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SECRET.

COPY NO.

C A B I N E T 73 (36).

Meeting of the Cabinet to be held at No. 10, Downing Street, S.W.1., on WEDNESDAY, 9th DECEMBER, 1936, at 11.0 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(a) The Five Power Conference: Belgium.

(Reference Cabinet 69 (36) Conclusion 1).

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

C.P. 332 (36) - circulated herewith.

(b) The Situation in Spain - (If required).

(Reference Cabinet 69 (36) Conclusion 2).

2. ROLE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(Reference Cabinet 10 (36) Conclusion (f)).

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for War.

C.P. 326 (36) - already circulated.

See also Memorandum by the Secretary of State for War on the organisation, armament and equipment of the Army.

C.P. 325 (36) - already circulated.

3. EXPANSION OF SECTION A. OF THE ARMY RESERVE.

(Reference Cabinet 58 (36) Conclusion 9 and Appendix).

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for War.

C.P. 319 (36) - already circulated.

4. LOCATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

(Reference Cabinet 69 (36) Conclusion 8).

Note by the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, covering Report of a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

C.P. 320 (36) - already circulated.

5. WAGES OF FARM SERVANTS IN SCOTLAND.

(Reference Cabinet 55 (36) Conclusion 16).

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Scotland.  
C.P. 333 (36) - already circulated.

6. PUBLIC RECORDS (SCOTLAND).

(Reference Cabinet 58 (36) Conclusion 9 and Appendix).

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Scotland.  
C.P. 324 (36) - already circulated.

~~7. BRUSSELS CONVENTION ON IMMUNITY OF STATE-OWNED SHIPS.~~

~~Memorandum by the President of the Board of Trade.  
C.P. 331 (36) - circulated herewith.~~

8. PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS.

~~(a) The Annual Holiday Bill (If required).~~

~~(Reference Cabinet 67 (36) Conclusion 2).~~

(b) For Friday, December 11th, 1936.

(i) Road Traffic Bill. Second Reading.  
(Sir Assheton Pownall (U)).

(ii) Inheritance (Family Provision) Bill. Second Reading.  
(Mr. Windsor (La.)).

(iii) Home and Empire Settlement Bill. Second Reading.  
(Mr. L. Smith (U)).

TO TAKE NOTE OF:-

9. SITUATION IN NORTH WAZIRISTAN ON THE NORTH WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA.

(Reference Cabinet 43 (35) Conclusion 4).

Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India.  
C.P. 330 (36) - already circulated.

(Signed) M.P.A. HANKLY,

Secretary to the Cabinet.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

December 7th, 1936.



S E C R E T.

COPY NO.

C A B I N E T 73 (36).

CONCLUSIONS of a Meeting of the Cabinet held at  
10, Downing Street, S.W.1, on WEDNESDAY,  
the 9th DECEMBER, 1936, at 11.0 a.m.

PRESENT:

The Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin,\* M.P.,  
Prime Minister. (In the Chair).

The Right Hon.  
J. Ramsay MacDonald,† M.P.,  
Lord President of the Council.

The Right Hon.  
Neville Chamberlain, M.P.,  
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Right Hon.  
Sir John Simon, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,  
O.B.E., K.C., M.P., Secretary of  
State for Home Affairs.

The Right Hon.  
Anthony Eden, M.C., M.P.,  
Secretary of State for Foreign  
Affairs.

The Right Hon.  
The Viscount Halifax, K.G.,  
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Lord Privy  
Seal.

The Right Hon.  
Malcolm MacDonald, M.P.,  
Secretary of State for Dominion  
Affairs.

The Right Hon.  
W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., Secretary  
of State for the Colonies.

The Right Hon.  
A. Duff Cooper, D.S.O., M.P.,  
Secretary of State for War.

The Most Hon.  
The Marquess of Zetland, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., Secretary of State for  
India.

The Right Hon.  
The Viscount Swinton, G.B.E.,  
M.C., Secretary of State for  
Air.

The Right Hon.  
Walter Elliot, M.C., M.P.,  
Secretary of State for Scotland.

The Right Hon.  
Walter Runciman, M.P.,  
President of the Board of Trade.

