

THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
IN GREAT BRITAIN INC

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOUSE,
3, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

With the Secretary's Compliments.

HERE ON SPECIAL MISSION

16 of Canada's Captains of Industry

CO-OPERATION WITH GOVERNMENT

Sixteen of Canada's "Captains of Industry," headed by Mr. J. T. Stirrett, assistant general manager, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, landed at Southampton, last night, from the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain.

They came on a special mission, full details of which are not disclosed. It is known, however, that they represent many industries of vital importance in the event of war, and that they have come to the Motherland prepared to co-operate with the British Government and British industrialists in meeting the grave problems presented by the existing world situation.

Included among the party were Colonel Noel Carr, Director of Mechanisation and Artillery, Department of National Defence, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, president, National Research Council, Mr. J. G. Morrow, chief metallurgist, the Steel Company of Canada, Ltd., Mr. O. W. Ellis, Director of the Department of Engineering and Metallurgy, Ontario Research Foundation, and Mr. A. F. Gill, who is in charge of the National Research Council's codes and specifications.

Joining them in England are 10 other executives who are intimately concerned with Canada's steel, aircraft, paper, bridge building, chemical, electrical, rail and other industries.

Welcomed on arrival by Mr. J. C. Patteson, European General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the party will remain together for a period of 10 days, after which the various members will follow personal programmes.

CANADIAN MISSION TO BRITAIN

DEFENCE EQUIPMENT

Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, received yesterday morning at Canada House the Canadian Mission of Industrialists now visiting the United Kingdom. The mission is headed by Mr. E. Holt Gurney, of Toronto, and is accompanied in an advisory capacity by Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, president of the Canadian National Research Council and former Chief of the Canadian General Staff, and Colonel Noel Carr, of the National Defence Department. It includes some 20 Canadian industrialists and scientists. The Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, on behalf of the Government, extended a welcome to the mission.

After being received by Mr. Massey, the members of the mission discussed privately and informally with representatives of the three Defence Departments of the United Kingdom Government—Vice-Admiral Sir Harold Brown, of the Ministry of Supply, Rear-Admiral Fraser, Controller of the Admiralty, and Sir Wilfrid Freeman, of the Air Council—the facilities which Canada could offer for the production of equipment required for defence.

While they are in the United Kingdom the Canadian party will visit numerous plants engaged in armament production with a view to reporting what Canada could contribute in the event of an emergency.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1939

CANADA WILL HELP IN DEFENCE

INDUSTRIAL MISSION

The facilities which Canada could offer for the production of equipment for defence purposes were discussed yesterday by the Canadian Mission of Industrialists now visiting Britain with representatives of three defence departments of the British Government.

The mission was received by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada. The representatives of the British defence departments were Vice-Adml. Sir Harold Brown, of the Ministry of Supply, Rear-Adml. Fraser, Controller of the Admiralty, and Sir Wilfrid Freeman, of the Air Council.

The Canadian mission is headed by Mr. E. Holt Gurney, of Toronto, and is accompanied in an advisory capacity by Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, president of the Canadian National Research Council and former Chief of the Canadian General Staff, and Col. Noel Carr, of the National Defence Department.

Armament Chiefs from Canada

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE represented the Government yesterday at Canada House when a welcome was given to the Canadian business men who are here to investigate how the Dominion's industrial plants can co-operate in supplying armaments.

The delegation will, I understand, visit factories in many parts of this country. Yesterday's reception, at which Mr. Vincent Massey was host, was informal.

Its importance, however, may be gauged from the fact that it was attended by Engineer Vice-Adml. Sir Harold Brown, Director of Munitions Production, Rear-Adml. B. A. Fraser, Third Sea Lord, and Air Marshal Sir Wilfrid Freeman, who is head of the Air Ministry's Department of Development and Production.

One of the Canadian officials accompanying the industrialists has a two-fold knowledge of war-time requirements. This is Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, who was Chief of the Canadian General Staff from

1929 to 1935, since when he has been head of the Dominion's National Research Council.

CANADIANS DISCUSS DEFENCE SUPPLIES

Facilities which Canada could offer for the production of equipment needed for defence were discussed yesterday at an informal meeting between the Canadian industrialists now visiting Britain and representatives of three defence departments of the British Government.

The conference was at Canada House. Representing the British defence departments were Vice-Admiral Sir Harold Brown, of the Ministry of Supply, Rear-Admiral Fraser, Controller of the Admiralty, and Sir Wilfrid Freeman, of the Air Council.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES, Saturday, 5th August, 1939

CANADIAN EQUIPMENT FOR DEFENCE

LONDON DISCUSSIONS

The facilities which Canada could offer for the production of equipment required for defence purposes was discussed yesterday by the Canadian Mission of Industrialists now visiting Britain with representatives of three Defence Departments of the British Government.

The conference, which was private and informal, took place at Canada House, where the mission was received by Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada.

The representatives of the British Defence Departments were Vice-Admiral Sir Harold Brown, of the Ministry of Supply, Rear-Admiral Fraser, Controller of the Admiralty, and Sir Wilfrid Freeman, of the Air Council.

1939
AUGUST 5

Canadians Seek Arms Orders

By Daily Mail Reporter

TWENTY leading Canadian industrialists are in London seeking armament orders and surrounded by extraordinary secrecy.

Ten members of this mission, which carries the good will of the Dominion Government, have just arrived to join others who recently opened negotiations with representatives of the British Government.

Yesterday the whole party met at Canada House, and conferred with Mr. Vincent Massey, the High Commissioner.

The mission has brought full information about industrial plants and other facilities in Canada for the manufacture of aeroplanes, guns, and munitions. It was formed because of the strong feeling in Canada that she ought to have as big a share as possible in British rearmament.

