

C.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

WAR/W2H/3#11

19 40

No.

C/S/H

of S. Conf. Circ.

SUBJECT.

19 39.

2nd November.

Previous Paper.

METHOD ADOPTED FOR CONTROLLING THE EXPORT OF
ESSENTIAL FOOD SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM
TO DEPENDENCIES.

MINUTES.

1-4
5-8

S. of S. Confidential Circulars of 2/11/39
--- 8/2/40

In connection with food supplies from the
UK see recs 8 and 28 in 177/39.
The L. Is. Co. London have made direct
arrangements with the Ministry in
London for Falkland Is. food supplies.

The local manager of the H. Coy.
informed me that his London Office
submitted to the Ministry their
requirements for the Colony and that so far
the scheme had worked most satisfactorily.

MCH
16.2.40

9-11. S. of S. Confidential Circulars of 4/1/40.

Ans. Col. Sec.

Let me hear Blue Books for last five years
& also the 1939 returns from the Coll. & Customs

Subsequent Paper.

3/11/40

Collector of Customs,
1939 Returns are not yet available?

A. J. J.
A. J. J.
18/4/40.

H. C. S.

The 1939 Returns are not yet available, owing to the fact that the particulars in respect of South Georgia, have not yet been received.

2. I have sent a telegram to the Magistrate, S. G., requesting him to expedite despatch of the Returns in question.

18/4/40
H. C. S. 12. 4/40.

7. P.

Have you yet received them?

If not we shall have to telegraph S. G.

18/4/40
A. J. J.

Stan. CS

A telegram has been received from the Magistrate, S. G., expressing regret for the omission of the documents from the mail recently received from the Dependencies. He intimates that they were despatched via Buenos Aires on the 9th inst. They should, therefore, arrive in Stanley by next mail.

18/4/40
A. J. J.

12. Letter from Estate L. Williams, 18/4/40.
13. Letter to Manager Estate L. Williams of 24.4.40.
- P. #*
25/4/40
14. Letter from Estate L. Williams, 25/4/40
15. S. of S. Circ. Telegram, No. 80 of ^{PA.} 2/6/40
16. S. of S. Circ. Tel. Drawing of 29/5/40.
17. S. of S. Circ. Tel. No. 165 of 20/8/40.
18. " " " 183 of 7/9/40 *P.H.*
- 19-22. " " " 216 " 3/11/40.
23. " " " 217 " 3/11/40.
- 24-26. Letters to all importers of 4/11/40.
- (P)*
- 27-28. Letter from Manager, F.I.C. of 14/11/40.
- 29-33. " " " E.L.W. of 21/11/40.
34. S. of S. Circular Confidential Telegram No. 225 of 21/11/40.
35. Telegram from Ministry of Food, London, No. 1 of 28/11/40.
36. " " " " " " " 30/11/40.
37. " " " " " " " *PA. 1/12/40*
38. Letter from Mr. J. F. Summers of 9/1/41.
39. " " " " " " 11/1/41.
40. Circular Telegram No. 11 from S. of S. of 13.1.41.
41. Minute from Customs Officer of 15.1.41.
42. Telegram No. 6 to Manager, S.G., of 15.1.41.

Telegram from Magistrate, South Georgia, of 22/1/41 43.
 Telegram ^{No. 12.} to Secretary of State of 22/1/41 44.
 Telegram No. 13 from S. of S. of 22.1.41. 45.
 Compt. authority.

10 note Red (45)
 C. J. M.
 15/2/41.

Circular letter to importers 13.2.41.

46. Transferred
 to int. 89/40.

Hon. Col. Sec.

Noted. Thank you. Importers informed as per note 46. (See int. 89/40.

Akhbar.
 comp. auth.
 14.2.41.

Telegram No. 43 from S. of S of 27/2/41. 47.

Telegram No. 1 ⁴⁴ to Ministry of Food of 5/3/41. 48.
 49.

Letter to A?? Importers of 6/3/41. 50.

Telegram to Fox Bay, Riple Island & Port San Carlos. 7/3/41. 51.

Circular letter to Managers of Camp Stations. 14-3-41. 52.

Hon. Col. Sec.

System of Licensing introduced 6-3-41 as per notes 50-52.

Akhbar.
 comp. auth.
 14-3-41.

Telegram from Pole Evans, Port Howard, 10.3.41. 53.
 " to " " " " 11.3.41. 54.
 " from Laxton, Wharfedale. 14.3.41. 55.
 " to " " " 15.3.41. 56.

57-59. S. of S. deputed, No. 62 of 31/12/40.

Y/E.

Reas 57-59 submitted as instructed.

C. J. S.
22/3/41

60. Telegram No. 1 from S. of S. of 25.5.41.

Competent Authority.

to note.

C. J. S.
26/5/41

Am. Col. Sec.

Noted, thank you.

M. L.

Auth.
27-5-41.

(61.) Telegram from Ministry of food of 9/6/41.

Y/E.

I have ascertained that the following would be the minimum monthly requirements of starch:-

Washing Starch $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cwt.
Destine - negligible.
Gelatine - — —

C. J. S.
10/6/41

What kind of starch

& is it necessary?

C. J. S.
10/6/41

Competent Authority,
Can you say please.
C. J. G.
18/6/41

Hon. Sec.

S. M. O. states that washing starch is a form of maize starch.
F. I. B. state that they consider it essential. I am of the same opinion.

Auth.
16-6-41.

Y/E. Submitted. Reply to Red 61 accordingly.

C. J. G.
16/6/41. ✓

Telegram No. 2 to Ministry of Food of 16/6/41. 62.

S. of S. Circular Note (2) of 30. 11. 40. 63-64.

Competent Authority.

To see Red 63.

C. J. G.
29/8/41

Hon. Sec.

See, thank you.

Auth.
9-9-41.

Competent Authority,

Referred to you.

C. J. G.
12/3/42.

Hon. Col. Sec.Red 65:

- (1) Refer to Department of Agriculture.
 (2) - - - - - do. - - - - -
 (3) Imports 1941. (a) Bacon..... 5 tons.
 (b) Butter..... 21 "
 (c) Cheese..... 2½ " +
 (d) Flour..... 97 "
 (e) Lard & Margarine..... 1 "
 (f) Milk..... 2862 cases x 4 doz. tins
 (g) Sugar..... 143 tons.
 (h) Tea..... 11½ "
 (i) Eggs..... 201 cases x 30 doz.
 (j) Coffee..... 4 tons.
 (k) Fresh Fruit..... 47 "

No record of quantities kept during previous years.

- (4) Total Imports of Food (excluding alcoholic liquor & tobacco.)

1939. £30017.
 1940. £33766.
 1941. £33298.

- (5) Price control instituted 1940.

The prices of articles* purchased in South America have, on the whole, remained steady, with occasional very small rises. Articles imported from the U.K. have increased in price by from 10% to 20%

W.B.
 Competent Authority.
 12th. March, 1942.

* i.e. basic articles of food.

(NOTE: These figures apply to the colony only, and do not include the dependencies.)

S. fa.

Referred to you please with regard to (1) of Red

C. J. Ford
13/3/42

Rept attached on separate minute sheet

Minute from Dir. of Agriculture of 13/3/42.

Reas 66 and minute from Ca. submitted -
C. J. Ford
14/3/42

Please arrange for me to see Mr. Can at an early
moment.

[Signature] 17/11/42

Telegraph Mr. S. Jones as in (42)
for 1941 return

[Signature] 17/3/42

Telegram No. 42 to G.I.C. Seco of 17/3/42. 67.

Telegram No. 49 from G.I.C. Seco of 25/3/42. 68.

Y.E.
Submitted, pl.

[Signature]
21/3/42

Combine statement of possible & prepare despatch
for this week.

[Signature] 21/3/42

Y.E.
Draft despatch statement submitted,
please.

[Signature]
23/3/42

Despatch No. 37 to S. of S. of 25/3/42. 69.

Y.E.
Despatch submitted for signature,
pl.

[Signature]
25/3/42

EXCERPT FROM M.P. S/43A/39.

Secret telegram No. 63 from S. of S. of 23.4.42.

70.

Compt. Authority,

Can you throw any light on the subject matter
of para. 2 of red 258, pl; and what was the amount
of the quota referred to therein?

[Signature]

for C.S.
24/4/42.

from Col. Sec.

On November 9th. 1940 all traders were advised that, in future, they would be permitted to import up to 100% of their normal requirements of tea (RED 26)

On March 5th. 1941 the S. of State was ~~advised~~ informed that the colony requirements of tea amounted to 118 cwt. for each 6 monthly period (236 cwt. per annum) (RED 49). This figure was agreed by the S. of State (RED 60)

The actual imports of tea into the colony for the year 1941 were as under:-

from U.K.: 148½ cwt.

Total Imports of tea: 233½ cwt.

So that in actual fact the year's imports fell short of the agreed quantity by 2½ cwt.

It is possible, however, that the S. of State is taking the figures for each 6 monthly period separately, in which case an excess is noticeable.

This was caused by the F. I. O. applying on Sept. 3rd. for an Import licence covering 225 cases of tea ex U.K. (correspondence REDS ⁷¹⁺⁷² ~~71+72~~), although such imports were prohibited by an order dated May 9th. 1941. The F. I. O. asserted that supplies were available, and the Manager subsequently had an interview with his Excellency during which H.E. instructed me, by telephone, to grant the licence.

This was done, and the tea arrived in December.

The position for the current 6-monthly period is as follows:-

Quantity already imported: 51 cwt. (all from sources other than the U.K.)

Quantity licensed, but not yet delivered: 49 cwt. (from U.K.)

W. G. Gault.

25-4-42.

May this paper be returned to this Dept. please, for insertion of a schedule of import licences for food to be transmitted to the Ministry of Food?

Telegram No. 68. Secret to S. of S. of 25/4/42. 73.

Comp. Auth.

M. returned to you as requested.

W. G. C. S.
27/4/42.

Hon. Col. Sec.

I attach a schedule of outstanding Import licences, covering importations of certain specified foodstuffs from the U.K. for transmission to the Ministry of Food in accordance with the requirements of Reg 46 par. 4, as confirmed by Regs 49 and 60.

This schedule should have been submitted before, and it is regretted that it was overlooked.

W. G. C. S.

27-4-42.

Letter to Export Licence Division, Ministry of Food of 14/5/42. 74-75.

Comp. Auth.

Go note. I suggest we send a further return as at 30/6/42 and thereafter 6 monthly.

W. G. C. S.
1/5/42.

Hon. Col. Sec.

I agree. Arrangements made accordingly.

W. G. C. S.

4-5-42.

Telegram from Brown Agents of 13/6/42. 76.

C.A.

Go note - recd 16/6/42.

W. G. C. S.
15/6/42

Hon. Col. Sec.

Noted, thank you. I presume that the import programme referred to is that outlined in Reg 49 & approved in Reg 60.

W. G. C. S.

16-6-42.

C.A.

This would appear to be programme referred to.

Hon. Col. Sec.

Noted, thank you.

W. G. C. S.

W. G. C. S.
16/6/42.

Hon. Sec. Sec.

Your minute of 4-5-42. Schedule of outstanding Import licences covering imports of specified foodstuffs from U.K., for transmission to Ministry of Food, submitted herewith.

M.B. Auth.

1-7-42.

78. Letter to Export Licence Division of Ministry of Food 2/7/42.
79. Letter from Manager, F.I.C., of 7.10.42.

(80)

ACS.

Ref: red 49 a similar application was made at red 41 & the relative minute appears on sheet 4 of this M.P.

ASG.
atcs.
9/10/42

(81)

ACS.

There are some recent M.P.s. about Tea on another M.P. Please attach relevant views of Ag. Group. Auth. Urgently.

KB.

9/10

(82)

G.E.

The latest information about tea supplies is at (1) & (2). On M.P. 11/42 attached. No instructions have yet come. I think perhaps we should consult S. of S. same time, if he approves, to notify F.I.C. London.

KB
10/10

(83)

I think the issue of a new import licence from U.K. & not Ceylon will suffice

10/10/42

(84)

note. F.I.C. phoned acctly. Amended licence issued. KB.

P.A.

Hon. Col. Sec.

(82)

Letter from Messrs. Estate Louis Williams Ltd. submitted for instructions concerning para. "A".

In accordance with instructions received from H.E., an Order was issued on May 9th. 1941 making the importation of jams subject to the granting of a special Import Licence which was not valid for importations from the U.K. Special arrangements were made for granting foreign exchange to enable importers to obtain jam from South America.

I respectfully submit that the fact that wholesalers in the U.K. have stocks available for export does not mean that Import Licences should be automatically granted to permit any Colonial importers' obtaining goods from that source whenever they require them. The granting of an Export Licence in the U.K. is subject to the granting of an Import Licence here, and the granting of an Import Licence here is tantamount to an assurance by this Government (a) that the goods are essential, and (b) that they cannot be obtained from any other approved source. Naturally, if we grant an Import Licence here, the wholesalers will be able to supply - but Messrs. Williams' anxiety to extend their business profitably has, I think, made them lose sight of the fact that stocks of jams available for export are intended (a) for Colonies that cannot obtain them elsewhere, and (b) for foreign countries.

W.H.
Competent Authority.
20. 10. 42.

H.C.S.

(83)

I am informed by Mr. Carr that the instructions referred to in para. 2 above were issued verbally by His Excellency at an interview in May, 1941, after which the Order was issued.

W.H.
21/10/42.

(84)

Competent Authority :

I entirely agree with your (82). Broadly the position is that we have contracted out of the Empire the pool of Empire food supplies and if we try to enter the pool again our purchases will be, as you say, at the expense of other colonies. I suggest that you should interview Mr. Rowe and explain this to him as well as refer him to the Order. Mr. Rowe has very vague ideas apparently over the whole policy regarding import and exchange control and he is always asking for a statement of Government policy. Again I think the wisest thing to do would be for you to see him and try to give him the whole picture which is, no doubt, very clear in your mind.

W.H.
23/10/42.

(85)

W.B.S.

The position was explained to Mr. Rowe at an interview yesterday, and he requested an explanation in writing for submission to Messrs. Chivers. In accordance with instructions this has been furnished as per Ref 86.

W.B. Smith.
10. 11. 42.

Letter to Manager, Messrs. E. L. Williams Ltd. of 10. 11. 42.

(87)

CA. for schedule as at 31/12/42: ref: 108(48)
W. L. L.
For C.S.
2/1/43.

(88)

W. L. L.

This schedule is no longer required - see RED 31 of
 159/42 para. 4.

W. L. L.

89. Telegram from Ministry of Food. of 30/12/42.
W. L. L.

(4)

CIRCULAR.

CONFIDENTIAL.



DOWNING STREET,
2nd November, 1939.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you a description of the method which it is proposed to adopt for controlling the export of essential food supplies from this country to the Dependencies and to describe the measures which I shall be grateful if you will put into effect in the territory or territories with which you are concerned for operating this control.

✓ 2. The general aim will of course be to secure that each Dependency receives its fair share of the available supplies of its essential food requirements and at the same time, provided this condition is secured, to interfere as little as possible with normal trade practice. Further, in preparing these proposals the aim has been kept constantly in view that the organization required to work the control, particularly in the Dependencies, should be as simple as possible. It is realized that the proposals contained in the following paragraphs will throw additional work upon Colonial Governments, but some such additional work is obviously inevitable, given the necessity for limiting food exports from this country, and it is hoped that it will be possible for existing departments of Colonial Governments, such as the Customs Department, to operate the proposed machinery.

3. As you will be aware, full control is now exercised by the Ministry of Food in this country over the supply and prices of the majority of essential foodstuffs. Commodities which are at present completely controlled are as follows :

Sugar.

All forms of cereals other than rice.

All forms of feeding stuffs.

All forms of meat including canned meat.

Bacon and Ham.

Butter.

All forms of animal and vegetable oils and fats including margarine, lard compound, lard, edible oils and oils not usually classed as edible, such as linseed oil.

Cheese.

Condensed Milk.

Canned Salmon.

Tea.

In the commodities comprised in the above list (which may of course have to be expanded later as circumstances dictate) no dealings are possible except with the approval of the Ministry of Food.

4. Apart from the control over dealings in foodstuffs which is exercised by the Ministry of Food, the export from this country of the majority of articles (including foodstuffs) is not allowed except under an export permit granted by the Export Licensing Department. In granting or withholding permits for the export of foodstuffs, the Export Licensing Department works of course in close co-operation with the Ministry of Food. The effect of these restrictions is thus to make it

The Officer Administering
the Government of

impossible for any food to be exported from this country except with approval from the Government Department involved. Exports of many foodstuffs to destinations outside the Empire are entirely prohibited, and it is clearly to the advantage of all Colonial Governments that a definite system should be set up whereby the Dependencies are assured at least of their essential minimum requirements. In order to ensure this, two steps are necessary.

5. In the first place the essential minimum requirements of the Dependencies, which will be fixed on the basis of approved monthly requirements, must be fixed with the agreement of the Colonial Governments and of the food controlling authorities in this country. These approved monthly requirements will be based on telegraphic statements received from Colonial Governments of their estimated minimum monthly requirements of all the more important foodstuffs which are normally imported into the Dependencies concerned from this country. Certain Governments have already telegraphed such statements. To assist those Governments which have not yet done so, further telegrams have been or will be sent as soon as possible giving information about the present supply position of the principal foodstuffs which are shown by the trade returns to be imported by the Dependencies from this country. Telegraphic statements of minimum requirements should then of course be prepared with regard to the information contained in the telegram about the supply position; that is to say, should my telegram indicate that there is an abundant supply of any particular commodity, Colonial Governments may, if they think this necessary, estimate for their full normal requirements, but in other cases these requirements should be cut down in accordance with the severity of the shortage that may exist with regard to the commodity in question. In all cases, however, the vital need for conserving shipping space will remain, so that even in cases where the supply of a commodity may be abundant the need for economy should be borne in mind. In addition, in the case of commodities which may have to be imported into this country from outside the sterling exchange area the need for conserving foreign exchange is a further factor demanding economy in imports.

6. The statements of minimum monthly requirements telegraphed to me will be transmitted to the Ministry of Food and if the Ministry is able to approve them, having regard to the supply position in this country, they will become the approved monthly requirements of the Dependencies in question. It must be realized, of course, that even though the statements telegraphed by Governments have been drawn up with regard to information telegraphed from here regarding the supply position, they will have to be subject to such further modification by the food controlling authorities here as may be dictated by overriding necessities of supply. Further, should the supply position change materially for the worse with regard to any commodity, it may be necessary to impose on all Dependencies cuts in their approved requirements of that commodity. On the other hand, should the supply position improve, Dependencies will of course be allowed to share in the benefit of this improvement.

