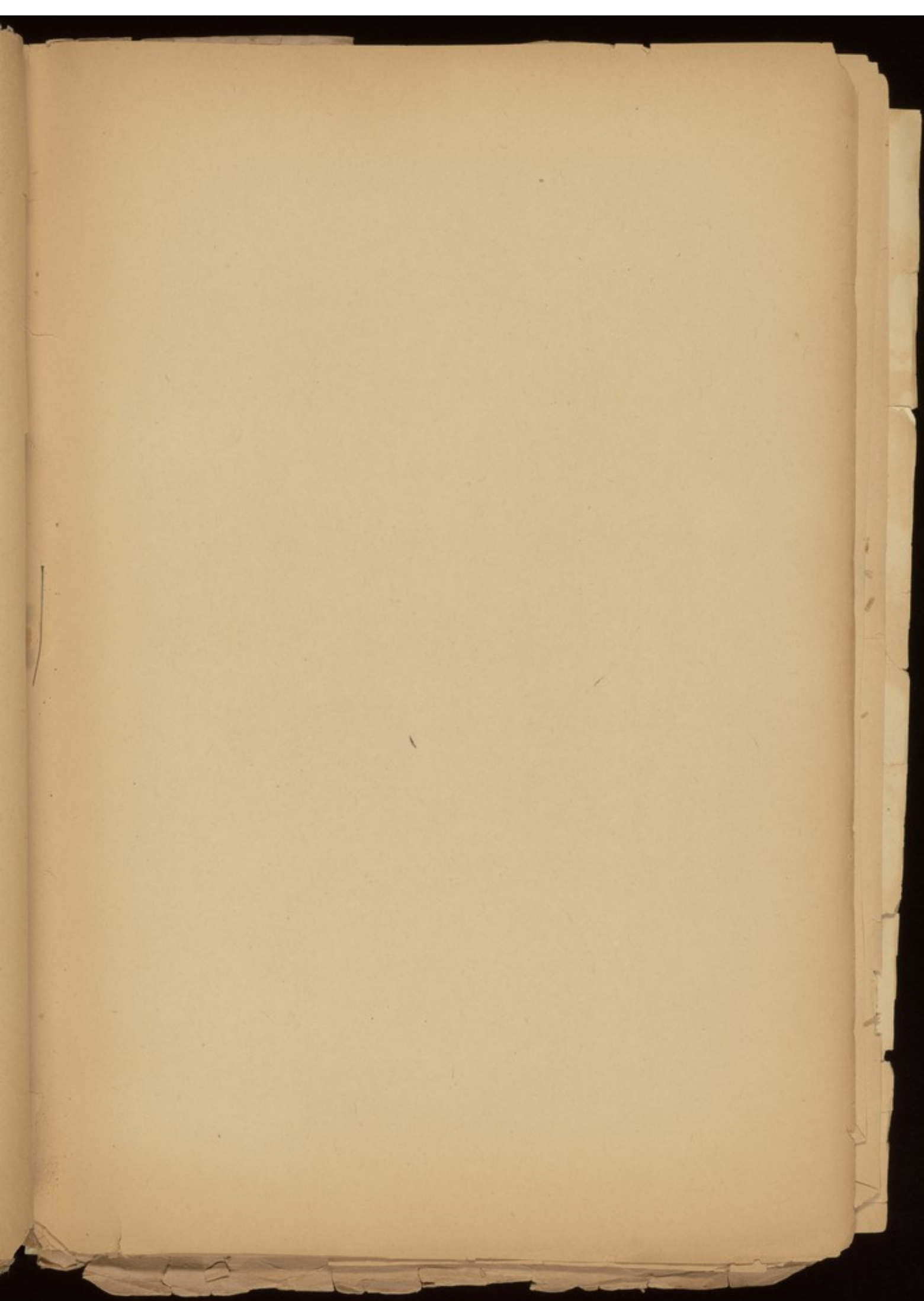
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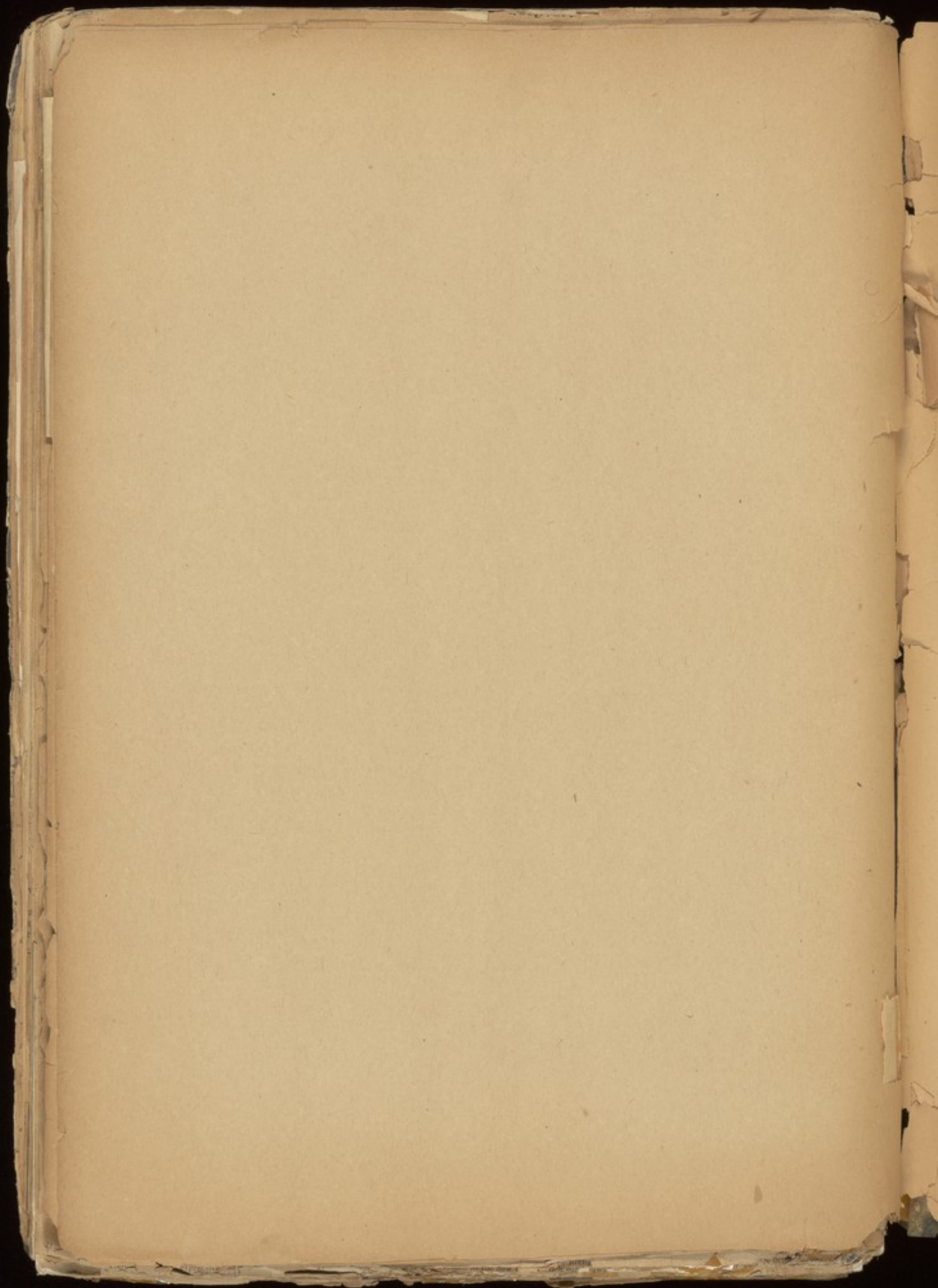
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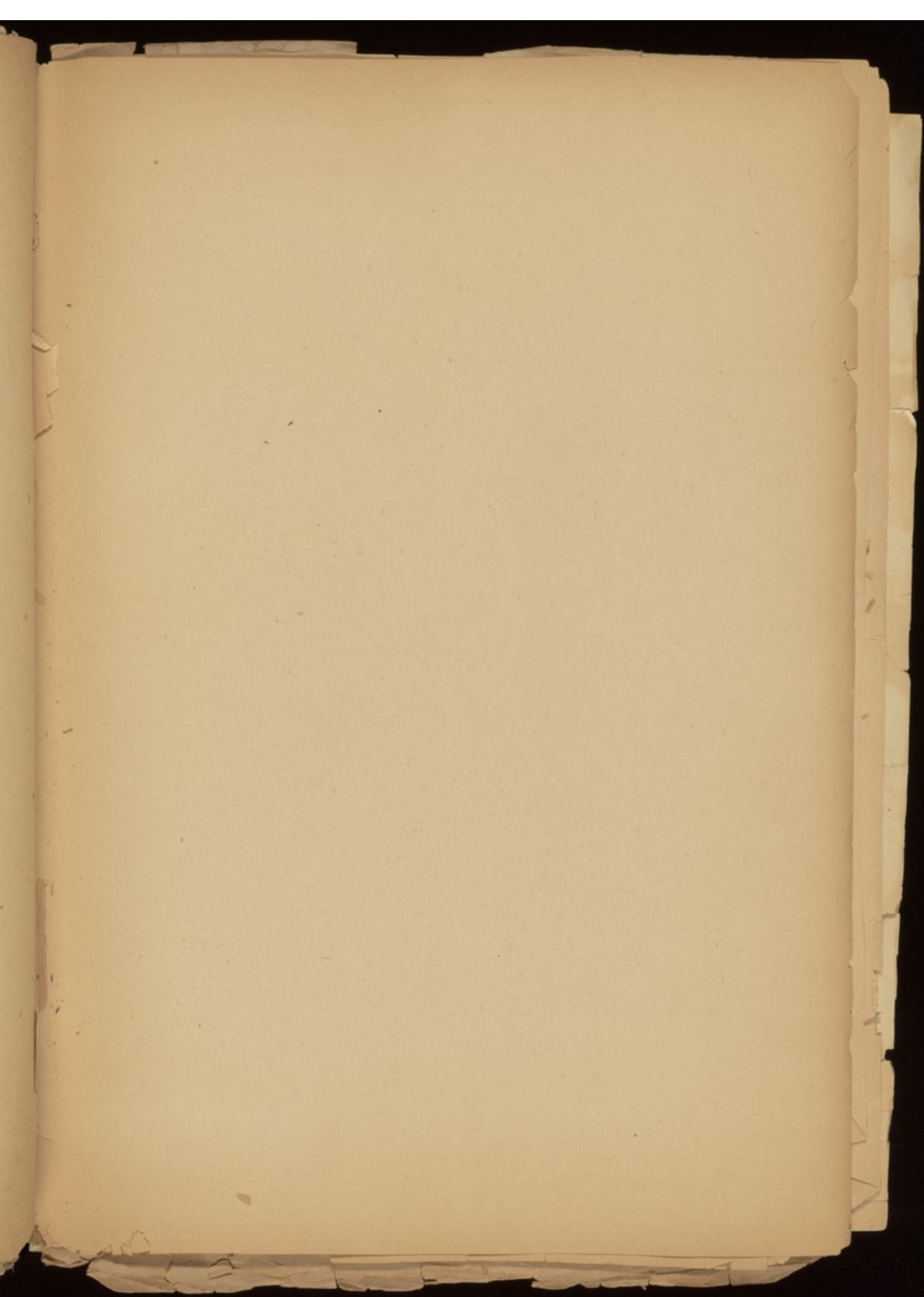
