

# FOREIGN PRESS REVIEW

## DAILY SURVEY OF WORLD COMMENT ON THE WAR

COMPILED FROM TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No.

74.

.....14th April....., 1940

### U.S.A.: ROYAL NAVY'S TRIUMPH FEATURED.

The destruction of seven German destroyers at Narvik received great prominence in today's New York Press and reports from Berlin and Stockholm of alleged German advances in Norway are relegated to second position.

Discussing the position of the neutrals the NEW YORK TIMES writes in an editorial article: "The warring nations are not alone in believing that their existence depends on the outcome of the battle. Every neutral nation within striking distance of the German Power suddenly finds itself desperately threatened. Every other neutral, no matter how far from Europe or how determined she is to stay out of this war must re-assert her position in the light of success or failure of the German drive.

"Germany has now shown that she will not hesitate to crush any neutral in her path if by so doing she feels she is gaining a strategic advantage. Norway was so strict and severe in her neutrality that she handicapped and angered the Allies, yet Norway is suffering more terribly today than Austria and Czechoslovakia.

"The attack that obliterated Denmark and brought the swastika as far north as Narvik is in reality a drive for the supreme power in Europe. Upon the amount of energy in that drive and upon the courage and skill of Allied resistance the future way of life of millions may well depend at this moment."

The NEW YORK SUN wrote: "Despite the initial advantages accruing to Germany from the invasion of Norway and Denmark one thing must not be forgotten. Hitler is out on the limb. Confronted with spirited British counter-measures the German invading forces face the problem of keeping themselves supplied with munitions and food. This may be comparatively simple in Denmark but the German forces must be supplied by water. The British have struck hard blows at the German line of communication. Encompassing the German troops is the bitterly hostile Norwegian population - and thousands of men in Norway's army are still unsubdued and still ready for a counter-attack. In the back-ground lies Sweden glowering with bitter rage at what has happened. Taken all in all it is no bed of roses for the Fuehrer."

The attitude of the Italian Press to the war in Scandinavia was referred to by the columnist Dave Boone in the NEW YORK SUN. He wrote: "Nobody seems to rejoice as much over the Nazi performance as the editors of Mussolini's newspapers who dig up adjectives, such as we used to find only in the vocabulary of circus press agents, every time that Hitler 'protects' some neutral with a knife in the back."

Though he remains favourable to the policy of non-intervention, Samuel Grafton the columnist who writes in the NEW YORK POST, has shifted his standpoint and has now rejected the thesis that the European Powers 'are all alike', and has stressed American approval for the Allies.



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### U. S. A: (Continued)      America Nearer to War?

The question as to whether the U.S.A. is now nearer to war as a result of the German invasions of Norway and Denmark has occupied American newspapers.

The LANSING STATE JOURNAL of Michigan wrote: "It is our fashion to think of the United States and its people as peculiarly and particularly set apart from the calamities and oppressions directed upon other peoples of the earth. But now we have seen how the powers of one wholly unbridled man can be, and are, exerted wherever he regards his thrust opportune. It is incumbent on us to change our habit of thinking in such matters."

The BALTIMORE SUN, referring to Greenland and Iceland, declared: "Any German claims to either of these countries would raise issues of the gravest sort under the Monroe Doctrine. Here is perhaps one of the most serious aspects of the new European developments from the American stand-point."

In an analysis of the situation the WALL STREET JOURNAL stated: "General indignation over the most recent Hitler brutality may seem at variance with the overpowering public desire to preserve the surface of neutrality. Perhaps it is not a wholly admirable attitude for a great freedom-loving people to hold but there is no disputing that it is their attitude. The conviction is strong that Mr. Roosevelt will mould his policy rigidly along popular lines."

The belief that the British blockade was partly responsible for the Fuehrer's latest acts of aggression was expressed in the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, which declared: "The stirring tale of sea warfare told by Mr. Churchill in the Commons could not but hearten the Allies and the small neutrals of Europe."

"The Nazis were sheltered on the West, had set up protection in the East and were not threatened from the North. Why then did they take the superlative risks inherent in Norway and Denmark? All indications are that it was a move of desperation rather than an exhibition of the will to conquer."

"Increasingly cramped by the Allied blockade, they had to ensure the supply of Scandinavian iron-ore and meet their growing food needs. In other words Hitler had presumably arrived at a point where the perils of a vastly extended battle-front were less than the perils of a continued 'waiting war'".

Similar views of the British blockade were contained in the COLUMBUS OHIO EVENING DISPATCH. This paper affirmed: "Apparently the English blockade is working to such an extent that Hitler has been forced to make a desperate attempt to break it. In the initial unfolding of these latest developments the honours clearly go to England, for whether or not the Nazis succeed in holding the Southern part of Norway England's blockade has been clamped down a little tighter. Norwegian shipping has been halted, in so far as it is free to go unmolested, and England has been given greater manoeuvrability for her own shipping behind the tightened line of the blockade."

"To the Nazis what are pledges?" asked the SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE. "What are the rights of free countries, even the most unoffending like Denmark and Norway? What are the human rights of their inhabitants? - nothing, absolutely nothing if they are in reach of Nazi Germany. Their rights as members of a supposedly civilised world stand precariously only until Hitler decides that they shall not block his need. Our oft-expressed conviction grows stronger that the entire dwindling community of nations, guided by the traditional principles of morality and ethics, is menaced today by the very existence of the concepts of contemporary Germany and Russia. This conviction grows upon us entirely apart from mere military consideration."



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SWITZERLAND: FUEHRER'S MISTAKE......, 1940

"Germany in violating the neutrality of Denmark and Norway has not only committed a crime but made a mistake," commented the TRIBUNE DE GENEVE during the week-end.

