

revaluate and rehabilitate the worn coinage of agreements and joint enterprises between nations. The nations and governments which accepted our guarantee or honoured our invitation to join resistance have all - Poles, Greeks, Yugoslavs - encountered the heaviest trial in the long interval, while we have been gathering our forces. It is well understood by our Allies that if we are slow to war that is the defect of great qualities which they value in us, of genuine desire for peace and legality, of our free constitution and the state of civil liberty in our own country - great things which have the incidental disadvantage of making us slow, having always to convince public opinion and then organize for war, a type of society which presupposes peace. Because of this slowness our past wars have begun unsuccessfully, then we have gradually assembled our great strength and hit back and achieved eventual rather than immediate success. There is in this pattern always a period of temptation to look only at the anxieties of a campaign and to be opportunist in our methods. We should fortify ourselves with the reflection that whatever the future, we shall certainly want to be able to offer our friendship, our guarantee and our hospitality without any of those to whom we extend these things, seeing before their eyes ghosts of other governments who had accepted and kept their part and had not in fact been sustained to the end. We survived 1940, not as an island but as the centre of a worldwide political system and it is the empire as a whole which will bring its great weight in the post war settlement. The consent of multiple and free system will only be forthcoming for engagements of clearest and most irreproachable kind. Of the three great powers in the United Alliance we have much the oldest and closest association with Europe's nations. the USA is in this a newcomer in the present century only, now won over to the policy of continuing the association. Soviet Russia is emerging for the first time from a complete self-imposed intellectual remoteness of the first phase of her revolution. It is Britain which is best known to the greater part of Europe and is looked to with confidence which is an immense asset, confidence that we will not play fast and lose or make incompatible understandings with nations or groups inside nations or be deceived into leaving the simple path of legal and moral obligation to the Governments whom we have made our allies".

MONDAY DAILY HERALD:

"There is pessimism once again about the prospect of agreement between the Soviet and the Polish Governments. Latest indications are that the Polish Government's attitude is hardening. In Russia, on the other hand, the reaction to Churchill's statement is reported to have been cordial. But since the British Government's aim was to heal the breach between its Allies, no comfort can be exacted from the result that Churchill has succeeded in pleasing one of them if at the same time he antagonized the other. The fact must be faced, and the fact is that the dispute which hampers the war's conduct and may endanger the peace settlement exists between two of the United Nations. British intervention has not succeeded in curing a section of the Polish Government of its extreme anti-Sovietism nor has it yet succeeded in persuading the Soviet Government that the question of the final Russo-Polish frontier is one far more suitable for discussion when the war will have been won. There are all too few signs that the United Nations have yet worked out a master plan for peace. It