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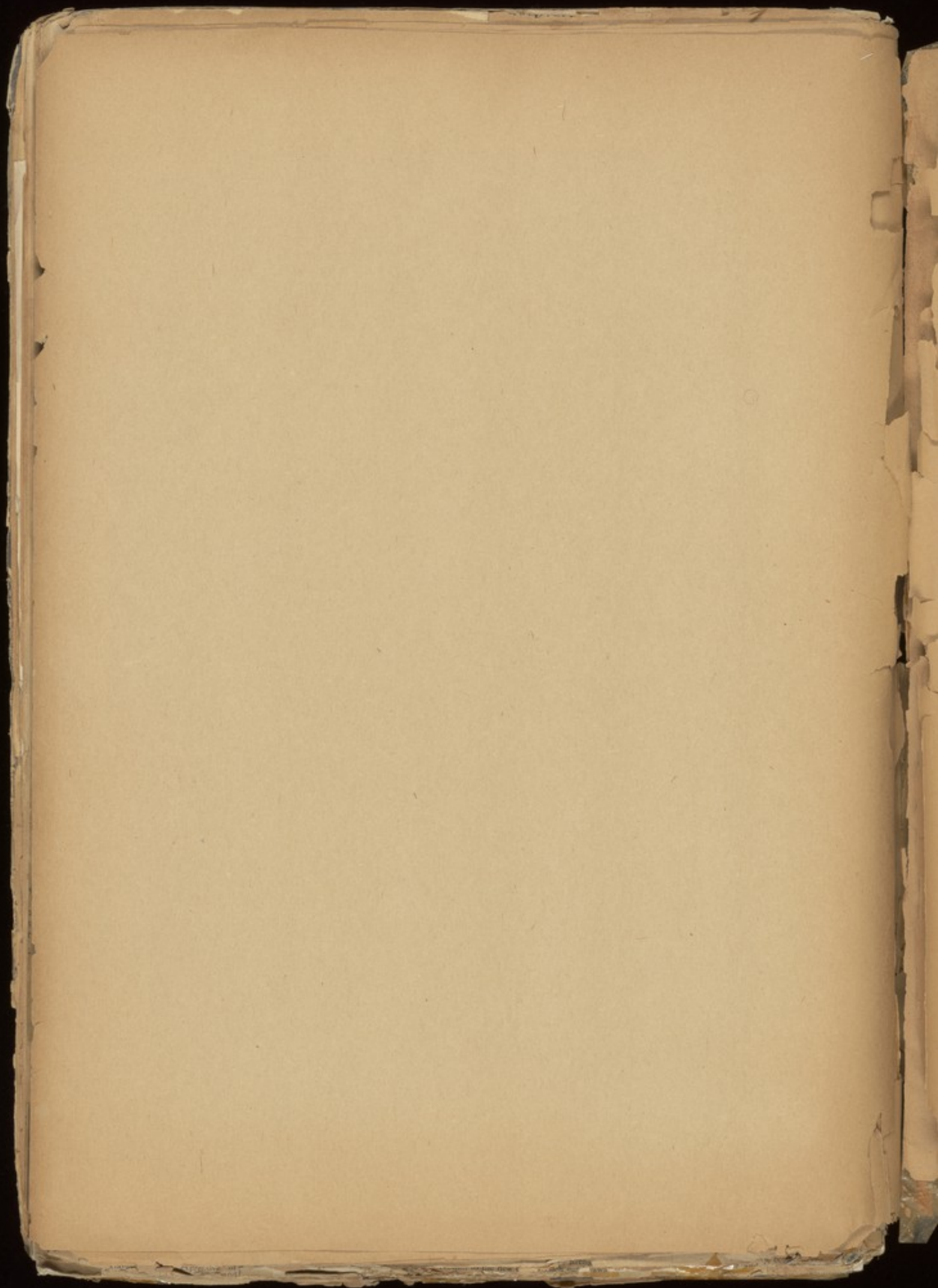
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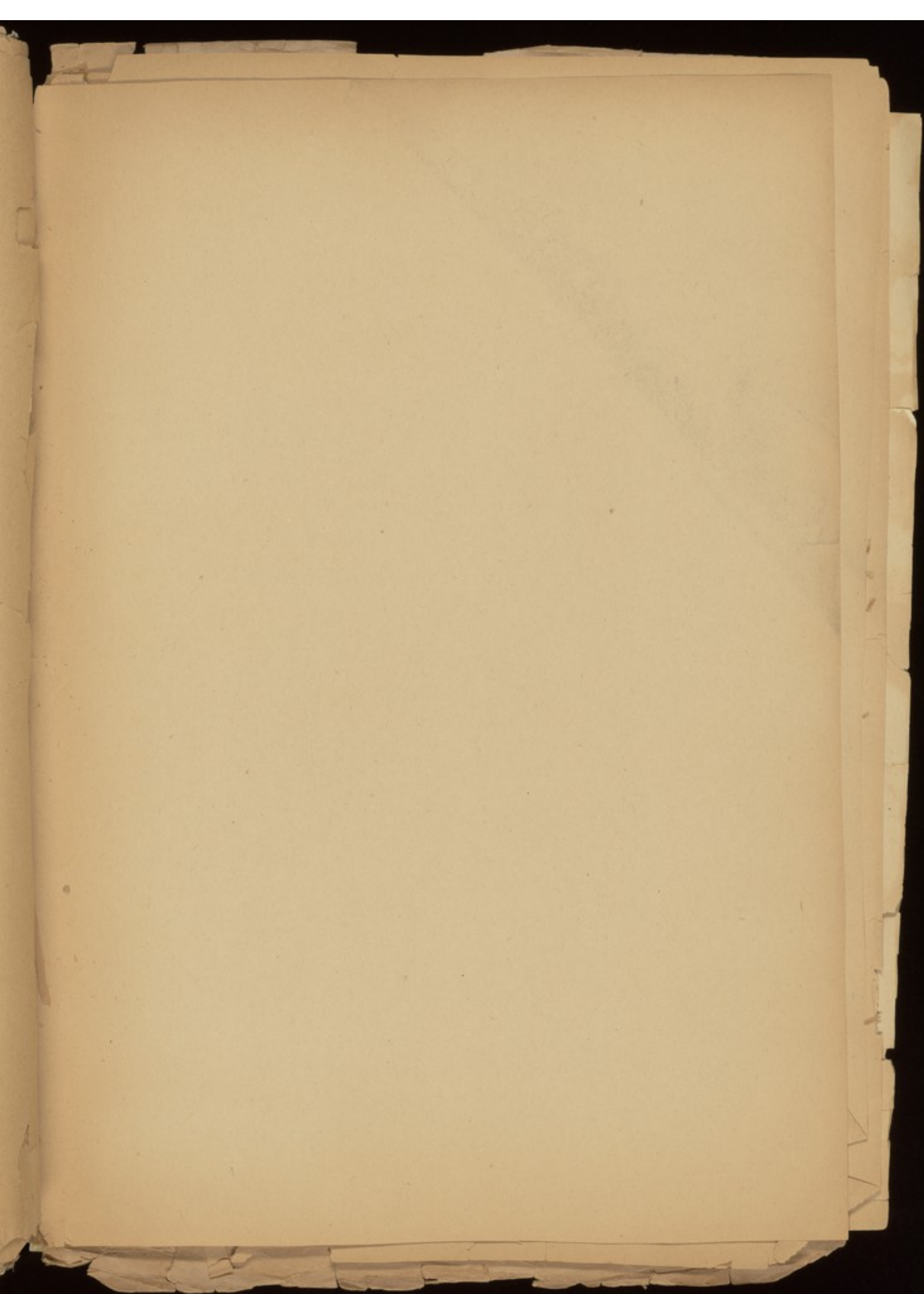


