

C.S.

NAVAL & MILITARY  
(Miscellaneous.)  
MISCELLANEOUS  
(Miscellaneous)

WAR/W2H/5#11

19 41.

No. 45/41.

C.S.O.

SUBJECT.

19 41.

28th May.

Previous Paper.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

PART I

1. 3.p.m. to Members, Civil <sup>MINUTES</sup> Defence Committee of 16/5/41.  
1/A. Government Notice, No. 62 of 28. 5. 41.

PK

2. Letter from Chairman, Civil Defence Committee of 16/5/41.

OK

3. Minutes from H. E. of 3/6/41.

4. Letter to Secretary, Civil Defence Committee of 4/6/41.

PK

5-7. Letter from Secretary, Civil Defence Committee of 30/6/41.

Y/E

Reas 5-7 submitted. Is it Your Excellency's wish that the proposals generally should be referred to S.C. Troops for his advice. The committee possess no legal power.

Y/E

2. Would it not save time and be more in keeping with official routine if correspondence from the Civil Defence Committee were submitted to Your Excellency through this office instead of direct.

O. J. Ford  
11/7/41.

Subsequent Paper.

Y/E

and  
Secretary, Defence Committee,

To note para. 2 of my minute of 1/7/41.

J.F.A.  
3/7/41

Hon. Col. Sec.,

Noted.

Shelton

Hon. Sec.

b. D. Committee.

C.C. Crooks,

Referred to file.

J.F.A.  
3/7/41

Hon. Col. Sec.

Noted.

Para 8 of 5-7 Red suggests the opening of a door that may present difficulties in closing. I can hardly visualize a situation in which part only of those volunteering for service in an emergency go on to a pay roll without causing difficulties with the remainder.

Addendum

C.D.A.  
62 Troops.

4.7.41

What are the proposals for Fire, Police & Medical Services mentioned in para 2 of 6 Red? - I cannot appreciate the necessity of purchasing tools for the demolition squad. Demolition is dangerous work & can only be carried out by trained men. It is customary to employ contractors for this work & perhaps the P.W.D. They have the necessary tools and the question of insurance risks have to be considered. It is not a job for volunteers. (Vide para 3 of 6 Red). Are the estimates for the shelter being prepared from plans already submitted?

The question of street lighting is being dealt with in File 330/29

C.D.A.  
62 Troops  
4.7.41

Y/E.

Comments of O.C. Troops submitted.

C.D.  
for C.  
7/1/41

C/Col. Sec.

The "black-out" papers in M.P. 330/29 might better be kept in this file.

I want O.C. Troops to handle this question as in so small a community as this one cannot distance civil from military matters. He could draft the necessary regulations which would then be co-ordinated under D.O.R.A.

But it is desirable to keep the idea that a C/Sec is functioning for obvious political reasons as well as to give an idea of general responsibility.

Y/E. 7/1/41

Extract from M.P. No. 330/29.

8.

Minute from Hon. S.M.O., of 2. 6. 41.

O/C., Troops,

For your observations, please.

(Inltd.) A. I. F.  
for C.S.  
5. 6. 41.

Hon. Col. Sec.,

My observations and suggestions on this matter are enclosed.

9-10.

(Inltd.) C. D. A.  
O/C Troops.  
13. 6. 41.

Y/E.,  
Submitted

(Inltd.) A. I. F.  
for C.S.  
14. 6. 41.

Refer for consideration to C.D. Committee.

(Inltd.) A.W.C.  
14. 6. 41.

Chairman ( Rev. G. H. Lowe )  
Civil Defence Committee.

61 referred to you for consideration.

(Inltd.) A. I. F.  
For C.S.  
18. 6. 41.

Hon. Col. Sec.,

Sub-Committee's opinion herewith.

11.

(Sgd.) G. H. Lowe  
Chairman.  
Civil Defence.

Y/E.,

Red 62 submitted. I do not agree with the criticism of the Military in Red 62. As far as I am aware the Military have never ~~agreed~~ <sup>agreed</sup> that a "Black Out" was essential but asked that the Street Lights particularly on Davis Street should be extinguished as they can be seen clearly to seaward. Is there any point in having the lighthouses extinguished when street lights on the South side of Stanley, can be seen from Fort William direction.?

2. The authority for controlling lighting in the town is contained in Ordinance, No. 5 of 1936.

(Inltd.) A. I. F.  
For C.S.  
21. 6. 41.

Please circularize members of Executive Council for their opinion on the question "Black-out" or "no blackout". If "Yes", partial or complete ?

(Inltd) A. W. C.  
21. 6. 41.

Hon. S.M.O.

" L. A. Woodgate.

" J. G. Gibbs.

" G. J. Felton,

Circulated for your consideration.

(Sgd.) A. I. Fleuret,  
Clerk, Ex. Co.  
21. 6. 41.

The odds against attack I place as 10,000 to 1; H.E. in his public address gave it as 100,000 to 1.

I feel we should enjoy the benefits of living dangerously, under normal circumstances such as have existed here since the outbreak of war. Any state of emergency would <sup>require</sup> a complete black out though how the K.E.M.H. would then function is not completely clear.

O.S.  
29.6.41

This is a serious point which in a separate file. I should like to discuss

I submit that a partial black-out is merited but its extent & design need only be concerned as regards with the screening of lights & prevention of excessive steam that would be visible from seaward either at the entrance from Port William or over the Canache. Until recently any ship in harbour which was showing excessive lighting was always signalled to obscure it.

I consider that air attack by night would in all circumstances not be worth while as it could be done <sup>by day</sup> with no more risk to the enemy & greater efficiency.

O.S. 23. VI. 41.

① We cannot judge whether the Islands will be attacked or not. As an Executive Council our responsibility to the people is to avoid unnecessary risks. At the outbreak of war all ships on the N.Z. coast were blacked out. This was considered 'ridiculous eyewash' by the N.Z. public but at least three <sup>coastal</sup> ships have been lost by enemy action within 300 miles of the N.Z. Coast.

② The islands are too small to split the difference between military & civil defence. The whole land defence should be the responsibility of one man with power to delegate duties but not the final responsibility he has to bear to H.E. He should be permitted reasonable freedom & support to do what he believes necessary for the safety of the colony.

(3) If we are spending something more than £200,000 annually on the military defence of the colony we should do what is reasonable to hide the location of the <sup>port</sup> from at a night from a hostile ship. This would include reduction of glare from the town, closing of the Sappers Hill & bay roads to motor traffic after dark, restrictions on the use of headlights on cars, & screening of such street lights that may be necessary, & installation of low powered lights - porches etc.

(4) I do not think a complete blackout necessary (a) because the enemy cannot be expected to know what AA defences we have, and is not likely to risk the possibility of losing a plane which wd be impossible to replace & of more value for commerce raiding. It should be suffice to screen all lights visible to the seaward including the signal lamp on Sappers Hill.

J.H.R.  
24/6/41

I think that as long as the war takes its present course, and no other naval power, say Japan, comes in against us, the present partial "black out" is sufficient. In fact I think it rather dangerous for the people of Stanley to live without street lighting for the next two months with dark nights & very possibly the roads coated with ice.

I suppose any decision we may make can be overruled by the naval or military authorities.

G.L.H.  
26/6/41

J.H.R.  
Submitted.

G.L.H.  
26/6/41

B.V. or O.C. Troops return

A.D. 27/6/41

Ref. 4/7/41.  
G.L.H. 27/6/41

O.C. troops.

Referred to you.

G.L.H.  
4/7/41

Hon. Col. Sec

Canonical criticism of past weaknesses in the Militant machine & the reiteration of odds already laid against a chance of invasion tend to obscure the real issue somewhat.

The questions are, having full regard to the circumstances of war and the geographical position:—

(1) To what reasonable extent, short of a complete black out, may inside and outside lights be used during the hours of darkness without endangering safety?

(2) Can a complete black out be ensured instantly in case of necessity?

The answer is definitely in the affirmative once considered regulations are drawn up and issued to all owners and occupants of premises and a few trial blackouts are indulged in until efficiency is reached.

Governing regulations need not entail undue hardships upon anyone.

The urgent need of lighting control prompts me to suggest that it is not a question for speculation and that it would be better handled if placed in the hands of one person with authority to act than by a committee.

The police, special constables & wardens should be made responsible for ensuring that lighting regulations are carried out.

I understand that the K.E.M.H. has an auxiliary lighting set which is used every night after the power is shut off and this could be augmented by one or two wind chargers if deemed necessary. Several preliminary suggestions are contained in 61 and 62. Red.

C.D. 4.7.41  
O.E. Troup

7/6.  
Submitted. <sup>pt.</sup>  
C. J. [unclear] 7/7/41.

8. Crooks.

Please see H.E.'s minute of 7/7/41 on sheet 2 herein.

C. J. [unclear] 9/7/41

Hon Col Sec

H.E.'s minute of 7.7.41 notes. Draft Regulations are being prepared

C. J. [unclear] 9.7.41

Minute from Col. C. D. Alderidge to H. C. the Governor of 12/6/41. 12-14.

P.A.

Y/E.

Submitted.

C. J. [unclear] 15/7/41

Am. Sino. [unclear] 8.7.41  
J. Ardodgate  
J. S. Gibbs, [unclear] 23/7/41

Circulated for consideration at next meeting of Executive Council.

[unclear]  
C. J. [unclear] 17/7/41

Clk to Executive Council.

Considered views on attached minute please.

C. J. [unclear] 21.VII.41.

C.E.C.

- ① If any exceptions are made as provided in <sup>clause</sup> 9 does not the whole value of Blackout, or modified B.O. become voided. Surely the essential is to prevent any light being seen whether it originates from ~~the~~ Govt. navy & military buildings and vehicles or from civilian sources.
- ② Section 12 will be impose a great hardship on civilian residents: (a) because (from my experience of their residences) they have no room that is not occupied by one or more people during the day & (b) there is no satisfactory provision for lighting a room so blacked out in the absence of →

12.7.41

Your Excellency

I have the honour to submit herewith a rough draft of regulation on the matter of controlled lighting for your perusal & amendment.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

C. Donald Macdonald

Continuous electric light service

(3) Could we not rely to a certain extent on the the naval intelligence to give warning of danger periods. ~~mean time~~ Have their views on the subject been obtained?

(4) What would be the estimated cost of blacking out, of Govt Bldgs as required: 7a of regulations?

J.D. 23/7/41

15. Minute from Executive Engineer of 21/7/41.

Y/E

Views of members of Ex Co. Submitted.

C. J. P. 29/7/41

Refer back to O.C. Temp.

J.D. 29/7/41

O.C. Temp.

Referred by you.

J.D. 29/7/41

Letter from Hon. Sec. Civil Defence Committee of 13/8/41. 16.

Minute from Oct 10/8/41. 17.

Y/E.

1. Res 16 and 17 submitted:

2. On the question of Civil Defence Finance I believe it was intended to remunerate the Secretary for his services. 10/- or £1 a month?

A. S. G.  
13/8/41.

Let the Ctee see all this & make their recommendations

A. S. G.  
14/8/41

Chairman

Civil Defence Committee,

Referred to you for the recommendations of your Committee. Will you please deal with this matter as early as possible?

A. S. G.  
14/8/41.

Hon. Sec. Secretary,

The above has been dealt with, at last Committee Meeting. Report submitted in Dec 18.

18.

J. Hellman.

Hon. Sec.

Civil Defence Committee.

19/8/41.

Y/E.

Res 18 submitted. I understand that the Chairman has interrogated your Excellency in this connection. There appears to be a number of wild suggestions arising out of the alarm on the 11th of August. It seems to me that there is likely to be some confusion if the military authorities are to take their orders and instructions from a Civil Committee. What is ~~required~~ required is some constructive suggestion. This paper contains only a heap of criticism of individuals and the military. I may suggest a special warrant issue to pay the Secretary. C. S. G.  
19/8/41

Y/E.  
I do not see that I can make many helpful suggestions or improve on the minute you have already written <sup>and</sup> with which I <sup>entirely</sup> agree.

2. Before libelously typing your minute however, I attach a few notes which may serve some useful purpose.

C.S.O.  
21/8/41

Pl. type both - your notes being a supplement to min.

21/8/41

It is evident that there are two questions here - Military and Civil Defence Measures.

The former does not concern the latter and the Officer Commanding Troops has pointed out to me that for obvious reasons he cannot participate in the latter as he would be too occupied in the former.

I set up the Civil Defence Committee with this in mind.

There are three possible attacks - by land, sea and air.

The Civil Defence Committee can do nothing at all in the case of the first. All that is possible is to take precautions to assure the people to keep calm, avoid panic, congestion of roads, to remain "put" and to keep in their houses.

In the event of the third form of attack, i.e. by air, we all are aware of the facts that

- (a) it will be very short-lived;
- (b) it will most certainly be directed against naval and military objects and possibly the Power Station.
- (c) it cannot be countered.

It is therefore obvious that the activities of the Civil Defence Committee must be directed towards handling the post-attack period, such as dealing with casualties, fires, etc.

The second form of attack is by far the more likely but even then it would be of short duration and directed against naval, military and "power" objects. But this is, it is reasonable to expect, not likely to come without warning. Thus the town of Stanley would, presumably, be free of Military movements and in this case a certain amount of evacuation of civilians is possible. The Committee might well consider this point, always remembering that care must be taken of the aged, infirm and sick lest they be left in their houses liable to be set on fire.

