

Ministry of Information

No. 4

Morning Bulletin. Sept 5th 1939

The Ministry of Information announces:-

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

On the outbreak of war between Great Britain and Germany, arrangements were made by the Foreign Office for the safe departure from England of Dr. Kordt, the German Charge d'Affaires and the staff of the German Embassy.

They left London shortly after 7 p.m. yesterday by train from Victoria for Gravesend where they embarked on the Dutch S.S. "Batavia IV."

They were seen off at Victoria by Sir John Monck, Vice-Marshall of the Diplomatic Corps.

S.S. "Batavia IV" of the Batavier line, had been reserved for the exclusive use of the German Embassy staff. Before her sailing time, however, word was received from His Majesty's Ambassador at The Hague that the German Government had refused to allow Sir Nevile Henderson and his staff to cross the German frontier until the German Embassy staff had been released from England.

In the circumstances, H.M.G. were glad to avail themselves of the kind offer of the Netherlands Government to act as go-between.

They intimated their willingness to allow the "Batavia IV" to sail with her passengers to Rotterdam on condition that if the British Embassy staff were not then allowed to cross over into Holland, the German Embassy staff would be sent back to England.

While these negotiations were going on, it was thought desirable to hold the "Batavia IV" at Gravesend.

At 10.40 last night it was realised that agreement had been reached as to the procedure. Accordingly the "Batavia IV" was released at 11.35 p.m. It is expected that the exchange will be effected by the Netherlands Government today.



The following telegram has been sent to M. Dadadier by the Prime Minister:-

At this time when Great Britain and France are renewing their comradeship in arms to resist aggression and defend the cause of honourable feeling among nations, I send to you, M. le President de la Conseil, and through you to the French people, the cordial greetings of the people of this country. Our hopes of peace which we sought so strenuously to preserve have been shattered by the wanton attack on Poland.

"Now side by side we both take up arms with the sure knowledge that no nations have ever entered a war with a juster cause.

"I am confident that the sacrifices which we are prepared to make together will not be in vain and that right will prevail."

Signed Neville Chamberlain."



DOMINION AFFAIRS.

The following message has been sent by Mr. Anthony Eden to the Governments of Canada, of the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and Eire.

"His Majesty has this day entrusted to me the seals of the Dominions Office and it has been arranged that I shall have special access to the War Cabinet at all times, in order that I may be in a position to maintain contact between it and the Dominion Governments.

I feel proud that this responsible task should have been confided to me at this time. My appointment as Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has taken effect in days which are grave and anxious for us all, but I am glad to think that I come to it with many happy recollections of contacts and friendships made both in London and at Geneva with the Prime Ministers and other Ministers from the countries of the British Commonwealth. I shall spare no effort to further the work of co-operation and am confident that the happy relations which have been maintained with my predecessors will be continued during my term of office.

EDEN "



COLONIAL NEWS.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary for the Colonies, has addressed the following personal message to all Colonial Territories:-

"I know that while the war clouds were hanging threateningly over us the peoples of British lands overseas were hoping fervently for the maintenance of peace with all its blessings, and yet were preparing calmly and resolutely for the supreme test of war, if it should arise. Our knowledge of the feelings of 60,000,000 of our fellow citizens in Colonial territories has sustained us in Great Britain in our efforts for peace and steeled us in our own preparations for war. Unhappily the work of the peacemakers has been finally thwarted, and we have been forced to enter upon hostilities not only to honour our pledges to friends, but to secure the survival of good faith and liberty amongst civilised peoples. We in the United Kingdom are prepared to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary in the course of this struggle. We shall be ever mindful that you in Colonial territories are sharing our task and our burdens, and our sympathy and sense of comradeship with you will be constant. In the words of His Majesty the King, let us all "stand calm, firm and united in this time of trial". The long and happy association of so many peoples of different races and creeds under the British Crown is itself the best proof that the ideal of peaceful and fruitful co-operation between diverse peoples, who are willing to understand and respect each other, is attainable; and that knowledge will fortify us in our fight to secure the establishment of that ideal in the wider world."

MALCOLM MACDONALD.



## Announcements

Two announcements are being made today by the Board of Trade.

1. On Control of Shipbuilding and Ship repairing.
2. On Export of Civil Aircraft.

Hand-outs will shortly be available in the Press Room.



ANNOUNCEMENT.

The French Consulate General in London has issued the following instruction to all French residing or at present in England who have been called to the colours.

Contrary to previous indications, all the men should gather at the French Consulate in London, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.1., on Wednesday, September 6th at 12 midday instead of 2p.m. as previously announced. Men are requested to bring with them food for one meal.



5th September 1939

The Ministry of Information announces:-

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The King has received the following reply to the telegram which he addressed yesterday to the President of the French Republic;

"I thank Your Majesty for the message which You have been so kind as to send me at this solemn occasion in the destiny of our two countries united once more in the defence of their honour and their freedom. The British people are making ready, as they did twenty-five years ago in the reign of Your August Father, to engage side by side with the French people in the most noble undertaking - resistance to one of the most hateful acts of aggression recorded in history. In the name of France I salute the British people with emotion. The ideal which inspires France and Great Britain, their confidence in the strength of their union, will make them invincible."

Albert Lebrun.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM THE MARSHAL OF POLAND EDWARD SMIGLY-RYDZ ADDRESSED TO GENERAL SIR EDMUND IRONSIDE, CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

At this moment when the British Empire has taken up arms at the side of Poland against the nation which has violated the ideals of liberty and justice common to both Britain and Poland I beg to request you to convey to the glorious Army of His Britannic Majesty the comradely greetings of the Polish Army.

Smigly-Rydz, Marshal of Poland.

AIR AFFAIRS

On the night of the 4th/5th September a further extensive reconnaissance was carried out by aircraft of the Royal Air Force over the Ruhr. More than three million copies of a note to the German people were dropped. Our aircraft were not engaged by enemy fighters. On this and the previous occasion all our aircraft returned safely.

EMPIRE AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Labour in Canada announce the formation of a Prices and Trade Board, with wide powers to check any attempts at profiteering in food, fuel and other necessities.

