

FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

Morning Bulletin No.31-19/9/39.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The German wireless continues to allege that the British Government has addressed to neutral Governments a note to which it applies the epithets "ultimatum", "lawless pressure" and "hypocrisy".

German propaganda further pretends that numerous protests have been made in neutral countries against the British contraband control system.

The truth is that the British Government announced during the first days of the war that they would do all in their power to facilitate bona fide neutral trade, and that to this end they had informed neutral Governments that they would at all times be ready to consider any suggestions put forward by the latter.

This initiative has since led to the opening of discussions with a number of neutral Governments with the object of reducing to a minimum the dislocation inevitably caused by war conditions. These discussions are proceeding in the most friendly manner, and the British Government will continue to make every effort to take account of the trading needs of neutral countries.

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NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The following statement has been issued by the Admiralty:-

The First Sea Lord has received the following telegram from the Chief of the French Naval Staff.

"La Marine Francaise a appris la fin glorieuse du Courageous. Elle eprouve dans cette circonstance combien sont vivants et sensibles les liens qui l'attachent a la Marine Britannique."

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MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Warrant Officer pensioners of the Armourer and Armament Artificer Sections of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps are invited to apply to the Under Secretary of State, the War Office, (A.G.9.), for war emergency commissions as Assistant Inspectors of Armourers and Assistant Ordnance Mechanical Engineers.

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AIR AFFAIRS.

CIVIL AIR GUARD.

The Civil Air Guard was designed to provide in peace time a pool of personnel with a knowledge of flying who could give useful service in connection with aviation in war. Its function is accordingly at an end for the time being and the enrolment of new members has ceased.

Qualified Members are being advised as to the steps they should take to join the Royal Air Force if they wish to do so. Thus, "starred" pilots and "unstarred" pilots, are being invited to attend for interview by AVIATION CANDIDATES SELECTION BOARDS.

Other members are being directed to apply to Royal Air Force combined recruiting centres for enlistment into the Royal Air Force and full consideration will be given to their Civil Air Guard service and qualifications.

It is the intention to make the fullest possible use of the services of Civil Air Guard members in support of the national effort.



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

EVENING BULLETIN NO. 32

19/9/39

EXTERNAL AFFAIRES.

The "Hochi Shimbun" of Tokyo is quoted today as stating, that the German liner Scharnhorst, now at Kobe, is being converted into an armed raider.

The Ministry of Information announces that the British Naval Attache at Tokyo has been informed by the Japanese Naval Authorities that the arming of German ships in Japanese ports would not be permitted as this would constitute an infringement of Japan's neutrality.

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NEUTRAL CONDUCT

The Belgian press has reproduced the following bulletin issued by the Deutsche Nachrichten Buro:-

"Great Britain is mistaken if she thinks Germany is disposed to allow her communications with neutral states to be cut by British guns. We must warn these states not to submit to Britain. This warning is especially addressed to the Oslo States which will meet at Copenhagen on the 18th September. Germany desires to leave neutrals outside the present conflict. This desire must not, however, be considered as weakness, Germany not being disposed to allow the least deviation from neutrality even if it is a question of yielding to force."

This, it will be seen, contains a direct threat to the Neutral states to force them to conform to Germany's own ideas of neutral conduct.

The British Government's attitude towards the question of trade with neutrals has been made clear in a statement issued by the Ministry of Information on the morning of the 19th September.

If that attitude has produced this violent reaction in Germany it is clearly because she notoriously depends to a large extent on the Scandinavian states for war materials and wishes to force them to continue to supply her with these, though in international law no neutral state is under any obligation to supply anything to belligerents unless she feels so disposed.

Such threats are the more remarkable in view of the German Government's declared intention to impose a contraband control of their own on neutral shipping.

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NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE SALVAGE OF "THE CITY OF PARIS".

The 10,902 ton Ellerman line CITY OF PARIS was the leading ship of her convoy when struck by a mine or attacked during the week-end.

The following consists of extracts from a verbal account given by her master, Captain A.N. HOGG of AYR, to a representative of the Ministry of Information:-

It was in the twilight when we suddenly experienced a terrific explosion, which seemed to be right under the bridge on the Port side. The sandbags arranged round the wheel house for protection collapsed, and we shipped sea water over the bridge. It was about dusk and we could see no sign of a submarine.

"The force of the explosion carried away our wireless, and released the brake of the starboard windlass so that the cable ran out and the ship came to anchor. The engine room telegraphs were also put out of action; but fortunately the Chief Engineer stopped his engines when the explosion came.

"Two of my officers were thrown out of their bunks, and the Lascar and native crew, sleeping in tiers of bunks on steel supports, were all thrown on top of each other as the supports gave way.

"Some minutes after the explosion soundings were taken, and 16 feet of water was reported in No. 2 hold.

"The crew behaved admirably, and all boats were safely lowered - a tricky business, on the weather side especially, as there was a choppy sea and swell.

"Some 15 or 20 minutes after the explosion, only the Chief and Second Officers, the Chief Engineer, 2nd, 5th and 6th Engineer Officers, the Wireless Operator, Purser, and myself, were left on board.

"The ship being anchored, and the main engines out of action, we decided to leave the ship in our one remaining boat to go ashore and get assistance. Just as we got clear, one of H.M.'s ships appeared in the darkness, came alongside and took us on board. She had already picked up the rest of our crew from the other boats. We were then transferred to another British warship who took us in to port. We were all treated with exceptional kindness and great hospitality while on board these ships.

"Arrived back on board our ship next morning, the Chief Engineer found the condenser leaking and the forward lubrication to the turbines out of action. He at once got to work to repair the damage.

"Meanwhile tugs came out to our assistance, and we got their hawsers on board. The windlass being smashed we slipped the starboard cable. I personally took the helm, and we proceeded in tow.

"Some two hours later the Chief Engineer reported he could give me steam for a speed of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  knots.



"That night we came to with our remaining Port anchor, and next morning with tugs to assist us, we safely reached dock.

"Great credit is due to my Chief Engineer, EDWARD HARROWER of Liverpool, for the way in which he, his assistant engineers and native fireman, worked on the foc'sle, repaired the damaged below, and raised steam under such conditions.

"The 2nd Officer, Mr. JAMES FAIRGRIEVE of Glasgow was invaluable, and showed great energy and endurance".

This, in the Captain's words, is the story of how one ship was saved.

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#### MILITARY AFFAIRS.

#### NATIONAL DEFENCE COMPANIES.

The War Office announce that in the Midland Regional Announcement period last night an appeal was made for men to join the National Defence Companies. This local appeal was premature; and recruiting for National Defence Companies has not in fact been reopened. As and when further recruits are required, ample warning will be given by the B.B.C. and in the Press.

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## EMPIRE AFFAIRS

The King has expressed to His Highness the Kabaka of Buganda, the chief Province in the Uganda Protectorate, his deep appreciation of the message of loyalty received from his Chiefs and people.

The native administration of the entire province of Buganda is centred in the Kubaka (or King) and his Government. He appoints his own Chiefs, and wide financial and judicial powers are invested in this Ruler.

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The overseas Chinese in the state of Johore at the Southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula have submitted their loyalty to the King, and are confident that in this war against Hitlerism, "with right on the side of His Majesty, God will lead him to a speedy victory and restore peace to the world."