The Right Hon.  
Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., G.C.S.I.,  
G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., First  
Lord of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon.  
Sir Thomas Inskip, C.B.E., K.C.,  
M.P., Minister for the Co-  
ordination of Defence.

The Right Hon.  
W.S. Morrison, M.C., K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Agriculture and  
Fisheries.

The Right Hon.  
Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P.,  
President of the Board of  
Education.

The Right Hon.  
Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P.,  
Minister of Health.

The Right Hon.  
Ernest Brown, M.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Labour.

The Right Hon.  
The Earl Stanhope, K.G., D.S.O.,  
M.C., First Commissioner of  
Works.

The Right Hon.  
L. Hore-Belisha, M.P., Minister  
of Transport.

Colonel Sir M.P.A. Hankey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. .... Secretary

\* Present for Conclusions 1 and 19.

† In the Chair for Conclusions 2 and 18.

THE FIVE-POWER  
CONFERENCE.

Belgium.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 69  
(36), Con-  
clusion 1.)

F.R. 75(36)2.

" 1(37)7.

" 5(37)4.

2. The Cabinet had before them a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (C.P.-332 (36)) in which he recorded his recent conversations with M. Van Zeeland, the Belgian Prime Minister, on the present attitude of the Belgian Government as a result of the situation created by the withdrawal by Belgium of the guarantee she had hitherto given to France, and gave the text of the relevant portions of M. Van Zeeland's statement in the Belgian Parliament on December 2nd respecting Belgium's position in relation to the negotiations for the proposed Five-Power Treaty. The Secretary of State also outlined in his Memorandum the problem of future policy and the line he proposed to take in discussing with the French and Belgian Governments points raised by the French in connection with the question of a Belgian guarantee.

The Cabinet examined the proposals on which a decision was asked in paragraphs 2, 7 and 17 of the above memorandum.

In the discussion on paragraph 7, the Cabinet were reminded that the opinion of the Chiefs of Staff Sub-Committee had somewhat hardened in favour of a neutralised Belgium. The view was expressed that the contrary argument that the international guarantee had broken down in 1914 was not very impressive since the guarantee had proved effective from 1839 to 1914. It was urged that though admittedly it might be very difficult to obtain the German guarantee to Belgium, it would be worth something if it could be secured.



The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said he was prepared to keep in mind that if it was found possible to negotiate a new "Locarno" Treaty, he would not exclude the possibility of <sup>considering</sup> ~~a neutralised~~ M. van Zeeland's proposals. Belgium.

In considering paragraph 17, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said he proposed to discuss it from the point of view of the Belgian position and not from that of the French position. He thought that this would be satisfactory from the point of view of the Chiefs of Staff Sub-Committee for the reason that if Belgium wished to give facilities for military action to either party, they would be given under Article 16 of the Covenant. He did not propose to press the Belgians beyond this view.

In discussing paragraph 17 (3) a desire was expressed that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should do his utmost to avoid any provision being made in any arrangements to replace the Locarno Treaty for Staff Talks or interchange of information between the Belgian and German Staffs on the one hand and the Belgian and French Staffs on the other. Though M. van Zeeland was understood to hold the view that he might be in a position to tell the French his dispositions against <sup>a</sup> hostile Germany and to tell the Germans his dispositions against a hostile France (since they dealt with two quite distinct cases), it was pointed out that the French or German Staffs would be bound to ask for information about the strength of the forces involved. It was suggested that any arrangement of that kind was likely to involve the loss of a multi-lateral pact. Eventually, it was decided to omit sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 17.

