

Air Ministry Bulletin.

21/11/39 - No.1.

NOT TO BE QUOTED AS OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BOXER'S PRESENT FOR R.A.F.

Eric Boon, lightweight champion of Great Britain, is presenting a Challenge Cup for boxing to a Royal Air Force Bomber Station. He announced the gift from the ring when he gave the airmen an exhibition of shadow boxing.

Boon's show was staged during a tournament of fourteen contests between R.A.F. and Army boxers. Six fights went to the R.A.F. and eight to their guests.

Air Ministry,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

THIS ADDRESS WILL BE PREFACED BY A SHORT SPEECH
BY MR. GEOFFREY LLOYD, M.P., SECRETARY FOR MINES.

MINERS' WELFARE CONFERENCE, 21st NOVEMBER, 1939.

Opening Speech by the Chairman -
Major General The Rt.Hon. Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E. etc.

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED BEFORE 12 NOON.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you here today and it is very gratifying to see such a good attendance notwithstanding war-time preoccupations and the present inconveniences of travelling. I regard it as a clear endorsement of our policy of carrying on as usual. The Secretary for Mines has told us that to produce coal in greater quantity than ever is essential for the prosecution of the war, just as in peace-time coal is necessary for the prosperity of the country. Miners today are front line soldiers of the home front and it is for the Miners' Welfare Fund to assist in keeping this home defence force in good heart and in good health.

At a time like this when the country has suddenly suffered a complete change of conditions of living and working, there seemed to be more, rather than less, need for a conference which provides an occasion for discussing difficulties and doubts. Full opportunity for this will be given after these opening remarks and when we come to item 2 of the agenda.

The Central Committee appear today for the first time in the mantle of a Commission. As Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd has said this is an historic event inasmuch as it is a recognition of the value of the miners' welfare schemes that have been established and of the need for an organisation of the status of a Commission for preserving and developing them. In principle, it does not involve any change in the administration, or in the part to be played by the District Committees, but in details the conduct of the administration will be facilitated. For example, it will now be possible for the Central Committee to enter into and to enforce contracts, agreements and legal documents as a body, thus avoiding the difficulties and disabilities arising from individual responsibility and changes of membership.

I wish to associate myself with Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd in thanking the members of the Central Committee for agreeing to continue to serve on the new Commission, and I am glad to be able to welcome Mr. Drummond who has been appointed to the seat added to the Commission by the Act of this year. Mr. Drummond brings to our counsels the long experience of the Ashington Coal Company in welfare work, and will form a valuable link with the Northumberland District Committee of which he is a member.

The Welfare Fund Act passed last March, which established the Commission also increased the output welfare levy from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per ton, the additional $\frac{1}{2}$ d being applicable to the building of pithead baths, as well as the £375,000 a year applicable under the Act of 1934. The addition is for five years during which period the receipts for baths will be about £840,000 a year, commencing 1940. The contracts placed last year amounted to £649,000, and preparations had been made to increase the programme to about £715,000 this year and to £840,000 next year.

As already stated it is our intention to maintain the programme so far as practicable. Our contracts this year have in fact already reached £522,000 and we hope to place further contracts which will bring the total for the year up to about the same figure as last year though the war has prevented us from reaching the higher figure aimed at. The placing of new contracts suffered temporary interruption as an immediate result of the outbreak of war, but this phase seems to have passed, and we have had satisfactory responses to recent invitations to tender for some new installations in places where local conditions are favourable. There are of course difficulties in obtaining some of the necessary materials and equipment, but we have been able to take action which will, I believe, surmount these difficulties for the present. What the future has in store I cannot say, but it would perhaps be too optimistic to forecast that we shall be able to carry out our expanded building programme upon the scale originally planned. Moreover costs are pretty sure to rise, and there may come a time when they become so high that it would obviously be wrong to continue building.

Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to report that, while some delays inevitably occurred in the construction work in hand upon the commencement of hostilities, fair progress is now being maintained generally and there is no indication at present that more serious delays are likely to arise in the near future. Since the outbreak of war, nine new installations already have been completed, and we expect to double this number before the end of the year, making a total of 56 new installations and 2 extensions completed during 1939. This number is much larger than the number completed in any previous year. Comparing it with 47 completed last year and 21 the year before, we see the measure of the acceleration which has taken place in the provision of pithead baths in recent years. The total number of installations completed or under construction at the end of 1939 will, it is estimated, be 344 and the number of men accommodated will be 428,000. The progress of baths building is shown in the diagrams on the wall, from which you will see how much it has been expedited during the past two or three years.

The baths in operation are as successful as ever and the standard of cleanliness and upkeep has been well maintained, Management Committees having paid careful attention to the advice tendered by the central staff on their visits to baths in operation as well as to baths preparing to open. It is now possible to transfer some of these duties to the District Organisers, though retaining the present essential link with the Central Committee, and this transfer has become necessary because the war has deprived us of some twenty of our staff, including those upon whom these duties chiefly fell, namely Mr. Parker who has been taken away for an important war appointment, and his assistant Mr. Slade who has been recalled to the Army.

These losses are a great handicap because war conditions have brought a large increase in the problems to be dealt with and the difficulties to be smoothed out. Moreover it seems likely that heavy demands will be made upon the resources of the District Organisers in relation to recreation and social welfare schemes as well as pithead baths. Meanwhile the attenuated central staff have made big sacrifices to cope with the situation, and, I believe, with a large measure of success.

I may mention at this point that in July our Chief Architect, Mr. Forshaw, left us to be appointed as Deputy Architect to the London County Council, a post in which his professional attainments will receive even wider scope than with us. Mr. Kemp has been appointed as Acting Chief Architect, the outbreak of war having necessitated a postponement in the filling of Mr. Forshaw's post.

Turning to the work of the Districts Fund, it has again been my good fortune to visit a selection of schemes in a number of districts this year. I greatly appreciate the warmth and sincerity of the welcomes extended to me and I was much impressed by the work that was going on under the direction of the District Committees and by the excellent co-operation between them and the District Organisers appointed to them.

I also visited three other District Committees chiefly to discuss the question of giving them the services of a District Organiser appointed by the Central Committee, should they so wish. Two of the three have already accepted our offer, so that 20 of the 25 districts have now taken up this scheme which, I am assured, has everywhere proved of great benefit in securing good value from the expenditure of the Welfare Fund.

An item of special note in this connection is the survey which has been carried out this year by our District Organisers in collaboration with the District Committee regarding the welfare facilities available for mining communities in the South Derbyshire coalfield. The report of this survey gives particulars of all the schemes and developments, catering for every branch of welfare work, in all the mining communities of this coalfield. It provides a complete statement of the facts and the conclusions to be drawn from them, which will, I feel sure, be of great assistance to the South Derbyshire District Committee whenever they require to consider recommending grants from the Districts Fund and especially the preparation of a five-year plan for the appropriation of future receipts. We will gladly, with South Derbyshire's permission, supply copies of the report to other District Committees, if desired, to assist them in considering the preparation of a similar survey, and we are willing to assist them in carrying it out.

One of the most enterprising of Districts Fund developments this year has been the Holiday Centre provided at Skegness by the Derbyshire Committee. I had the pleasure of opening this Centre early in the summer and I am glad to be able to congratulate the Committee, and particularly Mr. Hicken who made the Centre his personal responsibility, upon the success of its first season. We shall hear more about it from Mr. Hicken a little later this morning. A scheme of this sort has the merit of being linked directly to the industry. It caters entirely for miners and their families, and it is maintained successfully by their payments at very advantageous rates for the benefits enjoyed.

Another noteworthy achievement during the year is the virtual completion by the Fife District Committee of their pooling scheme under which miners throughout the District have a levy of a penny or twopence a week deducted from their wages at the pits. These deductions are pooled and distributed amongst the welfare institutes in shares proportionate to the number of miners resident in the areas served by the institutes. Naturally it meant a great deal of work and propaganda on the part of the District Committee and Organiser to persuade the miners to agree to the levy. I thought that you would be interested to see some of the posters used to popularise the work of the Miners' Welfare Fund for this purpose; and I have had some put on the wall behind me.

Several other developments of special interest are in progress or under consideration by one or other of the District Committees, including Warwickshire's pioneer boys' club, of which the foundation stone was laid by the Duke of Gloucester in the summer, and a proposal to add to Horden Pithead Baths a clinic for the treatment of rheumatism and similar ailments. It would take too long for me to enumerate all such developments, and I have said enough to show that District work continues to be active and progressive, which is also borne out by the fact that the allocations of the Districts Fund during the last 12 months have exceeded the receipts.

As I have already said, our policy is to carry on with our work so far as practicable, both to maintain the essential national service of miners' welfare and also to sustain other home industries. This policy allows new contracts for Districts Fund buildings and recreation grounds, as well as Baths buildings, provided that satisfactory and reliable assurances are obtainable from the contractors as to their supplies of labour and materials. At the outbreak of war we experienced temporary dislocation of building operations, and reluctance to tender on the part of contractors, owing to demands for war emergency work. For this reason, in our circular letter of the 10th October, we set a limit of £750 on new building contracts. Conditions are now easier, so that this limitation may be withdrawn, but it remains absolutely essential to examine local conditions carefully before placing any new contract, so as to be assured that sufficient supplies of labour and material will be available for its completion. Timber supplies being controlled, it is essential to economise in its use, and not to use timber if an alternative material is available. It would be unwise to contract for the construction of any new building in timber unless the contractor actually holds a sufficient stock in his own yard, which is unlikely. It must be added that because of the uncertainty of prices of materials it is advisable to arrange contracts on a price fluctuation basis providing for adjustment in respect of any rise or fall.