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## THE CAPE PATROL

Among recent precautions taken by the South African Defence Department was the creation of a reserve of yachtsmen for manning small craft in time of war. This reserve comes under the Seaward Defence Force and is confined to yachtsmen belonging to sea-going clubs who have an intimate knowledge of South African coastal conditions. Members of the new reserve will probably be engaged in examination services and the manning of Government launches and torpedo boats.

Precautions taken in Cape Town were such that the harbour, one of the most strategic points in the southern seas, could be put on a war footing in a matter of hours. It is stated that the authorities have at their disposal much better equipped and more up-to-date craft for minesweeping and examination patrols than were available in 1914. A large number of whale catchers and trawlers can be put into this service.

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## WHAT SOUTH AFRICA SAYS

The Union of South Africa English papers are unanimous in support of the Government Emergency Regulations which were brought into force by Proclamation on 14th September. The "Rand Daily Mail" says that they do not go beyond those which any prudent Government would take in time of great crisis.

The Afrikaans Nationalist Press has on the whole taken up a surprisingly moderate attitude, welcoming the regulations dealing with profiteering and hoarding which the Government has wisely put in the forefront.

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## PALESTINE

The Burgomaster of the Wilhelma German Settlement, Imberger, has signed a certificate expressing the thanks of the community to the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ramleh, "because of his thoroughly fine behaviour towards us".

A similar certificate signed by the Burgomaster and Elders of the Sarona Settlement thanks the Assistant Superintendent of Police for the "careful treatment he and his officers and men have given us in connection with the present situation". This is a further refutation of the German allegation regarding the treatment of internees.



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 1. 19th September, 1939

Weekly News Service 2.

STRANGE NEW WORLD FOR FARMERS

WAR-TIME PROBLEMS.

It is a strange new world in which farmers now find themselves, a world where prices for fat stock are fixed at the markets before the animals arrive there, where the same price per score is paid for pork pigs as for baconers, where all limitations upon output have been removed (except on hops); but where there is uncertainty as to what rations will be available for feeding even the present numbers of livestock.

No wonder the Ministry has received many enquiries for advice about cropping. But very little imagination is needed to realise how impossible it is to forecast exactly what the detailed agricultural requirements of the nation will be. These depend upon a number of factors that the future alone will reveal. It may prove necessary to modify the present number of livestock of various kinds either upwards or downwards, but that is entirely dependent upon future events and it would be misleading to farmers to pretend otherwise.

How The Minister Sees It.

But this, on very general lines, is how the Minister himself sees it. Wheat production must be increased, both on existing and newly ploughed land. But it should not be grown "at all costs". In most districts it should have first place among the cereals if a satisfactory crop can be expected, but a full yield of another crop would be preferable to a poor yield of wheat.

Potatoes are another crop that crop that we must increase, and all restrictions upon basic acreage have been removed.



Since there is no present suggestion for reducing the number of cattle and sheep, it becomes more than ever important to get existing grassland into the best possible condition, both for grazing and for use as hay and ensilage. No stock farmer will go wrong if he grows as much as possible of his own concentrated feeding stuffs, such as oats, barley, beans, peas, mixed corn or rye. If Britain is to be more self-supporting in food, each farm must become more self-supporting in feeding stuffs for its own livestock.

#### Why Pork Must Give Way To Bacon.

Farmers will have noted that the same price per score has been fixed for porkers as for baconers. They are right in assuming that this means discouragement of pork in favour of bacon. The primary reasons for this are the need to be ready for difficulties regarding imports of bacon and of feeding stuffs, and the fact that home-grown foods, in the main, are better adapted for the production of bacon than of pork. But also the porker costs relatively more to produce, from the point of view of labour, overhead and weaner charges and provides the nation with a smaller quantity of meat. A pig of 200 lb. dead weight would weigh 250 lbs. alive. This represents a killing loss of 20 per cent. A pork pig of 80 lb. dead weight would weigh about 114 lb. alive, a killing loss of at least 30 per cent.

#### How Pig Farmers Can Economise.

The new problem that now confronts pig farmers is how to economise on pig feeding and use as little as possible of the food for them that might be used for human food. The old ways, whereby 6 cwt. of meal were used to produce less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. of pig meat, are no longer possible in war-time.

We could maintain our present pig population, and even increase it, and fulfil the above conditions if pigs were more widely spread over the holdings of this country, even down to those of one acre or groups of allotments. We used to keep our pigs like this before oil cake and other concentrates were



known. The "plough-up" policy will produce more tail corn and more potatoes for pig feeding; the pig in return will give back invaluable "muck". The garden and kitchen, the food shops, dairies, camps, hotels and other dwelling houses can all make a contribution of pig food that is now wasted. The refuse should be used while fresh and sweet, and it must be boiled or steamed before feeding. Swill or dish-water should not be used as it contains soda or salt. It is important that vegetable food should form part of the diet at all seasons. It should be noted, however, that pigs must have meal in addition to this waste. Even steamed potatoes will not replace more than two-thirds of the cereals in a full meal ration .

Pig keepers with access to grazing or woodlands might well try out-door feeding. It saves meal, produces hardier pigs, improves the pasture by pig-grazing and brings into use valuable material such as beech mast. With a few weeks of sty-feeding on concentrated food at the end of the grazing period, prime bacon can be thus produced.

#### Now Is The Time To Sell Seed Wheat.

The threshing tackle is busy on many farms, encouraged by fine weather over most of England last week and by the official announcement of a free market in seed wheat. Those farmers able to offer good samples of seed wheat are finding a ready market at a premium of several shillings per quarter above the present price of 24/- per quarter for milling wheat. Since the bulk of this wheat ought to be distributed by mid-October, it is important that no time should now be lost in threshing and selling it.

#### Market Day.

The present arrangements for buying and selling fat stock in auction markets are only temporary. Very shortly.



the Government will be the only buyers. Farmers will then notify the auctioneer of the number of fat stock they want to sell, and when the animals reach the market they will be examined by Government graders, paid for at a fixed price according to their classification and sent to the slaughterhouse.

#### News For Tractor Owners.

Many farmers, when their own ploughing is done, will be able to give a hand to a less fortunate neighbour who has been unable to get through the work so quickly, for tractors must be used to full capacity in the next few weeks. It should be noted that the ordinary 5/- licence is quite sufficient for a farm tractor to travel any distance on the public road to another farm, and to draw its own necessary gear, together with ploughs, cultivators, threshing appliances, and supplies of water or fuel needed for the vehicle itself or for agricultural purposes.

In districts where existing tractors and horse teams cannot undertake the work, a ploughing contractor may solve the difficulty. In some cases the county committees will be able to call upon the reserve of Government tractors. These are being allotted with due regard to the numbers of tractors in each county and the acreage of grassland to be ploughed.

#### Farmers and Petrol.

There will be no interference with petrol supplies needed by farmers for their tractors, stationary engines and other machinery used on the farm for at least the next five weeks. They can buy whatever they need for these purposes.



But this special concession to farmers, on which a strict check will be kept, does not apply to their private motor cars. In this respect they will rank as other members of the community. The supply for this purpose is rationed, although, of course, it is open for them to apply for an extra ration in special circumstances, just like anybody else. It is, therefore, essential that farmers economise on petrol they use in their cars as much as they possibly can. When a visit to the market town is essential, it is suggested that the petrol ration could be made to go further by arranging with a neighbour to take turns in using only one car.