The Cabinet agreed:

- (a) That with regard to M. van Zeeland's desire to conclude the provisional period, i.e. the continuance of the obligations of the existing Treaty of Locarno, as speedily as possible, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should be authorised to ask the Belgian Prime Minister to await the conclusion of the exchanges of views at present proceeding between the Five Locarno Powers before calling in question the duration of the provisional period, and even then to make no definite move without reference to the Secretary of State. (C.P.332 (36) paragraph 2.)
- (b) That with regard to M. van Zeeland's suggestion that in the event of a breakdown of the Locarno negotiations, an attempt might be made to negotiate a Treaty under which Germany, Great Britain, France and possibly also Italy would guarantee the independence and integrity of Belgium and possibly of Holland, as well as a possible second Treaty between Britain and France or between Britain, France and Germany, guaranteeing the German-French frontier (Belgium not being a party to the second Treaty) - the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should be authorised to warn M. van Zeeland that he sees serious difficulties in the way of his new plan and would be grateful if he would abstain from putting it forward, even unofficially, until the situation has further developed. He should also be authorised to add to M. van Zeeland that he saw considerable advantage in his carrying out a suggestion he made of finding some early excuse for an unofficial visit to Paris for conversations with the French Government. (C.P.332 (36) paragraph 7.)

This conclusion was accepted on the understanding that if it was found impossible to negotiate a new "Locarno" Treaty, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would not exclude the possibility of ~~a neutralised Belgium.~~

*Considering M. van Zeeland's proposals.*

- (c) That in discussing with the French and Belgium Governments the points which the French Government have raised in connection with the Belgian decision to give no guarantee under the proposed new "Locarno" Treaty, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should take the line proposed by him in C.P. 332 (36), paragraph 17, with the omission of sub-paragraph (3) (in which he proposed to urge the Belgian Government to do their best to remove the present



uncertainty on their attitude towards co-operation with the French, etc.). The action he was authorised to take is therefore contained in the following subparagraphs from C.P. 332 (36), paragraph 17:-

"(1) The French Government having raised the question of Belgium's responsibilities under paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant in the matter of the passage of troops across Belgian territory, I would propose to advise them to agree with M. van Zeeland to accept as the best solution that can be obtained in the circumstances the assurance which he is apparently ready to give, to the effect that he recognises Belgium's obligations under paragraph 3 of Article 16, provided that Belgium is alone judge of the circumstances when, and extent to which, she shall carry out these obligations.

(2) I should ask the Belgian Government (again either alone or jointly with the French) to define their undertaking to forbid access to their territory, so as to mean that they will resist not only a violation by the German army of Belgian territory, but also of Belgian air by German aircraft. This seems particularly important for us.

x x x x

(4) In discussing with the French the question of urging the Belgians to define the extent to which they are prepared to co-operate with France, I should make it clear that, although I sympathise with the desire of the French to remove the present uncertainty, I am not prepared to take part in any detailed discussions with regard to the actual French proposals (i.e. communication of defence plans, and the preparation of positions in Belgian territory for French troops), since His Majesty's Government themselves do not wish to participate in such measures of co-operation. The latter desideratum I am satisfied that the Belgian Government would not in any circumstances grant.



THE SITUATION  
IN SPAIN.

(Previous  
reference  
Cabinet 69 (36)  
Conclusion 2).

Proposed  
Intervention.

FR. 75(36) 5.

3. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reported that the proposal for mediation in Spain had been transmitted to the Governments of <sup>Russia</sup> ~~France~~, Germany, Italy and Portugal, and appropriate action had been taken to try and secure the co-operation of the United States of America. On the previous day he had seen the Italian and German ambassadors. The Italian ambassador had been the more receptive of the two. At any rate he had not adopted a negative attitude and it was possible that Italy might be glad to support this proposal in order to get out of her embarrassments. Nothing could be done until the replies were received. It would probably be necessary to make an announcement of this action the same afternoon. He had hopes also that the President of the United States would make some announcement in the near future and that Mr. Hull, the United States Secretary of State, might induce the South American Conference, now meeting in Buenos Ayres, to give some support to the proposal.

THE SITUATION  
IN SPAIN.

The Exchange  
of Prisoners.  
(

4. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was glad to announce that an arrangement had been concluded for an exchange of prisoners between the parties in conflict in Spain. He gave some particulars. The total numbers affected were about 4,000. As the number of British warships available to assist in the exchange was insufficient, he made the suggestion that one or two merchant ships should be chartered for the purpose.

The suggestion was made that some of the ships that had been used to bring troops home from the Mediterranean might be diverted for the purpose.