Miners' Welfare schemes have benefitted this year by a substantial number of grants from the National Fitness Council (of which our member Lord Aberdare was Chairman) and had expectations of many more, but to our great regret the work of that Council was suddenly cut short by the War.

One of the wartime troubles with which we have been faced has been the requisitioning of a large number of miners' welfare schemes (institutes, baths and convalescent homes) for A.R.P. and other war purposes. Being anxious to assist the national effort, we do not, any of us, wish to raise objection to the requisitioning of a proportion of the premises if it will not unduly interfere with or curtail the normal use of the scheme by the mining community. If requisitioning goes beyond that, however, we must consider whether the requirements of the requisitioning authority cannot be met by other means, because our schemes have very important work to do for the home front during the war.

I am glad to know that the central staff have been able to assist District Committees and Organisers in their efforts to secure the release of requisitioned schemes, where justified. A reasonable measure of security in the future has moreover been assured by making arrangements with the Government Departments concerned that our schemes will not be taken unless the circumstances are exceptional and that requisitioning will, wherever possible, be done by agreement with the Local Welfare Committee who should of course always refer to the District Committee or Organiser immediately upon receiving notice of requisitioning, even though the notice has not yet been put into writing.

The requirement of obscuring lights has of course raised problems at pithead baths and institutes in common with other buildings. In the case of baths, we took a decision last July that we would make a grant from the Baths Fund to cover half the cost, provided that the measures taken are approved and are reasonable in cost. We have also agreed to accept recommendations from District Committees for grants from the District Funds to institutes upon the same conditions. This is a matter for the discretion of the District Committee both as to whether grants should be made to institutes in their area and whether the grant should cover the whole or only a proportion of the cost.

We had a useful discussion of these war problems at a meeting of some of the District Committees at the end of September, but I should not be surprised if since then other questions have arisen for discussion. An opportunity for this will be given at the conclusion of my remarks.

The only other point I want to mention at this stage is the Annual Report. We debated this last year at some length and I think you will agree that the ensuing Report was probably the best that has yet been issued. While the war may put restrictions upon the next issue, it would be helpful to hear any suggestions that have occurred to you for further improvement. The separate chapters for each District seem to have been much appreciated, and two Districts asked for reprints of their own chapters for wider distribution locally. Some copies of these reprints are available for any representatives who may be interested.

While I think I am justified in giving a very encouraging account of the work of the Miners' Welfare Fund during the past 12 months, war conditions will in the future present difficulties in our work as in most other directions. The Central Committee and their staff will spare no effort to meet them squarely and I am sure that, relying upon the whole-hearted collaboration of the District Committees as in the past, the results for which we are all working will not show any deterioration but will maintain the progress of recent years.

21/11/39 - No.3.

Speech to be delivered by Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.,
Secretary for Mines, at the Miners' Welfare
Annual Conference, on Tuesday,
21st November, at 10 a.m.

I am very glad indeed that Sir Frederick Sykes has given me this opportunity of meeting a really representative body of those who, in the various coal mining districts, carry on the work of miners' welfare.

I have seen for myself, during my visits to the districts, quite enough to realise how much time and trouble are devoted to this work, and it was with very great pleasure that I signed yesterday an Order under the Act passed earlier this year which transforms the Miners' Welfare Committee into the Miners' Welfare Commission. This is not, as you know, a mere change of title, but by making them a body corporate it enables them to hold property and to enter into contracts. This, I trust, will enable them to proceed with their work in the future even more efficiently than has been the case in the past.

The immediate reason for the introduction of the recent Bill was the necessity for providing additional funds for pithead baths by raising the levy from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per ton. One feared that with the outbreak of war it would be difficult to secure supplies of material and possibly of labour for this purpose, and I am glad to hear that it has proved possible not only to make progress with the building contracts already let, but to enter into certain new contracts for pithead baths.

But in war time another aspect of welfare activity becomes of even greater importance than in peace time; I can best describe it as the social side. It is essential that the life not only of the miner but of his wife also should be made as comfortable as possible. We must all expect inconveniences in time of war, but I believe that the existence to-day as compared with 1914-18, of the canteens and institutes provided by the

Miners' Welfare Fund will do much to lessen these inconveniences. There is a further significance too in this contribution to the health and general well-being of the miner. The coal industry has been called upon to produce more coal in the interests of the nation. The response to this appeal will be largely governed by the health and general well-being of the men within the industry.

You may remember that during the last war the Ministry of Munitions set up a special branch to provide social welfare amenities for munition workers; it has recently been announced that the War Office are appointing welfare officers for the Army. I think I may congratulate the coal mining industry that they have in existence an organisation, both in the districts and at headquarters, which has already provided social amenities in a large measure, and is in a position to keep them in operation.

Before I close, I should like to say again how glad I am to have this opportunity of meeting you, and how grateful I am, - and everyone else concerned - for the work you have done in using to the best advantage what the late Right Hon. Tom Richards used to describe as "the magic penny."

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE, No. 11.

FARMERS ARE FIGHTING THE U-BOATS.

Adapting Agriculture to War-time Conditions.

Farmers, in common with nearly all other traders, have suffered hardship, inconvenience and often loss in the inevitable dislocation that war brings to any basic industry. The war to date has been so different from what we expected that at times we almost forget we are at war and are surprised when things do not proceed with their peace-time smoothness.

But our merchant seamen, who bring us our food and feeding-stuffs from abroad, can have little doubt that we are at war; and farmers in their vital task of producing these commodities at home are no less determined because there have yet been no desperate battles on land or in the air. Their job runs hand in hand with that of the Navy and the Merchant Marine, and farmers have been in this war since the beginning, up to the neck, fighting the U-boats.

But it has meant a drastic re-orientation of an industry to which it is more difficult to apply sudden changes than, probably any other. And we have not only had to change some of the technique and long-established customs of the industry, but also adjust them to the general picture of the nation's war-time activities. Home food production is only one piece of the intricate jig-saw puzzle that somehow enabled the peace-time consumer to put a wider choice of food on his dining table than any other in the world.

Uncertainty Removed.

The stress of war has forced us to carry out, in days, re-organisation that we could not have undertaken in as many months in normal times; so, of course, there have been untidy ends and pieces, anomalies and even abuses. But they are being straightened out.

The promise of full control for sales of fat stock, for example, should mean the removal of one large load of

uncertainty. As soon as it is applied the Ministry of Food will be the only buyers of fat stock, at fixed prices according to grade. The prices at which they will be bought have already been published and they approximate to the present maximum prices plus the appropriate subsidy. Their publication has already had a steadying effect. Sales have tended to ease up; buyers' offers have hardened in some cattle markets where bidders appear to have been somewhat shy.

In addition, it has been officially announced that adjustment in these prices will be made from time to time in the light of seasonal trends and variations in production cost. For the first time since the last War the beef man will be guaranteed a price for his fat cattle. Sellers of sheep, too, have been guaranteed an average price of 1/- per lb. dressed carcass weight over the year. Pigs have already had a rise of 2/- per score since the fixed price for them was first introduced, and their price will continue to be regulated by the cost of feeding, with regard also given to changes necessitated by war conditions.

Super Beef.

There remains the question of the super-quality cattle that commanded, say, 52/- to 55/- in Aberdeen or Ipswich, when top-grade cattle elsewhere were fetching about 48/-. Consideration is now being given as to how far it is possible to deal with this special case; but we cannot in wartime afford to use the feeding stuffs for producing super-beef cattle with quite their peacetime bloom.

But there are cattle of the true beef type that can mature into first-class beef without such feeding, provided they are given the chance. Before this war many fatteners were being forced into rather extravagant habits and were killing such cattle as "baby" beef before they had time to realise their most valuable potentiality, namely to produce first-class beef on a diet of little or no cake or corn. Under present conditions it may well be more desirable to let them run to maturity on almost entirely a grass diet and kill them at 12 cwt. or more. In the arable areas, where

fattening is a slower process, it may only be possible to produce one lot of yard cattle instead of two.

Roots will save the use of starchy foods; hay of good quality will reduce the quantity of protein-rich cakes. Moreover, in the last ten years, it would seem that there has been a tendency to over estimate the fattening bullock's protein requirements.

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CATCHING THE EARLY BITE.

Prepare Now For Next Spring

What with ploughing up and feeding stuffs difficulties, farmers this winter will look forward with more eagerness than usual to "the time when the grass comes".

Nothing more can be done now to increase the amount of winter grazing, but there are ways and means of starting growth as early as possible next spring. The important thing is to decide now which fields are best suited to produce early grass.

The lighter, well drained land is to be preferred; for no amount of fertiliser will make heavy, wet land come into bearing early. Sheltered fields sloping to the South are desirable and unless a sward contains a good proportion of early grasses such as perennial ryegrass, cocksfoot, rough stalked meadowgrass and meadow foxtail it is very little use trying to get an early bite from it.

There is one other important consideration. Grasses store up reserves of food in their roots. An autumn rest encourages development in the root and bottom of the stem, but continuous close grazing prevents such development occurring. Therefore pasture that has had a rest in late summer or early autumn will respond best to manurial treatment.

Dressing with Sulphate of Ammonia

The best time to apply the nitrogenous fertiliser will vary with the season. In late districts the end of February or early March is soon enough, but in earlier districts the first half of February may be a more suitable time. Experiments over five seasons in the Eastern Counties suggest that an application

of 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia per acre early in February can usually be relied upon to produce an additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of grass per acre by the second week in April.

Nitrogen is the main factor in increasing the amount of early growth, but there must be adequate supplies of phosphate and potash in the soil. Fields deficient in lime are unsuitable if only because the herbage is likely to contain a too high proportion of late species. Where good pasture has received proper treatment in the previous year, a nitrogenous top-dressing in early spring has enabled $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ acre to provide early grass for 1 cow for 15 days.