7. There will be inevitable delay in settling equitably the approved monthly requirements of all the Dependencies, but pending the fixing of these requirements every endeavour is being made to permit the filling of all reasonable food orders from the Dependencies. No anxiety need therefore be felt that the food position in the territory with which you are concerned is suffering in the meantime. At the same time I have to request you to take all such steps as may be possible to prevent merchants from taking any unfair advantage of this position by importing quantities in excess of what is absolutely necessary.

8. Once approved monthly requirements have been fixed for each Dependency, every effort will, as I have said above, be made by the authorities here to see that the Dependencies get the full amount of their monthly requirements of all fully controlled commodities, the list of which is given in paragraph 3 above. In the case of commodities not yet fully controlled it is not possible for the authorities to give an assurance that importers in the Dependencies will be able to obtain supplies up to the full amount of their approved requirements, but even in that case the authorities will use such powers as they possess to see that orders falling within the approved requirements are given priority. Moreover, the fixing of the approved requirements does not mean that orders received in excess of the approved figure will inevitably be refused export permits and, indeed, if sufficient supplies are available at the time, no hindrance will be placed on the filling of such orders. Orders in excess of the approved requirements can, however, be given no priority by the Ministry of Food or the Export Licensing Department.

9. Paragraphs 5 to 8 of this despatch describe the method of fixing and effect of the approved monthly requirements of the Dependencies. I now turn to the measures which will be necessary for seeing that these approved monthly requirements become effective, that is to say, for enabling the food control and export licensing authorities here to distinguish those orders which fall within the Dependency's approved monthly requirements, in order that such orders may be given priority.

10. The principal responsibility for keeping a check upon orders for the import of foodstuffs into a Dependency from this country must obviously rest with the Government of the Dependency concerned. To enable this check to be kept it is suggested that arrangements should be made for a record to be kept of all orders for foodstuffs which local merchants and agents, or the Colonial Government itself, wish to place in this country. It will no doubt be convenient for such records to be kept by the officer detailed to perform the functions of Food Controller in the Dependency, and the officer in question will be referred to subsequently in this despatch as "the Food Controller". When the approved monthly requirements of the Dependency have been fixed, the Food Controller should give an endorsement to all orders for foodstuffs, whether originating from commercial sources or from Government Departments, which fall within those approved monthly requirements. If orders are submitted to the Food Controller in excess of the approved monthly requirements, it will be for him to decide upon the equitable allocation as between different applicants of the total quantities which can be endorsed by him. The total quantities ordered in respect of any month which receive his endorsement should, of course, in no circumstances exceed the approved monthly requirements.

11. It will be noted from the above paragraphs that it is proposed to regulate the flow of imported foodstuffs into the Dependencies from this country on the basis of approved monthly requirements. An arbitrary period has been chosen in this manner because it is obviously necessary to take one single period as a basis of comparison when deciding upon requirements for the different Dependencies. Once the approved monthly requirements have been fixed, however, there will be no objection, provided that the quantities for which the Food Controller gives his endorsement do not permit of a greater rate of import than under the approved monthly basis, to your fixing the quota period at such longer or shorter period as may be convenient to Government and to the trade.

12. It will be necessary to select some particular date in connection with all orders in order to decide whether or not they fall within the approved requirements for the quota period selected. Such date might be the date on which the order is submitted to the Food Controller, the date on which shipment is to be made from

the United Kingdom, or the date on which importation is expected to be made into the Dependency. Provided that the approved rate of flow of imports under endorsed orders is not exceeded, it will be open to you to select whichever date is most convenient to Government and to the trade, but in view of the inevitable uncertainty in deciding when a particular order will be shipped from the United Kingdom and still more when it will arrive in the Dependency, it will no doubt be found most convenient to take as the fixed date the date of submission of the order to the Food Controller. In that case, in order to avoid importers from saving up endorsed orders, some reasonable time limit should be fixed by the Food Controller, and mentioned on his endorsement, within which exportation must take place from the United Kingdom.

13. It will no doubt facilitate the smooth beginning of the control system if arrangements are made forthwith for submitting all orders to the Food Controller, although of course until approved monthly requirements have been fixed his endorsement will have no effect, and should not be given.

14. When the Food Controller in a Dependency has given his endorsement to an order, that endorsement will be accepted by the Export Licensing Department in the United Kingdom as sufficient evidence that the order falls within the approved monthly requirements of the Dependency in question. It is therefore important to prevent any persons from being able successfully to represent that an order which has not in fact received the Food Controller's endorsement has been endorsed.

15. In the case of orders sent to this country by mail, this should not present great difficulty since it will no doubt be possible to devise a form of endorsement which cannot easily be counterfeited. I understand that the Export Licensing Department would be prepared to accept endorsements of orders made by means of a rubber stamp on the orders themselves, provided of course that care is taken to ensure that the stamp does not fall into the hands of unauthorized persons. Endorsements should also be signed by the Food Controller himself or by a responsible official in his Department, and each endorsement should be given a serial number. The serial numbers should be in a single annual series covering all orders endorsed by the Food Controller for whatever commodity. Twenty facsimiles of the form of endorsement which will be used by the Food Controller, together with the same number of specimens of the signature of each officer who will be authorized to sign them, should be forwarded to me (by airmail if possible) at the first opportunity. These specimens will then be passed on to the Export Licensing Department and any other authorities who have to check endorsed orders in this country. It will also be convenient if you will inform me at the same time of the address to which communications for the Food Controller in the territory with which you are concerned should be sent, and of the Controller's telegraphic address.

16. Orders for the import of foodstuffs should be submitted to the Food Controller in at least triplicate. The Food Controller, when he endorses an order, will then return the original order, endorsed, to the merchant, will retain the duplicate for his own records, and will forward the triplicate, endorsed in the same manner as the original order, direct to the Export Licensing Department in this country. Until further notice he should address his communications as follows :—

Food and Beverages Section,
The Export Licensing Department,
Inveresk House,
346 Strand, W.C.2.

17. The person to whom the original endorsed order has been returned should then forward this order to his agent or shipper in the United Kingdom who will show it to the Export Licensing Department here when applying for a permit to export the foodstuffs in question. The Export Licensing Department can then, if they think this necessary, check the endorsement against the triplicate order forwarded to them direct by the Food Controller. In the case of controlled commodities (i.e., those listed in paragraph 3 above) the agent or shipper will then present the original endorsed order and the granted export licence to the relevant Department of the Ministry of Food in order to secure the release of the foodstuffs in question.

18. The case of orders sent to this country by telegraph presents special difficulty. I think, however, that the following procedure should ensure that evasion does not take place. Such orders should be submitted to the Food Controller in the same manner as orders which are being sent by mail, and the importer should be instructed to quote in his telegram to his agent or shipper in this country the serial number of the endorsement given to his order by the Food Controller. The Food Controller would then send to the Export Licensing Department in this country telegrams, serially numbered in a single annual series, giving brief particulars of the endorsements granted to telegraphic orders. It will probably be sufficient for the Food Controller's telegrams to quote merely the serial numbers of endorsed telegraphic orders, the names of the shippers in this country to whom they are being sent, and the quantities of commodities for which endorsement has been granted. Such telegrams should be signed by the word FOOCO and might be worded on the following lines :—

“ Telegram No. 19. Following orders endorsed. No. 263. John Smith and Company 10 cwt. bacon. No. 268. William Brown and Sons 8 tons flour. Fooco.”

The triplicates of the endorsed orders should then, as in the case of mail orders, be forwarded to the Export Licensing Department by mail in confirmation.

19. There will of course arise cases in which orders cannot be endorsed by the Food Controller because they do not fall within the approved monthly requirements or can be endorsed only in respect of part of the quantities ordered. In the latter case it will probably save confusion if importers are asked to make out new orders in respect of those quantities only for which the Food Controller is able to grant endorsements. As explained in paragraph 8 of this despatch, the fact that an order falls outside the approved monthly requirements of the Dependency does not inevitably mean that it cannot be filled and importers may therefore wish to forward to this country orders for which the Food Controller has not been able to grant an endorsement. In such cases shippers in this country who receive the orders should submit them to the Export Licensing Department in the normal way, although they should realize that such unendorsed orders will not receive any priority.

20. If no check is maintained on unendorsed orders, there is, of course, the danger that unscrupulous merchants may succeed in obtaining excessive quantities of commodities the supplies of which in this country may happen to be such as to permit of shipments in excess of the Dependency's approved monthly requirements, and thereby perhaps place other merchants in the Dependency at a disadvantage. It will be for the Food Controller to watch the situation and see whether such abuses arise. If they do, it should be easy to check the practice mentioned by taking powers to prohibit imports of foodstuffs the orders for which have not received the prior approval of the Food Controller. Care should of course be taken not to confuse such approval by the Food Controller of an order which he regards as reasonable from his official endorsement which can only be given to orders falling within the approved monthly requirements of the Dependency.

21. It is perhaps advisable to emphasize that all food supplies exported from this country by whatever method will be subject to control. The only food supplies which will fall outside the procedure indicated in the preceding paragraphs are those for the use of units of the fighting services in the Dependencies sent out under arrangements made by the Admiralty, War Office or Air Ministry. Colonial Government officials and others who desire to take out a stock of food with them when proceeding to, or returning to, the Dependencies from this country will not be exempt from the restrictions, and any persons proceeding on leave to this country from a Dependency should, if they wish such supplies to receive the benefit of the priority treatment accorded to endorsed orders, be advised to submit lists of their proposed requirements to the Food Controller for endorsement before proceeding to this country. In the case of officers newly appointed to posts under the Colonial Government, it might be advisable for a list of suggested supplies for the officer to bring out with him to be forwarded to me, endorsed by the Food Controller, with the paper of particulars relating to the vacancy. The endorsed list would then be handed by the Colonial Office or the Crown Agents, as the case might be, to the selected candidate. A similar procedure might, *mutatis mutandis*, be applied to persons sent out to posts under commercial firms in the territory. It will be appreciated that the Food Controller in the Dependency is the only person who can grant an endorsement to an order and that there is no authority in this country who will be able to do this.

22. I hope that the procedure which I have described in the preceding paragraphs will be clear to you and that its operation will not cause great inconvenience either to Colonial Governments or to the trade. If you have any comments or alterations to suggest, please communicate them to me by telegraph. You will appreciate, however, that it is essential, from the point of view of the export licensing authorities here, that there should be one uniform system applied to orders from all Dependencies.

23. In conclusion, I should perhaps emphasize once again that there is no intention of diverting transactions from the normal trade channels. The procedure described above has been chosen with the intention of causing the minimum amount of Government interference with normal trade practice which is consistent with the attainment of the object of the scheme, namely a fair distribution of essential food supplies as between different parts of the Empire.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

MALCOLM MacDONALD.

CIRCULAR
CONFIDENTIAL

Downing Street,

4 January, 1940.

Sir,

Reas. 1.4

I have the honour to refer to my confidential circular despatch of the 2nd November regarding the control of food supplies from this country to the Colonial Dependencies and to inform you that enquiries received from certain Colonial Governments have revealed the fact that some apprehension exists lest certain food supplies which the territories concerned have been accustomed to obtain from the Dominions and the Argentine in the past may cease to be available as a result of the bulk purchases made by the United Kingdom Government in those countries.

2. In these circumstances you will no doubt be glad to know that the bulk purchases which have been made by the United Kingdom Government in the countries just mentioned may not, as was at one time expected, absorb the whole exportable surplus of the countries in which they are made, but that they have been in respect of fixed amounts only which may allow of a surplus for sale to other purchasers, including, of course, importers in the Colonial Empire. This being the case, direct arrangements should continue to be made with the countries concerned, or with exporters in those countries, for the purchase of such food supplies as have in the past been made from the Dominions or the Argentine. In the case of Australia and New Zealand there are Government Departments with which you may find it helpful to enter into negotiations regarding supplies for the territory with which you are concerned, although it is not suggested that this need be done if

The Officer Administering
the Government of

existing arrangements are working satisfactorily. The Departments in question are, respectively, the Department of Commerce, Canberra, (telegraphic address Seccom, Canberra), and the Marketing Department, Wellington.

3. I shall be grateful if estimates may be supplied to me, where this has not already been done, of the average monthly quantities of the food stuffs mentioned below which are expected to be required by the territory with which you are concerned during the year 1940 from Australia, New Zealand, or the Argentine. The food stuffs of which particulars are required are the following:-

Meat (both chilled or frozen and preserved or tinned);

Milk (tinned and powdered);

Other Dairy Produce (Cheese, Butter - fresh and tinned - Eggs).

4. If any unusual difficulties which other methods fail to resolve are experienced in obtaining supplies, or shipping space for them, or in regard to prices, you may wish to inform me in case the appropriate authorities in this country may be able to afford assistance. It will, of course, be appreciated that in present circumstances supplies are bound to be more restricted and shipping accommodation to be scarcer than before the war, and that prices even in the country of origin may be higher, but it will no doubt be possible to decide whether the difficulties met with in any particular case are such as must be expected or whether on the other hand they call for further investigation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant.

Malcolm Macdonald

Telephone: CENTRAL 7474. (Extn.)

Telegrams:
"UNITEXPOR, TELEX, LONDON."

UNITED EXPORTERS LIMITED

Codes used:
ALL PUBLIC CODES
PRIVATE CODE

Cables:
"UNITEXPOR, LONDON."

UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.4.

Our Ref. "Food's"

28th December 1939.

To be RETURNED to

The Estate of Louis Williams,
Port Stanley,
Falkland Islands.

Estate Louis Williams in due
course.

Dear Sir(s),

In connection with the agency you hold on our behalf for the various Food Companies we represent, you will be interested to learn that we have been advised by the Export Licensing Department of the Board of Trade that it is proposed shortly to introduce a measure for controlling the export of essential food supplies from the United Kingdom to many parts of the British Empire. The general aim will be to secure that each territory receives its fair share of the available supplies of its essential food requirements and at the same time provided this condition is secured, to interfere as little as possible with normal trade practice.

Correspondence with your local Government Authorities is at present taking place with a view to determining the allotment to each territory in relation to its needs and to the supply position in this country. Exports from the United Kingdom will then be based on an agreed figure subject, of course, to modification from time to time in accordance with possible changes in the supply position and other overriding factors.

The local Government Administration propose appointing a Food Controller with whom you should communicate with a view to being allocated a share of the quota agreed upon insofar as it applies to the goods which can be supplied by our Food Companies as advised you from time to time. Under this new arrangement we understand that it will be necessary for you to obtain from the local Food Controller an import permit on which the Authorities here will issue an Export Licence.

We shall be glad, therefore, if you will make a point of immediately communicating with your local Food Controller or Government Department concerned and ascertain exactly what the procedure will be so that you may take every advantage of the more favourable position now pertaining.

You will appreciate that in consequence of the present unfortunate position created through the War we wish to do all we can to maintain the trade and goodwill for our various products which have been developed over a number of years so that we shall again be in a position to resume normal trading immediately on the cessation of hostilities.

We shall be very interested to learn the result of your negotiations at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
UNITED EXPORTERS LIMITED.

(E.L.Kidd).

ESTATE LOUIS WILLIAMS

SUCCESSORS TO CHAS WILLIAMS

Estb'd 1863.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

PORT STANLEY
FALKLAND ISLANDS

18th April 1940.

RADIO ADDRESS
"WILLIAMS"

CODES USED:
BENTLEYS
A.B.C. 5TH ED.
A.I.

Sir,

We enclose the original of a Circular Letter which we have received from Messrs United Exporters Limited, of London.

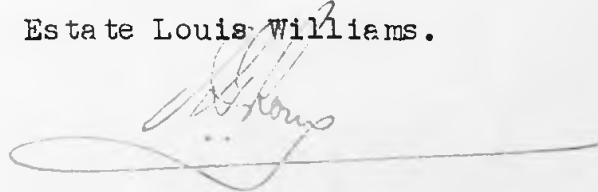
According to this Circular Letter, which is dated 28th December 1939, The Export Licensing Dept. of the Board of Trade in England is reported to be setting up a system of control for the exporting of Foodstuffs from U.K. to other parts of the Empire, and that this will entail the setting up of Food Controllers in the Colonies who will issue Import Permits.

As we need to reply to this Circular Letter we shall be pleased to learn what is the position out here.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. Estate Louis Williams.



The Hon.

The Colonial Secretary

Stanley.

6/5/40.

24th April,

40.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th of April, 1940, I have the honour to inform you that at the present moment the office of Controller of imports is not functioning here as the whole question was settled by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies actually before the outbreak of war.

2. Should your correspondent meet with any difficulty in exporting from the United Kingdom I would recommend that you advise him to communicate direct with the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, London, S.W. 1.

3. Should you prefer me to endorse any orders in order to make more easy the export from the United Kingdom, I am prepared to do so but I do not think this will be necessary.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgt/ A.W. Cardwell
Colonial Secretary.

The Manager,
Estate Louis Williams,
STANLEY.

ESTATE LOUIS WILLIAMS

SUCCESSORS TO CHAS WILLIAMS.

Estb'd 1863

GENERAL MERCHANTS

RADIO ADDRESS
"WILLIAMS"

CODES USED:
BENTLEYS
A.B.C. 5TH ED.
A.I.

PORT STANLEY
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

25th April 1940.

Sir,

Recd. 13
We thank you for your letter of 24th inst.
(C/5/40) which we consider very satisfactory.

We quite agree that it should not be necessary
to have every order for export of goods from the
United Kingdom to be endorsed officially from this
end.

What we shall do is to have a copy of your letter
mimeographed and copies despatched to all of our
usual suppliers for their guidance.

We shall declare your letter as being the
equivalent of an "Open General License" permitting us
to import all articles that we normally purchase in the
United Kingdom.

And we may add that we shall ^{exercise} care and discretion
in our purchases in order to avoid any embarrassment
either to our suppliers or to the Control Authorities in
the United Kingdom.

Yours faithfully,
p.p. Estate Louis Williams.

The Hon.

The Colonial Secretary
Stanley.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

22

From Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 3rd November, 19 40. Time: 2225.