From/

From the above it seems to me that the real and only question is that of clearing up the mess after the attack.

On this they should concentrate; and it was for this purpose fundamentally that I set up the Committee.

They are supposed to work on these points and their sole connection with the military authorities is to see that their plans do not clash and the military movements are not impeded by those of the Civil Defence.

As regards alarms there are two clear purposes for these

A.- Practice for the Military and Armed Defence

B.- General practice for everyone.

As regards the former the Civil Defence Committee are not concerned.

But as regards the latter they are.

It must be realised that no general alarm can be of any use at all unless it is an alarm and therefore no warning can be given.

We are, in spite of the atmosphere of peace, living under war conditions. Individual inconveniences cannot be taken into account. To do so would vitiate the whole idea of an "Alarm". Obviously people who have been inconvenienced consider they have a "grouse". Actually when they reconsider the point, they will realise they have not.

I can see no difference between being here in Stanley when an "alarm" is suddenly sounded than in Great Britain when an "alert" takes place.

The reaction should be the same. First the military movements and then civilian. In order to facilitate the latter the Civil Defence Committee should be given an outline of what the Military want done for their movements - e.g. the clearance of the streets of civilians, and so avoid any congestion.

One may presume that the bombardment would be of short duration; and in that case the Civil Defence Committee might deem it advisable that it would be better for everyone to stay "put", but I think they might well envisage the possibility of a serious fire accompanied by a high wind. That would mean a certain amount of movement by the civilians.

But to my mind the Civil Defence Committee might take into consideration that there are:

- no gas masks,
- no ~~street~~ helmets.

It would be ideal if everyone made their own splinter and shrapnel proof shelters. In so small a place public shelters are scarcely suitable, and as the greater part of the houses have peat stacks, an opportunity is provided at their doors. Here the Civil Defence Committee might well tabulate these peat stacks or sheds, and people asked to provide refuge for their less well-placed neighbours.

I see no reason why there should be any clash between military and civilian plans excepting perhaps in the matter of the Electric Light supply. Once the military requirements are known, the Civil Defence Committee could then draw up their plans as regards this.

Then there is the question of the Public Telephone. Obviously the military have complete precedence here and the Civil Defence Committee might draw up plans of communication on the presumption that the Telephone Service is completely out of order.

From my conversation with Rev. Lowe the Committee appears to have been working on most clear and excellent lines; but there has been a certain misunderstanding and I hope this minute will have served to clarify the situation:

- (1) a fully staged alarm must, in order to be of any use, be completely unexpected.  
(N.B. In this recent alarm I am told information had leaked out - please ask O.C. Troops to enquire.)
- (2) Inconveniences are certain to be caused as well as risk but these are to be expected in wartime.
- (3) Fully-staged alarms can only occur at rare intervals and in future should be even more secret than recently. But it is more <sup>than</sup> likely no more will be necessary.
- (4) Other alarms, i.e. practice alarms can definitely be 'military' or 'civilian' and can be arranged so as to cause no public inconvenience.
- (5) Colonel Allderidge's experience in Great Britain might well be drawn on by the Civil Defence Committee as regards civilian

behaviour, regulations, etc. Otherwise that officer is naturally concerned only with military matters - civilian in any case being subordinate to military ~~to~~ ~~military~~ requirements when fighting is taking place. I hope full use will be taken of his knowledge which will be capable of supplement when, as is expected, others arrive here from Great Britain. (N.B. Particularly the case if rationing has to be undertaken).

Rev. Mr. Lowe seems to have his Committee's preparations well in hand and has concentrated on the post-bombardment eventualities - which to my mind is the real thing that matters.

In the Defence Scheme the civilian problem was not touched upon; and here as in Great Britain local authorities such as the Civil Defence Committee must be called upon. The value of this Committee is enormous and I hope the members will realise how much importance I attach to their work.

Notes on the defence scheme and its basic ideas are appended. (19-20)

*AB 21/2/41*

21. Minute to Secretary, Civil Defence Committee. 23/8/41.

*O.C. Troops*

*to note and for such action as is necessary please.*

*A.S.P. 23/8/41*

How Col Sir

His Excellency's remarks above are a clear + strong picture of the whole situation. Co-operation and mutual understanding will immediately bring about smooth working. In view of the fact that the Civil Defence Committee is meeting shortly I feel it best to leave the matter as summed up by H.E. until after the meeting

*C.D.C.  
62 Troops*

*26.8.41*

22

*Memo from 62 Troops to S. Med. D. 29.8.41  
5 some General notes by 62 Troops 30.8.41*

23-25

Excerpt from report from O.C. Troops of 30/8/41. 26.

Chairman  
Civil Defence Committee.

To advise this correspondence.

Letter to Secretary Civil Defence Committee of 16/9/41. 27.

yft;  
with reference to Red 18 does your  
excellency wish Red 12-14 to proceed  
with please?

C. J. J.  
19/9/41.

Reds 12-14 are not exactly regulations,  
which can be re-drafted to suit Def Reg.  
& not reg. under L. 82/41 G.D.

C. J. J. 19/11/41

PA.

Letter from Secretary, Civil Defence Committee of 9/12/41. 28-30.

Letter from Chairman, Civil Defence Comm. of 30/12/41. 31-32.

yft.  
Red 32 submitted for approval.

C. J. J.  
31/12/41.

Is he? so?

Refer to S.M.C. for his remarks.

C. J. J. 31/12/41

Non S.M.C.

Referred to you.

C. J. J.  
2/1/42.

H.C.5

These people feel that they should have a first-aid kit of some sort. To them the unwillingness of the Govt. to spend money on such defence is direct evidence that the Govt. regards "civil defence" as a mere gesture.

It would seem that conscientious demands some expenditure on first-aid of \$20 has been spent on gum boots and after all the actual amount required to meet the list I furnished Mr. Lane should not cost more than \$20 + \$20.

My teaching has been that first-aid workers must improvise from materials at hand but this is often difficult in a place like Stanley.

7.  
5ms  
3.1.42

y/b.

Submitted. The query raised by y/b as to the purchase of Boots, etc., has been verified and my statement is correct. The articles were purchased I understand on instructions of the Chairman of the W.A.C. Committee.

C. Def.  
7/1/42

There doesn't seem any ~~un-thingam~~ anywhere.

Let the Chairman C. Def. make out his receipts to the usual check & action

7/1/42

Note. Chairman informed verbally.

C. Def.  
7/1/42

P.H.

Minutes withdrawn and excerpts made from 3/7/39.

Minute to Registrar-General of 2. 2. 42. 33-34.  
 Despatch No. 15 to S. of S. of 2. 2. 42. 35.  
 Letter from Secretary, Civil Defence Committee of 5. 2. 42. 36.  
 Letter from Naval Officer-in-Charge of 6. 2. 42. 37.

Y/E.,

Red 138 submitted. I suggest that S.M.C. be advised as to Hospital, etc., and that a further request be broadcast asking co-operation of the public and drawing attention to Red 134.

A. I. F.  
for C.S.  
6. 2. 42.

If it is true that lights are shown, the proper procedure is for the Police to (a) warn and (b) take action; and of course disregard remarks such as those quoted. One evil does not excuse another, etc., etc. The point is "action" - and no better publicity can be given than that of a prosecution.

A. W. C.  
6. 2. 42.

Magistrate A.C. 9. 2. 42.  
Chief Constable E.S. 19. 2. 42.  
To note.

A. I. F.  
for C.S.  
6. 2. 42.

Minute from Executive Engineer of 19. 2. 42. 38-39

It was or should have been always the case. Yes - but certainly not free. Why should it be free?

A. W. C.  
11. 2. 42.

E.E.

*to note H.E.'s minute of 11/2/42.*

*all  
for 12/2/42.*

Memorandum Colonial Secretary

*Note Trans 100. PMS E. 14. 2. 42*

Letter to Secretary, Civil Defence, of 18/2/42. 40

Letter to N.O.I.C. of 18/2/42. 41.

Letter to Sec. Civil Defence Committee of 8/4/42. 42.

*H. 3/3/42  
C.S. 17/3/42  
H. 20/4/42  
H. 8/4/42*

Letter from Secretary, Civil Defence Committee 13/4/42. 43.

Legal Advisor

Have you any comments to make in this connection, pl.

S.H.C.  
13/4/42

N. B. J.

There is no necessity for any more legislation. The warden should report any black-out offence to the Police irrespective of what may be said to them at the front or back doors. The Police then bring the case to Court & the warden become a witness if necessary.

P.B.  
2.A.

14-4-42.

Ch. Constable

Have you any comments to make, pl

S.H.C.  
15/4/42

A.C.P.

I would welcome the appointment of A.R.P. Wardens, as it would greatly assist the Police in observing a street blackout.

S.P.  
C.C 21/4/42

44. Uns. unnumbered telegram from S. of S. of 18/4/42.

M.C.  
Referred please.

S.H.C.  
22/4/42

Circulars to pertinent offices so that I can have the necessary information.

A.B. 22/10/42

Non Smo. ✓

E. E.

O.C. Troops.

A. R. Emat

Will you please furnish,  
for H.E.'s information, the particulars  
required under relative sub-heads  
of red #4.

S.W.A.  
forces  
22/4/42

H. G. S

Particulars under sub head (h)  
herein please:

Plans for hospitals - (a) The K.E.M.H. provides roughly  
30 beds which can be expanded to about 80  
beds by putting up the adjacent Secularist building.  
(b) Walking cases could be billeted in private houses  
(c) Staffs for emergency use have been allocated  
and trained. Trouble is anticipated in securing  
domestics willing to work in the hospital

First Aid Post - Twenty five females have been  
given first aid courses. This group  
is organized under a Commandant  
and Stanley is divided into districts  
They are provided with a first aid kit for  
each person.

This organization is inadequate, no men being  
available, but fire-fighters etc. would  
doubtless cooperate

Medical Supplies - Medical stores are considered  
adequate to meet a short emergency.

Additional supplies would have to reach us  
from S.A. as soon as the nature and extent  
of our needs become apparent.

In general, trained personnel is strictly limited to  
two doctors, and two nursing-sisters. Any situation  
producing more than 100 serious cases would require  
help from without the Colony.

Emat  
S.W.A.  
22.4.42

Honourable Colonial Secretary

There are only two heads - (d) & (e) - which concern  
either myself or O.C. Troops.

(d) The maintenance of water supplies for firefighting

was discussed with the Col. Supt. of the F. B. who I believe took the necessary action. As to water for drinking purposes - even though mains & reservoir fail it was decided in considering "Scorched earth" policy that the Supplies would be adequate from rain water etc. until such time as repairs could be made.

(e) The Col. O.C. Troops had this matter in hand & when I took over I understood all feasible had been done in this way. My personal view of the "anti-blast" device around the telephone exchange is <sup>that it is</sup> good camouflage only. An underground Chamber with blast proof & splinter proof walls <sup>is roof</sup> is being built at HQ. for housing an "iron-ration" supply of S.A.A. & essential stores.

W. F. 22. 11. 42.  
A/O.C. Troops.

Hon. C.S., Particulars relating to sub heads (b), (f) and (g) submitted.

- (b) There is no permanent staff. Emergency services for A.R.P., excluding Fire Brigade, comprises 50 male and 20 female fire-watchers. For fire watching purposes the town has been divided into 5 sections, each with 4 or more sub-sections. Contact between sections and fire brigade headquarters is maintained by means of messengers.
- (f) Practices have been held in conjunction with military authorities.
- (g) Fire watchers have been instructed how to deal with incipient fires by means of sand and hose pipes. Lectures have been given on how to deal with incendiary bombs. Bins containing sand have been distributed to the general public together with instructions for use in an emergency.

A.R.C.

22. 11. 42

Y.C.  
Information as required under  
(b), (d), (e), (f), (g) & (h) submitted, please.  
(a) & (c) would not appear to apply to  
Stanley at the present time

A.H.A.  
G.I.C.S.  
23/4/42.

Telegram No. 70 to S. of S. of 26/4/42. 45-46.

Y.C.  
On 8/4/42 (at red 42) I called for a  
report on the effectiveness of the blackout  
of Stanley and this was furnished on  
13/4/42. (Red 43). The comments of the Legal  
adviser & Chief Constable appear on sheet 9.  
Does Y.C. require any action taken in  
regard to the appt. of A.R.P. Wardens, pl.?

A.H.A.  
G.I.C.S.  
24/4/42

Are there not some checks appld. by Rev. Low's  
Office?

A.H.A.  
20/10/42

Y.C.  
I have spoken to Rev. Low who states  
there are no A.R.P. Wardens in the Civil Defence  
services. However such appointment would  
appear to come under the Civil Defence  
Committee, and if Y.C. agrees I will address  
that Committee suggesting that they proceed  
to appoint suitable persons to be Wardens with  
special powers.

A.H.A.  
G.I.C.S.  
28/4/42.

Letter to Secretary, Civil Defence Committee of 1/5/42.

G.I.C.S. 29/5/42. } Ref. 200  
A.H.A. 1/5/42. } 44.