Dung or liquid manure applied before 1st January may be equally effective and farmyard manure has the additional advantage of protecting the grass from cold winds and frost.

Temporary Grass.

Temporary grass, say, of one to four year's duration, starts growth some weeks earlier than permanent grass and responds more readily to stimulation. Italian ryegrass is pre-eminent in producing early spring keep, while the ordinary commercial strains of perennial ryegrass and cocksfoot that form the bulk of temporary mixtures also shoot up quickly in the spring and so are well adapted for forcing.

It should be remembered that early spring grass is a laxative; consequently dairy cows should not be turned in for more than a few hours each day and their grazing should be supplemented with hay. In this way the rich young grass can be made to go farther.

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PLOUGHING FOR A NEIGHBOUR.

County Committee May Guarantee Payment.

Farmers have been busy buying tractors for the plough-up campaign and there are now at least 4,000 more at work than at the outbreak of war. Those who have finished their ploughing will be doing a national service if they can plough for a neighbour who is behindhand.

It might be mentioned again that a contract for such work can now be made through the County War Agricultural Committee. This would permit the Committee to pay the man doing the ploughing and deduct the cost from the £2 per acre grant to the occupier of the land where the ploughing is done. The farmer who ploughs for a neighbour can thus be guaranteed payment.

Reports have reached the Ministry of Agriculture indicating that full use is not being made of all the Government tractors in the hands of the County Committees. Farmers who have difficulty in getting the work done, either by their own equipment or with the help of neighbours or private contractors, are reminded that there is this reserve of tractor power to meet such an emergency.

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Better Beet Prices.

Sugar beet growers' production costs have increased, particularly in the directions of labour and transport. Even so, the new contract prices seem reasonably attractive. When all the advances are taken into consideration the total increase over last year works out at 4/11d. per ton in an average year.

Moreover, the assurance is given that these prices will be reviewed if it can be established that costs have increased since November 1938 to an extent not fully covered by this contract.

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Our 500,000 Tons of Sugar.

Field and factory staffs are now working full time on our 500,000 ton 1939 sugar crop, equivalent to a supply of 23 lb. of white sugar per head of the population. If the 300,000 tons of beet pulp and molasses are also taken into account, the nation's investment in home-grown sugar represents this year a full quarter of our sugar requirements and over 100 shiploads that no U-boat can sink and the Navy need not protect.

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Frost and the Farmer

Looking after Tractors and Motor Cars and Roots.

It has been a mild autumn so far, but any time now a cold spell may arrive and catch some of us napping. There were some unpleasant experiences last December, when a sudden cold break caused thousands of pounds worth of damage to farmers' tractors and cars alone.

After that experience it should be hardly necessary to emphasise the need to empty radiators after the day's work if there is the slightest risk of frost. As a safeguard against disaster the next day, it is desirable to hang a "No water" notice in a prominent position.

If the engine is fitted with a thermostat, however, the radiator should not be emptied, for there is a risk that very cold air sucked through by the fan may freeze the water in the radiator before the thermostat opens and starts the warm water circulating. An anti-freeze compound should be used instead of draining the radiator.

Protecting Root Crops.

As regards the protection of farm crops, potatoes are more susceptible to frost when they are moist than when they are dry, so they should be put away as clean and dry as possible.

Clamps should be made on dry, well-drained sites and covered with straw as soon as practicable. The straw "roof" should not be covered with soil too soon, or ventilation will be impeded; but if there is a threat of intense early frost, further protection should be given without delay. The clamp can then be given necessary ventilation by inserting bundles of straw leading from the straw "roof" to the outer air, preferably on the sheltered (generally the south) side of the clamp. In very cold localities and exposed positions a further covering of litter may be temporarily necessary.

Mangolds are easily damaged by frost so they should be lifted before the end of November and stored in heaps or clamps which should be immediately covered with about a foot of straw or bracken, on top of which a good layer of soil should be placed about a week later.

Ventilation is just as necessary as with potatoes and the same methods should be used.

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SELLING PIT PROPS

Meeting a Present Need

A question which many landowners and farmers are now asking, is the manner in which they can respond to the present need for pitprops. Any coniferous timber is suitable, and plantations now being clear felled for the purpose lie between the ages of 20 and 35 years. Thinnings from older areas are equally suitable, but thinnings alone will prove insufficient.

Suitable areas can be offered to a timber merchant, or to the Timber Control (Elmdale Road, Bristol, 8), or the owner may decide to employ his own labour. The maximum price for standing trees is 7d. per foot cube, for straight material, reasonably close to a hard road, and within a mile or two of a station. If the owner fells, the price is increased by 1½d. If he also undertakes haulage to station, the figure is 1s.4½d.

Felling is best done by a horizontal saw cut near ground level. The tip is cross cut at 3 inches diameter under bark. Small sticks may be cross cut at 2 inches. The largest tree that will make a prop has a quarter girth at breast height of 6¾ inches. The most important operation is the careful removal of side branches and snags, so that no splinters remain to hinder handling. Crooked stems should be rejected at an early stage, if needless costs are to be avoided. Bark need not be removed.

Seasoning is carried out by stacking, off the ground, in heaps of 100, 10 layers of 10 each, close by a hard road. With drying winds a few weeks will suffice, otherwise several months may be called for. The poles should be despatched in full length, leaving cutting to length to be carried out at the colliery.

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MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

For the information of the Press.

Visits to the Reception Areas at Reduced
Fares.

The first trains for which cheap day return fares may be obtained by those wishing to visit children and others evacuated under the Government scheme will be running on Sunday, 3rd December, from various stations in the London area in accordance with the arrangements announced by the Minister of Transport in the House of Commons on the 15th November.

The trains will be as follows :-

<u>From.</u>	<u>To.</u>
1. Euston and Willesden.	1. Wolverton, Northampton and Rugby.
2. St. Pancras, Kentish Town, West Hampstead and Cricklewood.	2. Kettering and Oakham.
3. King's Cross, Finsbury Park, Wood Green and New Barnet.	3. Cambridge.
4. Liverpool Street, Stratford, Ilford, Chadwell Heath and Romford.	4. Stowmarket, Mellis, Diss and Norwich Thorpe.
5. Liverpool Street and Hackney Downs.	5. Cambridge, Ely and March.
6. Liverpool Street, Stratford, Ilford, Chadwell Heath and Romford.	6. Ipswich.
7. Marylebone, Sudbury and Harrow Road.	7. Calvert, Fimmere, Brackley, Culworth, Woodford and Hinton, Charwelton, Rugby and Lutterworth.
8. Waterloo.	8. Semley, Templecombe, Yeovil Town, Axminster, Honiton, Exeter and Exmouth.
9. Paddington.	9. Radley, Oxford and Banbury.
10. Paddington.	10. Newbury, Hungerford, Westbury, Frome and Taunton.

(Details of the train times and fares are given in the
..... attached appendix).

Special cheap fares will be available on trains running to other towns in the reception areas on the 10th and 17th December. The arrangements for these days will be announced later.

Tickets at the special cheap rates will only be issued at the railway booking offices of the stations from which the trains will run and on presentation of a voucher with the appropriate fare.

The London County Council, the Town Councils of Acton, Barking, Brentford and Chiswick, Dagenham, Ealing, East Ham, Edmonton, Gravesend, Hornsey, Ilford, Leyton, Tottenham, Walthamstow, West Ham and Willesden and the District Councils of Northfleet and Thurrock have agreed to undertake the work of issuing vouchers.

Applicants for the vouchers who live in London should attend at one of the London County Council schools in their neighbourhood which will be used as voucher issuing centres. Notices will be posted on all school notice boards indicating the nearest centre.

The London teachers have volunteered to interview applicants, issue the necessary vouchers and give advice as to fares, times of departure and arrival both on the outward and return journeys, the names of towns and villages served by road transport services from the detraining stations, and any other available information which will be of help to the applicant. Applicants may apply for vouchers for persons other than themselves.

The London schools used as voucher issuing centres will be open on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m., commencing on 23rd November.

The arrangements for the issue of vouchers in the Boroughs and Urban Districts on the outskirts of London will be announced locally.

For the trains running on the 3rd December vouchers must be obtained on or before Saturday, the 25th November.

Appendix.

Visits to the Reception Areas at Reduced Fares.

Schedules of train times and cheap day return fares for Sunday, 3rd December, 1939.

PADDINGTON TO BANBURY.

<u>FORWARD.</u>			<u>RETURN.</u>		
		<u>a.m.</u>			<u>p.m.</u>
Paddington	depart	8.55	Banbury	depart	6.30
Radley	arrive	10.40	Oxford	"	7.10
Oxford	"	10.50	Radley	"	7.20
Banbury	"	11.25	Ealing (Broadway)	arrive	8.50
			Paddington	"	9.5

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

From Paddington to -

	s.d.
Radley	7.8.
Oxford	8.5.
Banbury	8.11.

PADDINGTON TO TAUNTON.

<u>FORWARD.</u>			<u>RETURN.</u>		
		<u>a.m.</u>			<u>p.m.</u>
Paddington	depart	9.30	Taunton	depart	6.15
Newbury	arrive	10.35	Frome	"	7.15
Hungerford	"	10.55	Westbury	"	7.25
Westbury	"	11.45	Hungerford	"	8.10
Frome	"	12.0 noon	Newbury	"	8.25
Taunton	"	12.55 p.m.	Ealing (Broadway)	arrive	9.30
			Paddington	"	9.45

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

From Paddington to -

	s.d.
Newbury	7.1.
Hungerford	8.2.
Westbury	11.0.
Frome	11.6.
Taunton	12.6.

