

NOT TO BE BROADCAST OR PUBLISHED ON THE CLUB TAPES OR IN ANY OTHER WAY BEFORE THE MORNING OF MONDAY 24th JUNE 1940.

DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS.

The Treasury announce that two further Orders have been made under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, giving effect to an arrangement which has been made with the Brazilian authorities for regulating payments between the United Kingdom and Brazil.

These are the Defence (Finance) (Restriction of Payments) (No. 4) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1039), and the Defence (Finance) (Export of Goods) (No. 4) Order, 1940 (S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1040).

Under the provisions of these Orders, as from the 24th June all payments to persons resident in Brazil from persons resident in the United Kingdom of a commercial or current financial nature may only be made in sterling to a Brazilian Special Account with a United Kingdom bank, registered as such by the Bank of England under the Defence (Finance) Regulations; and all exports from the United Kingdom to Brazil must be paid for in sterling from a Brazilian Special Account.

TREASURY CHAMBERS.

BROADCAST TALK BY MR. GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, M.P., CHAIRMAN OF THE  
CHILDREN'S OVERSEAS RECEPTION BOARD TO BE GIVEN ON SUNDAY, 23rd June,  
1940, at 1 p.m. (approx).

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE DELIVERY.

As Chairman of the newly appointed Children's Overseas Reception Board I am glad to have the opportunity of speaking to you about the scheme for sending British children overseas.

The proposals embrace in the first instance children attending school in any part of Great Britain who have reached the age of 5 and are not yet 16 years of age. H.M. Government here have received the most generous offers through H.M. Governments in the Dominions from people who are anxious to receive, maintain and care for, at their own expense, our children for the duration of the war. It is to take full advantage of these offers that our scheme has been framed.

Lord Snell has consented to preside over an Advisory Council composed of persons of great experience in matters of migration, education, and child welfare, spiritual and physical, and I shall be greatly helped by their advice.

We moved into our new premises on Thursday, and are doing all that is humanly possible to meet the remarkable response from parents which followed the publication of the scheme.

Parents will ask: How can we get our child included in this scheme? Where are we to apply? My answer is: if you are the parent of a child attending a grant-aided school in England or Wales you will apply to the local education authority where you, the parents, now live, or, alternatively, where the child, if evacuated, now is. Grant-aided schools generally speaking mean elementary, secondary and technical schools. If you are in any doubt, however, go and ask the school authorities.

If you are the parent of a child attending any other kind of school in England or Wales, you should apply in writing direct to the Secretary of the Children's Overseas Reception Board, Cook's Building, 45, Berkeley Street W.1.

As regards Scotland, if you are the parent of a child attending an Education Authority School, you should apply to the Education Authority. The parents of children who are attending schools other than Education Authority schools should apply in writing to the Secretary, Scottish Branch of the Children's overseas Reception Scheme, 29, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, 2.

Parents will want to know what they will have to pay to participate in this Scheme? Parents of children at grant-aided schools will be expected to contribute the same amount as they are now paying, or would pay under the United Kingdom evacuation scheme. Parents of children at other schools will be asked to pay at a higher scale, but one which can be adjusted to **their** circumstances.

There will be no charge for the sea voyage of children from grant-aided schools, and for other children the cost will be much lower than normal rates.

When the war is over the children will be returned to this country as soon as possible with similar concessions.

I understand that there is a most generous desire on the part of citizens of the United States of America to give a similar welcome to our children and that steps are advanced for the formation of a suitable organization for this purpose. Needless to say, I shall welcome any suitable scheme that is put forward.

You will now want to know how many children can go, and when. I must emphasise that the Dominion Governments have stated that they are ready to welcome at once 20,000 children, and it must be appreciated that the scheme must be limited to the number of children that the Dominion Governments are able to receive. I am assured, however, that the figure of 20,000 may be regarded as a beginning. The second limiting factor is shipping capacity. You will realise, therefore, that when people talk glibly about sending hundreds of thousands of children overseas in the space of a few weeks they do so without authority and without knowledge of the facts. Such talk is both dangerous and stupid.

We hope that the first selected parties will be proceeding overseas within about three weeks. If it can be done earlier, it will be done. Thereafter there will be steady outgoings. Obviously, it must take a little time to complete the necessary arrangements both here, during the voyage, and overseas, for the safety and welfare of our children. This is not a mass migration, but a plan to send overseas as many children as we can, subject to the limitations of shipping and the offers made by each Dominion. It will be orderly, well planned, and executed as quickly as human ingenuity can devise.

We shall, of course, provide suitable <sup>helpers</sup> escorts for the voyage - doctors, nurses, ~~teachers~~ and those persons, men or women belonging to the many voluntary societies who have an intimate knowledge, from long experience, of conducting children overseas.

It is surely inspiring to know that lovers of freedom far removed from the war zone are so concerned about the safety of our children. Many parents will want to send their children to homes overseas of friends or relatives and this will be made possible under our scheme.