Preliminary talks in London were secret. Even yesterday's meeting at Canada House had a "hush-hush" atmosphere.

10, 1939.

CONSULATES HERE KEEP LATE HOURS

French, British and German
Offices Are Hives of Activity
Long After Noon Closing

BRITONS GET MORE SPACE

Housing Needed for Consular
Shipping Advisers, Recently
Added to the Staff

Although the customary Saturday noon-time closings were officially observed at most foreign consulates yesterday, the British, German and French consular offices remained open for what was generally said to be "routine office work." Uniformed policemen were stationed at the principal consulates and although no incidents were reported the offices are being guarded day and night.

At the British Consulate General, 25 Broadway, it was learned that a special staff known as the consular shipping advisers had been established to assist the Consul General. A representative refused to divulge the nature of the work the new staff would do, but it was learned that about a dozen British naval officers had been detailed to the advisory group. He denied there was anything unusual in the fact that an additional suite of offices had been engaged to house the new staff.

Special Activity Denied

"There's no special activity here other than the obvious expansion," he said as workmen moved about in an adjoining room. He admitted that the advisory staff had just been formed and supplied its title, but said he was not permitted to add anything further.

Telephone

The Daily Telegraph

135 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

16 AUG 1939

no from issue dated.....

CANADIAN ARMS FOR BRITAIN

NEGOTIATIONS NEAR COMPLETION

BIG CONTRACT FOR QUEBEC FIRM

Negotiations for several important contracts for armaments and other war materials, between Canadian industrialists who are visiting this country and the various Government departments concerned are nearing completion.

Mr. Burgin, the Minister of Supply, is to preside over a luncheon to be given in honour of the Canadian guests on Monday.

One of the most important contracts is likely to go to Canadian Marine Industries Ltd., the French Canadian shipyard firm at Sorel, Quebec, for the manufacture of armaments for the British War Office.

The contract is described as being "fairly substantial" and in the nature of a trial order which will be added to in the event of its being satisfactorily carried out. It has not yet been signed, but negotiations are likely to be completed in a very short time.

LINK WITH FRENCH FIRM

An official in close contact with the negotiations said to a representative of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH last night:

"Discussions on the technical details involved have gone further with Canadian Marine Industries than with other firms, and there is every reason to believe that the contract will shortly be signed. Other substantial contracts are also under discussion.

"Canadian Marine Industries are a very substantial concern, practically running the whole town of Sorel. They already have considerable contracts with the Canadian Government."

The firm is closely associated with the French armaments firm of Schneider Creusot and act as their Canadian agents. It is reported that M. Eugene Schneider, head of the French firm, who is at present in Canada "on a fishing trip," is to advance additional capital to Canadian Marine Industries, largely controlled by Canadian capital.

This will enable them to equip extensions to their Canadian plant to assist in the speedy despatch of the contemplated British War Office order.

Manchester Guardian

3 Cross Street, Manchester.

17 AUG 1939

Cutting from issue dated.....

A Munition Contract for Canada

A Reuter message from Montreal yesterday stated that the British Government had awarded a contract for the manufacture of armaments to Canadian Marine Industries, Ltd., the French-Canadian shipyard firm of Sorel, Quebec. It is stated by members of the group of Canadian manufacturers now visiting this country (whose mission I mentioned yesterday) that negotiations for the contract to the Sorel firm were conducted independently of their mission and were completed before they arrived in England. As reported here yesterday, they are not now engaged in selling, but in collecting information which is to be available to competing plants in Canada.

Manchester Guardian

3 Cross Street, Manchester.

Cutting from issue dated.....16 AUG 1939.....

Canadian Manufacturers' Visit

The twenty Canadian manufacturers who arrived in England early this month are making a conducted tour through armament and munition factories. Their purpose is to discover to what extent Canadian plants, with present equipment or with a small outlay for new machinery, can help to supply the British demand for war materials. Government officials and industrial technicians are accompanying the visitors. Information of processes is being exchanged. British makers are freely disclosing their methods, and the Canadians are accumulating a great mass of information about the manufacture of guns, shells, and other implements of war.

Though the final result of the mission is expected to be the sale of Canadian products it is emphasised that the visiting manufacturers are not on a selling expedition. They are delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the information they collect is to be pooled for the benefit of all Canadian manufacturers. The industries they represent include steel, non-ferrous metals, chemicals, die-casting, gauge-making, and machine tools. From members of the mission it is learned that both officials and industrial chiefs gave them a most cordial welcome and are offering them all possible help.

Bristol Evening World

Colston Avenue, Bristol

21 AUG 1938

ing from issue dated.....

“Peace Has Certainly Ended”

Mr. Leslie Burgin's Speech

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, spoke to-day at a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel given by the Government to the mission of Canadian engineers and industrialists now in this country to discuss supplies and means of defence.

He said that for a long time the world had been lying in a state in which peace had certainly ended, although war had not yet begun.

The risks of war were present on a large scale, and because of that they welcomed any effort which Canada was making to assist the home country.

This country, Mr. Burgin continued, had learned something of the enormous extent of Canada's resources which Canada was now ready to place unstintingly at the disposal of the British Empire.

The Canadian mission's inspection of the armament precautions of the United Kingdom must have impressed by their magnitude. It would show Canada something of the nature of the problem which this country was prepared to tackle in order to preserve itself and the Empire.

The Star

19-22 Bouverie Street, E.C.4.

from issue dated... 21 AUG. 1938...