This paper added: "The German genius of organisation is an important asset but in a conflict with powers of approximately equal armaments it is not decisive. Moreover, if this genius disregards all moral considerations it ceases to be a potential means to victory."

BERNER TAGWACHT, the Social Democratic newspaper, wrote: "Norway is fighting a battle for all peoples who feel themselves threatened by the onslaught of dictators. No English interference has been so speedy and violent. It caused the Germans such enormous losses that some circles believe that England lured Germany from her safe harbours deliberately into the North Sea trap."

The JOURNAL DE GENEVE, the Conservative organ, declared: "Temporarily, the Germans occupy certain territorial points but they will not hold them long. Between the Allies and the Norwegians co-operation is complete. Like Finland yesterday, Norway is today championing our imperilled European civilisation."

ITALY: PRAISE FOR KING HAAKON.

A striking tribute to King Haakon and the Norwegian Government for their resistance to German aggression was paid in the Vatican organ OSSERVATORE ROMANO during the weekend.

"The conduct of King Haakon and the Norwegian Government is the conduct of men of honour," it was stated. "The first inspiration of members of a government should be their dignity and sense of responsibility towards their own people. A country which is attacked defends itself. It defends itself as best it can and no sacrifice in defence of the country is useless, even if it is ineffective."

"Such defence has a moral value far superior to any consideration of political expediency which may suggest an easy compromise. Every man of honour who loves his native land must regard with respect this small nation which with microscopic forces is endeavouring, though it may be with little success, to defend its own land."

In contrast with the outspoken Vatican organ Italian newspapers continued to use headlines reporting German "successes", though a little more balance has become noticeable.

The MESSAGGERO used the headlines "British Units Including An Aircraft Carrier Struck by German Bombs" and "Most of Anglo-French Fleet retired to its Bases".

As some offset, the POPOLO DI ROMA, in a London dispatch, described British satisfaction that "the decisive issue is being fought on the sea".



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### SWEDEN: THE DANGER FROM WITHIN.

Sweden's determination to suppress dangerous elements within her borders was emphasised in DAGENS NYHETER, the Liberal newspaper.

Referring to Major Quisling, the "puppet Fuehrer" and the Nazi methods of "working from within", this paper wrote during the weekend: "Sweden is determined to make short work of such elements. It does no harm to inform the Germans how we regard such people."

On this subject SVENSKA DAGBLADET, the Conservative organ, declared: "Recent events show the fearful danger to a country not attending to internal security. The new spy legislation comes at the last minute and this is more important than Press freedom legislation to which so much time has been given."

SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN stated: "Words can scarcely express our feelings in face of the unrestrained brutality and tragedy on our frontier among a people we always regarded as fellow-men rather than foreigners....."

"We feel horror and disgust at seeing Norwegian officers - Nazi fanatics - hand over Narvik and Oslo to a ruthless enemy. We feel disgust at German warfare which includes the bombing of undefended civilians in an attempt to murder Norway's King and his Government as a punishment for having refused to betray their people."

In a leading article STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN said that the fight was now between the British Navy and the German Army and considered that the new minefields might be a decisive factor in the battle.

### BULGARIA: WARNING TO NEUTRALS.

The need for neutral preparedness was emphasised in the Sofia Press during the week-end.

In an article in SLOVO it was stated: "Not only is the neutrality of small countries worthless when they impede the Great Powers but treaties are valueless. The small countries should not rely on alliances or their own declarations of neutrality but should be prepared to defend themselves."

Though some Bulgarian newspapers printed Italian reports favouring the Nazi viewpoint towards the Norwegian battles SLOVO used the headline "German troops cut off from Germany."

### YUGOSLAVIA: REACTION TO SCANDINAVIAN WAR.

The Yugoslav Press has devoted great space to the Scandinavian war but although the speeches by Mr. Churchill and King Haakon were prominently featured, later editions began to exhibit a pro-German tendency.

Commenting on "Enco" the new British Corporation formed to trade with the Balkans, the London correspondent of POLITIKA emphasised British confidence in the success of the blockade.



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### BRAZIL: HITLER'S "GESTURE OF INCREDIBLE DESPAIR".

The German invasion of Norway was described by the JORNAL DO COMMERIO as a "gesture of incredible despair".

This paper added: "The neutrals now see more clearly the support of the Allies to guarantee them liberty as against German enslavement."

O JORNAL stated: "The fate of the European neutrals depends on the interests of Germany, who believes in might is right."

In a front page article the CORREIO DA MANHA declared: "The British Navy continues worthy of the Nelson tradition. The Allies' cause will immensely increase in prestige when Norway is liberated."

In another article in this journal written by Senhor Berquo it was stated: "There is reason to believe that the Norwegian aggression will be converted into a terrible irreparable disaster for the Reich."

### TUNIS: ONE GOOD EFFECT OF NAZI INVASIONS.

Commenting on the German invasions of Norway and Denmark the Arabic newspaper L'EN-NAHDA wrote: "The Nazi actions will have at least one good effect - they will remove the doubts of those still believing in the sincerity of German propaganda concerning respect for neutrality, and of those hoping that the Nazi racial and expansionist policy will be laid aside."

In conclusion the hope was expressed that the neutrals would unite with the Allies to defend right and liberty.

### PORTUGAL: HITLER'S GOOD TURN FOR BRITAIN.

The Fuehrer has done the Allies a good turn by invading Norway, according to VOZ, the Portuguese Catholic newspaper.

This journal added: "Until now the war was stagnant, but England now has a battle-field where her formidable power can obtain victory. Everybody, every Englishman, feels that England has urgent need of a victory. Now she can win it."

Praising Mr. Churchill, the DIARIO DE LISBOA, the Right-wing organ, declared: "The man who from a room in the Admiralty inspires and directs the battle carries on his Herculean shoulders the existence and future of the British Empire. Courage is the master quality of his character and audacity the salient mark of his intelligence. Both inspire the sailors of Great Britain in their epic struggle."