Farmers' motor trucks or lorries that have an "F" licence - that is, those owned by a farmer and used only to carry his own goods - will not for the present be restricted for petrol. Other commercial motor transport will come under the national scheme whereby truck-owners are associated into local groups for petrol rationing.

There are at present no restrictions on paraffin supplies. But farmers would be well-advised to make provision for storing say 200-500 gallons, if they cannot do so already. For it would be rash to assume that the present rather extravagant system of frequent supplies of very small quantities could be continued in every conceivable circumstance. Already reports have been received of farming operations held up because the paraffin lorry was a couple of days late. If no special tanks are available, paraffin can be stored in 40 gallon drums, or even old cisterns or other containers that may be lying unused on the farm or in a junk merchant's dump.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,  
Dept. K.A.,  
10, Whitehall Place,  
London, S.W.1.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

FLASH NEWS - No. 2. 19/9/39.  
12 noon.

Two trawlers --- LORD MINTO and ARLITA --- are reported to have been sunk and their crews rescued by another trawler. Several British merchant vessels, including ROTHESAY CASTLE, BAHARISTAN and BARON LOVAT, have been attacked but have successfully eluded the U-boats.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

INSTRUCTIONS TO DRIVERS OF  
VEHICLES AND PEDAL CYCLISTS

No 3. 19/9/39

The Ministry of Transport issues the following;- instructions to drivers of vehicles and pedal cyclists;-

What drivers and cyclists should do after an air raid warning signal has been given.

1. All Drivers and Cyclists:- Drivers and cyclists should obey promptly every instruction or signal given them by a police officer or an air raid warden.

2. Road Vehicles: When an air raid warning is given drivers should stop as soon as they come to a suitable place at or near where they can find shelter unless they have good reason for going on. Vehicles must be parked either close to the kerb or edge of the road or in a garage, car park or open space off the highway if available.

Vehicles should not be parked in any place where they will interfere with the free passage of emergency vehicles in either direction.

At night headlamps must be switched off but side or rear lamps should be left alight. In the case of cab ranks only front and rear vehicles need be lighted.

Cars must be left unlocked and any articles of value removed.

Drivers of vehicles carrying petrol explosives or other dangerous or inflammable goods should park their vehicles in an open space away from the highway if such a space is available.

3. Horse-drawn Vehicles:- When an air raid warning is given, drivers of horse-drawn vehicles should unharness their horses and if possible lead them to an open space. Horses should be tied by a halter lead and not by the reins. In no case should horses be tied to lamp-posts or railings. If it is necessary to tie them to a vehicle they should be secured to the rear of the vehicle which should be anchored with skid brakes, chains or other means. The halter should be fastened below the hub of the wheel.

4. Pedal Cycles: When an air raid warning is given cyclists should stop as soon as they come to a suitable place at or near where they can find a shelter unless they have good reason for going on.

Cyclists when they stop must not leave their cycles in the road but must place them where they will not cause obstruction. A cycle must not be left propped up by the pedal against the kerb and must not be taken into a public shelter.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

No.4-19/9/39.

EMPIRE AFFAIRS.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. S.F. Waterson took up his duty today as High Commissioner for the Government of South Africa. He was formerly South African Minister in Paris, having been appointed to that post last January.

Mr. Waterson is 43 and entered politics in South Africa ten years ago as a supporter of General Smuts. He became a member for South Peninsula, one of the Cape Town seats. His political reputation has caused him to be mentioned during the last year or two as a possible Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Waterson is a member of a big business firm in Cape Town. He was born in London and was a King's scholar at Westminster in 1909.

In the last War he served with the Royal Sussex Regiment and with the Machine Gun Corps and was in Salonica and in France.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

EMPIRE AFFAIRS.

No.5- 19/9/39.

CANADA IN LONDON.

1,000 Men & Women Volunteers.

Canada's determination to "see it through" is reflected in the number of registrations of Canadians in this country who are anxious to do their bit. At the offices of Mr. Vincent Massey, the High Commissioner, there are already a thousand names of men and women, lads and girls, willing and eager to undertake any kind of service at short notice.

They are drawn from all sections of the community; some have academic qualifications of such a kind that their services will in all probability be made available for specialised work; some are ex-soldiers who, having been through one war are willing to go through another; others again have no specialized training at all, but are anxious to serve where they are bid.

In each case a formal slip has been filled in, but nearly all of the applicants have added a letter which gives the personal side far more vividly than any printed questionnaire.

One man, for example, reveals himself as "honest, God fearing, a teetotaler, a non-smoker, fearless, strong, and not afraid of work".

Another expressed the sentiment that "Canada will not need to send her men, since Canada as a whole will come."

A Third describes himself as a competent dictator.

Others again - mostly young fellows - want to fight because their fathers were in the Canadian forces.

One of them displayed a keen interest in cooking, since "it must be good fun to prepare meals for the Canadians".

A man of sixty-five does not feel too old to do his bit, and a venerable lady of three score years and ten places her needles at Canada's service.

There are boxers - Larry Gains among them - toolmakers, cinema managers, opticians, a professional wrestler, a private detective who feels he would do well in the Secret Service, actors, violinists, landscape painters, insurance agents, architects, men with a great knowledge of languages, accountants, and supervisors of catering establishments. Many of them have established businesses here, but one and all are ready to leave everything at short notice.

It is interesting to note that the women are far less prone to write at length than the men, although some of them, mostly those anxious to be nurses, have impressive records of previous service. One lady, for example, puts down as qualifications, simply and laconically: "Matron, 1914/19, Dardanelles, Egypt".

The spirit animating each and all of them could be summed up in the phrase employed by one of the ladies: "If there is anything I can do for Canada I will do it."



NO 6. 19/9/39

ISSUED 1.10 pm

The Ministry of Information announce that the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth has resigned the position of Director of Press Relations and has accepted at the invitation of the Minister a seat on the Advisory Council of the Ministry as Chairman of the Newspapers Proprietors Association.



EMPIRE AFFAIRS.

Re-equipping India's Defence Forces. No.7- 19/9/39.

All sections of opinion in India are paying tributes to the Imperial Government's generosity in granting over £25,000,000 to modernise India's Defence Forces. This decision did not perhaps receive as much publicity as was due since its announcement came at a time when the public of the Empire was preoccupied with the outbreak of war.

The grant is the sequel to the findings of the expert committee on India Defence of which Lord Chatfield was chairman. The committee, working on material made available to them in India, estimated the total net capital cost of modernising India's Defence Forces at something over £34,000,000.

The committee, as well as the British Government, realised that the funds required to meet this heavy expenditure could not be found out of the resources available in India. It was therefore decided that three-quarters of the fund needed would be provided as a free gift, while one-quarter would be by way of loan. The interest on the loan portion is entirely remitted for the first five years.

The modernising of India's Defence Forces has not, of course, been waiting upon this final decision. The first units selected for 'conversion' last year in the Indian Army, as distinct from the British Army in India, were Cavalry Regiments. The Indian Cavalry soldier proved himself wonderfully adaptable to all the new training he had to undergo and showed his capability of becoming without any difficulty a 'modern' soldier with all the technical knowledge which that term implies to-day.