Received: 4th November, 19 40. Time: 1000.

Reds. 15 & 18
Circular No. 216. Confidential. My telegram No. 80 Secret Circular June 2nd and my telegram No. 183 Circular September 7th.

Food supplies from the United Kingdom.

After careful review following modifications have been decided upon.

(1) As from November 15th, 1940, all classes of foodstuffs (except potatoes, grain and certain vegetable oils) exported from the United Kingdom to Colonies will be exempt export licence. This will transfer entirely to Colonial import licensing authorities the control trade in foodstuffs from United Kingdom thus avoiding dual licensing system which has resulted in certain confusion and inconsistencies to which a number of Colonial Administrations have drawn attention.

In consequence, system endorsing orders for foodstuffs from United Kingdom will no longer be required and should, with exceptions noted in (2) of (b) below, be discontinued as from November 15th and import control extended, if necessary to cover all food imports from the United Kingdom.

(2) Licences for imports from United Kingdom should, as from date paragraphs, be granted only up to amounts shown each commodity in following lists. The percentages refer average monthly imports from United Kingdom over three years 1936/1938.

A. Commodities which may be licensed from United Kingdom up to 100%.
Tea, coffee, raw cocoa and cocoa preparations, fresh, frozen and chilled meat, canned meat (other than BEEF), meat extracts, cheese, eggs and egg products, fresh fruit and vegetables (other than potatoes) canned and bottled fruit and vegetables, salted fish, jams and marmalades, honey, spices, yeast, meal and flour (other than rice flour), cakes and biscuits, confectionery, glucose, starch (other than farina) linseed oil, malt, beer, cider and wines and spirits.

B. Commodities which may be licensed from United Kingdom up to less than 100%.

(a) 75% Margarine and lard substitutes.

(b)/

(b) 50% condensed milk (full cream sweetened) salted and pickled meat, bacon and ham, butter, rice and rice flour, sago, tapioca, etc.

(c) Less than 50% fish (fresh and frozen) and fish (canned) 40%; condensed milk, (full cream unsweetened) 25%; edible vegetable oils 25%.

C. Commodities which cannot be supplied from United Kingdom. LARD (other than lard substitutes) 4% : beef, chicory, dates and other dried fruits, farina and pulses.

D. Other commodities.

(a) Special arrangements are in force for supplying sugar requirements to Colonial Dependencies in some cases direct from producing countries and import licences may continue to be granted as at present.

(b) For reason connected with customs Administrations potatoes, all grains and certain vegetable oils (see below) will remain subject to licence on export from United Kingdom. Orders should continue to be endorsed and may be issued up to 100%. Edible vegetable oils not subject to export licence are those chiefly interest to Colonies, viz. ground nut, sago, bean, cocoanut, cotton seed, olive, palm and palm kernel oils.

(c) For commodities other than those mentioned above, which are imported in small quantities, licences may be issued up to 100% at your discretion, but where there is a considerable trade in any particular commodity reference should be made direct to Ministry of Food who will indicate up to what % licences may be issued.

2. Following amplifies preceding paragraph.

(i) During interim period where endorsed orders are still being fulfilled import licences in respect of such orders should be set off against approved quota which may be fixed on monthly, quarterly or other convenient basis.

(2) Lists contained in paragraph 1 (2) above are subject to variation from time to time according supplies available in the United Kingdom and other circumstances of war. Generally they are intended as guide to import licensing authorities of maximum amounts of particular foodstuffs which United Kingdom can supply although consideration will be given to special needs of a particular dependency for increased supplies on receipt of representations from Administrations or from trade. In case of unrationed commodities of which there are large stocks in United Kingdom e.g. coffee Ministry of Food would be prepared to consider supplying over 100% of pre-war normal to replace hard currency imports. This will be of particular interest to West Indies and I suggest question should be carefully examined. Lists should

10
Should not be read as instructions to issue licences up to approved maximum - a if this is considered justified and I would not wish to suggest experience gained by control authority during first year of war should now be set aside. I much appreciate efforts already made to economise imports both by curtailing consumption and by increasing production and to diverting imports essential foodstuffs to more accessible sterling sources of supply e.g. South Africa in case of East Africa Dependencies and Australia in case of Dependencies. Nonetheless I am anxious in interests maintaining United Kingdom exports at as high a level as War conditions permit that following principles should guide import licensing policy.

(a) Where total imports of a particular foodstuff are being cut either because consumption is being reduced or local production increased, cut should (so far as this is possible under approved lists) be applied proportionately to all sterling sources including United Kingdom.

(b) Unessential foods are concerned imports from hard currency countries should unless very special reasons exist to the contrary be eliminated before/^{any} cut in sterling supplies is made

(c) Where essential goods are concerned there may be sound reasons diverting imports from United Kingdom to other sterling sources but diversion to hard currency sources should not be made unless approved reasons exist.

I am content to leave application of above principles to discretion of each administration in the light of local circumstances. I should however like to be given an opportunity of advising in doubtful cases where expenditure in hard currencies is involved.

3. My immediately following telegram Circular contains text of press notice which is being issued on November 4th and circulated to groups of exporters interested in Colonial Markets. It is regarded as most important trade should be given full explanation of policy so that troubles which have in ~~past~~ past arisen largely through misunderstanding of object of licensing control may be avoided in future. I should therefore be grateful if notice could be given suitable publicity in territory under your Administration and communicated together with details lists in paragraph 1 (2) above to H.M. Trade Commissioner or other delegate trade organization if such exists. You may wish take opportunity of indicating general lines policy which you propose to follow in relation to revised arrangements contro

- 4 -

(19)

I suggest that any queries of details which may arise on this telegram should be sent direct to the Ministry of Food who will communicate direct to you any changes that may be necessary from time to time in approved lists.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 3rd November, 19 40. Time : 1240.

Received : 4th November, 19 40. Time : 1000.

Circular No. 217. Following is text of press notice and Circular to Exporters of Foodstuffs to Colonial Dependencies to issue on November 4th begins :-

The Board of Trade have made an order (export of goods (control) (No. 39) Order, 1940) by which export of articles of foods (except potatoes, grains and certain vegetable oils to British Colonial Dependencies with as from November 15th, 1940, be permitted without licence. This order has been made for the convenience of exporters so as to avoid duplication of export control in the United Kingdom and import control in Colonial Dependencies. It should not be taken to imply any changes in policy of the Ministry of Food in respect of supplies of foodstuffs to these Dependencies. The system of import control in Colonial Dependencies still subsists and will be extended where necessary to cover all articles of food imported from the United Kingdom. Colonial Governments will be informed by Ministry of Food from time to time of maximum quantities of particular foodstuffs which can be supplied from this country and import licence will be issued in the light of this information. Except in special cases import licence will not be granted for more than 100 per cent of pre-war normal import United Kingdom. Import of a number of commodities supplies of which are limited will be restricted below this level. A detailed list showing degrees of restriction to be imposed is being communicated to Food manufacturer's federation. This list is of course subject to alteration from time to time without notice. Further the Colonial Governments will have discretion to limit Import of any commodities from the United Kingdom below maximum quantities available if special local reasons for doing so should exist.

From the above exporters will appreciate that, before shipping articles of food to any Colonial Dependency they must, in their own interest, ascertain that appropriate import licence has been obtained from Colonial Government. In the case of certain commodities, the stocks which are controlled by Ministry of Food, evidence of possession of an import licence will be required before any release for export is made. Arrangements are being made with Colonial Governments for a serial number to be given to each import licence which may then be cabled by local agent to the United Kingdom exporters in support of latter's request for a release from controlled stocks.

It is desired to emphasize that articles of food which are subject to import licencing will not be admitted for importation into Colonial Dependencies if necessary licences have not been obtained. The fact that such articles have already arrived will not be taken to constitute a claim for grant of import licence and unlicensed articles may be liable to confiscation. Arrangements will be made to provide for fulfilment of any endorsed order issued in Colonial Dependencies before November 15th. Ends.

2. Copies of Order No. 39 will be sent by mail.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

C/5/40.

9th November,

40.

Sir,

IMPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

I have the honour to draw your attention to a modification in the method to be adopted in regard to the importation of foodstuffs into this Colony from the United Kingdom.

2. As you know at present it is necessary to hold an export licence from the United Kingdom authorities and an import licence from the Competent Authority here. In practice this latter has been allowed as an open licence and no restrictions on imports have been imposed. This has been possible owing to the smallness of the community and to the fact that no exports of foodstuffs are permitted.

3. The food position in the United Kingdom has improved to such an extent that as from November 15th with the exceptions mentioned below in paragraph 7 no export licences are required from the United Kingdom authorities. The control will have to be exercised here by the Competent Authority.

4. The latter authorises you therefore to import until further instructions the following percentages of foodstuff quantities, based on the annual average of your imports over the years 1936/38 :-

A. - Up to 100%.

Tea	Fruit and Vegetables, fresh.
Coffee	" " " canned.
Cocoa	" " " bottled.
Cocoa preparations	Fish, salted.
Meat, fresh	Jams and Marmalades.
" frozen	Honey
" chilled	Spices
" canned (but not Beef)	Yeast
" extracts	Meal and Flour (not rice)
Cheese	Cakes and Biscuits.

(76)

The Manager, F.I.C.,
" " E.L.W.
W. J. Hutchinson, Esq.,
Messrs MacAtasney & Sedgwick.
J. Pedersen, Esq.
A. L. S. Biggs, Esq.,
F. F. Lellman, Esq.,
J. F. Summers, Esq.,
W. Sedgwick, Esq.,
Les. Hardy, Esq.
W. Hills, Esq.
H. Roberts, Esq.
A. Martin, Esq.
A. Stevensen, Esq.
STANLEY.

Eggs
Egg products
Linseed Oil
Malt
Beer
Spirits

Confectionery.
Glucose
Starch (not farina)
Cider
Wines

B. - Up to 75%.

Margarine and Lard substitutes.

C. - Up to 50%.

Condensed Milk, full cream sweetened
Meat, salted
" pickled
Rice
" Flour

Bacon and Ham
Butter
Sago
Tapioca

D. - Up to 40%.

Fish, fresh, frozen, canned.

E. - Up to 25%.

Condensed Milk, (full cream unsweetened).
Edible vegetable oils.

5. There are certain articles of foodstuffs which cannot be supplied at present from the United Kingdom. These are :-

Lard (other than lard substitutes).
Beef
Chicory
dates
Fruits, dried
Farina
Pulses.

6. For the present I am prepared to grant a permit up to 100% for the import of sugar, but there are special arrangements being put into force by the United Kingdom authorities, of which you will, in the case of any alteration, be informed immediately.

7. Export licences will until further notice be required by the United Kingdom authorities, necessitating import licence here for the following :-

Potatoes
Grain
Edible Vegetable Oils (excepting ground nut, sago, bean, cocoanut, cotton seed, olive, palm and palm-kernel oils)

which will require no export licence.

8. Finally I am prepared to grant you a licence to import up to 100% of your average imports during 1936/38 other food-stuffs which ordinarily are imported in small quantities.

9. You will of course understand that this general licence may be cancelled or altered at any moment - but, of course, not after the goods have once left the United Kingdom.

10. There arises under these general instructions the question of condensed milk (unsweetened). I am prepared to submit immediately to the United Kingdom authorities your requirements and ask for necessary permission to issue you a licence for a much greater quota than the 50, and 25, for sweetened and unsweetened - but in order to justify my request I would ask you to furnish me with as complete a table of statistics as possible of your imports since January 1936 both monthly and yearly and your estimation of future requirements.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd) A. W. CARDINALL

Colonial Secretary.

(28.)

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" W. RADIO.

Stanley

14th November, 1940.



Sir,

Importation of Foodstuffs from U.K.

Red 26.
I have the honour to acknowledge and thank you for your letter C/540 dated 9th inst, contents of which are noted.

With reference to condensed milk sweetened and unsweetened, I enclose herewith a table of sales of milk both yearly and average monthly, for the years 1936 to 1939 inclusive, as well as for the 10 months ending 31st October 1940. I have given the figures of sales as being more accurate than imports which sometimes overlap at the end of the year and might mislead.

From the figures given, the future requirements would be as follows:-

Sweetened full cream	700 c/s	p.a.	say 105%	of 1936/38
" skimmed	312 "	"	"	100% " "
Unsweetened	1550 "	"	"	200% " "

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Wm. P. Duck
Manager.

THE HONOURABLE
THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,
STANLEY.

MILK SALES (in cases)

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940(10'months)
Sweetened Full Cream.	646.	666.	688.	732.	604.
do Skimmed	384.	290.	262.	236.	252.
Unsweetened.	459.	865.	1111.	1456.	1279.

AVERAGE MONTHLY TOTAL (i n cases)

	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Sweetened Full Cream.	54.	56.	58.	61.	61.
do Skimmed	32.	24.	22.	20.	25.
Unsweetened.	38.	72.	93.	122.	128.

Present Stocks

Sweetened Full Cream	- 406 cases	- 6 months.
do Skimmed	- 115 cases	- 5 months.
Unsweetened	- 812 cases	- 6 months.

BEVERLY FOODS LIMITED

SUCCESSORS TO CHAS WILLIAMS
ESTD 1863

GENERAL MERCHANTS

PORT STANLEY
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

RADIO ADDRESS
"WILLIAMS"
CODES USED:
BENTLEYS
A.B.C. 5TH ED.
A.I.

21st November 1940.



Sir,

IMPORTATIONS OF FOODSTUFFS FROM U.K.

We thank you for your letter of 11th inst. (C/5/40) and offer our apologies for not having replied earlier.

Contents have been duly noted and the information given in this letter truly reveals a bolyant state of affairs.

In replying we shall deal with the question of milk first.

CONDENSED MILK .) For many years past we have not
EVAPORATED MILK .) imported any milk from U.K.
We used to get shipments from,
Denmark, Holland and the U.S.A.

It is no longer possible to get supplies from Denmark or Holland, but we have, under authority, recently obtained 200 cases of Evaporated milk from U.S.A. and we trust that we may be permitted to continue to obtain our requirements from U.S.A.

As to condensed milk we anticipate being able to obtain supplies, under advantageous terms, from the River Plate. As soon as we get quotations etc. we shall approach the Competent Authority on this subject.

This will relieve you from the necessity of applying to the Authorities in the U.K. for a larger quota on our behalf.

Furthermore, may we again state, having already done so in our letter of 27th May last to which we have never had a reply, that in our opinion ample supplies of fresh cows milk can be produced in the Colony.

OTHER GOODS.

In regard to the other items of foodstuffs mentioned in your letter under reply, may we offer the following comments:-

TEA. We have had no difficulty so far in getting ample supplies direct from Ceylon (with transshipment in M/video)

COFFEE. We have always imported our coffee from Brasil that being the nearest source of supply, and we have sufficient on hand to last a long time.

COCOA and COCOA PREPARATIONS. We believe we have 12 cwt. of Rowntree's Cocoa now awaiting transshipment in M/video.

Cocoa Preparations ("Barlova") have been shut out of two steamers at Liverpool but we hope they are now in transit.

Redx.

2.

MEAT, Fresh, Frozen, Chilled.
None is imported.

MEAT, canned (including Beef)
No object in getting same from U.K. as ample supplies can be obtained direct from Uruguay.

Fruit and Vegetables, FRESH.
Impossible to bring them all the way from U.K. Supplies must be obtained from the River Plate.

ditto. CANNED.
It is far more convenient to obtain certain kinds of Canned Fruits (such as Peaches, Pears, Plums) from Uruguay, also such Canned Vegetables as Tomatoes, Peas and Beans.
Efforts will be made to place orders for some canned fruits and vegetables from U.K.

ditto. BOTTLED.
There is no object in obtaining bottled fruits and vegetables in this Colony. It is an expensive and hazardous form of packing.

FISH, SALTED. Practically no trade here in this item.

JAMMS and MARMALADES. We have already resumed obtaining our requirements from U.K. ("Chiver's").

HONEY. The trade in honey is very small.

SPICES. Always obtained from U.K.

YEAST. We seldom stock yeast.

MEAT, Extracts. We have lately obtained all our requirements from original sources in Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
Processed Extract of Meat (such as "Bovril")
we shall now endeavour to obtain from U.K. again.

CHEESE. For years past we have obtained all of our requirements from Buenos Aires, and we trust we may be permitted to continue doing so.

EGGS. Only occasional supplies come into the Colony, and always from the River Plate. It is impossible to consider getting fresh eggs from U.K.

LINSEED OIL. We are glad to know that it is now possible to obtain same again from U.K.

BEER and SPIRITS. With the exception of 2 drums of gin which we obtained from Brasil when restrictions had been announced to us from our normal U.K. suppliers, we have obtained all our requirements from U.K.

MEAL and FLOUR. Meal . We cannot offer any comment regarding "meal" as we do not know what products this name covers. If it is meant to include "pollards", we

2.

must state that "pollards" have always been obtained from the River Plate (mostly from the Argentine) and we trust that there will be no difficulty in continuing to import same from that source.

"Pollards" play a consider role in the local economy in connection with the feeding of milch cows and laying poultry, and the price from U.K. would be prohibitive.

Flour (Say Wheaten flour as very little other kinds of flour is imported). According to our very latest quotations the CIF cost of English milled flour is approximately 47% higher than the cost of the VERY BEST ARGENTINE FLOUR (which we have no hesitation in saying is much superior in quality to blended English patent flour). We therefore hope that there will be no restrictions in regard to our importing normal supplies from the River Plate - although for the present there will be no need to import flour until present surplus stocks are eliminated.

CAKES and BISCUITS. We have just got our usual supplies from U.K.

CONFECTIONARY. Usual supplies from U.K. are in transit.

STARCH. Usual supplies from U.K. have been received.

Egg Products. Malt. Glucose. Cider
We do not deal in.

WINES. Our usual supply of Cyprus wine (in cask) has been shut out twice at Liverpool. Perhaps it is now on the way.

Bottled light table wines.

These we usually obtained from France, but since that source is now out of the question, we have lately obtained a small supply from Uruguay. We trust that we may continue to obtain such supplies from Uruguay and also from Chile.

MARGARINE and LARD SUBSTITUTES.

We note that 75% of previous importations is to be allowed from U.K. For the present we have ample stocks on hand.

C. Up to 50%

Condensed Milk. Vide page 1.

Meat, Salted, pickled. No trade.

Rice flour. Demand is small, and generally supplied by UK.