(Not to be quoted as an Air Ministry announcement).

R. A. F. GUNNERS. DEFEAT NAZI FIGHTERS.

Two aircraft of the R. A. F. Coastal Command - types designed principally for reconnaissance - had two successful engagements today over Norway with the latest German Messerschmitt 110 fighters.

One Messerschmitt was destroyed outright and the other, heavily damaged, had to flee and dive to its base for refuge.

These actions took place during comprehensive reconnaissance of enemy activities along and behind the Norwegian coast.

The first encounter occurred while the British aircraft was making a survey and photographic tour of the fjords from Kristiansand to Stavanger.

After making a complete record of everything in Kristiansand harbour, the British aircraft went over Sola aerodrome and there sighted a number of German aeroplanes on the ground and several seaplanes moored off shore.

Ineffective anti-aircraft fire followed the British aircraft, which continued, however, to take many photographs and survey the fjords until it reached Stavanger. It was there, at one thousand feet, that it was attacked by the newest cannon-carrying Messerschmitt.

The Nazi fighter, at full speed, carried out a series of attacks.

The Coastal Command aircraft went down close to the water to evade attack from below, and zig-zagged, completely outwitting the Messerschmitt in four attacks.

To each of these the British rear gunner replied, holding his fire until the German was a close-up target. Then a bullet shattered his hand. At that moment, however, he saw the result of his last burst of fire.

One of the Messerschmitt's engines began to emit smoke, and a moment later the wounded gunner saw the enemy whirl to the sea in flames.

From the same Coastal Command squadron another aircraft was reconnoitring the Skagerak. It was attacked by a Messerschmitt 110 and its engagement lasted only 100 seconds.

The British rear gunner held his fire until the German fighter was within two hundred yards and then delivered three bursts full into its fuselage.

The British pilot then turned and made a frontal machine gun attack on the Messerschmitt, which, in extreme distress, fled flat out and dived to its base on the neighbouring shore.

NOTE: One of these attacks was the subject of Press Bureau Bulletin No. 19, Saturday, April 13.



14/4/40 - No.2.

PRESS NOTICE.

The Admiralty give notice that mines have been laid in the Baltic Sea and approaches as follows: -

POSITIONS:

- |     |    |         |    |         |    |    |         |                  |       |    |
|-----|----|---------|----|---------|----|----|---------|------------------|-------|----|
| (a) | 57 | degrees | 00 | minutes | N. | 10 | degrees | 26               | mins. | E. |
| (b) | 57 | "       | 00 | "       | N. | 12 | "       | 24               | "     | E. |
| (c) | 55 | "       | 30 | "       | N. | 14 | "       | 20               | "     | E. |
| (d) | 55 | "       | 30 | "       | N. | 21 | "       | 06 $\frac{1}{2}$ | "     | E. |

DETAILS:

The whole of the waters of the Baltic and approaches situated south of the lines joining (a) to (b) and (c) to (d) above are dangerous owing to mines, but no mines will be laid in Swedish territorial waters.

ADMIRALTY. S.W.1



14/4/40 - No 3

NOT FOR PUBLICATION OR BROADCAST BEFORE APRIL 15, 1940

PRESS NOTICE

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Geoffrey Peto K.B.E., hitherto Deputy Regional Commissioner for the South-Western Civil Defence Region, to be Regional Commissioner for that Region.

Sir Geoffrey Peto succeeds General Sir Hugh Elles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., who recently became Chief of the Civil Defence Operational Staff.

MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY.



14/4/40 - No. 4.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

(Morning)

Paris, Sunday, April 14th.

The following official communique was  
issued this morning from French General Headquarters:-

Artillery activity to the west of the Vosges.

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IMPORT LICENSING DEPARTMENT

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS NO.59.

MAGNESITE AND CHROME ORE

1. At the request of the Ministry of Supply the Board of Trade have issued an Order, the Import of Goods (Prohibition) (No.16) Order, 1940, adding the following goods to those subject to the import licensing regulations:-

Natural or artificial magnesium carbonates, hydroxides and oxides, and dolomite and mixtures wholly or mainly thereof, with or without water.

Chromium ores and concentrates, whether briquetted or not.

2. The Order will come into operation on 17th April, 1940, but goods covered by the Order, and not previously subject to the import licensing regulations which are proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Authorities to have been despatched to the United Kingdom before the Order came into force will not require a licence.

3. The object of the Order is to supplement the Control Order recently made by the Minister of Supply for the purpose of regulating the sale and purchase of these materials.

4. Importers are warned that they should not arrange to ship until they have obtained a licence or ascertained definitely that a licence will be granted.

5. Directions for Obtaining Licences.

- (i) Licences will be issued by the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade on the recommendation of the Ministry of Supply.
- (ii) Application for import licences must accordingly be submitted in duplicate direct to the Chrome Ore, Magnesite and Wolfram Controller, Broadway Court, Broadway, London, S.W.1. Application forms may be obtained from the Import Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2., and the offices of H.M. Collectors of Customs and Excise. The direction at the head of the Application Form that it should be forwarded to the Import Licensing Department is not applicable.
- (iii) After the application has been examined by the Controller he will pass it to the Import Licensing Department who in approved cases will issue and send the licence direct to the applicant.
- (iv) It will greatly expedite the issue of licences if importers will state on the Application Form (a) the maximum c.i.f. value of each item; (b) the maximum quantity of each item expressed in those units which will subsequently be quoted on the Customs Entry;



(c) the actual consignor (not his agent in the United Kingdom). It is essential that each application should refer to only one consignor and one country of consignment, but subject to this it may refer to any number of consignments which are expected to arrive within the three months' validity of the licence.