Telegram No. 101. from S. of S. of 3/6/42. 48.

E.C.  
For your observations on red  
48, please.

A.H.A.  
G.I.C.S.  
4/6/42.

Letter from Secretary, Civil Defence  
Committee of 17/6/42. 48A-48B.  
From the Colonial Secretary.

My observations & recommendations on the attached  
enclose please.

C.W.F. 22.VI.42.

(49)

49BAC minute to all Heads of Depts a letter to Sec. C.S.O. 27/6/42  
C.S.O. Ref: + at rtd (48), will you please state the quantity of hose you recommend per pump: also the measurements of the hose. I believe that at present in use is 3"

D.A. J.C.S.  
17/7/42.

Honourable Colonial Secretary.

I have consulted C.S.M. Williams - Fin Superintendent - Army Fin Services & he says the two pumps (trailer 350 Gallons to 500 gallons per minute) should have 1000 feet of 2 1/2" hose with instantaneous couplings. They will at no time be linked to existing hydrants or hose.

D.W. 15. VII. 42.

50 Telegram, personal, Secret, from S. of S. of 14/7/42.

Y.C. Additional information as requested by your Excellency is now furnished in C.S. minute above pt.

D.A. J.C.S.  
15/7/42.

51. Telegram No. 139. to S. of S. of 17/7/42.

N.F. 20/8/42.

D.A. 20/7/42.

52. Telegram unnumbered line from S. of S. of 22/7/42.

R. Requiza

Pl. see (52) & note. We have not been sending bi monthly reports because we are awaiting the arrival of the Force. Therefore we shall have to do so or should be glad if you would make a note to submit them regularly & of the form required.

KB  
247.

Honourable Colonial Secretary.

As I have hitherto had nothing to do with C. D. matters (except the report on (49)) will it not be better to let Chairman Civil Defence handle this with any technical assistance from me that he may require in execution of his schemes.

W. E.

27. VII. 42

A.C.S.

I will speak to W. Lowe at his convenience. Meanwhile please have copies made of 45, 45, 46, 48, 51, 52.

KB  
28/7.

A.C.S.

I have spoken to W. Lowe. Send him copies as above under a letter (my signature) mentioning that we have discussed this question & that I hope this letter will prepare the reports aimed for, starting as soon as the military building in the town is completed. Letter to be marked Confidential.

KB  
29/7

- Letter to Chairman, Civil Defence, of 30/7/42. 53.
- Telegram No. 127, Secret, from S. of S. of 5/8/42. 54.
- Letter to Chairman, Civil Defence, of 7/8/42. 55.
- Telegram No. 129 from S. of S. of 6/8/42. 56.
- Letter to Chairman, Civil Defence Comm. of 10/8/42. 57.
- Telegram No. 165 to S. of S. of 13/8/42. 58.
- Minutes from Secretary, Civil Defence Committee of 13/8/42. 59-63.  
(64).

bu. 15/8/42.  
28/7/42

Y.E.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at Defence Headquarters at which the whole of our Civil Defence plans were reviewed. Present at the meeting were O.C. Garrison; myself (purely in a liaison capacity); the Rev. Lowe, Chairman Civil Defence Committee; Mr Evans, Air raid Commandant; and Mr Hannaford, Superintendent Volunteer Fire Brigade. Mr Cathie, as I explained to you, did not feel it right that he should attend.

The/

The Colonel had previously been provided with all available details regarding the existing organisation and he was kind enough to give detailed advice to the representatives of the Civil Defence Committee as to the most effective means of organising civil defence in the light of the presence of the Garrison on the Island. Mr Lowe and the members of the Committee welcomed all the advice given and are fully prepared to adopt the new scheme in toto.

It is considered essential that the Civil Defence Committee should be dissolved and that the entire organisation should be placed under the control of one man to be called the Chief Air-raid Warden. This officer would be responsible, through me, to yourself. Colonel Hynes does not think that the military should take over the direction of the civil defence, though he will be delighted to advise at any time, and will be in the closest touch with you in the event of a crisis. Essentially, however, the Chief Air-raid Warden will have a free hand and be expected to use his discretion.

Under the Chief Air-raid Warden will be the Superintendent Fire Brigade (responsible for the fire fighting services); the Senior Medical Officer, responsible as at present for the medical side; and four wardens, each responsible for a section of the Town. The detailed organisation will be submitted to you very shortly showing personnel and duties together with an estimate of cost for equipment etc. This detailed plan will also show how the military and civilian fire services are to co-operate. I will not go into further detail at this stage. Mr Lowe has readily agreed to the dissolution of the Civil Defence Committee, and he himself wishes to be free during a crisis for his duties as either civilian or army chaplain, or both, and does not wish to be included in the new scheme. I submit, therefore, that the dissolution of the Committee should be Gazetted with a suitably worded notice, and that personal letters of thanks should be sent to all members by me on your behalf, though you may care to write to Mr Lowe yourself.

At the same time I strongly recommend that Mr T. Evans, Superintendent of Education, should be officially appointed Chief Air-raid Warden, and that he should embark on his somewhat onerous duties immediately. I have every confidence in Mr Evans' ability to handle this organisation and the O.C. Troops shares my views.

*The report to S of S. need not be sent until the detailed organization has received your approval? 19/8/42.*

*(65)  
Go ahead, pl. on above lines, & submit necessary telegram*

*19/8/42*

- 66-67. Report on Civil Defence Organization of August, 1942.
- 68. Letter to Members, Civil Defence Committee of 21. 8. 42.
- 69. Letter to Rev. G. H. Howe of 21. 8. 42.
- 70. Letter to Col. W. H. Hynes of 21. 8. 42.

letter to T. D. Evans, Esq., of 22. 8. 42.  
Government notice no. 82 of 21. 8. 42.  
Letter from Rev. G. K. Lowe of 25/8/42.

71.

72.

73.

CLOSED. SEE PART II.

PA.

(1)

COLONEL C. D. ALLDERIDGE presents his compliments  
to

Captain the Honourable G. Kinneard, O.B.E.  
Major the Honourable J. A. Woodgate.  
Captain the Honourable D. W. Roberts, J.P.  
The Honourable V. A. H. Biggs, J.P.  
Captain A. I. Fleuret, M.B.E.  
T. D. Evans, Esq.  
A. Mercer, Esq.  
The Reverend G. K. Lowe.  
E. G. Rowe, Esq.  
The Chief Constable

and requests their attendance if possible at a meeting  
to be held in the Secretariat on Friday 16th May at  
11 a.m.

AGENDA.

1. \*To Elect a Chairman.
2. To proceed to the Business of the Meeting.

SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

Civil Defence.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
28th May, 1941.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that it is considered expedient in the interests of public safety and defence to obtain from householders and members of the general public in Stanley certain statistical information.

Under the authority of Regulation No. 61 of the Falkland Islands Defence Regulations, 1939, such persons are requested to furnish the information required in a questionnaire to be circulated throughout the town, to one of the following gentlemen :-

The Honourable G. Kinneard.

Mr. W. H. R. Still.  
Mr. J. Turner.  
Mr. B. N. Biggs.  
Mr. V. K. Lellman.

The Reverend G. K. Lowe.

Mr. E. F. Lellman  
Mr. H. H. Sedgwick.  
Mr. H. L. Bound.  
Mr. A. Bonner.

Mr. T. D. Evans.

Mr. G. L. Daillie.  
Mr. J. Bound.  
Mr. V. T. King.  
Mr. P. Biggs.

Mr. G. L. Challen.

Mr. R. H. Hannaford.  
Mr. H. Bennett.  
Mr. T. I. Biggs.  
Mr. M. Evans.

Mr. E. Swain.

Mr. J. Norris.  
Mr. D. Fleuret.  
Mr. T. Duffin.  
Mr. D. O'Sullivan.

By Command,

*A. J. Stewart*  
Competent Authority

Stanley

16th May, 1941.

Captain R. Greenshields, A.D.C.,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Sir,

Will you kindly place the following before His Excellency the Governor:-

The Committee for Civil Defence met this morning in the Secretariat with the following present:- Col. C.D. Alderidge, Dr. Kinneard, Major Woodgate, Hon. D.W. Roberts, Hon. V.A.H. Biggs, Capt. Fleuret, T.D. Evans Esq., A. Mercer Esq., G.L. Challen Esq., E. Swain, Chief Constable, and the Rev. G.K. Lowe.

The following business was transacted:-

1. The Reverend G.K. Lowe was elected as Chairman, with the Hon. V.A.H. Biggs as Vice-Chairman.

Fire and personal aid.

2. It was decided that, in view of the peculiar local circumstances that the broad policy of Civil Defence in the Colony be based on the individual effort of each householder under the guidance of Government experts and in some cases with financial aid.

3. A Sub-Committee comprising :- The Chairman, S.M.O., T.D. Evans Esq., G.L. Challen Esq., and the Chief Constable, to go into the details of a plan regarding the medical, fire and public order etc. in the event of an emergency and to report back a scheme to the general committee.

This Sub-Committee is meeting on Monday afternoon and I shall be pleased to submit its findings and deliberations for His Excellency's consideration as soon as possible after the meeting.

I am,

Sir,

Yours faithfully,

*Donald R. Brown*

Chairman.

From His Excellency the Governor

to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

---

When the returns of the Census are completed  
care must be taken that the number of  
males engaged on military or naval or other  
war work be kept secret. Please inform  
the Ctee. to this effect.

*[Signature]* 3/21/41

4th June,

41.

Sir,

With reference to the Census of Stanley which is being taken by the Civil Defence Committee, I have the honour to request that you will inform your Committee that the number of males engaged on Military, Naval or other war work must be kept strictly secret and should on no account be made known to unauthorized persons.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. L. Pears

for Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE HELD IN THE SECRETARIAT AT 5. 30.P.M. ON FRIDAY THE 27TH OF JUNE, 1941.

Present:

- Rev. G.K. Lowe, (Chairman)
- Dr. the Hon. G. Kinneard, O.B.E.,
- Hon. V.A.H. Biggs, J.P.,
- " D.W. Roberts, J.P.,
- Messrs: G.L. Challen, T.D. Evans, E. Swain,
- A. Mercer, W.J. Hutchinson, J.S. Barnes,
- V.K. Lellman, (Secretary).

1. The minutes of the committee meeting of the 27th of May were read and confirmed.
2. Presentation of Proposals. The Chairman reported on the work carried out by the sub-committee and presented three proposals that they had, for a case of emergency, compiled for the following Depts:-  
Fire Brigade, Police and Medical.

The proposals were unanimously accepted and it was decided that the proposal for the Fire Brigade should be left to Messrs: G.L. Challen and T.D. Evans.

3. Financial Considerations. It was proposed and carried that estimates be prepared for: three Air Raid shelters, (one for each of the schools and one for the Hospital) tools and material required by the demolition squad, and that they should be submitted together with the proposals by the end of July.

4. Legal Status of Committee. A motion was made and agreed that the Secretary request to be advised as to whether they Committee possessd Legal powers or was it purely an Advisory Committee.

5. Street Lighting. The question as to the advisability of street lighting was considered, and it was unanimously agreed, that the street lamps be lit, but the voltage to be reduced and some shield or other fixed on the top of the/

the lamp so as to throw the light down on to the street and thus make it impossible for it to be visible from the air, and also that the headlights of motor-cars to be shielded to reduce the blinding glare which they give forth.

6. Individual Shelters. The general opinion was that it is up to the householder himself to erect an Air Raid shelter if one is desired and advice from Government will be given if needed.

7. Emergency Hospital. Dr. Kinneard informed the meeting that he had had an interview with His Excellency regarding this matter and that the latter had intimated that the Colonial Secretary's Office would be available if the need arose.

8. Any Other Business. The question arose that in times of emergency should the additional staff of the Hospital be paid or should their services be considered voluntarily? After much deliberation it was agreed that the feelings of the committee were that the first week be voluntarily and after that remuneration should be paid, but that the question be referred to the sub-committee.

There being no further business the meeting closed at 6. 30 p.m.

Read and confirmed etc.

(7.)

Stanley,  
30th June, 1941.

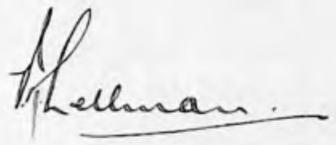
Sir,

Will you kindly place the attached copy of the minutes of the fourth meeting of the Civil Defence Committee held in the Secretariat at 5. 30 p.m. on Friday the 27th of June, 1941, before His Excellency for his information.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



The Private Secretary,  
Government House,  
STANLEY.

Minute.

2nd. June, 1941.

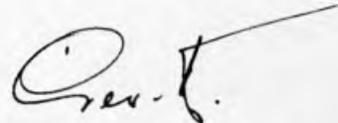
TO The Honourable,  
The 'Colonial Secretary.

From Senior Medical Officer,  
Stanley.

The absence of street lighting in addition to being a nuisance is a source of some danger as is evidenced by the recent admission to Hospital with a broken leg of the Chief Mechanician of H.M.T. "Scoresby". This man, in the darkness, walked into one of our deep storm water drains.

The "black-out", as I understand it, is a military protective measure but the presence on ships and at many points in the town every night for many months of numerous bright lights would indicate to me that the military authorities did not in practice attach much importance to a "black-out" in this area however ardently they upheld it in theory.