Butter, Bacon and Ham. The Colony's entire requirements can be obtained, as usual, from the River Plate.

Sago, Tapioca. Demand is small, and usually supplied by UK.

RICE. Quantities required here are only moderate, and can be most conveniently purchased either in Montevideo or Brasil. (Supplies from Montevideo are of Brazilian origin.)

D. - Up. to 40%
Fish, fresh and frozen. No trade.

Fish Canned. The canned fish imported into this Colony are generally:-

Salmon
Fresh Herrings
Sardines
A little Lobster and Crayfish.

If 40% of normal supplies can be obtained from U.K. that should prove ample.

E. - Up. to 25%

Condensed Milk. Vide page 1.

Edible vegetable oils. We have sufficient in stock to last us at least 12 months.

In regard to those articles which cannot be supplied from U.K. we beg to state as follows:-

Lard. Ample supplies obtainable from River Plate and very cheap in price.

Beef.)
Chicory.) No import trade.

Dates. Not essential to the welfare of the Colony.

Dried Fruits. Ample supplies can be obtained from California, via Montevideo.

Fariña. Not much trade in this product, which can be obtained from Montevideo.

Pulses. Dried peas and beans can be obtained in ample quantities from Chile.

S U G A R. Cube sugar. Have plenty in stock.
Granulated sugar. As the last 2 tons ordered by us were spoilt in transit we have cabled for a new supply, and we have every reason to believe that same will duly come forward.

EXPORT LICENSES.

We see that these are now only required for Potatoes, Grain and Edible Vegetable Oils.

Potatoes. Under existing conditions convenient supplies can be readily obtained from the Argentine.

Grain. ditto. ditto.

Edible Vegetable Oils. See above.

Your paragraphs 8 and 9.

We take it that your letter does in itself constitute a general license, and we shall act accordingly.

5
4.

We also take it that what is required of us is that we should continue to import from U.K. up to 100% of our requirements of foodstuffs wherever possible, and to restrict our orders to the lower percentages where indicated.

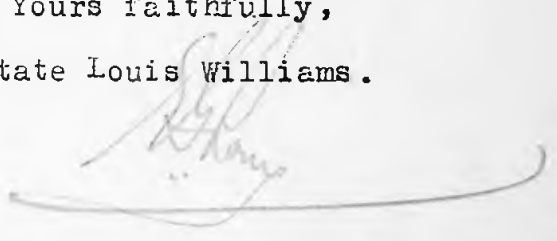
We anticipate no difficulty in this connection, but we would venture to point out that with ships in the harbour and visiting ships, a 100% of the 1936/38 importations would not meet present abnormal demands in certain lines.

We also take it that we can continue to import from foreign sources such essential goods as may be reasonably required to keep our customers supplied with reasonable quantities and at reasonable prices.

Whenever we have any doubt as to the official attitude in regard to any lines of which supplies can only be conveniently obtained from a foreign source, we shall, as heretofore, consult the Competent Authority and abide by his ruling.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,

p.p. Estate Louis Williams.



The Hon.
The Colonial Secretary
(and Competent Authority)
STANLEY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 21st November, 1940. *Time:* 1040

Received: 22nd November, 1940. *Time:* 1030.

Circular Confidential No. 225. With reference to my telegram No. 216

Circular Confidential. Food supplied from United Kingdom. Please add the following to lists in paragraph 1 (2) at 100% of pre-war normal exports from the United Kingdom. Infant and Invalid Milk foods.

At nil all other forms of milk powder preserved milk etc.

Shipment of goods from the United Kingdom to Colonial Ports for use as ships stores no longer comes under Export Licencing system in this country. You may issue of Import Licences where necessary to cover such shipments in future up to 100% of pre-war imports.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

I.D.

DECODE.

(307)

TELEGRAM.

From Ministry of Food.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 28th November, 19 40. *Time :* 2250.

Received : 29th November, 19 40. *Time :* 1030.

led 22.
No. 1 Confidential with reference to Secretary of State's Circular telegram No. 216. Food supplies from the United Kingdom.

Understand from Food Manufacturers that system of Import Control by licence is not in force in the Falkland Islands. If this is so grateful of statement as to how you propose to control imports from the United Kingdom within percentages of release given in Paragraph 1 (2) of telegram under reference.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

G.T.C.

DECODE.

(36)

TELEGRAM.

From His Excellency the Governor,

To Ministry of Food, London.

Despatched: 30th November, 19 40. Time: ...

Received: 19 ... Time: ...

CONFIDENTIAL.

No. 1. Your telegram No. 1 Confidential, not understood
as system of import control by licence is in force here.

GOVERNOR.

Red 35.

● DECODE.

C/5/40. (37)

TELEGRAM.

From The Ministry of Food, London,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 1st December, 19 40. *Time*: 1726.

Received: 1st December, 19 40. *Time*: 2000.

No. 1. Circular telegram Colonial Office Confidential code number 1 is now held by Foodkeeper and may be used as desired when cabling us.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

C.O. 1.



Stanley
Falkland Islands
9th January 1941.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 12th November 1940,
No, C/5/40, I respectfully apply for a Licence to import foodstuffs
from the United Kingdom.

In view of the fact that I have this morning received
a telegram requesting the number of my Import Licence, I should
esteem it a favour if you would kindly give this matter your early
attention.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

John Summers

Red 26

C/5/40.

11th January,

41.

Sir,

Red 38
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of January, 1941, and to inform you that owing to the smallness of the community it has not been considered necessary to issue numbered Import Licences in this Colony. Paragraph 4 of my letter No. C/5/40 of the 9th of November, 1940, should be regarded as a general authority for you to import essential foodstuffs. You may reply to the telegram by stating that you have a general licence issued in your name.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Colonial Secretary.

(Competent Authority.)

Mr. J. F. Summers,
STANLEY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

40

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 13th January, 19 41. Time : 2146.

Received : 14th January, 19 41. Time : 1400.

Circular No. 11. To assist in preparing review of local production of food in the Colonial Empire after sixteen months of War please telegraph (1) total imports of food for 1940 and 1939 with any observations regarding alterations in prices level necessary in order to appreciate significant figure. (2) estimated increase in production of foodstuffs locally since the outbreak of War. (3) brief statement of the prospect for further increases in the immediate future. (4) any points of outstanding importance affecting the position of which I have not already been informed.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

No.

(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute, the above Number and the date may be quoted).

MINUTE.

15 - 1 - 1941

From Customs Off.

To Hon. Sec.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

Total Imports of food 1939 (Falklands only) £ 29,796.

" " " " 1940. " " £ 33,151 (approx.)

Alkars. G.H.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

To Magistrate, South Georgia.

Despatched : 15th January, 1941. Time : ...

Received : 19 ... Time : ...

No. 6. Please telegraph total value imports of food
for 1939 and 1940.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

G.T.C.

42

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From.....Magistrate, South Georgia.....

To.....Colonial Secretary.....

Despatched : 22nd January, 19 41. *Time :* 0040.

Received : 22nd January, 19 41. *Time :* 1200.

No. 6. Your telegram No. 6. Imports 1939 £10,018,
1940 £14,725.

MAGISTRATE.

G.T.C.

43

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

44

From His Excellency the Governor.

To Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatched : 22nd January, 1941. Time : ...

Received : 19... Time : ...

No.12. Your Circular telegram No. 11 ^{Red 40.} total imports food 1939 240,000,
1940 ~~233,000.~~ ^{448,000} No remarks necessary to explain increase due entirely
to general rise. These imports are unavoidable.

(2) Impossible to estimate but every effort being made locally to increase production but 1940-1 season not yet gathered.

(3) Only possible increases are in hardier vegetables result not affecting appreciably imports.

(4) Shortage of labour has not been emphasised before but may cease at an early date.

GOVERNOR.

G.T.C.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 23rd January, 1941. Time : 2335.

Received : 24th January, 1941. Time : 1030.

Recd 22
Circular No.13. Confidential. With reference to my telegram No.216 Circular Confidential. Food supplies. In view of the cut in imports into this country of Kito, Tapioca and Arrow root, licences for import of these commodities from the United Kingdom should in future be issued for 25% pre war average imports instead of 50%.

Some confusion has arisen over the issue of endorsed orders for Potatoes, Grain certain Vegetable Oils as mentioned in paragraph (2) d (b) of my Circular telegram under reference. In future endorsed orders should not be issued rather less Import Licences granted. The fact that Import Licence has been granted will enable exporter in this country to secure an export licence for the commodities in question. All Import Licences issued should be consecutively numbered in order that reference may be made by telegraph to a importer when he is communicating with the United Kingdom exporter.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

I.D.C.O.

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 27th February, 19 41. Time : 1735.

Received : 28th February, 19 41. Time : 1030.

Ref 22
Circular No. 43. Confidential. With reference to my telegram No. 216 Circular and subsequent correspondence. Food supplies from the United Kingdom. I assume that arrangements have now been made to control by Import Licences all Food Supplies from the United Kingdom and that the Food Controllers have assessed the maximum permissible imports of each commodity and have fixed the actual quantity for which licences will be issued in each licence period.

2. In order that the Ministry of Food may know the total quantity of each item which they are required to supply to Colonial Dependencies please telegraph as soon as possible the following details direct to Foodstuffs in respect of each foodstuff separately as classified in your trade returns. Item numbers may be used if more convenient. (a) Maximum monthly quantity (in cwts. or other convenient units) which were authorised in percentage list in my telegram under reference or approved in subsequent separate correspondence with individual Dependency. (b) Monthly quantity for which Import Licences are being issued if different from (a). (c) Minimum monthly quantity to which (b) could be reduced if necessary by cutting imports all round or by diverting maximum possible demand to sterling sources other than the United Kingdom. If no return is made under this head it will be assumed no reduction could be made.

3. You will appreciate in the changing circumstances of the war it may not be possible for the United Kingdom to continue to supply Colonial Dependencies on the present scale. Any suggestions for possible economies would therefore be welcome even if this involves deviation from the principles laid down in Paragraph 2 (a) of my telegram under reference.

4. In order to provide a check on applications by the United Kingdom exporters for release of supplies against Colonial Import Licences the Ministry of Food asks that two copies of all Import Licences issued should be forwarded by the quickest possible means addressed to Export Licence Division of the Ministry of Food, Hotel Metropole, Colwyn Bay, North Wales. Could this be arranged retrospectively from the beginning of the current licence period? if preferred a schedule of licences granted giving full details of exporters and consignees may be prepared at convenient intervals and sent to the Ministry of Food instead of the actual copies of individual licences.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

C.T.C.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

(47)

From Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 27th February, 19 41. *Time :* 1300.

Received : 28th February, 19 41. *Time :* 1030.

Ref 22
Circular No. 44. Confidential. With reference to my telegram of November 3rd No. 216 Circular Food supplies from the United Kingdom. It will not be possible export any Condensed Milk (either full cream sweetened or full cream unsweetened) during March. It is hoped the position will have improved by the beginning of April so that exports from this country may recommence. Every endeavour should be made to obtain supplies from other sterling sources but if this is not possible essential supplies during March may be obtained in the United States or Canada.
2. Linseed Oil mentioned in Paragraph 2A and Vegetable Oils mentioned in Paragraph 2D (b) of my telegram under reference should now be included under 2 (b) (c) and Import Licences should be issued only in respect to quantities equivalent to 25% of average pre-war imports.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

I.D.C.O.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

c/s/40.

(48)

From His Excellency the Governor,

To Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatched : 28th February, 1941. Time : ...

Received : 19 ... Time : ...

Rea (4)

No. 32. With reference to my telegram No. 12 1940
figures should read 348,000.

GOVERNOR.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

49.

From His Excellency the Governor,

To Grub Foodkeeper, London (Ministry of Food)

Despatched : 5th March, 1941. Time : ...

Received : 19 ... Time : ...

Red 46.

No. 1. Your Circular telegram No. 43. Confidential. Impossible to give monthly quantities for Falkland Islands. Following figures are based on 6 monthly requirements as the supplying ship connects irregularly and at very extended intervals.

(a)	Biscuits	87 cwt.	Tea	118 cwt.	Cocoa	14 cwt.
	Sugar	812 "	Tinned Milk	1030 cases	Margarine	40 cwt.
	Cheese	33 "	Salts, Peppers, etc.	114 cwt.		
	Jams, etc.	184 "	Baking Powders, etc.	78 "		
	Vinegars, Sauces	53 cwt.	Tinned & Dried Fruits	380 cwt.		
	Tinned Fish	53 cwt.	Patent Foods	25 cwt.		

(b) As (a).

(c) No reduction practicable as it is impossible to get on to a monthly basis. It must be remembered that there is no direct connection with any British port imperial or colonial. I propose to submit returns of licences, etc., 6 monthly.

GOVERNOR.

Office of the Competent Authority,

STANLEY,

6th March, 1941.

Sir,

IMPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS, ETC., FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Red 26

Further to my letter C/5/40 of November 9th, 1940, I have to inform you that the Open Licence therein granted you is hereby revoked, it being now necessary for you to obtain an Import Licence from the Competent Authority before ordering any further supplies of the following articles from the United Kingdom :-

Foodstuffs (including Wines, Spirits, Beer & Cyder)
Grain
Edible Vegetable Oils (excepting ground nut, sago bean, cocoanut, cotton seed, olive, palm and palm-kernel oils.)
Iron and Steel products.

2. A form of Application and Licence is obtainable from this office, or from that of the Colonial Secretary, and this must be completed in triplicate and forwarded to the Competent Authority, who will approve the order and allot a serial number. One copy will then be returned to the Importer who should quote the number when ordering from his supplier. Articles struck out by the Competent Authority must not be ordered.

3. Orders for Iron and Steel products should be submitted on a separate application form from that covering foodstuffs, and the precise use to which such Iron and Steel articles are to be put must be stated.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Competent Authority.

The Manager, F.I.C.

" " E.L.W.

W. J. Hutchinson, Esq.

Messrs MacAtasney & Sedgwick.

J. Pedersen, Esq.,

A. L. S. Biggs, Esq.

F. F. Lellman, Esq.

J. F. Summers, Esq.

W. Sedgwick, Esq.

Les. Hardy, Esq.

W. Hills, Esq.

H. Roberts, Esq.

A. Martin, Esq.

A. Stevensen, Esq.

STANLEY.

51.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				7-3-41
To	WESTERS	BANTON	ANDREASON	
	FOX BAY	PEBBLE ISLAND	PORT SAN CARLOS	

IN FUTURE SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS, GRAIN, EDIBLE VEGETABLE
OILS, IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL ONLY
BE OBTAINABLE UNDER LICENCE FROM COMPETENT AUTHORITY STOP LETTER
FOLLOWS STOP

COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

Office of the Competent Authority,
Stanley.

14th March, 1941.

The Manager,

Sir,

I have to inform you that in future it will be necessary for you to obtain an Import Licence from the Competent Authority before ordering any further supplies of the following articles from the United Kingdom :-

1. Foodstuffs. (Including Wines, Spirits, Beer & Cider).
2. Grain.
3. Edible Vegetable Oils. (excepting ground nut, sago bean, cocoanut, cotton seed, olive, palm and palm-kernel oils.)
4. Iron and Steel Products.

A supply of Licence forms, and a copy of Proclamation No. 3. of 1941 are enclosed.

2. It is appreciated that the uncertainty and infrequency of communications between camp stations and Stanley will make the application of this system difficult in the Falkland Islands, and it is to minimise, as far as possible, the inconveniences to which Managers of outlying stations may be exposed, that the following suggestions are put forward:-

(a) Camp Managers who wish to continue ordering foodstuffs etc. in the ordinary way are advised to submit their applications for Licences at least six months in advance, so that the necessary approval can be given, and so that after allotting Licence numbers the Licences can be returned in good time.

(NOTE. In future, Licence numbers covering any articles in the above Schedule, must be quoted in orders.)

(b) Alternatively, Managers who wish to do so may send their orders in stamped addressed envelopes together with the application forms to the Competent Authority, who will approve the quantities etc., allot numbers, insert the numbers in the orders and mail the orders direct to the United Kingdom from Stanley.

(c) Managers may appoint an agent in Stanley to carry out all formalities under the Licensing Regulations.

3. In conclusion, I would point out that suggestion (b) is put forward purely as an act of courtesy, and that the Competent Authority can accept no responsibility for orders so dealt with.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Competent Authority.

sent to Managers

<i>San Carlos.</i>	<i>Port Howard.</i>	<i>Pitt Island.</i>
<i>Salvador.</i>	<i>Hill Cove.</i>	<i>San Carlos --</i>
<i>Johnson's Harbour.</i>	<i>Port Stephens.</i>	<i>Barren --</i>
<i>Port Louis North.</i>	<i>For Bay Back.</i>	<i>New --</i>
<i>Longley Station.</i>	<i>Charcoal.</i>	<i>Sea Lion --</i>
<i>Port San Carlos.</i>	<i>Ray Cove.</i>	<i>St. Point --</i>
<i>Fort Galt.</i>	<i>St. Hill Island.</i>	
<i>Lincoln Grande.</i>		

53

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

RECEIVED.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
25	Fox Bay Stat	25	1000	10.3.41

To
Competent Authority

Stanley.

Our main farm and store order is now in mail to U.K. telegraph
procedure how to obtain licence for same.

Pole Evans,

Time

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
<hr/>				

To POLE EVANS PORT HOWARD.

YOUR TELEGRAM 10.3.41. NO IMPORT LICENCE NEEDED IF ORDER MAILED
PRIOR TO MARCH SIXTH.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

C. J. J.
11/3/41.

Time

55

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

RECEIVED.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
36	Fox Bay Etat	14	18.00	14.3.41

To

Competent Authority

Stanley.

IS IMPORT PERMIT NECESSARY FOR FARM ORDERS POSTED IN FEBRUARY.

LUXTON.

Time

56

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE.
FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.
SENT.

Number	Office of Origin	Words	Handed in at	Date
				15. 3. 41.
<i>To</i>				
LUXTON FOX BAY.				

IMPORT LICENCES NOT REQUIRED FOR ORDERS MAILED PRIOR TO
6.3.41.

COMPETENT AUTHORITY.

C/S/40.

59

Reference to previous correspondence :-

Secretary of State's
Governor's despatch No.

of

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 62

DOWNING STREET,

31 December, 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you, for your information,
copies of the paper noted below ~~on the subject of~~

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

Lloyd.

The Officer Administering
the Government.