An advisory committee is being set up in conjunction with the Board, which will not, it is pointed out, supersede the duties of existing controls such as the Wheat Board and the Salt Fish Board.

It is reported from Angora that the German-Turkish Commercial Treaty, which expired on August 31, has not been renewed.



No.6 5/9/39.

IN PALESTINE NOW.

Britain can now feel that the recent differences with the Arabs have been laid a side, and that once again these stout fighters are at her side in a great war.

A leading article in "Falestin", the influential Arab paper in Jerusalem, declares that the Arabs "with the magnanimity that is their chief characteristic, instinctively support the right," so that "it is not strange if they rally to the side of democracy, while aloud their leaders in Egypt, Syria and Irak compete in declaring their co-operation with the democracies against aggression..... The Arabs now set aside their local issue in order to play their role in this world conflict."

The writer denounces Germany's "reckless arrogance," and says that in the forefront of the nations she has arrayed against her," marches Britannia, upholding principles of civilisation and humanity, and enjoying the support of threequarters of the world."

Nowhere has German propaganda been more lavish - and more extravagant by false- than among the Arabs. It is gratifying indeed to find that this has not alienated a people who are traditional friends and who are ready to forget differences and recent troubles in Palestine now that England is at war for a world cause.

The text of the message of support which the Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan has sent to the King is issued this morning.

The Emir states: "In the same spirit with which my late Father, King Husein, took part with his late Majesty, King George the Fifth, in the last great war, so also today I and my people stand fast beside you, and I take this opportunity publicly to affirm my support to your just cause and to express my loyalty and sympathy at this critical hour."



FOR SCOTTISH NEWSPAPERS.

A Civilian Medical Reserve of Medical Officers for treatment of casualties in hospitals has been organised by the Ministry of Health and the Department of Health for Scotland. It is known as the Emergency Medical Service. Medical officers in this service who have been called up for whole-time duty in hospitals will wear on the right arm a twill brassard bearing the letters E.M.S. in deep red on a blue background. This brassard will be available in a few days for purchase by such officers at Messrs. Boots' larger shops in the following towns in Scotland - Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Inverness. Medical officers should invariably wear their brassards when on duty.



Naval News Section.

5th September, 1939.

FLASH BULLETIN No.6.

Information has been received that the German ships "Olinda" and "Carl Fritzen" have been sunk and that their crews are safe.

Particulars of ships.

"Olinda"      Owned by Hamburg South America Steamship Company.  
4576 tons gross  
Reported to have sailed from Buenos Aires on 29th August for Hamburg.

"Carl Fritzen"      Owned by J.Fritzen and Sons.  
6599 tons gross  
Reported to be bound from Schiedam Holland for ~~Canada or Buenos Aires.~~



Ministry of Information.

Naval News Section.

5th September, 1939

FLASH BULLETIN No.7.

It is reported that the British S.S. Bosnia has been sunk. All hands have been rescued by Norwegian tanker "Eidanger," but fireman WOODS is reported dead.

Cunard S.S. Co. Ltd.,  
intermediate Cargo Line  
2400 tons.



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No 4

Empire Affairs (News)

COMMUNIQUE.

The High Commissioner for India considers it desirable to maintain a register of all Indian students at present in the United Kingdom in order that he may be in a position to communicate with them from time to time if and when necessary. All Indian students are therefore advised to send their names and addresses (and any subsequent changes) by post to the Secretary (Education Department) Office of the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2., together with particulars of any information or advice they may require.



General Post Office Notice.

It is important that Post Office Savings Bank depositors and National Savings Certificate holders should take steps to safeguard their bank books and certificates. They are also advised to keep separate records of their accounts or holdings. A Savings Bank depositor should keep a record of the office and number shown on the cover of his bank book and of the balance in his account; a Certificate holder should keep a record of his holder's number and of the serial number, date of issue and purchase price of each Certificate. In case of loss or destruction of books or Certificates, it will be of great assistance in dealing with claims if these particulars can be furnished.



## Applications for Emergency Commissions.

The War Office would be glad if the following could be broadcast and issued to the Press:-

"The War Office announce in connection with Reception Units at Officer Producing Groups, set up for dealing with written applications for emergency commissions, that applications can only be entertained from persons with the following qualifications:-

1. Holders of "B" Certificate, gained in Senior Divisions of the Officers' Training Corps.
2. Holders of Officers' Qualification Certificate, gained in an Officer Producing Unit of the Territorial Army..
3. Ex-Officers of the Regular Army, Territorial Army, or Supplementary Reserve, who are not members of the Regular Army Reserve of Officers, or Territorial Army Reserve of Officers.
4. Holders of Certificate "A" and candidates recommended for commissions by authorities of a University (who will be considered for vacancies in Officer Cadet Training Units for further training before being commissioned.

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Without one or other of these qualifications, commissions can only be obtained through the ranks.

In special cases, candidates between the age of 31 and 60 may be accepted, provided they have had previous commissioned service in the Army, or are in possession of special technical academic or other qualifications. The numbers in this latter category are not urgently required at present and owing to pressure of work applicants cannot expect an interview for some time.

All categories are particularly requested not to apply in person to Reception Units."



THE CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS(REQUISITION AND CONTROL) ORDER, 1939.

The Cereals and Cereal Products (Requisition and Control) Order, 1939, made under the Defence Regulations contains provisions which affect persons who hold stocks of cereals or cereal products whether in or outside the United Kingdom. The Order takes effect immediately.

Stocks of cereals and cereal products in the United Kingdom either afloat or in public port or railway granaries or warehouses are requisitioned from every person (other than a flour or provender miller) if the total gross weight of the stocks exceeds 50 tons.

Stocks of cereals and cereal products (including those owned by any miller) arriving in the United Kingdom after the Order comes into force will be requisitioned on arrival. Every person (including every miller) who is in possession of stocks situated outside the United Kingdom is required (if the total gross weight exceeds 100 tons) to comply with any directions by the Board of Trade for securing the transfer to them of the ownership of those stocks. The Board of Trade are prepared to purchase these stocks immediately from the present owners.

Dealing in cereals and cereal products outside the United Kingdom is prohibited except under a licence from the Board of Trade.

