

Not to be published before the broadcast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

DUTCHMEN IN FORTY COUNTRIES

SAVE FOR WAR WEAPONS

says Prince Bernhard

Following are points from the talk to be broadcast
at 7.45 this evening, on Radio Orange:-

His Royal Highness, speaking of the results achieved by the "Prince Bernhard Fund", a general war weapons fund to which Dutch people still free contribute, said:-

"During the first eleven months a total amount of 11,000,000 guilders has been collected, an average of 1,000,000 guilders a month. Contributions came from more than 40 countries. It is a brilliant example of the great resilience of our people, who, however heavy the blow administered by the treacherous enemy may have been, have risen and, with our allies, with all their resources will drive back that enemy, to regain our centuries-old tradition of liberty."

Addressing himself more particularly to the people in the occupied Netherlands, the Prince said:-

"Compatriots at home, we are proud of the firm manner which you resist the oppressor. We are grateful for the confidence you have in us. Your fight in the Netherlands imposes heavy obligations upon us I promise you, and I am also speaking on behalf of the Queen and Princess Juliana, that we shall do our utmost to be worthy of your confidence and not to fail you in the carrying out of our task".

The Prince gave an account of how the money of the fund had been spent:-

"In the first place we have helped to strengthen the Air Force. We have given 32 bombers, 85 fighters and 3 night fighters. The greater part of these planes has already seen active service against the enemy.

The bombers serve with the Royal Netherlands Navy for the protection of convoys. They also attack submarines and ships and bomb enemy strongpoints on land.

The fighters have been presented to our British Allies with whose Air Force a number of Dutch pilots already fight while others are being trained.

Besides aeroplanes, our fund has donated two motor torpedo boats to the Royal Netherlands Navy; the presentation of a further two of these craft is on the programme for this year".

Speaking of the generosity of the Netherlands East Indies, H.R.H. said:-

"A short while ago we received the necessary money for the nine bombers Rotterdam I to IX, money which was collected in the short space of two months. On May 10 there followed the marvellous offer of the "one day's salary" action which enabled the Indies to present another motor torpedo boat and 11 Spitfires as well as two Beaufighters called Middelburg I and II.

Now news has reached us that the necessary money for a second boat, a third night fighter - Middelburg III - and a further 12 Spitfires has already been transmitted to us. It was also possible to purchase a Spitfire with the proceeds of a carnation named after me, a gesture which I very much appreciated.

The Prince concluded by saying:-

"Constantly looking ahead to a future full of hope, we shall continue with all our might the struggle to maintain the right of existence for our people and the restitution of Liberty and Justice which are so dear to us. We are inflexibly resolved that the ultimate victory shall be ours. The "V" for Victory is the symbol of present day times, and, with our Allies, Victory will be achieved.

The Prince then addressed the people in the Netherlands East Indies in Malay.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

on behalf of Netherlands Government Press Service.

13/8/41 - No. 10

MIDDLE EAST WAR COMMUNIQUE

The following official communique has been issued today from
G.H.Q., Cairo:

LIBYA : Except for bombing raids by the enemy, the situation at
Tobruk yesterday was quiet.

FRONTIER AREA: Our mechanised patrols yesterday sighted some patrols of enemy
armoured fighting vehicles, which withdrew before they could be engaged.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BROADCAST, OR USE ON CLUB TAPES

BEFORE 0030 BST ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 14

AIRGRAPH SERVICE TO THE MIDDLE EAST

The Postmaster-General and the War Office announce that the necessary technical arrangements having been completed, airgraph letters addressed to personnel of H.M. Forces serving in the Middle East can be accepted on and from tomorrow (Friday) August 15.

Her Majesty The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to inaugurate the service tomorrow (Friday) morning by sending the first message to General Sir Claud Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East.

The Airgraph service is available for messages addressed to:-

- (i) Personnel of His Majesty's Army and Royal Air Force serving with the Middle East Force and the East African Force, and
- (ii) Personnel of His Majesty's Ships (including Royal Fleet Auxiliaries and Merchant Navy vessels requisitioned for Naval or Military service whose address is "c/o G.P.O. London") which are in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Airgraph letters for other addresses cannot at present be accepted.