BRITAIN'S READINESS "A WARNING TO ANY ENEMY"

MR. BURGIN, the Minister of Supply, said to-day that the Democratic peoples are now fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world, and have determined, whatever it may cost, to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our own preparations, taken as a whole, have been brought to a very high pitch," he said.

"Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you will find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought, before any enemy should likely allow conflict to break out."

"Not Peace Nor War"

Mr. Burgin was presiding at a Government luncheon to Canadian industrialists visiting this country to inspect armament factories.

"This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing has many of the attributes of war on a world scale," said Mr. Burgin.

"Certain it is that the magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost, the universality of the effort, the extent of the organisation and the preoccupation of all classes, and in almost all countries, compare with conditions prevailing in the years 1915 1916 and 1917.

"They Press A Button"

"For a great democratic people, accustomed to discuss everything in public, to regard the freedom of the Press as an asset of great value, and to know of no restriction on the right of public meeting and the freedom public speech, it is not easy to commence the task of armament, to withstand aggression from totalitarian countries.

"Those countries, moving almost automatically, disciplined and dragooned to such a degree that the pressing of a button, the giving of a single order, mobilises forces, silences criticism, compels at least outward unity, have in all matters of military preparation and of negotiation an immense advantage over the other parties to the possible dispute or to the negotiations, where the whole of their preparations are conducted in the full glare of publicity and with controversy from their own minorities."

Evening News

ite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4.

1 issue dated..... **21 AUG 1939**.....

"THOUGHT FOR AN ENEMY"

Mr. Burgin on "High Pitch of Our Rearmament"

"The Democracies are awake to the world's dangers," said Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, to-day, "and have determined, whatever it cost them, to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our own preparations have been brought to a very high pitch. Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you will find much to give reason for solemn thought before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

The present situation he described as "A sort of twilight when peace certainly has ended and war has not yet begun."

War Preparations "At Very High Pitch"

BRITAIN'S MIGHT A WARNING TO ANY ENEMY, SAYS SUPPLY MINISTER

MR. LESLIE BURGIN, MINISTER OF SUPPLY, DECLARED YESTERDAY THAT THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES ARE NOW FULLY AWAKE TO THE DANGERS WHICH THREATEN THE WORLD, AND HAVE DETERMINED, WHATEVER IT MAY COST THEM, TO MAKE GOOD THE GAPS IN THEIR DEFENCES.

"OUR OWN PREPARATIONS, TAKEN AS A WHOLE, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO A VERY HIGH PITCH," HE SAID. "NAVY, ARMY, AIR FORCE—LOOK WHERE YOU WILL—YOU WILL FIND MUCH TO IMPRESS, MUCH TO GIVE REASON FOR SOLEMN THOUGHT, BEFORE ANY ENEMY SHOULD LIGHTLY ALLOW CONFLICT TO BREAK OUT."

Mr. Burgin was presiding at a Government luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, Pall Mall, W., to Canadian industrialists visiting this country to inspect armament factories.

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTION.

Referring to the immense contribution which Canada and her material resources made to the Empire during the Great War, Mr. Burgin said that one of the text-books in his book-case at the Ministry of Supply was the work by Carnegie on the History of Munitions Supply in Canada between the years 1914 and 1918.

For some years we had witnessed in many parts of the world armed conflicts between nations, sometimes on a tremendous scale, without the customary formality of a declaration of war.

"This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing has many of the attributes of war on a world scale," he said.

THE WAR YEARS.

"Certain it is that the magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost, the universality of the effort, the extent of the organisation, and the preoccupation of all classes, and in almost all countries, compares with conditions prevailing in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

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Mr. Burgin described the present international situation as "a sort of twilight when peace certainly has ended and war has not yet begun."

Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, said that the Dominion had never sent to Britain a party more widely representative of Canadian industry or acutely conscious of the significance of the work in hand.

"As we all of us in Canada realise," he declared, "a situation has come about in which rearmament has become an unhappy necessity for democratic Governments. Rearmament demands the intelligent use of industrial capacity. Canadian industry has in this connection a task to fulfil, and Canadian industrialists have come to this country for the purpose of investigating the extent and nature of this task."

The Dominion was better equipped to-day than ever before to produce munitions, both in volume and in variety.

LEARNING BRITAIN'S NEEDS.

The Canadian mission was on a visit of inquiry learning Britain's needs as regards all the equipment for defence. In turn they were in a position, through the representative nature of their personnel, to give a full and clear picture of the capacity of Canadian industry to assist the Mother Country in these difficult times.

"It is well that so representative a group of Canadian visitors should have this opportunity of seeing at close range the far-reaching character of the great British national effort which has come into being in recent months. No visitor can help being profoundly impressed both by the spirit and quiet determination which prevails throughout Great Britain to-day and the immense material power which has been generated in the cause of peace."

Mr. E. Holt Gurney, leader of the mission, declared, amid applause, "If a great crisis arises, then in scope and in volume and in time, most important of all, not just this group but the entire manufacturing fabric of Canada will be useful to the Empire in a wider, larger, and quicker way."

The Bulletin and Scots Pictorial

65 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Cutting from issue dated.....2.2.AUG.1939.....

Democracy is Now Ready—Burgin

Mr Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, declared yesterday that the democratic peoples are now fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world, and have determined whatever it may cost them to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our own preparations, taken as a whole, have been brought to a very high pitch," he said. "Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you will find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

Mr Burgin was presiding at a Government luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, London, to Canadian industrialists visiting this country to inspect armament factories.

For some years, he said, we had witnessed in many parts of the world armed conflicts between nations sometimes on a tremendous scale without the customary formality of a declaration of war.

"This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing has many of the attributes of war on a world scale," he added.