Name and Date.

Subject.

From the I. I. Co., Ltd. 12/12/40
to — " — 23/12/40

Import Licences.

58

Downing Street.

25nd December, 1940.

Sir,

I am directed by Lord Lloyd to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12th December regarding the licensing of imports into the Falkland Islands and to inform you that your representative was informed on the telephone on the 25th of November that the Governor had taken powers to impose control of imports by licensing but that it was not known whether he had in fact imposed such control.

2. Any further enquiries regarding the import of foodstuffs into Colonies should be addressed to the Colonial Liaison Officer at the Ministry of Food.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd). J.B. WILLIAMS.

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY.

57
THE FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

"Southernhay",
Cavendish Road,
Weybridge,
Surrey.

12th December, 1940.

Sir,

We beg to revert to our letter dated 20th ultimo regarding the issue of Import Licenses for foodstuffs by the Colonial (Falkland Islands) Government and your telephone message of 25th idem advising us that the Falkland Islands Government had taken powers to license but had not yet applied them.

We have been discussing this question with the Food Manufacturers' Export Group who now write as follows:-

Red 36
"I have to thank you for your letter of the 2nd December and for the information contained therein with regard to import licensing in the Falkland Islands. The arguments you advance appear reasonable on the face but they would be in distinct opposition to the instructions issued recently by the Board of Trade and I have today been informed by the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department of the Board of Trade that the Colonial Office Liaison Officer at the Ministry of Food advises them that he has telegraphed the Falkland Islands from whom he learns that "a full system of import licensing is in force there." All this is very confusing but it appears that manufacturers and merchants should exercise due precaution when exporting on their own account to the Falklands".

Kindly let us know if the position has changed, since your advice of 25th ultimo.

We are, etc.,

For THE FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY, LTD.

(Sgd).

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office,
London, S.W.1.

Managing Director.

(60)

For use in
Cypher or
Coding Office
only.

Originators Instructions:
(Indication of Priority,
AIDAC, NOTWT
For Exercise).

INTERCEPT GROUP.

TO:

FROM: Secretary
of State

Red

(49)

Red (49)

SECRET

Book or Table to be used for

Cyphering or Coding.

Recyphering or Recoding.

Initials of Cypherer
or Coder.Time of Receipt in
Cypher or Coding
Office.

Date.

G T C.

0900/25

25/5/41

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From Ministry of Food.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 9th June, 19 41. *Time :* 2222.

Received : 10th June, 19 41. *Time :* 1030.

Rel 6
Circular No. 2. Unless details of imports from the United Kingdom of Starch, Dextrine, and Gelatine have already been given in-correspondence arising out of the Secretary of State's Circular telegram No. 43 telegraph minimum monthly requirements of these three commodities. Details should be given of the following types of Starch i.e. Starch made from potatoes, rice rye and wheat, flour or starch made from sago, tapioca, cassava, manioc or mandioca and other similar roots. Dextrine includes soluble starch and substances known as British Gums. Cornflour is maize starch. When quantities have been approved by the Ministry Import Licence should be issued for the amounts in question.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

G.T.C.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From His Excellency the Governor,

To Ministry of Food, London.

Despatched : 16th June, 19 41. Time : ...

Received : 19 ... Time : ...

No. 2. Your telegram 9th June Circular No. 2 Minimum
monthly requirements Dextrine and Gelatine nil. Washing
Starch $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 cwts.

GOVERNOR.

Red 61

62

(63)

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS

1940 No. 1932

CUSTOMS

Export of Goods (Control)

THE EXPORT OF GOODS (CONTROL) (No. 39) ORDER, 1940.

DATED NOVEMBER 4, 1940.

The Board of Trade, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Section 1 of the Import, Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act, 1939^(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, do hereby order as follows:—

1. All goods are, subject to the provisions of this Order, prohibited—

(a) to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination in any of the following countries or territories—

Bulgaria,

Estonia,

Finland,

French Colonies and Mandated Territories (other than French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French Settlements in Oceania, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and French Settlements in India),

Greece,

Hungary,

Latvia,

Liechtenstein,

Lithuania,

Poland,

Roumania,

Sweden,

Switzerland,

Vatican City,

Yugoslavia,

or to any port or destination in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Black Sea, Baltic Sea or Arctic Sea, or to Enemy Territories, or

(b) to be shipped as ships' stores on any ship proceeding to any such port, destination or Territory.

(a) 2 & 3 Geo. 6, c. 69.

2. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto in relation to which the letter A appears in that Schedule are, subject as aforesaid, prohibited to be exported from the United Kingdom or shipped as ships' stores.

3. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto in relation to which the letter B appears in that Schedule are, subject as aforesaid, prohibited—

(a) to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination not being a port or destination in—

- (i) any part of His Majesty's dominions,
- (ii) any British protectorate,
- (iii) any country or territory under His Majesty's protection or suzerainty, or
- (iv) any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty and is being exercised by the Government of any part of His Majesty's dominions (other than a mandate in respect of a territory referred to in the fourth paragraph of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations); or

(b) to be shipped as ships' stores on any ship proceeding to any such port or destination.

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be taken to prohibit the exportation from the United Kingdom of any such goods through any port in Portuguese East Africa to any destination in the Union of South Africa, Northern or Southern Rhodesia, or Nyasaland; or through any port in the United States of America to any destination in Bermuda or British Honduras.

4. The goods specified in the First Schedule hereto in relation to which the letter C appears in that Schedule are, subject as aforesaid, prohibited—

(a) to be exported from the United Kingdom to any port or destination in any of the following countries or territories—

Andorra,
Faroe Islands,
Formosa,
Iceland,
Iran,
Iraq,
Japan,
Japanese Mandated Islands,
Korea,
Kwangtung Leased Territory,
Manchuria,

Portugal (including Madeira, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands),

Rio de Oro,

Spain (including the Canary Islands and the Spanish zone of Morocco),

Tangier Zone,

Turkey, including the Hatay,

or to any port or destination in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics not on the Black Sea, Baltic Sea or Arctic Sea, or

(b) to be shipped as ships' stores on any ship proceeding to any such port or destination.

5.—(1) Nothing in this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of any goods under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade, or the shipment of any goods as ships' stores if the shipment of the goods is permitted by the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of departure for use on board the ship, provided that all conditions attaching to the said licence or the said permission are complied with.

(2) Nothing in this Order shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of—

(a) any goods, other than the goods specified in the Second Schedule hereto, to Eire.

(b) exposed and developed cinematograph films and associated sound tracks or associated gramophone records, provided that—

(i) the goods, if sent by post, shall be sent by parcel post; and

(ii) before any consignment of such goods is shipped or posted, each package in the consignment shall be sealed by or on behalf of the Minister of Information, and shall bear a certificate given by or on behalf of the Minister of Information that the goods in the package have been submitted for censorship and passed for exportation under this Order, and a like certificate in respect of the whole consignment shall be delivered to the proper officer of Customs and Excise or the Post Office;

(c) the goods described in the Third Schedule hereto provided that—

(i) before any consignment of such goods (other than postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles) is exported or despatched each package in the consignment shall be sealed by or on behalf of the

Licensed exports and permitted ships' stores.

Cinematograph films and associated sound tracks or associated gramophone records.

Valuables.

Board of Trade and shall bear or be accompanied by a certificate given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade that the goods in the package have been passed for exportation under this Order and where the goods are despatched by post they shall be despatched by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and in all other cases the certificate shall be delivered to the proper officer of Customs and Excise;

- (ii) in the case of postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles, each package in the consignment shall be sealed by or on behalf of the Board of Trade and shall bear a certificate given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade that the goods in the package have been passed for exportation under this Order, and shall be despatched by or on behalf of the Board of Trade;

Coal and
Coke.

- (d) coal, coke and manufactured fuel of which coal or coke is the chief constituent provided that there is in force a certificate issued by or on behalf of the Secretary for Mines in respect of the exportation of the said goods and the said certificate is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of shipment;

Samples.

- (e) samples of any goods provided that the samples be exported as sample packets in compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts, and of the Customs Acts, and of any Treasury Warrant or Post Office or Censorship Regulations for the time being in force, and of any rules or regulations (other than the prohibition or restriction of exportation imposed by this Order) respecting the transmission of articles by post which may for the time being be in force, whether in the United Kingdom or in the countries or places to which such goods may be addressed;

News-
papers.

- (f) newspapers, periodicals, printed books and printed parts thereof, printed music, catalogues, advertising material, printed leaflets, printed pamphlets and printed forms, other than the goods specified in the Third Schedule hereto provided that they are exported in compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Acts, and of the Customs Acts, and of any Treasury Warrant or Post Office or Censorship regulations for the time being in force, and of any rules or regulations (other than the prohibition or restriction of exportation imposed by this Order) respecting the transmission of articles by post which

may for the time being be in force, whether in the United Kingdom or in the countries or places to which such goods may be addressed;

- (g) (i) any aircraft registered outside the United Kingdom; or
(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^(a), provided that the said permit is duly produced to the proper officer of Customs and Excise; or
(iii) any aircraft clearing from an aerodrome for the time being approved as a customs aerodrome by directions issued by the Secretary of State for Air, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, under paragraph 2 of Schedule VIII to the Air Navigation (Consolidation) Order, 1923^(b); provided such aircraft is engaged in the operation of a regular line or service of public air transport or in the performance of a flight authorised by the local Air Ministry Control Officer;
- (h) firearms and ammunition, other than the goods specified in the Third Schedule hereto, authorised to be held in Great Britain or Northern Ireland by a valid firearm certificate issued under Section 1 (1) of the Firearms Act, 1920, or under Section 2 of the Firearms Act, 1937, provided that the firearm certificate shall be produced by the holder with the firearms and ammunition to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port of departure;
- (i) any of the following goods:—

Firearms
and
Ammuni-
tion.

Oils, unrefined or refined, the following:—

Coconut oil,
Cotton seed oil,
Groundnut oil,
Linseed oil,
Olive oil,
Palm oil,
Palm kernel oil,
Soya bean oil,

Foodstuffs
to certain
destina-
tions.

Lard, refined or unrefined,
Compound or imitation lard,
or any goods (other than feeding stuffs for animals,
grain, potatoes and unmanufactured tobacco,

(a) S.R. & O. 1939 (No. 1016) I, p. 100. (b) S.R. & O. 1923 (No. 1508) p. 13.

whether stripped or not, including shorts and smalls, not denatured, and stalks) which, for the time being, are specified in Group 1 of the First Schedule hereto, to any port or destination specified in the Fourth Schedule hereto.

6. Any exporter or shipper of goods which have been exported from the United Kingdom being either—

(a) goods which were exported under licence, certificate, authority or permission granted or issued for the purposes of this Order, or

(b) goods the exportation of which to certain destinations was not prohibited by this Order,

shall, if so required by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, furnish within such time as they may allow proof to their satisfaction that the goods have reached a destination to which they were authorised by such licence, certificate, authority or permission to be exported, or have reached a destination to which their exportation was not prohibited, as the case may be; and if he fails so to do, he shall incur a customs penalty of five hundred pounds, unless he proves that he did not consent to or connive at the goods reaching a destination other than the one to which they were authorised by such licence, certificate, authority or permission to be exported, or a destination other than one to which their exportation was not prohibited, as the case may be.

7. If, for the purpose of obtaining any licence, certificate, authority or permission for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods which, without such licence, certificate, authority or permission, are prohibited to be exported or shipped as ships' stores, any person makes any statement or furnishes any document or information which to his knowledge is false in a material particular, or recklessly makes any statement which is false in a material particular, he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and any licence, certificate, authority or permission which may have been granted for the exportation or shipment as ships' stores of any goods, in connection with the application for which the false statement was made or the false document or information furnished, shall be void as from the time when the licence, certificate, authority or permission, as the case may be, was granted.

8. Any licence, certificate, authority or permission for the exportation of any goods granted or issued for the purposes of this Order may be modified or revoked at any time by the Board of Trade and any permission given by the proper officer of Customs and Excise for the shipment of any goods as ships' stores may be modified or revoked at any time by the proper officer of Customs and Excise.

9.—(1) The Arms Export Prohibition Orders, 1931-37^(a), are hereby suspended and the Export of Goods (Control) Order, 1940^(b), and all Orders^(c) amending that Order of which the first was entitled the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 2) Order, 1940, and the subsequent Orders were each entitled in the like manner with the addition of a reference to the number thereof, that is to say numbers two to thirty-eight, are hereby revoked.

(2) The following Open General Export Licences are hereby revoked, namely No. G.L.168 dated 14th July, 1937, in respect of aircraft. No. G.L.170 dated 8th June, 1937, in respect of firearms and ammunition exported by the holder of a valid firearm certificate, No. G.L.218, dated 1st January, 1940, in respect of coal, coke and manufactured fuel^(d), No. G.L.219, dated 12th February, 1940, in respect of goods sent by post as sample packets^(e) and No. G.L.220 dated 3rd July, 1940, in respect of newspapers, periodicals, printed books, etc.^(f)

(3) Any licence, certificate, authority or permission granted or issued by virtue of the provisions of any Order hereby suspended or revoked (other than a licence specified in the foregoing paragraph of this Article) shall have effect in relation to any prohibition imposed by this Order.

10.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889^(g), applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to an Act of Parliament.

(2) In this Order the expression "United Kingdom" includes the Isle of Man.

(3) In the application of this Order to Northern Ireland the expression "summary conviction" means conviction subject to, and in accordance with, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851^(h), and any Act amending that Act whether past or future.

11. This Order may be cited as the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 39) Order, 1940, and shall come into force on the 15th day of November, 1940.

Dated the 4th of November, 1940.

J. J. Wills,

An Assistant Secretary of the
Board of Trade.

(a) S.R. & O. 1931 (No. 413) p. 252 and S.R. & O. 1937 (No. 525) p. 612.

(b) S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1.

(c) S.R. & O. 1940 Nos. 103, 166, 219, 263, 264, 329, 351, 413, 525, 551, 738, 725, 807, 910, 959, 1026, 1051, 1056, 1063, 1082, 1109, 1110, 1196, 1200, 1286, 1331, 1332, 1395, 1423, 1524, 1601, 1618, 1637, 1766, 1887, 1888 and 1929.

(d) S.R. & O. 1940 No. 2.

(e) S.R. & O. 1940 No. 237.

(f) S.R. & O. 1940 No. 1130.

(g) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(h) 14 & 15 Vict. c. 93.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Group 1.

Destination.

Animals, living, for food, other than pigeons	A
Beans, dried	A
Biscuits	C
Bladders, casings and sausage skins:—	
Of sheep and hog gut	A
Other kinds	C
Cakes	C
Calves' vells	A
Cocoa butter	A
Cocoa husks and shells	A
Cocoa preparations	C
Cocoa, raw	A
Coconut, desiccated and flaked	C
Coffee, including mixtures of coffee and chicory, and coffee and chicory extracts and essences	C
Dairy produce, other than lactose and processed cheese	A
Feeding stuffs for animals	A
Fish:—	
Canned, the following:—	
Fresh herring	A
Herring in tomato sauce	A
Salmon	A
Other descriptions	C
Cured or salted (other than sprinkled or wet salted)	C
Fresh or frozen (including sprinkled or wet salted fish), other than fresh shell fish	A
Flours, edible	A
Fruit:—	
Dried or otherwise preserved without sugar	A
Fresh or raw (other than nuts used as fruit)	A
Tinned or bottled in syrup	A
Fruit pectin	A
Glucose	A
Grain (other than pearled barley)	A
Honey	A
Isinglass	A
Lentils	A
Malt	A
Margarine, and butter substitutes	A
Maté	C
Meal, other than oatmeal	A
Meat and composite articles substantially of meat other than the following exceptions	A
[The following are the exceptions:—	
Game, dead, fresh, chilled or frozen.	
Meat extracts and essences.	
Poultry pastes and meat pastes.]	
Molasses	A
Pearled barley	C
Peas, dried	A
Pepper, the product of piper nigrum	C
Sugar	A
Tea	C
Tobacco, unmanufactured, whether stripped or not, including shorts and smalls, not denatured and stalks	A

Destination.

Vegetables, fresh or raw:—

Potatoes	A
Other kinds	A
Yeast	A

Group 2.

Coal, including lignite	A
Coke, including petroleum coke	A
Fuel, manufactured, of which coal or coke is the chief constituent	A

Group 3.

Beeswax	A
Candelilla wax	A
Gum arabic	A
Gum benzoin	A
Gum copal	C
Gum kauri	C
Lubricating oils and compounds	A
Mineral jelly	A
Oils, fats and greases, other than essential oils	A
Oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels	A
Oleine (oleic acid)	A
Paraffin wax	A
Petroleum, crude or refined	A
Rosin (Colophony)	A
Shale oil, crude or refined	A
Shellac, seedlac, sticklac and other varieties of these lacs	C
Soap of all kinds	C
Soap stock	A
Stearine (stearic acid)	A
Turpentine	A

Group 4.

Abrasives, the following:—

Abrasive wheels, cylinders, cups, cones, discs, rollers, blocks, bricks, stones or sticks, consisting of grains of natural or manufactured abrasive bonded together with other material	A
Arkansas stones 3½ in. long by 1 in. wide	A
Aloxite	A
Aluminium oxide, fused	A
Alundum	A
Carborundum	A
Corundum	A
Emery	A
Garnet	A
Silicon carbide	A

Group 5.

Andalusite	C
Asbestos, raw and fibre	C
Bentonite	C
Boron minerals, crude, and concentrates of boracite and rasorite	A
Cellulose acetate and transparent synthetic resin in the form of blocks, rods, sheets or strip, machined, pressed, turned, polished or otherwise shaped or prepared, of 2 mm. or more in thickness or diameter	A
Chile saltpetre	A
Crucibles, plumbago	C

Diatomaceous earth	A
Fibrolite	C
Glass, optical, and optical elements whether finished or not, as specified in the lists published by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended, but not including spectacle lenses, mounted or unmounted, and fused bifocal and trifocal blanks, whether finished or partly worked	A
Graphite, natural and artificial and mixtures thereof	A
Kyanite	C
Mica	A
Monazite sand	A
Phosphate rock	A
Porcelain, laboratory, as specified in the lists published by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended	A
Pumice, in lump or powder, and lava	A
Quartz, common and rock crystal	A
Quartzite	A
Refractory bricks, blocks and tiles of magnesite and dolomite	A
Sand, silica, including quartz sand	A
Silicaware, scientific	A
Sillimanite	C
Stoneware, acid proof and chemical	A
Sulphur	A
Zircon	C

Group 6.