The armoured cars and tanks with which these Cavalry Regiments were provided were vehicles of the latest type. As for the re-equipment of the Royal Air Force in India, it was announced some time ago that the re-equipment of squadron's in India with modern aircraft had already begun.



The Council of State has just paid tributes to the Imperial Government's generosity, and a Government spokesman has assured the Council that everything that could be produced economically for the defence of the country would be made in India.

Towards the end of last month the Government of India set up a Department of Supply to deal directly with questions concerning supplies of all kinds for the prosecution of the war. The Department is directly administered by a Director-General of Supply and is represented in the Vice-roy's Executive Council by the Law Member.

It is worth recalling that in the last War India itself provided the greater portion of supplies required by the troops in Mesopotamia, thus considerably lessening the demand on Great Britain. By the end of September 1918 the value of equipment and stores despatched from India to various fronts was £80,000,000

India also supplied to the Allies large quantities of hides, wolfram, manganese, mica, salt-petre, timber, raw silk, hemp coir, rubber, petroleum, tea and foodstuffs.

As an indication of the extent to which India's resources were developed for war needs in the last War the output of Wolfram was increased from a negligible figure to one third of the world's production. The exports of Indian jute alone in the last War were worth £137,000,000. The Ordnance factories in India also contributed amply to the last War effort.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

FLASH NEWS

No. 8-19/9/39.

COURAGEOUS.

SECOND LIST OF SURVIVORS.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Rating.</u>	<u>O.N.</u>
HOGAN, Sidney.	A.B.	D/J 132360.
SALTER, William.	A.B.	D/J 30625.
EDGECOMBE, Leslie.	Boy I.	D/JX 158976.
MCNEILL, Herbert.	Ldg. Stoker	D/KX 81840.
CHAPMAN, James.	Stoker I.	Pensioner 23101.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

THE ROLE OF CIVIL AVIATION IN WAR

N.A.C. IN OPERATION

No.9. - 19/9/39

A new organisation "National Air Communication" has been established under the Director-General of Civil Aviation to enable civil aviation to play its full part in the present emergency. Civil aviation has been put on a war footing.

The main objects of the new organisation are to enable civil aviation to continue a number of services; and to meet the essential air communication and transport needs of the Government generally.

The organisation came into being immediately on the outbreak of war, and has since been constantly employed. It has carried out many onerous duties. It has flown many thousands of miles transporting key personnel, essential equipment and stores. Many important officials have been conveyed rapidly to their stations overseas in N.A.C. aircraft, which have successfully completed several notable long-distance flights during the past two weeks.

Transatlantic Air Mail Services have been regularly operated and the Empire Air Services are still carrying passengers and mails, although the reduced frequency has made it necessary to suspend the system of carrying all first-class mails without surcharge.

National Air Communications was not a hasty improvisation. It was felt that while civil air transport would inevitably be restricted in war, the skilled pilots and equipment available, supplemented by experienced pilots recruited from the Civil Air Guard and the Flying Clubs, could make a most effective contribution to the national effort. This expectation has been fully realised.

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FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

FLASH NEWS. No. 10 - 19/9/39.

The following statement has been issued by the Admiralty for use without alteration.

The following are approximate figures of the complement of H.M.S. "Courageous", and of the survivors of the disaster, according to the information in the possession of the Admiralty up to 1 p.m. to-day, 19th September 1939.

Complement:	Officers	90	
	Ratings	1170	Total 1260

Survivors, lists already published:

	Officers	45	
	Ratings	381	Total 426

Approximate number of additional  
survivors, lists to be published  
as soon as names are available:

	Officers	25	
	Ratings	230	Total 255

Summary - approximate total of known survivors:

	Officers	70	
	Ratings	611	Total 681



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No.11 - 19/9/39

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

More money was deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank during the nine days ending 6th September, 1939, than was taken out.

Deposits amounted to £4,705,203; withdrawals to only £4,632,018.

The total amount deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of August, 1939, was £937,530,000.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

Training Colleges in Evacuation Areas.

No.12 - 19/9/39

The Board of Education have announced that a training college which is situated in an evacuation area and whose premises have not been requisitioned for other purposes may re-open for the training of students if the authorities of the college so decide, provided that adequate A.R.P. provision is made before the students come into residence.

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FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 13 - 19/9/39

The following article on the new French Ministry is written by M. Andre Maurois, of the Academe Francaise. It may either be used under M. Maurois's name or as "background".

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The inward meaning of the French Ministerial change is quite plain. It reveals the determination to pursue war relentlessly, until the Nazi regime has been undone. Re-organisation had become indispensable and urgent because at least two Ministers were anxious to leave: M. Jean Zay, a young man, wished to share the duties of his contemporaries and to fight as a soldier; M. Marchandeau, the Mayor of Rheims wanted to devote himself to the interests of his city.

That M. Daladier should have decided to be both Minister of National Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs, is but natural, for two reasons: first, in time of war, foreign affairs and military affairs are so closely interwoven that they call for a single head. The forces of the nation are placed at the service of policy, which in turn is determined by the forces of the nation. Secondly, whenever action has to be taken, experts have to take it. National Defence very largely becomes a matter for the General Staff. M. Daladier will give directions and orders; the carrying out of which will be the business of soldiers and diplomats.

Again an expert, M. Dautry, becomes Minister of Armaments. It would have been impossible to make a more brilliant choice, nor one more welcome. M. Dautry is an engineer, who displayed remarkable qualities in the reorganisation of the French railroad system. He knows everything there is to know about French industry. He has himself been at the head of great manufacturing concerns. It has always been my hope to see him at the post he occupies to-day. Under him the production of aircraft and arms of all kinds will rapidly increase. Wherever Raoul Dautry goes he wins the affection of the workers, and of all who are under. I know him, I admire him, I am certain he will be a great Minister.

The creation of a Ministry of Blockade completes this war Cabinet. M. Yvon Delbos replaces M. Jean Zay as Minister of Public Instruction. He is a brave and trusty man who was Minister of Foreign Affairs before George Bonnet, he favours utter resistance to Hitler's ambitions. The same is true of M. Champetier de Ribes, M. Daladier's assistant at the Quai d'Orsay, whose qualities have won for him the respect of all political parties.

As regards the others, M. Daladier retains all his best ministers, M. Paul Raynaud remains at the Ministry of Finance, where he has done so well. M. Mandel, a man of great constructive ability, retains the Colonies. Both will continue their work. In a word there has been no change of policy. The new Ministry, is a ministry that will both work and fight. Its programme? Two sentences of Mr. Chamberlain suffice to state it: "We are ready to treat with an honourable German Government, we can have no confidence in the Nazi Government." That is not only the programme of the French Government, it is the programme of all civilised governments.

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 14, 19th September, 1939.

PRESS NOTICE.

MAF 27.

PLOUGHING UP 1,500,000 ACRES

HOW FARMERS WILL GET TRACTORS.

Britain's 60,000 tractors are only being used to about half their full capacity during an ordinary working day. This estimate is made by the Ministry of Agriculture on the basis of total consumption of tractor fuel, and in a circular to the County Agricultural War Committees the Ministry point out that if the tractors were evenly distributed over the country, the whole of the extra 1,500,000 acres could easily be ploughed this year by the existing tractors.

But they are not evenly distributed - they are most dense in the Eastern side of the Country - and it is not considered desirable to adopt a national pooling system. The problem has been considered on a county basis and each county committee will be expected to organise its tractors so as to secure the fullest possible use.

