

Concerning this let us take not newspaper stories but the official reports supported by affidavit, and only one out of a very few.

<u>Somme Leuze</u>	19/8/14	6 women and 4 children shot 5 persons burned alive locked in farms
<u>Spontin</u>		2 children smothered in a burning cellar where they were left shut in.
<u>Franco Waret</u>		2 girls of 14 and 17 shot while working in the fields
<u>Nemur</u>		A man was killed in the street with a little girl who was carried in his arms.
<u>Dinant</u>		A whole group of men, women and children were shot without trial.
Haccourt & Spa		Murder, pillage and rape.

These are quoted without any rancour, merely to indicate that we must not jump from one extreme to the other.

(b) That teaching men to fight was detrimental to their morals.

The essay picks out certain instructions regarding bayonet fighting as being particularly brutal.

It fails to see that such instructions are only part of a general whole which aims at winning a war as quickly and decisively as possible.

It repeats at great length conversations regarding bloodshed as though they formed the major part of the conversation of officers and men, which was far from being the case.

(c) That as a result of propaganda and teaching together men were brutalized.

The essay repeats isolated reports regarding the killing of prisoners in such a way as to indicate that this was an ordinary practice.

The sources from which much of the information is drawn are either:

(1) Books written to create a sensation (Sir Philip Gibbs, C.E. Montague, Capt. Luby