Cemented carbide metal	A
Ferro alloys, whether briquetted or not	A
Iron and steel (including alloy steel) and manufactures thereof, the following:—	
Angles, shapes and sections, whether fabricated or not, including hollow mining drill steel but not including machinery parts	A
Bars and rods, including hollow mining drill steel	A
Blooms, billets and slabs	A
Colliery arches and pit props	A
Girders, beams, joists and pillars, whether fabricated or not	A
Hoop and strip	A
Ingots	A
Pig iron	A
Plates and sheets of all kinds	A
Railway and tramway material, the following:—	
Rolling stock:—	
Buffers	A
Springs, laminated or coiled	A
Wheels, tyres and axles, whether assembled or not	A
Fish plates and sole plates	A
Wire (including barbed wire), uninsulated, whether stranded or not, including cables and ropes	A
Wire nails and wire staples, but not including machine staples, and insulating staples	A
Wire netting, wire fencing and wire mesh	A
Metallic residues and metallic wastes, the following:—	
Pyrites ash	C
All other	A

Non-ferrous metals and alloys thereof, in the form of amalgams, angles, anodes, bars (including wire bars), billets, blocks, blooms, cakes, cathodes, circles, cubes, discs, dust, flakes, grain, granules, ingots, lumps, pellets, pigs, pipes and tubes (including traps and bends), plates (including perforated plates), powder, rods, rondels, sections (but not including machinery parts), shapes, shavings, sheets (including perforated sheets), shot, slabs, sponge, sticks, strip (including perforated strip), wire (uninsulated, whether stranded or not, including cables and ropes) or in liquid form, the following:—

Aluminium	A
Antimony	A
Arsenic	A
Beryllium	A
Bismuth	A
Cadmium	A
Chromium	A
Cobalt	A
Columbium (Niobium)	A
Copper	A
Iridium	A
Lead	A
Magnesium	A
Manganese	A
Mercury	A
Molybdenum	A
Nickel	A
Osmiridium	A
Osmium	A
Palladium	A
Platinum	A
Rhodium	A
Ruthenium	A
Tantalum	A
Tin	A
Titanium	A
Tungsten	A
Vanadium	A
Zinc	A

Ores and concentrates, the following:—

Aluminium	A
Antimony	A
Bauxite	A
Chromium	A
Columbium (Niobium)	A
Copper (including regulus and matte)	A
Cryolite	A
Iridium	A
Iron	A
Iron pyrites (including cupreous pyrites)	A
Lead (including matte)	A
Magnesium	A
Manganese	A
Molybdenum	A
Nickel (including matte)	A
Osmiridium	A
Osmium	A
Radium	A
Tantalum	A
Tin (including matte)	A

Destination.

Titanium	...	A
Tungsten	...	A
Vanadium	...	A
Zinc	...	A
Scrap and old metal	...	A
Silicon and alloys thereof in all forms	...	A
Silver bullion	...	A

Group 7.

Cork, raw and granulated, shavings and waste	...	A
Paper bags and paper sacks, plain or printed, creped or uncreped, whether single or multi-ply, of which any side exceeds 400 square inches in area	...	A
Paper of all kinds, other than the following exceptions	...	A

[The following are the exceptions:—

Paper in sheets of a superficial area not exceeding 150 square inches (except waste paper).

Paper in rolls or on bobbins or reels where either the width of the paper or the diameter of the roll of paper does not exceed 9 inches (except cigarette paper).

Printed paper (not being waste paper).

Textile-backed paper.

Bitumen-treated paper.

Crepe paper.

Embossed wallpaper.

Gummed paper.

Cigarette paper in booklet containers.

Photographic printing paper (whether sensitised or not).

Paper patterns, paper yarn fabric, carbon paper, and other articles made from paper, not elsewhere specified.]

Paper board of all kinds, other than the following exceptions	...	A
---	-----	---

[The following are the exceptions:—

Board in sheets of a superficial area not exceeding 150 square inches.

Board in rolls or on reels where either the width of the board or the diameter of the roll of board does not exceed 9 inches.

Printed board.

Textile-backed board.

Bitumen-treated board.

Gummed board.

Articles made from board.]

Paper making and similar materials:—

Esparto, including waste	...	A
Pulp	...	A
Rags, wholly or partly of cotton, linen, hemp, jute or ramie, not pulled	...	A
Waste paper	...	A
Waste pieces or worn out lengths of cordage, cable, rope or twine of vegetable fibre, and worn out articles made wholly or mainly of such cordage, cable, rope or twine	...	A
Plywood, including laminboard, blockboard and battenboard	...	A
Veneers	...	A
Wood and timber, hewn or square sawn, but not further manufactured than by subjecting to one or more of the following processes, that is to say, planing or dressing, tongueing and grooving or other jointing, profiling or chamfering	...	A
Wood flour	...	A

Destination.

Group 8.

Rubber, balata and gutta-percha	...	B
Rubber, compounded unvulcanized (not including compounded dental rubber)	...	B
Rubber, dental, compounded, unvulcanised	...	A
Rubber latex	...	B
Rubber, reclaimed	...	B
Scrap and waste wholly or substantially of rubber	...	B
Thread, rod, tubing, sheeting, strip and slab wholly of balata, gutta-percha or hard or soft vulcanized rubber (including compounded rubber)	...	B
Tyres and tubes of the type used on mechanically propelled road vehicles, the following:—	...	
Rubber inner tubes	...	C
Rubber outer tyres of 6 inches or more nominal section	...	A
Rubber outer tyres of less than 6 inches nominal section	...	C

Group 9.

Animal hair, raw and undressed, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not, and rags containing animal hair	...	C
Bristles of the pig, hog or boar in the raw or processed up to, but not including, the state in which they are in bundles or bunches ready, or substantially ready, for incorporation in a brush or broom	...	A
Cellulose, absorbent	...	A
Cellulose wadding	...	A
Coir or coconut fibre, whether processed or not	...	A
Coir yarns	...	A
Cord made wholly or mainly of silk and consisting of tubular plaited braid enclosing a core of twisted yarns	...	A
Cotton, absorbent	...	A
Cotton linters and pulp or board made therefrom	...	A
Cotton, raw	...	A
Cotton wadding	...	A
Cotton waste, including cotton waste containing other materials	...	A
Cotton yarns, including those containing other materials	...	C
Flax, including flax tow or codilla and all waste	...	A
Flax yarns, including those containing other materials	...	A
Hemp of all kinds, including false hemp	...	A
Hemp, soft, manufactures wholly or partly of	...	A
Hemp yarns, including those containing other materials	...	A
Jute fabrics, of any width, shape or length, including those containing other materials	...	A
Jute, raw	...	A
Jute sheets, wrappers, gunnies, sacks and bags, including those made with other materials	...	A
Jute yarns, including those containing other materials	...	A
Kapok	...	A
Mulberry silk fabric, whether discharged or undischarged, woven in a plain weave, of a weight in the discharged condition of not less than 1.5 oz. per sq. yard and not more than 1.7 oz. per sq. yard, or of a weight in the undischarged condition of not less than 2 oz. per sq. yard and not more than 2.27 oz. per sq. yard, not containing any crepe yarn, whose ends and picks in the discharged condition are numbered 90 or more to the inch	...	A
Oilskin apparel	...	A
Oilskin fabric on any textile base	...	A
Ramie	...	C
Ramie yarns, including those containing other materials	...	C

Silk cocoons	A
Silk noil tissue	A
Silk, raw	A
Silk waste and noils, including waste and noils containing other materials	A
Silk yarns, including those containing other materials	A
Tape, with the warp threads wholly or mainly of silk and being material made in a plain weave, of a width not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. and not more than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	A
Tarpaulins	A
Twine, binder and reaper	C
Twine, seaming and roping, manufactured wholly or partly of flax	A
Wool noils	C
Wool, raw, whether cleaned, scoured or carbonised or not	A
Wool tops	A
Wool waste and rags containing wool	A
Woollen and worsted blankets, whether in the piece or not	C
Woollen and worsted yarns, including those containing other materials	C

Group 10.

Hides, undressed	A
Leather, dressed and undressed, including scrap and waste	A
Skins, dressed and undressed (see Group 18)	A
Goods manufactured wholly or mainly of fur-skin including any skin with fur, hair or wool attached (see Group 18)	A

Group 11.

Anchors and grapnels and parts thereof, including swivels and shackles therefor	A
Chains, non-skid and parts thereof	A
Chassis (with or without tyres) and engines for motor vehicles of a Treasury rating of 21 h.p. or over	A
Motor vans, motor lorries (including articulated vehicles and their motive and carrier units) and motor ambulances	A
Rail locomotives and rail vehicles:—	
For use on railways of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge	A
Other types	C
Ships' chains and chain cables	A
Ships' hulls, new, of iron and steel	A

Group 12.

Agricultural machinery, the following:—

Chaff cutters	A
Cultivators	A
Drills	A
Grinding mills	A
Harrows	A
Hay harvesting machinery	A
Manure distributors	A
Ploughs	A
Potato lifters	A
Reapers and binders	A
Rollers	A
Threshers	A
Tractors	A
Air speed indicators	A
Anemometers, Dines pressure tube type	A
Anti-gas apparatus and appliances, including respirators	A

Armoured insulated submarine cable of external diameter, including the armour, of one inch or more	A
Bearings, ball and roller and parts thereof	A
Carbons, electric, all types, including carbon electrodes	A
Ceramic components, the following:—	
Parts of transformers, condensers, resistances or insulating supports made wholly or mainly of soapstone, steatite or titanium di-oxide	A
Chemical plant	A
Compasses, ships'	A
Dairy machinery	C
Dental apparatus and appliances, the following:—	
Articulators	A
Bowls, rubber, plaster mixing	A
Chairs and parts and accessories thereof	A
Plates, hot water, dental rubber softening	A
Spittoons, fountain, and parts and accessories thereof	A
Vulcanisers and flasks therefor	A
Dies (whether mounted or not) of diamond or metallic carbide	A
Draughtsmen's mathematical instruments, the following:—	
Sets, half sets and cases of drawing instruments	A
Drawing compasses	A
Proportional compasses	A
Dividers	A
Beam compasses	A
Spring bows	A
Electrical machinery, the following:—	
Alternating current and direct current generators and generating sets (including rotary converters and rotary transformers) having an output not less than 150 watts and not more than 800 kilowatts	A
Electrical measuring instruments, the following:—	
Voltmeters and ammeters of a diameter (including the bezel) of 2 in. or more but not exceeding 2½ in.	A
Escapements, clock, watch, chronometer and similar mechanism	A
Firefighting appliances	A
Flowmeters containing mercury	A
Forks, agricultural and horticultural	C
Gas cylinders, metal, portable whether filled or unfilled	A
Gauges and measuring instruments of precision as specified in the lists issued by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended, except precision squares, scribing blocks of precision or surface gauges, and surface plates scraped	A
Hose and hose-piping whether fitted or not unless made wholly of rubber	A
Instrument mechanism jewels	A
Machine tools	B
Magnetos and parts thereof	A
Navigational time pieces:—	
Chronometer watches	B
Deck watches	B
Pocket watches	B
Wrist watches with navigational attachments	A
Needles, hosiery latch	A
Optical instruments as specified in the lists issued by the Board of Trade under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1921, as amended and extended, and parts of such instruments, but not including spectacles (lenses only)	A

Destination.

Permanent magnets	A
Pyrometers	A
Rolling mill machinery and parts thereof	A
Searchlights and parts thereof	A
Shovels and spades	C
Sparkling plugs, aero engine	A
Stop watches of all kinds, including chronograph stop watches	A
Surgical appliances of the following descriptions:—	
Catgut and other ligature and suture material	A
Dressings and bandages	A
Furniture, aseptic hospital	A
Mesh and other tissues of any width, wholly or mainly of cotton of the kind used for surgical gauze or bandages	A
Stretchers	A
Surgical instruments	A
Thermopiles and thermocouples	A
Tools and appliances, the following:—	
Anvils (dental or jewellers') of a height not exceeding 3 in. and length not exceeding 3½ in.	A
Drawplates with 30 round holes	A
Knives:—	
plaster	A
wax	A
Lathes (dental and jewellers') and parts and accessories thereof	A
Nippers and pliers not exceeding 7 in. in length but not such articles as form part of tool sets exported as such (other than jewellers' and dental tool sets)	A
Saw frames, piercing (dental or jewellers') and blades therefor	A
Scrapers, vulcanite	A
Sculptors	A
Shears, plate, curved, 7 in. in length	A
Stoves, paraffin, pressure type, of capacity not less than 1½ pints, but not exceeding 2 pints	A
Tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond or metallic carbide	A
Wireless valves (other than valves of a receiving type) and other electric discharge tubes and parts thereof	A
X-ray tubes and X-ray valves and parts thereof	A

Group 13.

Note.—In this Group:—

- (i) Simple or compound radicals not qualified by the recognised prefixes such as ortho, meta, para, alpha, beta, mono, bi, di, tri, iso, include all forms which would be covered by the introduction of such qualifications to the radical.
- (ii) Where any amino or other basic organic compound is included its salts are also included.
- (iii) Mixtures consisting of prohibited substances, and mixtures of a prohibited substance or substances with an inert material, either in dry form or in solution, are covered by the prohibition.

Acetaldehyde	A
Acetanilide	A
Acetic Acid	A
Acetic Anhydride	A
Acetone, acetone oil and methyl acetone	A
Acetyl choline	A

Destination.

Acetyl salicylic acid	A
Adrenalin and its preparations	A
Agar	A
Aloes, Curacao	A
Aloin	A
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	A
Amidopyrin	A
Ammonia	A
Ammonium bicarbonate	A
Ammonium carbonate	A
Ammonium chloride	C
Ammonium nitrate	A
Ammonium perchlorate	A
Ammonium sulphate	A
Mono-ammonium phosphate	A
Amydracaine and its salts	A
Amylocaine and its salts	A
Aniline and aniline oil	A
Anilines, alkylated	A
Animal dips containing arsenic compounds	B
Anthracene	A
Anthracene oil	A
Araroba	A
Argol and other crude tartrates	B
Arsenious chloride	A
Arsenious oxide	A
Ascorbic acid (Vitamin C) and its preparations	C
Asphalt and bitumen, whether natural or not	C
Atebrin	A
Atropine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Avertin	B
Barbitone	A
Barium chromate and pigments containing barium chromate	C
Barium nitrate	C
Basic slag	A
Bayer 205 (germanin)	A
Belladonna and its preparations	A
Benzidine hydrochloride	A
Benzol and benzene	A
Benzoyl chloride	A
Benzyl chloride	A
Bleaching powder (chloride of lime)	B
Bonemeals	A
Borax	C
Boric acid	C
Bromethol	B
Bromides, inorganic	A
Bromine	A
Butyl alcohol	A
Cadmium mass	A
Cadmium sulphide	A
Caffeine and its salts	A
Calcium arsenate	A
Calcium carbide	A
Calcium cyanamide	A
Calcium gluconate	A
Calcium nitrate	A
Calcium silicide	A
Camphor	A
Carbachol	A

Destination.

Carbolic acid (phenol) ...	A
Carbon blacks ...	A
Carbons, decolourising and activated ...	A
Carbon tetrachloride ...	A
Cascara sagrada ...	A
Cerium compounds ...	A
Charcoals ...	A
Chaulmoogra, oil of, and its preparations ...	B
Chenopodium oil and its preparations ...	B
Chloracetic acid ...	A
Chloramine T (sodium p-toluene sulpho-chloramide) ...	A
Chlorbenzene ...	A
Chlorine compressed or liquefied ...	B
Chlornitrobenzene ...	A
Chromium compounds other than barium, lead and zinc chromates and preparations thereof (except distempers, lacquers, varnishes, paints and painters' enamels, prepared or ready mixed) ...	A
Chrysarobin ...	A
Cinchona and its preparations ...	A
Cobalt compounds ...	C
Colchicina and its preparations ...	A
Colchicum and its preparations ...	A
Columbium (niobium) compounds ...	A
Copper aceto-arsenite (Paris green) ...	A
Copper sulphate ...	C
Coramine ...	A
Creosote oil ...	A
Cresols ...	A
Cresylic acid ...	A
Cresylic creosote ...	A
Cubé and its extracts ...	A
Cutch ...	A
Derris and its extracts ...	C
Desoxycorticosterone acetate ...	A
Diethyl diphenyl urea (carbamite or centralite) ...	A
Digitalin, digitoxin, active principles of digitalis, and preparations thereof ...	A
Digitalis and its preparations ...	A
Dimethyl diphenyl urea (carbamite or centralite) ...	A
Diphenylamine ...	A
Distempers, lacquers, varnishes, paints and painters' enamels, prepared or ready mixed containing metallic aluminium ...	A
not containing metallic aluminium ...	C
Doryl ...	A
Emetine and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Emulsions containing cod liver oil or halibut liver oil ...	A
Ephedra and its preparations ...	A
Ephedrine and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Ergometrine and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Ergot and its preparations ...	A
Ergotamine and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Ergotoxine and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Ether (sulphuric) ...	A
Ethyl alcohol ...	A
Ethyl morrhuate ...	A
Ethylene dibromide ...	A

Destination.