In the public interest would it be possible to have the situation reviewed please?



Senior Medical Officer.

10

No. -

MINUTE.

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

14th June, 19 41.

From The Officer Commanding  
Troops,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable  
The Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

The delay in replying to your request for observations on 59 Red - Street Lighting - is due to my absence from Stanley.

The question of "Black Out" is not a Military protective, but a Civil defensive measure. Moreover any such question applying to H.M. Ships in the harbour is a Naval matter.

I am strongly of opinion that steps should be taken without delay to bring the use of lights during hours of darkness to some form of reasonable balance. There is far too much light emitted from places like the Town Hall, the Electricity Engine House and more particularly the Gymnasium when in use. Lighting on some of the ships especially the "Baltavia" has been unreasonable and there is an unshaded light on the dockyard jetty.

I therefore recommend as follows :-

- (i) All premises not fitted with Government supplied electric light to provide efficient black out for all windows to rooms used at night and if necessary to door openings. Reason - all lighting supplied by Government can be switched off instantaneously.
- (ii) All side windows in public buildings to be curtained in such manner as to reduce the light as seen from the outside by at least 75% and all skylights to be provided with 100% black out blinds or flap shutters - This has been done ~~exclusively~~ *extensively* in Britain and is quite effective.
- (iii) All lights in outside porches or varandahs to be shaded so as to throw the light downwards. These shades can be made at home with stiff brown paper, tin, or thin card board.
- (iv) Lights on jetties and in other similar places to have shades capable of permitting the light to shine downwards only.
- (v) The Naval Officer-in-Charge be asked to give orders to H.M. Ships and auxiliaries to curtail lighting to a minimum and shade all naked lights.

On the other hand I am strongly in favour of a modified form of street lighting especially at road junctions, danger points and the two bends near the Monument. These lights need only be small and

should/

should be so shaded as not to permit the lights to be seen above the horizontal.

I do not advocate the re-lighting of all street lamps by any means. I am of opinion that car head lights are used unnecessarily and a hood and painting out of a portion of the glass or reflector would not endanger driving at night.

It is the duty of the Police to ensure that due caution and reason is exercised and if Government orders were to be issued on the matter and a penalty imposed for repetition of an offence after due warning had been given the question of night lights would quickly be under control.

*C. Donald Mackenzie*

Col.  
Officer Commanding, Troops,  
Falkland Islands.

11. ~~11~~

No.

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

MINUTE.

June 21st 1941 19

From Chairman Civil Defence

To The Honourable

The Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The Sub-Committee met last night on the subject of Street Lighting and asked me to record the following;

1. We are of the opinion that Street lighting should be resumed as soon as possible.
2. We understand from the Electrical Department that the Street light were put out on instructions from O.C.F.I.D.F. We should also like to observe that the attitude of the Military with regard to other lights in the town has been most inconsistent with their argument that a "Black out" is essential
3. We would appreciate a ruling from His Excellency as to who is responsible for enforcing a "Black Out".

*Gualdo K. Howe*

Chairman,

Civil Defence Committee.

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE LIGHTING CONTROL ORDINANCE, 1938.

Governor.

In pursuance of the powers in him vested by Section 2 of the Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938, and otherwise, the Governor is pleased, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to make the following regulations :-

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Lighting Control Regulations, 1941, and shall come into force on the \_\_\_\_\_

2. These regulations which govern the use of artificial light during the hours of official night are issued for the guidance of all persons in the Colony as to action necessary and in the interest of public safety.

OBJECT

3. In order to make it more difficult for enemy airmen or naval or raiding forces to determine their position and to prevent them from selecting particular objectives for attack drastic lighting restrictions shall be enforced throughout the Colony on the declaration of a period of emergency or immediate danger and also whenever it may be considered necessary by way of experiment or practice for such an occasion. Orders with regard to such restrictions shall be issued and amended from time to time as may be required by the Governor.

STANDARD

4. The standard to be aimed at is a black-out during the periods of declared emergency whilst permitting at other times of official night such modified lighting externally and showing externally as will allow ample safety of movement for pedestrians and vehicles, and not unduly inconvenience owners and occupiers of property.

OFFICIAL NIGHT

5. Official Night shall extend from one hour before sunset to one hour after sunrise and a table of inclusive times of which everyone shall take notice ~~which~~ shall be posted monthly on the notice board outside the Police Station.

WARNING SIGNAL

6. The Signal for a Black-out shall be made by the firing of -

- (a) Three explosive maroons in the case of a practice black out.
- (b) Four explosive maroons in the case of a definite emergency.

MODIFIED LIGHTING

7. Modified lighting shall mean screened or shaded lighting and in no case shall light from the interior of any premises be permitted to cast a direct beam of light from the interior of the premises. Normally, (that is with the exception of the black-out period,) requirements will be satisfied by

- (a) Internal Lighting. In the case of internal lighting, the use of curtains, blinds, painting out, shutters or other means over or inside of windows to the extent of reducing light as seen from the outside to no more than can be seen through three thicknesses of ordinary newspaper when the inside light does not cast a direct beam upon the window. All lights in porches and verandahs shall be so shaded as to throw the light downwards only.

Modified lighting shall not be permitted in any case where there is a skylight or where the window or doorway can be seen from ~~the air~~ <sup>seaward</sup>. In such cases there shall be complete black-out during the hours of official night by one or other of the means mentioned hereinafter.

- (b) External Lighting. In the case of external lighting, the use of metal or shades of other material or paint to the extent that no light shall be thrown higher in a lateral direction than 30° below the horizontal for lights under 10 feet in height from the ground or in the case of street lamps 45° below the horizontal. The lights on all vessels in the harbour and harbour lights shall be similarly treated and no light shall be emitted from port-holes. No torches shall be used during the black-out period. In the case of street lamps they shall be so screened as to make it impossible for the light to be seen in any direction from seawards. In all cases ~~the~~ inside of the shades shall be painted black or with a suitable non-reflecting material.

- (c) Motor vehicles, motor cycles and cycles. In the case of all types of motor vehicles, motor cycles, and cycles, the upper portion of the front head-light glass shall be painted out to the extent of half the diameter of the <sup>same plain may the</sup> bulb and the bottom part of the reflector to a level with the top of the bulb (or bulbs) with ~~non~~ non-reflecting dark paint or alternatively with black paper or similar material. The top half of rear red lamps shall be blacked-out.

BLACK OUT

8. Black-out shall mean complete prevention of any light whatsoever being seen from the outside of any internal lighting even at the sides, top or bottom of windows or doors facing directly on to the outside of any premises. All external lights shall be extinguished including headlights of motor cars and other vehicles.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

9. These regulations shall not apply to the Governor, Navy, Army and Medical Services during the time of Black-out if they are at any particular moment calculated to delay or ~~interfere~~ <sup>public</sup> impede the carrying out of their respective duties.

PENALTY

10. Any person who refuses or fails to comply with these regulations shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred pounds.

GENERAL.

11. In cases where lighting is supplied by the Government the supply may be cut off instantaneously. In other cases lights shall be immediately extinguished on the signal (black-out) or windows or other openings shall be permanently in a state of black-out during official night.

12. One room in every occupied premises shall be prepared to the occupier for black-out at all times of official night in order that some means of lighting may be enjoyed.

K. E. M. H

13. At the King Edward Memorial Hospital and other places where light is essential at all times some means of blacking-out shall be introduced.

EMPOWERED AUTHORITY

14. The Police and Air Raid Wardens shall be empowered to enforce these regulations.

15. Black-out can be satisfactorily ensured by means of paint, opaque paper, opaque blinds, heavy curtains, framed shutters made of plywood, tin, or opaque material; and guided blinds or drop hinged shutters of any material in the case of skylights.

C. D. G. Under

12.7.

No.  
(It is requested that, in any reference to this minute, the above Number and the date may be quoted).

MINUTE.

21st July, 19 41

*From* The Executive Engineer,  
Public Works Dept.,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

*To* The Clerk to the  
Executive Council,  
Stanley,  
Falkland Islands.

I offer the following comments on proposed regulations

1. As I understand the regulations, full blackout will only be enforced during period of emergency or immediate danger. I do not consider Intelligence is likely to give sufficient data to warrant the declaration of the former and there remains the immediate danger i.e. an actual attack.

2. Without observation points on a circle of at least 50 miles radius around Stanley (which proposal is impossible as it would involve naval patrol craft) hostile aircraft even in daylight could commence dropping bombs in Stanley before any alarm could be given.

E.g. If Mount Low could spot and identify an aircraft as hostile 8 miles out to sea there would be approximately 3 minutes to telephone Stanley for the necessary action to be taken before the aircraft was over Stanley.

At night the situation would be worse. Therefore if there is a serious risk of a night attack by hostile aircraft a full whole time permanent blackout must be enforced if it is to be effective.

3. I do not consider the infinitesimal risk of air attack by night justifies a full whole time permanent black out.

4. There are no stores of ply or dark curtaining available for carrying out the necessary work and the amount required for Town Hall, Gymnasium and Hospital alone would be very considerable.

*Paul Woodgate*  
Executive Engineer.

Stanley,

13th August, 1941.

Sir,

With reference to the Fifth Meeting of the Civil Defence Committee, held last night, I am directed to submit to you the following Estimate of £250 required for the erection of Air Raid Shelters etc., and to enquire whether the money will be made available:-

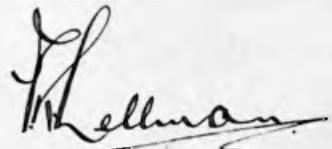
Air Raid Shelters.

Government School.....	£97.
St. Mary's School.....	£36.
King Edward Memorial Hospital.....	£36.
	-----
	£169
Equipment for Demolition Squad.....	£31.
Contingencies.....	£50.
	-----
Total	£250.
	-----

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Hon. Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee.

Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

Minutes of the Sixth Meeting of the Civil Defence  
Committee held in the Secretariat at 5.30 p.m. on  
Friday the 15th of August, 1941.

-----

Present: Rev. G.K. Lowe, (Chairman)  
Dr. the Hon. G. Kinneard, O.B.E.  
The Hon. V.A.H. Biggs, J.P.  
Messrs: G.L. Challen, T.D. Evans, E. Swain,  
A. Mercer, W.J. Hutchinson,  
J.S. Barnes and V.K. Lellman. (Secretary)

1. The minutes of the Committee Meeting held on the 12th of August, were read and confirmed.

2. Street Lighting. A proposition was made and carried, that the Committee were still in favour of modified Street Lighting and all agreeable to the Regulations drafted by Colonel Alderidge.

3. Alarms. It was felt that during the ALARM on the night of the 13th inst. the people of Stanley were unnecessarily alarmed. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed, that one signal only should be used, but that the people be informed of its character, (e.g. The Broadcast) so as to avoid panic that will naturally arise in some quarters. Also that if some key men are to be informed of an alarm, so should the Chairman, because being in charge of the Civil Defence of the Town, he is responsible for the smooth working of that organisation, and last but not least - the safety of the people - especially bedridden cases.

4. Status of Committee. The general opinion was - that the Committee is being looked upon as purely functioning for political reasons, as everything they recommend or suggest, is referred to the Military. - If in a case of emergency will the Military have time to handle the Civil side? It was agreed that the Chairman should interview His Excellency and explain everything, and thus try and clear up the misunderstanding that had arisen.

There being no further business the Meeting closed at 7. p.m.

Read and Confirmed at a Meeting held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ 1941.

Chairman.

Hon. Col. Sec (17)  
Red 15 paragraph (1).

It appears necessary to define the words "blackout", This means a non seeing of any light from any point in any angle. There is no such thing as "full" blackout or "half" blackout: It clearly states in Red 14 paragraph 4 that "Blackout" will only be required during "periods of declared emergency" and (vide paragraph 3) during periods of "practice for such".

Red 15 paragraph 2. The question under discussion is "Blackout" and "Blackout" only.

Red 15 paragraph 4. Surely the Falkland Islands can adapt itself to some form of ingenuity and invention (viz.) efficient screens can be made of paper cement bags on light frames, etc., etc., etc., but naturally not for every window in the town. This objection would be difficult to uphold.

Reference the remarks of J.G.G. sheet 4 (back of) 45 incriticising paragraph 9 of Red 12. It is clearly stated in lines 2 and 3 "if they are, etc." No regulation is without an exception. Can one imagine the town blazing in half a dozen places and a fire engine dashing about without adequate lights?

J.G.G. paragraph 2 I cannot agree.

J.G.G. paragraph 3 is beyond my province to answer.

J. G. G. paragraph 4. The answer would appear to be "very little". All that is required is "damping down of light" except in the case of skylights (vide paragraph 7 Red 13 'in toto! The large windows of the upper rooms at the Town Hall are not really required during daylight so the painting out of them would cause no inconvenience.

I asked the Electrical Engineer to condition a street lamp standard and make a shade some days ago and trust that it may be ready for inspection shortly.

I see no reason to deviate from the principles involved in my suggestion contained in 14-13 & 12 Red. The great thing is to get a start on the basis of war necessity and practical common sense and understanding, otherwise this file will grow thick enough to black out everyone concerned with it before anything can be done.

*C. J. D. [Signature]*

Col.,  
O/C Troops,  
Falkland Islands.  
10th August, 1941.

