

# FOREIGN PRESS REVIEW

## DAILY SURVEY OF WORLD COMMENT ON THE WAR

COMPILED FROM TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 41.

*march 1 - 9, 1940*

1st March, 1940

### U. S. A: DR. GOEBBELS REBUKED.

The German Propaganda Minister's advice to the neutrals is resented in a section of today's New York Press.

The NEW YORK TIMES writes: "We cannot assume that Dr. Goebbels is talking to us. We can assume that he is trying to bully some public man, some newspaper or perhaps some barber, milkman or housewife in Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway or one of the weaker Balkan countries. He is trying to tell the governments of these countries that they must not allow statesmen, newspapers, barbers, milkmen or housewives to express the opinion that any informed decent human being must have about Goebbels and his colleagues. The inference as to German war aims is clear. There is not going to be any free speech in Europe or elsewhere if the Nazis can help it.

"Well, we are a long way off and quite safe. Our government has not urged us, as it did in 1914, to be neutral in thought. We can say what we like of Goebbels and his friends. The truth is that we cannot insult them. No-one can insult a government which is somewhere between 800 and 2500 years behind the times in every attribute of civilisation and human decency. It is a waste of energy to try it."

Referring to Roumania this paper declares: "If experience is any guide, the first result of a German guarantee would be to make Roumania an economic dependency of the Reich. Would that be the end of the story? What would prevent Germany from revising such a guarantee six months later? Once the German technicians and German spies had swarmed upon a guaranteed Roumania it would need only a slight pretext for Germany to supplement them with German troops. The German record is burned on King Carol's mind and on that of his people."

First-hand information regarding Russia's and Germany's petrol difficulties is contained in the NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, which reports that three American oil engineers, returned from Russia, called at Washington for a conference with officials.

The paper states: "According to reports made by the oil company officials, the number of German engineers who have experience of the American process for the production of high test petrol is limited. It is thought that the Germans would not have any to spare to help the Russians. Only one of three Russian plants is sufficiently completed to produce aviation petrol. The other two are still under construction.

"Without the help of American engineers it is not expected that they will be completed soon. The engineers reported that conditions in Russia were bad because of the lack of labour and the inexperience of Soviet engineers, only a few of whom had more than the most elementary knowledge. After the Finnish war started conditions apparently grew much worse. The majority of Soviet motors and lorries were mobilised for military purposes and work which had not been progressing speedily slowed down even more."



1. 3. 40.

2.

Writing on the Nazi appeal for more children, the MILWAUKEE JOURNAL stated in a recent issue: "More children in a land that has been groaning about over-population! What a fake the Austrian paperhanger is - or is it more sons for the next war 20 years from now that the Nazis are thinking about? That must be the question in every woman's mind, and not in Germany alone. Into what kind of a world and what dawn would rise on these children's births? What dawn will there be as they grow up?"

DENMARK: M.KOHT'S SPEECH FEATURED.

The entire Danish Press today gives prominence to M.Koht's speech and some print specific references to Germany's illegal action at sea. Great interest is shown in reports that the Allied fleet will be permitted to pass through the Dardanelles and that Italy is objecting to this and reserves the right to do the same under the Montreux Convention of 1936.

In a leader referring to Mr. Churchill's advice to the neutrals, the SOCIALDEMOCRATEN writes: "It cannot be strongly enough emphasised that strict neutrality does not preclude public opinion from judging between right and wrong. Neutrality cannot put out of action a free people's inherent sense of justice and it can never deprive a free country of the right to react when illegality threatens its vital interests, its territory and its crucial trade connections."

NORWAY: GERMANY'S "MOCKERY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW".

Further condemnation of the Nazi methods of waging war at sea is contained in today's Norwegian Press and TIDENS TEGN says that the German way of conducting these actions is "a method of warfare which can only be characterised as assassination and a mockery of international law and seamen's honour."

This paper insists that the Trade Agreement with Germany should have contained some guarantee for Norwegian seamen and regrets that M.Hambro's Storting question did not take the form of an interpellation so that a debate might have followed where "the abomination for German sea-methods might be demonstrated."

Welcoming M.Koht's energetic announcement of the official Norwegian standpoint, MORGENBLADET writes: "The German Press is pestering us interminably on our weakness towards the great powers and how iniquitous it is to correct the mistakes of carelessness. Presumably they are thinking of the not unknown moral 'Truth is anything which benefits my Country' "

NATIONEN, referring to the German Legation's accusation that England wants to drag Scandinavia into war, declares: "They will fail to convince us that it is England and France who have dragged Finland into the war. Nor will it serve to convince us that Britain and France are again making efforts to get the other Scandinavian countries drawn into the Finnish conflict. England would far prefer it if she could operate in the North while Norway and Sweden still remained neutral."



SWEDEN:      RUSSIA BECOMING A "GERMAN COLONY"?

The view that Russia will become a "German Colony" if events continue to develop along present lines, has been expressed in a section of the Swedish Press.

FOLKETS DAGBLAD, the Left Wing organ, discussing Socialism, wrote yesterday that its greatest object must be individual liberty.

"Russia and Germany both claim to have established Socialism, but they have both broken its fundamental rule," declared this journal. "Individual liberty has been destroyed, except for the governing dictatorial practice, and the people are no longer individuals but a mass bowing to the dictator's will. This mass represents labour or cannon fodder as he desires.

"If the present trend of events continues, Russia will become nothing more than a German colony. But it is a soulless state of Capitalism that is being created and this finds expression in such acts as Germany's attack on Poland and Russia's aggression against Finland. Both would have been impossible if Russia or Germany had achieved even the smallest amount of Socialism.

"Sweden's eastern neighbour is being over-run by the Soviet hordes. When that is complete, our country's turn will come, but despite official declarations of sympathy with Finland and despite repeated statements of a strong desire to help the Finnish people, influential circles in Swedish politics are in fact today adopting the standpoint that Finland's stress does not concern us. They are, in secret, sabotaging the help to which they pay lip service."

AFTONBLADET declared last night that in future Sweden's national character would be judged by the extent of help, in the form of men, sent to Finland.

"Even now it is still possible for us to remain neutral, and in the volunteer movement we have an excellent instrument," it was stated. "It can never be an intention, under the screen of voluntary help, to shake our attitude and further restrict our military help. The present Government's line is based on good grounds, but must not be interpreted as synonymous with hesitation and inaction."

The STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN, which has Liberal views, stressed that those who really wish to help Finland, did not advance their cause by writing threatening letters to the Prime Minister. Criticism of the Government should be ventilated in the Press.

This paper pointed out that there was in Sweden no difference of opinion regarding the goal at which Foreign Policy must aim for everyone desired that Sweden should retain peace. The difference of opinion rested in the extent of the help to be given to Finland and above all in the estimation of the risks of the Russian advance on the one hand and the danger of Finland receiving Allied help on the other.

"It is clear that the Government possesses information, to which others have no access, as to the best view of the situation. But the Swedish Government has made grave mistakes with regard to military preparedness in the past. This criticism is not for pleasure and these times are too serious to give way to destructive internal conflicts.



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"We must all accept the line of action which Sweden's responsible leaders have chosen. Despite that, however, the right of personal judgment and criticism remains."

Satisfaction with the Government's decree forbidding the transport of injurious literature by Swedish and other national transport companies was expressed in the SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN, which however, did not agree with the criticism that this was an unjust interpretation of Swedish law.

"The decree must be applied with discretion," it was affirmed. "It is necessary to strike at the writing of volumes hostile to Swedish democracy and they include, as many speakers point out, not only the Communist but also the Nazi arguments".

NY TID, the Social Democratic organ, declared: "It is now unquestionable that Stalin made his greatest mistake in Finland. It was a big error to reckon on the support of the Finnish working classes. The terrible attacks in Karelia show the Kremlin's feelings."

The GOTEBORGS HANDELS -OCH SJOFARTSTIDNING, the Liberal newspaper, declared: "Sweden can certainly send Finland military help without risking her neutrality. If Sweden and Norway let Finland slowly bleed and Finland ask the Allies for help, which will be given, the initiative will be lost."

Writing in an earlier issue of the GOTEBORGS MORGONPOST, Captain Halsti, the military expert, maintained that Finland would be conquered only after a "long, expensive, bloody war."

"The great Russian numerical superiority is offset by the Finns' handier weapons and forest warfare," he wrote. "It is already proved that many serious obstacles remain."

The GOTEBORGS HANDELS -OCH SJOFARTSTIDNING wrote: "Much has been written to the effect that the Allies wish the North to become involved in the war. German propaganda helps this....."

"The Allies' position as regards the North will be decided by the North itself. Probably later the Allies will be blamed for their insufficient help to Finland. The Swedes dissuaded Finland from going to Geneva, as they did not believe the Allies' promises of help. The Finns knew better than the Swedes. The Allies' help is now significant thanks to Geneva."

NY TID declared: "Mr. Roosevelt long ago stated that the U.S.A.'s frontier is on the Rhine. An Allied victory is necessary for the U.S.A.'s security."



BELGIUM: MR. CHURCHILL CRITICISED.

The references to neutrals in Mr. Churchill's speech in the House of Commons have aroused criticism in the Belgian Press.

ETOILE BELGE wrote yesterday: "No belligerent has the right to dictate to the neutrals".

In sarcastic vein the STANDAARD, the Flemish Catholic paper, stated: "If we wanted to be malicious we should say that Mr. Churchill is more perturbed that the neutrals should remain neutral than that the British merchant fleet should suffer losses. The neutrals now know that the observance of international law according to humanity and justice, rather than the letter, means assurances according to the particular interests of each belligerent".

A different view was adopted by LE PEUPLE, the Left-wing organ, which stated: "All Britons share Mr. Churchill's feelings and it is hard to show that they are wrong".

A sharp answer was given by XXme SIECLE, the Catholic organ, to German criticisms against the purchase of American ships by a Belgian company.

"Numerous vessels are anchored in British ports which prove that the British ship-owners do not lack tonnage", stated this paper. "The transaction greatly benefits the two countries concerned. We intend to favour neither belligerent but we shall not submit to anybody's injunctions".

VOORUIT, the Socialist Party organ, discussing Mr. Sumner Welles's mission, affirmed: "It is clear that Mr. Roosevelt has no desire for the sort of peace now obtainable. He is not the man to agree with compromises over the freedom of peoples and individuals. He has spoken too clearly about the Nazi regime to be prepared to save the present German Government by a patched-up peace".

Discussing Finland, the STANDAARD, in an earlier issue, stated: "After they have captured Viborg the Moscow leaders will not be so intransigent against peace as they will have saved their military prestige. Viborg's loss will be a hard blow for the Finns. As the help they have received is insufficient it is possible they will accept a compromise, though it is clear the Russian demands will be greater than before".

The communique issued after the Copenhagen Conference of Scandinavian Foreign Ministers was sharply criticised by the LIBRE BELGIQUE, the Right-wing organ.

This journal wrote: "It is painful to note how the Scandinavians, who have not the decency to pay tribute to the Finns' heroism, seem to push them to accept capitulations. To employ a brutal but true expression the communique was inspired by fear".

JAPAN: BRITAIN PRAISED.

Praise for Britain in establishing an export council during time of war has been expressed by the YOMIURI SHIMBUN.



Mr. Kyohei Hamano, the well-known economist, stated in that paper yesterday: "England is greatly to be envied that while our country is still talking about the promotion of trade after she has been at war for two and a half years, England has instituted such a scheme within a few months of the outbreak of war.

"The fact that, in the midst of war conditions intensified by the uncertainty as to when a German air attack may come, Britain is devoting such energy to the promotion of trade shows her remarkable coolness".

Referring to Mr. Sumner Welles's visit to Europe the ASAHI SHIMBUN declared: "The fact that Mr. Roosevelt, who has attacked the Totalitarian powers, is now sounding their views may be considered an advance as to whether he will subsequently take those views into consideration or not. If, however, America really wishes to contribute to the cause of European peace, she must have both the broadmindedness to give impartial consideration to the views of the leaders of Italy and Germany and accept with good grace whatever is fair, and also the determination to impose this on England and France".

FRANCE: MR. CHURCHILL'S REFERENCES TO NEUTRALS APPROVED.

Mr. Churchill's references to the neutrals have again occupied the attention of the French Press, and in the opinion of the ERE NOUVELLE the value of the First Lord's warning was enhanced by the "warmth and blunt frankness" of the language used.

The JOURNAL DES DEBATS emphasised that the warning was necessary, since the Allies were fighting for the neutrals as well as for themselves and could not agree to a dupery equally dangerous for both. Bure in the ORDRE praised Mr. Churchill's "brutal candour" and declared that his far sightedness and valiance were the best guarantees of victory.