HOW THE PLAN WILL WORK.

These are the lines that the Ministry suggests.

In the first place it is expected that the farmer will make his own arrangements if he possibly can. If he has not sufficient horses or tractors and implements, he should make arrangements with a ploughing contractor, or with a neighbour who may be in a position to help him. If this proves impracticable, he should apply to his County War Committee, and they will help him either by arranging with a contractor or farmer to do the work, or by using Government tractors and implements for the purpose. The Government tractors, therefore, are a reserve, for use where local resources are deficient. All counties will be included in the first allotment of these tractors.

The Government tractors will not be loaned to individual farmers to carry out the work themselves. They will be worked on a contract system, under the control of the Machinery Officer that each county committee is empowered to appoint to organise tractors and other machinery in his area. It is suggested that economy in the number of implements used will be obtained by working them in groups of five.

In organising assistance between one farmer and another it is expected that the Committees will have to do little more than put one farmer who can give help in touch with another who needs it, but in bad cases of unwillingness the Minister would be prepared to consider powers of requisition under Defence Regulations.

The rates charged to farmers for ploughing and other cultivations will be comparable with the rates charged in the district by reputable contractors, provided the rates are reasonable.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,  
Department K.A.,  
10, Whitehall Place,  
London, S.W.1.



MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

No. 15. 19th September, 1939.

DIG FOR VICTORY.

500,000 MORE ALLOTMENTS FOR FOOD PRODUCTION.

A big drive has begun to increase the number of allotments in England and Wales by half a million. The Government is well aware that the last war brought into being a great movement of men and women plot-holders who magnificently and efficiently responded to the call to grow food at a time of crisis. As the Minister of Agriculture said in a recent broadcast, allotment holders can help - perhaps more than they realise - to feed themselves and others. For the produce of an average allotment will keep a man, his wife and three children in potatoes for nearly two-thirds of the year.

The Minister has now made an Order that gives urban authorities wide powers to take possession of land for allotments. He has already issued full instructions to the authorities and has told them that he is anxious that they should be free to use their own discretion to the fullest possible degree.

- The powers enable the local authorities to take possession of
- (a) unoccupied land - where it can be cultivated - without having to obtain any consents;
  - (b) occupied land, by agreement with the owner and occupier;
  - (c) common land, with the Minister's consent.

In particular, unoccupied land awaiting building development should be utilised. A council can also take land outside its own area, if it can be cultivated by its own residents and the "home" authority is agreeable.

As a general rule, it is thought that a 10 rod plot will be enough for each person. Councils may arrange for cultivation either by an allotments society or by individuals, and they may do any necessary adapting and fencing.

The National Allotments Society is willing to help in any way possible in the formation of societies of individuals wishing to take up allotments. The Society's address is Drayton House, Gordon Street, London, W.C.1.

Some allotment holders have combined in the past to purchase their seeds, plants, fertilisers and implements. Where there are no such co-operative facilities available, councils have been able, since 1919 to arrange for the purchase and sale of these things to their tenants at cost price. For instance, the purchase by councils of bulk supplies of seed potatoes would be invaluable.

The main object of this allotments campaign is to stimulate the production of food stuffs - potatoes, onions, carrots, etc. Poultry keeping is not ruled out if a council thinks it should go hand in hand with cultivation.

The Minister has asked the authorities to arrange for expert assistance to be given to allotment holders in the preparation and cultivation of their plots. He has suggested that the co-operation of professional gardeners and nurserymen should be sought for this purpose.

A well-known London editor described the growth of the allotment movement in the last war as a symptom of the most important revival, the greatest spiritual awakening this country had seen for generations. The press to-day contains ample evidence of a desire for a further revival in our time: this and the nation's needs are the factors that will ensure - in the words of the Minister's own exhortation - that local authorities will use the powers entrusted to them "with the greatest amount of zeal and energy".

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, (Dept. K.A.),  
10, Whitehall Place,  
London, S.W.1.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 16 - 19/9/39

MAXIMUM PRICES FOR DRIED FRUITS.

The Ministry of Food announce that they hope to be in a position shortly to make available to the trade a portion of the dried fruit stocks in public and port warehouses which were requisitioned under the Dried Fruit (Requisition and Control) Order of the 7th September, 1939.

Dealings in these dried fruits are governed by the Dried Fruits (Maximum Prices) Order, 1939, issued today, which prescribes wholesale and retail maximum prices for the several varieties of dried fruit, as follows:-

Varieties of Dried Fruit.	Maximum price per cwt. ex Warehouse on a sale by Wholesale	Maximum Price per lb, on a sale by Retail.
	s.	
Currants	42/-	6d.
	s.	
Dates	35/-	5d.
	s.	
Dried Apples	70/-	10d.
	s.	
" Apricots	105/-	1/3d.
	s.	
" Nectarines	63/-	9d.
	s.	
" Peaches	63/-	9d.
	s.	
" Pears	70/-	10d.
	s.	
" Plums or Prunes	56/-	8d.
	s.	
Fruit Salad	70/-	10d.
	s.	
Raisins	56/-	8d.
Sultanas		
(1) Other than Manufacturers'	s.	
Sultanas	56/-	8d.
(2) Manufacturers' Sultanas	s.	
marked $\frac{M}{F}$	43/-	-
$\frac{G}{B}$		



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No.17 - 19/9/39

Territorial Information Bureau

The Territorial Army and Air Force Association of the County of London have opened an information bureau for the benefit of relatives and friends of all members of the Territorial Army, Auxiliary Air Force, Auxiliary Territorial Service and Women's Auxiliary Air Force at Duke of York's Headquarters, Chelsea, S.W.3.

Enquiries should be made in person or by letter, and enquirers are requested not to ring up.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No.18 - 19/9/39

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL OF THE FORCES

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity (honoris causa) on the Reverend C.D. Symms M.C., M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

NO. 19 - 19:9:'39.

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE.

A number of men are required immediately for enlistment into the Corps of Military Police for special duties.

Qualifications required:-

Ages 21 - 38 years.

Fit for service in any part of the world.

Good general education and fluent knowledge of at least one European language.

Applicants must be British Subjects and sons of British Subjects.

Applications stating full names, address, age and educational and language qualifications must be addressed in writing to the Provost Marshal, Mytchett Barracks, Ash Vale, Aldershot.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

T.U.C. REPRESENTATIVES AT HOME OFFICE.

No. 20.  
19/9/39.

Representatives of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress today met Mr. Osbert Peake and Sir Alexander Maxwell, the Parliamentary and Permanent Under-Secretaries of State, and other officials of the Home Office, for a preliminary discussion as to the operation in present circumstances of the restrictions in the Factories Act on the hours of women and young persons.

It was agreed that close contact should be maintained between the Department and the Trade Union Movement in regard to the problems arising.

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FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

NO. 21  
19/9/39.

EXPORT LICENCE DELAYS

The Export Licensing Department regret that certain delays have arisen in dealing with applications for export licences. Every endeavour is being made to deal with such applications expeditiously, but the staff are seriously impeded in their work by the enormous number of callers and telephone enquiries that have to be attended to.

It will accordingly be appreciated and relieve the work of the Department and expedite the issue of licences if enquiries are made by letter instead of by telephone or personal call.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

NO. 22 - 19:9:'39.