KINGS CROSS TO CAMBRIDGE.

<u>FORWARD.</u>			<u>RETURN.</u>		
		<u>a.m.</u>			<u>p.m.</u>
King's Cross	depart	9.0	Cambridge	depart	6.30
Finsbury	"	9.8	New Barnet	arrive	8.40
Wood Green	"	9.14	Wood Green	"	8.52
New Barnet	"	9.22	Finsbury Park	"	9. 1
Cambridge	arrive	11.18	King's Cross	"	9. 8

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

FROM	King's Cross	Finsbury Park	Wood Green	New Barnet
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TO	7. 6.	7. 4.	6. 11.	6. 6.
Cambridge				

LIVERPOOL STREET TO IPSWICH.

<u>FORWARD.</u>			<u>RETURN.</u>			
		<u>a.m.</u>	<u>a.m.</u>		<u>p.m.</u>	
Liverpool Street	depart	8.10	-	Ipswich	depart	6.35
Stratford	"	-	8.15	Romford	arrive	8.5.
Ilford	"	-	8.22	Chadwell Heath	"	8.12
Chadwell Heath	"	-	8.35	Ilford	"	8.20
Romford	"	-	8.40	Stratford	"	8.30
Ipswich	arrive	10.5	10.30	Liverpool Street	"	8.40

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

	FROM	Liverpool Street	Stratford	Ilford	Chadwell Heath	Romford
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TO						
Ipswich		9. 2.	8. 7.	8. 2.	7. 9.	7. 5.

LIVERPOOL STREET TO NORWICH THORPE.

<u>FORWARD.</u>			<u>RETURN.</u>		
		<u>a.m.</u>			<u>p.m.</u>
Liverpool Street	depart	8.5	Norwich Thorpe	depart	6.5.
Stratford	"	8.15	Diss	"	6.40
Ilford	"	8.25	Mellis	"	6.50
Chadwell Heath	"	8.33	Stowmarket	"	7.15
Romford	"	8.40	Romford	arrive	9.15
Stowmarket	arrive	10.25	Chadwell Heath	"	9.25
Mellis	"	10.45	Ilford	"	9.30
Diss	"	10.55	Stratford	"	9.40
Norwich Thorpe	"	11.30	Liverpool Street	"	9.50

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

	FROM	Liverpool Street	Stratford	Ilford	Chadwell Heath	Romford
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
TO						
Stowmarket		10. 6.	10. 2.	9. 9.	9. 4.	9. 0.
Mellis		11. 0.	10. 6.	10. 6.	10. 6.	10. 6.
Diss		11. 0.	11. 0.	10. 6.	10. 6.	10. 6.
Norwich Thorpe		11. 6.	11. 6.	11. 6.	11. 6.	11. 6.

LIVERPOOL STREET TO MARCH.

<u>FORWARD.</u>			<u>RETURN.</u>			
		<u>a.m.</u>	<u>a.m.</u>		<u>p.m.</u>	
Liverpool Street	depart	8.10	8.25	March	depart	6.0
Hackney Downs	"	8.20	8.35	Ely	"	6.30
Cambridge	arrive	-	10.5	Cambridge	"	7.0
Ely	"	-	10.30	Hackney Downs	arrive	8.35
March	"	10.40	-	Liverpool Street	"	8.45

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

	FROM	Liverpool Street	Hackney Downs
		s. d.	s. d.
TO			
Cambridge		7. 6.	7. 0.
Ely		9. 5.	8.11.
March		10. 6.	10. 6.

MARYLEBONE TO LUTTERWORTH.

FORWARD.

RETURN.

		a.m.			p.m.
Marylebone	depart	9. 0	Lutterworth	depart	6. 0
Sudbury & H. Road	"	9.16	Rugby	"	6.12
Calvert	arrive	10.22	Charwelton	"	6.32
Finmere	"	10.32	Woodford & Hinton	"	6.41
Brackley	"	10.42	Culworth	"	6.48
Culworth	"	10.58	Brackley	"	7. 4
Woodford & Hinton	"	11. 5	Finmere	"	7.13
Charwelton	"	11.15	Calvert	"	7.23
Rugby	"	11.34	Sudbury & H. Road	arrive	8.33
Lutterworth	"	11.44	Marylebone	"	8.49

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

FROM	Marylebone	Sudbury & Harrow Road.
TO	s. d.	s. d.
Calvert	6 6	5 5
Finmere	7 2	6 3
Brackley	7 11	6 10
Culworth	8 9	7 8
Woodford & Hinton	9 2	8 1
Charwelton	9 5	8 5
Rugby	10 6	9 8
Lutterworth	10 6	10 6

EUSTON TO RUGBY.

Forward.

	a.m.
Euston	dep. 9.30
Willesden	arr. 9.41
	dep. 9.47
Wolverton	arr. 10.50
	dep. 10.54
Northampton	arr. 11.18
	dep. 11.22
Rugby	arr. 11.55

Ordinary connectional service for Passengers changing at Willesden.

	a.m.		a.m.
Broad St.	dep. 9.10	Finchley Road	dep. 9.31
Dalston	" 9.14	West End Lane	" 9.32
Highbury	" 9.18	Brondesbury	" 9.34
Camden Town	" 9.23	Brondesbury Park	" 9.35
Kentish Town (West)	" 9.25	Kensal Rise	" 9.37
Gospel Oak	" 9.27	Queens Park	" 9.23
Hampstead Heath	" 9.29	Kensal Green	" 9.25

RETURN.

	p.m.
Rugby	dep. 5.32
Northampton	arr. 6. 8
	dep. 6.15
Wolverton	arr. 6.38
	dep. 6.40
Willesden	arr. 7.35
	dep. 7.41
Euston	arr. 7.52

Ordinary connectional service for Passengers changing at Willesden.

	p.m.		p.m.
Kensal Green	arr. 7.56	Hampstead Heath	arr. 8.12
Queens Park	" 8. 1	Gospel Oak	" 8.14
Kensal Rise	" 8. 4	Kentish Town (West)	" 8.16
Brondesbury Park	" 8. 5	Camden Town	" 8.18
Brondesbury	" 8. 7	Highbury	" 8.22
West End Lane	" 8. 9	Dalston	" 8.27
Finchley Road	" 8.10	Broad Street	" 8.32

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

From -	<u>Northampton.</u>		<u>Wolverton.</u>		<u>Rugby.</u>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London (Euston)	8.	8.	6.	11.	10.	6.
Dalston Junction	9.	0.	7.	3.	10.	6.
Highbury	8.	10.	7.	0.	10.	6.
Camden Town	8.	8.	6.	10.	10.	6.
Kentish Town West	8.	7.	6.	11.	10.	6.
Gospel Oak	8.	7.	6.	10.	10.	6.
Hampstead Heath	8.	6.	6.	9.	10.	6.
Finchley Road	8.	4.	6.	7.	10.	6.
West End Lane	8.	4.	6.	7.	10.	6.
Brondesbury	8.	3.	6.	7.	10.	6.
Brondesbury Park	8.	2.	6.	6.	10.	6.
Kensal Rise	8.	2.	6.	5.	10.	4.
Queens Park	8.	2.	6.	6.	10.	5.
Kensal Green	8.	2.	6.	4.	10.	4.
Willesden	8.	0.	6.	4.	10.	3.

ST. PANCRAS TO OAKHAM.

<u>FORWARD.</u>		<u>RETURN.</u>	
	<u>a.m.</u>		<u>p.m.</u>
St. Pancras	dep. 9. 0.	Oakham	dep. 4.35
Kentish Town	" 9. 6.	Kettering	" 5.10
West Hampstead	" 9.14.		
Cricklewood	" 9.19.	Cricklewood	arr. 7.24
		West Hampstead	" 7.29
Kettering	arr. 11.23.	Kentish Town	" 7.35
Oakham	" 11.58.	St. Pancras	" 7.47
Ordinary connectional service for passengers changing at Kentish Town :-		Ordinary connectional service for passengers changing at Kentish Town :-	
	<u>a.m.</u>		<u>p.m.</u>
Walthamstow	dep. 8. 7.	Black Horse	arr. 8. 6.
Black Horse Road.	" 8. 9.	Road	
		Walthamstow	" 8. 9.

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

From -	<u>Kettering.</u>		<u>Oakham.</u>	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
St. Pancras	9.	6.	11.	0.
Kentish Town	9.	3.	11.	0.
Walthamstow	10.	1.	11.	0.
Blackhorse Road	10.	0.	11.	0.
West Hampstead	9.	0.	10.	6.
Cricklewood	8.	11.	10.	6.

WATERLOO TO EXETER.

FORWARD.

RETURN.

		<u>a.m.</u>			<u>p.m.</u>
Waterloo	dep.	8.30		Exmouth	dep. 5.45
Semley	arr.	11. 2	(Change at Salisbury)	Exeter Central	" 6.20
				Honiton	" 6.43
Templecombe	arr.	11. 0		Axminster	" 7. 5
Yeovil Town	arr.	11.30	(Change at Yeovil Junction)	Yeovil Town	" 7.30
				Templecombe	" 8. 0
				Semley	" 8.20
Axminster	arr.	11.55		Waterloo	arr. 10.40
		<u>p.m.</u>			
Honiton	arr.	12.20			
Exeter Central	arr.	12.43			
Exmouth	arr.	1.11	(Change at Exeter Central)		

DAY RETURN FARES - THIRD CLASS.

	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
From Waterloo to Semley	11.	6.
Templecombe	11.	6.
Yeovil Town	12.	0.
Axminster	12.	6.
Honiton	12.	6.
Exeter Central	13.	0.
Exmouth	13.	6.