Finally, you will wish to know what advice the Government can give to parents. Should they send their children overseas, or should they, as they have done in so many hundreds of thousands of cases, send them to the safer parts of our own country under the existing evacuation scheme? This is advice I cannot give. Only parents can decide. It is my duty to draw attention to facts that may be helpful to parents in reaching a decision. Notwithstanding the difficulties to be overcome and the risks of the voyage, the Government have thought it right to provide the facilities I have mentioned. You have to weigh the danger to which your child is exposed in this country, whether by invasion, or by air raids, against the risks to which every ship that leaves these shores is subjected in war-time from enemy action, whether by air, by submarine or by mine. The risks of the voyage are obvious and the choice is one for which you alone are responsible. They are risks which have to be measured against the dangers to which the children may be exposed by remaining in this country. What the Government can do is to provide as soon as possible the machinery by which, if you desire to send your children overseas, they can go properly escorted, with all arrangements made for their welfare, their maintenance and their <sup>supervised</sup> aftercare at the end of their journey.

If you decide to take advantage of the benefits of this scheme, I know there will be much burning of heart at the thought of parting, but parents will not allow themselves to be influenced by selfish considerations where the safety of their children is concerned. You will ask me for how long will the parting be? The answer is - our children will come back to us when we have secured final victory, as inevitably we shall.

PRESS NOTICE.

The following statement was issued today by the Prime Minister:

H.M. Government have heard with grief and amazement that the terms dictated by the Germans have been accepted by the French Government at Bordeaux. They cannot feel that such, or similar terms, could have been submitted to by any French Government which possessed freedom, independence and constitutional authority.

Such terms, if accepted by all Frenchmen, would place not only France, but the French Empire entirely at the mercy and in the power of the German and Italian Dictators.

Not only would the French people be held down and forced to work against their ally, not only would the soil of France be used with the approval of the Bordeaux government as the means of attacking their ally, but the whole resources of the French Empire and of the French Navy would speedily pass into the hands of the adversary for the fulfilment of his purpose.

H.M. Government firmly believe that whatever happens they will be able to carry the war wherever it may lead, on the seas, in the air and upon land, to a successful conclusion.

When Great Britain is victorious, she will, in spite of the action of the Bordeaux Government cherish the cause of the French people, and a British victory is the only possible hope for the restoration of the greatness of France and the freedom of its people.

Brave men from other countries overrun by Nazi invasion, are steadfastly fighting in the ranks of freedom. Accordingly H.M. Government call upon all Frenchmen outside the power of the enemy to aid them in their task and thereby render its accomplishment more sure and more swift.

They appeal to all Frenchmen, wherever they may be, to aid to the utmost of their strength the forces of liberation which are enormous and which faithfully and resolutely used will assuredly prevail.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION  
UNTIL AFTER DELIVERY

23/6/40 - No 4.

To be checked with  
broadcast at 6.15 p.m.  
today in B.B.C. Home  
Service.

BROADCAST BY MR. WILLIAM MABANE M.P.,

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY,

MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY,

TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES

Since last September our three Fighting Services have been in action. Each has added glorious pages to its history. Now the fourth, the new arm, the Civil Defence Services, are going into action.

Air raiding has begun in earnest. Tonight I have the opportunity of speaking to all of you men and women who belong to those services. I am proud of this chance, for in these dangerous days you are in the front line.

In my visits all over the country I have talked to many of you. I have seen you at your work with fire pumps, in rescue parties, at first-aid posts, as wardens, indeed in all the various services.

You have had a long period of waiting. Sometimes your purpose has been misunderstood. You have not wasted your time. You have trained and I have known your tremendous eagerness, your determination when the time came to act with courage, skill and devotion - to earn your first laurels.

Some of you have been in action. You have suffered your first casualty of war. John Punton, an Old Contemptible of the last war, has died at his post as an air raid warden in this. Your comrades all over the country have been watching keenly to see how you stood the test. Let me tell them in your hearing that nowhere have you failed.

You have turned up in full numbers, both full-time and part-time personnel. You have been prompt on the job. You have carried out splendidly all you have been trained to do. Your Regional Commissioners are full of your praise. You who have been in action have set a magnificent example which I know you who have not yet been called out are dead keen to follow.

Your fellow citizens have every reason to be thankful for your devotion and public spirit. Turn that to practical account. If you have friends not yet in the Services get them with you. Get them trained. Then we shall have reserves. We want unlimited reserves. Some of you have had nights on duty followed by a full day's work. You have not asked for relief. It is your friends' duty to provide relief.

To all of you I would say keep your discipline tight. This great and intricate organisation, wholly voluntary and almost wholly unpaid, depends on orders being carried out swiftly. Speed in getting the services on the spot is the essence of success.

Discipline will help you, too, in your first duty, that of maintaining morale in your own area. You are doing that well. Keep at it, and having learned to obey orders yourself, give clear and precise orders to others when raids come. Know what you want people to do and see they do it.