The charge for Airgraph letters from this country will be 3d., the same charge as for the service from the Middle East.

The operations of the outward Airgraph service, which, so far as the sender is concerned, are quite simple, may be summarised as below:-

- (1) The sender should write his message, and the address to which it is to be sent, on a specially designed form obtainable free of charge at Post Offices. When completed, stamps to the value of 3d. should be affixed to the back of the form which should then be handed in at any Post Office. If preferred the sender may forward the completed form to London in an envelope addressed to "Airgraphs", Foreign Section, London.

Airgraph letters not written on this special form cannot be accepted.

- (2) The Airgraph messages, and in particular the address portion should be written very plainly in black ink (or in "B" type lead pencil if pencil is used) to ensure good reproduction. Small writing, and the use of other coloured ink is not suitable.
- (3) The public can assist the postal staff by writing (not typewriting) the address to which the message is to be sent, in large block letters. The message (but not the address to which it is to be sent) may be typewritten but a badly worn ribbon should not be used. Faintly written messages, besides inconveniencing the addressee, have to be specially dealt with, and thus slow up the machinery.
- (4) Completed forms will be photographed on miniature films.
- (5) These films will be conveyed by air all the way to the Middle East.
- (6) Upon arrival in the Middle East, photographic enlargements measuring about 5 inches by 4 inches will be made; these will then be enclosed in covers and delivered to the addressees by post in the usual way.
- (7) The original letters, after photography, will be retained by the Post Office and will eventually be destroyed.

(Cont'd)

The particular advantage of this new method of communication is that the weight of the films carried by air will be very much smaller than that of a similar number of ordinary air mail letters. Thus the films can be conveyed throughout by air. It is anticipated that the time of transmission to the Base in the Middle East will normally be less than a fortnight.

The whole of the photographic work for the Airgraph service is being undertaken by Kodak, Ltd., on behalf of the Post Office.

The success of this new service will depend largely upon senders following the simple instructions printed on the form.

The corresponding service in the inward direction, which has been in operation for several months, has been very successful, nearly a million Airgraph letters having been received from the Middle East.

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GENERAL POST OFFICE.

13/8/41 - No. 18

Air Ministry Bulletin No. 4750

Air Ministry News Service

W/Cdr. J. A. C. WRIGHT - SCOTTISH APPOINTMENT

The Air Ministry announces that arrangements have been made for Wing Commander J. A. C. Wright, A.F.C., T.D., M.P., to proceed to Scotland for temporary duty at A.T.C. headquarters, Edinburgh, pending the appointment of a Commandant for Scotland, in succession to the late Group Captain E. W. Tennant, D.S.O., M.C.

MARSHAL PETAIN'S BROADCAST:

FREE FRENCH H.Q.'s COMMENT

The speech made by Marshal Petain over the wireless last night constitutes the most severe indictment which has so far been brought against the Armistice Government, and is a striking tribute to the French people's determination to resist.

It sheds a tragic light on the ever-widening breach which separates Vichy from the nation.

It is a confession of complete failure.

The Marshal has explicitly recognised that the policy followed by his Government is a challenge to the feelings of the nation and that opposition is steadily increasing among all classes of the population.

He has voiced his determination to overcome this opposition by every means in his power.

He has announced the suppression of the last vestiges of internal liberty, the strengthening of the powers of a man who has become even more unpopular than Laval, and the organisation of a veritable reign of terror by the police.

The goal is clearly indicated. It is to oblige France to take part, in spite of herself, in the New Order, that is to say, to accept for ever the regime of misery and servitude to which she has been subjected since the capitulation.

Having become the instrument of the enemy and his accomplices, following the road of dishonour and national suicide, the Marshal is getting angry because the country will not follow him, and wants to drag the people with him into the abyss.