"Germany execrates him and she is right, for if England and France had listened to him, they would not today be forced to shed the blood of their best sons", he added.

Frossard and other writers called attention to the fact that the U.S.A. was supplying arms and material to the U.S.S.R. for use against Finland.

The OSSERVATORE ROMANO's strictures on the timidity of the communique published after the Copenhagen conference were quoted with approval, as was Mr. Roosevelt's message to the Pope. On the other hand there was some comment on what was considered to be the accentuation at present of Italo-German solidarity.

Both the EPOQUE and Febry in the MATIN pointed out the vulnerability of Russia's "Achilles heel" - the Transcaucasian oil-fields.



ROUMANIA: PEACE CONFERENCE SPECULATION.

The duration of the war and the organisation of the peace conference to follow are discussed in today's Roumanian Press.

Publishing an interview with Professor Mircea Djuvara, former Minister of Justice, the JURNALUL writes: "War will last as long as there endure the will for victory and the moral discipline of the nations and their governments in the struggle. I have the conviction, which I have stressed on many occasions, a conviction not based on theories but on my many years' experience with European international life, that catastrophes like today's war could only be avoided by imposing a common political organisation. Such an organisation was not possible in 1918 due mainly to the opposition of the Anglo-Saxon world. Today, however, plans on these lines are mainly set up by Great Britain".

In a leading article INDEPENDENCE ROUMAINE, writing on Roumania's foreign and home policy states: "Roumania's foreign policy has been defined for a long time as being a 'royal' policy. This means that the continuity of monarchical status and its prestige assures Roumania's policy a straight course, safe from internal political fluctuations.

"The foreign policy being the field reserved to the decisions of the Chief of the State and the Sovereign representing the synthesis of the National aspirations, this policy responds completely to the permanent vital interests of the Roumanian nation.

"The method of this policy might vary according to circumstances and the men who are called to practise them. In normal times those methods might form an object of discussion. But in times like these, the basic lines of attitude must remain continuous and it is not conceivable that there should not be an unanimity of conceptions and sentiments."

GERMANY: R.A.F.'S ALLEGED HALLUCINATIONS.

That the Royal Air Force has not flown over Berlin and that British pilots who said they had done so were suffering from hallucinations is the view of the German Press on the recent daring reconnaissance flights by British airmen over the German capital. The German morning papers yesterday said nothing about the British flights over Germany on the night of February 27/28th, though they all published the German High Command's communique on the German reconnaissance flights over France and the North Sea. Last night, however, the LOKAL ANZEIGER published an item about the alleged difficulties of two British airmen with their oxygen apparatus in order to point out that all these flights were made at a great height and that it was therefore understandable if British pilots "flying over the North West borders of Germany were suddenly seized with hallucination and thought they were over Unter den Linden and the Wilhelmstrasse.

"The British public are being fed at the moment with such grotesque lies that everything of the kind hitherto invented is put in the shade", added the paper, which however did not explain why the German broadcasting stations closed down without warning in the middle of dance music on the night of the R.A.F. flights.

An item in the WESTFAELISCHE LANDESZEITUNG makes amusing reading.



1. 3. 40.

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"The British authorities have given the Army commissariat an absolutely unique task for the purpose of increasing the fighting power of the British Expeditionary Force", stated this paper. "They have ordered no fewer than 10,000 corsets for members of the Women's Army Service. The newspapers point out, some of them with pride, that experts have designed specially smart models so that the Amazons need not sacrifice their good figures as they are said to have done in the last war. These plutocrats have their worries. But victory is now certain. The irresistible figure of the British Amazon will secure it when the blockade, encirclement and leaflets fail".

SWITZERLAND:    PLIGHT OF GERMAN BUSINESS.

The plight of many German businesses is referred to in a Berlin dispatch today to the NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG, the usually well-informed Radical Democratic organ.

"Numerous German industrial concerns and businesses have been shut down since the outbreak of war, owing to the lack of labour or material," the message runs. "The number of closures has increased in the last few months and continues to increase owing to the blockade and the slow development of Soviet Trade assistance. The lack of capital is also a contributory factor.

"The concerns shut down, however, must be maintained in a fit state for reopening after the war. This will mean a yearly subsidy of a milliard marks which the State is not able to provide."

Commenting on Dr. Goebbels' remarks on neutrality, the BERNER TAGWACHT the Social Democratic newspaper writes: "Goebbels does not dream of suppressing free speech in the neutral states, but says the people must not express an opinion."

Referring to Dr. Dietrich's statement that the German newspaper reader is the best informed in the world, this paper declares: "According to Dr. Goebbels' conception of freedom of opinion, if we laugh at the statement that the German reader is the best informed, we are guilty of 'systematic insults'. Nevertheless, we laugh."

PORTUGAL:    BRITISH ACTION PRAISED.

VOZ, the Right Wing organ, today praises Mr. Churchill's speech, and referring to the Altmark affair, states: "In fact, the English violated international law, but not the laws of humanity. We will add that we consider that the Admiralty did well to free its sailors from captivity and possibly from the captivity of a cruel concentration camp.

"England is to build five cruisers, but Germany only two. In truth, this superiority is a formidable factor in England's favour and is indicative of the outcome of the war. The domination of the seas is incontestably English. - much more completely so than during the submarine campaign of the Great War. Who commands the seas will command the land."

FINLAND:    "WE WILL HOLD OUT AND WIN."

Reviewing the three months' course of the Russo-Finnish war, UUSI SUOMI wrote yesterday: "Our successes have shown up Russia in the most disagreeable light. British naval movements in the Arctic and preparations in Turkey are making Moscow nervous and urging Russia to make desperate efforts to break down our defences. But we will hold out and win.

ILKKA criticised the U.S.A. for not sending sufficient assistance to Finland whilst she maintained exports of raw material to Russia.



1/3/40 - No. 1.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(MORNING)

Paris, Friday, March 1, 1940.

The following official communique was issued  
this morning from the French G.H.Q:-

ON THE WHOLE A QUIET NIGHT. PATROLS AND FIRING  
ACTIVITY IN THE REGION OF THE LAUTER.

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1/3/40. - No. 2.

R.A.F. AGAIN OVER BERLIN.

The Air Ministry announces:

In the course of the night aircraft of the Royal Air Force carried out a series of successful patrols and reconnaissance flights over enemy territory.