It is provided that every person (including every miller) who is in possession of any stocks of cereals or cereal products wherever situated is required, if the total gross weight of such stocks exceeds 50 tons, within forty-eight hours to furnish to the Port Area Grain Committee within whose area his ordinary place of business is situated a return of all his stocks.

A form of return will be supplied by Port Area Grain Committees, on application, to all persons whose stocks are requisitioned and who are liable to make returns under this Order. These Committees are located in Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow, Leith, Liverpool and London.



PRESS NOTICEControl of Mills (Flour and Provender) (No. 1) Order, 1939.

The above Order made under the Defence Regulations came into force on 4th September. Under the Order the Board of Trade assume control of all flour mills, and mills producing provender and feeding compounds, breakfast foods or any other cereal product, except rice and soya bean products.

All millers have already been required to forward to the Wheat Commission a return showing actual or potential output for each mill and particulars of grain intake facilities. No miller may now operate his plant or make deliveries except under licence.

A General Licence issued by the Board under the Order licenses all flour millers to continue milling subject to the conditions that except by special authority only straight-run flour shall be produced and that no miller may make deliveries of flour against existing contracts at any price other than the price fixed by law at which such flour may be sold. A General Licence for provender millers and compound manufacturers authorises them to mill and deliver any cereal and to manufacture any cereal product until further notice, subject to such returns and information being furnished as may from time to time be required.

Provision is made for the keeping of such records as may be required, and for inspection of the mills by officers authorised by the Board of Trade.



What Dominion support means to Britain:

The peak of Dominion effort in the Great War 1914-1918 was reached in just under two years, by which time infantry formations actively employed in main theatres amounted to:

Canada	...	4 Divisions
Australia	...	5 Divisions
New Zealand		1 Division
South Africa		1 Infantry Brigade in France, and the running of two large campaigns on the African Continent.

Since 1918, Dominion populations have increased and vast strides have been made in the production of warlike stores of all kinds in Dominion Arsenals; and, whereas in 1914 Dominion forces were short of modern equipment, they are to-day almost as well equipped as our own divisions. This is an obvious advantage. Taking the short view, formations can, and no doubt will, be made available by the respective Dominion Governments at an early date, though this is, of course, entirely a matter for them to decide. Taking the long view, the Empire can rely upon a reservoir of manufacturing capacity outside the immediate danger area.

The use to which Dominion forces may be put must at the moment remain a matter for conjecture. Certain strategical factors, including the neutrality or otherwise of certain Powers, are not yet apparent, and plans for the movement of large forces along our Imperial lines of communication must depend upon these factors.

The value of our Empire in war used to be assessed more in terms of "Reserve" than "Immediate" strength. This is not so to-day, thanks to the foresight of Dominion statesmen, who have been at pains to organise the production of munitions in their respective Dominions. It is always true that Britain can rely upon vast resources of food, and essential metals such as nickel, aluminium, copper and tungsten, and this is "Reserve"



strength. But with the increase in the speed of shipping and in movement by air forces she can now look forward also to an accretion of "immediate strength".

Men, too, of initiative and breadth of vision come from the vast territories of the Dominions, and this is a factor which cannot be lightly overlooked.

One may recall the words used in the address to his late Majesty King George V which was submitted at the close of the Imperial War Conference in March 1917: "We have further in our Imperial War Conference considered the steps which may be required to be sure that the fruits of victory may not be lost by unpreparedness in time of peace, and so to develop the resources of the Empire that it may not be possible hereafter for an unscrupulous enemy to repeat his outrages upon liberty and civilisation".

The Empire is prepared to prove that these were not mere idle words.



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 12 5/9/39

AIR NAVIGATION (RESTRICTION IN TIME OF WAR)

ORDER 1939.

The Air Navigation (Restriction in Time of War) Order, 1939 published in Notice to Airmen No. 273, is now in force. This order supersedes the Air Navigation (Emergency Restriction) Order which came into operation at midnight on the night of 31st August - 1st September.

The provisions of the new Order with regard to prohibited areas, available airports and other matters are generally the same as those of the Emergency Order; but (i) a "permit to fly" instead of a "dispensation" must be obtained from the Director-General of Civil Aviation, Air Ministry, Ariel House, W.C.2. and (ii) any aircraft not complying with the provisions of the Order is liable to be fired at without warning.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the "permit to fly", the restrictions set out in the Order will apply in respect of the flight of all civil aircraft whether British or foreign engaged on authorised flights within the United Kingdom.

(AIR AFFAIRS SECTION)



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

BILLETING OF CHILDREN ON HOLIDAY.

The Ministry of Health wish it to be made known that the parents of school children who are on holiday in receiving areas, who normally reside in an area which has been evacuated, can apply to the local Council in the receiving area and ask to have their children billeted in the ordinary way. Parents therefore should not bring their children back if they wish them to be included in the Government's evacuation arrangements.



Ministry of Information

No.14 5.9.39.

MILK FOR EVACUATED PERSONS

The information received by the Food (Defence Plans) Department shows that the readjustment of milk supplies to meet the needs of evacuated persons has proceeded satisfactorily and that supplies in the reception areas are adequate.

The Department desire, however, to inform all dairymen in these areas that if they experience any local shortage they should, in the first place, get in touch with their usual wholesalers. If supplies are not then forthcoming they should immediately report the matter to the Divisional Food Officer.

There are abundant supplies of milk and arrangements have been made whereby these will be available wherever they are needed.



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No.15 5.9.39

TEA .PRICES

Orders have been made to-day fixing provisional prices for tea and bringing under control the wholesale and import trade in tea.

The Tea (Provisional Prices) Order prescribes that tea must not be sold, by wholesale or retail, at prices higher than those current during the seven days ended ten days before the date of the Order.

The Tea (Control) Order prohibits dealings in tea situate outside the United Kingdom, except under licence to be granted by the Food (Defence Plans) Department. It requires that persons owning tea abroad shall comply with such directions as may be given by the Department. The Department take over all stocks of tea in bond in this country and all stocks which shall arrive in the country hereafter.



