instance, a few months ago an article was published in "L'Illustration" on "termites", with beautiful photographs. But throughout the text it appeared by clever allusions that the "termites" were compared to the Germans and their way of living, their social system and wars were severely criticised. In August last the same periodical printed a study of the German plans for the "New Order" in Europe. It had obviously been written at the request of the German authorities. Suddenly one's eyes had the pleasure of coming across three paragraphs praising the British political system with its democratic liberty and parliamentary institutions.

In the unoccupied zone the German censorship, as mentioned in a previous chapter, is applied through intermediaries. However, certain papers like "Le Jour-Echo de Paris" manage every day to write something against Germany and collaboration. The means vary every time and represent the main interest of the edition. At the time I was told about this, I happened to have a copy of "Le Jour". On the first page I found a big title: "Admiral Darlan fait une importante déclaration", and at the bottom of the column: "Admiral Darlan, voir 5e colonne". Of course this might appear like bubbles on the surface, but it is also a sign that fire is burning underneath.

When the Germans find out that they have been fooled they usually suspend publication of the

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