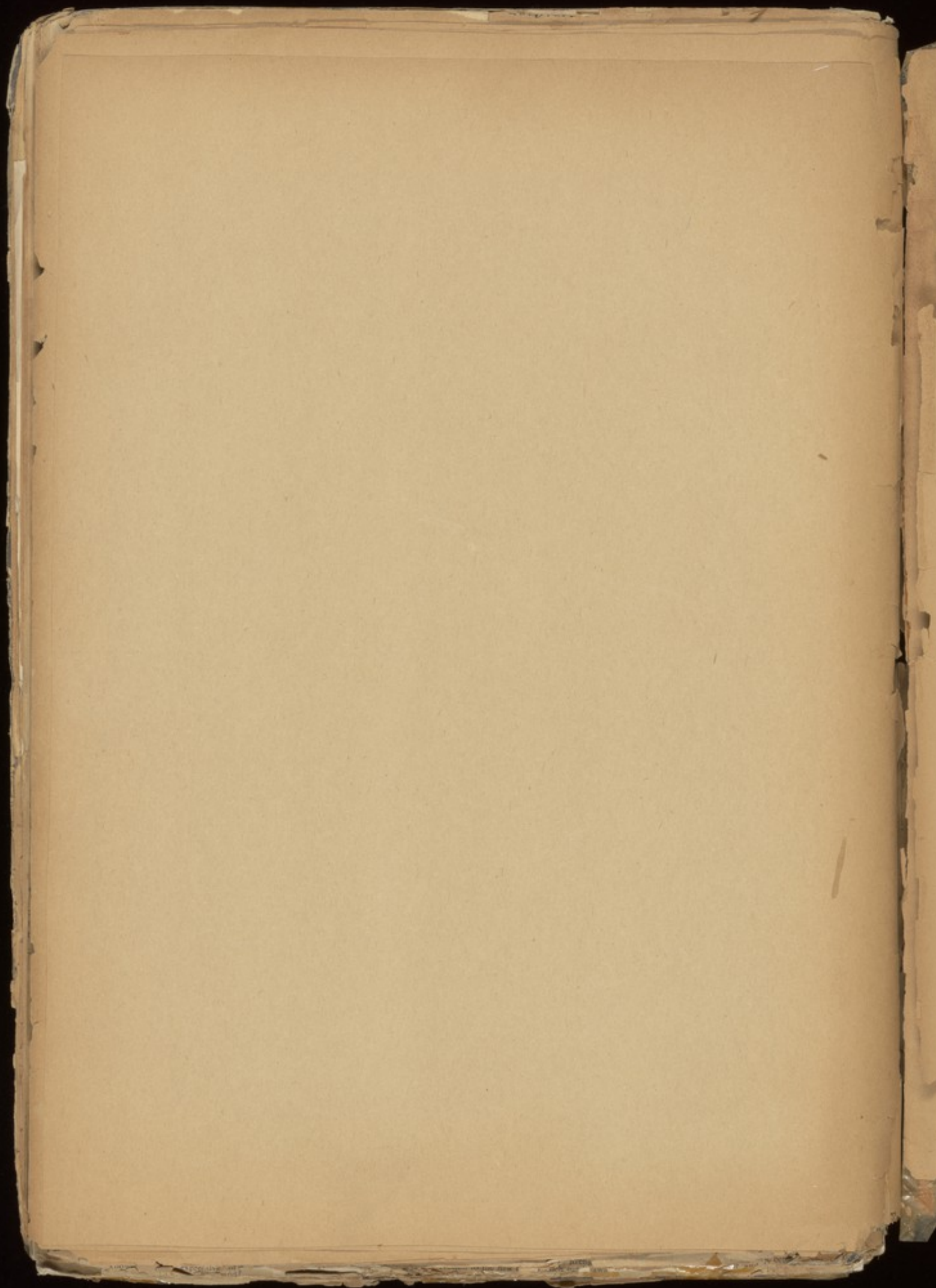


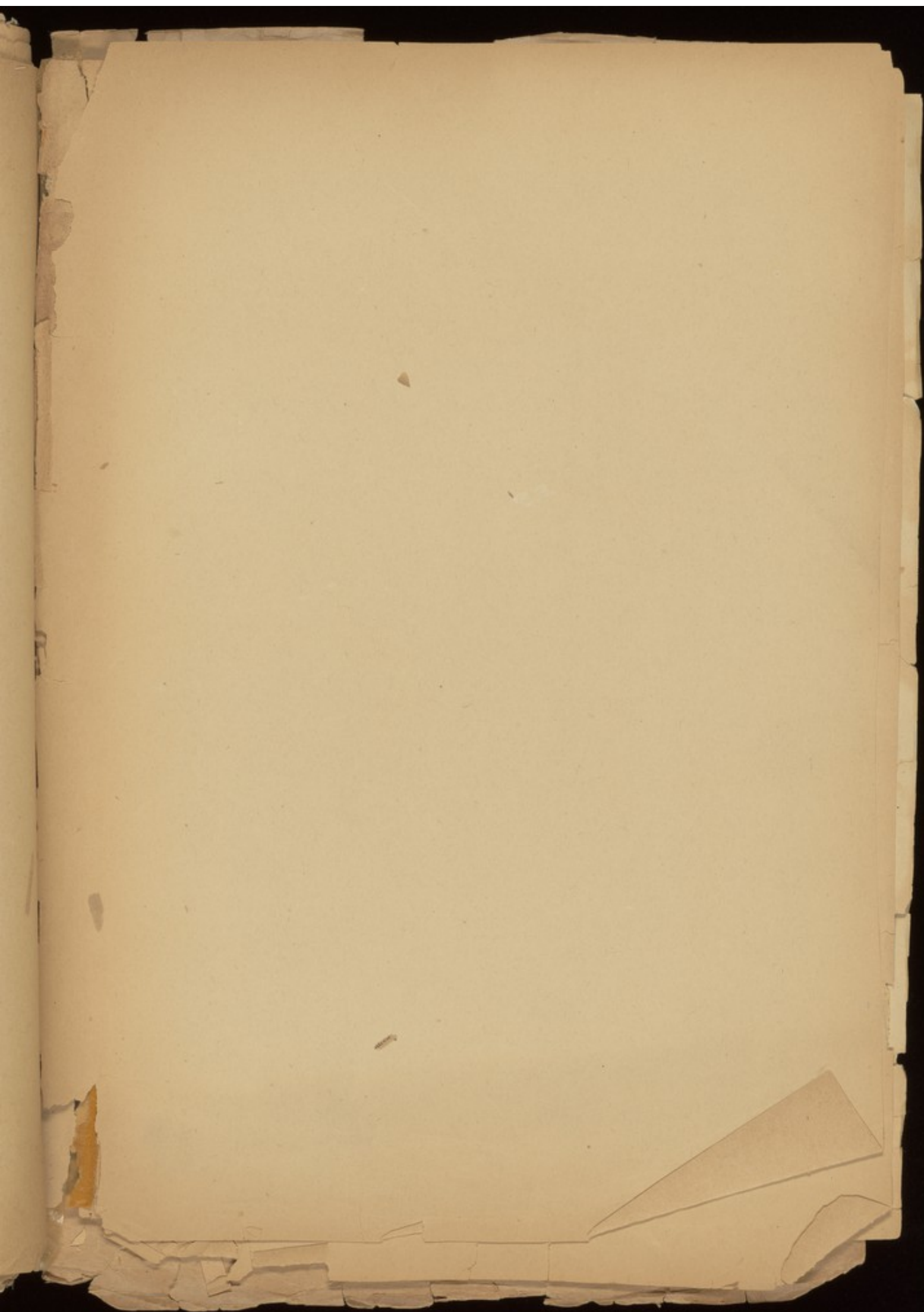


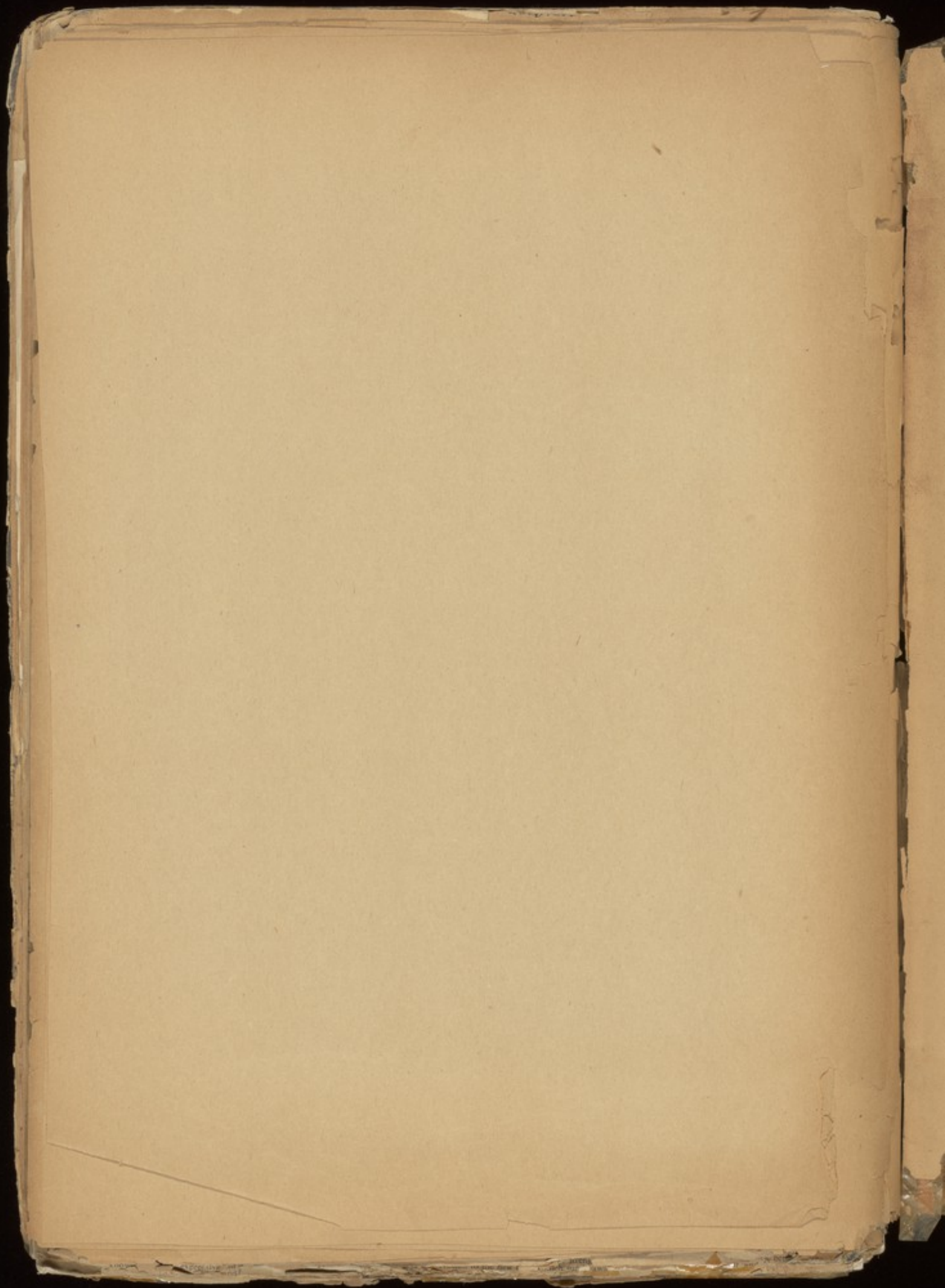


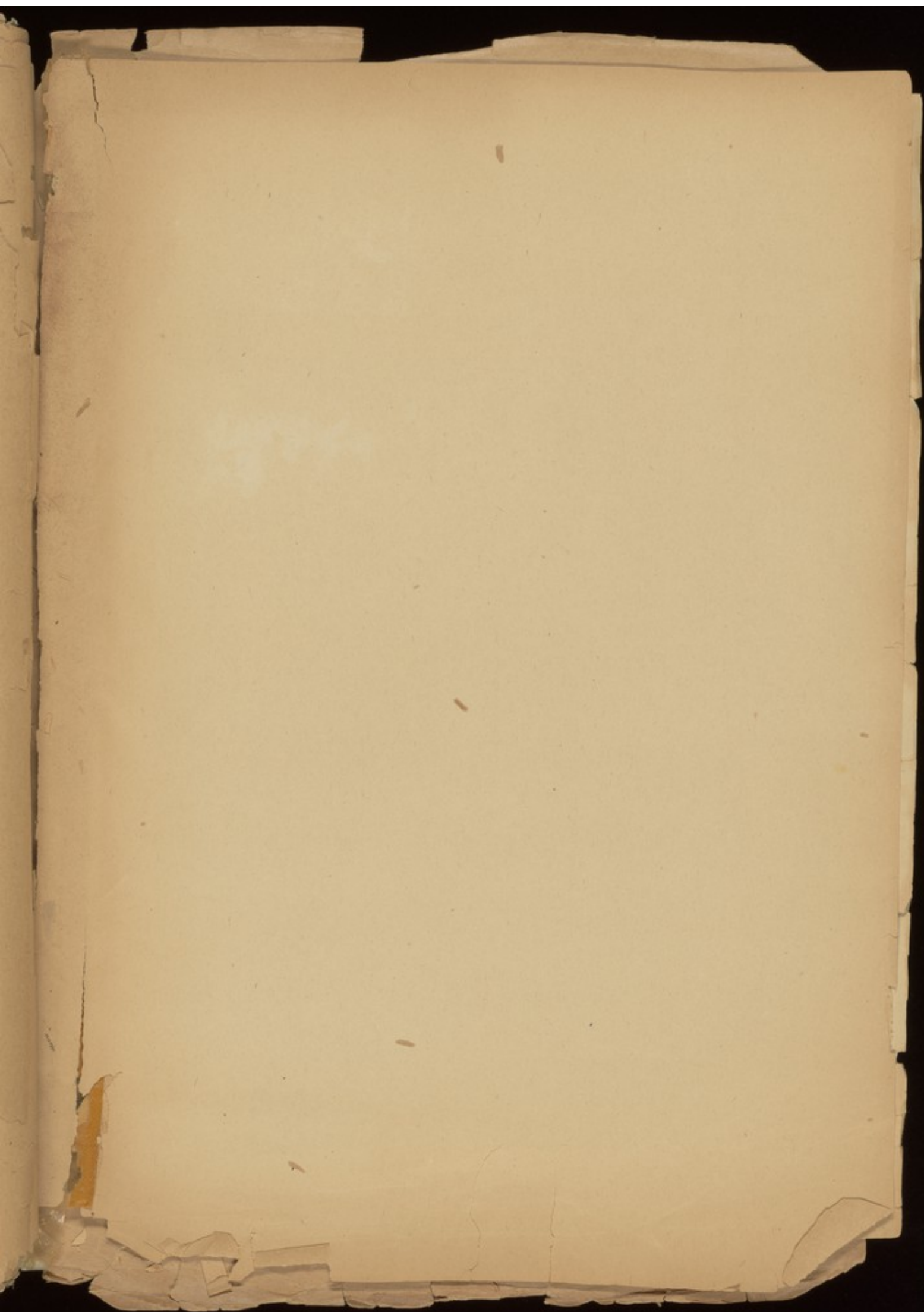


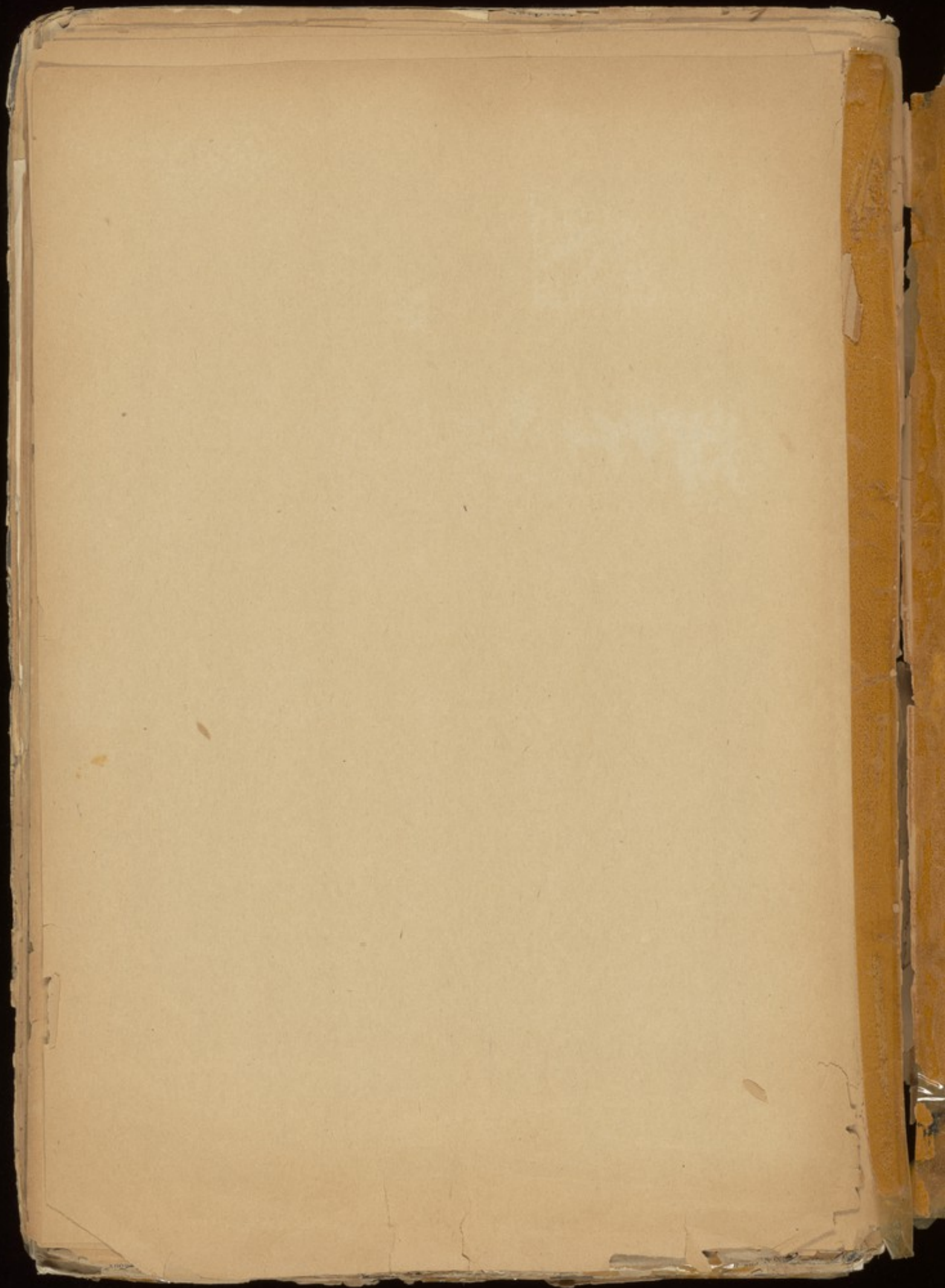


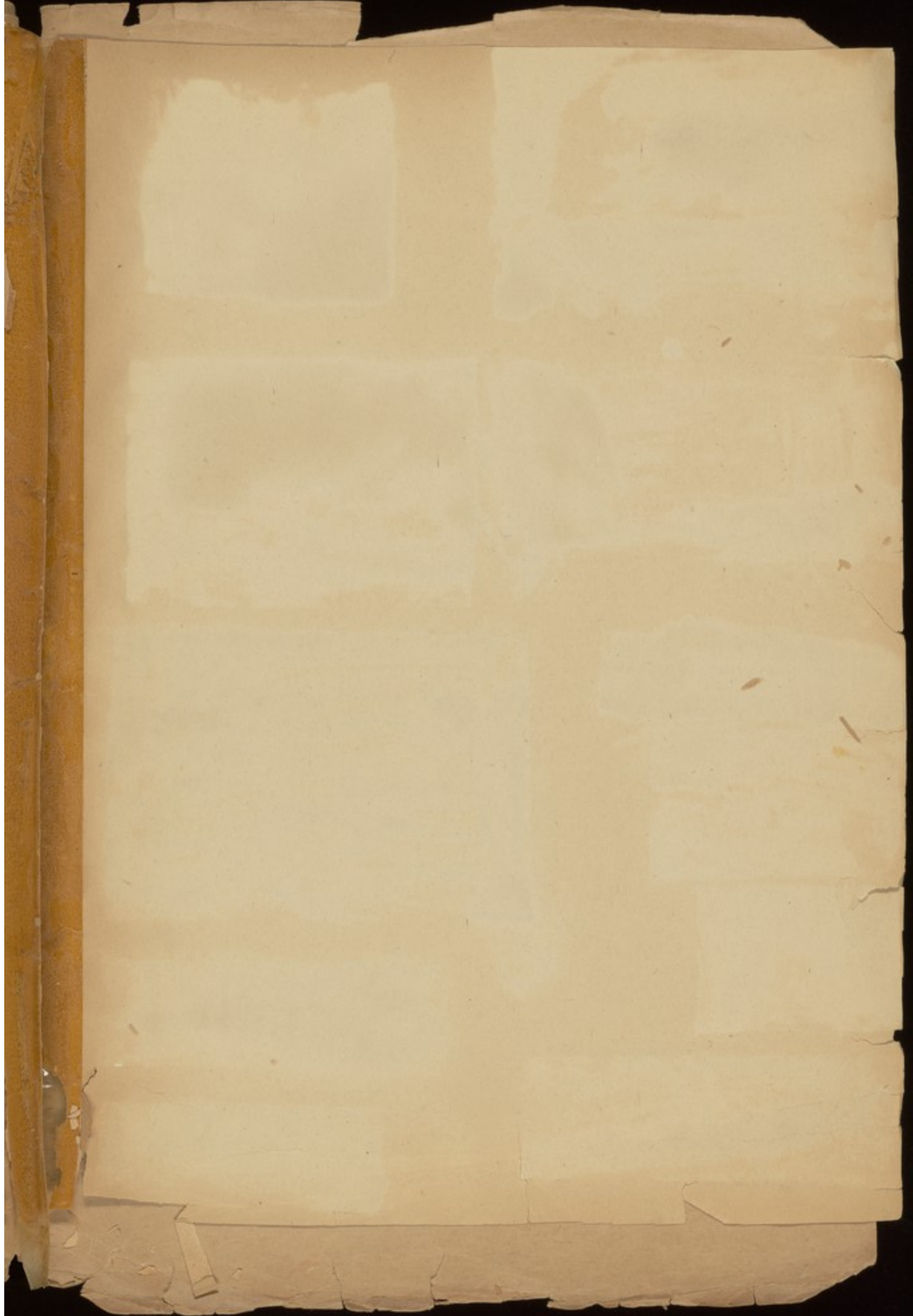












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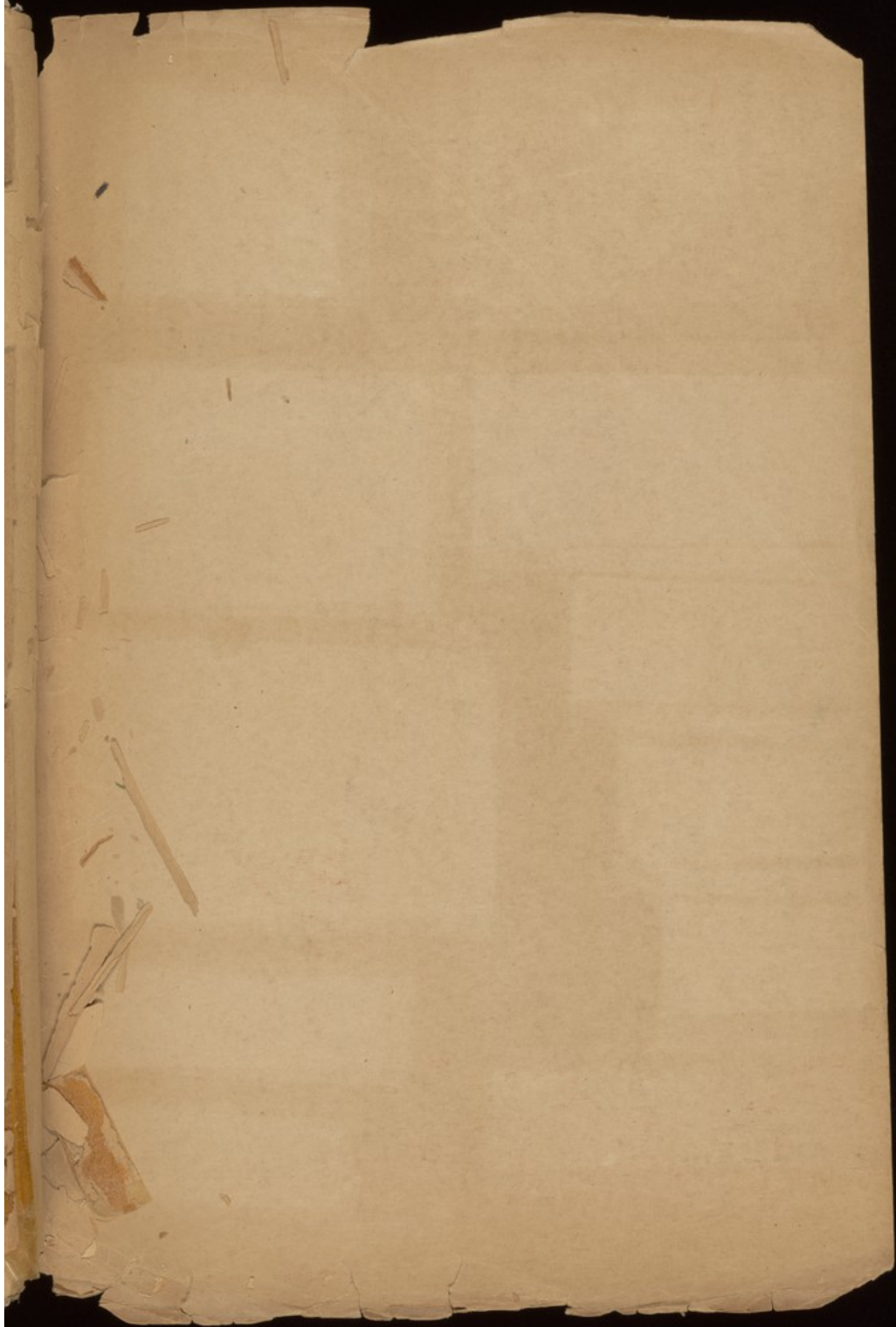
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SCRAP BOOK



SAVE
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FOR
REFERENCE

JAPAN AT WAR WITH U.S. AND BRITAIN

HOSTILITIES BEGUN IN THE PACIFIC

PEARL HARBOUR AND MANILA BOMBED

MOBILIZATION ORDER IN AMERICA

REPORTED NAVAL FIGHTING

The Japanese High Command yesterday declared that from dawn Japan was in a state of war with Great Britain and the United States in the Western Pacific. Air attacks, believed to be from aircraft-carriers, were made on United States bases in Hawaii, where the damage is heavy, and Manila in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt has ordered the United States Army and Navy to take the necessary action and has mobilized all forces throughout his country. He will send a Message to Congress to-day.

