



THURSDAY JUNE 1 1939

Special Articles:	PAGE
Europe and Africa. By Lord Lugard	15 & 16
Prosperity in Sweden .. .. .	13
Gumbrill Pontifex .. .. .	17
Anchors and Hopes .. .. .	17
June Reviews .. .. .	8
Obituary: Lieutenant-General Sir William Marshall and the Dowager Lady Craigmyle .. .. .	16

#### Illustrations:

Royal Counties Show .. .. .	18
-----------------------------	----

#### Correspondence:

Military Training (Headmaster of Winchester and Headmaster of Gresham's School, Holt) .. .. .	15
Basic English (Mr. E. H. Keeling, M.P.) .. .. .	15
Cases Before the Lords (Lord Dunedin the Rev. Dr. Boden-Worsley) .. .. .	10
Defence of Rural England (Hon. Secretary, Cambridge University Research Branch, C.P.R.E., and Mr. H. B. Johnson) .. .. .	10
The Future of Palestine (Sir Arnold Wilson, M.P.) .. .. .	10
British Bands at the World's Fair (Mr. Eric Underwood) .. .. .	10
Public and Napoleon (Mrs. Maxtone Graham) .. .. .	10
Mr. Colin Forbes Adam (Lord Mayor of Newcastle and Others) .. .. .	10
Germany and the Corridor (Mr. C. R. Ashbee) .. .. .	10
Points from Letters:—Town and Country Schools; Road Sense in Dogs; Degrees of Gratitude; International Ethics; Spiders as Medicine: Eucalyptus Trees; Art in Industry; Winding Staircases; A Berkshire Church; Railway Fares .. .. .	10

#### Index to News Pages:

##### BROADCASTING: PAGE 24

Arrangements .. 17	Law Notices .. 4
Auctions To-day .. 8	Mails & Shipping .. 8
Chess .. .. 10	News in Brief .. 11
Circuit Circular .. 17	Obituary .. .. 16
C. sword Puzzle .. 5	Sporting .. 4, 5, & 6
Ecclesiastical News .. 17	Theatres .. .. 12
Entertainments .. 12	The Services .. 9
Estate Market .. 8	The Times of 1839 .. 8
Finance .. .. 19-24	University News .. 16
Home News .. 11	Wills & Bequests .. 17
Imperial & Foreign .. 13	

#### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate or fresh north-east wind; fair, but cloud or fog persisting locally on east coast; becoming cooler inland. Further Outlook.—Little change. (p. 16)

#### TO-DAY'S NEWS

##### HOME

General Sir Edmund Ironside has been appointed Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, and General Sir Walter Kirke Inspector-General of the Home Forces; both posts existed before the War, and have been revived with some modifications. (p. 14)

Lieutenant-General Sir Clive Liddell has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. (p. 14)

Surrey scored 345 runs and Sussex 75 for four wickets at the Oval yesterday; the West Indies put out Essex for 158 and then scored 219 runs in their first innings at Chelmsford. (p. 5)

A. D'A. Locke was two holes up on R. A. Whitcombe after the first half of their golf match at Coombe Hill yesterday. (p. 6)

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In the Stock Exchange yesterday a reaction took place in Gilt-edged securities and home railway stocks on profit taking, but commercial and industrial shares continued firm. (p. 19)

Sterling was firm against most other currencies; the New York rate further advanced to \$4.68 5-16. Francs remained at 176 47-64f. and continued to be sold by the French control. (p. 19)

The gold turnover amounted to £472,000; the price and premium were unaltered. Silver declined 1-16d. to 19 15-16d. (p. 19)

Bank holiday travel is reflected in the latest weekly traffic return of the four main line railways, which shows an increase of £606,000 over the corresponding week of last year. Compared with Whitsun week a year ago the increase amounts to £125,000. (pp. 19 and 21)

There was an increase of 1.3 per cent. in the value of daily retail sales during April, compared with the corresponding month of 1938. (p. 19)

#### M. MOLOTOFF'S SPEECH

If the speech delivered to the Soviet Parliament by M. MOLOTOFF yesterday was not a full acceptance of the last British proposals, it was not a flat rejection of them; and there was nothing in his misgivings and reservations which further negotiation should not be able to remove. In principle the views of the SOVIET PRIME MINISTER, as expounded to his Parliament, are in close agreement with those to which expression is understood to have been given in the British Note of last week—which was itself based on the views often advanced by Russian diplomacy in the course of prolonged negotiation. The objections which the Soviet Government now make seem to be on points of detail and of procedure. The latest British proposals, M. MOLOTOFF said, were a step forward, but were not yet "completely reciprocal," and he added that it had several qualifications which might make it ineffective.