But now the eyes of the French people have been opened. They know that henceforward it is Hitler who speaks through the lips of the aged Marshal. The path chosen by the French people is the path of honour and liberation. Neither dictatorship nor the reign of terror based on the enemy bayonets can force them to turn aside. By rising up against the false prophets and evil geniuses of France, they are contributing to the salvation of civilisation through the victory of all free peoples.

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HEADQUARTERS OF FREE FRENCH FORCES

Air Ministry News ServiceAir Ministry No. 4752R.A.F. REINFORCEMENTS FOR FAR EAST

Not a single officer or airman was lost by enemy action among the thousands who have travelled from Britain in the past few months to swell the ranks of the R.A.F. in the Far East. This is a great tribute to the vigilance and efficiency of the escorting warships and aircraft which pass on convoys from one to the other throughout the ten thousand mile journey.

The voyage from a Northern port in Britain of one liner and her arrival in Singapore a few days ago with a large number of officers and airmen, was typical of the many voyages this year by other convoys. It was the second liner to arrive in Singapore during the last fortnight.

"Although the voyage was long and rather tedious, especially in the tropics, it was a comfortable passage and entirely without incident", said one officer when the ship docked. "We haven't had a smell of a U-boat or a Condor. Of course we've had warships mothering us the whole time and in some areas of the route we were continuously protected from air attack or lurking submarines by escorting Blenheims, Hudsons and Sunderlands. In fact the journey was so peaceful and comfortable that we might have been travelling in pre-war days."

These officers and airmen are not replacing others going home at the end of their tour of duty but are reinforcements needed to staff new aerodromes now in operation in Malaya and Burma.

Most of these men come from important Bomber, Fighter and Coastal stations in Britain and all have first-hand experience of day and night air war. Their knowledge of active war is an immense help to those with whom they are now working.

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13/8/41 - No. 23

AIR RAID CASUALTIES DURING JULY

The Ministry of Home Security announces the following figures of civilian casualties due to air raids on the United Kingdom during the month of July, 1941:-

KILLED
(or missing and
believed killed)

501

INJURED
(and detained
in hospital)

447

The figures are made up as follows:-

KILLED
(or missing and
believed killed)

INJURED
(and detained
in hospital)

Men	199
Women	136
Children	
(under 16)	75
Unclassified	41

197
182
68
-

MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY

Air Raid figures - Page 2

The figures for previous months were:-

	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Injured (seriously)</u>
Sept. 3rd, 1939 to		
July 31st, 1940.....	310	399
<u>1940</u>		
August.....	1,085	1,265
September.....	6,955	10,624
October.....	6,335	8,690
November.....	4,751	6,208
December.....	3,829	5,063
<u>1941</u>		
January.....	1,539	2,023
February.....	793	1,068
March.....	4,298	4,794
April.....	6,068	6,902
May.....	5,394	5,181
June.....	399	461

13/8/41 - No. 24

COVENTRY RECONSTRUCTION CO-ORDINATING

COMMITTEE : NEW CHAIRMAN

Mr. C.S.Oliver, General Manager and Director of Messrs Armstrong, Siddeley Motors Ltd., has accepted the invitation of the Minister of Aircraft Production to become Chairman of the Coventry Reconstruction Co-ordinating Committee.

The former Chairman, Mr. W.E.Rootes, is now Deputy Chairman of the Supply Council at the Ministry of Supply. The Coventry Reconstruction Co-ordinating Committee is responsible for the restoration of production in Coventry and Districts War Factories. It co-ordinates the work of the Coventry Reconstruction Panel of the Emergency Services Organisation and the Coventry National Emergency Committee which represents the Civil interests.

Mr. A. Bateman will continue in his capacity as Deputy Chairman.

MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION

THE R.A.F. ACROSS GERMANY
FROM ESSEN TO BERLIN AND BEYOND

Bomber Command thoroughly explored Germany last night, ranging the skies far and wide, high and low, in the West and in the East, as far as Berlin and beyond to Stettin on the Baltic coast. Everywhere the crews were searching for loopholes, not in the defences, but in the dirty weather and incessant cloud. Some had to penetrate or surmount high fronts of cloud heavy with ice, others had to come down beneath the cloud to look for a landmark.

