

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BEFORE 2.30 P.M., WEDNESDAY, 18TH MAY, 1955.

PLEASE CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF YOUTH

IMPORTANCE STRESSED BY SIR GODFREY INCE.

Sir Godfrey Ince, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Labour and National Service speaking in Deal today said that the education and training of our youth and the placing of them in employment that will develop their personality and make them happy, successful and valuable citizens is of fundamental importance to the future of this country.

"It is all the more important at the present time" said Sir Godfrey "because our young persons are a very scarce commodity. For every 8 that reached the age of 18 in 1939 there are now only 6."

Sir Godfrey, who was opening a Careers Exhibition organised by the Rotary Club of Deal, pointed out that as the youth of today are the workers of tomorrow it was vital to our economic and social well being that every youth should be properly educated; should be given the best possible guidance in choosing a career; and then, when he or she has made the choice, should be adequately trained.

Education was of course primarily a matter for the schools, but education should not and must not stop when a boy or girl left school. Education should continue throughout our lives but the most important point at which it should not cease was at the school-leaving age when a boy or girl left school and went into employment.

"I hope that all employers will accept the responsibility of seeing that the education of young persons does not cease when they start work after leaving school, and that they will not only encourage these young persons to pursue their studies, but will make it possible for them to do so."

"Apart from the fact that, as a nation, we cannot afford to do otherwise, it is up to us to see that our boys and girls are given the best possible start in life. If, as I believe, our young persons are the country's greatest asset, it is for us to see that we make the most of that asset, and we can do that by ensuring that every boy and girl is properly and adequately trained in the job that he or she has chosen."

Sir Godfrey explained that in giving advice to young persons about careers three people were mainly concerned - the parent, the teacher and the Youth Employment Officer. To obtain the best results there must be a partnership between these three. The parent and the teacher necessarily knew more about the young person, his character, ability, qualifications and aptitudes, than the Youth Employment Officer. On the other hand, what the Youth Employment Officer brought to the partnership was knowledge of industry, commerce and the professions - both locally and nationally.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BROADCAST OR USE ON CLUB TAPES
BEFORE 00.30 HOURS B.S.T. ON THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1955
(i.e. FOR THE MORNING NEWSPAPERS OF THAT DAY).
SIMULTANEOUS PUBLICATION HAS BEEN ARRANGED IN NIGERIA.

APPOINTMENT OF HIGH COURT JUDGES: WESTERN REGION OF NIGERIA

It is announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, that the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointments of Mr. Justice R.Y. Hedges, Mr. Justice S.P.J.Q. Thomas, Mr. Justice C.R. Stuart and Mr. Justice W.H. Irwin to be Judges of the High Court of the Western Region of Nigeria, when it is established.

COLONIAL OFFICE INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

May 18, 1955.

[Mr. Justice Robert Yorke Hedges was born in Manchester in August, 1903, and graduated from Manchester University. He was awarded a Rockefeller Fellowship and studied at Harvard University and at the Institute of International Studies, Geneva. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1928, and by the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1936. He served from 1945-46 as a staff officer (legal) with the British Borneo Civil Affairs Unit at Kuching, and was Chief Justice of Sarawak from April, 1946, until December, 1951. He then served as the Commissioner for Law Revision, Brunei, and was appointed to be a Puisne Judge, Nigeria, in May, 1952.]

[Mr. Justice Stephen Peter John Quao Thomas was born in Duke Town, Old Calabar, Nigeria, in March, 1904. He was educated at King's College, Lagos, and the London School of Economics, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1932. He practised for some years in Nigeria before joining the Colonial Legal Service in 1941, as a magistrate in that territory. In 1951, he was promoted to be a chief magistrate, Nigeria, and has been a Puisne Judge, Nigeria, since June, 1953.]

[Mr. Justice Charles Russell Stuart was born in Singapore in April, 1895, and was educated at Cranleigh School, Surrey. He was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1921, and was employed as an advocate and Solicitor in Singapore from 1923 to 1931. Mr. Stuart was in private practice in Singapore for the next five years. He entered the Colonial Legal Service as resident magistrate, Uganda, in 1937, and was appointed to be a Puisne Judge in Nigeria in July, 1953, his present appointment.]