(v) Licences will be issued in the name of the actual Importer only. For this purpose the Importer is deemed to be the owner or other person for the time being possessed of, or beneficially interested in, the goods at and from the time of their importation until they are delivered out of the charge of the Officers of Customs and Excise.

(vi) Importers in doubt whether or not goods need an Import Licence or are liable to duty, are advised to apply to the nearest office of a Collector of Customs and Excise.

6. Importers requiring further information are advised to consult the Control who will be prepared to give information and advice.

Import Licensing Department,  
Board of Trade,  
25, Southampton Buildings,  
Chancery Lane,  
London, W.C.2.

14th April, 1940.



NOTICE FOR THE PRESS

NONE OF THE DOCUMENTS ATTACHED IS TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE CLUB TAPES OR BY BROADCAST OR IN ANY OTHER WAY BEFORE THE MORNING OF MONDAY, THE 15th APRIL, 1940.

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In accordance with the expectation expressed when the first Vesting Order was issued a further group of U.S.A. dollar securities has now been transferred by Vesting Order to the control of H.M. Treasury. No change in procedure is expected and further Vesting Orders may be issued from time to time.

Copies of the following documents are attached:-

1. Press Communique.
2. Acquisition of Securities (No.2) Order, 1940.
3. Treasury Directions.
4. Description and Acquisition Price of Securities.

N.B. Document No. 4 is referred to in, and forms an integral part, of Documents Nos. 1, 2 and 3.



PRESS NOTICE.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE CLUB TAPES OR BY  
BROADCAST OR IN ANY OTHER WAY BEFORE THE  
MORNING OF MONDAY 15th APRIL, 1940.

DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS 1939.

ACQUISITION OF SECURITIES BY H.M. TREASURY.

The Treasury announce that a further Order has been made on the 13th April 1940 under the Defence (Finance) Regulations 1939 transferring to themselves all holdings of the securities shown in the accompanying list which have been registered under the Securities (Restrictions and Returns) Order 1939 of the 26th August 1939.

The new Order sets out the prices to be paid by the Treasury. The prices are in sterling, and, in the case of Bonds dealt in plus interest in New York, include gross accrued interest calculated to the 29th April 1940; such prices will be effective wherever the securities are deposited.

Owners of securities affected by the Vesting Order should forthwith deliver such securities, accompanied by the necessary documents, to the Bank of England, London, or to the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, for transmission to the Bank of England. It is requested that such delivery be made through a bank or stockbroker, who will have the necessary instructions.

Payment will be made to the bank or stockbroker or other person by whom the securities are lodged with the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland on the 29th April 1940, provided that the securities have been received by the Bank of England not later than the 19th April 1940; payment for securities delivered thereafter will be made seven clear business days after the date of receipt of the relative documents by the Bank of England.

In the case of securities held abroad, application may be made to the Bank of England, London, or the Bank of Ireland, Belfast, for permission to lodge the holding with the Bank of Montreal, New York, as Agents for the Bank of England: the special form of application for this purpose (Form R.6) is available at the offices of banks and stockbrokers. Following the receipt by the Bank of England of advice by cable that the securities have been duly delivered, payment will be made to the bank or stockbroker from whom the application as above was received; such payment will not, however, be made prior to the 29th April 1940.

Securities held in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man may be lodged with any branch situated therein of Barclays Bank Limited, Lloyds Bank Limited, Martins Bank Limited, the Midland Bank Limited, the National Provincial Bank Limited or the Westminster Bank Limited for transmission to the Bank of England.



STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS 1940 No.527.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACQUISITION OF SECURITIES (No.2)  
ORDER, 1940, MADE BY THE TREASURY UNDER REGULATION 1 OF  
THE DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS, 1939 (S.R. & O.1939 No.1620)

Dated 13th April, 1940.

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WHEREAS it is provided by paragraph (2) of Regulation 1 of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939 that at any time while an Order made under paragraph (1) of the said Regulation with respect to securities of any class is in force the Treasury, if they are of opinion that it is expedient so to do for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the United Kingdom, may, by an Order made generally with respect to any specified securities of that class, or by directions given with respect to any securities of that class of which any particular person is the owner, transfer to themselves the securities to which the Order or directions relates or relate, at a price specified in the Order or directions, being a price which, in the opinion of the Treasury, is not less than the market value of the securities on the date of the making of the Order or the giving of the directions:

AND WHEREAS the Securities (Restrictions and Returns) Order, 1939, being an Order made under paragraph (1) of the said Regulation, is in force with respect to securities of the following class, that is to say, securities in respect of which the principal interest or dividends are payable in the currency of the United States of America or in respect of which the holder has an option to require the payment of principal interest or dividends in the currency of the United States of America:

AND WHEREAS the Treasury are of opinion that it is expedient for the purpose of strengthening the financial position of the United Kingdom to transfer to themselves the securities hereinafter specified:

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Treasury the prices set out in the Schedule hereto in relation to the securities so specified are not less than the market value of those securities on the date of this Order:

NOW, therefore, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in pursuance of paragraph (2) of Regulation 1 of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, hereby make the following Order:

1. All securities of the descriptions mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to this Order, being securities in respect of which returns have been made to the Bank of England under paragraph 2 of the Securities (Restrictions and Returns) Order, 1939, are hereby transferred to the Treasury at the prices specified in the second column of that Schedule in relation to securities of those descriptions respectively,

Provided that this Order shall not apply -

(a)



- (a) to any securities to which such order or certificate of exemption as is mentioned in paragraph (1) of Regulation 5A of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, applies, or
- (b) to any securities sold to a person not resident in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, in accordance with permission granted by or on behalf of the Treasury.

2. The reference in paragraph 1 of this Order to returns made under paragraph 2 of the Securities (Restrictions and Returns) Order, 1939, includes a reference to returns purporting to be made under that paragraph but made after the expiration of the period prescribed for the making of such returns.