These included the standing patrol of the Frisian Islands for the purpose of restricting the activities of enemy mine-laying aircraft and reconnaissance patrols over the Baltic ports of Kiel and Lubeck.

Our aircraft further reconnoitred a number of important towns in North-West Germany, including Hamburg, Bremen and Hanover and the ports of Cuxhaven and Brunsbuttel in the Heligoland Bight.

In addition our aircraft again penetrated Central Germany and reached Berlin.

AIR AFFAIRS.

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PRESS NOTICE

Arrangements have been made to enable Easter cards and other topical greeting cards to be posted abroad.

As far as this country is concerned, the greater part of the world is completely free from censorship control. You can post Easter or other greeting cards exactly as you would in peace time to the whole of the British Empire, France and French dependencies, the United States, the South American countries and all of the Far East with the exception of China, Japan and Siam (Thailand).

There are no restrictions of any sort on the posting of Easter cards to members of the Army, Navy and Air Force, no matter where they are. The method of addressing should be the same as that now used for ordinary letters.

You cannot post such cards to Germany or countries under German control.

Control of the posting of Easter or other greeting cards to certain other countries which are "censorable" is necessary because in the last war enemy agents made extensive use of this type of printed matter for conveying information to Germany through neutral countries.

The "censorable" countries are: the whole of Europe with the exception of France; also China, Japan, Siam (Thailand), and the overseas possessions of Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, and Italy.

To these censorable countries only what are termed private greeting cards, that is to say cards on which the name and address of the sender is printed instead of written or typewritten, can be sent.

Individuals will not themselves be able to address their envelopes and post the cards to these countries. All they will have to do is to place their order with their usual newsagent, stationer, or other shop, handing in at the same time a list of the names and addresses of the people to whom they want the cards to be sent. The cards will then be despatched on their behalf.

Greeting cards addressed to censorable countries posted in any other way will be stopped by the Censorship.

Newsagents and other shops should obtain detailed information about this scheme from their appropriate trade organisations, with whose aid it has been drawn up.

POSTAL CENSORSHIP DEPT.



A.F.S. FIGHT FIRE IN A SHIP

A party of A.F.S men have recently done a notable piece of work in salvaging a burning vessel with a valuable cargo which ran ashore on the Suffolk coast.

She was bombed and machine-gunned in the North Sea by German airmen. Her crew suffered heavy casualties and took to the boats, and the vessel was driven, with her coal burning in the bunkers, on the beach.

The A.F.S first tried to get at her from the sea. Nine men and an officer set off with two trailer pumps in a tiny fishing boat. They found the sea was too rough for them to board the ship. They returned to port and made the journey by land.

When they got aboard the wreck they found that the engine room had been wrecked and the ship was on fire. About 700 tons of coal were also alight.

While the pumps were being brought aboard by the ship's lifeboat davit falls a German aeroplane came out of the mist and circled low round the ship. It flew off again without making any attack.

The height of the ship's side was too great for the firemen to use the sea-water for their pumps. All they had to work with was the limited supply in the after-water ballast tank. It was a case of "water water everywhere, but only a drop to pump."

The men could work only in daylight, for it was unsafe to try to carry on during the dark because of the risk of personal injury from the jagged metal which was all that was left of railings and other equipment.

This part of the job took them five days, and they saved something like 1,300 tons of coal.

When they had put the fire out, the pumps were used in the salvage work and two more trailers and a heavy pump were hoisted aboard.

The ship was eventually towed off to its port with three A.F.S men, and a light and a heavy pump aboard, to do the bailing, for all her own pumps were out of action.

MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY



PRESS NOTICE

In order to permit of the greatest possible freedom for payments arising out of Franco-British commercial transactions new Regulations have been introduced by the French Exchange Control which will, so far as imports from the United Kingdom, the British Crown Colonies (except Hong Kong), the British Protectorates and Mandated Territories, Egypt, Irak and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan are concerned, place the French system of exchange control on a similar basis to that in force in the United Kingdom. In the case of goods not subject to licence the importer will be granted exchange on evidence of import or intended import without further formalities: similarly in the case of goods subject to licence, exchange will be granted upon production to the French Exchange control of a declaration of intended import by the beneficiary of the licence.. Exports covered by the new Regulations may be contracted either in sterling or French francs. For the time being these concessions will apply to France, to Algeria, to the French Colonies and to African territories under French Mandate.

Their extension to Tunisia, Morocco, Syria and the Lebanon is under consideration.

In cases where goods originating outside the above-mentioned area are sold to France by intermediaries in the area, payment will be made in a currency other than sterling or francs only by special permission of the French authorities on production of evidence of the origin of the goods. Prior to sale of such goods to France, the intermediary should ascertain from his counterparty in France that the necessary permission had been obtained.

In addition, restrictions on the granting of credits will be relaxed in both markets. Sterling credits in respect of commercial transactions may be granted to residents in France and the French Empire for purchases anywhere in the sterling area without the prior approval of the Bank of England. Such credits must, however, be registered with the Bank of England on Form E.2.

Arrangements have also been completed to enable payments for holiday expenses and other personal remittances to be made with greater freedom between the sterling and French franc areas. The necessary instructions to the respective markets to facilitate such payments will be given through the usual channels.

TREASURY

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ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, HOLBROOK

ADMISSION OF BOYS

At the present time it is particularly desirable that the personnel of H.M. Fleet should be fully aware of the advantages offered by the Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, for the education of their sons. In view of the large number of Reservists now serving afloat, a summary of the regulations for entry to the Royal Hospital School is reprinted below and also as a notice board issue.

Since the outbreak of war, applications for admission have fallen below normal, probably due to the effect of evacuation schemes, particularly in the vicinity of home ports, and general uncertainty as to the future. In order to ensure an even flow of applications it is desirable that men intending to send their sons to the Royal Hospital School should make application now.

It is to be noted that the School is situated in a reception area and a high degree of protection has been provided for 100 per cent. of the numbers borne.

The School is maintained by Greenwich Hospital for the sons of --

- (a) Warrant Officers, non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and men of the Royal Navy and Marines.
- (b) Men of the Royal Naval Reserve, and
- (c) other seafaring persons.