The speaker did not specify these "qualifications," but he apparently had in mind the reference in the British plan of action to the Covenant of the League. The British Government, in fact, are understood to have made it clear that they regarded the general sense of their proposals as being in accordance with the meaning and purpose of Article XVI of the Covenant, which imposes automatic economic sanctions against a proved aggressor, and makes it the duty of the Council to "recommend to the 'several Governments concerned what military, 'naval, or air force the members of the League 'shall severally contribute' to the armed forces fighting in defence of the Covenant. It is clear, however, that, when they invoked the spirit of the Covenant, they did not mean to suggest that the projected Agreement should be hampered and impaired by any formality of consultation with all the member-States which make up the Council. Counter-action in case of aggression must obviously be immediate in order to be effective.

*F. Forthellere per side 16*

prepared to do. In another passage the SOVIET PRIME MINISTER apparently told his audience that they must "be careful," for in Britain "there is much thought about checking aggression." We know the difference between words and acts—but the difference must be noticed "in England." No one knows it better than this country. There may have been a period after the War when action, here, elsewhere, was allowed to lag behind good intentions. That mood has passed. This country was ever more resolute for action than England to-day—and for military action if it should prove to be necessary. The chief of the Russian armed forces has been invited to come and see for himself what we are doing and are prepared to do. It is much to be hoped that he, and others with him, will accept the invitation. If they tell what they have seen on their return to Russia, there will be no more doubters among the Soviet rulers.

#### More Army Changes

The new series of appointments announced yesterday are the most important since memorable changes in the Army Council were made in 1937. In the present case changes of personnel are overshadowed by developments in organization. The revival of the two posts of Inspector-Generals of Forces, which existed before the War, has been discussed at various times during recent years, but with less cause for renewing them than now arisen. The doubling of the Territorial Army, and the prospective strengthening of the Regular Army through the new military conscription, bring a great addition to the Army's scale and a fresh complexity to its problems. Such changes inevitably promises to affect the scope of the Army's role and the training required for its fulfilment. Thus, whatever other reasons may be for the new appointments, the explanation alone would suffice to justify them.

While they are in name a revival, there is a significant difference between their new and their old form. In pre-War days the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces was at the same time G.O.C.-in-C. Mediterranean, a post which has not been recreated as an accompaniment of the new office. None the less it is clear that the new post gains much more than it loses. While it includes the inspection of the Overseas Forces, it is primarily a home post of more comprehensive responsibility, covering the inspection and coordination of all preparations for all forces, both Regular and Territorial, which may be sent overseas. There is further significance in the fact that the holder is to be responsible for "liaison with foreign staffs." The obvious inference is that the Inspector-General of the Overseas Forces will be the Commander-in-Chief designate for the future "British Expeditionary Force." For the wide reputation which GENERAL SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE enjoys on the Continent, and the least of his qualifications for the post, it can safely be said that he is the best known soldier, both at home and abroad. His languages is a further asset. What is of all, however, is that he should be a commanding personality and drive: he has long been known. If his stay has not been long, and the period of his appointment is not long, it is a

... 15 minutes on June 19 during an  
... air raid precautions test. (p. 11)  
... Party conference at Southport yester-  
... discussed the movement's attitude to  
... ization of the Defence Services and  
... sory military service and national  
... service. A resolution approving  
... ion in steps to secure civilian pro-  
... was carried by a majority of over  
... (pp. 7 & 14)

... conference of the Manchester Unity  
... Fellows at Scarborough yesterday  
... a recommendation of the directors  
... bers called up under the Military  
... Act should be excused from the pay-  
... their contributions for the period  
... training. (p. 7)

... on calling on cooperative societies  
... artedly to support the policy of  
... e security and the rule of law was  
... at the concluding session of the  
... tive Congress at Margate yesterday.

