

# WELCOME



FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY

BRUCE STEWART & CO. LTD.

## Holds Decorations From Twelve Nations

### “Monty’s” Tribute To The British Soldier

#### Triumph of Character in War

Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery of Alamein delivered a eulogy of the British soldier that may well become historic when he was made a Freeman of the City of London at Guildhall on Thursday. In the speeches in Guildhall, and later at luncheon at the Mansion House, the hero of the day was Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein; but in the mouths of the cheering people who saw him drive in an open carriage through the City, wearing the familiar black beret and battledress, he was still “Good Old Monty”, a title no less significant of the affection and high estimation in which he is held by the citizens of London. He returned thanks from the balcony of the Mansion House as one of themselves, a Lambeth-born Londoner, educated at St. Paul’s School.

“London men fought with me,” he told the crowd, “all the way from Alamein to the Baltic, finishing up in Berlin. You, too, fought here in London; and we could not have won our victory in the field if you had not won your victory and stood firm as a rock

in London.” The Prime Minister and Mrs. Attlee were among the company of distinguished guests in Guildhall for the ceremony. Mr. Churchill could not be present, but his wife, Dame Clementine Churchill, was given an ovation when she entered the hall. A small group of winners of the Victoria Cross had a place on the dais.

**HEAVIEST BURDEN**

Lord Montgomery was received with great cheering when, having signed the Freeman’s declaration and added his signature to the City’s roll of fame, he came forward to reply to an address by the City Chamberlain, Major Irving B. Gane. He said he wished to pay a tribute to the British soldier, the man who bore the heaviest burden of the war and carried it all to victory. “We do not like uniforms,” the Field-Marshal said, “and from Cromwell’s day to the war of 1914 the Army was unpopular in England. The truth is that we British are a martial but not a military race. We may hate war and we may dislike uniforms—but when we make up our minds how gallantly we bear ourselves. He believed the foundations of the spirit of the British Army were threefold: a sturdy independence, indomitable good humour, and tolerance. Those characteristics brought out two more: endurance in hardship and good comradeship.

The sturdy independence which was the most outstanding characteristic of the soldier gave him the resource to overcome the difficulties of life behind the line, and the strength to confront undismayed the unforeseen dangers of battle. The British soldier had an immense capacity for adapting himself to the unexpected. In the desert he accepted the country as he found it, applied his own standards of behaviour in it, and eventually became a more successful nomad than the Arab himself. It had been said Lord Montgomery continued, that the British were the happiest soldiers in the world. They appeared to carry about with them an inward cheerfulness which made able to laugh at discomfort and make a mockery of danger.

The third national characteristic possessed in full measure by the soldier was his tolerance, his friendliness, humanity, kindness towards others, understanding of one another’s ways—and that was why the soldier had always been liked by the inhabitants of so many countries. Small actions had revealed his fundamental decency and simplicity. His love for the superior commander that stood him in very good stead in later battles and, without question, saved many British lives.

representative of his country abroad. The quality of endurance in the superb discipline of the Army. That discipline did not consist of a slavish obedience to orders, but was a looser, more rational, framework of control in which the soldier’s independence could flourish unhindered. We had not always obeyed orders, and we had had our share of bad, ill-disciplined soldiers; but with few exceptions British soldiers had behaved admirably. We could fight longer without success than any other people. An unquenchable determination to resist was the foundation for all our victories.

**IN THE DESERT**

Again, the British soldier was intensely friendly. He liked to make his friends and then to stick to them. In the desert our soldiers enjoyed living together in small hordes. Each man would have a job to do during the day: one would light the petrol fire; another open the tin; a third cook the food; a fourth brew the tea. The English naturally organized themselves into a pattern of work; they found it easy to settle down into a harmonious existence in which the individual had his own definite part to play. That spirit had great advantages in battle, because it led soldiers to help each other and to strengthen each other in critical times.