The weather kept our bombers over Berlin for a long time, circling among one of the worst barrages they have ever had to face. The observers were looking for landmarks, rivers and lakes glimmering beneath the haze, with very little help from a watery moon.

"There were clouds below and above us," a Canadian sergeant said, "and we were sandwiched between them. Some of the gaps in the cloud were quite round and the mist beneath the cloud made it look as if we were flying over a lot of puddles.

Clouds were patchy over Berlin and it was possible to pick out buildings and railway stations in gaps of clear sky.

Wellingtons and Manchesters, Stirlings and Halifaxes were over the German capital, and in the two hours of the attack fires were seen, beginning as white points of light, continuing as a red glare beneath the clouds, and ending as a sullen glow in the skies which our crews could see for a great distance on their way back.

Before this, our crews had fought their way through every defence Berlin could muster. Searchlights in hundreds, massed in groups of 30 or 40, followed the bombers through the sky and the barrage continued without remission.

A shell burst near one bomber, to fill the interior with smoke and scattered splinters. Two of the crew were wounded, but when they landed they asked the station doctor if they could go straight into breakfast. From another bomber a wireless operator declined to be seated for the interrogation. He said that on the way back from Berlin he thought the observer had kicked him to draw his attention to something. In fact a shell splinter had hit him.

One crew back from Berlin came into the interrogation room carrying wood from a German tree. The captain had come below the cloud and found himself grazing the top of a wooded hill.

The crew earnestly discussed whether their specimens were from a sycamore or a beech tree. They seemed more concerned with this than with their narrow escape from running into a hill.

A Stirling crossed the coast at 400 feet and then cruised round the Ruhr mostly at 300 and never above 1,000 feet. The pilot finally found a good target and dropped his load of bombs.

Navigation as far as Berlin was a sufficiently remarkable feat, but our bombers went beyond, to the Baltic port of Stettin. Even to Magdeburg, about 70 miles west of Berlin, it was hard going. By midnight our bombers were there, and by midnight there were fires at the centre of the town.

At Hanover the weather allowed our crews to see more of what they had done, and they were well satisfied with the results of their heavy attack. At Essen, Wellingtons got the armament works and started - "a tremendous fire about half a mile long."

Kiel, Bremen, Osnabruck, Duisburg and Cologne were among other targets of the night, and the reports from the crews attacking these towns are evidence of a night of sustained bombing and of difficulties most persistently overcome.

A typical though unsensational example of such persistence is the story of a Hampden crew. They had just bombed their target in Hanover when one of the engines began to fire irregularly and then stopped. The pilot used every known ruse to get it going. "by now", the navigator said, "the enemy defences were after us; we could both hear and see the shells as they burst below us. Suddenly one shell burst sent us rocketing about like a small boat in a rough sea. I don't know how he did it, but somehow the pilot kept control.

In order not to lose height we had to jettison all the ammunition we could spare, as well as the flare floats and other gear. One hundred miles from the Dutch coast, the stopped engine began to fire in fits and starts and by careful coaxing the pilot got it to work as well as ever. So we came home."

13/8/41 - No.27

MILLIONS OF STEEL HELMETS

Seventeen million steel helmets have been manufactured by the Ministry of Supply for the Fighting Services and for civilian fire-watchers.

They are being turned out at the rate of nearly half a million a week. This means that not only the Fighting Services, but also all civilian fire-watchers should now be equipped with protective headgear.

American machines sent under the Lease and Lend Act have been used to a considerable extent in producing the helmets.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

13/8/41 - No.28

MARKING OF IMPORTED MEAT

By the Imported Meat (Marking) Order, 1941, made today by the Minister of Food, butchers will be relieved from the 18th August, of the requirement in the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No.7. Order, 1934, to mark imported meat with an indication as to whether it was of "Empire" or "Foreign" origin.