Earlier it had been announced that President Roosevelt had sent a personal message to the Emperor of Japan. The Japanese reply to the American proposals was described by Mr. Cordell Hull as crowded with infamous falsehoods and distortions.

Photography

'KEEPS AT IT'

IF YOU have ever wondered what photography is doing now, it is in factories, in hospitals, in offices, works and laboratories that you must look for the answer.

There you will find that photography is doing now, as a wholetime job, what it has been doing quietly behind the scenes for many years. This "Applied Photography," as it is called, may lack the human appeal of family "snaps," but it is doing work of the first importance—work from which the whole community benefits.

For instance, it was photography that showed the proper way to fold a parachute so that it can be relied upon in operation. A comparison of slow-motion cinematograph pictures of the actual opening enabled experts to decide on the surest method.



CRUCIAL MOMENT. The airman can be confident that his parachute will open safely because photography has established the right way to fold it.



To take another example. If you have ever dialed TIM, the speaking clock that tells you the time on the telephone, you have been listening to a photograph. The "golden voice" that answers you was photographed in the form of a sound-track on a glass record, and is reproduced by a

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 End every cold quickly.
 Just rub on - **VICK**
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EVENING STANDARD, December 8, 1941

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Evening Standard

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BLACK-OUT 5.21 pm to 8.23 am.
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No. 36,585

LONDON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1941

ONE PENNY

Good Whisky -
JOHNNIE WALKER
 BORN 1820 -
 STILL GOING STRONG



293 Casualties in Singapore's First Two Raids
**JAPS ATTACK MALAY, SIAM,
 HONGKONG AND SARAWAK**

Evening Standard

THE LONDONER'S DIARY

THE PLOT

THE plot was deeply laid and cunning is reaping quick profits. The news is not likely to be good at the early days. For the whole destiny of the Japanese Empire has been staked on the advantage to be gained from the offensive and surprise.

Japan's strategy is based on an obvious list of priorities. The most formidable reason of her most formidable enemy is the American navy. Japan's hope of survival depends on her capacity to cripple this instrument beyond quick repair. Across 4000 miles of sea she

JAPAN is the last of the Bandit States to draw the knife on the world. There are no more. These three, Germany, Italy, Japan, always intended this crime.

Japan is the last to enter the world war. She was the first to indulge, in Manchuria, in the murderous preliminaries—and the first to be indulged by the Great Powers' appeasement. Afterwards Italy had this experience in Abyssinia. Then Germany in Europe.

The bloody pattern took just over ten years to weave. It was in September 1931 that Japan set her troops loose on the Manchurian railways.

We should have understood that Germany, Japan and Italy were our inevitable enemies. We should have realised that Russia, China and America were our natural allies.

Jap Objective

THE Military Correspondent



confined mostly to private functions.

For the first time also American Marines were on guard at the entrances to the Embassy in Grosvenor-square. They were armed with revolvers. Ever since they arrived in this country the Marines have been posted at the Embassy at night, but they have never before done day-time duty.

Mr. Winant, who conferred with Mr. Churchill until 2 a.m. and then had a long conference with Mr. Biddle, American Minister to the exiled Governments, had only an hour or two of sleep. He was at work again before breakfast in his flat adjoining the Embassy.

U.S.A. Censorship

One immediate result of the new war is a strict Press censorship in America. A "shadow censorship" indeed was in being before the events of yesterday. Various Ameri-

Jeu 12 novembre 1942

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3ème année N° 688

BLACK-OUT
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HITLER OCCUPE TOUTE LA FRANCE

LES ITALIENS SONT ENTRES A NICE ET A CHAMBERY ET ONT DEBARQUE EN CORSE

FRANCE OCCUPEE, EMPIRE LIBRE

LA France entière est occupée. C'est ainsi que Hitler riposte à la libération de l'Afrique du Nord. Sa décision est déterminée par des considérations militaires. Mais elle entraîne—est-il besoin de le dire?—les conséquences politiques les plus graves.

Le Führer généralissime protège les arrières de ses armées. Il se met en mesure de résister à un débarquement allié dans notre Midi ou en Italie.

Dans le message qu'il a eu l'impudence d'adresser aux Français, Hitler tente de les persuader qu'il subsiste un gouvernement français. L'indépendance de Vichy n'avait jamais été qu'apparente. La fiction tombe. Un gouvernement Laval écoperait, sans que Vichy même le pût contester, à celui de Quisling.

Hitler ne se contente pas de devenir le maître de la police française qu'il sollicite la coopération des forces militaires françaises contre les Alliés.

Le Maréchal Pétain a élevé une protestation contre la violation de l'armistice. Rien ne permet de croire qu'il ait donné à cette protestation la consécration d'un acte. Le bruit avait couru dans l'après-midi d'hier qu'il avait abandonné le pouvoir. Il n'en a rien été et le communiqué du Conseil des Ministres qui s'est tenu hier après-midi, indique que Pétain et le gouvernement de Vichy se sont prononcés pour la continuation de la résistance aux Américains en Afrique du Nord.

Pierre Laval reste ce qu'il était hier: l'homme des Allemands. Il justifiait chacune de ses nouvelles concessions à l'ennemi à sa crainte affectée de l'occupation totale de la France. Il a donné tout ce qu'il a pu et Hitler, néanmoins, a envoyé ses divisions jusqu'à la Méditerranée. Laval n'a se retire point pour autant. Il continuera de servir Hitler avec loyauté à sa une entrevue à Munich, si celui-ci y consent et l'on ne voit pas pourquoi le Führer cesserait d'utiliser contre la France.

La régression de "la ligne" va imposer à Français qui ne connaissent pas toutes les rigueurs de l'occupation, de nouvelles souffrances. Déjà atteints par la plupart des menaces de l'envahisseur, ils subissent maintenant son régime contracté et sa brutalité sauvage. Ils rejoignent dans le malheur total nos compatriotes qui, depuis juin 1940, ont subi le martyre. La différence entre les deux zones qui allait en s'atténuant chaque jour, disparaît complètement et c'est avec la même fureur sacrée que tous les Français de Lille à Marseille et de Saint-Nazaire à Lyon, vont lutter contre l'ennemi.

Tandis que, dans la métropole et en Corse, la résistance morale va s'affirmer avec une force encore accrue, l'Afrique du Nord est libérée. Ses bases aériennes et navales, les forces levées sur son sol, apporteront bientôt aux Alliés un concours dont Hitler et Mussolini sentiraient tout le poids.

La réplique de Hitler, théâtrale comme toutes ses manifestations,

LES HOSTILITES ONT CESSE en Afrique du nord ENTRE FRANCAIS et ALLIES

LAVAL AVAIT RENCONTRE HITLER ET CIANO LUNDI A MUNICH

UN communiqué officiel publié hier à Vichy, a révélé que c'est à Munich que Laval avait conféré lundi dernier avec Hitler.

Les événements de ces derniers jours, déclare le communiqué, ont rendu nécessaires des conversations entre les gouvernements français et allemand. En raison de la gravité des circonstances, le président Laval a quitté Vichy lundi pour Munich.

Et il a eu plusieurs entrevues avec le chancelier Hitler et avec M. von Ribbentrop. M. Laval a été tenu informé, télégraphiquement, heure par heure, des événements d'Afrique du Nord et a gardé le contact avec le maréchal Pétain.

A l'une de ses entrevues avec Hitler, était présente M.M. von Ribbentrop et Ciano. En quittant Munich, M. Laval a reçu un double de la lettre de Hitler au maréchal Pétain.

"Certains événements qui s'étaient produits pendant la nuit avaient déterminé la décision du haut-commandement allemand.

"M. Laval a quitté Munich ce matin et est arrivé à Vichy à 14 heures. Il a rendu visite au maréchal Pétain et a ensuite rendu compte de son voyage au Conseil des Ministres."

QUE FAIT LA FLOTTE?

D'APRES un télégramme de la frontière française à l'Associated Press of America, le bruit courait hier à Vichy que la flotte française avait quitté Toulon et devait se trouver au large de la Corse, en route pour se joindre aux forces des Nations Unies.

Cependant Radio-Vichy annonçait hier qu'à 16 heures, la flotte française se trouvait toujours mouillée devant Toulon.

Et hier soir M. Cordell Hall déclarait n'avoir reçu aucune information au sujet de la flotte française de Toulon.

CHURCHILL EXALTE la victoire d'Egypte ET L'OCCUPATION de L'AFRIQUE DU NORD

Le Premier Ministre a consacré son exposé aux Communautés à une revue de la bataille d'Egypte, de l'occupation de l'Afrique du Nord et de la question du deuxième front, dans ses rapports avec la Russie.

