

22/1/42 - No. 7.

Air Ministry News Service

Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6166

R.A.F. ATTACK ON CATANIA

For more than ten hours on Tuesday night wave after wave of Royal Air Force Wellingtons swept in from the sea and blasted the German and Italian Air Forces based at Catania on the East coast of Sicily.

By the time the last bomber left, just before daybreak, our aircrues had reported throughout the night about twenty fires from burning aircraft.

It was the second night in succession that the aerodrome had been attacked, and it was the fourth raid on Sicilian air bases during the past week.

A pilot officer in one of the later formations of bombers was fortunate enough to find the aerodrome illuminated. The perimeter and landing-lights were switched on to enable two Ju.88s to come in. The bomb-aimer waited until he calculated that the first Junkers was about to touch down, and then released all his bombs in one stick along the runway. The Ju.88 had just touched the ground as one bomb exploded in front of it. A fire was also started at the end of the runway.

The general attack was opened shortly before eight o'clock by a flight lieutenant whose bombs fell across the runway and in the northern corner of the aerodrome, which was being used by the enemy as a dispersal point for bombers. Several fires were started, followed by at least twelve explosions. The pilot said he could still see the fires burning when he was more than forty miles away.

Arriving over the target shortly afterwards, a New Zealand squadron leader reported that he saw a number of explosions in the dispersal area and fires.

So heavy was the anti-aircraft gunfire when he approached to make his attack that he dived several thousand feet to put off the ground gunners. Bombs from this aircraft started two large fires which were visible from at least fifty miles away, and caused a series of violent explosions. Other hits were scored on administrative buildings at the northern end of the aerodrome. More fires were started subsequently, and one aircrue counted nine large explosions. A sergeant pilot said that when he arrived over the target there were several bluish-white glows which were the remains of a burning aircraft.

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22/1/42 - No.6

Air Ministry News Service

Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6165

R.A.F. ATTACKS ON VON ROMMEL

With an improvement in the weather over Tripolitania, R.A.F. heavy and medium bombers have resumed harassing by day and night General von Rommel's lines of communication with his Forces trying to dig-in west of El Agheila.

Masses of debris and dust were hurled high into the air when Blenheims on Tuesday bombed a large base depot, comprising about eleven buildings, ten miles west of Homs. Bombs from the first Blenheim to swoop on the depot scored direct hits on two buildings, and a third bomb exploded close to another block and damaged it. As the bomber came out of the attack, the front and rear gunners "strafed" four covered lorries on the nearby coast road.

A Wing Commander, piloting the second Blenheim to attack, confirmed these hits, and said that his own bombs exploded among the buildings. His rear gunner also fired at the lorries, which stopped.

While this attack was in progress, other Blenheims were bombing and machine-gunning the coast road at Zoura. A number of parked lorries were hit, as well as a derrick.

An Italian Caproni bomber was hit by bullets from the front guns of another of our aircraft when it "shot up" Zouara aerodrome.

A few hours later, Wellington heavy bombers were over Tripoli. Our pilots, however, were hampered by poor visibility, a haze lying over most of the town and harbour. Nevertheless, good results are believed to have been obtained. Bombs from one Wellington exploded in the seaplane base area, while a stick of bombs from another started fires near to the Castello, the Governor's administrative headquarters. Two large fires were ignited.

22.1.42 - No. 5.

Air Ministry News Service

Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6163.

JAPANESE BOMBER EXPLODES IN MID-AIR.

In an air battle above Singapore, an R.A.F. fighter pilot caused one enemy bomber to blow up, and forced another to dive earthwards with pieces of the machine peeling away from it.

Another pilot engaged in the action was convinced that when the Japanese aircraft exploded - probably its bomb load was hit by the fire of the fighter - the force of the explosion destroyed two other planes in the enemy formation.

"Two of us were climbing," said the successful pilot - a Flight Lieutenant - "when we sighted the bombers approaching from the north-east. There were thirty of them a few thousand feet above us, and another lot higher still. We went in against the first batch on a beam attack, selecting a formation of three.