3. This Order may be cited as the Acquisition of Securities (No.2) Order, 1940.

DATED this thirteenth day of April, 1940.

(Signed ) PATRICK BUCHAN-HEPBURN  
W.W. BOULTON

Two of the Lords Commissioners of  
His Majesty's Treasury.



DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS 1939

ACQUISITION OF SECURITIES

TREASURY DIRECTIONS

The Treasury, in pursuance of paragraph (2) of Regulation 1 of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1939, have, by the Acquisition of Securities (No.2) Order, 1940, transferred to themselves all securities (except as in that Order provided) of the descriptions mentioned below in respect of which returns have been or purport to have been made to the Bank of England under paragraph 2 of the Securities (Restrictions and Returns) Order, 1939.

In pursuance of paragraph (3) of the said Regulation, the Treasury hereby give the following directions to the owners of securities so transferred.

1. The documents of title relating to the securities shall be delivered forthwith to the Bank of England, London, or to one of the Receiving Banks mentioned in paragraph 7, for transmission to the Bank of England and shall be accompanied by

- (i) Form S.1(b) or S.2, as appropriate, issued by the Bank of England in relation to the securities, and
- (ii) the documents prescribed in paragraph 2.

Such delivery should be made through a bank or stockbroker in the United Kingdom but may be made directly to the Securities Registration Office, the Bank of England, London, or to one of the said Receiving Banks.

2. (a) Bonds in respect of which interest is represented by coupons, shall be accompanied by all relative coupons maturing on or after the fourteenth day of April, 1940.
- (b) Bonds registered as to principal and interest, or as to principal only, and certificates in respect of registered shares or stock shall be accompanied by a form of transfer or power of attorney (either endorsed on the back of the document of title or in a separate form) duly signed by the registered holder or holders: signatures shall be witnessed and shall also be confirmed by a bank or stockbroker. Transfers and powers of attorney shall not be dated and the names of the transferees and attorneys shall not be inserted therein.

3. Documents of title held outside the United Kingdom may be delivered, together with the required documents, to the Bank of Montreal at New York as agents for the Bank of England. Holders desiring to avail themselves of this facility should, before giving the necessary instructions, apply to the Bank of England, London, or to one of the said Receiving Banks on the appropriate form for a Deposit Voucher and send with the application the appropriate Form S.1(b) or S.2 referred to in paragraph 1(i). The Deposit Vouchers should be forwarded to the custodian of the documents of title and should accompany such documents when delivery is made; or alternatively, if the holder wishes to transmit instructions to the custodian of the documents of title, by telegraph, the identification number

shown



shown on the Deposit Voucher should be advised to the custodian who should make reference to this identification number when the documents of title are delivered to the Bank of Montreal.

4. The purchase price of any security in respect of which the required documents have been delivered to the Bank of England, London, or to one of the said Receiving Banks through a bank or stockbroker shall be paid to the bank, or stockbroker through whom the documents are lodged on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1940, or at the expiration of seven clear business days from the receipt of the documents by the Bank of England, whichever date be the later.

5. Where the required documents are delivered directly to the Bank of England, London, or to one of the said Receiving Banks, payment of the purchase price shall be made after a like period to the person by whom the documents were delivered.

6. Where the required documents are delivered to the Bank of Montreal, New York, as agents for the Bank of England, payment of the purchase price shall be made by the Bank of England, London, or by the relative Receiving Bank, to the person or persons by whom the application for a Deposit Voucher was lodged one clear business day after receipt by the Bank of England of advice from the Bank of Montreal that the relative documents of title together with all necessary accompanying documents have been received or on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1940, (whichever shall be the later).

7. The Bank of Ireland, Belfast, and any branch in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man of Barclays Bank Limited, Lloyds Bank Limited, Martins Bank Limited, the Midlands Bank Limited, the National Provincial Bank Limited or the Westminster Bank Limited, shall be Receiving Banks for the purposes of this Direction.

(Signed) R.V. NIND HOPKINS

Dated this thirteenth day of April, 1940.



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per Share (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Air Reduction Company Inc. (N.Y.) Capital Stock. Shares of no par value.	12	9	1 Ex dividend due 15th April
Alpha Portland Cement Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	3	11	11
American Car and Foundry Company 7% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	10	8	3
American Car and Foundry Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	6	12	8
American Cyanamid Company Class "B" Common Stock. Shares of \$10.	9	14	7
American Fork & Hoe Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	3	2	—
American Superpower Corporation \$6 Cumulative 1st Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	16	2	10
Armour and Company (Illinois) \$6 Cumulative Convertible Prior Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	14	5	1
Baldwin Locomotive Works Common Stock. Shares of \$13. Voting Trust Certificates.	3	17	6
Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Del.) 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100	30	10	11
Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	19	17	10
Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation Common Stock. Shares of \$5.	6	12	8
Borden Company (N.J.) Capital Stock. Shares of \$15.	5	17	2
Bristol-Myers Company (Del.) Capital Stock. Shares of \$5.	12	17	9
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation \$5 Cumulative 1st Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	24	18	2 Ex dividend due 1st May
Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation \$1.60 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$25.	5	2	3
Case (J.I.) Company (Wis.) Common Stock. Shares of \$100.	16	17	1
Celotex Corporation (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	2	13	11



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES (CONTD.)