21/11/39 - No. 6.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE (MORNING)

The following official communique was issued
this morning by French G.H.Q.:-

Nothing of importance to report
during the night.

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ANNOUNCEMENT.

PIGS IN WARTIME

Solving the Feeding Problem.

Pigs are a problem in war-time because we have grown more and more into the habit of keeping them on cereal rations largely imported from abroad. We need the pig meat, but it has become essential to find means of keeping the pigs that make less demand upon imported rations and shipping space. It takes from 6 to 7 lb. of concentrated food to produce 1 lb. of pork or bacon. Yet 7 lb. of cereals yields about 5 lb. of flour, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread.

The Ministry of Agriculture have therefore issued to-day a leaflet on "Pig Feeding in War Time" that shows in detail how the present pig population might be maintained and how they could be fed from the food likely to be available.

Our pig population represents less than 10 pigs per holding and while many holdings carry no pigs at all, on others there are large pig establishments almost independent of land. If anything like the present number of pigs are to be maintained, there must be a gradual return to home-grown rations of the kind used for generations before oil cake and other concentrates were known. There is scope by such methods to keep some pigs on practically all holdings, even on those under one acre and on groups of allotments. Small efforts in the aggregate could lead to a large contribution of pig meat.

Turning Waste into Meat.

On most farms there is a variety of by-products suitable for pig-feeding. The conversion of grass and arable will provide more tail corn and more small potatoes. In return there will be valuable "muck".

Britain is taking no chances in this war, and although there is no present intention to curtail grain supplies to feeders, they must be ready for such an emergency. They would be wise to prepare immediately to restrict pig feed, so far as possible, to materials that cannot be used to feed human beings, such as grass, roots, silage, millers' by-products, damaged grain, dried blood, dried grains, malt culms, oil cakes and meals, together with surplus from the dairy, the garden and allotment. The collection of suitable waste food from shops, houses, gardens and hotels might well be organised by voluntary effort.

Special consideration is given in the leaflet to the pig or two kept by cottagers, garden owners or allotment holders, including the type of pig to buy, its housing, bedding and feeding.

The general question of feeding is dealt with by dividing some thirty feeding stuffs into three groups, (1) Protein-rich, (2) Intermediate, (3) Protein-low, starch high. This shows clearly what feeding stuffs are relatively interchangeable.

Cereal Ration Halved

Further economies in meal feeding, it is pointed out, can be made by replacing a substantial proportion of the meal ration by such foods as potatoes, mangolds, swedes, sugar-beet, kale, grass, and forage crops. An experiment on these lines showed that the time taken to reach a live weight of 200 lbs. was, in some instances, increased by 4 to 6 weeks, but the quality of the carcass was not appreciably lowered and the cereal requirements were halved.

Those with access to grazing or woodlands should give outdoor methods the fullest trial. It is claimed for them that they will save meal, keep breeding sows healthy and prolific, produce bigger and hardier young pigs, improve pasture and utilise valuable food material such as acorns and beech mast.

Green food alone will not fatten pigs, but it will keep them growing with a saving of meal. With a few weeks of sty-feeding on concentrated food at the end of the grazing period, prime bacon can thus be produced.

The Leaflet, "Growmore" Leaflet No.7, can be obtained free on application at the Ministry of Agriculture, 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

21/11/39 - No 8

PRESS NOTICE

Mr W.A. Martin previously reported saved from the
Simon Bolivar is now reported missing. If he is in the
country will he please communicate with the company's agents ?

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PRESS NOTICE

A movement is afoot to revive the Pig Clubs which were an important feature of village life in the last war.

This is part of the Government's campaign to see that the nation gets enough bacon for breakfast.

Villagers and allotment holders in all parts of the country are being encouraged to take up pig-keeping, and to band themselves together to deal with the common problems.

Town-dwellers are also being invited to co-operate, and some local authorities are considering relaxing regulations that make pig-rearing difficult.

Pig Clubs are to be advised and assisted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Pig Breeders' Association.

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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Circular to all Local Education
Authorities in Receiving
Areas and (for information
only) to Local Education
Authorities in Evacuation
and Neutral Areas.

Circular 1484
(21st November, 1939).

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

All communications should be
addressed to the Secretary.

COMMUNAL FEEDING IN RECEPTION AREAS

1. The Ministry of Health, in Memorandum Ev. 4 of May 1st, 1939, and the Board of Education, in Circular 1469 of May 19th, 1939, have pointed out the advantages of the provision in reception areas of communal mid-day meals for evacuated children. Experience of the conditions in reception areas has confirmed the belief that arrangements for communal feeding are very desirable, alike in the interests of the nutrition of the children, of efficiency and economy in the use of food supplies, and of the smooth working of the billeting scheme. As stated in paragraph 17 of Circular 1469:

"It will undoubtedly save much labour to householders in the performance of their own household duties if arrangements can be made in the receiving district which will relieve them of the responsibility of providing a meal for the children in the middle of the day, i.e. if the children are absent from the home after breakfast till tea time."

The Board therefore desire to urge that Local Education Authorities, in collaboration with local reception authorities and with such voluntary bodies as may be in a position to help, should review the position in their areas with a view to the establishment as soon as possible of arrangements for communal feeding. In view of the experience of Local Education Authorities in dealing with the provision of meals for school children, and the fact that provision for evacuated children would in some cases be made by an extension of existing school canteens, it now appears to the Board and to the Minister of Health to be desirable that the organisation of communal meals should be undertaken primarily by the Local Education Authority, and not by the local reception authority as suggested in paragraph 17 of Circular 1469. In county areas it will however be necessary for the Local Education Authority to consult the reception authority as regards the needs and circumstances of each district, and to have regard to any provision which may have been already made, either by the reception authority or by voluntary bodies.

2. The provision of communal feeding is especially desirable in rural areas where children are billeted so far from the schools which they attend that they are unable to return home to dinner. The food taken by children to school seldom constitutes a satisfactory meal, and Local Education Authorities for county areas will be aware that the Board have, in the past, urged them to provide school canteens for local children who live at a distance from their schools. With the increase in the number of long-distance children, such provision has become even more important.

3. The double shift system under which many schools will have to work will inevitably complicate the question of the provision of meals. If the mid-day meals are served at home and the household contains both local and billeted children, it may be necessary for the householder to provide two separate dinners, one for the children attending the morning session and the other for the children attending in the afternoon.

This constitutes an additional argument in favour of communal meals. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the double shift system may render very difficult the use of school premises as canteens.

4. The first problem which will arise is that of finding accommodation. Where suitable premises already in the possession of the Local Education Authority or the reception authority are not available, it will no doubt be possible in most cases to secure accommodation by arrangement with the owner on payment where necessary of a reasonable rent. So far as practicable, the arrangements should be on a part-time basis, so as to permit of the premises being used for other purposes in the evenings. It should not normally be necessary to resort to the use of requisitioning powers. The Board recognise, however, that in some cases it will be difficult to find premises suitable for the cooking and serving of meals. Where no accommodation for cooking and serving hot meals is available, it may be possible to arrange for the provision of a simple cold meal of the "Oslo breakfast" type. Such meals have considerable nutritive value but the Board recognise that it might in some cases be difficult to persuade children to take them.

5. As stated in paragraph 17 of Circular 1469, where school canteens exist it may be possible to provide mid-day meals for the billeted children at these canteens by an extension of the existing arrangements. There may also be cases where it would be possible to admit evacuated children, on payment of the cost of the food, to feeding centres primarily intended for free meals for necessitous undernourished children.

6. As regards the finance of communal feeding arrangements, Authorities will be aware that no expenditure on the provision of meals for evacuated children will fall on the receiving Authority. It is contemplated that the cost of equipment, service, small adaptations to existing buildings, and other overhead charges, in so far as they are not met by voluntary bodies, will be regarded as evacuation expenditure and will be met by the Government. The price to be paid for the meal should accordingly be fixed so as to cover the cost of food.

7. The Local Education Authority will probably find it convenient to secure, either through the teachers or with the co-operation of the local reception authority, that the householders on whom the children attending the school are billeted are informed of the proposed arrangements and the cost of the meals, and invited to take advantage of the system and thereby relieve themselves of the obligation to provide mid-day meals for the children under their care. The billeting fees received by householders are payable in advance, and it is reasonable to call on them to furnish the child with the necessary money for the week's meals at the beginning of the school week. It should be made clear that in any event the money must be paid in advance.

8. It is probable that the parents of some local children would wish to take advantage of any communal feeding arrangements which may be established and it is desirable that they should be permitted to do so. In such cases the normal arrangements for the financing of school canteens will apply, that is to say the cost of the food will be borne by the parents of the children or, in the case of necessitous and undernourished children, by the Local Education Authority, and the Local Education Authority, will, it is hoped, exercise their powers of meeting the cost of equipment and other overhead charges. Expenditure on such charges will be taken into account by the Board for the purposes of their grant.

9. As explained in paragraph VI (b) (i) of Circular 1475 the question of providing free solid meals should not arise in the case of evacuated children. It is, however, very desirable that any school canteens or other arrangements for communal feeding which may be established should be available for the giving of free meals to local

children who have been found to be necessitous and undernourished and whose nutrition cannot, in the opinion of the school medical officer, be fully restored by the giving of free milk. In rural areas and small towns the provision of feeding centres designed solely for such feeding - which is the usual practice in large towns - is impracticable, and the needs of these children can only be met by their inclusion in arrangements designed primarily for the supply of meals on payment.

10. Where the accommodation is sufficient to allow of the attendance of evacuated mothers and children under 5 years of age, it would be convenient that they should be allowed to attend the canteen on payment of the gross cost of the meal. The provision of canteens intended solely for the use of mothers and young children would not, however, come within the province of the Local Education Authority.