Cases are considered by a committee of Selection according to the length, nature and merit of the fathers' services in the following order:-

- (1) Total Orphans.
- (2) Orphans. Father killed, drowned or deceased on duty. Mother living.
- (3) Orphans. Father dead. Mother living.
- (4) Orphans. Mother dead. Father living.
- (5) Sons of men serving. Both parents living.
- (6) Sons of life pensioners, and of men entitled to the benefits of Greenwich Hospital. Both parents living.
- (7) Sons of seafaring persons whose claims may be considered exceptional and not coming within the foregoing classes.

2. Applications will not be received until candidates are 9 years of age nor after they are 13 except for boys in Classes 1-4. Application for boys over the age of 13 in Classes 5 - 7 will not be accepted unless special reasons for the delay are given to the satisfaction of the Committee of Selection.

3. Boys selected are eligible to enter the School between 11 and 14 years of age. They must be physically fit for sea service according to an established standard, and will undergo a stringent examination by a medical officer on entry. They must at 11 years of age be able to read, and write from dictation, an easy sentence, and possess a good knowledge of the four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound. Above this age a higher standard will be expected.



4. Boys must enter into an agreement (together with their parents or guardians) to engage for continuous service in the Royal Navy from the age of 18 in addition to whatever period may be necessary before attaining that age, if found fit on discharge from the School. Boys showing sufficient educational promise are prepared for the examinations for Artificer Apprenticeships.

5. Forms will be sent on application to the Director of Greenwich Hospital, Kingston Lodge, Cheam Road, Ewell, Surrey.

ADMIRALTY.



LOTT NAVAL TRUST FUNDAWARDS FOR INVENTIONS.

The following awards to Naval personnel have been approved by the Lott Naval Trust Fund Committee:-

	£
C.A. Brown, Petty Officer, C/J.77525 - Amplifier for loud-speaker (S.D.0544/39).	5
Lieutenant-Commander C.H. Cobbe, R.N.	100
E.G.Dommett, O.A., 1st Class, P/M.34951 - Modification to 4-in., H.A., Mark XIX mounting (G.9240/39).	40
Commander (E) R.C.W.Bett, R.N.	25
A. McOwan, Chief E.R.A., C/M.18445	101
Engineer-Commander F. Foster (retired)	15
Mr. C.H. Tinker, Warrant Engineer	10
Mr. F.J. Hudson, Warrant Engineer	10
C.L.M. Shepperd, Chief E.R.A., 2nd Class, C/M.37906 - Modification for "Walrus" aircraft (N.2986/39).	5
Engineer-Commander F. Foster (retired)	5
Mr. F.J. Hudson, Warrant Engineer	5
Mr. C.H. Tinker, Warrant Engineer	5
C.L.M. Shepperd, Chief E.R.A., 2nd Class, C/M.37906 - Catapult modification (A.M.794/39).	5
W.H. Quick, Chief Petty Officer, D/J.92869	10
S.W. Dobinson, Chief O.A., D/M.37059 - 0.5in machine gun modification (G.2318/39).	5
Cyril Honeybul, Chief O.A., 1st Class, C/M.35470 - Modifications to 8in., Mark II mounting (N.3469/39).	10
Frederick Hitchcock (Pensioner), Ch.O.A., 1st Class, D/M.10287	8
William J.O. Dunstan (deceased), Ch.O.A. 2nd Class, D/M.34953. Modification to hoists, H.M.S. "Devonshire" (G.5656/34).	8
Lieutenant-Commander C.H. Cobbe, R.N.	4
J. Worley, Ch.O.A., 2nd Class, P/M.35542. - Inclino-meter modification (N.8647/39).	4
J.H. Kelly, Ch.E.A., 1st Class (Pensioner), P/MX.55096 - Tool for 18in torpedoes (N.7722/39)	10

2. Inventions forwarded to the Admiralty before 1st January, 1929, are not eligible for consideration by the Lott Fund Committee, and the same applies to applications which are about to be forwarded to or pending with the Admiralty Awards Council. On the other hand, applications which have failed to secure an award from the latter may be re-submitted to the Lott Fund Committee.

3. Payment should be made by the Accountant Officer of the ship or establishment in which the officer or rating is borne and brought to account through the cash account as a charge to "Trust Funds (Lott Naval Trust Fund," except in the case of officers serving at the Admiralty or retired personnel; payment to these will be made by the Director of Navy Accounts.

4. In the case of deceased personnel payment will be made to their estate by the Director of Navy Accounts on application being made.

ADMIRALTY.



1/3/40 - No. 8

LOTT NAVAL TRUST FUND - ALLOCATION  
OF FLEET AMOUNTS. 1940

The amounts to be awarded from the above fund for efficiency in fighting practices of the various fleets up to 31st December next are the same as those granted in 1939 (vide A.F.O.245/39) with the exception of the Mediterranean Fleet. The sum of £130 normally allocated to that fleet will accordingly lapse for the time being.

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ADMIRALTY.



1/3/40.- No. 9.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A Memorandum issued by the Board of Education to-day (Friday) advises local education authorities to consider increasing the normal percentage of special place awards at secondary schools in areas where the presence of unofficial evacuees may impair the chances of the local children.

Official evacuees will not affect the position as they will sit for separate examinations and special place awards will be made by the sending authorities.

The Board also points out that children who attended private schools when work in the public elementary schools was suspended or interrupted from causes arising out of the war, should not be disqualified for free or special places if they were attending a public elementary school throughout the school year 1938-39.

Evacuated children selected for admission to secondary, junior technical and selective central schools may have to be rebilleted in order to be nearer the school they are to attend.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.



SOUTH AFRICAN WAR BUDGET.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MINE DEVELOPMENT.

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First comments of the South African Press on the South African war Budget introduced, as his first Budget, by Mr. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance, have now been received in London.

The CAPE TIMES says that the Budget should dispel any sense of insecurity, and enable the Union to face its war obligations with confidence born of essentially sound finance. It had been planned so that the estimated deficit, which was the heaviest the Union ever had to contemplate, would be discharged without placing any burden on posterity.

The revised method of gold taxation would encourage mining development and the Minister had chosen the wiser course in adopting it. The higher income tax, excess profits duty, and tax on luxuries, were not unfair.

The BURGER deplotes the increased war expenditure and regrets that the money cannot be devoted instead to debt redemption. The present generation was so far paying for the war, but the future generation was bound to feel the burden of this unproductive expenditure.

The Budget has been welcomed on the Rand, where the stock exchange prices have risen.