"I picked one and gave him a fairly long burst, and travelled on ahead of him a few hundred yards. There was a terrific explosion behind me, and as I turned back I saw there was a big gap in the enemy formation. I actually flew through a wall of smoke and burning machine debris. I turned on to another of the enemy and gave him just a squirt of fire. He went down in a dive after a piece of the tailplane had broken away, followed by bits and pieces from the engine.

"By then my machine was giving trouble, and I had to land. When I landed, it was found that the engine intake was full of small bits of Japanese aircraft, presumably from the first fellow which blew up in the air.

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22.1.42 - No. 3

Air Ministry No. 6164

AIR MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY COMMUNIQUE

There was slight enemy activity over coastal areas of England in the early part of last night. Bombs which were dropped by a single aircraft at one place in East Anglia caused some damage and injured one person.

22.1.42 No. 2.

NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS IN U.S.

Major General A.Q.H. Dyxhoorn, former Minister of Defence
and Rear Admiral J.W. Termijtelen, Chief of the Netherlands
Naval Staff have arrived on a visit to the United States, in
connection with the war in the Pacific.

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NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU

22/1/42 - No. 1

Not for publication
or broadcast before
12 noon today.

THE EASTERN GROUP SUPPLY COUNCIL.

The Netherlands Government have decided on the immediate participation of the Netherlands East Indies as an associated member of the Eastern Group Supply Council and have appointed as their representative Mr. Welter, formerly Netherlands Minister for the Colonies, who is about to proceed to the Council's Headquarters at Delhi. The negotiations have been carried out with the Dutch authorities in London by the United Kingdom Government, acting with the concurrence of the Governments of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and India, whose representatives comprise the present Council in addition to the Chairman, Sir Archibald Carter, who represents the United Kingdom, and the Controller General of Army Provision (Eastern Group) who is the military member of the Council.

The Eastern Group Supply Council was established early last year in pursuance of the common strategic and economic interests of all the Dominions and other British territories stretching from the Cape of Good Hope up through East Africa to the Middle East and round by India, Burma and Malaya to Australia and New Zealand. Its function is to combine in a single programme all the munitions and other military equipment required by all the armies in the Group, including Malaya and the Middle East, and to secure that as much as possible of the programme is met from the steadily increasing productive capacity of countries within the Group leaving only the balance to be brought by the long sea voyage from this country or North America. It has been instrumental in stimulating a remarkable rise in the output of munitions in Australia, India, South Africa and New Zealand.

The association of the Netherlands East Indies in the Council's work will complete the pooling of resources and joint action to meet military requirements in the Eastern Group. It is as logical a recognition on the supply side as the appointment of Sir Archibald Wavell on the operation side, of the identity of interest between Dutch and British in face of the common enemy.

22/1/42 - No.8.

FAR EAST WAR COMMUNIQUE

SINGAPORE,

THURSDAY

In North-East JOHORE there has been contact north of MERSING between enemy parties pushing south from ENDAU and our troops, who successfully ambushed a part of the enemy, inflicting a number of casualties with slight loss to ourselves.

heavy

In the west/fighting continues in the BUKIT PAYONG area.

Some patrol activity is reported in the area of BATU PAHAT.

Yesterday afternoon our aircraft carried out a successful attack on enemy motor transport north of PARIT BULONG. A number of bombs made direct hits on the roadway among the vehicles, many of which were destroyed or damaged. The remainder of the convoy was then machine-gunned from low altitude.

This morning another attack was delivered on enemy mechanical transport in the same area. A number of vehicles were completely wrecked and many others damaged, while machine-gun attacks were carried out on staff cars and lorries.

In yesterday's enemy air raids on SINGAPORE about 100 enemy aircraft took part. Some damage to military objectives, chiefly buildings, with slight casualties, was reported. The majority of damage and casualties occurred in residential areas, casualties being 287 killed and 529 injured.