NOTES ON THE LOCAL DEFENCE SCHEME.

Scale and Form of Attack.

1. It is considered that the nature of attack to which the Colony is liable would be :-

- (a) A large-scale invasion, which the local forces would be unable to resist without assistance.
- (b) A tip-and-run raid on Stanley.
- (c) Occupation of West Falkland or some distant part of East Falkland.

Both (a) and (c) would require considerable preparation, and could hardly be organized without giving warning. A tip-and-run raid on Stanley would, however, be possible at short notice, and it is to meet such a raid that the present Defence Scheme is designed.

2. The estimated Scales and Forms of attack by Sea, Land and Air are :-

Sea Forces.

Attack by Cruisers.

A bombardment raid with the intention of creating moral effect and doing as much material damage as possible in a comparatively short time.

Attack by Armed Merchant Vessels.

- (a) By gunfire.
- (b) By minelaying in the approaches.

Land Forces.

Attack by raiding parties landed from war and/or merchant vessels.

Air Forces.

The threat of an attack on the Falkland Islands is small, but it cannot be totally disregarded. The following scales of attack must be taken into consideration :-

- (a) One or two aircraft from an enemy surface raider.
- (b) One or more high endurance aircraft from the Mainland.
- (c) Large scale air attack from an enemy squadron, possibly as a preliminary to an invasion.

As regards (a) this scale of attack must be considered likely. With regard to (b) the distance involved being at least 400 miles each way cannot be considered as other than a sporadic attack. As to (c) the defences of the islands are not designed to meet an invasion.

Possible forms of attack would be :-

- (a) High explosive bombs, which present the same problems as sea bombardment with high explosive shells.
- (b) Incendiary bombs.
- (c) Gas bombing or gas spraying (this is most unlikely).

The main objects for an enemy would be :-

- (a) Bombing of warships and merchant ships at anchor.
- (b) Gun positions. (c) Oil Fuel Tanks. (d) W/T. Station.
- (e) Power Station and Town Hall. (f) Civil Population.

3. With regard to attack by sea or land forces the only time factor applicable is the time between the first warning of the approach and the commencement of the attack. Only one example from history exists - that of the attempted raid by the German Squadron on the 8th of December, 1914. On that day the enemy's smoke was sighted at 0500 on the South Coast. Had the German Admiral not abandoned his attack it is estimated that his ships would have arrived in Port William at about 0900.

4. It is extremely unlikely that any information of an impending air attack will be received in time for any warning to be given to the civil population and measures of protection should be prepared with this in mind. Each household should be encouraged or assisted to build some form of shelter which should be as far as practicable from any building. Where peat is used, however, it should be remembered that a depth of at least 5 feet of peat is necessary for adequate protection. These measures would not provide protection against a direct hit the risk of which must be accepted.

5. The Civil Defence Committee should, I think, work on the assumption that the attack will be as in paragraph ~~2(a)~~ (b) from the Sea, and paragraph 2 (a) from the Air, and that the form of attack will be a bombardment from sea with high explosive shells and bombing from the air with high explosive and incendiary bombs. Detailed plans for dealing with the civil population in such an event should be drawn up and there should be proper understanding and co-operation between the Civil Defence Committee and the Military. There should be no reason for panic or misunderstanding amongst the civil population if a properly organized scheme is in being with definite instructions for each unit as to the duties required of it. It would seem logical that on the sounding of an Alarm the various units should proceed to their Stations and await orders.

6. Standing Orders as to the warning system should be brought up to date and clarified. At the present time the Standing Orders for the Defence Force in the event of hostile operations against the Colony are that the "GENERAL ALARM" will be four maroons, and the Electrical Department will commence forthwith to broadcast that the General Alarm has been given. The Warning for an Air Attack is laid down in the Defence Scheme as the firing of three maroons upon which signal the Air Raids Commandant should issue orders to the Power Station to break all main switches. There are also regulations in force made by the Governor in Council on the 17th of October, 1939, which provide that the signal for the total cessation of lighting in the town of Stanley and its vicinity shall be :-

- (i) The firing of one gun, and, or, such other signal as the Air Raids Commandant may prescribe.
- (ii) The dipping of the Electric Lights twice.

Moreover there is no "ALL CLEAR" Signal.

7. It is the intention of the Officer Commanding Troops to issue fresh Standing Orders to the Defence Force as a result of certain defects arising out of the General Alarm held on the 14th of August last.

*G. J. Stewart*  
 21/8/41. *ad.*  
 Secretary, Defence  
 Committee.

(21)

No. 45/41.

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

MINUTE.

23rd August, 19 41.

*From*

*To* Secretary,

Colonial Secretary,

Civil Defence Committee,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

STANLEY.

I am directed to transmit to you for information and guidance a copy of a minute by His Excellency on the subject of Civil Defence.

for Colonial Secretary.

STANLEY,

29th August, 1941.

Dear Doctor,

You will no doubt have envisaged the situation of an attack on this section of these Islands and the various places of such an attack.

Preparations so far as your services in Stanley are concerned are well in hand.

In all probability there will be casualties at the W/T Station or in that vicinity. There is no ambulance in the town and I would suggest the establishment of a forward dressing station there. Eight cases could be accommodated with beds but dressings are short.

Would you mind letting me have your views on this point.

Yours sincerely,

*C. D. W.*

O/C Troops,  
Falkland Islands.

Captain the Honourable  
G. Kinneard,  
Senior Medical Officer,  
STANLEY.

(25)

A FEW GENERAL NOTES BY OFFICER COMMANDING TROOPS.

1. Broadly speaking the Military and Civil Defence Organizations function separately and in almost watertight compartments - Liaison however is necessary.

2. A state of war exists in which this Colony is embroiled not in attack, but entirely in defence, Therefore <sup>any</sup> ~~only~~ defensive measures taken must devolve upon either the Navy or the Military - or both - There is no Air Organization and the civilian community has no influence over matters either Naval or Military.

3. As any attack made upon the islands and more particularly on Stanley is unlikely to give effect to a naval occasion it may be presumed that measures of defence must remain with the Military authority.

4. This Military authority therefore should be responsible for the sounding of the alarm or alert after consultation with the Commander-in-Chief.

5. After the alarm is given the Military organization will function in accordance with its programme. Such as muster on the call can only be regarded as reserves in hand available for immediate movement as required. There is no chance whatever under present conditions of maintaining permanent defences other than those existing - namely the batteries, the guards, and Mount Low lookout.

6. An enemy landing party would necessitate the moving off of all fighting personnel other than guards; despatch riders and a few signallers.

7. If the enemy attack is merely confined to a seaward <sup>an</sup> bombardment or/air raid some Military personnel will be available to assist the Civil Defence Committee in any of its duties, but then only if called upon. The military plan is entirely fluid and its operations must depend upon circumstances.

8. It should therefore be clearly understood that the Civil Defence Organization must function independently of any Naval and Military organization and its duties are to ensure :-

- (a) Readiness of the Fire Brigade and its auxiliary staff at the various fire fighting points - 23 in all

(b)/

- (b) That all wardens take up action stations and that they know their duties. These include the prevention of panic, the putting off of visible lights from premises or vehicles, the direction of people to safety and off the streets, the warning of people on the outskirts of the town who may not have heard the alarm signal by use of whistles.
- (c) The establishment of a Contact Point or Headquarters from which orders can be issued to cope with circumstances as they arise.
- (d) A point of assembly of demolition and reserve squads with all their necessary tools and gear.
- (e) An immediate Post raid organization to assist the Medical Service and police in the removal of wounded, to prevent looting, and to assist in clearing the streets of debris, etc.

9. Here comes an extraordinary Civil Circumstance that affects only the Falkland Islands Company and its duties at the Camber in fire fighting, etc., but it appears necessary that these duties should knit in with the Naval Organization.

10. The Medical Services may require man power and transport in the collection of beds and as stretcher bearers. If (6) above is in operation this man power must be supplied by the Civil Defence Committee. Otherwise troops will be available. Spare beds should be stored near the hospital or the emergency hospital.

If an advanced dressing station is to be established may I suggest the W/T Station for say 8 beds.

11. Lighting and Telephone Services have been dealt with elsewhere as have also questions of rationing and ammunition supply. Civilians other than those acting under the Committee will not be allowed to use the telephone between the alarm and the alert. Torches must not be used in the streets during the emergency period.

12. The Civil Defence Committee may call for assistance from the Military and this will be readily granted if personnel are available but requests must come through the proper Military channels.

13. It is submitted here as elsewhere that the Police should be outside the control of the Civil Defence Committee and so should legislation governing lighting.

14. The Civil Defence Organization is purely and simply for the CARE and preservation of civilian life and property.

15. Government officials should take their share as civilians in the care and preservation of Government Property. They should be trained for this purpose and rendezvous at stated points in case of emergency.

16. From a point of view of psychology and nomenclature would it not be better to declare this Committee the P.D.C. (Passive Defence Committee) and then there could be no doubt as to its position and function.

17. The Alarm should consist of the firing of four maroons ~~and the end of the Government Jetty is suggested as a better place~~ *from the* ~~than~~ the police station. There should be no such thing as a Practice Alarm. The All clear should consist of the firing of one maroon and if possible the turning on of the electric lights.

It would be a good thing to turn on the lights after the "all clear" whatever time of night it may be.

This would have a steadying effect and be of use in many ways.

*C. Donald. Winnif.*  
30-8-41

Col.,  
O/C Troops,  
Falkland Islands.

EXERPT FROM REPORT FROM O.C. TROOPS OF 30TH AUGUST, 1941.

.....

B. The requirements of the Military from the Civil Defence organization are as follows.

- (1) Keep the streets clear of traffic and civilians.
- (2) Prevent the display of any lights.
- (3) Prevent panic amongst civilians.

AND AFTERWARDS.

- (4) Assist the Fire Services
- (5) Assist the Police
- (6) Assist the Medical Services
- (7) Organize demolition and cleaning up squads.

The all clear signal should consist of the firing of one maroon and the turning on of the lights on the orders of the Senior Military Officer.

-----

45/41.

16th September,

41.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Civil Defence Committee, the attached copy of Notes by the Officer Commanding Troops, together with an excerpt from a report as to the requirements of the Military in the event of an emergency.

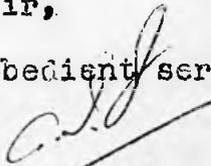
~~30/8/41.~~

~~30/8/41.~~

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

Minutes of the Fifth Meeting of the Civil Defence sub-committee held in the Secretariat at 4.30p.m. on Monday, the 8th of December, 1941.

-----

Present: His Excellency the Governor,  
Rev. G.K. Lowe, (Chairman)  
Hon. B.A. Cathie,  
" D.W. Roberts,  
Dr. the Hon. G. Kinneard, O.B.E.,  
Messrs: E. Swain, G.L. Challen, A. Mercer,  
T.D. Evans & V.K. Lellman. (Secretary.)

His Excellency opened the meeting, informing the Committee that as Japan was now at war with Great Britain and America a more serious view should be taken of the situation, and therefore the policy to be assumed was : That the Islands might be subjected to attack at any moment. Also that legislation was being passed calling up all men to the age of 51. After reading an address that had been given to the Legislative Council he said that there were two special points to be discussed at the meeting.

1. Blackout. The following was proposed and carried:- a strict blackout to be enforced in all households. People unable to afford any expense, be helped black out their windows by assistance from the Committee. Carlights and torches to be shielded by the fixing of paper discs behind the glass.

The Committee all agreed to His Excellency's proposal that the Hon. B.A. Cathie should draft regulations to cover the blackout of the town.

His Excellency, after receiving the Committee's approval stated that he would start a new summer time with the sole object of saving on the use of lights.

2. Fire. It was proposed and carried that each house should have a barrel of sand handy, in case of the house being set on fire.

His Excellency stated, that more auxiliary firemen were required for the Fire Brigade, and that they would very likely be available after the new legislation had been passed. He also suggested that the services of boys for this work would be an asset.

It was decided that a forewarned rehearsal should be held about Friday.

Any Other Business.

Gas Masks. The lack of gas masks was pointed out to His Excellency and he promised that he would telegraph for about 2,000 on a near date.

Blackout Regulations. It was proposed and carried that: the interference <sup>with</sup> ~~of~~ drums of sand on the roadside, should be included in the regulations as a serious offence.

There being no other business the meeting closed at 1715.

Read and confirmed at a Meeting held on the \_\_\_\_\_ of  
194 .

Chairman.

Stanley,  
9th December, 1941.

Sir,

Will you kindly place the attached copy of the minutes of the fifth meeting of the Civil Defence Sub-Committee held in the Secretariat at 4.30.p.m. on Monday the 8th of December, 1941, before His Excellency for his information.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee.



The Private Secretary,  
Government House,  
STANLEY.

Chairman  
Civil Defence Committee

Re - Dressings, etc. First Aid Workers.

I suggest the following supplies be secured, out of which each worker could be furnished with the necessary first aid equipment.

- 25 Yards Unbleached calico to make haver-sacks
  - 50 Yards " " " triangular bandages
  - 25 Yards Gauze to make emergency dressings
  - 5 Yards Zinc Oxide Adhesive Tape, one yard wide
  - 100 Two -inch Roller bandages (gauze)
  - 25 Half pound packages of cotton wool
- All these supplies would be required to be purchased outside the colony.