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per Share (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company Capital Stock. Shares of \$20.	25	16	9
Central Power and Light Company 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	27	4	Ex.dividend - due 1st May
Chartered Investors, Inc. \$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	20	16	Cum dividend 5 due 1st June
Chemical Bank and Trust Company Capital Stock. Shares of \$10.	12	9	9
Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company Common Stock. Shares of \$25.	9	17	1
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company (N.J.) \$2.50 Cumulative Convertible Prior Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	11	18	-
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company (N.J.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	2	18	11
Chrysler Corporation Common Stock. Shares of \$5.	21	16	3
Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company \$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	14	5	1
Cliffs Corporation Capital Stock. Shares of \$5.	4	6	9
Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	20	6	6
Consolidated Oil Corporation Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	1	17	Ex.dividend 3 due 15th May
Continental Gas and Electric Corporation 7% Cumulative Prior Preference Stock. Shares of \$100.	23	2	3
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago Common Stock. Shares of \$33 $\frac{1}{3}$ .	22	8	7
The Continental Insurance Company Capital Stock. Shares of \$2.50.	10	-	2
Crane Company 5% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	24	10	9
Dere and Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	5	12	10
Eagle-Picher Lead Company Common Stock. Shares of \$10.	2	17	1



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES (CONTD.)

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per Share (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Electric Auto-Lite Company (Ohio) Common Stock. Shares of \$5.	9	19	7
Engineers Public Service Company \$5.50 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value	20	11	5
Fairbanks, Morse & Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	11	14	10
First National Stores, Inc. Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	10	18	2
Flintkote Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	4	18	7
General Electric Company (N.Y.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	9	9	Ex.dividend 8 due 25th April
General Foods Corporation (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	11	18	7
General Refractories Company Capital Stock. Shares of no par value.	7	8	9
Georgia Power Company \$6 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	24	8	3
Guaranty Trust Company of New York Capital Stock. Shares of \$100.	74	2	1
Hecla Mining Company Capital Stock. Shares of 25 cents.	1	12	3
Houdaille-Hershey Corporation \$2.50 Class "A" Cumulative Convertible Preference Stock. Shares of no par value.	9	5	11
Household Finance Corporation (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	17	2	Ex.dividend 1 due 15th April
Humble Oil and Refining Company Capital Stock. Shares of no par value.	15	7	4
International Business Machines Corporation (N.Y.) Capital Stock. Shares of no par value.	43	7	5
International Harvester Company (N.J.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	14	2	Ex.dividend 7 due 15th April
Jersey Central Power and Light Company 5½% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	22	16	1
Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation Common Stock. Shares of \$100.	7	6	3



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES (CONTD.)

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per Share (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Kroger Grocery & Baking Company (Ohio) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	8	8	7 Cum dividend due 1st June
Lambert Company (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	3	18	9
Lone Star Cement Corp.(Me.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	10	16	11
Massachusetts Utilities Associates 5% Cumulative Convertible Participating Preferred Stock. Shares of \$50.	7	13	8 Ex dividend due 15th April
May Department Stores Company Common Stock. Shares of \$10.	12	17	9
Midland Steel Products Company 8% Cumulative 1st Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	29	7	5
Mississippi Power & Light Company \$6 Cumulative 1st Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	21	1	4 Ex dividend due 1st May
The National City Bank of New York Capital Stock. Shares of \$12.50.	7	5	8
National Lead Company (N.J.) Common Stock. Shares of \$10.	5	7	3
New York Central Railroad Company Capital Stock. Shares of no par value.	4	3	1
New York, Chicago and St.Louis Railroad Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock Series "A". Shares of \$100.	8	1	9
Ohio Edison Company \$7 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	28	10	1
Omnibus Corporation Common Stock. Shares of \$6.	3	6	4
Otis Elevator Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	3	17	6
Pacific Gas & Electric Company Common Stock. Shares of \$25.	8	9	10 Ex dividend due 15th April
Packard Motor Car Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.		17	5
Philadelphia Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$50.	11	8	1 Ex dividend due 1st May
Philip Morris & Company Ltd.Inc. Capital Stock. Shares of \$10.	23	8	5



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES (CONTD.)

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per Share (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Prudential Investors, Inc.(Del.) \$6 Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	24	17	7 Ex dividend due 15th April
Public Service Corporation of New Jersey 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	31	5	10 Ex dividends due 15th April and 15th May
Pullman Incorporated (Del.) Capital Stock. Shares of no par value.	6	8	11
Radio Corporation of America \$3.50 Cumulative Convertible 1st Preferred Stock. Shares of no par value.	16	17	1
Schenley Distillers Corporation Common Stock. Shares of \$5.	3	7	7
Starrett (L.S.) Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	8	4	10
Tide Water Associated Oil Company (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of \$10.	2	12	1
Union Pacific Railroad Company 4% Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	20	18	11
United Carbon Company (Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	15	18	6
United Shoe Machinery Corporation (N.J.) Common Stock. Shares of \$25.	18	2	6
United States Rubber Company (N.J.) Common Stock. Shares of \$10.	8	15	5
United States Steel Corporation (N.J.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	15	6	1 Ex dividend due 26th April
Virginian Railway Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$25.	8	4	10 Cum dividend due 1st May
Virginian Railway Company 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock. Shares of \$100.	32	19	3 Cum dividend due 1st May
Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company Inc.Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	6	7	1
Western Union Telegraph Company Capital Stock. Shares of \$100.	5	16	6
Wilson and Company Inc.(Del.) Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	1	9	9
Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	4	14	3



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES (CONTD.)