LA VICTOIRE D'EGYPTE

Churchill a tout d'abord montré l'effort duré accompli entre le mois de septembre et le mois d'octobre, dans la préparation de l'offensive; l'occupation des hommes et du matériel, la mise au point des services de l'arrière. Il a dit que ses instructions au général Alexander avaient été de remporter, à la première occasion, des armées germano-italiennes ou de les détruire, avec leur matériel et leurs installations. Cette tâche est bien près d'être accomplie. "Les historiens pourront chercher à expliquer Tobrouk. L'Italienne Armée a fait mieux, elle l'avengé — 50,000 Allemands et Italiens, tués, blessés et prisonniers. Pour le moment, il n'estre dans ce chiffre que 25,000 Italiens, mais il y en a d'autres qui errent dans le désert. L'ennemi a perdu 500 chars, et 1,000 canons. Les ports alliés (Voir la suite en page 4, colonne 4)

LE G.Q.G. allié a annoncé la nuit dernière la cessation des hostilités en Afrique du nord. Cette lutte entre amis, comme l'avait appelée le général Eisenhower, était apparue sous son vrai jour à l'armée française d'Afrique au moment où Hitler, déchirant l'armistice qu'il avait lui-même imposé, montrait que celui-ci n'avait eu d'autre objet que de la faire se battre pour le roi de Prusse. Désormais, c'est contre les Allemands que les Français et les Nations Unies vont se battre côte à côte contre les Alliés.

La cessation complète des hostilités annoncée aux troupes françaises d'Afrique du Nord par un ordre du jour de Darlan, se produisit après qu'un armistice signé par l'amiral Micheliéu ait sanctionné la capitulation de Casablanca, un des points où la lutte avait été la plus vive.

Restait à vaincre définitivement occupée. Après la chute d'Alger et d'Oran la campagne se trouvait ainsi terminée.

"Arretez le combat," DIT DARLAN

C'est Darlan qui, la nuit dernière, a donné l'ordre aux troupes d'Afrique du Nord de cesser le combat contre les forces alliées. Mais dans le même temps où Darlan prétendait parler et agir au nom de Pétain, celui-ci présidait à Vichy un Conseil des Ministres à l'issue duquel ordre était donné aux troupes de combattre jusqu'au bout. On trouvera ci-dessous l'ordre du jour de Darlan et le communiqué publié à l'issue de la délibération vichyssoise.

Un ordre du jour de Darlan

"Notre engagement, après avoir été accompli devant nos yeux, s'est accompli à l'issue de la bataille d'Afrique du Nord, de ce que le combat contre l'Afrique et ses alliés. A la réception de cet ordre, elles devront rester à leurs casernes et à leurs lieux et observer la plus stricte neutralité."

"En Algérie et au Maroc, les commandants supérieurs des troupes se mettront en rapport avec les chefs des troupes alliées pour établir les conditions de l'arrêt des hostilités."

"L'exercice l'autorité sur l'Afrique du Nord au nom du Maréchal."

"Les officiers supérieurs conserveront leur commandement et l'organisation politique et administrative restera en vigueur. Il n'y aura pas de changement sans un nouvel ordre de ma part."

"Tous les prisonniers faits de part et d'autre seront échangés."

"Continuez le combat" DIT VICHY

A l'issue du Conseil des Ministres, un communiqué a déclaré:

"Le Conseil a examiné d'abord la situation militaire en Afrique du Nord. Le Maréchal et le gouvernement ont rendu hommage à la bravoure et au courage de l'armée d'Afrique et ont exprimé l'espoir qu'elle continuera à combattre jusqu'au bout pour la France et pour l'Empire."

"Un seul combat pour une seule patrie" PROCLAME LE GENERAL DE GAULLE

L'ASSOCIATION "Les Français de Grande-Bretagne" a organisé hier à l'occasion du 11 novembre à l'Albert Hall de Londres, une "manifestation d'unité nationale," manifestation au cours de laquelle le général De Gaulle prit la parole.

Avant qu'il prononçât le discours que l'on lira ci-après, des membres des Forces Françaises Combattantes, venus de tous les coins de France et de l'Empire lirent des messages dans lesquels ils exprimaient tous la même foi et la même confiance dans les destins de la France.

Le président de l'Association, M. Guéritte, prit ensuite la parole et rendit un vibrant hommage aux Forces Françaises Combattantes, aux marins, aux soldats, aux aviateurs français qui n'ont jamais abandonné la lutte contre l'ennemi.

"Le général de Gaulle se leva ensuite et prononça le discours suivant, découvert fréquemment interrompu par les acclamations d'une foule enthousiaste."

"La voix donc terminée, la première phase de cette guerre, celle

Des Allemands en Tunisie

UN porte-parole américain, parlant au G.A.G. interallié à Londres, a annoncé hier que les Allemands avaient amené en Tunisie une force aérienne comprenant des avions de chasse, ainsi que des troupes transportées par avion.

Les points où ont eu lieu les attentions n'ont pas été indiqués, non plus que les effectifs amenés. L'opération semble avoir été effectuée progressivement.

Dans la soirée on estimait que 5 à 600 hommes avaient été déjà déposés sur l'aérodrome d'El Ahmadi, près de Tunis, et probablement à Sidi Ahmed, l'aérodrome de Bizerte, par des avions de transport de troupes Junkers 52, venus de Sicile et de Sardaigne.

Le radio allemand prétend que les troupes américaines ont attaqué Tunis, qui résiste. Cette information n'a sans doute d'autre objet que de se présenter les défenseurs de la Tunisie. En effet, il est évident de ce fait que le contrôle hier matin que le calme règne en Tunisie et que les troupes du général Barré étaient à leurs postes, tout le long de la côte (Voir la suite en page 4, colonne 3)

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Un appel aux navires marchands français EN MEDITERRANEE

PAR la B.B.C., des commentateurs britanniques et américains ont radiodiffusé hier, mercredi, un appel aux navires marchands dans les ports méditerranéens...

Un autre commentateur a déclaré: "L'ennemi est aux abois et, exaspéré d'être chassé d'Afrique, exhale sa fureur contre Lyonn, Toulouse et Marseille..."

QUE FAIT LA FLOTTE?

Vichy ditant: "Il y a eu quelque chose de louche dans l'affaire Darlan, pense-t-on généralement à Vichy..."

RUPTURE DES RELATIONS DIPLOMATIQUES ENTRE COBA ET VICHY

La Havane, 11 novembre.—Le président de la République cubaine, M. Batista, confirmant la rupture des relations diplomatiques entre Cuba et Vichy...

DERNIERE MINUTE

Radio-Vichy annonce qu'il avait dérobé une bombe atomique...

L'OCCUPATION

Suite de la page 1. ville, le préfet Cheyneau de Leyritz a prévenu le public que "toute tentative de troubler l'ordre serait réprimée sans pitié..."

LES ALLEMANDS A L'HOTEL DU PARC

De bonne heure hier après-midi des officiers d'Etat-Major allemands se sont installés à l'hôtel du Parc, à Vichy, siège du gouvernement Laval.

LES ITALIENS ENTRENT EN FRANCE

Radio-Rome—cité par Reuters— a annoncé que les troupes italiennes étaient entrées ce matin en France non occupée, au moment même où les Allemands franchissaient la ligne.

UN APPEL AU CALME DE RADIO-VICHY

Peu avant 11 heures, hier matin, Radio-Vichy a annoncé l'occupation totale et a lancé un appel au calme...

COUVRE-FEU A MARSEILLE

Radio-Vichy a annoncé que le couvre-feu avait été établi à Marseille et dans la région.

RADIO-PARIS ET RADIO-VICHY UNIFIEES

Tandis qu'hier matin, Radio-Vichy répétait tous les quarts d'heure la protestation de Pétain contre l'occupation totale...

Reactions à Vichy

Voici, d'après l'Associated Press, les réactions de Vichy aux derniers événements: le maréchal Pétain estime que, par son occupation de toute la France, Hitler a rompu les clauses de la Convention armistice...

Les Etats-Unis et la création d'un gouvernement provisoire

Washington, 11 novembre.—La nomination du général Giraud comme chef de l'Afrique du Nord française anti-allemande et anti-vichyste est considérée dans les milieux américains comme laissant prévoir d'importants développements politiques, diplomatiques et militaires.

EN AFRIQUE DU NORD

Suite de la page 1. En Algérie, la population coopère avec les Alliés

Le général Eisenhower a donné des détails de la prise d'Oran, qui ne fut pas aisée et qui des pertes, deux transports endommagés, plusieurs avions abattus.

Parlant des officiers français qui ordonnèrent à leurs hommes de se battre contre les Alliés, le général a dit: "Nous les regrettons. C'est une faute de leur part de faire se battre des amis contre des amis."

"Les Français sont nos amis. Ce qu'il faut faire maintenant est de nous réorganiser pour combattre ensemble contre l'axe."

"La population est avec nous, a ajouté le général Eisenhower, qui a révélé que le port d'Alger avait été pris intact sans aucune trace de sabotage. Les ouvriers du port travaillaient avec entrain avec les Alliés."

On a annoncé officiellement à Alger que le 9 novembre, le général américain avait été abattu en combat aérien au-dessus de la ville et de part. D'autre part, on sait maintenant qu'un commandant a entré la semaine arabe, commandé par le général Anderson, après des combats en Algérie. Les troupes américaines qui combattent l'axe sont dirigées sous les ordres du général Anderson.

Des Allemands en Tunisie

Suite de la page 1. tunisienne et en particulier à la base navale de Bizerte.

Signaux d'autre part que, dans la nuit de mardi à mercredi, on dit à Vichy que des unités italiennes auraient occupé la base navale de Bizerte.