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

PRESS NOTICE

SUGAR PRICES

No. 16 5/9/39

The Food (Defence Plans) Department announce that the Sugar (Provisional Prices) Order has been issued whereby the maximum wholesale and retail prices of sugar are fixed as follows:-

Sales by wholesale of T.L. Granulated Sugar ex refinery in bags containing 2 cwts of sugar -  
22/7½d per cwt.

Sales by retail:

Granulated in bulk	3d per lb.
Granulated in cartons	3½d " "
Lump (afternoon tea cubes)	4d " "
Lump (other than afternoon tea cubes)	3¾d " "
Castor	4d " "
Yellow Crystals	4d " "

The public are again expressly reminded that there is no shortage of sugar. Whilst certain areas in the country have experienced delays in distribution of refined sugar, this is entirely due to general buying of quantities far in excess of the normal consumption. Steps have been taken to remedy such distribution and the public are requested to purchase only their normal requirements, thus ensuring that all needs will be met.



Ministry of Information

No.17        5.9.39.

PRESS NOTICE

The Feeding Stuffs (Provisional) Prices Order

Under this Order which came into force yesterday, no person may sell any animal feeding stuff, including wheat, coarse grains and cereal products, at a price exceeding the highest price at which he sold similar descriptions, varieties and quantities on the same terms of sale last week.

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION  
NATIONAL SERVICE APPLICATIONS

Offers of help of all kinds by letter, telephone and personal call are being received in large numbers from all over the country at various Government Offices in London, particularly at the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Montagu House, Whitehall. We are asked by the Minister of Labour and National Service to say that offers or enquiries as to voluntary or paid employment cannot at present be dealt with at the Headquarters of Government Departments and he asks the public to take note of the following directions:-

(1) persons desiring to register their names for paid employment of any kind should go to their nearest Employment Exchange and give full particulars of their qualifications and the kind of employment required. In this way their names will be brought to the notice of Government Departments and firms employed on Government Contracts, as well as employers generally, who are in need of their services.

(2) Men and women who have already enrolled on the Central Register of Persons with Special Qualifications are asked not to call or write or telephone to the Central Register Offices at Montagu House. They will be informed as soon as employment of the kind for which they have registered is available. If, however, such persons since the date of registration have changed their address or have become disengaged or have undertaken full time employment, they are asked to send particulars on a postcard (not by letter) addressed to the Central Register, Montagu House, Whitehall. The Registration No. should be quoted.

(3) Many enquiries are being received from women employed in ordinary commercial or industrial employment as to whether they ought to volunteer for one of the Services of National Defence. Unless they are suited for nursing or first aid and wish to devote themselves full-time to such work women now employed in commerce and industry should not think of leaving their present work. The Life of the nation must go on and it will make for confusion if large numbers of women seek to change their employment. The woman who remains at work and volunteers in her spare time for a part-time service which still needs recruits is doing her full part in national service. Women whose employment in commerce or industry come to an end should apply to their nearest Employment Exchange. This is the best step for them to take in order to find fresh work of national importance.

(4) persons desiring to enrol in one of the various branches of National Service included in the National Service Handbook should apply to the offices of the Local Authority or to the other organisations responsible for such services. Further information can be obtained from any Employment Exchange.



Ministry of Information.

No.19

PRESS and B.B.C.

MEAT PRICES

The Food (Defence Plans) Department state that as a result of an Order made on 3rd September it is now illegal to sell any pigs for slaughter, except sows and boars, at any price other than that prescribed by the Order viz:- 13/- per score dead weight up to a dead weight of 10 scores and 12/6 per score for pigs weighing more than 10 score. The prices at which sows and board must be sold are 10/5 per score and 4/- per score dead weight respectively.

As a result of this Order, pigs for slaughter cannot be sold, by auction or otherwise, at a price per head alive.

Parallel action has been taken to maintain the present level of prices of bacon and hams, and all curers are asked to observe these.

Food (Defence Plans) Dept.

5.9.39.



Press & B.B.C.

IMPORTED CANNED MEAT

The Food (Defence Plans) Department announce that an Order requisitioning stocks of imported canned meat has been made to come into effect as from midnight tonight.

Every person holding over 5 tons must furnish to the Food (Defence Plans) Department full particulars of stocks. Further arrivals must be similarly notified.

All those affected by the Order should until further notice suspend delivery of imported canned meat except by direction of the Food (Defence Plans) Department.

5.9.39.



PRESS AND B.B.C.

PRICES OF FAT CATTLE AND SHEEP

An Order has been made under the Defence Regulations provisionally fixing the maximum prices at which all categories of fat cattle and sheep for slaughter may be sold. The order prescribes that the prices at which such livestock shall be sold shall not exceed the average of a similar description of livestock ruling during the week ended 26th August.

Food (Defence Plans) Dept.



Under the Cereal and Cereal Products Requisition and Control Order which came into force yesterday all stocks (except millers' stocks) of cereals and cereal products in the United Kingdom either afloat or in Public port or railway granaries or warehouses have been requisitioned, if they exceed 50 tons. Stocks of cereals and cereal products arriving in this country will be requisitioned on arrival. Every person in possession of stocks outside the United Kingdom is required to comply with the Board of Trade's directions to secure the transfer of ownership of the stocks which the Board is prepared to purchase immediately. Dealing in cereals and cereal products outside the United Kingdom is prohibited except under licence from the Board of Trade. All persons (including millers) in possession of stocks of over 50 tons of cereals and cereal products wherever situated are required to furnish returns of their Stocks within 48 hours to the Port Area Grain Committee in whose Area this ordinary place of business is situated. The Headquarters of these Committees are at Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Glasgow, Leith, Liverpool and London.



BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

Export of Civil Aircraft

Modification of Open General  
Export Licence No.G.L.168

The following is the text of a Board of Trade Order which replaces the Board's Order dated 29th August, 1939 with regard to the Open General Export Licence No.G.L.168 (which permits the export from the United Kingdom to any destination of civil aircraft or aircraft engines):-

"The Board of Trade hereby order as follows:-

For paragraph (ii) of the Order made by the Board of Trade on the 31st day of August, 1939, suspending the operation of Open General Export Licence No.G.L.168, there shall be substituted the following paragraph:

"(ii) any aircraft flying in accordance with the terms and conditions of a permit in writing issued by the Secretary of State for Air under paragraph 3 of the Air Navigation (Restriction in Time of War) Order, 1939, or"

By Order of the Board of Trade.

