been received, and that consequently this country is at war with Germany.

You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me that all my long struggle to win peace has failed. Yet I cannot believe that there is anything more or anything different that I could have done, and that would have been more successful.

Up to the very last it would have been quite possible to have arranged a peaceful and honourable settlement between Germany and Poland, but Hitler would not have it. He had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland, whatever happened, and although he now says he put forward reasonable proposals which were rejected by the Poles, that is not a true statement.

The proposals were never shown to the Poles, nor to us, and, though they were announced in a German broadcast on Thursday night, Hitler did not wait to hear comments on them, but ordered his troops to cross the Polish frontier the next morning. His action shows convincingly that there is no chance of expecting that this man will ever give up his practice of using force to gain his will. He can only be stopped by force.

We and France are today, in fulfilment of our obligations, going to the aid of Poland, who is so bravely resisting this wicked and unprovoked attack upon her people. We have a clear conscience. We have done all that any country could do to establish peace. The situation in

which no word given by Germany's rulers could be trusted, and no people or country could feel itself safe, has become intolerable. And now that we have resolved to finish it, I know that you will all play your part with calmness and courage.

At such a moment as this the assurances of support that we have received from the Empire are a source of profound encouragement to us.

When I have finished speaking certain detailed announcements will be made on behalf of the Government. Give these your closest attention. . Some not recorded here

See Vol IV P. 12.

Now may God bless you all. May He defend the right. It is the evil things that we shall be fighting against — brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution — and against them I am certain that the right will prevail.

The B.B.C. band struck up the National Anthem.

King George VI broadcasts to the Empire, adjuring his peoples to stand "calm, firm, and united"

King See Vol IV P. 211

See P. 88. Reference to this song was made on TV 24/1/87 and further line was given "And kids eat it too, wouldn't you?"

Notes taken from Duffitt Church
Service Register book. Sept 25 – 1929 –

1939			11AM
Sept 3	11/30 AM	REMARKS	War declared against Germany
Oct 1	8AM. 11AM. 2-45PM 5-30PM		Special Intercession services for the war.
Sept 8th	1940		National Day of Prayer
Mar 23rd	1941		" " " "
Sept 7th	1941		" " " "
Mar 29th	1942	Palm Sunday	" " " " and Dedication services at Beacon and Wick.
Sept 3rd	1942		" " " "
Nov 15th	1942		Bells rung 10AM
Sept 3rd	1943	Friday	National Day of Prayer. 2PM Beacon
Sept 3rd	1944		" " " "
May 8th	1945	Tuesday	8AM 11AM 7PM 2PM Beacon V.E. Day Thanksgiving Day
Aug 15th	1945	Wednesday	Victory Day 8AM 11AM 7PM 2PM Beacon
Aug 19th	1945		Thanksgiving for Victory Day.

Being in the R.D.&E. Hospital in Exeter during November 1939 as a result of a poisoned finger, I remember my wife visiting me and saying that my father had received instructions from the War Agricultural Executive Committee to plough 20 acres of the farm. Already 18½ acres were ploughed. Dad was asking what did I think? Should he buy a tractor and plough Pondclose. Reply. Dad knows I've suggested for some time that he buy a tractor. Accordingly, the new Standard Fordson arrived in January 1940.

10th

5H

Copy

Raleigh Exercise 15/4/42

General Instructions

1 Duration of Exercise.

The exercise will commence at 17-30 hrs on April 25th 1942 and will terminate at 18-00 hrs on April 26th 1942. The exercise will end automatically at this hour.

1942

If it is necessary to terminate the exercise for reasons of emergency the message "Negative Raleigh" will be sent by directing staff to all concerned. On receipt of this message H.Q. will assemble at "Action stations" and report to Battn. H.Q.

2 Ammunition Etc.

No live ammunition or grenades will be carried by the men. Bayonets will not be fixed during the exercise.

3 Bounds.

(a) Aerodromes and R.A.F. Establishments are out of bounds except such aerodromes and establishments as are included in the area. Runways of all aerodromes are out of bounds to all troops. All buildings on aerodromes are out of bounds to troops of both sides. No fighting will be allowed in built up areas, but troops may pass through after a delay imposed by the umpires to coincide with the time taken for fighting.

(b) Prohibited areas may not be fought over but public roads running through these may be used.

4 Dress and distinguishing marks.

(a) British troops will wear steel helmets.

(b) Enemy troops will wear caps F.S. Enemy troops including carriers and M/Cs will carry yellow pennant.

(c) Umpires and neutral pip. will wear White armbands on both arms.

(d) Directing staff will wear Blue armbands on both arms.

(e) Press and spectators will wear Red armbands on both arms.

(f) Distinguishing marks on cars will be carried as under:-

1 Directing Staff — Blue flag

2 Umpires and neutral pips. — White St Andrews cross on windscreen.

3 Press and Spectators — Red flag.

5 Prisoners.

All prisoners will be returned to their units as soon as possible. As soon as they have been captured they will remove their head dress. They will be marched back in formed bodies by the Senior Officer or N.C.O. prisoner. Each party will carry a "safe conduct" slip signed by the Senior umpire available. On reaching its unit a party will not disperse until it has reported to the senior unit umpire available. Prisoners will retain their arms and equipment. Any papers, maps, etc removed from the prisoners for the purpose of information during the exercise must be returned to the individual from whom they were removed, on the termination of the exercise. Prisoners

will not be allowed to take any further part in the exercise.