"Certain it is that the magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost, the universality of the effort, the extent of the organisation, and the preoccupation of all classes and in almost all countries compared with conditions prevailing in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

"For a great democratic people, accustomed to discuss everything in public, to regard the freedom of the press as an asset of great value, and to know of no restriction on the right of public meeting and the freedom of public speech, it is not easy to commence the task of armament to withstand aggression from totalitarian countries.

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The Dominion was better equipped to-day than ever before to produce munitions both in volume and in variety.

BRITAIN WELL PREPARED

MAKING GOOD OUR DEFENCE GAPS

"TWILIGHT OF PEACE" SAYS MR. BURGIN

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SIMILAR TO WAR YEARS

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No visitor could help being profoundly impressed by both the spirit and quiet determination which prevailed throughout Great Britain and the immense material power which had been generated in the cause of peace.

Mr. E. Holt Gurney, leader of the Mission, declared: "If a great crisis arises, then in scope and in volume, and in time, most important of all, not just this group, but the entire manufacturing fabric of Canada will be useful to the Empire in a wider, larger and quicker way."

CLOTHING THE NEW ARMY

Lord Woolton, president of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of Great Britain and Ireland, said in a letter to the summer school of the Chamber that the Government asked him four months ago to clothe the new British Army and fit it as regards equipment on a war basis.

"I am glad to say that we are now in a position of absolute security," he added, "but I must keep to the work a little longer."

Lord Woolton in his letter apologised for his absence from the summer school, which is being held at Oxford.

Manchester Guardian

3 Cross Street, Manchester.

22 AUG 1939

from issue dated.....

MR. BURGIN ON THE CRISIS

"Twilight Between Peace and War"

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The Publicity of Democracy

"For a great democratic people, accustomed to discuss everything in public, to regard the freedom of the press as an asset of great value, and to know of no restriction on the right of public meeting and the freedom of public speech, it is not easy to commence the task of armament to withstand aggression from totalitarian countries. Those countries, moving almost automatically, disciplined and dragooned to such a degree that the pressing of a button, the giving of a single order, mobilises forces, silences criticism, compels at least outward unity, have in all matters of military preparation and of negotiation an immense advantage over the other parties to the possible dispute or to the negotiations, where the whole of their preparations are conducted in the full glare of publicity and with controversy from their own minorities."

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A Task for Canada

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"As we all of us in Canada realise," he declared, "a situation has come about in which rearmament has become an unhappy necessity for democratic Governments. Rearmament demands

the intelligent use of industrial capacity. Canadian industry has, in this connection, a task to fulfil, and Canadian industrialists have come to this country for the purpose of investigating the extent and nature of this task."

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"It is well that so representative a group of Canadian visitors should have this opportunity of seeing at close range the far-reaching character of the great British national effort which has come into being in recent months. No visitor can help being profoundly impressed, both by the spirit and quiet determination which prevail throughout Great Britain to-day, and the immense material power which has been generated in the cause of peace."

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M. Ernest Huber, a member of the Swiss Himalayan expedition, succeeded on his second attempt to climb the 20,100-ft. Rataban peak, it was learned in Lucknow yesterday, says Reuter. An attempt to climb Hatiprahbat is now to be made by the expedition.

NATIONS IN THE TWILIGHT

Supply Minister on Preparations for Defence

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, declared yesterday that the democratic peoples are now fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world, and have determined, whatever it may cost them, to make good the gaps in their defences.

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ATTRIBUTES OF WAR

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THE MIGHT OF BRITAIN

Preparations at a "High Pitch"

MR BURGIN AND THE SERVICES

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"A SORT OF TWILIGHT"

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MR VINCENT MASSEY AND CANADA'S HELP

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The Canadian mission was on a visit of inquiry learning Britain's needs as regards all the equipment for defence. In turn, they were in a position, through the representative nature of their personnel, to give a full and clear picture of the capacity of Canadian industry to assist the Mother Country in these difficult times.

"It is well that so representative a group of Canadian visitors should have this opportunity of seeing at close range the far-reaching character of the great British national effort which has come into being in recent months."

"No visitor can help being profoundly impressed both by the spirit and quiet determination which prevails throughout Great Britain to-day and the immense material power which has been generated in the cause of peace."

IF A GREAT CRISIS ARISES

Mr E. Holt Gurney (leader of the mission) declared, amid applause—"If a great crisis arises, then in scope and in volume and in time, most important of all, not just this group but the entire manufacturing fabric of Canada will be useful to the Empire in a wider, larger, and quicker way."

Liverpool Daily Post

46/54 Victoria Street, Liverpool.

Page from issue dated... 22 AUG 1939

SUPPLY MINISTER ON BRITISH MIGHT

PREPARATIONS AT A "VERY HIGH PITCH"

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES ARMS AID

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, declared yesterday that the democratic peoples are now fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world, and have determined, whatever it may cost them, to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our own preparations, taken as a whole, have been brought to a very high pitch," he said. "Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you will find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought, before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

Mr. Burgin was presiding at a Government luncheon in London to Canadian industrialists visiting this country to inspect armament factories.

"Neither Peace Nor War"

"This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing has many of the attributes of war on a world scale," he said. "Certain it is that the magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost, the universality of the effort, the extent of the organisation, and the preoccupation of all classes, and in almost all countries, compares with conditions prevailing in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

"For a great democratic people, accustomed to discuss everything in

Birmingham Post

38 New Street, Birmingham.

22 AUG 1939

ng from issue dated.....

BRITAIN'S ARMED STRENGTH

PREPARATIONS REACH A "VERY HIGH PITCH"

Dr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, was a speaker yesterday at a luncheon in London given by the Government to the Canadian engineers and industrialists who are in this country to discuss supplies and means of defence.