Fertilisers, simple or compound, including mixed fertilisers and compound manures and fertilisers consisting of ammonium nitrate with other materials ...	A
Formaldehyde ...	A
Fouadin ...	B
Gall nuts ...	C
Gambier ...	C
Glycerine ...	A
Glycols, esters, ethers and ether esters of glycols ...	A
H-acid (amino naphthol di-sulphonic acid) ...	A
Heparin ...	A
Hexamine ...	B
Hydnocarpus, oil of, and its preparations ...	B
Hydrastine and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Hydrastis and its preparations ...	A
Hyoscina and its salts, and preparations thereof ...	A
Hyoscyamina and its salts ...	A
Hyoscyamus and its preparations ...	A
Indigo ...	A
Insecticides, fungicides and weed-killers containing arsenic compounds, chlorinated naphthalenes, cubé or its extracts, cyanides, derris or its extracts, fluorides, metaldehyde, nicotine or its salts, petroleum oils, pyrethrum or its extracts, rotenone, or silico-fluorides ...	A
Insulin ...	C
Insulin protamine with zinc ...	C
Iodides, inorganic ...	A
Iodine ...	A
Iodoform ...	A
Iodoxyyl ...	A
Ipecacuanha and its preparations ...	A
Jalap and jalap resins and their preparations ...	C
Lead arsenate ...	A
Lead chromate and pigments containing lead chromate ...	C
Lead tetra-ethyl and mixtures containing lead tetra-ethyl ...	A
Lithopone, including cadmium lithopone ...	A
Liver extracts ...	A
Magnesium carbonate ...	A
Magnesium oxide and hydroxide ...	A
Magnesium sulphate ...	A
Manganese dioxide ...	A
Menthol, natural and synthetic ...	A
Mepacrine hydrochloride ...	A
Mercury compounds and preparations thereof ...	A
Metaldehyde ...	A
Methyl alcohol (including wood spirit) ...	A
Methyl salicylate ...	A
Methyl violet ...	A
Methylated spirit ...	A
Molybdenum compounds ...	C
Myrobalans ...	A
Naphtha, solvent ...	A
Naphthalene (excluding naphthalene oil) ...	A
Naphthalenes, chlorinated ...	A
Naphthols ...	A
Naphthylamines ...	C
Nickel oxide and hydroxide ...	C
Nickel sulphate and nickel ammonium sulphate ...	A
Nicotine ...	A
Nicotine sulphate ...	A

Destination.

Nikethamide	A
Nitranilines	A
Nitrobenzene (oil of mirbane)	A
Nitrophenol	A
Nitrotoluene	A
Nux Vomica and its extracts and tinctures	A
Organo arsenic compounds	A
Orthocaine	A
Pamaquin	A
Paraformaldehyde	A
Pepsin	A
Peptone	A
Phenazone and its preparations	A
Phenobarbitone	A
Phenol	A
Phosphorus and phosphorus compounds	A
Physostigmine and its salts	A
Picric acid	A
Pilocarpine and its salts	A
Pistacia lentiscus leaves (including ground leaves)	A
Pitch	C
Pituitary gland and its extracts, and preparations thereof	A
Plasmoquine	A
Potassium bicarbonate	A
Potassium carbonate	A
Potassium chlorate	A
Potassium chloride	A
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash)	A
Potassium nitrate	A
Potassium perchlorate	A
Potassium permanganate	A
Potassium sulphate	A
Printers' ink	A
Procaine and its salts	C
Progesterone	A
Pyrethrum flower and pyrethrum extracts	A
Pyridine	A
Pyroxylin (nitro cellulose)	A
Quinidine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Quinine and its salts, and preparations thereof	A
Radium compounds (including mesothorium compounds)	A
Resorcinol	A
Rotenone	A
Rubber accelerators, anti-oxidants and vulcanizers	A
Salol	A
Santonin	A
Scilla (Squill) and preparations of red squill	A
Selenium and selenium compounds	A
Senega	C
Senna	A
Sera made or imported under licence of the Minister of Health	A
Sodium arsenate	A
Sodium arsenite	A
Sodium di-hydrogen phosphate (acid sodium phosphate)	A
Sodium morrhuate	A
Sodium nitrate	A
Sodium salicylate	A
Sodium sulphate	A
Stibophen	B
Stramonium and its preparations	B
	A

Destination.

Strontium nitrate	A
Strontium oxalate	A
Strophanthus	A
Strychnine and its salts	A
Sulphanilic acid	A
Sulphuric acid, including oleum	A
Sumach leaves (including ground leaves)	A
Superphosphate of lime	C
Suprarenal cortex, extract of	A
Suramin	A
Tannic acid and tannic acid jelly	A
Tanning extracts	C
Tantalum compounds	C
Tar oil and other heavy coal tar oils	A
Tars	A
Tartaric acid and its salts, excluding potassium antimony tartrate	A
Testosterone and its esters	B
Theophylline and its salts	A
Thorium compounds	A
Titanium compounds	C
Toluidine	A
Toluol and toluene	A
Trichlorethylene	A
Trinitrophenol	A
Trioxymethylene	A
Tungsten compounds	A
Urea	A
Uroselectan B.	A
Valonia	A
Vanadium compounds	C
Ventriculus desiccatus (desiccated stomach)	A
Wattle bark	C
Zinc chromates and pigments containing zinc chromate	C
Zinc oxide	A
Zinc sulphide (luminous)	A

Group 14.

Animals for breeding, the following:—

Cattle, sheep and pigs	C
Horses	A

Group 15.

Cinematograph films, exposed, whether developed or not, and associated sound tracks or associated gramophone records ... A

Group 16.

Seeds, agricultural and horticultural, except such seeds in paper envelopes bearing the name of the seeds ... A

Group 17.

Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, and aircraft engines	A
Appliances for use with arms and apparatus exclusively designed and intended for land, sea, or aerial warfare	A
Bayonets, swords and lances, and component parts thereof	A
Bombs, bombing apparatus, and component parts thereof	A
Cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof	A
Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof	A
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and component parts thereof	A

	Destination.
Depth charges, apparatus for the discharge of depth charges, and component parts thereof	A
Explosives of every description	A
Firearms of every description and component parts thereof	A
Fire control and gun sighting apparatus and component parts thereof	A
Flame-throwers and component parts thereof	A
Fuses and component parts thereof	A
Grenades and component parts thereof	A
Machine guns, interrupter gears, mountings for machine guns and component parts thereof	A
Military Equipment and Accoutrements, the following:—	
Camp equipment and parts, and accessories thereof, the following:—	
Canvas camp beds	A
Canvas valises	A
Lanterns	A
Ovens	A
Portable cookers	A
Canvas equipment and parts and accessories thereof, the following:—	
Feed bags	A
Tents	A
Wagon covers	A
Water buckets, tanks and troughs	A
Ground sheets, rubberised	A
Harness and saddlery, and parts and accessories thereof	A
Helmets, steel	A
Leather equipment and parts and accessories thereof the following:—	
Anklets	A
Bandoliers	A
Belts, braces and straps	A
Carriers, cases and pouches	A
Mess tins	A
Rugs, horse	A
Uniforms, Navy, Army and Air Force and parts	A
Water bottles	A
Webbing Equipment and parts and accessories thereof the following:—	
Anklets	A
Belts, braces and straps	A
Carriers, cases and pouches	A
Haversacks and packs	A
Slings, rifle	A
Mines, land or sea, and component parts thereof	A
Projectiles of all kinds (except air gun pellets) and component parts thereof	A
Tanks and armoured cars and component parts thereof	A
Torpedoes and component parts	A
Torpedo tubes or other apparatus for discharging torpedoes	A
Noxious Gases, the following:—	
Bromacetone	A
Brombenzylcyanide	A
Brom-methylethyl ketone	A
Chlorpicrin	A
Cyanogen chloride	A
Dibromdimethyl ether	A

	Destination.
Dichlorodimethyl ether	A
Diphenylaminechlorarsine	A
Diphenylchlorarsine	A
Diphenylcyanarsine	A
Ethyl bromacetate	A
Ethyl iodacetate	A
Ethyl dibromarsine	A
Ethyl dichlorarsine	A
Lewisite (chlorvinyl dichlorarsine and dichlorovinylchlorarsine)	A
Methyldichlorarsine	A
Monochloromethylchlorformate	A
Mustard Gas (dichlorethylsulphide)	A
Phenyldibromarsine	A
Phenyldichlorarsine	A
Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene)	A

Group 18.

Articles manufactured or produced more than 75 years before the date of exportation	A
Articles wholly or mainly of platinum or gold but not including gold coin or gold bullion	A
Diamonds of all kinds, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, whether or not mounted, set or strung; articles mounted or set with diamonds, precious stones or pearls, but not including dies (whether mounted or not) of diamond or tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond	A
Goods manufactured wholly or mainly of fur skin including any skin with fur, hair or wool attached (see Group 10)	A
Postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles	A
Skins, dressed or undressed (see Group 10)	A
Watches with cases of precious metal	A
Works of art	A

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Aircraft, assembled or dismantled, and aircraft engines.
Appliances for use with arms and apparatus exclusively designed and intended for land, sea, or aerial warfare.
Articles manufactured or produced more than 75 years before the date of exportation.
Articles wholly or mainly of platinum or gold but not including gold coin or gold bullion.
Bayonets, swords and lances, and component parts thereof.
Bombs, bombing apparatus, and component parts thereof.
Cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof.
Carriages and mountings and accessories for mountings for cannon and other ordnance and component parts thereof.
Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and component parts thereof.
Cinematograph films exposed, whether developed or not and associated gramophone records, unless exported in compliance with the censorship regulations.
Depth charges, apparatus for the discharge of depth charges, and component parts thereof.
Diamonds of all kinds, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, whether or not mounted, set or strung; articles mounted or set with diamonds, precious stones or pearls, but not including dies (whether mounted or not) of diamond or tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond.

Explosives of every description.
 Firearms of every description and component parts thereof.
 Fire-control and gun-sighting apparatus and component parts thereof.
 Flame-throwers and component parts thereof.
 Fresh plums, greengages and damsons.
 Fruit, tinned or bottled in syrup.
 Fruit pulp or fruit pectin.
 Fuses and component parts thereof.
 Goods manufactured wholly or mainly of furskin including any skin with fur, hair or wool attached.
 Grenades and component parts thereof.
 Machine guns, interrupter gears, mountings for machine guns and component parts thereof.
 Mines, land or sea, and component parts thereof.
 Noxious gases, the following:—

Bromacetone.
 Brombenzylcyanide.
 Brom-methylethyl ketone.
 Chlorpicrin.
 Cyanogen chloride.
 Dibromdimethyl ether.
 Dichlordimethyl ether.
 Diphenylaminechlorarsine.
 Diphenylchlorarsine.
 Diphenylcyanarsine.
 Ethyl bromacetate.
 Ethyl iodacetate.
 Ethyldibromarsine.
 Ethyldichlorarsine.
 Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine).
 Methylchlorarsine.
 Monochlormethylchlorformate.
 Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide).
 Phenylchlorarsine.
 Phenylchlorarsine.
 Trichlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene).

Paper of all kinds other than the following exceptions:—

[The following are the exceptions:—

Paper in sheets of a superficial area not exceeding 150 square inches (except waste paper).
 Paper in rolls or on bobbins or reels where either the width of the paper or the diameter of the roll of paper does not exceed 9 inches (except cigarette paper).
 Printed paper (not being waste paper).
 Textile-backed paper.
 Bitumen-treated paper.
 Crepe paper.
 Embossed wallpaper.
 Gummed paper.
 Cigarette paper in booklet containers.
 Photographic printing paper (whether sensitised or not).
 Paper patterns, paper yarn fabric, carbon paper, and other articles made from paper, not elsewhere specified.]

Paper board of all kinds, other than the following exceptions:—

[The following are the exceptions:—

Board in sheets of a superficial area not exceeding 150 square inches.
 Board in rolls or on reels where either the width of the board or the diameter of the roll of board does not exceed 9 inches.

Printed board.
 Textile-backed board.
 Bitumen-treated board.
 Gummed board.
 Articles made from board.]

Phosphate rock.
 Postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles.
 Projectiles of all kinds (except air gun pellets) and component parts thereof.
 Seeds, agricultural and horticultural, except such seeds in paper envelopes bearing the name of the seeds.
 Skins, dressed and undressed.
 Sugar, refined.
 Superphosphate of lime.
 Tanks and armoured cars and component parts thereof.
 Tinned and canned meat and poultry (other than meat extracts and essences and meat pastes and poultry pastes).
 Torpedoes and component parts thereof.
 Torpedo tubes, or other apparatus for discharging torpedoes.
 Watches with cases of precious metal.
 Wheatmeal and wheat flour.
 Wool, raw, whether cleaned, scoured, or carbonised or not.
 Works of art.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Articles manufactured or produced more than 75 years before the date of exportation.
 Articles wholly or mainly of platinum or gold but not including gold coin or gold bullion.
 Diamonds of all kinds, precious and semi-precious stones and pearls, whether or not mounted, set or strung, articles mounted or set with diamonds, precious stones or pearls, but not including dies (whether mounted or not) of diamond or tools and tool parts of which the cutting edge is tipped with diamond.
 Goods manufactured wholly or mainly of furskin including any skin with fur, hair or wool attached.
 Postage stamps of philatelic interest and similar articles.
 Skins, dressed or undressed.
 Watches with cases of precious metal.
 Works of art.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Aden (Colony and Protectorate).
 Bahamas.
 Barbados.
 Bermuda.
 British Guiana.
 British Honduras.
 British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
 Ceylon.
 Cyprus.
 Falkland Islands and Dependencies.
 Fiji.
 Gambia (Colony and Protectorate).
 Gibraltar.
 Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
 Gold Coast.
 Hong Kong.

Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands).
 Kenya (Colony and Protectorate).
 Leeward Islands.
 Malay States
 (a) Federated Malay States.
 (b) Unfederated Malay States.
 Malta.
 Mauritius.
 New Hebrides.
 Nigeria.
 North Borneo, State of.
 Northern Rhodesia.
 Nyasaland Protectorate.
 Palestine (excluding Trans-Jordan).
 St. Helena and Ascension.
 Sarawak.
 Seychelles.
 Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate).
 Straits Settlements.
 Tanganyika Territory.
 Tonga.
 Trans-Jordan.
 Trinidad and Tobago.
 Uganda Protectorate.
 Windward Islands.
 Zanzibar Protectorate.

LONDON

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
 York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 120 George Street, Edinburgh 2;
 26 York Street, Manchester 1; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
 80 Chichester Street, Belfast;
 or through any bookseller

1940

Price 7d. net

(7824) Wt. 7—1 4000 11/40 P. St. G. 416

Circular Note (2) FALKLAND ISLANDS

333/31

Transmitted with the compliments of the
Secretary of State for the Colonies, for information and
distribution, with reference to his circular ^{Telegram 217} ~~note~~ of the 3 - NOV 1940

Colonial Office,

Downing Street,

30 NOV 1940

Red 23

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 31.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 10th March, 19 42. *Time :* 11.35.

Received : 11th March, 19 42. *Time :* 10.30.

Circular No. 40 Reference to my telegram No. 11 Circular January 13th 1941 to assist preparation of review of progress of food production in 1941 please supply as soon as possible the following information :- (1) Brief account of any new measure to increase food production put into operation during 1941. (2) Brief account of result achieved and present position. (3) Imports by quantities between 6 and 10 chief imported foodstuffs for 1939, 1940 and 1941. (4) Total value of imports of food (excluding alcoholic liquor and tobacco) 1941 with comparable figures for 1939 and 1940 (5) Estimated average increase in food prices in 1940 and 1941 compared with 1939. (6) Brief statement of any outstanding factor which may have affected importation of foodstuffs during 1941 e.g. establishment of reserves increased demands of armed forces.

G.T.C.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

MINUTE.

No. _____

13th March, 19 42.

From

The Honourable,

The Director of Agriculture,
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

The Colonial Secretary

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

During 1941 the Government took steps (a) to increase the production of milk about the township of Stanley and (b) to increase the supply of fresh vegetables available to Stanley and visiting H.M. ships.

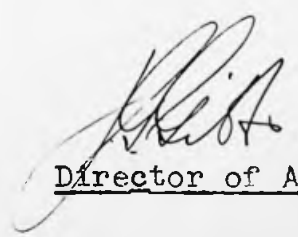
(a) The public has been sceptical of increasing tuberculosis through drinking local milk. The first step taken consisted of testing all cows in the Stanley area with tuberculin. A few infected animals found were destroyed and all milk now supplied is equivalent to the best grade of tuberculin tested milk.

The registered dairies were encouraged to produce more milk and to this end the Government has arranged for a supply of hay to be furnished from the Camp. In order to increase the yield of hay, lime was provided by the Government at Stanley prices delivered free to camp jetties. It was hoped by this means to obtain 30 tons of meadow hay but only 20 tons appears to be in sight.

During the winter the Department hired a tractor from the camp for a month. With this and horse teams the area under cultivation about Stanley was increased from 6 to 24 acres. Of this 9 are left fallow and the remainder has been sown in grass and clover seeds, oats, swedes and turnips to provide hay and winter feed for cattle. In spite of the use of lime and phosphates the yields have been disappointing although they are better than are usually obtained on such newly broken ground on these Islands.

The quantity of milk produced during the last summer shows an increase of 175% over that produced during the previous summer. Winter production of milk in 1939 was negligible, approximately 12 gallons per day was produced during the winter of 1941 and we expect to increase the production to at least 30 gallons per day during the coming winter, which is approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the daily consumption of milk in Stanley.

(b) During 1940 an appeal was made to the public to produce more vegetables and potatoes. At the same time the Department took over waste land in the township of Stanley and planted vegetables thereon. The swede and carrot crops were poor and there were insufficient vegetables available during the winter and early spring but sufficient were available during other times of the year to supply all local demand and the requirements of visiting ships. During 1941 additional land was cultivated for vegetables. The crops this year are very satisfactory and at present there appears to be ample vegetables for local requirements. So far we are dependent on foreign sources for part of the potato requirements. Implements have been ordered from which it is hoped to make ~~us~~ self supporting in potatoes also.


Director of Agriculture

Total Exports of Foodstuffs (excluding alcoholic
liquors & tobacco) in the Dependency of
South Georgia:-

1939. 10,065.

1940. 14,623.

W. L. Galt.

23-7-42.

67

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From COLONIAL SECRETARY.

To OFFICER IN CHARGE SOUTH GEORGIA.

Despatched : 17th March, 19 42. *Time :*

Received : 19 *Time :*

No. 42.

Red 42

With reference to my telegram No. 6 of 15th January, 1941. Please telegraph total value imports of food for 1941.

COLONIAL SECRETARY

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From OFFICER IN CHARGE SOUTH GEORGIA.

To COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Despatched : 20th March, 19 42. *Time :* 18.05.

Received : 21st March, 19 42. *Time :* 10.30.

Red 67.
No. 49. Your telegram No. 42 total value food imports 1941
£26,732.

+OFFICER IN CHARGE.

(69)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY.

25th March, 1942.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 37.

My Lord,

Red 65

With reference to Your Lordship's Circular telegram, No. 40 of the 10th of March, 1942, I have the honour to forward a statement in respect of the year 1941, reviewing the progress of food production in the Falkland Islands and so far as is possible its Dependencies.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most
obedient, humble servant

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALL

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE VISCOUNT CRANBORNE
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF FOOD PRODUCTION IN THE COLONY
OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES IN
RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1941.