- 
- One dozen wooden splints 48" by 4"
  - Ten poles to make 5 stretchers, plus jute bagging for same
  - Tincture of iodine- can be supplied from K.E.M.H
  - Safety pins can probably be secured locally (I50)

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 Senior Medical Officer.

Dec. 30th. '41

# Christ Church Cathedral

Port Stanley Falkland Islands

V GERALD K. LOWE

December 30th, 1941

The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Stanley.

Honourable Sir:

Would you kindly place the following before His Excellency the Governor at your earliest convenience.

In the Civil Defence Scheme we have a well trained and very keen group of women who have taken the responsibility for First Aid posts in the various sections of the Town. This group, with the exception of one bandage, which they made themselves, are without any equipment whatsoever. I have tried in the past, without success to secure some material for them, such as splints, dressing etc- as small kit consisting of the minimum requirements to be placed in the hands of each group Captain.

Since the women have come to learn of about £20 being spent on Rubber boots and boiler suits for the Women Fire Watchers, they feel that something should be done about some material for them. With their view I am in entire agreement, their knowledge of First-Aid will be of little use without the things to put their knowledge into practice. In fact, this very important part of our civil Defence Scheme is sure to fall to pieces if some help is not extended to them.

I have asked the Senior Medical Officer to prepare of list of what he thinks they should have, the cost of which I do not think will be great. Will you kindly let me know if the Government is prepared to spend any money in this respect,

Yours Faithfully,

*Gerald K. Lowe*  
Chairman Civil Defence.

Falkland Islands Defence Regulations.

Order regulating the display of lights and daylight saving.

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALL

*Governor.*

In exercise of the powers in him vested by the Falkland Islands Defence Regulations, 1939, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows :-

1. That no artificial light shall be allowed to show from the exterior or interior of any premises in Port Stanley or from any vessel in Port William or Port Stanley from thirty minutes after sunset until thirty minutes before sunrise.

2. All lights on vehicles and hand torches must be adequately dimmed to the satisfaction of the Chief Constable from thirty minutes after sunset until thirty minutes before sunrise.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1941.

*By Command,*

(Sgd.) A. I. Fleuret.

*for Colonial Secretary.*

M.P. S/7/39.

No. S/7/39 & 135/41.

MINUTE.

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

2nd February, 19 42.

To The Registrar-General,

From The Colonial Secretary,

STANLEY.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

I am directed to forward herewith, for insertion in the files of the Registrar-General, authenticated copies of An Order amending Regulation No. 54 of the Falkland Islands Defence Regulations, 1939, An Order regulating the display of lights and daylight saving and an Order prohibiting the possession of Firearms in the Town of Stanley.

for Colonial Secretary.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE

STANLEY,

2nd February, 1942.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 15.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward herewith six copies each of an Order amending Regulation No. 54 of the Falkland Islands Defence Regulations, 1939, Order regulating the display of lights and daylight saving, and an Order prohibiting the possession of Firearms in the Town of Stanley, dated the 9th and 29th of December, 1941, respectively.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most  
obedient, humble servant,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
LORD MOYNE, P.C., D.S.O.,  
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

785  
36

Stanley.

5th February, 1942.



Sir,

I have been instructed by the Chairman, Civil Defence Committee to draw your attention to the following in regard to the Blackout of Stanley:-

Many houses have been showing lights from their windows. The Policeman on duty at the time upon going to the door to warn the householder about it has been promptly told :-

"If the servant's quarters at Government House, "Rock Cottage and the Hospital are allowed to be "ablaze with lights I don't see why anybody else "should keep a strict Blackout".

2. The Chairman would be very grateful if you will give these points your consideration as he is of the opinion that the Blackout is treated far too lightly by the population of the Town.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee

The Honourable  
Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

SECRET

Office of the Naval Officer in Charge,  
Stanley,  
Falkland Islands.

6th February, 1942.

No. U. 2/5

Stanley Blackout for Defence Purposes.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report and remarks on the A.F.P. Blackout as carried out in Stanley. It is obvious that many people either have no conception of what a blackout should be or just simply ignore the regulations, and in many cases I feel sure the latter is the more true.

2. Night after night I have observed lights in houses where no attempt whatever has been made to provide even an apology for a blackout and in some cases there is not even a curtain over the glass.

3. At 2315 yesterday, 5th February, while on my way across the harbour I counted over twenty lights and there were many more; it might be of interest to mention a few :-

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) Hodson Villas | Very bright light visible 20 miles at least.                               |
| (2) Ship Hotel    | Poor attempt at blackout whole window brightly outlined.                   |
| (3) Town Hall     | Plenty of lights showing through windows.                                  |
| (4) Fish Hut      | Light showing through window to sea.                                       |
| (5) Mrs. Roberts  | (Next to P.O. Morris). Strong light streaming from front door across road. |
| (6) Dr. Denlop    | Both front sitting room windows lit up no black out.                       |
| (7) Mr. Carr      | Waked light streaming from lower back window.                              |

4. It would appear to be quite obvious that the Police are taking no interest in this matter or surely there would have been convictions and penalties before this.

I feel very strongly about this, as should I discover any of my ships or establishments at fault disciplinary action would be taken by me and therefore it does not seem reasonable that the civil population should be allowed to infringe regulations with impunity.

5. The defences of Stanley are weak enough as it is, such protection as we can afford we provide at night, but it does seem a wasted effort if the people just light beautiful guiding beacons for hostile craft of all kinds.

6. I would submit that there should be responsible A.F.P. Wardens who should be empowered to bring to court any person guilty of this very serious offence and I myself willingly offer my services. I feel sure that it would need only a few convictions and penalties to convince people that this defence regulation is very necessary, but the longer the action is delayed the worse the situation will become.

I trust this report will not be considered out of place but I consider that a certain degree of responsibility must rest with me, and that the matter should be brought to the notice of His Excellency, The Governor.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R.B. Mark*  
Commander R.N.

S/7/39.

(37)



Office of the Naval Officer in Charge,  
Stanley,  
Falkland Islands.

6th February, 1942.

No. U.2/3.

Stanley Blackout for Defence Purposes.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report and remarks on the A.R.P. Blackout as carried out in Stanley. It is obvious that many people either have no conception of what a blackout should be or just simply ignore the regulations, and in many cases I feel sure the latter is the more true.

2. Night after night I have observed lights in houses where no attempt whatever has been made to provide even an apology for a blackout and in some cases there is not even a curtain over the glass.

3. At 2315 yesterday, 5th February, while on my way across the harbour I counted over twenty lights and there were many more; it might be of interest to mention a few :-

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| (1) Hodson Villas | Very bright light visible 25 miles at least.                                       |
| (2) Ship Hotel    | Poor attempt at blackout whole window brightly outlined.                           |
| (3) Town Hall     | Plenty of lights showing through windows.  |
| (4) Fish Hut      | Light showing through window to sea.   |
| (5) Mrs. Roberts  | (Next to <u>P.C. Morris</u> ). Strong light streaming from front door across road. |
| (6) Dr. Dunlop    | Both front sitting room windows lit up no black out.                               |
| (7) Mr. Carr      | Naked light streaming from lower back window.                                      |

4. It would appear to be quite obvious that the Police are taking no interest in this matter or surely there would have been convictions and penalties before this.

I feel very strongly about this, as should I discover any of my ships or establishments at fault disciplinary action would be taken by me and therefore it does not seem reasonable that the civil population should be allowed to infringe regulations with impunity.

5. The defences of Stanley are weak enough as it is, such protection as we can afford we provide at night, but it does seem a wasted effort if the people just light beautiful guiding beacons for hostile craft of all kinds.

6. I would submit that there should be responsible A.R.P. Wardens who should be empowered to bring to court any person guilty of this very serious offence and I myself willingly offer my services. I feel sure that it would need only a few convictions and penalties to convince people that this defence regulation is very necessary, but the longer the action is delayed the worse the situation will become.

I trust this report will not be considered out of place, but I consider that a certain degree of responsibility must rest with me, and that the matter should be brought to the notice of His Excellency, The Governor.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*R.B. Mack*

Commander R.N.

No.

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

MINUTE.

~~37~~ (38)

9th February, 1942.

*From*

Legal Adviser,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

*To* Executive Engineer,

P.W.D.,

STANLEY.

From recent correspondence I have seen it seems likely that the Police are going to commence prosecution of offenders against the black-out Order. I have done all I can with the materials at hand at Sullivan House but there is still much to be done before the Magistrate's house can be held up as an example of what should be done. I should be grateful to know when your Department will be ready to commence the necessary work.

*Arthur G. Ellis*

Legal Adviser.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

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



MINUTE.

10th February, 19 42

From

The Executive Engineer,

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable,

The Colonial Secretary,

Stanley.

Reference attached I understood that it was now to be the duty of the occupier of any Government Quarter to effect their own black-out.

May I be instructed please as to whether P.W.D. may supply <sup>free</sup> such materials as may be needed and are available.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rushmore Woodgate".  
Executive Engineer.

45/41.

18th February, 42.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 5th of February, 1942, on the subject of the "Black Out" in Stanley, I am directed to inform you that action is being taken to enforce more strictly the regulations regarding lighting.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

45/41.

18th February,

42.

Sir,

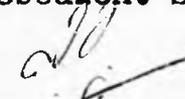
With reference to your letter, No.U.2/5 of the 6th of February 1942, on the subject of the 'Blackout' in Stanley, I am directed to inform you that the several points raised in your letter have been brought to the notice of the Police and steps have been taken to enforce more strictly the regulations regarding lighting.

2. The question of the appointment of A.R.P. Wardens is under consideration.

I am,

Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The Naval Officer in Charge,  
STANLEY.

  
for Colonial Secretary.

42

45/41.

8th April, 42.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 45/41 of the 18th of February, 1942, I am directed to request that your Committee will be good enough to furnish a report on the effectiveness of the Blackout of Stanley at this date.

2. The question of the appointment of A.R.P. Wardens has been raised, and I would appreciate your Committee's views as to the advisability of such appointments.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*S.A.*

for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

*Red 40*



STANLEY.

13th April, 1942.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 45/41. of the 8th of April, 1942, and to inform you that the Blackout is very effectively observed in some parts of the town, but in others no attempt at blacking out is made.

As regards paragraph 2 of your letter, the appointment of A.R.P. Wardens would be considered a very wise step, but also that Legislation should be provided giving the Wardens power to cause a small penalty on the householder who does not keep within the regulations, as up to the present if the Police go to a door of a house to warn the householder about a visible light, he is promptly told to go and mind his own business or go and watch the Government quarters for lights - thus it is the Committee's opinion that the above would clarify the situation to a minimum.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee.

The Honourable  
Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

No. 223.

From SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 18th April, 19 42. Time: 22.40.

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

Circular unnumbered April 18th Secret. I shall be glad if you will arrange to furnish me on or about May 1st, and thereafter at monthly intervals, with a progressive report on civil defence measures drawn up under the following heads:- (a) provision for equipment (e.g. number and distribution of gas masks and of fire fighting appliances such as stirrup and trailer pumps and fire hose.) (b) Strength (with figures of approved establishment), training discipline and morale of emergency services (A.R.P., fire and reserve police) and essential utilities distinguishing between the permanent and part time staff, and indicating in case of A.R.P. general layout of chain control (c) proportion of population for which shelters slit trenches or other forms of protection have been provided in working in general and centres of population. (d) adequate and safeguarding of water supplies both for consumption and for fire services. (e) Protection of important buildings and installations (power stations telephone exchange) against fire blast and sabotage, especially in dangerous zones e.g. areas where there are Oil Tanks. (f) Co-ordination of A.R.P. services - including maintenance of communications in large centre enclosing population during air attacks and co-ordination of Civil Defence arrangements with corresponding plans of Military Authorities. (g) Control commences and the association of the general public with, and their instruction in, Civil Defence arrangements, - for example are they being instructed in fire fighting and has any order been made for compulsory fire watching of the more important buildings. (h) Plans for hospitals, first aid posts and provision for medical supplies (i) plans for restoring essential utilities in the areas shown by attack and for welfare of any persons who thereafter leave or have to be evacuated.

2. The first report should state briefly the existing position on each of the above points; thereafter it would be sufficient to record under each head important developments during previous months and any major deficiencies in supplies etcetera.

3. Purpose of this request is to give me a comprehensive picture of Civil Defence activities in the Colonial Dependencies where these are matters of importance. You are of course at liberty to suggest any modifications in the procedure with the object of avoiding any substantial difficulties in the supplying of information in the form suggested .

I.D.C.O.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From ~~XX~~ HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Despatched: 26th April, 19 42. Time: .....

Received: .....19 Time: .....  
Red 44.

No. 70. Secret. With reference to your telegram unnumbered secret April 18th. Civil defence measures :-

There is only one town in the colony and no villages only isolated communities. These last have by their nature to be ignored.

The town is Stanley covering a built up area of about 137 acres containing 314 houses of which only some 36 are of brick or stone, the rest being entirely of wooden construction. The population normally is about 1200 but owing to evacuation and military duties is today about 900, a number which includes military and naval personnel. The waterfrontage is 1330 yards.