“Let us never forget the debt we owe to the British soldier,” the Field-Marshal concluded. “Let us pay homage to the man who bears the full weight of the world’s sin. How often has he stood firm before tyranny and opposition, the last hope of the free world. I shall take away into the evening of life many impressions, but the one which I shall treasure above all others is the picture of the British soldier—staunch and tenacious in defeat, kind and gentle in victory—the one man to whom the nation owes its heart-felt thanks. For my last words I would like to quote Drake, who wrote thus to Queen Elizabeth nearly four centuries ago: ‘I have not in my lifetime known better men and possessed with gallanter minds than your Majesty’s people.’”

At the luncheon which followed at the Mansion House the health of the new honorary Freeman was proposed by the Lord Mayor. In his reply Lord Montgomery expressed his pleasure at seeing present so many of the generals who fought with him in the war. Going on to discuss the characteristics of the German soldier as a pendant to his Guildhall speech, he said that during the war he always had in his caravan the photograph of his enemy at the time; you would find there now the portraits of Rommel, Kesselring, and Rundstedt, among others. He used to study the photograph of his opponent and try to get into his mind. He had been criticized, he thought, because, after capturing von Thoma in the Battle of Alamein, he had him to dinner in his field mess that night and asked him many questions; but by doing so he got information about the character and methods of Rommel, von Thoma’s superior. He used to study the photograph in very good stead in later battles and, without question, saved many British lives.

Holder of decorations from 12 nations Field Marshal The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein is one of the most decorated officers in the British Empire.

Besides the ribbons of those nations “Monty” holds 47 patronages and appointments from civilian organizations and honorary degrees from Universities in Great Britain, Canada, Belgium, and France.

A list of his Orders, decorations, patronages and appointments follows: British—G.C.B. (Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath), D.S.O. (Distinguished Service Order), United States—Legion of Merit (Chief Commander), Distinguished Service Medal (Russian), Order of the Star of the Order of the Patriotic War (Polish), Order of the Grand Cross, Croix de Guerre (1914-18), Croix de Guerre (1939-45), Belgian—Order of Leopold (Grand Officer), Croix de Guerre (1939-45), Dutch—Order of the Lion of the Netherlands (Grand Officer), Dutch—Order of the Orange-Nassau (Grand Officer), Order of the White Lion (Grand Officer), Star of Victory, Croix de Guerre (1939-45), Polish—Order of Virtuti Militari, Greek—Order of King George of the Hellenes, Morocco—Order of Sultan of Morocco (First Class), Tunisia—Order of Bey of Tunis (First Class).

Patronages and appointments:—Honorary Freeman:—City of London; Edinburgh; Manchester; Canterbury; Portsmouth; Dover; Hastings; Maidstone; Newburg; Monmouth; Madderhead; Falaise; Lonsdale; Londonderry; Brussels; Antwerp; Liege; Mons; Vernon; France; Lambeth; Brighton; and Chiswick; Warwick; Douglas, Isle of Man. Honorary Degrees:—DCL, Oxford University; LL.D., Cambridge University; LL.D., Queens University, Belfast; LL.D., St. Andrews; LL.D., Glasgow University; LL.D., University of Toronto; Doctor of Science—McGill University, Montreal, Louvain University and the University of Edinburgh. Freeman of city companies:—The Mercers’ Coy.; Worshipful Coy of Fletchers, Governor of Schools, Kings’ School, Canterbury. President:—Royal Eye Hospital, London; Homes for Boys, Farnham, Kent; Portsmouth Football Club; the Chevrons Club. Vice-President:—Gordon Boys’ School, the Boys’ Brigade, National Association of Girls’ Clubs, British and Foreign Bible Society, Old Pauline Club (St. Paul’s School); Royal Armoured Corps Club. Patron:—Sir Becheroff Tawa Ex-Service Fund for the Blind; Airborne Forces Security Fund. Vice-Patron:—The Army Benevolent Fund; A.T.S. Benevolent Fund. Honorary Life Member:—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews; Surrey County Cricket Club; Institute of Municipal and County Engineers. Clubs:—Army and Navy; Marlborough; Athenaeum; Stage. Commandant:—Royal Tank Regiment; The Parachute Regiment. Besides the above decorations Viscount Montgomery wears the campaign ribbons of both World Wars.