Enemy aircraft which raided the SINGAPORE area today were intercepted by fighters which shot down five bombers and damaged one fighter.

WAR OFFICE.

22/1/42 - No. 10

BATAVIA COMMUNIQUE

The following communique was issued to-day by the headquarters of the Netherlands East Indies forces at Batavia:-

Slight enemy air activity was observed over many points in the OUTER POSSESSIONS, combined with bombing and machine-gunning, which caused little damage.

The enemy was especially active over NORTH SUMATRA, causing however, only insignificant material damage.

BELAWAN DELI was again bombed this morning. Many bombs were dropped.

Enemy bombers bombed ships off the coast of NORTH SUMATRA.

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NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT INFORMATION BUREAU

22/1/42 - No. 12

Air Ministry No. 6167

AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

Bomber Command aircraft went in force to North West Germany last night. Strong attacks were made on the ports of Bremen and Emden which were the main objectives.

Attacks were also made on enemy aerodromes in Holland and the docks at Boulogne were bombed.

Six of our aircraft are missing.

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22/1/42 - No. 14

MIDDLE EAST WAR COMMUNIQUE

Cairo,
Thursday, 22/1/42

Yesterday in conditions of bad visibility the enemy in three strong columns disposing between them the bulk of the remaining Axis tanks made a reconnaissance in force to a depth of about ten miles east of a general line running south of Mersa Brega.

Our light forces which had been harassing the enemy since his retirement from JEDABYA withdrew maintaining contact with the enemy throughout the day and inflicting casualties upon him.

Weather conditions again seriously handicapped the activities of our air forces.

WAR OFFICE

22.1.42. - No. 17

Air Ministry News Service

Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6168

R.A.F. MIDDLE EAST COMMUNIQUE

H.Q., R.A.F.,
Middle East,
Thursday.

The Sicilian aerodrome of CATANIA was successfully attacked for over ten hours by Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force on Monday night (19th/20th January). Hits were made on aircraft, runways and Buildings, starting fires which were visible many miles from the target. Numerous explosions were caused and one Ju.88 and possibly other enemy aircraft of the same type were blown up on landing.

Note: The Air Ministry News Service story of the above operations was issued as M.O.I. No. 7 of this morning. - Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6166.

During the same night objectives at SALAMIS (Greece) were raided but owing to low cloud the results of the attack could not be observed. Bombs were also dropped at HERAKLION (Crete) and on objectives near PATRAS in the Gulf of Corinth.

Operations in LIBYA have again been severely curtailed by bad weather conditions but during yesterday (21st January) our bombers scored a number of hits on barrack buildings west of HOLS and machine-gunned lorries on the coastal road.

Other aircraft attacked motor transport at ZUARA and machine-gunned a Caproni bomber on ZUARA aerodrome. Enemy road communications were also bombed.

TREPOLI harbour was effectively raided by our bomber aircraft during Tuesday night (20th/21st January). Bombs were seen to fall in the harbour area and on the seaplane base. Large fires broke out.

Enemy aircraft have again been active over MALTA. During yesterday's raids our fighters intercepted an enemy formation and damaged a number of the raiding bombers and their fighter escort.

From these and other operations one of our aircraft is missing.

22/1/42 - No. 18

"R.A.F. ATTACK ON CATANIA"

CORRECTION

In Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6166(Air Ministry News Service), issued this morning as M.o.I No. 7, the day mentioned in the first line should be "Monday", not "Tuesday", as originally given.

AIR AFFAIRS

Not to be published before the broadcast against which it should be carefully checked

HERBERT MORRISON'S PLAN

FOR PART-TIME CIVIL DEFENCE WORKERS

Following is the text of the broadcast by the Minister of Home Security after the 9 o'clock news tonight:-

I'm talking to over a million Civil Defence veterans and I think some of the rest of you may be interested too. For this is an army that covered itself with glory, and helped to save us all, by standing up to Hitler for nearly a year.