The above are prefatory remarks necessary to present a complete picture before submitting my replies to your queries. It is obvious that Stanley has always been a danger point in the eventuality of a serious fire.

Replies seriatim are :-

(a) no gas-masks; no trailer or stirrup pumps; one hatfield motor pump with full equipment, one 22 gall Foamite engine with fittings, four hose reels with 1300 feet hose each and all equipment, ladders, axes, belts, life-lines and lamps with extra foamite charges and a large supply of Minimax extinguishers. There are at suitable points 32 fire hydrants 18 emergency fire-boxes each containing two - 100 foot hoses and necessary accessories. In addition drums of sand are everywhere available.

(b) There is no permanent staff, the Fire Brigade being on a voluntary basis. Emergency services for A.R.P. excluding Fire Brigade, number 50 males 20 female watchers, town area being divided in 5 sections of 4 or more sub-sections, contact being maintained with messengers.

(c) No trenches or other shelters have been made, but each householder has his own peat shed where the peat should provide excellent splinter and shrapnel or machine gun protection. In the event of the demolition of the town shelter will have to consist of peat huts on the moor with ceilings, etc from the ruins in the first instance.

(d) Water for drinking would be rain water if both supplies were destroyed and there is nothing to fear about disease etc nor for the small population any serious shortage. For fire-fighting a large section of the town can rely on gravity and water pumping stations but the northern or waterside sections have an unlimited amount capable of being pumped by the Fire Brigade engine from the sea. But it must be remembered that Stanley is of wood and could not expect to be saved in the case of any serious outbreak of fire.

(e) There are no "dangerous zones" in Stanley. Important buildings are protected with sand but most are of wood and therefore highly inflammable.

(f) Please see (a). Stanley is so small that efficiency in the absence of panic is self assured.

(g) Instructions and drill as well as lectures are given. No compulsory fire watching order has been issued as it is considered unnecessary not only on account of size of town but in the event of any the least warning it would be automatic.

Even in/

● DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

*From* \_\_\_\_\_

*To* \_\_\_\_\_

*Despatched :* 19 *Time :*

*Received :* 19 *Time :*

Page 2 of telegram No. 70 to Secretary of State.

Even in peace time the danger of fire is so great and continuous that to guard against it has become almost a second nature.

(h) Existing hospital provides 30 beds and arrangements have been made to expand to a further 80; walking cases will be housed in private houses; emergency staffs have been allocated and trained; twenty-five females have been given first aid courses, are organized under a commandant, provided with a first aid kit and appointed to various sections. This first aid post service is probably not so adequate as it appears as the absence of men will make it difficult to handle cases. In any case Stanley on fire would be a proposition incapable of planning against since one can assume a high wind, but the preparations are aimed chiefly for afterwards. Medical supplies are considered adequate to meet the first emergency but not for any prolonged period.

In any event if Stanley were to be completely destroyed only outside assistance could meet the case, since apart from any other consideration there is a total absence of reconstruction materials; but that is a problem which exists too in peacetime and bombing shelling and machine-gunning would merely enhance.

GOVERNOR.

I. D. C. O.

45/41.

1st May,

42.

Sir,

*Recd 43.*

With reference to your letter of the 13th of April, 1942, I am directed by the Governor to request that your Committee will be good enough to appoint a number of A.R.P. Wardens to co-operate with the Police in increasing the effectiveness of "blackout" in Stanley. Wardens so appointed should report continued offence to the Police, who will then bring the case to Court, the Warden or Wardens concerned becoming witnesses if necessary.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

*[Signature]*

for Colonial Secretary.

Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

5/3/42

48

No.9. From SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.  
To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Despatched: 3rd June, 19 42. Time: 0820.

Received: 4th June, 19 42. Time: 1030.  
Red 46.

No. 101. Secret. With reference to your telegram No. 70 Civil Defence. Report has been considered in consultation with the Ministry of Home Security. While special position of the Colony in respect to fire risk as explained in (d) (e) and (g) of your telegram is appreciated and the steps taken noted I do not feel entirely satisfied (1) that risk could not be minimized if further equipment, for example trailer pumps and stirrup were available; (2) that emergency water supplies for use in the event of pumping station being put out of action, are adequate. Following formula which have been communicated to other Colonial Governments may assist you in assessing the requirements:-

A. Fire risks. Class "a" risks - spent business premises, warehouses, large retailshops and stores, large works, munition stores and factories, aeroplane stores, docks, timber yards, railway depots, oil and petrol depots, refineries, similar risks.

Class "b" - small factories, medium sized shops, warehouses exceeding three storeys, store yards (excluding timber yards) public garages, small oil depots and similar risks.

Class "c" - Residential and small shop properties.

In the lists this classification it will be necessary to calculate street mileage for the area concerned. Special regard should be paid to risk of the outbreak of fire spreading, and it is not intended that classification should be determined as a rule by reference to individual premises. For example a single garage in a street which is otherwise wholly residential should not be regarded as raising the risk from Class C to Class B. Also where there is an open space on one or both sides of the street that section of the street mileage should be halved or excluded as the case may be.

On this basis I am advised that the approximate number of trailer pumps required are :- Class a - 1 per half mile. Class b - 1 per mile. Class c - 1 per 2 miles.

Each pump should be equipped with 800 to 1000 feet  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inch hose in addition to the usual nozzles branches breaching etcetera.

B. Supplementary water supplies. I am advised in high risk areas objective here is to secure supplies of from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 million gallons per square mile distributed in units of 50,000 to 500,000 gallons in addition for relaying and for immediate use at points of special risk these supplies are supplemented by tanks and basins of 5,000 to 20,000 gallons capacity in a position to make a number of supplementary units up to order of 20 per square mile. In areas of less risk there are available small tanks of say 10,000 gallons capacity distributed to the best advantage so as to serve as initial source of supply and as boosting points in relaying lines, together with 1 or possibly 2 larger tanks of 100,000 to 250,000 gallons in each square mile to form a reserve supply, the total thus varying between 250,000 and 500,000 gallons per square mile.

2. Please include your observations on these matters in your next progressive report.

I.D.C.O.

SECRETARY OF STATE.



STANLEY.

17th June, 1942.

Sir,

Red/47.

With reference to your letter No. 45/41 of the 1st of May, 1942, I am directed to forward a list of A.R.P. Wardens appointed by the Civil Defence Committee to assist the Police Force in increasing the effectiveness of "blackout" in Stanley.

2. The Chief Constable has also been supplied with a copy.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H. Ellman".

Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee.

The Honourable  
Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

A.R.P. WARDENS.

Mr. C.G. Allan,

" A.L. Blyth,

" W.H. Stewart,

Mrs. Fuhlendorff,

" W.G. Grierson,

" D. Fearon,

" A. Carleton,

" Wardle,

Miss M. Braxton,

" Jean Thomson,

" G. Fleuret.

49

No.

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

MINUTE.

22nd June, 19 42

From The Executive Engineer,  
Public Works Dept.,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

To The Honourable,  
The Colonial Secretary,  
Stanley.

The following observations are made on S. of S telegram 101 Secret, (Red 48)

(1) Despite the clear picture that should have been drawn by the lucid description in the third paragraph of (46) it would appear that the Ministry of Home Security have not done so.

(2) In an endeavour to correct this I enclose (1) An aeroplane photograph (2) A sketch plan shewing open spaces etc and (3) Copy of 25" map. The air photograph clearly shews the "open" type of the town and the areas of greater density are explained on the sketch plan; from the latter it will also be seen that each potential danger area is surrounded by a "safety" zone. Attention is particularly called in the air photograph to the staggered nature of houses (i.e. non conformity to a building line) and also that they are almost all of the bungalow type. The 25" map is only included for scale reference and is not up to date.

(3) Under Town planning Schemes in U.K. density per acre for housing schemes is 8 to 12 houses per acre. Semi detached houses usually have a frontage of from 25-30 feet each. The worst situation in Stanley is Pioneer Row and Rose Hotel with a density of under 8 to the acre with 35'0" frontage and all detached.

(4) Although many of the houses are of wooden construction those of this type are almost all covered with sheet or corrugated iron. There are only two semi detached wooden blocks all others have on an average at least some 20'0" air space between and by English standards they are nearly all single storied buildings.

(5) I consider the whole of Stanley is a "C" risk classification. There are under 5 miles of roads within the built up area. This means say 3 pumps, but there is no means of haulage for them ( the fire engine has to await arrival of a lorry from P.W.D.) Additional water supply for a "C" zone of 1/5th acre is at most 100,000 gallons or a tank 20'0" x 80'0" x 10'0".

(6) Given the most up to date equipment in unlimited amount, speed being the essence of the contract in firefighting, little improvement would be effected without a lower average age for the Fire Brigade. I believe I am right in saying all members are over 51 or C3 category.

(7) I would recommend that S of S be told that after most careful consideration it is considered that two trailer pumps with hose etc will fully meet our needs and that as these are required permanently for use at danger zones these are close enough to be fed from the harbour and that no emergency reserve tanks are necessary.

*Clive Lovell*  
Executive Engineer.

26th June, 1942

Sir,

I have been instructed, in regard to the Black-out of Government Departments, to enquire whether it would be possible for an individual to be appointed in each Department to be responsible for the Black-out, in order to create a fairness to everyone and to clarify any situation that might otherwise arise during the course of a prosecution.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee.

The Honourable  
Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

No. 85/11.

MINUTE.

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

1st July, 19 42.

Colonial Postmaster  
Sup. E. & T.  
Executive Engineer & Harbour Master  
To The Customs Officer,  
The Quartermaster,  
Director of Agriculture  
Adjutant, F.I.D.F.,  
Government Naturalist  
Superintendent of Education  
Hon. S.M.O. Hon. F.S.,  
Chief Constable, Head Printer.  
Legal Adviser

From

The Colonial Secretary.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The question of responsibility for blackout in Government buildings has been raised.

In order that there shall be no confusion in this regard, Heads of Departments are hereby notified that they are responsible for the blacking out of their Departmental buildings and should take whatever steps they consider necessary for ensuring the strict observance of this most necessary war measure.

For Colonial Secretary.

45/41.

2nd July,

42.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 26th of June, 1942, in regard to the Black-out in Government Departments, I am directed to inform you that Heads of Departments have been informed that they are responsible for the Blacking-out of their Departmental buildings, and have been instructed to take what ever steps they consider necessary for ensuring the strict observance of this most necessary war measure.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



for Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

45/41.

50

No. 180. From SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Despatched : 14th July, 19 42. Time : 1652.

Received : 15th July, 19 42. Time : 1030.

Personal Secret. You have recently received a telegram asking for detailed information about food, supplies other than import requirements civil defence measures and several other matters and are likely to receive further such requests in future.

I know how burdensome it may sometimes be to comply with and I want to assure you that none are made without the most careful consideration and with a view myself and my advisers being placed in the position to give each Colonial Government all possible help in meeting the present and prospective difficulties. The War effort of the United Nations has now reached such a scale as to demand most comprehensive planning if shipping and the supply of resources are to be used to the maximum advantage and for such planning comprehensive information is essential.

I. D. C. O.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DECODE.

51

TELEGRAM.

*From* HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

*To* SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

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

*Received :* ..... 19 *Time :* .....

*Recd 48.*

No. 139. Secret. With reference to your telegram No. 101 Secret regret monthly telegram overlooked but up to July 5th position unchanged since then military erections not yet definable have altered position.

Am informed Stanley should be considered a "C" risk and that two traile pumps with hose would fully meet needs drawing water from harbour and requiring no emergency reserve tanks.

When military have settled in I shall be in position to report more fully which I propose to do by despatch unless otherwise asked.

I.D.C.O.

GOVERNOR.

DECODE.

52

TELEGRAM.

No. 294. *From* SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

*To* HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

*Despatched* : 22nd July, 19 42. *Time* : 1606.

*Received* : 23rd July, 19 42. *Time* : 1030.

Unnumbered Circular Secret July 22nd. Civil Defence. It would be convenient in future progress reports could be rendered in the following sections:-

Red 44.

Part 1. Progress Report under the headings set out in my telegram of April 18th unnumbered Circular but excluding all matters now to be covered by Part 2 (see below).

Part 2. Statement of any changes from the answers previously given to the questionnaire contained in the telegram of June 1st Secret Circular.

G.T.C.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

45/41.

30th July,

42

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

With reference to our discussion regarding Civil Defence Progress Reports, I have the honour to forward herewith copies of telegrams exchanged between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and His Excellency the Governor in this connection. I hope that your Committee will consent to prepare the reports requested by the Secretary of State, starting as soon as the Military building in Stanley is completed.

2. The Executive Engineer will be pleased to give you any technical advice you may require.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chairman,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

Colonial Secretary.

DECODE.

54

TELEGRAM.

No. 60.

From..... SEC ETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

To..... HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Despatched : 5th August, 19 42. Time : 1415.

Received : 6th August, 19 42. Time : 1030.

Recd 51.

No. 127. Secret. With reference to your telegram No. 138 Civil Defence. It is noted you are advised that two trailer pumps would meet the needs of drawing water from the harbour. It may not be appreciated that use of pumps and hose for this purpose is uneconomical. Normally one pump must be used on the site of supply for drawing from it and intermediate pumps will be necessary according to the volume of water required. In addition several fires must be expected. From a plan of Stanley it appears that two trailer pumps would be inadequate without a supply of static water and you will no doubt reconsider your requirements in this light.