[Mr. Justice William Henry Irwin was born in Augnacloy, Co. Tyrone, in September, 1907, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Bar at the Inns of Court, Northern Ireland, in 1932, and was appointed a district magistrate, Gold Coast, in 1936. He was appointed a Puisne Judge, Trinidad and Tobago in 1947, and became a Senior Puisne Judge, Trinidad, in 1952. In 1951 he was appointed to be a Member of the West Indian Court of Appeal. His present appointment as a Puisne Judge in Nigeria, was announced in April, 1954.]

NOT FOR PUBLICATION BROADCAST OR USE ON CLUB TAPES BEFORE 10.0.p.m.
WEDNESDAY 18th May, 1955.

NEWS RELEASE

No. 134/55

DINNER GIVEN BY THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE
ADMIRALTY, MAY 18th, 1955 AT GREENWICH

SPEECH BY H.M. THE KING OF SWEDEN PROPOSING
THE HEALTH OF THE ROYAL NAVY

My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since to-day it is my privilege and that of the Queen to be the guests of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their kindness in inviting us. I also deeply appreciate and am most grateful for the kind words of greeting from the First Lord of the Admiralty. The famous Painted Hall at Greenwich with its many historic associations of course adds to our pleasure and gratification to-night.

During the whole history of our two countries I believe there is no instance of warlike operations between our two navies. But I, of course, discreetly refrain from mentioning the distinctly - how shall I call it - bad behaviour of the northern vikings, amongst whom, I regret to say, there must also have been a certain number of naughty boys from Sweden! That, however, happened just about one thousand years ago, so I trust you may have forgotten it!

The only time war was formally declared between Great Britain and Sweden was during the Napoleonic troubles. But it fortunately never came to blows. One incident which I mentioned last year during our official visit to Great Britain in responding at the Mansion House to the Lord Mayor's toast is so much to the credit of the British Navy that I feel I must repeat it here. I refer to the British squadron under Admiral Lord de Saumarez which in the year 1810 sailed for Gothenburg on the Swedish west coast. The British Admiral showed great tact and circumspection in circumstances that certainly were awkward. With admirable and typically naval initiative he sent an officer to see the governor of that city, Count Rosen, before committing any hostile act. He soon found from the governor that it was not the intention of the Swedish Government to act upon the declaration of war. Moreover we are told that the officers of the British squadron, far from getting involved in any hostile clash with the Swedish Navy, were invited to Gothenburg and spent some very agreeable days - and nights - in that city. And we are likewise informed by one who was himself present on this occasion, that the British Admiral "received the approbation of the Government for his judicious, firm and moderate conduct, which was fully acknowledged on all sides to have been hitherto the means of preserving peace and good will between Sweden and England". Later on Lord de Saumarez evidently in recognition of his attitude received a full length portrait from the King of Sweden, that King being my great-great grandfather, the former Marshal Bernadotte!

You will readily understand how gratified I feel at being personally connected with the Royal Navy. I consider it a great distinction to-day to wear the uniform of a British Admiral. I hope to wear it again in a month's

time, when we shall have the pleasure of receiving in Stockholm a British squadron, commanded by Admiral Sir Michael Denny, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleet. We shall certainly do our best to entertain the officers and men of that squadron, at least as well as did the people of Gothenburg nearly 150 years ago! I hope this visit will confirm the close ties of personal friendship between our two navies.

I am also happy to see Admiral of the Fleet Sir Philip Vian here to-night, who brought ships of the Home Fleet to Stockholm in 1951 and invited me to visit his flagship, the great aircraft carrier INDOMITABLE.

For a very long time the British Navy has evoked great admiration in my country. During the Crimean war, exactly 100 years ago, when there was a certain activity by British men-of-war in the Baltic, these ships caused quite a stir amongst our people. Steamships were of course in themselves more or less of a novelty in those days. But our people apparently were quite taken aback, that so soon after the introduction of the steam engine when warships of all other navies were disclosing their position by making clouds of black smoke, your navy, with their excellent design of boilers and the use of Welsh anthracite coal, had already solved the smoke problem, a problem still remaining, I believe, of some importance even at the present time. A contemporary admiring Swedish report in stating this adds: "It is marvellous to see the stately construction" - meaning the ship - "rushing along at a pace of 8 or 9 knots without the help of a single sail and without that cloud of smoke, which usually signifies a steamship. Only a slight vapour is visible at close quarters".

The traditional excellent contacts between our two navies have been resumed and further strengthened since the end of World War II. Being a country of moderate size we naturally have to draw as much as possible on the experience and knowledge of others. In this respect our naval authorities were met with great understanding and kindness by corresponding quarters over here and in your great Mediterranean Fleet.