To-night I'm speaking particularly to the part-time members of the Civil Defence army, the big majority, without whose contribution the job could never have been done. I'm speaking also of course to the Special Constables, whose record is equally distinguished.

Most of you have been in the Service for a long time, many of you since before the war. Why did you join up?

You did it because you had the public spirit and foresight to realise that your own neighbours and the whole country would need you. You've shown some of the finest characteristics of our people - those characteristics without which this country would have been smashed to pieces, with the rest, eighteen months ago.

You've heard of the Government's new plans for you.

Please understand this: we have no doubts of you - your loyalty or your patient readiness to hang on. In view of your record, those doubts would be absurd. But the population of the country is facing great changes and disturbances.

The needs of war demand that the Government should tell increasing numbers of people that they must go to such-and-such a place or do such-and-such a job. All this is essential for victory.

But it's impossible for Civil Defence to carry on amid these upheavals unless it too has the men and women to enable it to do its job.

The movement of great numbers of people from place to place, from job to job, and from no job at all into the Services or war work, will mean in any case that the Civil Defence Services are going to have a hard time in keeping up their strength. And it's essential that the necessary strength should be kept up.

Whatever we may think about the enemy's future plans we can all agree about this: he knows as well as we do that the work of the Civil Defence Services is essential to protect the life of our cities and the morale of our people under air attack.

If he knew that cities and ports were unguarded, he would certainly arrange to seize what would be his best chance to put us out of the war.

He mustn't have that chance.

You part-timers are important in every area, you are a key factor in a great many, while in some you are the whole show. We are not prepared, whatever may happen, to run the risk of losing you.

Now, I know you wouldn't deliberately pack up and go for your own convenience. The country can count on you to do the right thing, and for that reason the Government is taking good care to do the right thing by you.

In some few cases there may be good personal reasons why you should go, and you won't want to go unless these reasons exist.

Therefore, for the next fortnight you are free to submit your resignation if your reason and your conscience tell you that that's the right thing to do. After that we shall look upon you as there for the duration unless the Government, as

part of its man-power plan, directs you into even more important work, full-time, which will prevent you carrying on in Civil Defence.

One last word: there are a certain number of people who seem to think that compulsion's a good thing for its own sake. They believe that the public doesn't want to be encouraged to make its own decisions but prefers to be ordered about.

I agree that we have reached a stage where the organisation of our whole resources for victory is such a difficult and complicated thing that the Government has to give many people their marching orders.

But - and it's a big "but" - we must manage even amidst compulsion to keep the old spirit of voluntary service that won the battles of Britain in the air and on the ground in 1940 and 1941.

You part-time Civil Defence people and Special Constables are just the ones to prove that this can be done. You went in of your own free will: you'll stay in of your own free will: and under the new system as under the old you'll put into the job that last ounce of energy and good sense and public-spirited enthusiasm that only free men and women can give.

COMPULSION IN THE HOME GUARD

The War Office announces that the Defence Regulations governing the application of Compulsion in the Home Guard have now been signed. These implement the proposals already announced in the House of Commons on the 18th December by the Secretary of State for War. It is only the actual date of the 16th February, after which serving Home Guards will no longer have the right to give 14 days notice to resign, which is now announced for the first time. Instructions to put the Defence Regulations into effect have been issued and their principal provisions are as follows:-

1. Training and Duty

Members of the Home Guard may now be ordered to perform training and operational duty for periods not exceeding a total of 48 hours in each period of four weeks. This limitation will not apply when the Home Guard is mustered.

This will not prevent additional training or operational duty being undertaken voluntarily if authorized by the military commander.

The total of 48 hours in each four weeks is the largest amount of training and operational duty which a man may be required to perform when he is not mustered and is not a fixed amount which must necessarily be required of every member of the Home Guard.