IMPORTED CANNED MEAT.

The Ministry of Food state that many owners of stocks of canned meat have not yet made returns of their stocks as required by the Imported Canned Meat (Requisition) Order of 5th September.

These returns should be sent forthwith to the Ministry of Food, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, London, S.W.1.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

FLASH NEWS

No. 23 - 19/9/39  
7.45 p.m.

NO BRITISH NOTE TO OSLO GROUP OF NEUTRALS

A recent German communique asserted that the British Government had addressed notes to Neutral Governments, and especially to those of the Oslo group, showing a determination to ride roughshod over the latter's vital interests and rights as neutrals.

It was alleged that the British note put forward a number of demands and stated that non-compliance on the part of neutral governments would be regarded as a breach of neutrality.

These allegations have now been categorically denied by the Danish, Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish Governments, who have issued a statement that no such note has been received from Britain by any of those Governments.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 24 - 19/9/39

THE ARMY DENTAL CORPS REQUIRES CLERK ORDERLIES

The War Office announces that Clerk Orderlies are urgently needed in The Army Dental Corps.

Men desirous of enlistment should be clerks in civil life (not necessarily in the dental profession) and they will be required to assist dental officers as surgery attendants and in the performance of clerical duties.

So long as vacancies exist, men between 21 and 30 years of age may be accepted, and application should be made at once to the nearest Army Recruiting Office.

Limited numbers of Dental Mechanics are also required. They should be competent in all branches of their trade and will be required to pass a trade test on enlistment.

Age limits are 21 - 45 years of age and application should be made at once to the nearest Army Recruiting Office.

Posters are being exhibited in which the age-limits for Dental Mechanics enlisting into The Army Dental Corps are shown as from 21 to 23.

It has however now been decided that, so long as vacancies exist, skilled men may be enlisted as Dental Mechanics between the ages of 21 to 45.



PRESS NOTICE

No. 25 - 19/9/39

From 10 Downing St., S.W.1.

The King has been pleased to approve the following appointments:-

The Viscount Cobham, C.B.,	To be Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.
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The Lord Denham, M.C.	To be Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
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Sir Edward Grigg, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.	To be Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information.
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FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No. 26 -- 19/9/39

THE KING'S SURPRISE VISIT TO THE TROOPS

His Majesty the King paid a surprise visit to troops who are in training in the West of England today (Tuesday 19th). Everywhere he went he expressed great satisfaction with the excellent morale and general health of the officers and men.

Touring a very wide area His Majesty shook hands and chatted with many hundreds of them.

Accompanied by two Generals and a party of Aide de Camps, he visited in turn all the units which go to make up a modern infantry division.

Asleep in the Trenches

The first unit visited was a crack infantry battalion who had been on trench-digging duty throughout the night on a lonely and chilly hill top. Here, the battalions headquarters was just a canvas lean-to against an army lorry backed against a hedge.

The soldiers, who were wearing full battle dress, were, many of them, sleeping soundly at the bottom of their trenches when the King arrived. Two horse-rakes were working in the next field; their drivers little knew that the King was inspecting his troops over the hedge.

The next battalion, another infantry one, was stationed some miles away in a lovely valley close to an old stone village. Unknown to the Villagers, the Royal Party drew up in a quiet lane and it was not until the Regiment with their tin hats held aloft were giving three cheers that the villagers suddenly became aware that something was astir in the Camp.

Boy makes the Discovery

Before this, however, the great discovery that the King was in their midst was made by a twelve years' old boy called Brian Cocker who said to one of the officers in the party "Who is it?".

On learning it was the King, he said, "Well, it's my father's field and I'm very glad he has come".

Lunch Behind a Haystack

The King not only stayed in the field for a long time, but ate his lunch in a sheltered corner of it, sitting on a rug behind a haystack.

Here the King had decorated one of the officers of the Regiment with the Military Cross for gallantry in Palestine. This was the third officer of the Regiment to be so decorated; and the King spoke again to the other two officers whom he had received a few weeks ago at Buckingham Palace.

Next came two well-known County Regiments who were drawn up by the road side. With such secrecy had the Royal tour been arranged that as one officer said "We were out for a route march when we were suddenly halted and told by the C.O. that in exactly ten minutes the King would come down the road. We were rather incredulous, but sure enough at exactly that time, and at the point, the Royal Car came into view".

"General" was the King!

Villagers at one point said; "We were told it was a General, but found it was the King." In one village the children, home for dinner, had turned out with their mothers to cheer the King as he passed. An hour later on passing through another village, some miles further on, the King's party stopped at a field adjoining a farmyard which was the Headquarters of the Division.

All seemed to have been Postmen.

Here, whilst the King shook hands with red-capped staff officers, cows, calves, and pigs wandered about the field behind the troops on



parade, and nosed the divisional flag pole in the centre of the field!

Wherever he went, the King always sought out reservists among the regular troops, and asked them what occupation they had followed in civil life. "Everyone I asked" said the King, "seemed to have been a postman."

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No.27 - 19/9/39

The following is a commentary on Herr Hitler's speech

Herr Hitler's speech is full of the crass misstatements which usually fall from his lips and to which the world has now become accustomed. It is surprising that a man in his responsible position should venture to convict himself so palpably out of his own mouth.

Thus, for example, we now hear from Herr Hitler:-

"At that time there lived in Poland a man of energy and action. I tried in common with Marshal Pilsudski to find a solution that would secure peace. In this we put aside the Versailles Treaty and attempted to reach a temporary solution. After the death of Marshall Pilsudski, however, the mortal fight against all Germans in Poland began anew. This fight naturally embittered and ruined the relations between the two nations. It was possible for us only with difficulty to look on while the German minority was barbarously illtreated. The world which is always haken to the depths when a Polish Jew who has recently emigrated to Germany is deported remained dumb in the face of this illtreatment."

So says Herr Hitler.

The world remained dumb in the face of this illtreatment for the very good reason that from the time of Marshal Pilsudski's death until this spring Herr Hitler represented his relations with Poland as excellent. No word was said in Germany of the mal-treatment of Germans in Poland. On the contrary this is how Herr Hitler himself described his friendship for Poland:-

In the Reichstag on the 21st May, 1935:-

"We recognise the Polish state as the home of a great patriotic nation with the understanding and the cordial friendship of candid nationalists."

In the Reichstag on the 20th February, 1938:-

"In the fifth year which follows the coming into force of the first great international convention concluded by the Reich, we state with genuine admiration that our relations with that state with which we had, perhaps, the greatest antagonism, are not only characterised by a detente, but that, in the course of the past years, these relations resulted in a more and more friendly drawing together. I know full well that this is chiefly due to the fact that at that time there was not a Western Parliamentarian in Warsaw, but a Polish Marshal whose commanding personality realised the importance for Europe of such a detente between Germany and Poland. The value of this was questioned by many at the time but it has now passed the test and I may well say that since the League of Nations has ceased its continuous efforts at disturbance in Danzig and appointed a new Commissioner, a man of personality, this most dangerous place for the peace of Europe has entirely lost its menacing significance. The Polish State respects the national conditions in this country, and that City and Germany respect Polish rights. Thus it was possible to find the way to an understanding which, emanating from Danzig, in spite of the assertions of many mischief-makers, has succeeded in removing all friction between Germany and Poland and made it possible to work together in true amity."