The Cabinet agreed -

To accept in principle the proposal that ships should be chartered to assist in the exchange of prisoners, subject to agreement between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.



THE SITUATION  
IN SPAIN.

An Application  
for Gas Masks.

5. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that an application had been received from the Spanish Government for the provision of gas masks. He realised that the number of gas masks available was very small, but nevertheless he would like to be able to send even a small consignment.

The Cabinet were reminded that during the Abyssinian crisis a certain number of gas masks had been sent to Malta. Possibly some of these, it was suggested, might be made available.

The Cabinet were also reminded that at an earlier stage the International Committee on Non-Intervention had agreed in principle that there was no objection to the despatch of gas masks.

The Cabinet approved in principle the proposal for the despatch of a consignment of gas masks to Spain, provided it was not on too large a scale, and invited the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to arrange details with the Home Secretary.

THE SITUATION  
IN SPAIN.  
THE BALEARIC  
ISLANDS.

(Previous  
reference  
Cabinet 57(36)  
Conclusion 9).

F.R.75(36)4.

6. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs reported concern at the information he was receiving as to Italian activities in the Balearic Islands. He had suggested to the Admiralty that they should station a second ship in these Islands as he had received information that the British man-of-war which had been stationed there for some time had had a very good effect.

In reply to a question, he said that the population of Majorca was probably tired of the war and there was a danger that it might opt for Italian nationality.

The First Lord of the Admiralty was in favour of the scheme in principle, if it was found practicable.

The Cabinet approved in principle the proposal that a second British ship should be stationed in the Balearic Islands subject to its proving practicable.



PROPOSED ANGLO-FRENCH CONSULTATIONS.

(Previous reference Cabinet 62 (36) Conclusion 4).

7. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that if the proposals for mediation in Spain were to break down, the continued arrival of foreign volunteers in Spain was likely to prove very awkward. There might be a case for inviting the French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister to visit London to discuss the question. The opportunity of such a visit might also be convenient for discussing the question of Belgium and the French import quotas.

He recalled that not long since M. Blum had expressed a wish to take a holiday in England. He himself had discouraged it at the time, but this had not been well received by M. Blum.

He did not ask for a decision that day but warned the Cabinet that he might have to raise the matter later.

In the course of a short discussion, the suggestion was made that any visit from the French Government had better be postponed until further progress had been made with the negotiations for improving relations with Italy since, as shown by recent telegrams, the Italians were not well disposed towards any association of the French Government in any Declaration that might be reached and they might view with suspicion the French visit.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs did not anticipate that the Italian negotiations would come to fruition for another fortnight and rather demurred to the postponement.

The Cabinet took note that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs might raise this question later.

THE ROLE OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE ORGANISATION, ARMAMENT AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY.

(Previous References: Cabinet 10 (36), Conclusion (f) and Cabinet 13 (36), Conclusion 1.)

FR 75 (36) 6.

8. The Cabinet had before them the following Memoranda by the Secretary of State for War:-

C.P.-326 (36), in which he set forth his reasons for asking his colleagues to reaffirm their decision with regard to the role of the Army as it appeared in the "Statement relating to Defence" (Cmd. 5107), viz.:-

"The Army has three main functions to perform. It has to maintain garrisons overseas in various parts of the Empire, to provide the military share in Home Defence, including Anti-Aircraft Defence, Coast Defence and Internal Security, and lastly, in time of emergency or war, to provide a properly equipped force ready to proceed overseas wherever it may be wanted",

and, in accordance with that decision, to authorise the re-equipment of the Territorial Army as and when opportunity occurred, priority being given, of course, to the needs of the Regular Army:

C.P.-325 (36), containing a summary of the present position as regards the organisation, armament and equipment of the Army in relation to its readiness for war, and a forecast of the stages by which it was hoped to re-organise and re-equip it on modern lines.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he had in preparation a Memorandum on this subject. Owing to his preoccupation with the question dealt with in Conclusion 1, he had not yet been able to finish it. He would be glad if the matter could be postponed.

The Cabinet agreed -

To postpone consideration of this question for a week.



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THE ARMY  
RESERVE.