In 1949, when my brother-in-law, the present First Sea Lord, commanded the First Cruiser Squadron, he invited our Admiral Ericson, himself here tonight, by your kind invitation, to go to sea in his flagship to witness Fleet exercises.

Contacts such as these are much appreciated in Sweden, and I take this opportunity to thank all concerned for these numerous acts of friendship and of confidence. Our contacts with you are of great value for the improvement of our naval defence, more especially and quite naturally because of your vast experience of active naval warfare.

I sincerely trust that the friendly relations between our two Navies, of which I have spoken, may continue and may improve to the benefit of them both. I likewise hope that personal bonds of excellent comradeship may continue between the men, who on both sides are giving of their best to uphold the glorious traditions of the British and of the Swedish Navies.

I give you the toast of the British Navy.

NOT FOR PUBLICATION, BROADCAST OR USE ON CLUB TAPES BEFORE 10.0. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 18th May.

NEWS RELEASE

No. 135/55

SPEECH BY THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY IN PROPOSING
THE HEALTH OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SWEDEN AS AN
HONORARY ADMIRAL IN THE BRITISH FLEET AND THE HEALTH OF
HER MAJESTY QUEEN LOUISE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE DINNER
AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH

We have drunk the health of His Majesty as King of Sweden but as tonight is a purely naval occasion, the Board of Admiralty feels that we must have a second toast to His Majesty as an Admiral in the British Navy and, if I may so call her for reasons which I shall mention later, his naval Queen.

The ties between the Scandinavian countries and the British Navy are very strong and affectionate ones. All three Sovereigns have honoured our Navy by becoming Honorary Admirals; the Board of Admiralty has entertained His Majesty The King of Norway in this Painted Hall; and His Majesty The King of Denmark and Your Majesty's daughter, Queen Ingrid. We are honoured and delighted that Your Majesty and Queen Louise have now completed the picture and that the three British Sovereigns who gaze down on us from Thornhill's painted ceiling and walls have now seen three Scandinavian Sovereigns dining here as the guests of the Board of Admiralty.

I know two of these British Sovereigns never dined in this hall and I am not at all sure that even the third did. The reason was that Thornhill took so long over his painting that the British Sovereigns - if I may be colloquial - could not stay the course. King William III and Queen Mary did not live until Thornhill had even reached the centre of the ceiling in the middle of the hall, which is why they are framed by cherubs and angels. The same fate, alas, overtook Queen Anne and Prince George of Denmark above our heads. Thornhill, however, was determined to paint a living Sovereign and decided to take no more chances so he painted King George I, his son and his grandson in a family group at the end of the hall behind me.

The mention of those first Hanoverian Kings of England reminds me of one of Your Majesty's special functions in your own country. They had to abandon presiding over British Cabinets owing to the difficulties of language. You, Sir, still preside over your Cabinet and your proficiency in the English tongue would make it equally possible for you to do so here.

His Majesty has brought great cultural attainments to the throne of Sweden as a recognised world authority on archaeology and on science, and it is not for nothing that when minting the first Five Crown piece of His Majesty's reign they surrounded his head with the words - "Svensk Odings Beframjare" which, freely translated means "Promotor of Swedish Culture".

Sir, the Royal Navy is proud to have such a King as one of its Admirals and we all admire your thorough knowledge of all matters concerning Navies and Air Forces, especially as I am told that Your Majesty received your training in the Army!

The early life, however, of Her Majesty Queen Louise could not have been more closely connected with the Royal Navy, which is why I described her earlier in my speech as a 'naval Queen'. She herself was brought up following the White Ensign and as one example of her life I am told that she did three commissions in Malta in the days before World War I.

/I...

I feel that she has probably seen more of the famous warships of those days than any naval officer in this room tonight.

While the Board of Admiralty has been anxious to entertain Your Majesties before this date, it does give us particular pleasure now that the postponement has meant that Her Majesty finds her brother in the post of First Sea Lord which her father held with such outstanding distinction. As the daughter of a great sailor, the sister of two sailors, and the aunt of two sailors, we give Your Majesty a particularly warm welcome tonight.

I propose the health of His Majesty The King of Sweden, Admiral in the British Fleet and of Her Majesty Queen Louise.

Admiralty, S.W.1.
18th May, 1955.