Dated this fourth day of September, 1939.

(signed) R.J.Shackle

An Assistant Secretary of the  
Board of Trade."

The Board have made this amending order because paragraph 2 of the Air Navigation (Emergency Restriction) Order, 1939 (which provided for the issue of dispensations by the Air Ministry) has now been replaced by paragraph 3 of the Air Navigation (Restriction in Time of War) Order.

Board of Trade.

5th September, 1939.



BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

Control of Shipbuilding and Shiprepairing.

The Board of Trade yesterday made Orders under the Defence Regulations affecting the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industries. These Orders provide that ships may only be built or repaired in the United Kingdom under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade.

Licences will be required in respect of work at present in hand, but it is not intended that any such work should be suspended unless a notification to this effect is given by the Board of Trade. Shipbuilders and shiprepairers are, however, required to furnish to the Board of Trade full details of the Merchant ship building or repair work they now have in hand.

Board of Trade,  
5th September, 1939.



PRESS NOTICE.

The Postmaster General announces that the Air Mail services via France to North and West Africa, South America and French Indo-China are temporarily suspended.

General Post Office.

5th September 1939.



THE FOLLOWING COMMUNIQUE IS BEING ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE PUBLICATION (ON THE MORNING OF 5TH SEPTEMBER) OF THE DESPATCH SETTING FORTH THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEFENCE, OF WHICH ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD CHATFIELD WAS CHAIRMAN, AND OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENTS CONCLUSIONS THEREON.

The Government of India have for many months past been in consultation with His Majesty's Government in regard to the re-equipment and modernisation of the defence forces in India. That matter, as will be remembered, was recently investigated at the invitation of the Government of India by an expert committee appointed by His Majesty's Government under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, which submitted in the light of their investigations recommendations to His Majesty's Government. The nature of those recommendations and the conclusions which His Majesty's Government has reached upon them are embodied in a despatch which is appended to this communique. It will be seen that His Majesty's Government contemplate a very substantial contribution to the process of re-equipment and modernisation; and the Government of India, after careful consideration, have intimated to His Majesty's Government their acceptance of the conclusions of the Committee as embodied in that despatch, and of the proposals of His Majesty's Government thereon. They take the opportunity to express their appreciation of the very substantial contribution which His Majesty's Government, at a time of great financial stress, have decided to make to capital cost of re-equipment and reorganisation, and of their co-operation in this matter.



COMMUNIQUE

NOT TO BE PUBLISHED ON THE CLUB TAPES, OR BY  
BROADCAST, OR IN ANY OTHER WAY BEFORE THE  
MORNING OF 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1939.

(Simultaneous publication in India has been arranged.)

Despatch dated 16th August 1939 from the Secretary of State  
for India to the Viceroy, conveying the main recommendations  
of the Expert Committee on Indian Defence, of which  
Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield was Chairman, and His  
Majesty's Government's conclusions thereon.

His Excellency the Most Hon.  
the Marquess of Linlithgow,  
PC., KT., GMSI., GMIE., etc.

My Lord Marquess,

On the 13th September 1938 an announcement was made on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the following terms:-

"As was indicated by the Secretary of State for War in his speech on the Army Estimates on 10th March of this year the Prime Minister at that time authorised the initiation of discussions regarding the rôle of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India and the Empire.

"Both the military and financial aspects of this question have been considered in detail. The outcome of these discussions at the stage so far reached has recently been considered by His Majesty's Government.

"The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis is accepted. It has not been possible in the time available to reach agreement on all matters which have presented themselves for consideration in the course of these discussions. But definite progress has been made, and in the light of this progress an offer has been made by His Majesty's Government



in the United Kingdom, subject to approval of Parliament, to increase by £500,000 as from 1st April next, the annual grant of £1,500,000 which has been paid to the Government of India since 1933 in aid of Indian defence expenditure in accordance with the recommendation of the Garraan Tribunal. In addition, His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom propose to ask Parliament to authorise the offer to the Government of India of a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and in addition to authorise the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. The precise scope and cost of these proposals have not yet been determined in detail. Further, it has been agreed that four British Battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial Establishment; three battalions will be transferred at once and the fourth will follow as soon as can be conveniently arranged. Finally, in connection with the discussions which have taken place in London, the Government of India have suggested that His Majesty's Government should send out an expert body of enquiry to India, at the earliest opportunity, to investigate the military and financial aspects of the problems on the spot, and to submit a report before the discussions between the two Governments are carried to their conclusion. His Majesty's Government have accepted this suggestion and appointed an expert



committee, with the following terms of reference:

"Having regard to the increased cost of modern armaments, to the desirability of organising, equipping and maintaining the Forces in India in accordance with modern requirements, and to the limited resources available in India for defence expenditure, to examine and report, in the light of experience gained in executing the British re-armament programme, how these resources can be used to the best advantage, and to make recommendations.

"The expert committee, with which the Defence Department of the Government of India will be associated, will be presided over by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield. They will leave England during October, and it is hoped that they will be able to report early in 1939".

2. The Report of Lord Chatfield's Committee was presented to His Majesty's Government on the 6th February 1939. His Majesty's Government have since been considering the Report in consultation with Your Excellency and have now arrived at certain conclusions upon it. The Report itself necessarily contains material which it would not be in the public interest to disclose, and it is not therefore intended to publish its text. I am, however, authorised to communicate herewith to Your Excellency for publication the substance of its main recommendations and of His Majesty's Government's conclusions thereon.



3. As Your Excellency is aware, Lord Chatfield's Committee maintained close and constant touch with the defence authorities in the course of their work in India, and the recommendations in the Report reflect in large measure their joint conclusions in so far as the technical aspects of the enquiry are concerned. At the same time the Committee took steps to ascertain the views of all sections of opinion, unofficial as well as official, with which they were able to establish contact, and they included in their survey of the problem various considerations that were put before them as a result of this procedure.