- (1) Brief account of any new measures to increase food production put into operation during 1941, and
- (2) Brief account of result achieved and present position.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

During 1941 the Government took steps (a) to increase the production of milk about the township of Stanley, and (b) to increase the supply of fresh vegetables available to Stanley and visiting H. M. Ships. (c) to supply fresh fish.

(a) The public has been sceptical of incurring tuberculosis through drinking local milk. The first step taken consisted of testing all cows in the Stanley area with tuberculin. A few infected animals found were destroyed and all milk now supplied is equivalent to the best grade of tuberculin tested milk.

The registered dairies were encouraged to produce more milk and to this end the Government has arranged for a supply of hay to be furnished from the Camp. In order to increase the yield of hay, lime was provided by the Government at Stanley prices delivered free to camp jetties. It was hoped by this means to obtain 30 tons of oat or meadow hay, but only 20 tons appears to be in sight.

During the winter the Agricultural Department hired a tractor from the camp for a month. With this and horse teams the area under cultivation about Stanley was increased from 6 to 24 acres. Of this 9 are left fallow and the remainder has been sown in grass and clover seeds, oats, swedes and turnips to provide hay and winter feed for cattle. In spite of the use of lime and phosphates the yields have been disappointing although they are better than are usually obtained on such newly broken ground on these Islands.

The quantity of milk produced during the last summer shows an increase of 175% over that produced during the previous summer. Winter production of milk in 1939 was negligible, approximately 12 gallons per day was produced during the winter of 1941 and it is expected to increase the production to at least 30 gallons per day during the coming winter. This is approximately 1/3rd of the daily consumption of milk in Stanley.

(b) During 1940 an appeal was made to the public to produce more vegetables and potatoes. At the same time the Agricultural Department took over waste land in the township of Stanley and planted vegetables thereon. The swede and carrot crops were poor and there were insufficient vegetables available during the winter and early spring but sufficient were available during other times of the year to supply all local demands and the requirements of visiting ships. During 1941 additional land was cultivated for vegetables. The crops this year are very satisfactory and at present there appear to be ample vegetables for local requirements. So far we are dependent on foreign sources for part of the potato requirements. Implements have been ordered from which it is hoped to make the Colony self supporting in potatoes also.

(c) Fish supply. The analysed result of efforts to promote a fresh fish supply cannot yet be made, but that they are proving successful is certain.

SOUTH GEORGIA.

Climatic conditions do not permit of food production.

- (3) Imports by quantities between 6 and 10 of the chief imported foodstuffs for 1939, 1940 and 1941.

No record of quantities imported were kept in respect of the Colony or South Georgia prior to 1941, and figures are not yet available for South Georgia in respect of that year. The following statement shows the chief imports in respect of the Falkland Islands for 1941 :-

(1)	Bacon	...	...	...	5 tons
(2)	Butter	...	...	...	21 "
(3)	Flour	...	...	...	97 "
(4)	Cheese	...	...	...	21 "
(5)	Milk	...	...	...	2862 cases of 4 doz.
(6)	Sugar	...	...	...	143 tons (tins.
(7)	Tea	...	...	...	11½ "
(8)	Eggs	...	...	...	201 cases of 30 doz.
(9)	Coffee	...	...	...	4 tons
(10)	Fresh Fruit	...	...	...	47 "

- (4) Total Imports of Food (excluding alcoholic liquor and Tobacco).

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Falkland Islands.</u>	<u>South Georgia.</u>
1939.	\$30,017	\$10,065
1940.	33,766	14,623
1941.	33,298	26,732.

- (5) Estimated average increase in food prices in 1940 and 1941 compared with 1939.

Price control was instituted in 1940. The prices of basic articles of food purchased in South America have, on the whole, remained steady, with occasional very small rises. Articles imported from the United Kingdom have increased in price by some 10% to 20%.

- (6) Brief statement of any outstanding factor which may have affected importations of foodstuffs during the year.

Food supplies in respect of most articles were brought up to a minimum of 6 months, and in certain cases this minimum was surpassed. There were no increased demands by armed forces.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 313.

From SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

To

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Despatched : 23rd April, 19 42. *Time :* 1050.

Received : 24th April, 19 42. *Time :* 10.30.

No. 63. Secret. Export of foodstuffs from the United Kingdom to the Colonial Empire. Examination has been made of United Kingdom Foodstuffs figures for July to December 1941 in respect of (1) Margarine (2) Tea and (3) Jams Marmalade and Jellies, and it appears that foodstuffs of these 3 classes of commodities have in certain cases been in excess of agreed Colonial Imports Quotas.

2. For instance in the case of the Falkland Islands Imports from the United Kingdom of Tea have been 317 lbs in excess of the Quota.

3. I am in some ways considering revision of the present system of Importations from the United Kingdom of Foodstuffs into the Colonies and shall probably be telegraphing further about this, but I feel in the meantime that I must bring the above facts to your notice and ask for your comments since prima facie it would seem in some cases Import Licences may have been issued in excess of what was agreed.

G.T.C.+

SECRETARY OF STATE.

(71)

MEMORANDUM.

From

3rd September, 1941.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS COMPANY, LTD.,
STANLEY.

To The Competent Authority,
Stanley.

Sir,

We enclose herewith application to import Tea, jams and marmalade from United Kingdom. We have orders for these same articles from Ceylon and South Africa but having recent telegraphic advice from our London Office that these are at present obtainable from U.K. subject to an Import licence from here, we consider it imperative that the opportunity from United Kingdom should not be missed. We have no advice as to when these goods from South Africa or Ceylon may be shipped and it is important to keep our stocks at a maximum.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. R. Smith

Manager

42

Office of the Competent Authority,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

4th. September 1941.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 3rd inst. I regret that, in view of the provisions of the Order (May 9th 1941) covering importations of certain essential foodstuffs, I cannot grant an import licence for jams or marmalades from the United Kingdom. These goods are definitely obtainable from South America, and the Order in question provides for the granting of all necessary financial facilities in respect of South American transactions.

A [Tea presents^a somewhat different question, and on your submitting concrete proof of the impossibility of obtaining your requirements from Ceylon direct, I shall be prepared to submit to His Excellency the Governor a recommendation that, until communications are re^eestablished, the importation of tea from the United Kingdom be approved.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Competent Authority.

The Manager,

Messrs. Falkland Island Company Ltd.

Stanley.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Despatched: 25th April, 19 42. *Time:*

Received: 19 *Time:*

Red 70.

No. 68. Secret. With reference to your telegram No. 63 Secret Tea Imports. The agreed quota was 118 cwt for six months but circumstances here are such that sometimes we must import more sometimes less. The actual amount of tea imported in 1941 was 280 lbs below the quota.

GOVERNOR.

C/5/40.

4th May,

42.

Sir,

Red 46
In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I have the honour to forward a schedule of Import Licences which have been granted by the Competent Authority of this Colony, covering the importation of specified foods from the United Kingdom, as at the 1st of May, 1942.

Red 60
2. It is regretted that through an oversight 6 monthly schedules were not forwarded to you previously, but I would state that future schedules will be prepared and despatched to you at the appropriate times.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Export Licence Division,
of the Ministry of Food,
Hotel Metropole,
Colwyn Bay,

for Colonial ...

SCHEDULE OF IMPORT LICENCES COVERING THE IMPORTATION OF SPECIFIED
FOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, OUTSTANDING ON MAY 1st. 1942.
(FALKLAND ISLANDS.)

74

Licence		To whom issued.	Article.	Quan.	Source of Supply.
Date.	No.				
1941.					
Mar. 12.	5.	E.L. Williams Ltd.	Dr. Fruit 6cwt.		Field & Co. (F.M.) Ltd. London.
17.	6.	F.I.C. Ltd.	do. 24 cs.		Falkland I. Co. Ltd. Weybridge.
25.	8.	do.	Milk. 850 cs.		do.
Apr. 26.	21.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 20cs.		do.
26.	21.	do.	Tea. 8 cs.		do.
28.	21.	do.	T. Fruit. 4 cs.		do.
26.	22.	do.	B. Powder. 72cs.		do.
26.	22.	do.	Cheese. 6 cs.		do.
26.	22.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 18cs.		do.
26.	22.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 48cs.		do.
26.	22.	do.	T. Fruit. 26cs.		do.
26.	22.	do.	Pepper. 6cs.		do.
26.	23.	do.	Patent Foods. 1 cs.		do.
May.					
14.	29.	F.P. Lelloman.	T. Fish. 2cs.		Crosse & Blackwell, London.
14.	29.	do.	Sauce. 1cs.		do.
14.	32.	J.F. Summers.	Dr. Fruit. 12cwt.		Peter Keevil & Sons, London.
14.	32.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 1cwt.		do.
June.					
24.	67.	E.L. Williams Ltd.	T. Fish. 30cs.		
July.					
31.	184.	F.I. Co. Ltd.	T. Fruit. 130cs.		Falkland I. Co. Ltd. Weybridge.
31.	184.	do.	Dr. Fruit 225cs.		do.
31.	184.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 4tons.		do.
Oct.					
13.	337.	do.	B. Powder. 43cs.		do.
13.	337.	do.	Biscuits. 12bri.		do.
13.	337.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 96cs.		do.
13.	337.	do.	Sauces. 56cs.		do.
13.	337.	do.	Salt. 54cs.		do.
13.	337.	do.	Pepper. 10cs.		do.
13.	337.	do.	Vinegar. 12bri.		do.
15.	375.	do.	Biscuits 260tins.		do.
20.	426.	E.L. Williams Ltd.	Sauces. 30cs.		Atlantis Ltd, Norwich, England.
20.	426.	do.	B. Powder. 10cs.		do.
21.	429.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 12cs.		Field & Co. (F.M.) Ltd. London.
Dec.					
5.	483.	E.L. Williams Ltd.	Patent Foods. 10cs.		Barlova Ltd. Hyde, Cheshire.
5.	509.	F.I. Co. Ltd.	Biscuits 200lbs.		Falkland I. Co. Ltd. Weybridge.
5.	509.	do.	Sauces. 6doz. bot.		do.
5.	509.	do.	T. Fish. 196tins.		do.
5.	509.	do.	T. Fruit 12doz. tins.		do.
5.	509.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 400lbs.		do.
Jan. 1942.					
5.	561.	do.	Tea. 500lbs.		do.
31.	619.	do.	B. Powder. 1cwt.		do.
31.	619.	do.	Salt. 100tins.		do.
31.	619.	do.	Pepper. 1cs.		do.
31.	619.	do.	Sauces. 3cs.		do.
31.	619.	do.	Dr. Fruit 474lbs.		do.
31.	619.	do.	Dr. Fruit 3doz. pks.		do.
31.	620.	do.	Pepper. 12tins.		do.
31.	620.	do.	Dr. Fruit. 6cs.		do.
31.	620.	do.	T. Fish. 200tins.		do.
31.	620.	do.	B. Powder. 4cs.		do.
31.	620.	do.	Sauces. 2cs.		do.
31.	620.	do.	Vinegar. 2casks.		do.
31.	620.	do.	Salt. 16doz. pkts.		do.
31.	621.	do.	Salt. 1 tons.		do.
31.	622.	do.	Tea. 6cs.		do.
Feb.					
5.	673.	do.	Biscuits. 56lbs.		do.
Apr.					
6.	831.	E.L. Williams Ltd.	B. Powder. 10cs.		Messrs. Cerebos Ltd. London.

DECODE.

76

TELEGRAM.

From CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

To COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Despatched : 13th June, 19 42. *Time :* 12.00

Received : 14th June, 19 42. *Time :* 10.30.

We shall be unable to execute indents for foodstuffs, medical substances with foodstuffs base, or vitamins unless they bear certificate that supplies required are included in agreed import programme. Please arrange in respect of future indents.

CROWN AGENTS.

Rel. 19 42?

C/5/40.

2nd July,

42.

Sir,

Red 75
With reference to my letter C/5/40 of the 4th of May, 1942, I have the honour to forward a schedule of Import Licences which have been granted by the Competent Authority of this Colony, covering the importation of specified foods from the United Kingdom, for the period 1st May to 30th June, 1942.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



for Colonial Secretary.

The Export Licence Division
of the Ministry of Food,
Hotel Metropole,
Colwyn Bay,
NORTH WALES.

**SCHEDULE OF IMPORT LICENCES COVERING THE IMPORTATION OF SPECIFIED
FOODS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, OUTSTANDING ON JUNE 30th. 1942.
(FALKLAND ISLANDS)**

Licence		To whom issued.	Article.	Quan.	Source of Supply
Date.	No.				
1942.					
May.					
8	944	F. I. C. Ltd.	Patent		Weybridge.
			Foods 12 doz. tins.	Falkland I. Co. Ltd.	
27	1026	do.	Sauces.	2 cs.	do.
27	1026	do.	B. Powder	4 cs.	do.
27	1026	do.	Dr. Fruit.	1 cwt.	do.
27	1026	do.	Jams.	1 cwt.	do.
27	1026	do.	T. Fish.	2 cs.	do.
27	1026	do.	Vinegar.	25 galls.	do.
27	1026	do.	P. Foods.	4 cwt.	do.
28	1027	do.	B. Powder.	52 cs.	do.
28	1027	do.	Biscuits.	6 brls.	do.
28	1027	do.	P. Foods.	20 cs.	do.
28	1029	do.	Sauces.	18 cs.	do.
28	1029	do.	P. Foods.	18 cs.	do.
28	1029	do.	Salt.	24 cs.	do.
28	1029	do.	Jams.	120 cs.	do.
27	1044	do.	B. Powder.	1 cs.	do.
27	1044	do.	P. Foods.	2 cs.	do.
27	1044	do.	Sauces.	2 cs.	do.
27	1044	do.	Vinegar.	25 galls.	do.
27	1044	do.	Dr. Fruit.	2 cs.	do.
27	1044	do.	Salt.	1 cs.	do.
27	1044	do.	T. Fruit.	2 cs.	do.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1851.)

REGISTERED 1902.

AGENTS FOR LLOYDS.

TELEGRAMS "FLEETWING PORTSTANLEY" VIA RADIO.

Stanley

7th October, 1942.



Sir,

On 12th September we obtained an import license No. 1233 for 10,000 lbs Tea from Ceylon. Our Head Office now telegraph us that Imperial Government have purchased ^{the} whole crop and that orders from Ceylon can only be obtained through official channels. Nevertheless our Head Office can ship 10,000 lbs (Green & Brown Label) ex U.K. if the requisite import license is obtainable from here.

We therefore have the honour to request that import license No. 1233 be amended to permit of this importation from U.K. Tallow. We shall be pleased to have information regarding an export license for tallow to Chile at your earliest convenience. Sugar. Ex Brazil. We shall be glad to know the position as soon as possible so that we may place our order.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. M. Rusk
Manager.

The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

*Answered
See 4/10/42
Circularised*

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO THE MANAGER

ESTABLISHED 1863

SUCCESSORS TO CHAS WILLIAMS.

Established 1863.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

RADIO ADDRESS
"WILLIAMS"

CODES USED
BENTLEYS
A.B.C. 5TH ED
A.I.

PORT STANLEY
FALKLAND ISLANDS.

21st September 1942.

The Competent Authority
Stanley
Falkland Islands.

Dear Sir,

We are Agents for Messrs Chivers & Sons, Ltd.
of Histon, Cambridge, England, and in the past we have
made a feature of selling their high class jams in
this Colony.

On the 2nd February 1942 we applied for an
Import Licence as follows:-

Jams £50.- worth - as valued Chivers & Sons Ltd.UK

and our application was rejected - the other items on the
same application being granted us (vide Licence No.633).

We reported this rejection to Messrs Chivers
& Sons Ltd. and they have written to us under date of
20th April last as follows:-

" We were very pleased to receive your letter of the
27th February, although sorry to learn that your
application for Import Licence has been rejected.

The position with us at the moment is that we
have the goods available for export provided you can
obtain the necessary import licence, so that we
suggest that you continue to make your applications
in the hope that you may ultimately be successful.

We fully anticipate a good fruit season this
year; although the home demands are very considerable
we are doing our utmost to meet the requirements of
our friends overseas and to maintain the connections
until happier days arrive.

Yours faithfully
For Chivers & Sons Ltd.
(signed) W.J.Samuel
Export Manager. "

It seems strange to us that while our Principals definitely
state that they had the goods available for export, our
application for an import licence in February last
should have been rejected.

We should like the position to be reviewed and an
Import licence granted us - or else a considered statement
issued as regards local policy so as to make the position

1
A
1

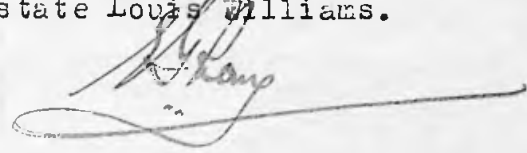
2.

1
A
L

quite clear to our said Principals.

Thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy
and kind attention in this connection, we remain,

Yours faithfully,
p.p. Estate Louis Williams.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Louis Williams", with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Office of the Competent Authority,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

10th. November, 1942.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 21st. on the subject of jam importations from the United Kingdom, and to inform you that this department is unable to grant you the Import Licence that you require, for the following reasons:-

(a) The fact that manufactures in the United Kingdom have certain stocks available for export does not mean that Import Licences are automatically granted to permit Colonial importers' obtaining goods from that source whenever they require them. The granting of an Export Licence in the United Kingdom is subject to the granting of an Import Licence here, and the granting of an Import Licence for certain articles here is tantamount to an assurance by this Government (i) that the goods are essential, and (ii) that they cannot be obtained from any other approved source.

(b) This Colony has, for certain foodstuffs, made itself independent of the United Kingdom, and arrangements have been made for the purchase of those foodstuffs from other sources - principally South American. This arrangement automatically releases export stocks in the United Kingdom. (i) for foreign countries, and (ii) for colonies that are unable to obtain supplies from any other source.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

The Manager,

Messrs. Estate Louis Williams Ltd,

Competent Authority.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

(89)

From MINISTRY OF FOOD.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

M.P. C/5/40.

Despatched : 30th. December 19 42. *Time :* 16.30.

Received : 31st. December 19 42. *Time :* ...

Please do not start new numbered series of cables to Ministry of Food on January 1st. Continue present series.

Foodkeeper.