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per Share (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company Capital Stock. Shares of \$25.	5	16	6
Youngstown Steel Door Company Common Stock. Shares of no par value.	5	11	7
BONDS which must be accompanied by all the relative coupons maturing on, or after, the 14th April, 1940.			
	Price per \$100 Nominal		
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4% 100 Year Adjustment Bonds 1995 "Stamped". Bearer Bonds. (Coupons due 1 May and 1 November).	21	16	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4% 100 Year Adjustment Bonds 1995 "Stamped". Registered Bonds. (Coupons due 1 May and 1 November).	20	18	9
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4% 100 Year Adjustment Bonds 1995 "Unstamped". Bearer Bonds. (Coupons due 1 November annually).	21	13	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4% 100 Year Adjustment Bonds 1995 "Unstamped". Registered Bonds. (Coupons due 1 November annually).	20	13	10
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4% General Mortgage Gold Bonds 1995 - Bearer Bonds.	26	2	-
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company 4% General Mortgage Gold Bonds 1995 - Registered Bonds.	25	5	11
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 50 Year 4% Gold Bonds 1948.	17	1	1
Central Pacific Railway Company 1st Refunding 4% Gold Bonds 1949 - Bearer Bonds.	17	5	8
Central Pacific Railway Company 1st Refunding 4% Gold Bonds 1949 - Registered Bonds.	16	-	10
Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Company 1st Lien 5% Gold Bonds 1962.	22	10	7
Cuba, Republic of, 4½% Bonds of the External Debt 1937-1977.	15	11	-
Electric Power & Light Corporation 5% Gold Debentures, Series due 2030.	20	15	-



DESCRIPTION AND ACQUISITION PRICE OF SECURITIES TO WHICH THE  
TREASURY ORDER OF THE 13TH APRIL 1940 APPLIES (CONTD.)

Title of Security (Column 1)	Price per \$100 Nominal (Column 2)		
	£	s	d
Illinois Central Railroad Company 40-Year 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % Gold Bonds 1966.	11	-	9
International Railways of Central America 1st Mortgage Central Division Purchase Money 5% Gold Bonds 1972.	21	2	1
International Railways of Central America 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bonds 1972 Series "B". Dollar Issue.	23	12	-
Japan, Imperial Government of, External Loan of 1924, 30-Year Sinking Fund 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Gold Bonds, due 1st February, 1954. (Dollar Issue)	22	19	-
Kansas City Southern Railway Company Refunding and Improvement 5% Gold Bonds 1950 - Bearer Bonds.	16	17	2
Kansas City Southern Railway Company Refunding and Improvement 5% Gold Bonds 1950 - Registered Bonds.	15	13	-
Kansas City Terminal Railway Company 1st Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, 1960.	26	18	9
New York Central Railway Company Refunding and Improvement 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series "A" 2013.	13	4	6
New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company Refunding and Improvement 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series "A" 2013.	13	4	6
Northern Pacific Railway Company Prior Lien Railway and Land Grant 4% Gold Bonds 1997 - Bearer Bonds	16	11	10
Northern Pacific Railway Company Prior Lien Railway and Land Grant 4% Gold Bonds 1997 - Registered Bonds.	15	13	10
Southern Railway Company (Va.) Development and General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, Series "A" 1956.	14	8	5
Union Pacific Railroad Company 1st Lien and Refunding 4% Gold Bonds 2008, Dollar Issue.	26	16	1



PRESS NOTICE.

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the following casualties in H.M.S. HARDY in the action off Narvik on April 10th:-

OFFICERS.

KILLED.

Captain B.A.W. Warburton-Lee, Royal Navy.

Lieutenant C.P.W. Cross, Royal Navy.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Lieutenant Commander R.C. Gordon-Smith, Royal Navy.

Paymaster Lieutenant G.H. Stanning, Royal Navy.

Temporary Surgeon Lieutenant A.P.B. Waind, R.N.V.R.

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RATINGS.

KILLED.

H.R. Cockayne, Leading Seaman, R.F.R., D./B.15982.  
F.L. Edwards, Leading Seaman, D./J.X.139268.  
J.G. Hay, Able Seaman, D./S.S.X.16999.  
L.W. Heal, Chief Petty Officer, D./J.69622.  
A.T. Hunt, Leading Seaman, D./J.X.138336.  
Henry Lang, Able Seaman, D./J.107217.  
H.M. Mantle, Ordinary Seaman, D./S.S.X.30801.  
G.V. Matthews, Ordinary Seaman, D./J.X.167512.  
William Pimblett, Able Seaman, D./S.S.X.22715.  
Edward Plant, Leading Seaman, D./J.111185.  
E.T. Stiles, Chief Stoker, D./K.59023.  
Thomas Watson, Ordinary Seaman, D./J.X.157248.  
W.H. Wearan, Able Seaman, D./S.S.X.20905.  
Andrew Whearty, Able Seaman, D./J.X.134214.

MISSING BELIEVED DROWNED.

C.I.A. Hillier, Able Seaman, D./S.S.X.14802.  
H.H. Maxfield, Stoker, Pension No.20131.

SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

H.F. Argent, Able Seaman, D./J.X.151135.  
Geoffrey Bailey, Able Seaman, D./J.X.151861.  
Ralph Briggishaw, Signalman, D./J.X.145359.  
Robert Clarke, Able Seaman, D./J.X.138500.  
F.J. Good, Stoker, R.F.R., D./B.12856.  
C.J. Turner, Signalman, D./J.X.147393.

ADMIRALTY.

S.W.



14/4/40 - No. 8.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE (Evening).

Paris, Sunday, April 14th 1940.

The following official communique was issued this evening from French General Headquarters:-

ON SEVERAL POINTS OF THE FRONT WEST OF THE VOSGES  
ENEMY INFANTRY UNITS SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY FIRE TRIED TO  
FORCE OUR LINES. THEY WERE REPULSED AND SUFFERED LOSSES.



14/4/40 - No. 9.

R.A.F. OPERATIONS OVER NORWEGIAN COAST.

The Air Ministry announces:-

Operations and reconnaissance by aircraft of the Royal Air Force over the North Sea and the Norwegian coast have continued during the last 24 hours.

At dawn this morning Stavanger aerodrome was again the target of a low flying attack by our aircraft. Salvoes of bombs were dropped and a hangar, a runway and a number of enemy aircraft drawn up on the aerodrome were damaged. Anti-aircraft fire was encountered but our aircraft continued on their way and delivered a further attack against the enemy in Hafsford, where they machine-gunned a number of sea-planes moored on the water and silenced an enemy machine gun post

AIR AFFAIRS.