4. The Committee's terms of reference allude to "the desirability of organising, equipping and maintaining the Forces in India in accordance with modern requirements". The term "modern requirements" was, of course, intended to relate to the defence requirements of India in modern circumstances, and the Committee have so interpreted it in making their recommendations. These contain proposals affecting the Army, Air and Naval Forces maintained by Your Excellency's Government, as summarised below and take fully into account the great changes that international developments have brought about in India's defence problem.

5. As regards the Army, the Committee gave consideration to the suggestion that it might be simpler, cheaper and more effective to maintain separate specialised Forces for such purposes as



frontier watch and ward and internal security. They concluded, however, that for many reasons the suggestion cannot be supported. They noted that the personnel of separate specialised Forces would not be interchangeable, and consequently great practical difficulties would be met with as regards the reliefs and the training of units in the various components, while the constitution of Forces of which the component parts cannot readily be interchanged is in itself unsound from the point of view of elasticity and economy of force. Moreover, such Forces would almost certainly prove more costly than general purpose troops. Specialisation of this nature would involve the conversion of a large part, if not the whole, of the Regular Indian Army, at any rate, into groups of forces which would be incapable of operating anywhere outside their local spheres. On the other hand the British Units which now form an integral part of the Army Forces in India must in any case be maintained in such a state that they are readily interchangeable with units on the Home Establishment; and it would clearly be detrimental both to efficiency and morale if any portion of the Indian Army were organised and equipped on a markedly lower basis. The Committee concluded that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the Army Forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency.



6. They therefore recommended a through-going scheme for the re-equipment of all branches of the Service, particulars of which are given in the Appendix to this despatch.

It will be noted that one of the most important features of the modernisation proposals is the mechanisation of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units.

7. With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes possible to provide an equal measure of security with a smaller number of troops, though it has to be recognised that the maintenance costs of a modernised unit are necessarily higher. The Committee carefully considered these factors in relation to the defence requirements of India and to the need for keeping the maintenance costs of the Army within the compass of what India can afford. The financial effects of their recommendations are dealt with later.

The actual reductions as regards British Units are as follows. The Committee noted that since 1st July 1938 one British Cavalry Regiment and four British Infantry Battalions had already been withdrawn or earmarked for withdrawal from India. In addition to this, their proposals involve the withdrawal of one Regiment of Field Artillery, one Regiment of Medium Artillery, and three R.H.A. Batteries, and of one Cavalry Regiment (since increased to two in consultation



with Your Excellency) and two Battalions of Infantry; and effect is already being given to these further withdrawals. The total reduction of British Troops as measured with their establishment on the 1st July 1938 is approximately 25%.

8. For the same reasons a reduction in the number of Indian units will also be involved. It has to be remembered that while the reduction of British Units on the Indian Establishment implies their transfer to the Home Establishment and consequently their retention as a part of the available combatant forces, the reduction of Indian units must be absolute except in so far as they can be employed, at the cost of other than Indian Revenues, in overseas stations. In present world circumstances, however, it would clearly be imprudent to lay down any hard-and-fast programme involving an absolute reduction of the available combatant forces; and the time and occasion for any actual reduction will have to be fully considered hereafter. In any event such a reduction would be proportionately much less than that of British troops.

9. As regards the Air and Naval Forces, the Committee made proposals for the re-equipment of the Air Squadrons maintained in India and for the re-equipment of the Royal Indian Navy. In the case of the Royal Air Force, as stated in the announcement of the 13th September, 1938 quoted in the first paragraph of this Despatch,



His Majesty's Government had already agreed to make a capital grant for the re-equipment of certain squadrons. A sum of approximately £1,700,000 has been provided for this purpose and the re-equipment of four Bomber squadrons is now in progress. The proposals of the Committee include the complete re-equipment of the remainder of the R.A.F. squadrons in India (as shown in the Appendix) and measures to bring the transport and stock of stores for War requirements up to the requisite standard.

With regard to the Royal Indian Navy the proposals are related to the agreement reached between His Majesty's Government and Your Excellency's Government in 1937 and announced in the Communiqué dated 26th February, 1938. They include the provision of four new escort vessels making an eventual total force of six modern vessels together with adequate measures for the local naval defence of India.

In addition, proposals are made to modernise the coast defences at the principal ports.

10. The Committee further recommended a scheme for re-organising and where necessary expanding the Ordnance Factories in India which supply all three Services. While recognising that the greater part of the initial equipment required under their modernisation plans would have to be provided from sources outside India, they accepted the principle that thereafter India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war. They gave full weight to the possibility of drawing on the resources of private



enterprise in India in this connection. They concluded however, that in the present state of industrial development it is necessary to place first reliance on the Government Factories.

11. After carefully examining the Committee's proposals, His Majesty's Government consider that they should be accepted subject only to a few minor modifications and to the further consideration of certain aspects, which however do not materially affect the Committee's scheme as a whole. In reaching this conclusion they have taken full account of the heavy capital cost involved in the modernisation proposals. The Committee, working on material made available to them in India, estimated the total net capital cost at some Rs.45 crores or £34.33 millions. The Committee made it clear that in their view the funds required to meet this capital expenditure could not be found out of the resources available in India. His Majesty's Government have accepted this conclusion, but are no less impressed than the Committee with the need for modernising the Forces in India. They are, therefore, prepared to adopt a suggestion made by the Committee, and to seek the authority of Parliament to provide the sum of £34.33 millions from the Home Exchequer. This sum would include the capital grant of £5 millions and the cost of re-equipping the Air Force Squadrons referred to in the Communique of the 13th September, 1938. The Committee estimated that a period of 5 years would be required for the completion of the modernisation plan (except that a somewhat longer period will be needed in the case of the R.I.N.); and the provision of the total capital sum would accordingly be spread



over this period. Of the total amount, three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one-quarter would be advanced by way of loan. The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years; thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

