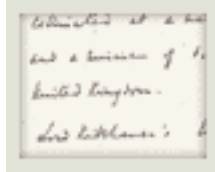
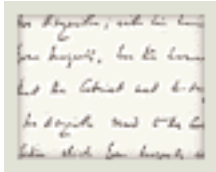


SOURCE 3

Extract from a report of a Cabinet meeting written for the King, October 1915

(PRO ref: CAB 37/135/22)



SOURCE 3A

SOURCE 3B

SOURCE 3C

HOW TO USE THIS SOURCE TO HELP YOU ANSWER THE BIG QUESTION :

Look carefully at this source and consider what it tells you about why conscription was introduced and how people were affected by it. You should consider:

ASK YOURSELF:

- What was the main issue discussed at this Cabinet meeting?
- Does this source suggest that the recruiting situation was serious?
- What were the main concerns?
- What measures do you think Churchill, Landsowne and Curzon would have wanted to bring in?

SOURCE 3A

Mr Asquith; with his humble duty to
Your Majesty, has the honor to report
that the Cabinet met to-day.

Mr Asquith read to the Cabinet the
letter which Your Majesty was good
enough to address to him on the 10th
inst.

The sitting was entirely occupied with
the question of Recruiting.

A careful examination of the provisioned
figures of the National Register shows
a still recruitable reservoir, variously

SOURCE 3B

estimated at a maximum of 2,000,000
and a minimum of 1,300,000 men in the
United Kingdom.

Lord Kitchener's Estimate of our Army
requirements from now to the 31st Dec 1916
are as follows:

Field Army	1,400,000
Home Defence Army	350,000
Reservoir for drafts & wastage at the front	1,200,000
	<hr/>
	3,000,000 (roundly)

For such a force, he wishes to have an
average weekly recruiting of 35,000 men.

SOURCE 3C

It may be remarked that as there are 64 weeks from now to the end of 1916, this would mean the enlistment of $(35,000 \times 64)$ 2,200,000, or rather more than the highest estimate of the recruitable reservoir.

Lords Lansdowne & Curzon, Lord Jellicoe, Lord Long, & Lord Churchill, accepting Lord Kitchener's figures, hoped that our voluntary system of recruiting

(as shown by the statistics of the last few months) would not be made to fill the gap.

12 Oct. 1915.