The actual amount of training or operational duty to be performed will depend on a number of factors which can only be decided locally, such as, on the one hand, the requirements for operational duties, the standard of training reached and a member's actual Home Guard duties, and, on the other hand, a member's civil employment and the distance he lives from the place of training. Full weight must be given to the claims of men working long hours in deciding what periods of duty they are to be called on to perform.

The decision regarding the total number of hours' training or operational duty a man is to be ordered to perform in the period of four weeks will normally be made by the company commander, subject to such instructions as he may receive from higher authority.

2. Compulsory Enrolment

Compulsory enrolment in the Home Guard will be applied in such areas as the Army Council and the Minister of Labour and National Service may decide, on the recommendation of the C.-in-C., Home Forces.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service will be responsible for the selection of men to be enrolled and for directing them to join the units where they are required. Men selected will be British subjects between the ages of 18 and 51 years.

With effect from 16th February, 1942, the right of a member of the Home Guard to give 14 days' notice to terminate his engagement is cancelled. A member can of course still apply for discharge from the Home Guard on grounds such as age, medical unfitness or hardship.

/Mustering

3. Mustering

A member of the Home Guard may be required to serve continuously and to live away from his home during a period during which the platoon or other part of the Home Guard to which he belongs is mustered for the purpose of resisting an actual or apprehended invasion.

On the order to muster being given, every member of the Home Guard will perform as much duty as may be required of him by his unit commander, irrespective of the number of hours involved.

On the other hand, unit commanders when deciding what duty is required of each man, will take into consideration his civil employment. In cases such as those of government departments, public utility, railway, factory and similar detachments recruited from men who are doing vital war work, or of individual members of the Home Guard engaged on comparable work or in the care of livestock, the unit commander is responsible that the views of the managements or employers concerned are obtained and fully considered before issuing orders which would involve men leaving important civil work immediately the order to muster is given.

Company commanders, who have not already done so, will be instructed to ascertain and record the position of each man in advance. They must then decide who will be available immediately on mustering, and who will not be available till a later stage owing to the importance of his civil duties.

Each man will then be warned accordingly.

4. Discipline

The Home Guard is, and always has been, subject to Military Law under the provisions of the Army Act. Military offences committed while on duty may be dealt with under the Army Act, but, except during a period of mustering, a unit commander has no power to award summary punishments.

A member of the Home Guard who, without reasonable excuse, absents himself from parade or duty, except when mustered, will be liable on summary conviction by a civil court to a maximum penalty of a fine of £10 or one month's imprisonment, or both.

During the period in which the platoon or other part of the Home Guard to which the member belongs is mustered, all the provisions of the Army Act apply to him, including those relating to absence without leave and desertion.

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22/1/42 - No. 23

Air Ministry News Service

Air Ministry Bulletin No. 6169

THROUGH THE WINTER TO EMDEN

On Wednesday our bomber crews had to contend with extraordinarily low temperatures, but they got through to Emden and Bremen and saw their bombs bursting and fires burning among the docks of both ports. The winter landscape obliterated many familiar landmarks, for the snow lay deep over frozen waterways and lakes. But the waters of the wide estuaries were still visible and guided the bombers, while buildings and other ground detail stood out clear against the snow.

At Emden a Wellington crew saw fires burning near one of the docks and watched the flames spread.

Modern bombers have internal heating systems but in one Hampden the system failed immediately after the take-off. The crew were faced with almost impossible cold for the flight of nearly six hours and at one point the rear gunner found himself frozen stiff and unable even to move his arms. But they did not turn back; they reached the docks at Emden and bombed them.

Over Holland, where enemy aerodromes were attacked, the weather was very clear and the noon bright. At one aerodrome the lights were on for aircraft to land; some were landing and others were taking-off. Wellingtons dropped bombs across a run-way in front of enemy aircraft, on concentrations of lights, and on many other parts of the aerodrome. Then our gunners "generally shot-up the aerodrome," to quote their own report.