11. Authorities considering the provision of canteens will find guidance and information as to equipment in the Memorandum No. 3 "Canteen Meals for School Children" in the series of leaflets "The Schools in War Time" published by H.M. Stationery Office. This gives details of the equipment, recipes and quantities suitable for a canteen providing dinners for 50 school children.

Reference may also be made to the following publications, of which the first two have been prepared in consultation with officers of the Board:-

- (i) The Memoranda on Communal Feeding, prepared by the Women's Voluntary Services. These memoranda can be obtained free from the Women's Voluntary Services, 41, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1. They have been separately prepared for canteens dealing respectively with 100, 250, 500, 750 and 1,000 children. They give details of equipment and menus and quantities for breakfasts, dinners, teas and suppers.
- (ii) "School Dinners", published by the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, 29 - 30 Gordon Square, W.C.1., price 1/9. This gives plans and lay-outs of kitchens and very full details of equipment as well as menus and quantities suitable for 100 children.
- (iii) "Communal Diets in War Time", published by the Gloucestershire College of Domestic Science, London University Press, 1/-. This gives details of equipment, menus and quantities suitable respectively for 10 or 100 persons.

12. In view of the approach of winter the Board regard the development of a system of communal feeding for evacuated children as a matter of urgent importance and they hope that it will receive the early attention of the Local Education Authorities for the reception areas. Any scheme which the Local Education Authorities may decide to put forward, after consultation with the local reception authorities in the area, should be submitted to H.M. Inspector of Schools. Six copies of a Form suitable for this purpose are enclosed and additional copies may be obtained on application. It should be borne in mind that all unnecessary expenditure must be avoided and that no definite financial commitments should be entered into until the proposals have been approved by the Inspector.

13. The Board would be glad to receive not later than 31st December particulars of any communal feeding arrangements which may be already in existence in the Authority's area, together with a brief statement showing what action is being taken by the Authority in the matter, if definite proposals have not already been submitted in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Circular.

A. S. Holmes

COMMUNAL FEEDING IN RECEPTION AREAS.IMMEDIATE ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

In view of the approach of winter the Board of Education regard the development of communal feeding of evacuated children as a matter of urgent importance.

A Circular issued by the Board today urges Local Education Authorities to take immediate steps to review the position in their areas with a view to the early establishment of arrangements for communal mid-day meals, and to inform the Board not later than the 31st December of the action taken.

In view of the experience of Local Education Authorities in providing meals for school children it is considered desirable that they should undertake the organisation, working in close conjunction with local reception authorities. In some areas school canteens already exist and it may be possible to provide meals for the billeted children by an extension of the existing arrangements. In other districts the hire of suitable premises will be necessary.

Communal mid-day meals are of great benefit to children, especially in rural districts where the school may be some distance from the billet. They also make for the economical use of food supplies and assist in the smooth working of the billeting scheme by relieving householders of the obligation of providing mid-day meals for the children under their care.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

No expenditure on the provision of meals for evacuated children will fall on the receiving authority. It is contemplated that the cost of equipment, service, small adaptations to existing buildings and other overhead charges, where not being met by voluntary bodies, will be paid for by the Government. Consequently, the price of the meal should be fixed to cover only the price of the food.

Where householders agree that the children billeted on them should receive such meals, the price will be met from the billeting allowance. For any local children who may wish to attend, the normal arrangements for meals at school will apply. Where accommodation is sufficient, evacuated mothers and children under 5 years of age should be allowed to use the canteen or centre on payment of the gross cost of the meal, but canteens provided solely for their use would not come within the province of the Local Education Authority.

24/11/39 - No. 11.

OFFICIAL ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE.

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the loss off the East Coast of H.M. minesweeping trawler MASTIFF, by the explosion of a German mine. The next of kin of casualties have been informed and a casualty list will be issued shortly.

21/11/39 - No.12.

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the following casualties as the result of the sinking of H.M. minesweeping trawler Mastiff.

DIED OF INJURIES.

White, H.A.	Leading Seaman	C/JX138664
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MISSING.

Clarke, William	Seaman	R.N.R.X21741
Duncan Alexander	Stoker Petty Officer	C/K61891
Elson, Charley	Leading Stoker	C/KX76131
Horne, G.W.	Seaman	R.N.R.X21728
Main, W.D.	Leading Seaman	R.N.R.X9446

21.11.39 - No.13.

AIR MINISTRY BULLETIN.

German Raider Shot Down.

The Air Ministry announces:-

An enemy aircraft approached the east coast this morning. It was engaged and shot down by Royal Air Force fighter aircraft.

CONDITIONS IN ST. HELENA

The most stubborn problem in St. Helena, the Annual Report for which has just been issued (H.M. Stationery Office, No 190^o Price 9d.) is the providing of employment. Until 1659 the island had no unemployment problem at all, for the simple reason that it was unpopulated, but in that year a settlement was formed under the auspices of the East India Company. Not till 1836 did the Crown formally assume occupation of the Island.

For some thirty or forty years, St. Helena, lying near the trade route to the East, enjoyed considerable prosperity, but the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 inaugurated a decline which has not yet been fully arrested.

In 1938, moreover, St. Helena was particularly unfortunate in that the market price of its principal exports, fibre and its by-product, tow, fell to such an extent as to result not only in substantial decrease of exports but also in the closing of a number of flax mills in the Colony. This crisis in the fibre industry led to large numbers of unemployed being put on various minor works as a form of relief. Expedients were also devised, to meet this problem of unemployment, in the shape of subsidising hemp factories, granting concessions for catching fish, and so on, but the numbers of men for whom no permanent employment could be found continued to increase.

During 1938 the Island's exports showed a decrease of £19,162 compared with the previous year, and imports a decrease of £215.

There is obviously no quick road to recovery which lies in the perfecting of a multitude of small matters. The authorities are certainly doing all they can. Much progress, for example, was made in 1938 with the development of the agricultural station which provides examples that individuals may follow. Government wages for labour increased from 12/- to 15/- a week. And, to deal with the prevailing poverty, a grant was made of children's allowances in connection with unemployment relief, and extra nutriment was provided for school children

THE SOUTH AFRICAN £1,000,000 FUND.

The £1,000,000 fund, for the purchase of supplies for the Allies as sponsored by the Mayors of the principal cities in South Africa, received a cheque for £10,000 from Miss Elsie Garlick, member of a well-known Cape Town family. Miss Garlick stipulated that the money should be used at the discretion of the British Government, and the Mayor of Johannesburg, who is Chairman of the fund, has announced that the donation would be forwarded to London within the next few days.

21/11/39 - No 16.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ANNOUNCEMENT

REGISTERING OF SMALL BACON CURERS

It is learned at the Ministry of Food that many people who are in the habit of buying their bacon from small bacon curers are hesitating to register with them because they are not sure whether they will be able to continue to receive their bacon from this source after rationing begins.

The public are assured that they need not hesitate to register where they usually make their purchases. When rationing begins all sellers of bacon, large or small, will have the necessary supplies available to meet the requirements of their registered customers and the same applies to those who sell butter.

PRESS NOTICE.

MR. H. G. MANN, of the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, Baltic House, 27 Leadenhall St., E.C., desires to circulate the following notice to the Press:-

THE LOSS OF THE SIMON BOLIVAR.

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS IS
EXPRESSING THE GREATEST CONCERN FOR THE INJURED
PASSENGERS AND CREW OF THE LINER SIMON BOLIVAR.

HER MAJESTY HAS ASKED TO BE KEPT FULLY
INFORMED OF THEIR PROGRESS.

In addition to the alteration in the list already published (Mr. W.A.Martin, previously reported saved, now reported missing) the London agents wish to make the following alterations:-

Mr. Mai Ping, reported missing, has been saved and Mr. What Chou Kwai, reported saved, is now reported missing.

Miss E. Finbow, who was reported missing yesterday, today telephoned to the West End offices of the company and reported that she is a survivor.

Mrs. and Miss Velleman, previously reported saved, are now reported missing.

Of the injured survivors the following are reported to be in a critical condition:-

Miss Massiah;	Mr. Stier;
Miss Kitty de Jong;	Mr. den Heyer;
Mrs. Gottselig;	Mr. Besson;
Mr. van Lierop;	Mr. Peitsman;
Mr. Wielaert;	Miss Sandiford;
Mr. Visser;	Mr. Keith;
Mr. Knevel;	Mr. Helwig;

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company desire to express the appreciation of the Dutch authorities for the widespread expressions

of sympathy in this country in the loss of the Simon Bolivar, and of the helpfulness of the representatives of the British Press, the staff of the News Division of the Press and Censorship Bureau, and the hospital and hotel staffs.

Offers of help are pouring in from all quarters in such numbers as to be almost embarrassing. People have offered to place accommodation in their homes at the disposal of survivors; there have been offers of adoption of orphaned children and many people have offered parcels of food and clothing for survivors.

A typical letter received today states "Please find enclosed a £1 note towards the relief of survivors of the Simon Bolivar. I am sorry my remittance cannot be larger".

The sender had travelled in the company's ships in the past, and is now on National Service.

Two bodies of victims, now at Harwich, have not been identified. Anyone who can assist in establishing their identity should communicate with the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, Baltic House, 27 Leadenhall St, E.C.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE BODIES ARE AS FOLLOWS -

One woman, 5 ft. 6 in height; aged about 30 years; blue eyes; straight nose; prominent natural teeth, several missing from right upper back; average build; high cheekbones; fair or light brown straight hair; approximate weight 100 lb; vaccination mark on the left arm. Left foot fractured.