12. In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence can be held valid in the light of modern conditions. They took note of the principle stated in the Report of the Garran Tribunal of 1933 that the "broad lines of division between Indian and Imperial responsibility for defence should be that India assumed responsibility for the "minor danger" of the maintenance of internal security and protection of her frontiers and that Great Britain assumed responsibility for the "major danger" of an attack by a great power upon India, or upon the Empire through India". They observed, however, that this principle was formulated in the years immediately following the Great War and was re-affirmed by the Garran Tribunal. Since then however developments have brought into far greater prominence India's potential vulnerability to attack in other forms than those envisaged when the principle was first laid down. Such attacks, if they should ever mature, would so vitally affect India's own well-being that they would demand her immediate co-operation in effective measures for her defence. In such cases India's defence would clearly be most effectively and economically assured by co-operation in the defence of points outside India which are strategically essential to her security. The



agreement of 1937 with regard to the Royal Indian Navy, which embodied a policy that had already been made clear when the Royal Indian Navy was created as a combatant Force, contained in itself a recognition of the fact that India is directly interested in defence measures extending beyond her local frontiers. Lord Chatfield's Committee, drawn inevitably to the same conclusion, have recommended as a general principle that the Forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they describe as "India's external security"; and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility cannot in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated by them that the Forces to be maintained by India could only bear a small share in these wider responsibilities and that she could not necessarily bear in full their cost. Further, they make it clear that any such Forces as are maintained to meet the requirements of India's external security should form an integral part of the Forces in India as a whole, and that in accordance with the principles on which the relations between the Governments of Great Britain and of India have been based, the Government of India must be responsible for the administration of all the Armed Forces situated in India for the purpose of local and external defence and must, therefore, have full financial control over the expenditure necessary for their maintenance.

13. The governing principle advocated by the Committee is, in short, that India should bear some



share in a joint responsibility for her external security. They conclude that if at any time there are forces held for the purposes covered by this joint responsibility, the British Government should make a recurring contribution towards their maintenance costs in such a way as would afford an equitable apportionment while preserving the Government of India's financial and administrative control over the whole of the Forces maintained by them. Taking all the factors into account, the Committee recommend that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government in accordance with the Garraan Award should now be definitely raised by £500,000 and stabilised at the higher level of £2,000,000 to which it has been provisionally raised by His Majesty's Government. On this basis the Committee estimated that if the whole of the forces were organised and equipped on the scale proposed the maintenance charges during the first five years would be within the level of the present provision for Defence provided that no material increases which could not at that time be foreseen should occur. The Committee hold that it would follow from their main principle that if Forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility are used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges should continue to be borne by India; in other words, that in such circumstances India should forbear to make a saving out of the fact that some part of her Forces would in her own interests be employed beyond her geographical frontiers.

14. The scale of the Forces recommended by the Committee is intended to be adequate, though not more



than adequate, to provide for India's purely local defence needs together with a margin available if need be for her external defence. As regards the Army, this margin will amount to approximately one-tenth of the Army Forces maintained in India. Being an integral part of the Army in India it will contain Indian as well as British Units, and both alike will be so equipped as to be able to take part effectively in India's external defence. It will not in any sense be segregated from the rest of the Army Forces; and in normal times it will continue to discharge the functions assigned to those Forces as a whole. As a result of general modernisation, units will be readily interchangeable between what are termed "external defence troops" and the remainder of the Army Forces; and the slight variations in equipment proposed for the former have been so designed as not to impede this process.

15. Here, as elsewhere, His Majesty's Government consider that the Committee made out a convincing case for their proposals. They have every hope that the principles advocated by the Committee will commend themselves to Your Excellency's Government and to all who are prepared to take a realistic view of India's defence requirements in modern circumstances and they are confident that Your Excellency's Government will do all in their power to foster an informed appreciation of the necessities which India, like almost every other country in the world, must today be ready to face.



APPENDIX.

A R M Y.

1. The basis of distribution of the Army in India will be:-

- (a) Frontier Defence.
- (b) Internal Security.
- (c) Coast Defence.
- (d) General Reserve.
- (e) External Defence Troops.

2. Types of modernized units will be as follows:-

British and Indian Cavalry Light Tank Regiments - equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance.

Indian Cavalry Armoured Regiments - equipped with light tanks and armoured cars.

Indian Cavalry Motor Regiments - provided with motor transport for conveyance of personnel who will normally operate on foot.

British and Indian Field Artillery Regiments - All Regiments are to be mechanised and in due course equipped with 25 pounder guns.

Sappers and Miners units - with mechanised 1st line transport and mechanical power tools.

British and Indian Infantry Battalions - armed with rifles, Brens and 2" mortars and fully mechanised 1st Line transport.

Units on North Western Frontier will retain a certain proportion of pack mules.



### A I R F O R C E S .

3. The Air Forces in India will be re-equipped with modern aircraft as follows:-

Bomber Squadrons - Blenheims

Army Co-operation Squadrons - Lysanders

Bomber Transport Squadrons - Valentias.

The Indian Air Force Squadron, at present being formed, is expected to be complete by the end of 1940.

Volunteer flights for coast defence duties will be raised at certain ports.

### R O Y A L I N D I A N N A V Y .

4. The following new vessels will be ordered:-

(a) Four "Bittern" class escort vessels

(b) Four "Mastiff" class trawlers

The "Indus" and "Hindustan" will be re-equipped with new armament.

### O R D I N A N C E F A C T O R I E S .

5. In order to make India as far as possible self sufficient in the supply of munitions in war the existing Ordnance Factories will be expanded or reconstructed. Where necessary entirely new factories will be built.



The Ministry of Information announces that -

Many women now employed in ordinary commercial and industrial employment are wondering whether they ought to volunteer for one of the services of national defence. Unless they are suited for nursing or first aid work and wish to devote themselves full-time to such work women now employed in commerce and industry should not think of leaving their present work. The life of the nation must go on and it will make for confusion if large numbers of women seek to change their jobs. The woman who remains at work and volunteers in her spare time for a part-time service which still needs recruits is doing her full part in national service. Women whose jobs in commerce or industry come to an end should apply to their nearest Employment Exchange. This is the best step for them to take in order to find fresh work of national importance.

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PRESS NOTICE.

SOLDIER LABOUR FOR THIS YEAR'S HARVEST.