... Flower, Deputy Keeper of MSS. at  
... ish Museum, expressed the belief  
... y that three pages of MSS. in the  
... are the handwriting of Shake-  
... (p. 7)

... ess Royal, Colonel-in-Chief of The  
... Scots, visited Aldershot yesterday to  
... medals to men of the 1st Battalion.

... of F. t, presiding yesterday at the  
... court ... governors of St. George's  
... l, said that the arrangements made  
... the September crisis cost the hospital  
... 3,000. (p. 11)

... on in trade and a decline in employ-  
... n 1938, caused by the uncertain  
... an situation and the slump in  
... a, are analysed in the report of the  
... y of Labour for last year, published  
... (p. 8)

... try Commissioners, headed by Sir Roy  
... n, the chairman, are now making  
... nual tour through some of the 360,000  
... f forest which they have established  
... 19 and are increasing by about 30,000  
... year. (p. 10)

... il Trading-Standards Association yes-  
... adopted new rules providing for  
... e descriptions of goods offered for sale  
... nesty in comparisons of reduced and  
... l prices (p. 11)

... g strip ... by coloured lights is to be  
... at Croydon to assist pilots to land in  
... (p. 9)

... Dr. F. A. Iremonger, lately Director  
... gion to the B.B.C., has been appointed  
... f Lichfield. (p. 14)

## AL AND FOREIGN

... ng and Queen left Victoria, British  
... bia, yesterday, for Jasper, on the first  
... of their journey eastwards. (p. 14)

... toff, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and  
... d yesterday that the Anglo-Russian  
... tions were continuing but stated that  
... insisted on her own point of view and  
... wn conditions for full mutual defensive  
... tees. (p. 14)

... at of a breach in the French Socialist  
... was averted by two compromise  
... ions adopted at Nantes yesterday.

... for the Rumanian Chamber are being  
... -day under the new Constitution, which  
... only one party, the National  
... sance Front. (p. 13)

... an nomads' need of pasturage is thought  
... the cause of several raids by Outer  
... lian forces across the frontier of  
... iukuo. (p. 13)

... nchester Whitsuntide race meeting was  
... yesterday. (p. 4)

The same point arose in 1936 when the  
Governments of Moscow and Paris negotiated  
their Treaty of Mutual Assistance, which still  
retains its full validity. That Treaty was  
designed to form a specific and practical assump-  
tion of obligations already incurred by both  
parties, in general terms, under the League  
Covenant. Each State undertook to go "imme-  
diately" to the help of the other if either  
should be attacked by another European  
country. The Protocol of the Treaty stipulated  
indeed that the Council of the League should  
be consulted. But it was made abundantly clear  
in the clauses of the Treaty itself that delay by  
the Council in reaching a unanimous decision  
was not to be permitted to delay the action of  
the victim of aggression in defending himself  
or of his ally in coming to his assistance. The  
actual procedure contemplated by the Covenant  
is by this time quite discredited, though the  
principle and intention which inform it are  
accepted as absolutely sound by the majority  
of nations. They desire, not to revive the old  
League in all its details, but to revivify and  
make practical the system of international  
cooperation which it still represents.

At the last meeting of the Assembly of the  
League the representative of the Soviet Govern-  
ment strenuously upheld the validity of Article  
XVI, and it would hardly be consistent therefore  
that the same Government should now charge  
the British Government with too much devotion  
to it. But the difference of view, if it really  
exists, cannot be more than a matter of inter-  
pretation, which should be easily capable of  
adjustment. Equally adjustable, it may be  
hoped, are other differences which M. MOLOTOFF  
may have had in mind; for with most points of  
his speech there will now be general agreement  
in this country. Thus he accused democratic  
countries of having "previously abandoned  
"collective security" and of having made a  
trial of appeasement. It is true enough, no  
doubt, that the failure of the collective system  
in the case of Abyssinia exposed its weakness  
as it was originally framed; but it is in fact  
being reinstated in a more limited and  
therefore more practical form. As for the  
method of appeasement, so called, there is  
even now no intention of ruling out the  
possibility of the settlement of all differences  
between nations in the end by consulta-  
tion. The primary purpose of the series of  
defensive Pacts upon which the British Govern-  
ment have entered is to fortify, not to abolish,  
diplomatic negotiation. Apparently M. MOLO-  
TOFF would like to see the Baltic States added  
to the number to whom guarantees of independ-  
ence are being given.