The Wellingtons became "mixed up with enemy aircraft and flew behind shooting at them." One front gunner shot at 7 enemy aeroplanes, damaging two on the ground and seeing his bullets hit the others. The rear gunner was meanwhile blazing away at the flare path and at searchlights.

Another aerodrome was attacked from 400 feet. Bombs were dropped on hangars and on other buildings and one of our bombers opened fire on an enemy aeroplane which was just over the flare-path and about to land. The enemy burst into flames and was still burning on the ground when the bomber left. Our gunners shot out the searchlights and silenced a gun emplacement.

22/1/42 - No. 25

SPECIAL CHEESE RATION

Next Monday, January 26, is the beginning of the 27th week of the rationing year. Those entitled to the Special Cheese ration (at present 12 ozs. per week) will require a new page of coupons in order that they may continue to enjoy this concession.

Since many workers may have changed their employment since the last issue of coupons was made, certain classes will have to be re-identified as being still eligible; re-indentification will not be required in the case of vegetarians and diabetics.

Those at present getting the Special Cheese ration should apply in person or by post at their own Food Office, taking with them or sending their ration book with the page of cancelled Special Cheese coupons. If they are obtaining the Special Cheese ration as agricultural workers, they must in addition produce their unemployment insurance card bearing stamps marked "agriculture". If they obtained their Special Cheese ration on an individual certificate of their employer, this will require renewal. Forms of application are obtainable at the Food Office.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

22/1/42 - No. 26

PRESERVES RATION: PROPORTIONS OF SYRUP, AND JAM AND MARMALADE.

The Ministry of Food has already announced that during the current and next rationing periods (i.e. January 12th to February 8th and February 9th to March 8th), the proportion of syrup in the preserves ration is increased. Supplies are actually being issued on the basis of about one-quarter syrup and treacle to about three-quarters jam and marmalade.

The division of the ration in the shops is left to the discretion of the retailer, and he doubtless will try, as far as possible, to meet the tastes of his customers. But housewives must be prepared, when required, to take their fair share of the ration in syrup.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

22/1/42 - No. 27

LICENSING OF WHOLESALERS OF HORSEFLESH FOR
HUMAN CONSUMPTION

The Minister of Food has made an Order fixing February 2, 1942, as the date from which, under the provisions of the Horseflesh (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, no person may sell by wholesale horseflesh for human consumption without a licence, and no person may buy this commodity by wholesale except from the holder of such a licence.

Licences to sell horseflesh by wholesale are issued by the Ministry of Food, and wholesalers who have not already done so should apply immediately to the Meat and Livestock Division, Rydal Mount, Colwyn Bay, for the necessary form of application.

Under the Food Control Committees (Local Distribution) Order, 1939, a licence granted by the local Food Control Committee is already required by retailers of horseflesh for human consumption.

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MINISTRY OF FOOD

22/1/42. - No. 28

LICENSING OF WHOLESALEERS AND RETAILERS OF
MEAT FEEDING STUFFS

The Minister of Food has made an Order fixing February 2, 1942, as the date from which, under the provisions of the Meat Feeding Stuffs (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941, all persons selling by wholesale or by retail meat for feeding animals must be in possession of the appropriate licences.

Licences to trade by wholesale are issued by the Ministry of Food, and wholesalers who have not already done so should write immediately to the Meat and Livestock Division, Rydal Mount, Colwyn Bay, for a form of application.

Licences to trade by retail are issued by local Food Control Committees, and any retailer who has not already done so should at once apply to his local Food Office. If a retailer has no business premises, he should apply to the Food Office in the area in which he resides.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

22/1/42 - No. 29

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN FAR EAST

Very few particulars are available regarding individual British subjects in enemy occupied territory in the Far East, but it has been learned through official channels that towards the end of December British officials at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking were confined in hotels or Consular compounds, and were being well treated. Other British subjects there were not interned.

The Banks had opened, but withdrawals from British deposits were restricted to 2,000 local dollars monthly per person. The international and French municipalities were co-operating with the Japanese to maintain order and ensure the supply of food and other essentials. Urgent cases of distress were being assisted by the Swiss Consulate-General.