Dans les meilleurs autorités de Londres, on déclare que les troupes allemandes transportées par avion sont probablement venues de Sicile, où l'Allemagne a déjà maintenu une grande force aérienne pendant tout l'été.

Les milieux militaires, sans contester la possibilité que les troupes portées soient de l'avant-garde de forces beaucoup plus importantes, estiment que Hitler ne dispose que de peu de temps sony agir.

Des mesures ont été prises pour faire face à l'arrivée d'Allemands en Tunisie. Les Allemands ont déjà atteint Bougie, ville de la côte algérienne, entre Alger et Philippeville.

LES ITALIENS DEBARQUENT EN CORSE

Hier soir, on a annoncé officiellement à Vichy, que les troupes italiennes avaient débarqué à Bastia dans la cours de l'après-midi.

Hommage à Lyautey

A Rebat, le général Patton, commandant les troupes américaines au Maroc, a déclaré hier une conférence sur la tombe du maréchal Lyautey, dont était l'anniversaire.

Le général Eisenhower a prononcé une allocution radiodiffusée commémorative et a donné aux populations d'Afrique du Nord l'assurance solennelle que l'empire africain resterait français.

Attentat contre la Commission allemande d'armistice?

D'après le correspondant de l'agence Reuter à Tanger, des coups de feu ont été tirés sur les chefs de la Commission allemande d'armistice au Maroc français, au cours de la nuit qui précéda les débarquements alliés. On ne sait encore si les Allemands ont été atteints par les coups de feu.

Les Français doivent s'unir

Hitler a envahi toute la France, violant ainsi l'armistice que le gouvernement de Vichy avait observé avec une fidélité si admirable et si dévouée, à un prix affreux, allant même jusqu'à sacrifier ses bateaux et les marins obligés de tirer sur les troupes américaines qui venaient à leur secours...

Un appel de Roosevelt A LA FRANCE

La nuit dernière la radio de New-York dans son émission en français, déclarait: "Le président Roosevelt fait appel au peuple de France pour qu'il considère l'Allemagne comme un pays en guerre contre la France. Toute la France, tout l'Empire français, doivent unir l'Allemagne pour leur ennemi..."

LE PREMIER MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE EXALTE LA VICTOIRE D'EGYPTE

Suite de la page 1. ne dépassent pas 10.000 officiers et hommes de troupes dont 85% sont du Royaume-Uni. "La bataille d'Egypte est une victoire historique." Elle a été remportée grâce notamment à un élément de surprise.

LA RUSSIE ET LE DEUXIEME FRONT

En se défendant, la Russie a rendu, dit Churchill, un service incomparable et mis définitivement hors de combat beaucoup plus de millions d'Allemands qu'il n'y en est pendant toute l'autre guerre. "Je reconnais, a-t-il dit, la force de tout ce qu'a dit Staline dans son dernier discours au sujet du poids énorme qui a été lancé contre la Russie."

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La plus grande partie de la flotte allemande est retenue dans les fjords de Norvège. Une énorme quantité de matériel de guerre a été livrée à la Russie.

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PENDANT que les éléments avancés de la huitième Armée poursuivent en Libye les restes de l'Afrika Korps qui a franchi, lundi soir, la frontière égyptienne, le gros des forces alliées nettoie les troupes laissées en Egypte pour y livrer des combats d'arrière-garde.

Le groupe ennemi qui résistait encore près de Sidi Barrani a été chassé tandis qu'à Beni Hany l'arrière-garde des forces italo-allemandes est en train d'être violemment attaquée.

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L'ennemi est bloqué entre la frontière égypto-libyenne et le col de Halfaya ce qui permet à Radio-Vichy de dire, en se fondant sur des informations de Berlin, que "Rommel regagne ses forces et est prêt à résister à la poussée de la huitième Armée."

LE PREMIER MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE EXALTE LA VICTOIRE D'EGYPTE

Suite de la page 1. ne dépassent pas 10.000 officiers et hommes de troupes dont 85% sont du Royaume-Uni. "La bataille d'Egypte est une victoire historique." Elle a été remportée grâce notamment à un élément de surprise.

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13 "terroristes" condamnés à mort

Radio-Paris annonce que 13 "terroristes" ont été condamnés à mort par un tribunal militaire allemand siégeant à titre d'instance dans le tribunal a condamné dix autres "terroristes" soit aux travaux forcés à perpétuité, soit à quatre ans de prison. Tous les accusés étaient poursuivis pour sabotage.

SCRAP BOOK



1904

65-24-74



Times Mr. H. A. CLEAVER 17-11-39

The funeral of Mr. Henry Asaph Cleaver, senior Diocesan Registrar and Clerk of St. Asaph Cathedral Chapter, took place at St. Asaph Cathedral on Wednesday. The Bishop of Merioneth, the Dean of St. Asaph, and the Rev. M. Williams took part in the service. Present also were the other members of the Cathedral Chapter and many clergy of the diocese. Members of the family and others included:—
The Rev. M. Cleaver (son) Gentleman and Canon, Mr. Charles Cleaver, Elizabeth, Miss May, and Miss Rose Cleaver. Licentiate Henry Cleaver and Licentiate David (son).
The Rev. W. H. W. Williams-Wynn (Lord of Eborac) and Lady Williams-Wynn. Randle Mansfield (also representing Bishop of Merioneth). Captain Harold Edwards (Chaplain of the Cathedral) and Mrs. Edwards. Major C. H. E. Drayton. Trevor Evans. Miss Hugh Jones (representing Diocesan Welfare Association). Dr. P. Owen (chaplain). St. Asaph Grammar School. F. W. Grimley, and Dr. Henry Lloyd.

Issued by the Ministry of Information



in co-operation with the War Office

and the Ministry of Home Security,

If the INVADER comes

WHAT TO DO — AND

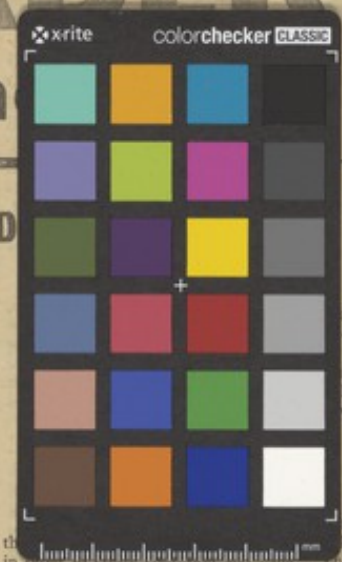
THE Germans threaten to invade Great Britain. If they do so they will be driven out by our Navy, our Army and our Air Force. Yet the ordinary men and women of the civilian population will also have their part to play. Hitler's invasions of Poland, Holland and Belgium were greatly helped by the fact that the civilian population was taken by surprise. They did not know what to do when the moment came. You must not be taken by surprise. This leaflet tells you what general line you should take. More detailed instructions will be given you when the danger comes nearer. Meanwhile, read these instructions carefully and be prepared to carry them out.

I

When Holland and Belgium were invaded, the civilian population fled from their homes. They crowded on the roads, in cars, in carts, on bicycles and on foot, and so helped the enemy by preventing their own armies from advancing against the invaders. You must not allow that to happen here. Your first rule, therefore, is:—

- (1) IF THE GERMANS COME, BY PARACHUTE, AEROPLANE OR SHIP, YOU MUST REMAIN WHERE YOU ARE. THE ORDER IS "STAY PUT".

If the Commander in Chief decides that the place where you live must be evacuated, he will tell you when and how to leave. Until you



When the Germans adopt in the civilian population in order to create confusion and panic, they spread false rumours and issue false instructions. In order to prevent this, you should obey the second rule, which is as follows:—

- (2) DO NOT BELIEVE RUMOURS AND DO NOT SPREAD THEM. WHEN YOU RECEIVE AN ORDER, MAKE QUITE SURE THAT IT IS A TRUE ORDER AND NOT A FAKED ORDER. MOST OF YOU KNOW YOUR POLICEMEN AND YOUR A.P.P. WARDENS BY SIGHT, YOU CAN TRUST THEM. IF YOU KEEP YOUR HEADS, YOU CAN ALSO TELL WHETHER A MILITARY OFFICER IS REALLY BRITISH OR ONLY PRETENDING TO BE SO. IF IN DOUBT ASK THE POLICEMAN OR THE A.P.P. WARDEN. USE YOUR COMMON SENSE.



BELOE.—On Nov. 18, 1939, at 4, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.2, Miss THOSOMUA BELOE, of Villa Regina, Mexico, daughter of Robert Sappington Beloe, late Rector of Helton St. Peter's, Suffolk. First part of funeral service at St. Jude's, Courtfield Gardens, S.W.2, tomorrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

ROWNTREE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 15, 1939, at his home at Endcliffe, William Stuckey Rowntree, and 99, Marston Lane, Wakefield. First part of funeral service at The Friends Meeting House, York Place, Scarborough, tomorrow (Thursday) at 10.45 a.m. Cremation at 11 a.m.

There are nearly 50 children left at the nursery each about half of these are under two years of age. Already the members of the staff and the Matron have notice, but a request has been received from Dr. Buchan, statistics, and this gives reason to believe that there is that the Council's last word has not yet been said. The chance that they may take the Nursery over and Municipal enterprise.—*Willesden Chronicle*.