In view of the vital importance of securing this year's harvest with the least possible delay and of the fact that a number of land workers have recently been called up for military service, the Ministry of Agriculture has made arrangements with the War Office whereby, subject to operational and other military requirements, a certain number of serving soldiers will be enabled to give assistance for a few days in the harvest field.

The procedure is that any farmer who is unable to obtain sufficient labour for gathering in the harvest may notify the Executive Officer of the War Agricultural Executive Committee for the county in which his farm is situated that he desires the assistance of soldier labour, stating how many men he requires and for how long. The Executive Officer, if he is satisfied that the farmer has a real need for additional labour which cannot be met from any other source, will apply to the Army authorities who will arrange to supply such help as is possible. Soldiers in the appropriate units will be asked to volunteer for this work, and no applications for the release of particular individuals can be entertained for the purpose of these particular arrangements.

Farmers will be required to make payment at not less than the appropriate minimum rates in respect of soldiers who assist in this way.

These arrangements will remain in force until 20th September.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

5th September, 1939.



Press Notice.

WHEAT ACT, 1932.

THE WHEAT COMMISSION MAKE A FINAL PAYMENT TO WHEAT GROWERS  
FOR 1938/39.

The Wheat Commission despatched cheques to 80,206 registered growers on the 5th September, 1939, in respect of the final payment of deficiency payments for the cereal year ended 31st July, 1939. The aggregate amount involved in this final payment is approximately £2,271,500.

In addition, 1,163 payments, aggregating £50,047 will be made as soon as possible in those cases where, by reason of the death or bankruptcy of a registered grower, or for some other reason, the Commission have had to investigate the title of persons claiming the deficiency payments. When these payments have been made, the Commission will have disbursed approximately £2,321,500 as the final payment for the cereal year 1938/39.

The final payment together with the advance payments made during the cereal year amount to a total payment of approximately £9,286,000 for 1938/39. Averaged over all registered growers who have received deficiency payments, this sum would provide just over £114 per grower.

Approximately 36,800,000 cwts. of millable wheat have been credited to date in the books of the Commission to the 81,369 growers who have qualified for deficiency payments, and 197,647 wheat certificates relating to the sales of this wheat have been delivered to the Commission.

The deficiency payment for 1938/39 is at the rate of 5s.0.56d. per cwt. (22s. 8½d. per quarter) in respect of all sales of wheat credited to growers for that year from wheat certificates delivered to the Commission.

Where growers have already received an advance payment of 4s.0d. per cwt. on account of any wheat, the final payment with regard to that wheat will, of course, be the balance of 1s.0.56d. per cwt. only.

WHEAT COMMISSION,  
London, S. W. 1.  
5th September, 1939.



# FOOD (DEFENCE PLANS) DEPARTMENT,

GREAT WESTMINSTER HOUSE, HORSEFERRY ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.1

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D.B.5

## DAILY BULLETIN FOR MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

An Order has been made under the Defence Regulations, provisionally fixing the maximum prices at which all fat cattle and sheep for slaughter may be sold. The Order prescribes that the prices at which such livestock shall be sold shall not exceed the average of a similar description of livestock ruling during the week ending August 26th.

5th September, 1939.



FOOD (DEFENCE PLANS) DEPARTMENT

DAILY BULLETIN FOR MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

The Food (Defence Plans) Department state that as a result of an Order made on September 3rd, it is now illegal to sell any pigs for slaughter, except sows and boars, at any price other than that prescribed by the Order, namely 13/- per score deadweight, up to a deadweight of 10 scores, and 12/6d. per score deadweight for pigs weighing more than 10 scores. The prices at which sows and boars must be sold are 10/5d. per score and 4/- per score deadweight respectively.

As a result of this Order, pigs for slaughter cannot be sold, by auction or otherwise, at a price per head alive.

Parallel action has been taken to maintain the present level of prices of bacon and hams and all curers are asked to observe this.

5th September, 1939.



D.B.7

FOOD (DEFENCE PLANS) DEPARTMENT

DAILY BULLETIN FOR MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

The Feeding-Stuffs (Provisional Prices) Order

Under this Order which came into force yesterday, no person may sell any animal feeding-stuff, including wheat, coarse grains and cereal products, at a price exceeding the highest price at which he sold similar descriptions, varieties and quantities on the same terms of sale last week.

5th September, 1939.



D.B.8

FOOD (DEFENCE PLANS) DEPARTMENT

DAILY BULLETIN FOR MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

TEA

Orders have been made to-day fixing provisional prices for tea and bringing under control the wholesale and import trade in tea.

The Tea (Provisional Prices) Order prescribes that tea must not be sold, by wholesale or retail, at prices higher than those current during the seven days ended ten days before the date of the Order.

The Tea (Control) Order prohibits dealings in tea situate outside the United Kingdom, except under licence to be granted by the Food (Defence Plans) Department. It requires that persons owning tea abroad shall comply with such directions as may be given by the Department. The Department take over all stocks of tea in bond in this country and all stocks which shall arrive in the country hereafter.

5th September, 1939.



# FOOD (DEFENCE PLANS) DEPARTMENT,

GREAT WESTMINSTER HOUSE, HORSEFERRY ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.1

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D.B.9.

## DAILY BULLETIN FOR MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

### SUGAR.

The Food (Defence Plans) Department announce that the Sugar (Provisional Prices) Order has been issued whereby the maximum wholesale and retail prices of sugar have been fixed as follows:-

Sales by wholesale of T.L. Granulated Sugar ex refinery in bags containing 2 cwts. of sugar 22s. 7½d. per cwt.

Sales by retail:-

Granulated in bulk	3d. per lb.
Granulated in cartons	3½d. " "
Lump (afternoon tea cubes)	4d. " "
Lump (other than afternoon tea cubes)	3¾d. " "
Castor	4d. " "
Yellow Crystals	4d. " "

The Public are again expressly reminded that there is no shortage of sugar. Whilst certain areas in the Country have experienced delays in distribution of refined sugar, this is entirely due to general buying of quantities far in excess of the normal consumption. Steps have been taken to remedy such distribution and the Public are requested to purchase only their normal requirements, thus ensuring that all needs will be met.

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5th September, 1939.