I wanted tonight to tell you how keen is the interest here in London at the Ministry of Home Security in you all. We know the great task now in your hands. You have the stern duty of maintaining the normal life of the community whatever bombs may fall. You have to save the lives, the homes, the industry of the nation. You have to reduce Hitler's dividend when his bombers come. Already you have begun to show how you can do it.

For months you have been on your toes. You were waiting for the challenge. The challenge has come. However swift, dire or ruthless it may be you will accept it. You will show in action the purpose of your training and the country will be proud. That silver badge you are all entitled to wear will take its place among the great emblems of this people.

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

23/6/40 - No.5.

FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE FIGHTS ON.

The following statement was made this morning in

London: -

The signature of the armistice by the French Government brings to an end the organised resistance of the French forces at home. In the French Colonial Empire, however, there are encouraging signs that a more robust spirit prevails.

In Syria, General Mittelhauser, the French Commander-in-Chief, has proclaimed the determination of the French forces to fight on. In Indo-China, the Governor-General has declared that he will not lower his flag. In Tunis the Resident-General is firm in his intention to continue the struggle. In Morocco, Senegal, Cameroons, and Jibuti, assurances of loyal support have been received from the military or civil authorities.

His Majesty's Government are prepared to make the necessary financial arrangements to enable the French Colonial Empire to play its part. As stated by the Prime Minister, the British aim is the complete restoration of the metropolitan and overseas territory of France.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

23/6/40 - No. 7.

PRESS NOTICE.

Reports from technical experts of the Ministry of Home Security who have visited the areas affected by the recent air raids, including those of last week, furnish striking testimony to the protective qualities of the Anderson steel garden shelters. Although many large bombs fell in close proximity to a number of these shelters none of the occupants received any harm.

In one South-Eastern town a heavy bomb, probably of 500 pounds, fell in the back gardens of a group of small houses most of which had Anderson shelters in their gardens. One of these shelters was only 30 feet from the crater and contained a family of four persons, including two children. All were unharmed. The house from which the occupants of the shelter had come was badly damaged by bomb splinters.

Two other Anderson shelters close to the bomb were damaged owing to their having insufficient earth covering and, in one case, owing to the entrance, which was not covered by the house, not having an earth bank or similar protection for the entrance as officially recommended. Neither of the damaged shelters was occupied.

In a South Coast town the debris of a house fell on an Anderson shelter but the occupants were unharmed. Another large bomb fell close to a public shelter, the occupants of which, also, were unharmed.

The reports confirm the necessity which has so often been stressed in official announcements of those who have Anderson shelters seeing that they have their proper earth covering, which is fifteen inches of earth on the top and thirty inches at the back and sides.

If the entrance to the shelter does not face the house or a stout brick wall, or is more than fifteen feet from such protection, it must be guarded by an earth mound or boxes filled with earth not less than thirty inches thick, or half that thickness of brick or stone.

MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY.

23.6.40 No 8

OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE

A further Italian U-boat has been sunk by gunfire by our light forces operating under the command of the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

23/6/40 - No. 9.

BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR

Following is the latest list of British prisoners in enemy hands as broadcast by the German radio:-

Lieut. Robert G. Wood.  
Flying-Officer Norman Forbes.  
Leading Aircraftman John H. Mackenzie.  
Pilot Officer Thomas A. Whiting.  
Pilot Officer William Stapleton.  
Flying-Officer Thomas F. Brereton.  
Sgt. Maurice A. Oliver.  
Pilot Officer Bertram A. James.  
Sgt. Charles Murton.  
Richard Whiteheart, born 9 September, 1908, of  
3, Botanic Crescent, Turnside, Glasgow.  
Harry Moreby, born 26 June, 1921, of 5, Doorgreen  
Avenue, Panthorpe, near Wakefield, Yorks.

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

GERMANY'S TERMS TO FRANCE.

Following is a summary of the articles of the Armistice terms proposed by the German Government to the French Government.

Article 1. Immediate cessation of hostilities. French troops already surrounded to lay down arms.

Article 2. For security of German interests, territory north and west of following line to be occupied: Geneva + Dole, Chalon-Sur-Saone, Paray Le Monial, Moulins, Bourges, Vierzon, thence to 20 kilometres east of Tours, thence south parallel to Angouleme Railway to Mont De Marsan and St. Jean De Pied De Port. The areas not yet occupied in this territory to be occupied immediately on conclusion of the present convention.

Article 3. In occupied area Germany to have all rights of occupying power excluding local administration. The French Government to afford all necessary facilities. Germany will reduce to a minimum occupation of western coast after cessation of hostilities with Great Britain. French Government to be free to choose for itself the seat of Government in non-occupied territory or even to transfer it to Paris if desired. In the latter event Germany will allow the necessary facilities for administration from Paris of both occupied and un-occupied territory.