In future butchers are required to indicate that all meat from overseas is "Imported". The requirements of the principal Article of the new Order are complied with where a tray, slab or rail contains imported meat only and a ticket or label bearing in clear lettering the word "Imported" is prominently displayed on that tray, slab or rail, and where the word "Imported" is clearly and conspicuously stated on an invoice or delivery note attached to or accompanying the meat.

The Order is designed to meet the difficulties of the butcher who under Control may have no opportunity of ascertaining the country from which imported meat supplied to him by the Ministry of Food has been obtained.

MINISTRY OF FOOD

FREE FRENCH WIRELESS STATION

A Telegram from Beirut to Free French Headquarters in London says:

The Radio Levant wireless station will recommence its official programmes on Thursday, August 14, on a short wave band of 37.34 metres.

The daily programmes will be:-

- 0800 - 0815 News Bulletin in French.
- 0815 - 0830 News Bulletin in Arabic.
- 1230 - 1300 News Bulletin in French and Free French programme for children.
- 1300 - 1330 News and Commentary in Arabic.
- 1800 - 1830 Talks in Arabic.
- 1930 - 2030 News in French, commentaries and talks for the Army.
- 2030 - 2115 Programme in Arabic - News, commentaries and talks.

General de Gaulle, Chief of the Free French Forces, will speak from the Radio Levant station on August 15 at 2000.

All times are summer times in Syria and the Lebanon.

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FREE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS

13/8/41 - No.31

Air Ministry No.4754

AIR MINISTRY AND MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY COMMUNIQUE

This morning one or two enemy aircraft crossed the North-East coast and dropped bombs at points a short distance inland. No extensive damage was done but a small number of casualties has been reported.

Elsewhere there was very little enemy activity and there are no reports of any bombs have been dropped.

richard@cs.cmu.edu <http://www.cmu.edu/~richard> <http://www.cmu.edu/~richard/papers/>

[illegible]

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Thomas BURKE 3598654

DJ 51565

FOWLER, 525367

948471

on-Tyne.

Liverpool, 7.

New Milton, Hampshire.
Spennymoor, Co. Durham.

Wednesday, August 12, 1941.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

NEWS BULLETIN No. 464

CANADA SENDS FOOD FOR AIR RAID VICTIMS

A consignment of foodstuffs weighing about 2,000 lbs and including sugar, tea and condensed milk, is to be sent to the United Kingdom by the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross, who received the food from a local church organisation.

The rationed foodstuff in the consignment will be given to the Ministry of Food for the use of the "Queen's Messengers" or other emergency feeding schemes and the remainder will be handed over to the Lord Mayor of Bristol for air raid victims of that city.

Another consignment of foodstuffs weighing several hundreds of pounds is also to be given to the Ministry of Food by the Manitoba Division of the Canadian Red Cross. -- Dominions Office Press Section. M.o.I. 1.

MALAYA'S WAR LOANS OVER TWO MILLION POUNDS

Proceeds of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States 1941 War Loans, totalling 20,200,000 dollars (about £2,356,666), have been presented to His Majesty's Government.

In a telegram of appreciation to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, Lord Moyne, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written: "The Governments and people of the Colony and the Federated Malay States are to be congratulated on the sustained and practical help given to the common effort." Colonial Office Press Section M.o.I. 2

CEYLON WAR FUND
PUBLIC COLLECTIONS EXCEED £375,000

Collections for Ceylon's War Fund are steadily mounting.

In addition to subscriptions from revenue and from local authorities, the public has given over 5,000,000 rupees (£375,000). A recent flag day on behalf of the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John Fund yielded over 140,000 rupees and a carnival "Harbour Lights", organised by the Customs and Port Department, resulted in an advance contribution of 100,000 rupees each to the Government War Purposes Fund and King George's Sailors' Fund. Further contributions of about 30,000 rupees are expected from this source when the account is closed. Colonial Office Press Section M.o.I. 3.