Dr. Burgin said that for a long time the world had been living in a state in which peace had certainly ended, although war had not begun. The risks of war were present on a large scale, and because of that they welcomed any effort that Canada was making to assist the home country.

The democratic countries were awake to the dangers that threatened the world and had determined, whatever it might cost, to make good the gaps in their defences. Our preparations, taken as a whole, had reached a very high pitch. The Navy, the Army and the Air Force had alike impressed his audience. These preparations must impress an enemy with what he might expect if he lightly allowed himself to permit a conflict to break out between his country and ours.

Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada, said that Canada would always be prepared to help the Mother Country in every possible way in the event of her being menaced by a national enemy.

"TWILIGHT OF PEACE & WAR"

SUPPLY MINISTER ON BRITAIN'S EFFORT

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, referred yesterday to the "twilight of peace and war" in which we were living, when he addressed Canadian industrialists.

He was speaking at a luncheon given by the Government at the Carlton Hotel to members of the Canadian industrial mission which is over here to examine the rearmament position.

"For a long time past," said Mr. Burgin, "we have been living in a sort of twilight in which peace certainly has ended and, although war has not begun, some of the attributes of war on a large scale are being experienced by the countries of the world.

"The magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost, the universality of the effort, the extent of the organisation, and the preoccupation of all classes, and in almost all countries compares with conditions prevailing in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

45,000,000 LOVERS OF PEACE

"One difference between democratic countries and totalitarian States is that we value liberty of the Press, freedom of discussion, and right of debate. Every step that is taken to move the democratic peoples to protect themselves is debated and discussed in the open.

"In the totalitarian States they are dragooned and disciplined at the touch of a switch, and at the pronouncement of a single word and the giving of one order the whole country takes a particular line of thought and action.

"It has not been easy to move 45,000,000 peace-loving people into the frame of mind that was necessary in the autumn of 1938 to contemplate measures of defence and sufficient protection to enable the democratic countries to uphold the decencies of life among nations to-day. Democratic peoples to-day are aware of the dangers that threaten the world, and whatever it may cost they have determined to make good the gaps in their defences and prepare for all eventualities."

TASK OF CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Mr. VINCENT MASSEY, High Commissioner for Canada, said that Canadian industry had a task to fulfil, and the Canadian industrialists and engineers and their associates in Government departments had come to investigate the extent and nature of that task.

"With the progress and industrial development of the last 20 to 25 years the Dominion is far better equipped to-day than ever in the past to produce munitions both in volume and variety.

"This mission can be described as a visit of inquiry to investigate the needs, present and potential, of the Empire for defence. Its members are in a position to give a full and very clear picture of the capacity of Canada to assist the mother country in these troubled times."

Mr. E. HOLT GURNEY, chairman of the mission, said:

"If a great crisis arises, then in scope and volume and in time—most important factor of all—the entire manufacturing fabric of Canada will be useful to the Empire in a weightier, larger and quicker way."

WORLD IN TWILIGHT

“Peace Ended, War Not
Yet Begun”

—Mr Burgin

BRITAIN'S ARMED MIGHT

MR LESLIE BURGIN, Minister of Supply, speaking yesterday at a luncheon in London given by the Government to the mission of Canadian engineers and industrialists now in this country to discuss supplies and means of defence, said that for a long time the world had been living in “a sort of twilight in which peace has certainly ended, although war was not yet begun.”

The risks of war were present on a large scale, and because of that they welcomed any effort which Canada was making to assist the Home Country.

This country, Mr Burgin continued, had learned something of the enormous extent of Canada's resources, which Canada was now ready to place unstintingly at the disposal of the British Empire.

The Canadian mission's inspection of the armament precautions of the United Kingdom must have impressed them by their magnitude. They would show Canada something of the nature of the problem which this country was prepared to tackle in order to preserve itself and the Empire.

DEMOCRACIES AWAKE

These countries moved almost automatically, disciplined and dragooned to such a degree that the pressing of a button gave the order for mobilisation, silenced criticisms, and compelled at least outward unity. All these things, and the military preparations, were things of which they had to take notice.

The democratic countries were now wholly awake to the dangers which threatened the world, and had determined, whatever it might cost, to make good now the gaps in their defences.

Britain's preparations, taken as a whole, had to-day reached a very high pitch of perfection. The Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, wherever they turned, had alike impressed his audience.

It was certain that the magnitude of preparations, the tremendous cost and extent of armaments, and the preoccupations of all classes in almost all countries, contrasted to-day with conditions in the years 1915, 1916, and 1917.

The great democratic peoples were accustomed to discuss everything in public and to regard the freedom of the Press as an asset of national value. They knew of no reservation or prohibition of the right of public meeting or of public speech. With all these things in mind it was not easy to begin the task of rearmament in order to withstand the aggression of the totalitarian countries.

“These preparations,” Mr Burgin continued, “must also impress an enemy with what he might expect before he lightly allowed himself to permit a conflict to break out between his country and ours.”

CANADA WOULD HELP

Mr Vincent Massey, the High Commissioner for Canada in Britain, who responded, said that Canada would always be prepared to help the Mother Country in every possible way in the event of her being menaced by a national enemy.

The group of Canadian industrialists and engineers who had come to the United Kingdom in order to discuss the questions of munitions and supply had been impressed with the magnitude of the task which the Mother Country was now facing, and it would be their resolve that when they returned to Canada they would do their best for the Mother Country.