Article 4. French naval military and air forces to be demobilized and disarmed within a period to be decided, with the exception of troops necessary for maintaining order. Size and armament of the latter to be decided by Germany and Italy respectively.

French armed forces in occupied territory to be brought back into un-occupied territory and demobilized. These troops will previously have laid down their arms and material at places where they are at the moment of the armistice.

Article 5. As a guarantee Germany may demand surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, anti-tank weapons, service aircraft, infantry armament, tractors, and munitions, in territory not to be occupied. Germany will decide the extent of these deliveries.

Article 6. All arms and war material remaining in un-occupied territory which are not left for use of French authorized forces to be put in store under German or Italian control. Manufacture of new war material in non-occupied territory to stop immediately.

Article 7. Land and coast defences with armaments etc. in occupied territory to be handed over in good condition. All plans of fortifications, particulars of mines, barrages, etc. to be handed over.

Article 8. French Fleet except that part left free for safeguard of French interests in the Colonial Empire shall be collected in ports to be specified, demobilised and disarmed under German or Italian control.

German Government solemnly declares that it has no intention of using for its own purposes during the war the French Fleet stationed in ports under German control except those units necessary for coast surveillance and mine-sweeping.

Except for that part (to be determined) of the Fleet destined for protection of colonial interests all ships outside French territorial waters must be recalled to France.

Article 9. All information about naval mines and defences to be furnished. Mine sweeping to be carried on by the French forces.

Article 10. French Government not to undertake any hostile action with remaining armed forces. Members of French forces to be prevented from leaving French soil. No material to be conveyed to Great Britain. No Frenchman to serve against Germany in service of other powers.

Article 11. No French merchant shipping to leave harbour. Resumption of commercial traffic subject to previous authorisation of German and Italian Governments. Merchant ships outside France to be recalled, or if not possible to go to neutral ports.

Article 12. No French aircraft to leave ground. Aerodromes to be placed under German or Italian control. All foreign aircraft in unoccupied territory to be handed over to German authorities.

Article 13. All establishments and military tools and stocks in occupied territory to be handed over intact. Ports, permanent fortifications, naval building yards to be left in their present state and not destroyed or damaged. Same to apply to all means of communication particularly railways, roads, canals, telephones, telegraphs, navigational and coast lighting marks. Material for repairs to be made available.

Article 14. All wireless transmitting stations in French territory to stop.

Article 15. French Government to facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy across unoccupied territory.

Article 16. French Government to repatriate population to occupied territory.

Article 17. French Government to prevent transfer of valuables and stocks from occupied to non-occupied territory or abroad.

Article 18. Cost of maintenance of German occupying troops to be paid by France.

Article 19. All German prisoners of war to be released. French Government to hand over all German subjects indicated by German Government who are in France or French overseas territory.

Article 20. All French prisoners of war in German hands to remain so until conclusion of peace.

Article 21. Provides for safeguard of material handed over.

Article 22. German Armistice Commission will carry out Armistice and will also co-ordinate it with Franco-Italian Armistice.

Article 23. / Armistice will enter into force as soon as French Government have concluded similar agreement with Italian Government. Cessation of hostilities six hours after Italian Government notify its conclusion. German Government will announce this by wireless.

Article 24. Present armistice valid until conclusion of Peace Treaty and can be denounced at any moment if French Government do not fulfil obligations.

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The French Government have put forward certain relatively unimportant amendments. Some of these, it is understood, have been accepted and others rejected. But the terms remain substantially as set forth above.

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NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE THE MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF

27TH JUNE, 1940.

OR BROADCAST BEFORE 7 A.M. ON THAT DATE.

WAR OFFICE CASUALTY LIST No. 12.

The Army Council regret to announce the following casualties.  
The next-of-kin have already been notified.

OFFICERS.

KILLED

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS.

BARLAS                      2nd Lt.              R.M.                      73076

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND  
DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT)

WRIGHT                      2nd Lt.              J.M.S.                      88297

DIED OF WOUNDS.

THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

TADMAN,                      Lieut.              E.R.                      90545

WOUNDED

ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS (HUSSARS)

TYRRELL                      Capt.                      J.H.                      58852

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

GOODDEN,                      2nd Lt.              E.N.                      94511  
ROBINSON,                      2nd Lt.              C.S.                      94231

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

SMART                      2nd Lt.              H.R.                      116782

GRENADIER GUARDS

RADFORD-NORCOP              Capt.                      P.J.C.                      47836

THE ROYAL SCOTS (THE ROYAL REGIMENT)

KERR                      Capt.                      F.R.N.                      66376

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT (LANCASTER)

GILLIBRAND                      2nd Lt.              J.L.                      117649

WOUNDED (CONTD.)

THE ROYAL NORFOLK REGIMENT.

ALLEN, Capt. G.M. 40610

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (THE DUKE OF YORK'S OWN.)

WESTERDALE, 2nd Lt. J. 89138

THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS.