Other information regarding Shanghai is that British subjects are required to register themselves and their property, that all broadcasting stations and newspapers, and most British banks, clubs, missionary property, etc., have been taken, that rice is rationed and that there is a shortage of coal and petrol.

According to a telegram sent by H.M. Ambassador at Chungking on the 9th January, H.M. Consul-General at Amoy had been interned at the Amcy Club, and other British subjects were released on parole after several days' detention.

At Hangchow foreigners were reported safe and well up to December 19, but were confined to their homes.

At Saigon nine British subjects formerly in confinement have been assigned a fixed residence but with permission to circulate freely. All other British subjects who have resided for fifteen years in Indo-China were free at the time of this report, and safe-conducts for movements outside places of residence were being issued by the French police.

FOREIGN OFFICE NEWS DEPARTMENT

22nd January, 1942.

M I N I S T R Y O F I N F O R M A T I O N

N E W S B U L L E T I N N O . 554

A. B. C. D. Meeting at Chiswick.

An A.B.C.D. meeting, the first of its kind to be held in London, will take place at 7.30 p.m. on Wednesday, February 4, 1942, at the Chiswick Town Hall when the following speakers will represent their countries:

A. America	Professor Newell
B. Britain	Commander Sir Archibald Southby Bt., M.P.,
C. China	Dr. Wellington Koo (or Deputy)
D. Dutch	Mr. van der Laan.

Ministry of Information.

M.o.I.1.

CANADIAN ARMY ICE HOCKEY STARS
TO TOUR SCOTLAND

An All-Star ice hockey team, representing the Canadian Army in England, today starts a fortnight's tour of Scotland during which the Canadians will play a series of at least five games with a squad of Scottish All-Stars, drawn from the ranks of the Scottish Ice Hockey Association.

First game of the series is scheduled for Friday evening at Paisley. Two open dates follow, after which the Canadian group will journey to Dundee for a second game on January 26. The first game will be broadcast here by the B.B.C., and will be radioed to Canada by short wave.

Other games are scheduled with the Scottish All-Stars in Falkirk on January 28, Kirkcaldy on January 29 and Ayr on January 30. The Canadian Stars plan to book at least one more game after the trip has got under way.

Comprising hockey players from all parts of Canada, the sextet includes both officers and men. Captain H.W. Heise, of the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada, will manage the team from the bench. A squad of 18 soldiers will make the trip.

Canadian Military Headquarters.

(Through the Dominions Office Press Section)

M.o.I.2.

JAMAICA'S VICTORY BOOK

To swell the local "Speed the Tanks" and "V for Victory" Funds, Jamaica has produced a 200-page illustrated brochure entitled "Victory" showing the progress of the war. It is divided into sections dealing with the Navy, Army and Air Forces and special attention has been paid to the war effort of Jamaica and the men of Jamaica who are in the Forces.

The brochure is sold at 5s. a copy and is expected to yield about £5,000 for the war effort.

Colonial Office Press Section.

M.o.I.3.

WAR CONDITIONS IMPROVE CANADA-WEST INDIES TRADE

A report by the Canadian West Indies Trade Commissioner reveals that Canada's trade with the West Indies is at present the best that it has ever been in the history of the Dominion.

This is mainly due to the fact that normal trade relations between the United States and the West Indian Colonies have had to be discontinued. The necessity of conserving dollars has made it inevitable that the enormous trade with the United States be diverted to Canada.

The figures for the first ten months of 1940 and the corresponding period of 1941 show that Canada's imports from the West Indies have increased by some 4,000,000 dollars and exports to the West Indies by approximately 13,000,000 dollars.

Colonial Office Press Section.

M.o.I.4.

GIFTS FOR WAR WEAPONS

The Minister of Supply, Lord Beaverbrook, acknowledges with gratitude the following gifts towards the purchase of tanks and other weapons:-