--  
Expansion of  
Section A.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 58  
(36), Con-  
clusion 9 &  
Appendix.)

FR. 5 (37) 15.

9. The Cabinet had before them a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for War (C.P.-319 (36)) calling attention to the vital necessity of increasing the strength of Section A of the Army Reserve, and proposing that the Reserve Forces and Militia Act, 1898, as amended by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907, should again be amended to provide that the liability of a man enrolling in Section A to be called out might extend not to the first two years of his Reserve service, as at present, but to the first five years, with the proviso that such liability should not extend beyond the term of the man's normal engagement of twelve years (Colour and Reserve service taken together).

After hearing a statement by the Secretary of State for War, who also answered some questions on points of detail, the Cabinet agreed -

To approve the proposals of the Secretary of State for War set forth in C.P. 319 (36) summarised above.

LOCATION OF  
GOVERNMENT  
DEPARTMENTS.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 69  
(36), Con-  
clusion 8.)

FR. 7(37)5.

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10. The Cabinet resumed their discussion, begun at the Meeting referred to in the margin, of a Most Secret Note by the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence (C.P.-320 (36)) circulating a Report by the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence on the Location of Government Departments in Time of War. The Report had been brought direct to the Cabinet as a matter of urgency for the reason that it included a recommendation for abandoning the new Government Building in Whitehall.

After a short discussion the Cabinet agreed -

- (a) That the Report circulated by the Minister for Co-Ordination of Defence in C.P. 320 (36) should be referred to a Cabinet Committee composed as follows:-

The Minister for Co-Ordination of  
Defence. (In the Chair).  
The Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
The Secretary of State for Air.  
The Minister of Health.  
The Minister of Labour.  
The First Commissioner of Works.

Note. If any of the above Ministers find it impossible to attend any particular meeting, his place could be taken by an Under-Secretary.

- (b) That before any recommendation was made the Minister at the head of any Department concerned in the decision should be heard.



AGRICULTURE.

Wages of Farm Servants in Scotland.

(Previous Reference: Cabinet 55 (36), Conclusion 16.)

FR. 4(3) 12.

11. In accordance with the Conclusion mentioned in the margin, the Cabinet had before them a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Scotland (C.P.-333 (36)) asking the approval of his colleagues to the preparation and submission to the Committee of Home Affairs of a Bill relating to the conditions of employment and remuneration of farm workers in Scotland, on the lines of the existing English Act. Attached to the Memorandum was a summary of the main provisions of the proposed Bill. The Secretary of State also sought authority to make an announcement, at such time as seemed appropriate, that legislation was to be proceeded with.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he did not object to the proposal in the Bill, but wished to place on record that he must not be taken as agreeing to the implication in paragraph 2 of C.P. 333 (36) that the decision to proceed with legislation dealing with Scottish agricultural wages should be linked up with the policy on the whole cereals position.

Subject to this the Cabinet agreed -

To approve the proposal of the Secretary of State for Scotland set forth in C.P. 333 (36) and summarised above.

PUBLIC RECORDS  
(SCOTLAND).

F.R. 1(37) 11.

12. The Cabinet had before them a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Scotland (C.P.-324 (36)) seeking the approval of his colleagues to an announcement of the intention of the Government to introduce legislation, on the lines indicated in his Memorandum, to make better provision for the preservation, care and custody of the Public Records of Scotland, and to the preparation and submission in due course to the Committee of Home Affairs of the necessary Bill.

The Secretary of State for Scotland said that in regard to paragraph (2) of his Memorandum, it should be noted that any transfer of records to the Keeper could only take place by agreement (e.g. on the part of the Department possessing the records). In addition it was intended to provide that no transfer of documents in the charge and superintendance of the Master of the Rolls should take place without his previous consent. As regards Edward I records (some nine documents) the Master of the Rolls agreed in principle that these might be returned to Scotland, as being properly Scottish records; but he preferred that in this case there should be a definite amendment in the Bill and it was intended to provide for this. The Bill when drafted would be submitted to the Master of the Rolls, and would be adjusted by agreement with him.\*

The Cabinet agreed the proposal of the Secretary of State for Scotland as set forth in C.P. 324 (36) and summarised above, subject to the amendment mentioned.