They were all alike disposed to preserve peace, but they knew well that if Great Britain had to face the necessity of arming alone she would have to depend upon the peoples of the British Empire, and Canada would be in the forefront in assisting her.

Yorkshire Post

Change Court, Albion Street, Leeds.

From issue dated.....22 AUG 1939

HIGH PITCH OF OUR DEFENCES

Mr. Burgin on "Reason to
Make Enemy Think"

CANADIAN ARMAMENT MISSION IN LONDON

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, declared yesterday that the democratic peoples are now fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world, and have determined, whatever it may cost them, to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our preparations taken as a whole have been brought to a very high pitch," he said. "Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will, you will find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

Mr. Burgin was presiding at a Government luncheon at the Carlton Hotel, London, to Canadian industrialists visiting this country to inspect armament factories.

Neither Peace Nor War

"This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing, has many attributes of war on a world scale," he said. "Certain it is that the magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost, the universality of the effort, the extent of the organisation, the preoccupation of all classes and in almost all countries, compares with conditions prevailing in the years 1915, 1916 and 1917.

"For a great democratic people, accustomed to discuss everything in public, to regard the freedom of the Press as an asset of great value and to know of no restriction on the right of public meeting and the freedom of public speech, it is not easy to commence the task of armament to withstand aggression from totalitarian countries.

"Those countries, moving almost automatically, disciplined and dragooned to such a degree that the pressing of a button, the giving of a single order mobilises forces, silences criticism, compels at least outward unity, have in all matters of military preparation and of negotiation an immense advantage over the other parties to the possible dispute."

Mr. Burgin described the present international situation as "a sort of twilight when peace certainly has ended and war has not yet begun."

Use of Industrial Capacity

Mr. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada said: "As all of us in Canada realise, a situation has come about in which rearmament has become an unhappy necessity for democratic governments. Rearmament demands the intelligent use of industrial capacity. Canadian industry has in this connection a task to fulfil, and Canadian industrialists have come to this country for the purpose of investigating the extent and nature of this task.

"It is well that so representative a group of Canadian visitors should have this opportunity of seeing at close range the far-reaching character of the great British national effort which has come into being in recent months. No visitor can help being profoundly impressed both by the spirit and quiet determination which prevails throughout Great Britain to-day, and the immense material power which has been generated in the cause of peace."

CANADA'S AID IN DEFENCE

SUPPLIES AT DISPOSAL OF THE EMPIRE

WELCOME TO MISSION OF INSPECTION

The enormous character of the resources of Canada, freely placed at the disposal of the Empire, was referred to by Mr. Burgin, Minister of Supply, yesterday when he presided at a Government luncheon at the Carlton Hotel to the Canadian mission of industrialists who are on a visit of inspection of armament factories. He declared that the democratic peoples were now fully aware of the dangers that threatened the world, and were determined to make good the gaps in defence and prepare themselves for eventualities.

Mr. BURGIN, welcoming the members of the mission on behalf of the Government, alluded to the immense contribution which Canada made to the Empire during the Great War and said they were delighted that the mission had been able to come over at this time to see something of the magnitude of the preparations for defence and of the attitude of the Government to their problems. For a long time they had been living in a sort of twilight when peace had certainly ended, although war had not begun; a period which had many of the attributes of war on a large scale. The magnitude of the effort, the preoccupation of the leaders of industry and the Government alike in dealing with the problems of defence needed no reminder from him. They had seen something of the country's armament factories and they would have realized something of the enormous scale on which preparations must be made, and he hoped they had realized the difference between the democratic group of countries and the totalitarian States.

DEMOCRATIC LIBERTY

We valued the liberty of the Press, freedom of discussion, and the right to debate, whereas in the totalitarian States, dragooned and disciplined, at the touch of a switch or the giving of one order, a whole country took one particular line of thought and action. It had not been easy to move 45,000,000 peace-loving people into the frame of mind that it was necessary to contemplate measures of defence to enable democratic countries to uphold the decencies of life among the influences of to-day, but the democratic peoples were now fully aware of the dangers that threatened the world. Whatever they might cost, they had determined to make good the gaps in defence and prepare themselves for all eventualities.

The mission had seen something of the high pitch to which the defences had been brought. The Navy, Army, Air Force; look where they willed, they would find much to impress and give reason for solemn thought before any enemy could lightly allow conflict to break out. They welcomed the mission's investigation of Britain's methods of large-scale manufacture and preparation for defence; they had exchanged views and had learned something of the enormous character of the resources of Canada which were so freely and unstintingly placed at the disposal of the Empire.

AN UNHAPPY NECESSITY

Mr. VINCENT MASSEY, High Commissioner for Canada, described the mission as hard-working; they had laid out for themselves a Spartan programme of work.

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I was a child an old lady told me that
 Charles VI, the mad King of France, she
 playing cards to amuse his master. She
 get of paper in her own handwriting
 Constitution of a Pack of Cards." It
 the 12 calendar months. The 13 cards
 represent the four seasons. The
 the 13 lunar months. The 52 cards
 52 weeks of the year. The 13
 counting aces as one and the following
 their face value, and then the knaves as
 12, and kings as 13, total 364. Add
 the 13 days of the year.
 the inclusion of what is now called
 the pack commemorates the inventor.
 Canada

Nottingham Evening Post

Sherwood Street, Nottingham.

22 AUG 1939

Cutting from issue dated.....

DEFENCE GAPS FILLED.

Mr. Burgin, Minister of Supply, declared in London yesterday that the democratic peoples were now fully awake to the dangers threatening the world, and had determined, whatever it might cost them, to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our own preparations, taken as a whole, have been brought to a very high pitch," he said. "Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

Mr. Burgin was speaking at a luncheon given by the Government to the mission of Canadian engineers and industrialists now in this country to discuss supplies and means of defence.