Welcome  
“MONTY”  
to  
PRINCE  
EDWARD  
ISLAND  
Johnson & Johnson  
DRUGGISTS

## “MONTY” OF ALAMEIN



We Heartily Join With  
All Loyal Prince Edward Islanders  
In Adding Our Welcome —  
“A Thousand Times Welcome”  
to a Distinguished Empire  
Soldier

## Welcome

Field Marshal Viscount  
Montgomery of Alamein

ATKINSON’S GROCETERIA  
GRAFTON ST.

Fair Chance For Each  
“I mean by this that each boy must be given a chance to develop his own particular talents. He must be taught to be master of himself and captain of his soul. He must not be stifled for lack of opportunity.”

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY  
MARITIME ELECTRIC CO. LTD.

## “Monty” Says Future Of Britain Depends On Youths Of Today

LONDON. — (OP)—The future of the British Empire rests with the youths of today, who should be given every opportunity to develop their talents and make good, says Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chief of the Imperial General Staff.

This preoccupation with youth is reflected in almost every speech by the famous wartime field commander now responsible for directing his country’s military strategy. His duties take him in August to Canada and the United States.

“When the state has no further use for my services I shall devote the remaining years of my life to the work of training youths,” he said recently, “so that they may become worthy citizens of our great and glorious empire.”

“The goal we should aim at is this: to train our boys to take their proper places in the community according to the abilities each, so that they will be able to take over from us older men and lead the country in peace.”

He must be given a chance to make good. Each boy must be an asset to the Nation. In these days we can afford no liabilities.”

To the boys themselves—and he has spoken at many school functions since becoming chief of the Field Marshal constantly emphasizes the need for discipline.

“Our future as a nation may hang on leadership and character,” he said in one such address last June. “The youth of today have got to be taught discipline. The cause alone without the proper hand of discipline is no good. If that is gone we shall be all right.”

One way in which the spirit could be inculcated, he said, was while young men were undergoing their compulsory service in the Forces. Some 18,000 18-year-olds will be entering the British army yearly and “our responsibility is surely to arrange the during that time we teach them not only soldiering but also those things which will ensure that we return to civil life better men in every way.”

**Vital Lesson**

“We must teach them leadership, discipline and the true meaning of morale.”

This responsibility imposed on us by national service is also our great opportunity. If we seize it with both hands we shall build up a new generation who will take over the torch from us older men and will lead our nation to fresh glories in the future.

That he is optimistic these goals will be achieved was indicated in his farewell to the British Army of the Rhine, to whom he cried: “Away with you, away with you, away with you, away with you, all the dignal jimmiest!”

Now approaching 56, Viscount Montgomery is a widower with one son. He decided to become a soldier as a boy in Tasmania when he saw the local volunteers marching off to the South African War, and has been described by Sir James Grigg, war secretary in the wartime coalition government as “the most successful British General since Wellington, if not since Marlborough.”

Black beret and battledress are his chosen dress on most occasions. His chest is bright with 31 decorations but he once said: “It appears desecrated, a medal from this war, it’s the British housewife.”

**Fair Chance For Each**

“I mean by this that each boy must be given a chance to develop his own particular talents. He must be taught to be master of himself and captain of his soul. He must not be stifled for lack of opportunity.”

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—(AP)—The Soviet government today issued a decree granting women workers in the Russian zone of Germany full equality with men in wages and working conditions in industry, transport, trade, agriculture and public administration.

LONDON.—(OP)—Two white kangaroos given to Winston Churchill by Australian ranchers will be exhibited in London soon before going to his home at West-chesam, Kent.

HORTE MOTORS  
168 KENT STREET