R.A.F. FLIGHT OVER GERMANY

(Not to be quoted as an Air Ministry announcement)

In the early hours of this morning, aircraft of the Bomber Command carried out one of the most extensive series of reconnaissance raids over Germany since the outbreak of the war.

A number of aircraft took part in the raids. No enemy opposition from either air or ground was encountered by any of the aircraft, all of which returned to their bases after flights ranging from six to nearly ten hours duration.

This was the R.A.F.'s third visit to the German capital in four days.

Through a gap in the clouds and by the light of the moon, the captain of one of the aircraft was able to identify an important railway junction, seventeen miles south of Berlin, by the shape of the railway line and the adjoining canal. Three parachute flares were dropped over the junction and, having established his position, the pilot continued on his course to Berlin.

A number of searchlights came into action as the aircraft approached the city. No enemy fighters were seen and the ground batteries did not open fire.

Its mission accomplished, the aircraft returned to its base after a flight of close on ten hours, during which the temperature had never been above -28 degrees centigrade.

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AIR AFFAIRS.



1/3/40

- No. 12.

PRESS NOTICE

A message has been received at the Admiralty, sent at the request of the master of the German S. S. WAKAMA for transmission to Germany if possible. The message reads as follows:-

To Westlinie Hamburg.

Rumours about crew of WAKAMA being shot at in life-boats are untrue. 33 officers and men are all well and interned on board British cruiser. Please inform relatives where possible.

Eschacht.

ADMIRALTY,  
S. W. 1.

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1/3/40. - No. 13.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

SURVIVORS OF DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Minister of Health (Mr. Walter Elliot), after consultation with the other Departments concerned, has issued a circular to County and County Borough Councils in England and Wales asking them to make immediate arrangements to secure that food, shelter and clothing may be provided as required for such survivors of disasters at sea as may be landed in their areas.

There are a number of voluntary agencies established in the coastal areas of the country who are doing outstanding work in providing for the immediate needs of these survivors, and the local authorities are asked to co-operate with them in making detailed plans for providing hot food and drinks, shelter and warm clothing for those who need them, with the least possible delay.

The Unemployment Assistance Board will be prepared to consider claims from the local authorities for reimbursement of the cost of providing this assistance and will also be ready to help any survivors who may need it by the grant of allowances in cash.

Any shipwrecked persons who may require medical care and attention will be dealt with under the Ministry of Health's Emergency Hospital Scheme, and the local authorities are asked to arrange if possible for a Medical Officer to be in attendance at the time of landing.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

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1/3/40 - No. 14

IF ENGLAND FALLS. SOUTH AFRICA FALLS.

In a speech at Carolina, Transvaal, Col. Denys Reitz, South African Minister of Native Affairs, said that the past 40 years had shown that it was possible for Afrikaans and English-speaking people<sup>to</sup>/work together; but unfortunately there were people who were trying to make this impossible. If these people were successful it would be fatal to the future of the country.

"We have seen" he declared "how isolated republics such as Czechoslovakia and Poland, who were many times stronger than we, have fallen under the bondage of a foreign country. If England Falls South Africa falls."

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EMPIRE AFFAIRS



1/3/40 - No. 15

ALLIED ECONOMIC EXPERTS TO VISIT UNITED STATES.

Professor Charles Rist, formerly Deputy Governor of the Bank of France, at present acting as Economic Adviser to the Ministere du Blocus, and Mr. F. Ashton-Gwatkin, Adviser on Policy to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, have been instructed by the French and British Governments to proceed to the United States to assist the French and British Ambassadors in Washington in examining current problems with the various United States Government Departments concerned, and are due to arrive by the "George Washington" at an early date.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE.



ANIMAL FEEDING STUFFS.

RETURNS OF DEALERS' PRE-WAR TRADE.

The Ministry of Food has not yet received from a number of dealers in Animal Feeding Stuff's the quarterly returns of their trade for the year ended 30th June, 1939, on Forms D.D.1., which were sent out for completion early in January last.

The delay in returning these forms is seriously hindering the Ministry's efforts to secure a better distribution of feeding stuffs, and it is essential that the completed forms should be returned in all cases by the 14th March. Traders who do not return them by that date are warned that they may not be able to obtain supplies when allocations of feeding stuffs are made on the basis of the figures given in the forms.

Returns are not required from traders whose sales in the year ended 30th June last did not exceed 500 tons. If any such traders have received forms for completion, they are requested to notify the Ministry that their trade did not reach the prescribed minimum. In addition returns are not required at present from Wholesale Dealers the whole of whose trade is on a c.i.f. basis, and particulars of which have already been notified either to a Port Area Grain Committee or to a Port Area Feeding Stuff's Committee.

This announcement does not apply to Northern Ireland.



NEWS FROM NORTHERN IRELAND

Ulster Savings Certificates.

Ulster's enthusiastic response to the new National Defence issue of Savings Certificates is shown by figures issued by the Ulster Ministry of Finance. In the eleven months up to the end of February, the receipts from Ulster Savings Certificates amounted to £728,000 as compared with £202,000 in the corresponding period of 1938/39.

By arrangement, £457,000 of this money has been lent to the Imperial Exchequer for war finances purposes.

Wages Increases in Northern Ireland.

Provender workers in Northern Ireland are to receive an increase in wages dating from the first pay day in February. The Joint District Council for the provender industry announces that agreement has been reached under which adult employees will receive an additional 4s. a week, women 2s. a week and youths a percentage increase.

From March 1st paper bag workers in Northern Ireland are to receive an increase in wages varying from 2d. to 8d. per thousand bags.

"Cheer" Clubs.

A new kind of women's club has sprung up in Ulster. It is known as the "Cheer Club" and has been organised by the Council of Social Service to assist unemployed women and the wives of unemployed men in dispelling the boredom of war-time restrictions and unemployment.

At the first of these clubs, opened in the East End of Belfast, large numbers of older women meet as a big family and spend evenings knitting comforts for the troops, playing organised games, and taking part in physical training classes.

EMPIRE AFFAIRS



The Ministry of Labour & National Service announces:

ROAD HAULAGE CENTRAL WAGES BOARD

The Road Haulage Central Wages Board met on the 8th February 1940 and at that meeting made proposals for an increase in the statutory remuneration of road haulage workers as issued to the trade in the Notice RH(3). These proposals so far as adult workers are concerned represent an increase of 5/- per week in the London Area, in Grade 1 Areas, on Long Distance services and in those parts of Scotland to be grade 1 after 5th May, 1940; 4/- per week in grade 2 Areas and 3/- per week in Grade 3 Areas. Corresponding increases in the wages of daily or casual workers and an increase of 1/- per day in subsistence allowance were also proposed. For workers to whom the adult rates do not apply, the corresponding increases were half of the above named sums.