14.4.40 - No. 10

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The following message to the Trades Unionists of Norway was broadcast in the Norwegian News Bulletin this evening -

FROM: S. Grove, President, and John Ingebrigtsen, Secretary of the Norwegian Seamen's Union (the headquarters of which are now in London)

Management of Committee of the I.T.F.

John Marchbanks, Vice-President I.T.F. and Secretary N.U.R.  
of Great Britain  
Ernest Bevin, Secretary, Transport and General Workers Union  
of Great Britain

R. Spence, Secretary, National Union of Seamen

Edo Fimmen, Secretary, I.T.F.

For General Council of the T.U.C.

William Holmes, President

Sir Walter Citrine, Secretary

The brutal invasion of your country by the Germans will not go unpunished. British soldiers are coming to assist the gallant Norwegian people in their resistance to the German invaders.

Wherever British soldiers are met, assist them by every means in your power. If you know where the Germans are, tell the British; if they require food, feed them; if they require shelter, give it to them; if a soldier wants a lift, take him to his destination. We shall speak to you again, but meantime think for yourselves how best you can help the English soldiers and your country.

Pass on the word to as many people as possible, see that it travels to outlying farms, see that it is known in the factories, on the wharves, along the rivers and in the hills.

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FLIGHT OVER STAVANGER.

NOT BE QUOTED AS AN AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT.

A young Canadian pilot from Bomber Command who took part in Friday's raid on Stavanger gives the following account of his experiences. He comes from Guelph, Ontario, and had just finished school when he came to join the R.A.F.

This first trip to Norway was an exciting visit. "We had been standing by from early morning", he says, "but we didn't take off till about midday. We were told to look for German ships. We came into perfect weather within thirty miles of the Norwegian coast. Then we saw a spotter machine, a Messerschmitt 110. He didn't attack, just went like blazes for the shore.

"We kept straight on to the mainland. I could see snow on the hills, and a lighthouse on an island that looked exactly like a cruiser complete with control towers. As a matter of fact I thought for a moment that it was a cruiser.

"We came to within about a mile of the coast, and quite close to Stavanger. The sun was very bright and it was rather difficult to see, but the land looked very green.

"From this point we turned along the coast to starboard. Meanwhile three Messerschmitts 110 were forming up to attack us above and behind. The first attack came and we pulled away in a single section, a section being three. We went down on to the sea, so low that the under turrets were wet from spray. We do that so that we cannot be attacked from underneath.

"Soon attacks were coming from every direction. The section was flying "as one machine". The chaps were grand: we were so close together - and such a big machine takes a bit of handling. The Messerschmitts were attacking singly, in quick succession, from opposite sides. At one time they came in to attack so close that I ducked my head instinctively. I thought they were going straight through us. I could see the blue smoke coming out of the old cannon - it looked like a lighted cigarette - and the trail of smoke from the machine bullets. But you haven't time to think when you are waiting for him.

"When the Messerschmitts were attacking us we waited for them until just before they opened fire. They got a few bullets into our other two machines, but nothing serious, and my machine came away without a scratch".

The section to which the young Canadian pilot belongs was able to claim two Messerschmitts definitely down in the sea. "I think one or two of the others felt uncomfortable too" he added.



14/4/40 - No. 12

The Norwegian Government has informed His Majesty's Government that German aircraft evidently have orders to attack the King of Norway personally, as they are bombing each successive place he stays in.

This action follows the refusal of King Haakon to negotiate in person with the German Minister at Oslo.

FOREIGN OFFICE.

14/4/40 - No. 12

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This action follows the refusal of King Haakon to negotiate in person with the German Minister at Oslo.



## OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE.

Some indication of the highly successful work, under extremely hazardous conditions, of our submarines during the past week can now be given.

The German Pocket Battleship ADMIRAL SCHEER was successfully attacked by H.M. Submarine SPEARFISH (Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Forbes) in the early hours of Thursday morning last. It is probable that the ADMIRAL SCHEER was hit by more than one torpedo. H.M.S. TRUANT (Lieut.-Comdr. C. H. Hutchinson) torpedoed and sank a German cruiser, to be the KARLSRUHE on Tuesday last. The sinking of this cruiser has already been announced and admitted by the Germans.

Other successes include the sinking of the following German transports and supply ships: -

Tanker Posidonia	....	3911 tons.
August Leonhardt	....	2593 tons.
Kreta	....	2359 tons.
Rio de Janeiro	....	5261 tons.
Ionia	....	3102 tons.
Antares	....	2593 tons.
Moorsund	....	321 tons.

An unknown German ship about 4000 tons.

Also on the 10th April two more unknown German ships were sunk and four other ships in convoy were hit by torpedo, the result being unknown. In addition, the ALSTER of 8514 tons has been captured and three trawlers FRIESLAND, NORDLAND and BLANKENBERG have been brought into a British port.

All these ships are in addition to the six supply ships and the RAUENFELS which were sunk off Narvik by the 2nd Destroyer Flotilla on Wednesday last, as was announced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister.

The following known scuttlings have taken place: -

The tanker SKAGERRAK (6044 tons) on being sighted by a British cruiser.

The German ship MAINE (7624 tons) on being sighted by the Norwegian destroyer DRAUG, who picked up some sixty of the crew and conveyed them to a British port. The DRAUG now forms part of the Allied Naval Forces. It has been reported that the German tanker KATTEGAT has been sunk by the Norwegians in the Skagerrak.

It will be noticed that no mention is made of the loss of any U-boats. It would be incorrect to assume that positive results have not been attained.

ADMIRALTY, S.W.1