\* The actual details of this passage were communicated to the Secretary by the Secretary of State for Scotland after the Meeting.



IMMUNITY OF  
STATE-OWNED  
SHIPS.

--  
Brussels Con-  
vention on.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 15  
(27), Con-  
clusion 1.)

F.R.9(3) 8.

13. The Cabinet had before them a Note by the President of the Board of Trade (C.P.-331 (36)) asking his colleagues to authorise the formal ratification of the Brussels Convention on Immunity of State-owned Ships, and the preparation and submission to Parliament of the legislation indicated in paragraph 5 of an attached Memorandum agreed by the Lord Chancellor's Department, the Foreign Office, the Scottish Office, the Treasury Solicitors and the Board of Trade. He also suggested that the Cabinet should agree, having regard to the Law Officers' Opinions set out in paragraph 14 of the Memorandum, that legislation to deal with claims made in this country against vessels owned by His Majesty's Government might be dispensed with.

The President of the Board of Trade asked for postponement of this question. The Lord Chancellor was known to take a great interest in it and there was a possibility that he might be present to discuss it within the not distant future.

The Cabinet agreed -

To postpone consideration of this question for the present.

THE ANNUAL  
HOLIDAY BILL.

(Previous  
reference  
Cabinet 67 (36)  
Conclusion 9).

FR. 6(37)14.

14. Although this Bill had been struck off the Agenda Paper, the Minister of Labour asked the Cabinet to take note that the Bill would not come before Parliament this week and that he was preparing a Memorandum on the subject.



THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL.

15. The Cabinet had under consideration the Road Traffic Bill, introduced by a Private Member and down for Second Reading in the House of Commons on Friday, December 11th.

(Previous Reference: Cabinet 11 (34), Conclusion 12.)

FR. 14(37)7.

The Minister of Transport reported that this was a Bill to which it was desirable to give support. He was asked to arrange that the Debate should occupy as much time as possible but he said the Bill was nearly sure to receive general assent and there was little room for discussion.

The Cabinet agreed -

That the Minister of Transport should be authorised to support the Road Traffic Bill.

THE INHERITANCE  
(FAMILY PRO-  
VISION) BILL.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 16  
(34), Con-  
clusion 5.)

F.R. 16(37) &

16. The Cabinet had under consideration the Inheritance (Family Provision) Bill, introduced by a Private Member and down for Second Reading in the House of Commons on Friday, December 11th.

The Cabinet agreed -

That this Bill should be left for discussion by "back benchers" and that the Government should express no view.



THE HOME AND  
EMPIRE SETTLE-  
MENT BILL.

17. The Cabinet had under consideration the Home and Empire Settlement Bill, introduced by a Private Member and down for Second Reading in the House of Commons on Friday, December 11th.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 7  
(33), Con-  
clusion 11.)

As it was anticipated that this Bill would not be reached no discussion by the Cabinet took place.

## INDIA.

Situation in  
North Waziri-  
stan.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 43  
(35), Con-  
clusion 4.)

18. The Cabinet took note of a Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India (C.P.-330 (36)) containing a brief account of the events connected with the attacks made by local tribesmen on British forces in North Waziristan, and the measures which the Government of India, with the approval of the Foreign Office and himself, were taking to deal with the resulting situation.



FOOD SUPPLY  
IN TIME OF  
WAR.

(Previous  
Reference:  
Cabinet 58 (36)  
Conclusion 9.)

→ app<sup>x</sup>.

F.R. 75 (36) 7.

19. Just before the Cabinet adjourned and after the completion of the second discussion on the subject of the King's intention to marry, the Minister for Co-Ordination of Defence raised, as a matter of urgency, an important question relating to food supply in time of war on which he desired a very early decision.

After a short discussion, the Cabinet agreed:

That the Minister for Co-Ordination of Defence should, in the first instance, discuss his proposal with the following Ministers:-

The Chancellor of the Exchequer  
The Secretary of State for Scotland  
The President of the Board of Trade  
The Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries.

2, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1.

9th December, 1936.