In the light of the war situation and the period of time which must elapse in following the statutory procedure, the Employers' Associations were asked to recommend their members to pay these increases forthwith. This led to a dispute.

The Emergency Conditions Committee of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board operating under Section 2 (6) of the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938, met today in the capacity of a conciliation body for the purpose of dealing with this and considered reports from the Employers' Associations and the Trade Unions.

As a result of the negotiations between the parties, assisted by the Independent Members of the Board, the following arrangements were arrived at and reported to the Emergency Conditions Committee:

1. In the case of long distance services the Metropolitan area and Scotland, it was agreed that the increases should operate for the first full pay period following Monday, 4th March, 1940.
2. In the case of Southampton and South Wales (Grade 2 portion) it was recommended that the parties should meet locally and fix the same date of operation for the increases namely the first full pay period following Monday, 4th March, 1940.
3. In the case of the principal ports and towns (other than those mentioned above) it was recommended that the parties should forthwith meet locally, with the object of fixing a date of operation which shall, in no case, be later than the date mentioned below.
4. If in any district no settlement has been arrived at meantime, the increases shall be operative on the first pay day following Monday, 1st April, 1940.
5. The foregoing, shall not prejudice any agreements already concluded between the parties which provide for the operation of the increases from dates earlier than the first full pay period following Monday, 4th March, 1940.

The foregoing understanding is without prejudice to the statutory rights of the Area Boards and of the industry in their consideration of the proposals now before them.

These arrangements which had been the subject of negotiations between the parties, were duly reported to the Emergency Conditions Committee of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board who unanimously approved them.

Richard Redmayne.	Chairman
V.R. Aronson.	Independent
	Member
D.T. Jack.	Independent
	Member.

March 1st. 1940



1/3/40. - No. 19.

B. E. F. LEAVE DELAY

The War Office announces that owing to unavoidable delay some of the men who should have reached England today on leave from the B.E.F. will not do so until tomorrow.

WAR OFFICE,  
S.W.1.

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#20 missing

1/3/40 - No. 21.

Statement for use in reply to inquiries about the new Agreement between the P.M.G., the B.B.C. and the Minister of Information, presented to Parliament on Friday, 1st. March.

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An Agreement between the Postmaster-General, the B.B.C. and the Minister of Information was published as a Command Paper (6177) on 1st. March 1940. The Agreement lays down the method by which the broadcasting service is to be financed in wartime. The main points are as follows:-

- (i) Clause 20 of the B.B.C.'s License and Agreement with the P.M.G. (Cmd. 5329 of 1936) ceases to have effect.

Under this clause the B.B.C. was entitled to receive from the Postmaster-General 75% of the net licence revenue and any additional percentage that might be approved by the Treasury to meet the needs of the service.

- (ii) Under the new Agreement the Minister of Information will pay the B.B.C. "such annual sum as from year to year the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on representations made by the Corporation to the Minister shall approve as sufficient for the adequate conduct of the services provided by the Corporation having regard to the conditions existing from time to time...."

Provision for payments to the B.B.C. during 1940-41 will, as in previous years, be made under the Vote for Broadcasting, which will be published as part of the Civil Estimates. The total amount which it is proposed to provide, viz. £4,500,000, has already been made public in the Vote on Account dated 26th February 1940. This amount was approved by the Treasury for presentation to Parliament, on the recommendation of the Minister of Information, after consideration of estimates of expenditure presented by the B.B.C. but it will not be appropriate to discuss this figure until the Civil Estimates have been presented to Parliament.

- (iii) The arrangement under (ii) above will come into force as from 1st April 1940. To cover the period from 1st. September, 1939, to 31st March, 1940, the P.M.G. will pay to the B.B.C. a percentage of the licence receipts to be approved by the Treasury.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION



1/3/40. - No. 22.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

(Evening)

The following official communique was issued this evening by the French G. H. Q.:

Local patrol activity.

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GERMAN STATEMENTS ON SINKINGS OF NEUTRALS.

The following comment is made on the statement on neutral shipping issued by the German Legation at the Hague and published in The Times today:-

As regards (1) it is the duty of a neutral to submit to the exercise of belligerent rights legally carried out, and no belligerent has any right of complaint against a neutral which so submits. This is an obvious fact and German attempts at intimidation cannot disguise it. Point (2) is nonsense as is shown by the answer to (1). As regards Point (3), it is for the German war vessels to stop and investigate the cargo of the ships in question if they can. Navicerts are a British measure and it has never been suggested that they should be respected by the German Government. They are designed to help neutral shipping to avoid, not to force them to go to, British ports. Regarding (4) the navicert system has been established purely to assist neutrals to carry on their legitimate commerce with the minimum of inconvenience. It is not compulsory, and those who do not like it always have the alternative of diversion to a control base. Point (5) is, as indicated in (1) and (2) above, no more than sheer intimidation.

The position is that navicerts are a voluntary facility offered by the Allied Contraband Control authorities to exporters in the U.S.A., the Argentine, Brazil, Uruguay, and designed to give them advance information whether or not their exports to a wide range of neutral destinations in Europe are likely to encounter difficulties when they come before the contraband control. The navicert system is not an arrangement made with the Governments of these overseas countries - still less is it an arrangement reached with any neutral State in Europe. Navicerts for certain categories of goods, are moreover, granted by H.M. representatives in the countries of export without any prior reference to the European importers, and, even when a prior guarantee is demanded of the importer, the procedure, as far as he is concerned, is no different from that adopted when cargoes are examined in the ordinary way at contraband control bases.

Following is a communique on the same subject by the German Legation at Oslo published in the Norwegian Press of February 26th:-

"In regard to the question of losses at sea there have appeared in the press an increasing number of misrepresentations of what has actually occurred, and of erroneous statements regarding the practice followed by the German military forces. In most cases it would be easy to establish, by a reference to the authorities and experts of one's own country, that the overwhelming majority of these statements and interpretations are incorrect.