WILLIAMS, Capt. A.H. 51336

THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

LEE, 2nd Lt. G.J. 113604

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

MILLIGAN, 2nd Lt. A.L. 117870

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.)

SCOTT, 2nd Lt. D.N. 86489

THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

POPE, Lieut. A.A.K. 77672

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

BLACKETT, Capt. R.H. 45466

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (PRINCESS VICTORIA'S.)

MURPHY, Lieut. P.C. 53706

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

O'NEILL, Lieut. D.F.M.B. 106849

MISSING.

IRISH GUARDS.

LEVESON, Lieut. H.S.L. 71093

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

FOULKES, 2nd Lt. G.I. 85634

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

HANCOCK, Capt. W.H. 53509

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR, NOW REPORTED NEITHER MISSING NOR PRISONER OF WAR.

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT.)

BRANSTON, Capt. P.J. 35723

WARRANT OFFICERS, N.C.O's AND MEN.

KILLED.

ROYAL ARMoured CORPS (YEOMANRY).

GRANT, L/Sjt. I.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

NEALE, Spr. J.

IRISH GUARDS

POWER, Gdsmn. T.

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT

WALSH, Pte. J.

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT).

ROBERTSON, L/Sjt. J.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

BRIGHTWELL, Pte. B.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS

RYDING, Sjt. P.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

BRIGHTMORE Spr. B.

IRISH GUARDS

HAYES, Gdsmn. J.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT

THOMPSON, Pte. R.

THE BLACK WATCH, (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT).

KIRK, Pte. D.

THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

WATTS, Pte. L.R.

THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS (PRINCESS VICTORIA'S )

KEATING, Fus. M.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE

COY, L/Cpl. W.

WOUNDED.

ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS (HUSSARS).

CAUDWELL, Tpr. W.

ROYAL ARMOURED CORPS (YEOMANRY).

CROOKS, Tpr. B.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

ARGENT, Gnr. E. G.  
CROW, L/Bdr. A. L.  
KELLY, Dvr. M.  
RICHARDSON, W/Sjt. H.  
TURNER, Gnr. T.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

BOARDMAN, Spr. J. E.  
CRAIGIE, Sjt. G. G. I.  
EDWARDS, Spr. H. G.  
KNOTT, Spr. G. W.  
MAYNE, Spr. T. E.  
POINTON, L/Cpl. L.  
SKINNER, Spr. E. J.  
TURNBULL, L/Cpl. A.

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS.

DONLON, U/A/Cpl. J.  
ROSE, U/A/L/Cpl. W. J.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

BOSTOCK, Gdsmn. W. F.  
JUGGINS, Gdsmn. G. E.  
RICKMAN, Gdsmn. D. L.  
WEBB, Gdsmn. H. L.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

COPE, Gdsmn. A.  
GOLDING, Gdsmn. A.  
MOORE, Gdsmn. R. M.  
RUDDOCK, L/Sjt. A. G.

SCOTS GUARDS.

SANGSTER, Gdsmn. P.

IRISH GUARDS.

FEELEY, Gdsmn. J.  
MARTIN, Gdsmn. T.

WELSH GUARDS.

AYRES, Gdsmn. C. T.  
HOARE, Gdsmn. F. D.  
MEDCALF, Gdsmn. A. W.  
REACORD, Gdsmn. J. A. E.  
THORPE, Gdsmn. A.

WOUNDED (Contd.)

THE ROYAL SCOTS (THE ROYAL REGIMENT).

|        |        |    |
|--------|--------|----|
| GORDON | CSM.   | O. |
| SAYERS | L/Cpl. | C. |

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT (WEST SURREY).

|         |        |    |
|---------|--------|----|
| GARLAND | L/Cpl. | A. |
|---------|--------|----|

THE BUFFS (ROYAL EAST KENT REGIMENT).

|         |      |      |
|---------|------|------|
| PARRETT | Pte. | J.H. |
|---------|------|------|

THE KING'S OWN ROYAL REGIMENT (LANCASTER)

|        |      |    |
|--------|------|----|
| KELVIN | Pte. | R. |
|--------|------|----|

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

|          |        |      |
|----------|--------|------|
| BLUNDELL | Sjt.   | J.   |
| GREAVES  | L/Cpl. | A.H. |
| ROACH    | L/Cpl. | J.   |

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT).

|         |      |      |
|---------|------|------|
| TREBBLE | Fus. | P.E. |
|---------|------|------|

THE ROYAL NORFOLK REGIMENT.

|          |      |    |
|----------|------|----|
| CRISTOCK | CSM. | G. |
| TEARALL  | Pte. | L. |

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| LAWRENCE | Pte. | H.G. |
|----------|------|------|

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

|         |      |    |
|---------|------|----|
| JOHNSON | Pte. | H. |
|---------|------|----|

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (THE DUKE OF YORK'S OWN).