6 Casualties.

(a) Casualties will be made by the umpires in accordance with the trend of the battle. They will be dealt with through normal medical channels.

(b) Casualties will be warned that the labels will be checked at the end of the exercise, and must not be removed except by the appropriate medical authority.

(c) Casualties will take no further part in the battle unless their wounds are of such a nature that they would in fact be able to do so in the time.

(d) Vehicle casualties to carriers will be denoted by a Red and Yellow flag halved horizontally, red uppermost. All other vehs. will have the letter "C" chalked on them.

7 Road Blocks

Road blocks will be denoted by putting strips of tape accross the road. Troops covering the block must have sufficient details of the block to satisfy the umpires that the road would in fact have been blocked.

8 Demolition

Demolition will be marked by a ring of sand or tape and a notice giving the dimensions of the crater.

9 Digging

Digging will take place if necessary. Provided that no damage is done to agricultural or pasture land. Units will be responsible for making good any

digging that has been carried out.

10 Buildings.

If it is necessary to occupy any buildings, the owner will be approached and at the conclusion of the exercise the compensation Officer will be given all necessary details. Buildings housing G.P.O. Telephone exchanges or Police Stations will be out of bounds to all troops, such places may be attacked and the umpires on the spot will decide whether such buildings would have been put out of action.

11 Vehicle Lighting

Side lights will be used. No vehicle will travel without lights without the permission of Div. H.Q.

12 Exercise E.L. Labels

Vehicles which during actual operations would carry an E.L. Label will carry for the purpose of this exercise a Raleigh Label. Certain vehicles of essential transport carrying Raleigh Labels must not suffer interference. Those vehicles will also carry a V.I. Label. Any vehicle carrying a V.I. Label will not be stopped or diverted. Any vehicle carrying a Raleigh Label only will be free to capture by the enemy.

13 Communications.

Normal comms will be available for use in the exercise until such time as lines are "cut" by the umpires, such lines will not be used again until the umpires are satisfied that the necessary repairs have been made.

14 Security

All exercise messages and telephone comms will commence and end with the words "Exercise Raleigh"

Messages by wireless which may give away information of military importance and can be picked up by German sets in France, must be sent in code.

15 Fifth column

On no account will fifth columnists be allowed to masquerade as an umpire.

16 Telephone calls.

When G.P.O. telephone calls are made in connection with the exercise, the word "Raleigh" will be given to the operator. No charge will be made for these calls.

17 Aircraft.

Aircraft of 16 Sq/n. (Dyanders) will be exercise British

All fighter aircraft will be considered exercise hostile.

No aircraft will carry any distinguishing mark.

Tithe Map See Page 9½

In order to facilitate the ease of viewing the Tithe Map at the Exhibition on September 24th 1936 it was stapled at top and bottom to wood rollers and mounted in a frame made for it.

See Bottom of Page 68

Mr John Spencer Cater made a new box to store this Tithe Map safely and securely; and provided a lock. The Parish Council paid for this.

Home Guard

24/3/85

Being a few sketchy notes by myself John Sage

In the early days the volunteer force was known as "L.D.V." Local Defence Volunteers, and at Luffitt the 4 A.M. early morning patrols were organised by our Vicar, Rev. B.A. Irwin.

Two men detailed to patrol the Luffitt common area and to be on the look out for possible enemy parachute landings. Probably also similar patrols on Hartridge. Common

At the start our only means of obtaining any kind of self defence was to take with us broom handles or more likely our own shotguns, and when some American rifles arrived our Vicar kept these at the Vicarage, they were not issued to us. Initially armbands were issued, a khaki band with L.D.V. printed in black letters. At some later stage the name was changed to the "Home Guard" and similar armbands with these words were issued and worn.

Our Vicar was noted for walking with his companion the full length of the common area, some were not too pleased.

Before the War Agricultural Executive Committee cultivated these local commons they were waste with gorse and brambles.

It was some time before progressively we were issued with full uniforms, caps, steel helmets, service gas masks, rifles and ammo. sten guns, a Lewis gun, grenade discharger cups, etc. And were formed into organised units. Had lectures, drill parades and exercises. Most of these were at weekends, parades on Sunday afternoons, and we still had to do all we could on the farms to intensify food production because of heavy losses at sea to our imports.

Living at Triplands I was awakened one night by our local warden, Harold Newberry, who lived in a Council House at Wick. He shouted that the couch fires in Pondclose were flaring up.

During the day we had been loading with four pronged hicks the dry couch worked out by cultivating on to a horse cart and hauling to heaps to burn. With soil mixed in it only smouldered and burst into flame periodically, and so I was obliged to go from heap to heap and try to disperse the heat by spreading and knock out flames. I know that I felt very exposed and as big as a house in a 12 acre field with the sound of the peculiar throb of German planes overhead. The sound was very distinctive.

Many of the enemy aircraft to and from raids to Bristol and beyond passed over this area. This occured before we