The Nottingham Guardian
Sherwood Street, Nottingham.

cutting from issue dated.....9.2.AUG.1931.....

DEFENCE GAPS FILLED.

Mr. Burgin, Minister of Supply, declared in London yesterday that the democratic peoples were now fully awake to the dangers threatening the world, and had determined, whatever it might cost them, to make good the gaps in their defences.

"Our own preparations, taken as a whole, have been brought to a very high pitch," he said. "Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

Mr. Burgin was speaking at a luncheon given by the Government to the mission of Canadian engineers and industrialists now in this country to discuss supplies and means of defence.

THE LAST LINE

In this month of sun and holiday it is natural for men and women to become a little tired and angered with the thought of war. But we must guard ourselves lest in thrusting the thought of war out of our minds we lay ourselves more open to its reality. Looking the chance of war firmly in the face is the best incentive to defence, and the stronger our defences are the less likely are our enemies to attack us. We live, said Mr. Burgin yesterday, "in a twilight when peace certainly has ended and war has not yet begun." Into this twilight, like the farmer and his men in their fields at this time of year, we must work far on; it is a period that must be used. Civil defence is our last line and it is still the weakest. Two million men and women have already enrolled, but they are not enough. Even now there are those who at heart are not wanting in public spirit but who think that they can take their part when the time comes and escape sacrifices now. They make a great and dangerous mistake. No one can tell what the first impact of war might be. The civil defence services demand careful training, which in war might be difficult to give because instructors would be at their posts. All know that the first aerial attacks would be the worst; it is in the early weeks, in the hour of the hardest challenge, that we need trained men. The decisive hour might have passed by the time those who leave volunteering to the actual emergency are ready. Our articles of last week surveying A.R.P. in Manchester recorded an immense and admirable work of planning and preparation. Yet before this city's defences are assured 14,000 more volunteers are wanted; 2,035 men are needed for the first-aid services. Though the training of the auxiliary fire service in Manchester is excellent it must be remembered that only 350 men have completed the full course and that there is a call for 3,000 more volunteers. It is no small and menial work when men and women co-operate in the defence of the city in which they live, whose industries are so much of the country's strength.

These are days in which it becomes less possible to tolerate much of the carelessness shown in the Southern black-out. The time chosen was conveniently late, but the pilots could see from the sky the lights of factories, signs, houses, and cars. That the culprits are exceptions will not save London in war, any more than it allows of the full usefulness being had from the exercises now. In some districts visible lights were reported the next morning to those who had showed them; as there was no compulsion nothing more could be

done. But when one knows how much can be betrayed by a light, and when a really inescapable publicity has no effect, there seems a need for it to become a legal obligation to assist in obscuring a nation from its possible attackers. Much of the disinterest in A.R.P. throughout the country has been caused by the Government's own failings. It busied itself with its plans, which were extensive enough, but it was slow to give clear guidance to the people. Now that it has begun, by pamphlet and wireless talks, to give this necessary direction it is finding many people, too long bewildered, unstirred by their own defensive needs. To how many householders has it come home that they are expected to be able to control an incendiary bomb? How many of them realise that there may be times when even the enlarged fire brigades could not counter unaided the results of bombs, of which an aeroplane can carry two thousand at a time? It is the Government's responsibility to see that all householders are instructed and that the poorer ones can get the appliances necessary for controlling this type of bomb. But householders have no reason to be idle themselves; they can learn a lot from the many pamphlets costing a few pence. We do not live in a benevolent despotism where all must be done from above.

Though there are weaknesses and much to be done in our civil defences, they are even now an achievement in which we can feel some confidence. Evacuation, the warden services, the first-aid posts and hospital organisation, the fire services—they all have faults, but they are all ready to work. It is hard to believe that any other European country has their equal, and in this the people of a democracy that was slow to answer the threats of war can take pride. Yet there is one side of our preparations which has been giving some anxiety. The Government has made many statements about the storing of food and commodities, a storage that would tide us over any troubles of the first weeks and allow us to turn shipping to where it was most needed. It was, of course, impossible for the Government to give figures, but there are now fears that neglect lies behind the politic obscurity. We have more, but not a great deal more, sugar and wheat stored than we had last year. We had on June 30 (stocks have declined since) much less cotton, 31 per cent less rubber, 13 per cent less copper, and 4 per cent less spelter, and all

are vital to the conduct of a war. As far as is known the steel industry has no reserves of pig iron, ore, and scrap on which it could fall back if its ordinary system of supply was temporarily upset. It is hard to understand how we have come to be poorer off in some of these things than we were last year, and it is certainly a matter to which the Government should attend. But as a second September comes near the country need not want in assurance. The machinery of civil defence has been made, though it needs more hands to work it well. They should not be hard to find if men and women will admit the danger which is clear and realise that to volunteer for service now is not only the best way to meet this danger but also the best hope of averting it altogether by the promise of our strength.

The Times

11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

issue dated..... 22 AUG 1939

LUNCHEON

H.M. GOVERNMENT

His Majesty's Government entertained at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel yesterday Canadian industrialists visiting this country. Mr. Burgin, Minister of Supply, was in the chair.