|         |      |    |
|---------|------|----|
| GARLICK | Pte. | R. |
|---------|------|----|

THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

|         |        |    |
|---------|--------|----|
| BUCKETT | Bdsmn. | L. |
|---------|--------|----|

THE GREEN HOWARDS, (ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| BARKER | Pte. | J.W. |
| JAMES  | Pte. | K.   |

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

|           |      |    |
|-----------|------|----|
| KENWORTHY | Fus. | H. |
|-----------|------|----|

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

|        |        |    |
|--------|--------|----|
| BOYD   | Pte.   | S. |
| SLATER | C/Sjt. | J. |

WOUNDED. (Contd.)THE ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS.

|         |      |    |
|---------|------|----|
| KEARNEY | Fus. | W. |
|---------|------|----|

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

|      |      |    |
|------|------|----|
| CAIN | Pte. | A. |
|------|------|----|

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

|       |      |    |
|-------|------|----|
| GREEN | Fus. | J. |
|-------|------|----|

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

|         |      |        |
|---------|------|--------|
| CLAPHAM | Pte. | J.C.   |
| MARSH   | Pte. | G.S.   |
| TRACY   | Sjt. | J.L.S. |

THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

|           |      |    |
|-----------|------|----|
| HUMPHRIES | Pte. | S. |
|-----------|------|----|

THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| GRIZZELL | Pte. | F.C. |
|----------|------|------|

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT (WEST RIDING).

|          |        |    |
|----------|--------|----|
| COCKBURN | L/Cpl. | J. |
|----------|--------|----|

THE BORDER REGIMENT.

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| LITTLE | Pte. | G.A. |
|--------|------|------|

THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

|         |      |        |
|---------|------|--------|
| SYMMANS | Pte. | H.E.G. |
|---------|------|--------|

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT).

|        |        |      |
|--------|--------|------|
| ANGUS  | Sjt.   | G.   |
| ELDER  | L/Cpl. | A.S. |
| MURRAY | Cpl.   | W.   |

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

|          |      |        |
|----------|------|--------|
| BRITNELL | Pte. | E.H.   |
| GRACE    | Pte. | O.F.   |
| NUGENT   | Pte. | R.P.J. |

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT).

|        |      |    |
|--------|------|----|
| WATTAM | Pte. | O. |
|--------|------|----|

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| BOUNDS | Pte. | R.S. |
| HAYNES | Pte. | J.   |

WOUNDED (Contd.)

THE ROYAL BERKSHIRE REGIMENT (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S)

|         |        |      |
|---------|--------|------|
| ALLEN   | L/Cpl. | E.F. |
| CARDING | P.S.M. | R.   |
| HAYHOW  | Pte.   | J.   |
| PEARCE  | Pte.   | A.   |

THE QUEEN'S OWN ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| MUGFORD, | Pte. | N.D. |
|----------|------|------|

THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| MENTON | Pte. | D.P. |
|--------|------|------|

THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| GASKIN | Pte. | A.R. |
| PRICE  | Pte. | G.O. |

THE MIDDLESEX REGIMENT (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN)

|          |        |      |
|----------|--------|------|
| LOCKWOOD | L/Cpl. | G.E. |
|----------|--------|------|

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT

|          |      |    |
|----------|------|----|
| COVERLEY | Pte. | S. |
|----------|------|----|

THE NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (THE PRINCE OF WALES'S)

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| BARKER | Pte. | S.R. |
| HEATH  | Pte. | J.   |

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT

|        |      |    |
|--------|------|----|
| DAVIES | Pte. | E. |
|--------|------|----|

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY

|            |          |      |
|------------|----------|------|
| BAINBRIDGE | Pte.     | T.F. |
| GOLIGHTLY  | C.Q.M.S. | J.W. |
| MALPAS     | Pte.     | C.   |
| SCURFIELD  | Pte.     | E.   |
| WATSON     | Bugler   | J.S. |

THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S)

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| MORRIS | Pte. | J.A. |
|--------|------|------|

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS

|          |      |    |
|----------|------|----|
| KELLY    | Pte. | J. |
| THOMPSON | Pte. | F. |

THE ROYAL ULSTER RIFLES

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| DILLON   | Rfn. | L.   |
| McNULLEN | Rfn. | D.P. |

WOUNDED (Contd).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| ASHTON,  | Cpl. | G.   |
| CAMERON, | Dvr. | A.   |
| LARNER,  | Cpl. | W.J. |
| ROBERTS, | Dvr. | R.L. |
| YOUNG,   | Pte. | F.   |

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| GODSELL, | Pte. | L.G. |
|----------|------|------|

AUXILIARY MILITARY PIONEER CORPS.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| CLARKE,  | Pte. | A.J. |
| MELVIN,  | Pte. | W.   |
| ROBERTS, | Pte. | S.   |

WOUNDED AND MISSING  
BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR.