One man, 5 ft 7 in height; aged about 40; light hazel eyes; slightly curved nose; teeth natural, good and almost complete; considerable head injuries; well built; thin straight dark hair, well back from temples; approximate weight 145 lb; vaccination mark on the left arm; small mole on right shoulder.

A West Indian baby boy (coloured) aged 6 to 8 months is in hospital at Dovercourt. His parents have not been traced.

PRESS NOTICESOUNDING OF SIRENS

Press Communique, issued by Sir Auckland Geddes, Regional Commissioner from No. 12 South Eastern Civil Defence Region:-

As was announced by the Secretary of State for Air in reply to a question in Parliament on 26th October last, the Government have considered whether the Police or some other local authority could be authorised to sound public warnings at discretion if they hear anti-aircraft fire or observe an air battle going on. Since, however, air attacks can change their nature and direction so rapidly that no local authority can possibly have a comprehensive and continuous view of the situation, the Government have decided that the sounding of independent local warnings would be definitely unsafe, and it is the settled policy that no public warning signal shall be sounded except on the instructions of the Air Officer commanding the Fighter Command. The question accordingly arises as to the action to be taken by the public in any area of this region if they hear the sound of anti-aircraft fire or the explosion of bombs or observe an air battle going on at a time when the warning sirens have not been sounded. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the risk of injury from falling fragments of anti-aircraft shells or machine gun bullets is considerable, and the public of this region are urged to regard the sound of anti-aircraft fire or the explosion of bombs or the sight of an air battle going on in that vicinity as equivalent to the sounding of the warning sirens, and they should in such circumstances immediately take shelter. It is foolhardy and not heroic to stand about in the streets or other public places for the purpose of watching the combat.

ULSTER PREMIER IN LONDON

NORTHERN IRELAND HEART AND SOUL WITH ENGLAND.

Lord Craigavon the Ulster Premier, reached London to-day and this afternoon called upon Sir John Anderson at the Home Office, Mr. Morrison at the Ministry of Food, and Mr. Churchill at the Admiralty. He also paid a courtesy call upon Mr. Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, and met Sir James Cooke-Collis at the Ulster Agent's Office at 21 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Lord Craigavon was accompanied to London by Lady Craigavon.

In an interview Lord Craigavon said:-

"As this is my first visit to London since the declaration of war, it will be a pleasure when paying courtesy visits to some of the Ministers, to inform them how splendidly Ulster people are flocking to the Colours, and that all is well in our little corner of the United Kingdom.

" I shall be able to assure the Ministers that in every war aim, we in Ulster will be second to none in hearty support of our United Kingdom Government. We have only to be told what is wanted and there will be an instantaneous response.

"I think the most outstanding feature of the British home front is the magnificent morale of the people generally. They fully realise that the result of this war is going to depend to no small extent upon whether the Allied peoples can exhibit greater patience than the enemy.

"The British people have implicit trust in their leaders at the front and it is apparent that they are carrying on in the good old British way, ready for anything that might arise. I feel that the patience of the people at home in these days will play a great part in the victory which we are sure to attain.

"The possibility lies before us in Ulster that as the result of the magnificent response to recruiting, Ulster's high record of the last war may be reached. In the last war our voluntary effort in the Province was as efficient as if there had been conscription.

"At this crisis the heads of the fighting Services allocated to the Ulster area are not only working in the closest and most friendly co-operation with the Government, but have been accepted by the population generally as supremely efficient. The public confidence in these men in Ulster is largely responsible for the smooth working of the recruiting machinery there.

"A short time ago at the spontaneous request of the Labour leaders in Belfast, I met them at Stormont where they gave me the fullest assurance of every help they could render the Ulster Government in doing their share towards the prosecution of the war".

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FUTURE EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE ARMY OFFICERS

Answering a question in the House of Commons today as to the future of officers in the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Territorial Army Reserve of Officers and Officers Emergency Reserve Mr. Hore-Belisha said: The desire of Officers in the various reserves to know their position and prospects is well understood by the War Office and to meet this desire a new scheme has been prepared.

Interviewing Boards will be established at various centres. Officers will appear before these Boards who will report upon their qualifications. The War Office will then inform the Officers whether they are likely to be required within three months or six months or whether their prospects of employment are remote. It is hoped that this arrangement will enable the Officers in question to make their plans with greater certainty.

Details of the scheme and the classes of Officers to whom it is applicable will be published.

THE WAR OFFICE.

S. W. L.

WAR OFFICE,

APPENDIX "A"

"REVIEW OF OFFICER RESOURCES".

NOTICE FOR THE PRESS AND SUBJECT MATTER FOR B.B.C. BROADCAST.

The War Office announce that, since the outbreak of war a large number of letters, telephone calls and visits has been received from members of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Territorial Army Reserve of Officers and Army Officers' Emergency Reserve enquiring when they are likely to be called up.

The War Office realise the zeal of members who are entered in the various Reserves and their keenness to be of the best possible use to the Army and the Nation at this time. The members of these Reserves will, on their side, understand that it is impossible for the Army to require the services of all simultaneously, it being of the essence of a Reserve that it should be available to be called up when and as needed to provide for expansion or to fill vacancies which may occur. The scheme now proposed by the War Office will make it possible to give an indication in advance to the members of these Reserves of the stages at which their services may be called upon. While it is obviously not possible to give actual dates when anyone will be called upon in the future period of hostilities it is hoped that it will be a convenience to members of the Reserves to know whether they are placed in the first, second, or third Divisions described below.

In order, therefore, that the War Office may be in a position to inform members of these Reserves who belong to certain Arms and categories how they stand in relation to future employment it has been decided to arrange for these included in such Arms and categories who are resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to appear before Boards, the location of which is given at the end of this notice, where they will be interviewed, and (with certain exceptions) medically examined.

The War Office will, after consideration of all the information available, including the report of the Board, inform each individual concerned, either

that he is likely to be required for service in the near future, probably within three months, (to be known as Division "A"),

or, that he will be called up for service when suitable employment is available, but probably not within three months at the earliest, (to be known as Division "B"),

or, that there is little likelihood of his employment for a considerable period and certainly not within six months, as far as can be foreseen, (to be known as Division "C").

Any member of the Territorial Army Reserve of Officers or the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve who is placed in Division "C" and for whom no military employment can be foreseen, will in all probability be released from his undertaking to come up for service when called upon to do so.

The instructions given below will therefore apply only to the following officers and members of reserves.

(a) Regular Army Reserve of Officers.

Officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the :-

Cavalry
Royal Armoured Corps
Royal Artillery
Infantry

(b) Territorial Army Reserve of Officers.

Officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the :-

Horsed Yeomanry
Royal Armoured Corps
Royal Artillery
Royal Engineers
Royal Corps of Signals
Infantry
Royal Army Service Corps
Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

(c) Army Officers' Emergency Reserve.

Members of the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve who had by the 20th November, actually been notified of their enrolment and are noted for duty in the under-mentioned categories :

Commands and Staff
Horsed Cavalry
Royal Armoured Corps, including Royal Tank Regiment
Royal Artillery
Royal Engineers (Constructional and General Engineering Branch only).
Royal Corps of Signals
Foot Guards and Infantry
Royal Army Service Corps
Royal Army Ordnance Corps
~~Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps (formerly Labour Corps).~~
General List.

Any enrolled member of this Reserve who has not been previously informed of his category will be notified before the 27th of November.

The procedure for arranging interviews will be as follows :-

Officers of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and Territorial Army Reserve of Officers will report as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the 30th November, 1939, in writing to the Adjutant of the Reception Unit nearest to their place of residence, asking for an interview.

It is emphasised that the attendance of all officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel belonging to the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and Territorial Army Reserve of Officers who have not yet been called up for service is compulsory. If, however, a Reserve Officer is ill and is unable to attend for some time, he must notify the Adjutant of the Reception Unit when he applies for an interview, giving the approximate date by which he will be able to report.

Army Officers' Emergency Reserve.

Enrolled members of the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve in the above categories and any others who may before 27th November, 1939, be notified that their attendance before a Board is necessary, should between the 1st December and 15th December, 1939, send a written application for an interview, quoting their reference number, unless they have actually accepted a War Office offer of employment.

Any of the above members of the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve who do not apply between the stated dates for an interview or who fail to attend for an interview on an appointed date without reasonable excuse will be presumed to be unwilling to remain in that Reserve.

No member of the above Reserve should send in his application before 1st December, 1939. Those who have been notified of their acceptance as members of that Reserve after the 20th November, 1939, should not apply until instructed to do so.

In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence members of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, Territorial Army Reserve of Officers and Army Officers' Emergency Reserve are specially requested not to communicate, except as mentioned above, either with the War Office or with Reception Units.

After these existing members of the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve who are above referred to, have all been interviewed, those whose applications to join it are pending will in due course be notified as to the arrangements that may be made for their interview.

Anyone now contemplating enrolling in the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve but who has not yet applied in writing to join it, is requested to await a further announcement before applying.

It will be noted that Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and above of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers and Territorial Army Reserve of Officers are not being asked to appear before an Interviewing Board.

Lieutenant-Colonels and those more senior are classified according to their age, experience, qualifications and, in particular to the length of time since they last served on the Active List. Such officers are considered as and when vacancies occur for command and staff appointments, and as casualties occur or new appointments are created on the expansion of the Army. They are therefore requested not to write or call at the War Office in order to obtain more definite information, since the date of their employment depends on circumstances which cannot exactly be forecast.

Those members of the Army Officers' Emergency Reserve who are not included in the categories mentioned will be the subject of a further announcement at a later date. In the meantime they also are requested not to correspond with the War Office as to their future prospects.