In passing judgment on German economic warfare at sea, the first principle is that German action vis-a-vis of lawful maritime traffic between the neutral countries is confined to such measures as are necessary in order to establish the peaceful character of the traffic in question. Germany moreover, has hitherto taken no measures against British export trade which can compare with the British war on German exports.

As regards actual attacks, the following points are to be noted:-

1. Since the war started the German naval forces have waged economic warfare exclusively in accordance with the prize regulations. In the German view no case has occurred in which these forces have acted contrary to the prize regulations. An exhaustive investigation into the complaints which have been made has shown in every single case that these complaints were incorrect.

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2. The German Government have repeatedly informed all the governments concerned that the waters in the neighbourhood of the enemy's coast are dangerous by reason of the warlike measures of both belligerents. The danger to shipping has in the meantime considerably increased, and will continue to increase.

3. The German naval forces have never sunk without warning neutral ships which conducted themselves correctly and did not form part of an enemy convoy. They have strict instructions to do their utmost to bring into safety crews of ships which are sunk in accordance with the prize regulations. All the investigations have shown that the captains of German vessels have at all times carried out these instructions, even when from a military point of view this caused them great inconvenience and entailed risk for their own ships.

4. As regards neutral ships with contraband cargo which either voluntarily or under compulsion call at enemy ports, the procedure must follow the course laid down in the German prize regulations.

5. Neutral ships which, by reason of insufficient identification marks or suspect conduct, render themselves liable to be mistaken for enemy warships or auxiliaries, or which conduct themselves in a manner incompatible with neutrality, expose themselves to more drastic measures at the hands of the German naval forces. The German Government must decline responsibility for the consequences which may arise therefrom.

6. The reports which have been circulated time after time, to the effect that German naval forces have fired at the crews of sinking ships after they had taken to the boats, have shown upon investigation to be without exception incorrect".

The statement issued in the Hague is not parallel with the statement issued in Oslo, as might have been expected and each has no doubt been addressed to the particular public for whom it was intended.

Regarding the Oslo statement, referring to the first paragraph it is a matter for complaint that in fact neutral reactions to German atrocities have until very lately been astonishingly mild and that German illegalities have in general been more serious than has been reported abroad, although some neutral countries have more recently reacted less mildly. The attitude ~~is~~ that these ~~sinkings~~ can be regarded as a kind of plague which has got to be put up with is especially deprecated. In regard to paragraph two, German action has not been confined, as alleged, to establishing the peaceful character of traffic, a large number of ships have, more particularly in recent times, been sunk without warning and the Dutch "Burgerdijk" was for instance sunk although it was clearly established that it was not bound to or from any Allied port. The reason why Germany's measures against British export trade cannot compare with those taken by Gt. Britain is merely that Gt. Britain commands the sea and Germany does not.

Regarding Point 1 in the Oslo statement, we are not so much concerned with the German prize regulations as with international law, with which they are in some marked respects at variance. Moreover, the Germans have repeatedly violated their own prize regulations. As to the statement about an exhaustive investigation, it is worth while referring to M. Koht's speech in the Norwegian Storting yesterday.

The German claim to declare the waters round the British Isles as dangerous to shipping has already been refuted.

There is no basis for any such claim in international law, and no amount of German threats can absolve them from the duty of submitting any merchantman encountered, whether British or neutral, to the proper routine of stoppage and investigation.

(Out/



(Out of 141 neutral ships sunk up to February 28th only 2 were in convoy and 1075 have been safely convoyed). The obligation on the German Government to publish and accurately define any areas which may be rendered dangerous by German mines cannot be evaded in this way.

As regards the sinking of neutral ships without warning, the neutrals themselves will be the best judges of this. Reference again may well be made to Professor Koht's statement yesterday. As regards the obligation on the Germans to make provision for the safety of the crews of sunken ships, the German claim is emphatically refuted by upwards of 800 neutral seamen who have almost certainly lost their lives including, for example, members of the crew of the Dutch tanker "Slidrecht", who were set adrift in the middle of the Atlantic in heavy sea. The submarine protocol to which Germany adhered in 1936 provides that ships boats are not in a place of safety when far from land. Many other similar cases may be cited, as the Norwegian tanker "Arue Kjod" sunk 65 miles off Lewis at 5.30 p.m. on November 12th. Survivors were in open boats for nearly two days and others were lost.

As regards Point 4 the same answer applies as to paragraph (1) of the Hague communique above. Neutral compliance with the legitimate exercise of belligerent rights by one belligerent is absolutely no justification for complaint by the other.

As regards 5, it is obvious that the Germans are trying to invent excuses for further brutality and intimidation where nothing definite can be alleged even under their own quite illegal code. As regards 6, there are innumerable cases in which the crews of trawlers etc., have been attacked by aircraft with machine guns before and after taking to the boats. The mere fact of using machine guns against an unarmed vessel can be taken as indicating a calculated indifference to murdering the crew, since machine gun bullets are obviously of no use for the purpose of sinking the ship, apart from the fact that such a method of attack on a ship from the air is entirely illegal anyway.

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INSPECTION OF CANADIAN TROOPS.

At the conclusion of a three day tour of the Canadian training camp at Aldershot, when he had special facilities for seeing the individual preparedness and operations of the troops General Wilcox left this message of tribute:

"I am exceedingly pleased with the progress in training and the high standard of the Canadians who come directly within the scope of my department. They are doing a splendid job and I take away the feeling that they have a profound knowledge and solid grasp of the important work which they have in hand".

The General's words of praise followed the inspection of Brigadier Smith's first brigade embracing such crack regiments as the R. C. R. S. 48th Highlanders, Hastings and Prince Edward.

Throughout the tour there was no semblance of ceremony and the General saw the men at their everyday routine job, from fatigue duties to full dress field manouvres.

At the camp of the Royal Canadian Regiment which was the first call in today's programme the General watched squads as they went about the business of the Bren gun drill, raking the "enemy" divisions with feigned bursts of fire. He also listened to a lecture on the theory of the use of small arms and grenades while a short distance away a platoon was receiving instruction in defence against gas and personal contamination.

A short motor ride brought the General to the 48th Highlanders of Toronto setting defensive works, consolidating outposts, and bridging streams.

The General halted to chat with Major H. F. Seymour of Montreal whose fourth field company of engineers was "digging in" and putting finishing touches to yawning tank traps.

In nearby woods the Hastings regiment was engaged on large scale field operations. The men had just reached the set objective and the General stayed to see the next advance which he described as "very good".