IRISH GUARDS.

|            |        |    |
|------------|--------|----|
| O'DONNELL, | L/Sjt. | J. |
|------------|--------|----|

MISSING.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

|         |      |    |
|---------|------|----|
| EGLIN,  | Gnr. | G. |
| PARKER, | Gnr. | F. |

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

|            |      |    |
|------------|------|----|
| GALLAGHER, | Spr. | M. |
|------------|------|----|

WELSH GUARDS.

|            |        |      |
|------------|--------|------|
| ALEXANDER, | L/Sjt. | B.   |
| BLANE,     | Gdsmn. | G.   |
| CARROLL,   | Gdsmn. | W.   |
| COOPER,    | L/Cpl. | H.   |
| DAVIES,    | L/Sjt. | W.   |
| FREGARD,   | L/Sjt. | J.   |
| HAYTER,    | Gdsmn. | R.   |
| JONES,     | Gdsmn. | B.   |
| JONES,     | Gdsmn. | W.   |
| McCARTHY,  | L/Sjt. | E.   |
| MORSE,     | Gdsmn. | I.   |
| PARKIN,    | Gdsmn. | C.W. |
| PREATOR,   | Gdsmn. | D.A. |
| REES,      | Gdsmn. | A.   |
| ROCK,      | Gdsmn. | C.   |
| TAYLOR,    | Gdsmn. | C.   |
| WAGNER,    | Gdsmn. | I.W. |
| WEBB,      | PSM.   | S.   |
| WILLIAMS,  | Gdsmn. | A.   |

MISSING (Contd)THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND  
DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT)

|        |     |    |
|--------|-----|----|
| CLARKE | Pte | G. |
|--------|-----|----|

THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

|        |      |    |
|--------|------|----|
| TAYLOR | Pte. | E. |
|--------|------|----|

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| FERGUSON | Pte  | W.E. |
| WRIGHT   | Dvr. | H.K. |

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT (WEST RIDING)

|        |      |    |
|--------|------|----|
| BROWN, | Pte. | A. |
|--------|------|----|

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR.THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

|             |       |    |
|-------------|-------|----|
| MAPLETHORPE | L/Cpl | C. |
|-------------|-------|----|

THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

|           |      |      |
|-----------|------|------|
| BINGHAM   | Pte. | W.   |
| GAMBLE    | Pte. | A.W. |
| HUMPHREYS | Pte. | R.K. |
| PICKERING | Cpl. | R.L. |
| SHEPPARD  | PSM. | L.   |

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND  
DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT)

|          |        |    |
|----------|--------|----|
| BROWN,   | Pte.   | L. |
| GILBERT  | L/Cpl. | J  |
| MARRIOTT | Pte.   | J. |
| TURTON   | Pte.   | F. |

THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

|         |      |    |
|---------|------|----|
| FISHMAN | Pte. | N. |
| MARSH   | Pte. | G. |

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

|           |      |      |
|-----------|------|------|
| CAWTHORNE | Pte. | C.M. |
| MARSHALL  | Pte. | S.   |
| WOOD      | Pte. | J.A. |

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED NOT MISSING.THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

|        |      |      |
|--------|------|------|
| HARRIS | Pte. | H.C. |
| SMITH  | Pte. | F.E. |

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW REPORTED NOT MISSING (Contd.)

THE GREEN HOWARDS (ALEXANDRA, PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

|         |              |    |
|---------|--------------|----|
| REDSHAW | Pte.         | G. |
|         | <u>DIED.</u> |    |

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

|         |        |      |
|---------|--------|------|
| BYRNE   | Bdr.   | T.   |
| McLEAN  | L/Bdr. | D.N. |
| YEOMANS | Gnr.   | D.   |

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

|       |      |    |
|-------|------|----|
| LUCAS | Spr. | T. |
|-------|------|----|

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS.

|         |      |    |
|---------|------|----|
| PARSONS | Cpl. | J. |
|---------|------|----|

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

|      |        |      |
|------|--------|------|
| DREW | L/Cpl. | W.H. |
|------|--------|------|

THE OXFORDSHIRE AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

|           |      |      |
|-----------|------|------|
| LAMBOURNE | Pte. | W.G. |
|-----------|------|------|

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

|          |      |      |
|----------|------|------|
| FRANKS   | Dvr. | W.R. |
| ROXBURGH | Dvr. | W.T. |

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE.

|       |      |      |
|-------|------|------|
| JAMES | Sjt. | F.A. |
|-------|------|------|

23/6/40. - No. 13.

THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT ANNOUNCES:-

The Maidstone - Sittingbourne Road (A.249) is closed as from 8 a.m. tomorrow morning, June 24th, to General traffic. Motorists are advised to proceed via Chatham, or via Bredgar and Hollingbourne, or Doddington and Lenham.

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THE GERMAN TERMSSUMMARY AND COMMENT.

The following is a summary of the armistice terms put forward by Germany and substantially accepted by Marshal Petain's Government.

Germany will occupy the whole of the Western Coast of France and all territory North of a line from Geneva to Tours. France will pay for the occupation.