Once again, in the Sportpalast on the 26th September, 1938, Herr Hitler said:-

"Poland was ruled by a man and not by a democracy. With his collaboration it was possible to bring about, in less than one year an agreement which, to begin with, excluded the danger of a clash for a period of 10 years. We are all convinced that this agreement will result in a lasting appeasement. We realise that there are two nations which must live side by side and neither of which is in a position to eliminate the other. A state with 33 million inhabitants will always strive to have an outlet to the sea. It was therefore necessary to find the way to an understanding. This way has been found and will be consolidated.....This was really a peaceful action which is more worth than the whole of the babbling at the Palace of the League of Nations in Geneva."

To return to the present speech.

Herr Hitler asks further on, with reference to his proposals for a settlement:-

"I do not know in what state of mind the Polish Government could have been to reject such proposals."

✓ The answer is that the Polish Government had before their eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances given by the German Government at Munich. They knew that these demands were only the preliminary to further exactions. If Herr Hitler had wished to inspire confidence in his word he should have been less reckless with his earlier promises. "Germany has no further territorial ambitions in Europe" was an undertaking which had been broken too flagrantly and too often.

The tale of Herr Hitler's broken promises is so long that he can scarcely expect Great Britain to believe that German aspirations are limited and that Germany has no further aspirations in the West.

And now compare what Herr Hitler tells us of Russia with what he told us when it was Herr von Ribbentrop's mission to persuade Great Britain of the Russian peril.

This is what he says now:

"We have found that it is in the best interests of both our nations to have an understanding with each other. Thus the British assertion of the unlimited world political aspirations of Germany is finally contradicted. We shall never again fight a war in the interests of the Western democracies. Make a note of that my English gentlemen."

This is what he said then (in the Reichstag on the 30th January, 1937):

"Bolshevism is the doctrine of world revolution, i.e., of world destruction.....as far as Germany is concerned I do not want to leave any doubt as to the following:- (1) we look upon Bolshevism as upon an intolerable danger to the world; (2) we shall try and keep this danger away from the Germany Volk by every means at our command; (3) we are therefore endeavouring to make the German Volk as immune as possible from this contagion. For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contacts with the bearers of these poisonous bacilli.....I request the German workers to avoid all contacts and relations with these international parasites and consequently, it will never occur that one will see me



dining and wining with them. Furthermore any treaty links between Germany and present-day Bolshevist Russia would be without any value whatsoever."

Again at the Nuremberg Party Rally on the 14th September, 1937, "I reject most emphatically to be joined up with those whose programme is the destruction of Europe, and who do not even try to conceal this programme. To refuse to collaborate with such elements does not mean to isolate oneself but to secure oneself".

Again in the Reichstag on the 20th February, 1938.

"There is only one state with which we have never sought close relationships and with which we do not want to have any close relationships: I mean Soviet Russia. We still look upon Bolshevism as upon the incarnation of the destructive qualities of human nature, and we do so even more than ever before."

There is no question of Great Britain waging war, as Herr Hitler declares, on German women and children. The German Government has already declared that there are ample stocks of food in Germany but the restriction of the import of raw materials is not a measure of which the German Government can legitimately complain.

Finally, Herr Hitler's account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of war is a travesty of the facts. He was determined on war and hoped to the last that Great Britain would not fulfil her treaty obligations to Poland. It was only two days after the invasion of Poland, when no reply had been received to the British communication that an ultimatum was addressed to the German Government.



28

Air Ministry Casualty Communique No.1.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

The Air Ministry regrets to announce the following casualties on various dates :-

MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED)

549741 Aircraftman 2nd Class K.G. DAY.

MISSING (BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR)

561012 Sergeant G.F. BOOTH.  
36187 Pilot Officer L.H. EDWARDS.  
548555 Aircraftman 2nd Class L.J. SLATTERY.

MISSING.

34213 Flight Lieutenant W.F. BARTON.  
546065 Aircraftman 1st Class G.T. BROCKING.  
531493 Leading Aircraftman H. DORE.  
36138 Flying Officer H.L. EMDEN.  
537187 Aircraftman 1st Class R. EVANS.  
565602 Sergeant D.E. JARVIS.  
546679 Aircraftman 1st Class E.W. LYON.  
580695 Sergeant A.S. PRINCE.  
524808 Leading Aircraftman J. QUILTER.  
519859 Corporal J.L. RICKETTS.  
39340 Flying Officer J.F. ROSS.  
552231 Aircraftman 1st Class G. SHEFFIELD.  
550292 Acting Sergeant B.G. WALTON.

Press & Publicity Branch,  
Air Ministry,  
King Charles St., S.W.1.

19th September, 1939.



Issued tonight from the Ministry of Information.

No. 29 19/9/39.

THIRD LIST.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following further list of survivors from H.M.S. COURAGEOUS. Any additional information will be published as received.

<u>Div. and No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>
Ply AX 2075	Marine	J.L. Shanley
Ply AX 1827	Marine	B.G. Miller
Ply AX 847	Marine	F.E.H. Robinson
Ply AX 2915	Marine	Joseph Cook
Ply CX 1372	Marine	A.M. Elder
Ply CX 2912	Marine	R.W. Luxton
Ply EX 2913	Marine	H.D. Thompson
Ply E 21659	Marine	W.E. Blackman
Ply E 21525	Sergt.	J.C.W. Bickell
Ply EX 1215	Corpl.	W.J. Slade
Ply EX 1357	Marine	Herbert Megarry
Ply EX 2957	Marine	Stanley Plinstom
Ply GX 2914	Marine	J.J. McGill
Ply GX 794	Marine	Robert Pickering
GX 1558	Marine	Michael Hurley
Ply G 22566	Marine	Herbert W. Jagger
Ply X 2206	Marine	A.E.H. Goodwin
Ply GX 1342	Marine	W.A.L. McAllister
Ply GX 1506	Marine	John R. Bowman
Ply GX 1518	Marine	Albert Skinner
R.M.B. 2370	Musician	T.E. Chapman
R.M.B. X 439	Musician	J. Cansfield
R.M.B. 2467	Musician	G.F. Kelly

ROYAL FLEET RESERVE.

<u>Div. and No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Rfr. No.</u>
Ply A 22455	Mne	C.J. Tandy	B2323
C 22428	Mne	S.W. Johnson	B2317
C21103	Mne	G. White	B2212
EX 964	Corpl	G.A. Fereday	B1726
EX 313	Mne	C.W. J. Wood	B2366
E 21676	Mne	E.F. Glover	B2142
G 21539	Mne	W.F. Westlake	B2249
G 19144	Mne	Walter Allott	B22009



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

EVENING BULLETIN NO. 33

20th SEPTEMBER 1939.

BRITISH CONTRABAND CONTROL

Some misconception appears to exist with regard to the question of the seizure of neutral ships intercepted by the British Contraband Control.

The position is that normally only cargoes of suspected contraband are seized, and that, as soon as these have been unloaded, the ships carrying them are allowed to proceed on their voyage.

No neutral ship has been seized since the outbreak of hostilities and it can be taken as certain that no ship would ever be seized which had loaded her cargo before war began.

Even ships which had loaded their cargo since that date would normally only be seized if there was evidence that they were being used with the knowledge of the owners for the carriage of contraband to the enemy.