M. MOLOTOFF himself spoke favourably of the  
possibility of renewing trade negotiations with  
Germany, while at the same time maintaining  
that the Soviet Union "stands unreservedly for  
"the union of all peace-loving Powers to curb  
"aggression." What is there in all this to  
prevent agreement from being reached between  
the British, Soviet, and French Governments?  
Perhaps the greatest difficulty is still psychological.  
M. MOLOTOFF declared that the Soviet "in-  
sisted on perfect equality," and was cheered for  
five minutes when he said so. It is inconceivable  
that a great country like Russia should be  
treated on any other footing. "We must be  
"careful to remember Stalin's warning," he  
is reported to have said, "not to allow  
"ourselves to pull other people's chestnuts  
"out of the fire." But MR. CHAMBERLAIN  
showed point by point in his recent  
speech in the House of Commons that  
Russia was not being asked to do a single thing  
that we ourselves for our own part were not

comparative restfulness should have been in  
useful refreshment for the labours that now  
await him. His departure provides a similar  
opportunity of recuperation for SIR CLIVE  
LIDDELL, who as Adjutant-General during the  
past eighteen months of reorganization has  
borne a heavy strain.

To fill GENERAL LIDDELL'S place in the  
War Office. SIR ROBERT GORDON-FINLAYSON is  
brought back from Egypt: he has the reputa-  
tion of combining intense power of concentra-  
tion on the task with sympathetic consideration  
for others, which is not a common blend. The  
other big new post, that of Inspector-General  
of the Home Forces, is to be filled by SIR  
WALTER KIRKE, whose exceptional vigour is  
attested by the fact that three years of great  
activity in the War Office appear to have left  
him untired. His responsibility will be to watch  
over the basic training, as contrasted with  
GENERAL IRONSIDE'S responsibility for the  
higher training, of all troops at home, and, in  
particular, to be the foster-parent of the new  
Militia. It is likely to be observed that his  
appointment to a new post at sixty-two, and to  
a less extent that of GENERAL IRONSIDE at  
fifty-nine, seem to indicate a reversal of MR.  
HORE-BELISHA'S past policy of reducing age-  
levels. But each of the officers in question  
happens to be an example of the proverb that  
a man is as old as he feels. The calendar is  
a safe guide to the general, but not invariably  
to the particular.

## The North-West Frontier

Turbulent priests, or at least preachers, have  
regularly troubled the peace of the North-  
Western Frontier of India. In the days when  
that fierce and able Italian, GENERAL AVITABILE,  
governed Peshawar for RANJIT SINGH they were  
a thorn in the side of the Sikhs. In most of the  
frontier expeditions of the last two generations  
some Faqir or Mullah has been among the  
chief fomentors of trouble and the stubbornest  
leaders of the resistance. During the operations  
of the last three years in Waziristan a preacher,  
the FAQIR of Ipi, has been our most obstinate  
opponent. He began his militant career when  
the British authorities at Bannu, on the edge  
of the "unadministered" or tribal area, con-  
victed a Wazir for abducting a Hindu girl from  
administered territory. This injustice, as he  
deemed it, moved him to raise an armed band  
and attack the troops. His force was dispersed;  
but he continued to preach resistance among  
the Wazirs and Mahsuds; and in 1937 the  
normal garrison of Waziristan was increased  
from a strength of 25,000 Regulars and irregu-  
lars to a total of 37,000 men. Major hostilities  
ceased at the end of the year, but there was a  
good deal of skirmishing in 1938, and through-  
out the early months of this year two important  
Wazir clans, the Toru Khel and Madda Khel,  
were still in revolt and were still being blockaded  
by the Army and Air Force. It was not until  
last month that they gave hostages and promises  
of good behaviour and disowned the FAQIR, who  
is now a fugitive near the Afghan border. Some  
hostile tribesmen remain in the field, but it can  
fairly be said that organized resistance has  
ceased.

Now that serious fighting is over, it is inevit-  
able that the frontier policy of the Government  
of India will be subjected to a fresh examination  
by the military and political experts. Between  
the Durand Line, which marks the frontier  
between the Indian Empire and the independent  
Afghan kingdom, and the districts directly  
administered by the Government of India