In conclusion, the War Office wish it to be known by all members of the Reserves mentioned that if they are engaged in any of the Civil Defence Services they will be allowed to retain any post they may hold until they are called up for military service.

As regards those placed in the third Division (Division "C"), i.e. not likely to be required for six months or more, the War Office with the concurrence of the Ministry of Home Security suggest that those who have not already done so should consider offering their services to the local Civil Defence forces until such time as they may be required for military service.

The Reception Units are located at the following places and the address of the nearest Reception Unit to applicant's place of residence should be carefully noted :-

Marischal College, Aberdeen.

No.15 Newport Road, Cardiff.

Queen's University, Belfast.

University, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Hawthorn Hotel, Woodland Road, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.

Old Schools, University of Cambridge, Cambridge.

College Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

High Schools Yards, Infirmary Street, Edinburgh, 1.

O.T.C. Headquarters, University Avenue, Glasgow, W.2.

Lifton House, 41 University Road, Leeds, 2.

O.T.C. Headquarters, 56, Bedford Street North, Liverpool, 7.

O.T.C. Headquarters, Manchester, 13.

University College, University Park, Nottingham.

O.T.C. Headquarters, Manor Road, Oxford.

^{104 KENDRICK RD.}
~~O.T.C. Headquarters, The University, Reading.~~

O.T.C. Headquarters, St. George's Square, Sheffield, 1.

St. Andrew's University, Butts Wynd, St. Andrews, Fife.

Armoury House, Finsbury, London, E.C.1.

Headquarters, The Artists Rifles, Duke's Road, Euston Rd., W.C.1.

10, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

1, Elverton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

University Buildings, Gandy Street, Exeter.

O.T.C. Headquarters, University College, Highfield, Southampton.

21/11/39 - No. 22.

Please do not quote War Office
as official source.

THE CHEVRONS CLUB

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to send a donation to the Chevrons Club.

The Club is to be restored to full strength and re-equipped. For this purpose a sum of £50,000 is required. The Honorary Treasurer is The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, P.C., The Midland Bank, Poultry, London, E.C.2. The appeal has been signed by Field Marshal the Duke of Connaught; Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield; the First Sea Lord, Sir Dudley Pound; the Chief of Imperial General Staff, General Sir Edmund Ironside; and Air Chief Marshal Sir Cyril Newall.

The King is patron of the Club, which is for Chief Petty Officers and Petty Officers of His Majesty's Navy, Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers of all branches of the Army, Air Force and the Royal Marines.

The Headquarters of the Club are at 74-76, St. George's Square, London, S.W.1. Donations will also be received by any of the 2100 town and country branches of the Midland Bank.

WAR OFFICE,
S.W.1.

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EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

In a Memorandum just issued by the Board of Education, Local Education Authorities are advised to take early steps to decide which of the two following methods of conducting the examinations to secondary Schools and Junior Technical Schools they desire to adopt in 1940.

The alternative methods are:-

- (a) The Receiving authority should carry out the examinations on behalf of the Sending Authority of Authorities. In that case it would be for the Sending Authority to make awards for their evacuated children on their performance in that examination.
- (b) The papers should be set and marked and the awards made by the Sending Authority of Authorities for their evacuated children. The children would sit for the examination in their Reception Areas under arrangements to be settled between the Receiving Authorities and Sending Authorities.

It is assumed that Authorities will continue to award the same percentage of Special Places as in previous years.

The Board also express the hope that no child in a reception area will be deprived of education pending the settlement of financial and other problems connected with official and unofficial evacuation now under consideration by a Committee representing the various Associations of Authorities.

TIN EXPORTS

The following are the figures of tin exports for October 1939 cabled by the countries participating in the restriction scheme:

Netherlands East Indies	6,182 tons
Nigeria	3,121 "
Bolivia	3,916 "
Malaya	6,426 "
Thailand	1,664 "
Belgian Congo	980 "
French Indo China	not yet received.

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CHRISTMAS TURKEYS.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES IN ULSTER.

It is likely that there will be plentiful supplies of well-finished turkeys for the Christmas trade, states the Ulster Ministry of Agriculture.

The number of turkeys being fattened for the Christmas markets is well up to normal in most districts, but the supplies of geese are expected to be somewhat smaller than usual.

In some areas a start has already been made with marketing the birds, and the prices paid for turkeys by wholesale merchants to producers in Northern Ireland have varied from 9d. to 1/3d., while geese were fetching from 4d. to 5½d per lb live weight. It is expected that in some districts a fair proportion of the Christmas poultry will be consigned directly to firms in Great Britain.

Meat prices in Ulster have shown no more than a slight seasonal increase since the outbreak of war.

21/11/39 - No 26.

AIR MINISTRY BULLETIN

Add German Raider Shot Down

The Air Ministry announces:-

The enemy aircraft which was shot down today was a grey and blue Dornier 17 Twin Engined reconnaissance bomber, commonly known as the "Flying Pencil.". It was flying high over the sea off Deal when it was sighted by three petrolling British fighters who immediately gave battle.

As the fighters came up in formation to attack, the Dorneir dived to evade its pursuers.

The fighters broke formation and each fired bursts. Smoke poured from the German aircraft as it went into a spin and finally plunged into the sea.

The War Office,
London, S.W.1.

21st November, 1939.

ORKNEY AND ZETLAND PROTECTED AREA.

An Order under the Defence Regulations, which will become operative on 1st December, 1939, has been signed by the Secretary of State for War declaring the Counties of Orkney and Zetland a Protected Area.

The effect of this Order will be that on and after that date no person, other than those specified below, will be allowed to remain in or enter the Area without a Permit.

Forms of application for Permits can be obtained by personal or written application to the Military Permit Office, Passport Office, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W.1., or to Military Permit Office, 5, St. Andrews Square, Edinburgh 2.

Permits to enter the Area will only granted for entry by way of certain prescribed Sea and Air Ports. The Sea Ports are Aberdeen, Leith, Wick and Thurso and the Air Ports are Aberdeen, Inverness and Wick.

The Order does not apply:-

- (a) to any person in receipt of pay as a member of any of His Majesty's forces or of any police force in the United Kingdom and who is on duty.
- (b) to any person who is a holder of an Official Pass (D.R. Form 1).
- (c) to any foreign officer or official who is the holder of a Foreign Official Pass (D.R. Form 10).
- (d) to any person under the age of 16 years.
- (e) to any Dockyard Employee certified to be employed within the said Area.
- (f) to any person, not being an enemy alien, who on 1st December, 1939, is resident in the Counties of Orkney or Zetland. Such persons may leave the Area temporarily without obtaining a Permit to return, provided they present their National Registration Identity Cards for endorsement at the Port of Departure. This endorsement will be cancelled at their Port of Arrival on return.

Persons/

Persons claiming exemption from the provisions of the Order will be required to produce evidence that they are exempted. Residents must provide their National Registration Identity Cards stamped by a police officer belonging to one of the Police Forces in the Area.

21/11/39. - No. 28.

FOR PRESS & BROADCAST.

The Ministry of Food announce that although consumers have been asked to register by Thursday, 23rd November, retailers should not overlook the fact that Naval, Military and Air Force personnel drawing supplies from local shops and persons holding travellers' books are not required to register. When rationing is introduced the supplies to retailers will include supplies for such customers.

It is also announced that the entry of a retailer's name on the Emergency Ration Card is sufficient for registration.

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STATEMENT FOR PUBLICATION.

The Ministry of Economic Warfare is instituting the "Navicert" system in the near future to assist bona fide trade between neutral countries. This system will be made available in the first instance between the United States of America and certain neutral countries adjacent to Germany. It is hoped that the system will be extended ultimately to cover a large proportion of the trade between overseas neutrals and adjacent neutrals. Navicerts may be described as "commercial passports" in respect of consignments which have been approved by His Majesty's Representatives before shipment from the country of origin. This system was applied during the last war, and proved successful, many neutral shippers taking advantage of the facilities this system accorded.

Goods covered by navicerts will receive favoured treatment at Contraband Control Bases, and ships, the whole of whose cargo is covered by navicerts will be subject to the minimum of delay.

Shippers in the United States who desire to avail themselves of the convenience of navicerts should furnish His Majesty's Representatives with details of the goods they desire to export, their nature and quantity, country of destination and the name and address of consignee, or, as soon as available, the name of the vessel in which the goods are to be shipped and the date of shipment. Application forms will be obtainable from His Majesty's Embassy or Consulates and should be submitted to them when completed.

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE,
Press Section.

AIR MINISTRY BULLETIN

21/11/39 - No. 30.

AIR RAID WARNING IN EAST YORKSHIRE.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security
announce:-

Air raid warnings were sounded in the Humber
district at 7-15 this evening.

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21/11/39. - No. 31.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE (EVENING)

The following official communique was issued this evening from French G.H.Q:-

The day has been notable for an artillery duel to the East of the Saar and also to the East of the Vosges. The two air forces have been active. An enemy reconnoitring plane was brought down within our lines. Two fighters were brought down in flames over the enemy lines. All our aircraft rejoined their bases.

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'Plane in balloon barrage.

The Air Ministry regrets to announce that yesterday afternoon a British civil aircraft inadvertently flew into one of the balloon barrages and was brought down.

The two occupants were killed.

---oOo---

Air Ministry Bulletin.

21/11/39 - No.33.

ADD AIR RAID WARNING IN EAST YORKSHIRE.

The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security
announce:-

Enemy aircraft were observed on the East Coast
shortly after seven o'clock this evening.

The raiders were reported to be flying at various
altitudes.

Fighter aircraft were sent up to intercept them and
anti-aircraft batteries engaged them.

The "raiders passed" signal was given shortly before
8.30 p.m.

No bombs were dropped.