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INTERCEPTED AND DETAINED.

During the week ending September 16th approximately 110,000 tons of goods, of which there was evidence that they were contraband consigned to Germany were intercepted and detained by the British Contraband Control.

They included:-

25,700 tons	of manganese ore
20,000 tons	of petroleum products
15,500 tons	of iron ore
15,500 tons	of aluminium ore
10,000 tons	of phosphates
5,700 tons	of pyrites
4,500 tons	of haematite ore
3,500 tons	of soya beans
2,800 tons	of cotton seed cake
1,500 tons	of chlorate of potash
630 tons	of copra
450 tons	of palm kernels
400 tons	of molybdenite concentrates
250 tons	of copper cathodes
200 tons	of rubber
165 tons	of graphite
160 tons	of wolfram ore
and a number of mixed items of cargoes.	

The total value of these consignments is estimated at rather over £500,000.

The total quantity of manganese ore intercepted since the outbreak of war now amounts to over 30,000 tons. This represents about 7% of the total German annual imports of this commodity, which is of great importance for the preparation of special steels.

In the case of molybdenum concentrates the quantity intercepted represents an even more important proportion of German's annual supply of an alloy and metal essential for the preparation of bullet-proof and other steels.

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## GERMAN WIRELESS COMMENTARIES

The Director of the Brussels "Vingtieme Siecle" writes in his paper this morning as follows:-

"War makes objectivity difficult. But there is a great deal of difference between non-objectivity and the twisting of commentaries appearing over my signature. It is regrettable that the Directors of the German wireless propaganda in English ignore this. Their shamelessness allows them to represent me as saying exactly the opposite of what I said. If this practice, which is very common on the German wireless, continues, we shall be forced to conclude that honourable arguments are seriously lacking. Is this what Germany wants?"

### MILITARY AFFAIRS

The War Office announce that the age limit for service in the A.T.S. is 18 to 43. This applies to general service only. There will be no further recruiting for local service, at the moment.

### EMPIRE AFFAIRS

#### NEW ZEALAND WAR FINANCE

The New Zealand acting Prime Minister, Mr. P. Fraser, has just stated that he is not ready yet to announce the Dominion's War Finance Legislation.

But if the Dominion's financial effort in the last war is any guide, New Zealand will not spare herself. The fact that she mobilised, trained, and equipped for war service one-ninth of her population, despatched from her shores to fighting fronts one-tenth of that population, paid for cost of transport over 12,000 miles of ocean, fed and maintained them in camp overseas, armed clothed and munitioned them - this indicates the extent of the financial burden she placed upon her shoulders. The Dominion's population at the outbreak of the war, was just over one million people and she sent overseas over 100,000 men.

Her war expenditure at the end of hostilities had amounted to over £80,000,000 of which £55,000,000 had been raised by internal loans, the remainder being amounts due to Britain for shot and steel and general war munitions used by her troops at the war fronts and for which she paid on a per capita basis.

Since the last war her man power and her financial resources have considerably increased and there is little doubt that her war effort today will be in equal ratio if the call comes for the despatch of a force overseas. At present she is placing herself in readiness for such a call, and nearly 10,000 Volunteers are undergoing training.

### HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. John Colville, Secretary of State for Scotland, today met a deputation from the Scottish Football Association and the Scottish Football League, consisting of Mr. D. Bowie, Mr. J. Bowie, Mr. J.S. Murray, Mr. W. MacAndrew and Mr. G.G. Graham.

The deputation put forward the views of the two bodies as to the organisation of football matches during the war and there was an informal discussion of the position.



FROM THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

No 1.      20/19/39

CONTROL OF MANUFACTURE OF MEAT PRODUCTS

Plans are being prepared by the Ministry of Food for the control of the supply of raw meat to manufacturers of meat products who operate in premises registered under the Factories Act, 1937.

The meat available for manufacturing purposes will be allocated at the outset on the basis of the utilisation of manufacturers in the calendar year 1938. All meat manufacturers should therefore write at once to the Secretary of the local Area Wholesale Meat Supply (Defence) Committee for the necessary form of application. The names and addresses of the Secretaries of the Area Committees and the counties for which they are responsible are as follows:-

1.      North Eastern Area;    The Counties of Northumberland,  
Durham and Yorkshire

Hon. Secretary; Stanley Scotter F.S.A.A  
North Eastern Area Wholesale Meat  
Supply (Defence) Committee,  
The Parkway Hotel,  
Bramhope,  
Leeds.  
(Tele. Leeds Adel. 56481)

2. North Western Area;    The Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland  
Lancashire, Cheshire, part of Derby,  
Flint, Denbigh, Anglesey, Caernarvon,  
Merioneth and Montgomery.

Hon Secretary:    G. Dudley West F.C.A.  
North Western Area  
Wholesale Meat supply  
(Defence) Committee  
Lloyds Bank Buildings,  
11 & 13, Victoria Street,  
Liverpool 2.  
(Tel. Bank 5504)



3. Midland Area: The Counties of Staffprd. Hereford, Worcester, Shropshire, Warwick, part of Derby, Nottingham Lincoln, Leicester, Northampton, Rutland, part of Huntingdon and part of the Isle of Ely.
- Hon. Secretary: W. Stanley Lane, F.C.A.,  
Midland Area Wholesale Meat  
Supply (Defence) Committee,  
3, Sherlock Street,  
Birmingham, 5.  
(Tele. Midland 1644.)
4. South Eastern Area (excluding London) The Counties of Essex, Hereford, Surrey, Kent Sussex, Hampshire, part of Dorset, Berkshire, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, part of Huntingdon Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and part of the Isle of Ely.
- Hon Secretary: A.W. Sargeant,  
South Eastern Area Wholesale  
Meat Supply (Defence) Committee  
Dralda House,  
Crendon Street,  
High Wycombe,  
Bucks.  
(Tele. High Wycombe 1905.)
5. London: Approximately the Metropolitan Police Area.
- Hon. Secretary: S.E. Ostler, A.C.C.S.,  
London Area Wholesale Meat  
Supply (Defence) Committee,  
"Maxwelton",  
Hale Lane,  
Mill Hill, N.W.7.  
(Tele. Mill Hill 3620)
6. South Western Area: The Counties of Cornwall, part of Dorset, Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucester, Monmouth, Brecknock, Radnor, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Cardigan and Pembroke.
- Hon. Secretary : R. Burford,  
South Western Area Wholesal  
Meat Supply (Defence) Committee  
Royal Hotel,  
Cardiff.  
(Tele. Cardiff 2545.)
7. South of Scotland Area: The Counties of Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian, Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles, Selkirk, Dumfries, Renfrew, Lanark, Argyll, Bute, Ayr, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Stirling, Kircudbright and Wigtown.
- Hon. Secretary: J.W. Boyd,  
South of Scotland Area  
Wholesale Meat Supply (Defence) Committee,  
Cattle Market Hotel,  
Graham Square,  
Glasgow.  
(Tele. Bridgeton 3183.)
8. North of Scotland Area. The Counties of Angus, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, Moray, Orkney, Zetland Nairn, Ross and Cromarty, Inverness, Sutherland and Caithness.
- Hon. Secretary: A.B. Bowman,  
North of Scotland Area Wholesale  
Meat Supply (Defence) Committee  
Meat Market, Dundee.  
(Tele. Dundee 81767.)