The French armed forces are to be demobilised and disarmed. Only a small force in unoccupied France will be allowed, the size of this force being fixed by Germany and Italy. Germany may demand the surrender in good condition of all artillery, tanks, aircraft and munitions.

No French forces may leave French soil. No material may be conveyed to Great Britain. No French merchant shipping may leave harbour and ships outside France must be recalled.

All establishments and stocks must be handed over intact. The same applies to ports, fortifications, naval yards, railways and communications.

All wireless stations in unoccupied territory must stop.

The French Government must facilitate transport of merchandise between Germany and Italy.

German prisoners of war must be released, but all French prisoners of war will remain in captivity until peace is signed.

The French fleet is to be recalled to French territorial waters and there to be disarmed and interned under German and Italian control in ports which the German and Italian Governments will specify.

A certain part of the fleet which the German and Italian Governments will determine will, it is stated, be left free for the safeguard of French interests in the colonial empire.

The armistice will enter into force as soon as the French Government have concluded a similar agreement with the Italian Government.

The armistice is valid until peace is signed, but may be denounced at any moment by Germany if the French Government do not fulfil it.

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The upshot of the armistice terms may be described as follows:-

The armistice terms compel France to hand over to Germany her armed forces, her stocks and material, as well as to place the greater part of French territory at the disposal of Germany for the prosecution of the war against Great Britain. The French Government will continue to exist on sufferance in a relatively small area, but will be completely dependent on Germany. No clue is given as to terms of peace, but it seems clear that Germany has no intention of discussing peace at the present stage. In a word, the terms of the armistice exact the complete capitulation of France.

M. Baudouin, Marshal Petain's Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared a few days ago that France would not accept humiliating or shameful terms. It is difficult to see how the terms could be more humiliating or what could be more shameful than to hand over territory and material for war against an ally, with whom France has a solemn agreement not to conclude a separate peace. This treaty, as well as M. Baudouin's undertaking, have been violated by Marshal Petain's Government and their breach of faith is bitterly resented and condemned, not only by all Frenchmen overseas but also by masses of Frenchmen at home who have been prevented by the action of the Government from following the example given by other victims of German aggression and from continuing their struggle against the common enemy in circumstances which held out good hope of final victory.

Meanwhile, as the Prime Minister has said, Great Britain will cherish the cause of the French people and a British victory is the only possible hope for the restoration of the greatness of France and the freedom of its people.

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

(Not to be quoted as source).

Air Ministry  
No. 942

23.6.40 No 16

AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force yesterday (Saturday) delivered a daylight attack on the enemy-occupied aerodrome at Merville, to the west of Lille.

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, a series of shallow dive attacks was made on the hangars as well as on aircraft on the landing ground.

During the day, offensive patrols were flown by our fighters over France, and, as a result of an encounter, one Messerschmitt 110 was shot down, and it is considered that a further six enemy aircraft were probably destroyed. One of our fighters is missing.

It is now established that, in the course of the night attacks on this country by enemy aircraft during last week, two enemy bombers were brought down and destroyed by our balloon barrage.

These two enemy losses are additional to those already reported as having been inflicted by our fighter aircraft and anti-aircraft gunfire.

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23.6.40 No 17

THE FOLLOWING SPEECH WAS BROADCAST FROM LONDON  
THIS EVENING BY MONSIEUR JASPAR BELGIAN MINISTER OF STATE

Untrue reports state that the Belgian Government exiled in Portugal has now decided to stop fighting. On the contrary, the war for the liberation of our Fatherland continues and will continue until victory has been attained. I have come to England to ensure this and am waiting here for those of my colleagues who will try, as I believe successfully, to join me. I am nobody's prisoner, and as a Minister I deem it necessary to assume the responsibility of office. A responsibility I accept with the burning desire of prosecuting the war by the side of our Allies, the British, the Dutch, the Norwegians and the Poles.

On the 10th May Belgium was attacked by Germany and appealed to her guarantors. France and Britain responded to that appeal. Now, in spite of the magnificent heroism of her sons France has been overcome. The British Empire whose help we asked for, continues the struggle. It is clear that the elementary principles of honour indicate to us our duty. Our place is by the side of those who are fighting for the freedom and independence of the nations. We shall bring to them the considerable resources which are still ours in Europe, and in the Congo over which the flag of Liege and the Yser still flies.

Soldiers! Destroy your arms and munitions for you must leave nothing in the enemy's hands. Let him have nothing which he might use against those for whose aid we have ourselves appealed

Sailors! Leave the French ports and make your way to those of the British Empire. Do not abandon the fleet to the enemy, do not add to defeat the disgrace of treason. Those Belgians who are in France I ask to stand by our French friends in the dark days through which their country is passing. France cannot perish nor can she be enslaved. The French Empire is still there and is at our side.

This is the time for deeds and not for lamentation.

Death rather than slavery. God will protect Belgium and her Allies.

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