The following guests were present:—

The High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. H. G. Bertram, Mr. Guy I. M. Bevan, Captain I. A. Bullen, Colonel Noel Carr, Major-General E. M. C. Clarke, Mr. P. A. Clews, Mr. Harold Crabtree, Brigadier J. S. Crawford, Mr. Hugh Dalton, Major-General A. E. Davidson, Colonel H. G. Eady, Mr. A. S. Ellis, Mr. O. W. Ellis, Mr. John M. Evans, Mr. R. D. Fennelly, Mr. S. M. Finlayson, Colonel D. R. D. Fisher, Brigadier A. C. Fuller, Mr. A. F. Gill, Brigadier H. W. Goldney, Mr. John E. Goodison, Mr. Philip S. Gregory, Mr. E. Holt, Sir Edward Harding, Sir Quintin Hill, Mr. Morris S. Lambe, Mr. W. Lambert, Mr. E. J. H. Lemon, Colonel J. J. Lewellin, Colonel P. Loggie, Mr. A. R. McBain, Mr. C. N. McLaren, Mr. Moir Mackenzie, Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Mr. F. W. Mottershead, Mr. J. G. Morrow, Air Commodore R. H. Mulock, Mr. J. W. L. Oliver, Mr. A. A. Part, Mr. J. C. Patteson, Sir Frederick Phillips, Mr. David Pritchard, Lord Riverdale, Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Mr. H. Russell, Sir Henry Self, Mr. J. I. Sturrett, Mr. C. J. Stucke, Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Taylor, Vice-Admiral F. T. B. Tower, Mr. G. H. Ward, Mr. G. S. Whitham, and Mr. E. Winslow-Spragge.

Daily Express

Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

from issue dated..... 22 AUG 1939

DEFENCES ARE NOW AT HIGH PITCH

—Burgin

Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, addressing Canadian industrialists at the Carlton Hotel, London, yesterday, said that the democratic peoples are now fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world and are determined to make good the gaps in their defences.

He described the present international situation as "a sort of twilight when peace certainly has ended and war has not yet begun," and said: "Our preparations have been brought to a very high pitch.

"Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you will find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought, before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out.

"This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing has many of the attributes of war on a world scale. Certain it is that the magnitude of the preparations, the immensity of the cost and the universality of the effort compares with conditions prevailing in 1915-17."

The Daily Telegraph

135 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

g from issue dated..... 22 AUG 1939

LUNCHEON

HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

His Majesty's Government entertained at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel yesterday Canadian industrialists visiting this country. Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, was in the chair.

The following guests were present:

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Mr. Morris S. Lambe, Mr. W. Lambert, Mr. E. J. H. Lemon, Col. J. J. Llewellyn, Col. P. Loggie, Mr. A. R. McBain, Mr. C. N. McLaren, Mr. Moir Mackenzie, Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Mr. F. W. Mottershead, Mr. J. G. Morrow, Air Com. modore R. H. Mulock, Mr. J. W. L. Oliver, Mr. A. A. Part, Mr. J. C. Patteson, Sir Frederick Phillips, Mr. David Pritchard, Lord Riverdale, Mr. C. S. A. Ritchie, Mr. H. Russell, Sir Henry Self, Mr. J. I. Stirrett, Mr. C. J. Stucke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice Taylor, Vice-Adml. F. T. B. Tower, Mr. G. H. Ward, Mr. G. S. Whitham, and Mr. E. Winslow-Spragge.

Daily Herald

67 Long Acre, W.C.2.

an issue dated..... 22 AUG 1939

"TWILIGHT"

"A sort of twilight when peace certainly has ended and war has not yet begun."

This description of the international situation was given by Mr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, yesterday.

He was speaking in London at a luncheon to Canadian industrialists visiting this country.

The Daily Mail

111 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.

an issue dated..... 22 Aug 1939

MR. BURGIN

ON "THIS TWILIGHT"

MR. LESLIE BURGIN, Minister of Supply, yesterday told Canadian industrialists visiting London that we were living in "a sort of twilight, when peace certainly has ended, and war has not yet begun.

This period, neither peace nor war, through which we are passing has many of the attributes of war on a world scale," said Mr. Burgin.

"Our preparations have been brought to a very high pitch."

The Morning Advertiser

18 St. Andrew Street, London, E.C.4.

ing from issue dated..... 23 AUG 1933



ESTABLISHED 1794.

CARRY ON IN SPITE OF "SENSATIONS"!

AFTER A DAY of some conjecture on the part of the man in the street as to what exactly is the meaning of the Berlin story concerning the suggested non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia, and the reported Soviet view that there is no reason why the Russo-Franco-British talks should not be continued, it is interesting to note the manner in which the people of this country go about their business and pleasure in a cool and calm manner.

* * * *

IT IS, probably, just as well that they have at last become accustomed to the almost daily "sensation" which international politics is likely to produce. Most people do not feel the heat or the cold too much when they are used to it, or when they are prepared for it. That is one of the reasons why the people of Britain are not now unduly disturbed by so-called "sensational" messages from abroad, because they realise that whatever might happen (if anything) they are, individually, incapable of preventing it, but, what is more to the point, they also realise that now the democratic peoples are fully awake to the dangers which threaten the world, and have determined that, whatever the cost, to make good the gaps previously existing in their defences, they may face the future with equanimity.

* * * *

ANYONE inclined to doubt our ability to deal effectively with any situation likely to arise in the near future should derive a good deal of satisfaction from the remarks of Mr. Leslie Burgin, the Minister of Supply, who told a number of Canadian industrialists visiting this country to inspect armaments factories, that "our own preparations, taken as a whole, have been brought to a very high pitch. Navy, Army, Air Force—look where you will—you will find much to impress, much to give reason for solemn thought, before any enemy should lightly allow conflict to break out."

* * * *

SO, IN spite of the "sensations" which will probably continue to break at frequent intervals for some little time to come, the finest slogan for the Briton to-day is one that has been very effective in days gone by and still has something soothing in its direct simplicity—"Carry on!"