2. Shall be grateful if summary of promised further report could be telegraphed.

I.D.C.O.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

45/41.

7th August, 42.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Sir,

*Reel 53*

With reference to my letter of the 30th of July, 1942, I have the honour to forward a copy of a further telegram which has been received from the Secretary of State on the subject of Civil Defence.

2. I shall be glad if your Committee will consider this telegram in conjunction with those already furnished, and give me the benefit of its advice as early as possible.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

The Chairman,  
Civil Defence,  
STANLEY.

Colonial Secretary.

DECODE.

58  
56

TELEGRAM.

No. 116.

*From* SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

*To* HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

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*Despatched :* 6th August, 19 42. *Time* 1900.

*Received :* 7th August, 19 42. *Time* 1030.

No. 129. Civil Defence. Regret my telegram of July 22nd was sent to you in error.

Substance of my telegram of April 1st Circular was embodied in my telegram of 11th June Saving Circular Secret which called only for a review and not for continued reports.

G.T.C.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

10th August,

42.

Sir,

With reference to our conversation of this morning when you agreed as to the desirability of

- (a) overhauling the Civil Defence Organization at tonight's meeting and
- (b) having more regular practices and with one in the very near future,

I should be extremely grateful if you could provide me with two copies of the detailed organization as finally approved at your meeting.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

K. G. BRADLEY

Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman,  
Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

DECODE.

58

TELEGRAM.

From HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

To SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

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Despatched : 13th August, 19 42. Time : .....

Received : ..... 19 Time : .....

No. 165.

red 56

Your telegram No. 129 Civil Defence. Your Circular telegram April 1st not received only Circular 18th April. Saving Circular 11th June expected next mail.

G.T.C.

GOVERNOR.

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE  
CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE HELD IN THE COURT  
ROOM, STANLEY AT 6.30 P.M. ON MONDAY THE  
10TH OF AUGUST, 1942.

Present: Reverend G.K. Lowe, (Chairman)  
Dr. the Hon. G. Kinneard, O.B.E.,  
Hon. D.W. Roberts, J.P.,  
" V.A.H. Biggs, J.P.,  
Messrs: T.D. Evans, E. Swain, A. Mercer,  
R.F. Hannaford, J.S. Barnes,  
V.K. Lellman, (Secretary) and  
Miss Lees.

1. The minutes of the committee meeting held on the 22nd September, 1941, were read and confirmed.

2. The Chairman informed the committee that the original purpose of the meeting had been to discuss telegrams received from the Secretary of State asking for progress reports, but he had since been told by the Colonial Secretary to leave them until a later date and for the present to overhaul the Civil Defence organisation and institute more practices with one being held in the near future.

3. The Heads of the different sections were then asked for their potential strength and numbers:

Fire-brigade: Mr. Hannaford stated the present strength, consisting of 31 members, was sufficient for two fires. If a practice was held within the next fortnight he could only guarantee about 18 members as the others would be working a vessel in port. He also stated that equipment (600ft. hose and a chemical fire-extinguisher) had been loaned to the military, but he had been informed that in the event of a fire they would take a hand and that arriving on the next troopship was a military fire party with all their own equipment.

Hon. D.W. Roberts promised that in the event of a practice being held in the near future he would guarantee the release of the men working the troopship.

Police Force: Mr. Swain stated he had two available from present staff and 4 Specials making a total of 6 which he did not consider was sufficient.

First Aid: Miss Lees stated she had 21 members. (Four complete squads of 5 members each)

Demolition Squad: It was pointed out that it was incorporated with the fire-brigade.

A.R.P.: Mr. Evans stated there had been many changes. He had begun with 19 women on the roll and now had 9 left. The number of men was sadly depleted also.

He suggested that a notice for women fire-watchers be broadcast.

A minimum number of 50 men or women were

required

required to bring his section up to a sufficient strength.

Emergency Hospital: Dr. Kinneard stated that there were a number of deficiencies in the staff but that he would have to review his organisation before they could be estimated.

4. After much discussion and deliberation next Friday was suggested as the nearest date for a practice but it was unanimous opinion of the committee that it would be ridiculous to hold one within the next fortnight as the fire-brigade would be the only section that could produce more than 50% of its personnel.

It was suggested that Colonel Hynde's views be obtained on the carrying out of a practice.

5. Demolition Squad. It was the unanimous opinion that no support from Government had been received as regards equipment and all were in agreement that there should be tools etc. available in one (or several) places for demolition work only and that every man should know where to find them.

6. The Chairman suggested that he should interview the Colonial Secretary and inform him that it was impossible to hold a practice within a fortnight, as the majority of sections have been depleted extremely with no obvious source from which to take replacements and that there was no money from which wanted materials could be bought for the different sections.

All were in agreement and it was proposed and carried that the Chairman should also enquire if it would be possible for men to be drawn from the Defence Force now that additional forces have arrived for the defence of the Islands.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 1930 SINE DIE.

Read and confirmed etc.

(62)

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH MEETING OF THE  
CIVIL DEFENCE COMMITTEE HELD IN THE COURT  
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3. The Heads of the different sections were then asked for their potential strength and numbers:

Fire-brigade: Mr. Hannaford stated the present strength, consisting of 31 members, was sufficient for two fires. If a practice was held within the next fortnight he could only guarantee about 18 members as the others would be working a vessel in port. He also stated that equipment (600ft. hose and a chemical fire-extinguisher) had been loaned to the military, but he had been informed that in the event of a fire they would take a hand and that arriving on the next troopship was a military fire party with all their own equipment.

Hon. D.W. Roberts promised that in the event of a practice being held in the near future he would guarantee the release of the men working the troopship.

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(Four complete squads of 5 members each)

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A.R.P.: Mr. Evans stated there had been many changes. He had begun with 19 women on the roll and now had 9 left. The number of men was sadly depleted also.

He suggested that a notice for women fire-watchers be broadcast.

A minimum number of 50 men or women were

required/

required to bring his section up to a sufficient strength.

Emergency Hospital: Dr. Kinneard stated that there were a number of deficiencies in the staff but that he would have to review his organisation before they could be estimated.

4. After much discussion and deliberation next Friday was suggested as the nearest date for a practice but it was unanimous opinion of the committee that it would be ridiculous to hold one within the next fortnight as the fire-brigade would be the only section that could produce more than 50% of its personnel.

It was suggested that Colonel Hynde's views be obtained on the carrying out of a practice.

5. Demolition Squad. It was the unanimous opinion that no support from Government had been received as regards equipment and all were in agreement that there should be tools etc. available in one (or several) places for demolition work only and that every man should know where to find them.

6. The Chairman suggested that he should interview the Colonial Secretary and inform him that it was impossible to hold a practice within a fortnight, as the majority of sections have been depleted extremely with no obvious source from which to take replacements and that there was no money from which wanted materials could be bought for the different sections.

All were in agreement and it was proposed and carried that the Chairman should also enquire if it would be possible for men to be drawn from the Defence Force now that additional forces have arrived for the defence of the Islands.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 1930 SINE DIE.

Read and confirmed etc.

STANLEY.

13th August, 1942.



Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith for your information two copies of the minutes of the eighth meeting of the Civil Defence committee.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. Hellmuth*  
Secretary,  
Civil Defence Committee

The Honourable  
Colonial Secretary,  
STANLEY.

Report on August 1942.  
CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATION.

See flyers  
2.0.42  
Tuesday

FIRE BRIGADE:

Existing Personnel:

Superintendent and assistant Superintendent, Engineer and assistant Engineer, the former not always available owing to duties on Government launch "Alert".

3 men for each of 4 hose reel carts.....	12
6 " " trailer pump.....	6
4 " " chemical fire extinguisher.....	4
4 " " Demolition.....	4
Total.....	
30.	

Existing equipment in the Fire Station:

- 1 Merryweather Hatfield trailer pump with suction & 100 ft. hose.
- 2 Hose carts with accessories & 300 ft. hose each.
- 2 " " " " " " 400 " " "
- 1 - 30 gall. "Foamite" chemical fire extinguisher.
- 700 ft. new hose in the station.

N.B: Of the above equipment there has been loaned to the military Fire Service 2 hose carts complete with hose and accessories, "Foamite" extinguisher and 1 minimax extinguisher. (3gall.)

Equipment situated around the Settlement:

17 fire equipment boxes, distributed at vantage points in the settlement, in the vicinity of a hydrant, each containing 200 ft. hose with hose keys, also hydrant stand pipe, with exception of 3 boxes which contain 300 ft. hose and accessories.

There are also 25 minimax fire extinguishers distributed at vantage points throughout the settlement, situated in houses of members of the brigade.

Regarding Equipment:

For normal times the present equipment is adequate and considerably better than one would see in a village of same size in the United Kingdom but to consider the possibility of an attack here the equipment is inadequate. Primarily, one must forget that we have a fresh water supply, consequently we must concentrate on the only source of supply viz. the Harbour, therefore, the solution is more trailer pumps here each with 1000 ft. of hose. These trailer pumps should be housed in the vicinity of the Government Jetty, the F.I.Co., Ltd's West jetty and the latter's East jetty.

Regarding personnel each pump should have a driver

and/

2 pumps  
with hose  
42000 ft  
hose  
42000 ft

and at least 6 men.

Regarding the Demolition Squad, equipment is required, all the equipment they each have is an axe and a small steel bar.

MEDICAL:

First Aid:

The present corps under its Commandant numbers 20, all women. They are keen but many of them would be of little use in actual practice. They cannot function as stretcher bearers and their numbers are too few to really cover the town. Additional workers would be obtained with difficulty. This aspect has been repeatedly brought out in the various First-Aid classes that have been held. No further financial aid is needed unless more workers were to be equipped.

Emergency Hospital:

Before the Secretariat could function as an overflow emergency hospital a few plumbing arrangements would require to be built in and a hut for a diet kitchen. As far as I know the Public Works Department could carry these out fairly quickly but the material to do this has not been ear-marked. In the event of an emergency a volunteer nursing staff has been trained and would function but I anticipate difficulty in securing a domestic staff to man either the King Edward Memorial Hospital or the Emergency Hospital.

Financial: No special financial help is needed at present.

(Sgd.) Geo. K.

Senior Medical Officer.

A. R. P.

Existing Personnel: 35 men and 12 women.

Needed 30 women.

More sand available.

POLICE FORCE.

Existing Personnel: 2 Regular and 4 Specials.

Needed.....

*C.B. [unclear] 2  
[unclear]*

*People up  
[unclear]*

21st August,

42.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that, on the advice of the Officer Commanding Falkland Islands Garrison, he considers it necessary, in the light of the arrival of that Garrison, to re-organize the Civil Defence of the Colony. This re-organization, which is being carried out immediately, must, to His Excellency's regret, involve the dissolution of the Civil Defence Committee. His Excellency hopes that, when the details of the new organization are made public, you will agree as to the wisdom of this step and he has instructed me to convey to you his warm appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered as a Member of the Committee.

~~W. V. M. H. S.~~  
E. Swain.

Mr. T. D. Evans,  
Dr. Kinneard,  
Miss H. Lees,  
R. H. Hannaford,  
Hon. V. A. H. Biggs,  
Mr. J. Barnes,  
Mr. W. Hutchinson,  
Mr. A. Mercer  
D. W. Roberts, Esq.,  
STANLEY.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

Colonial Secretary.

21st August, 1942.

Dear Lowe,

I have approved proposals for the re-organization of our Civil Defence on the line suggested by Colonel Hynes at the recent conference. These proposals, as you know, involve the dissolution of the Civil Defence Committee but I think you agree that this is desirable. I would not, however, let the occasion pass without expressing to you my very great appreciation of the work you have done as Chairman of this Committee, a difficult and no doubt at times irksome post to which you have found time to devote much care and labour in addition to your numerous other responsibilities. I am most grateful to you.

Yours sincerely,

Captain the Reverend  
G. K. Lowe,  
Chairman, Civil Defence Committee,  
STANLEY.

21st August, 1942.

Dear Colonel,

I am most grateful for the helpful advice you gave to the Civil Defence Committee the other day. You will be glad to hear that the Governor has approved the organization you suggested, including the appointment of Evans as Chief Air-Raid Warden with full responsibility through me to himself. Immediate action is being taken to get the new scheme working.

Yours sincerely,

Colonel W. H. Hynes,  
Officer Commanding,  
Falkland Islands Garrison,  
STANLEY.

45/41.

22nd August,

42.

Sir,

I am directed by His Excellency to inform you that he has been pleased to appoint you honorary Chief Air Raid Warden with effect from the 21st August, 1942.

2. The Civil Defence Committee has been dissolved and you are now in sole charge of the whole Civil Defence organization of Stanley and responsible, through me, to His Excellency. The Honourable the Senior Medical Officer, the Superintendent of the Volunteer Fire Brigade, and such other honorary A.R.P. Officers for whose appointment you obtain the necessary approval will all be subject to your general direction, though you will, His Excellency is sure, not wish to interfere in the technical side of the Medical and Fire Services. Miss Carey and her Committee will continue to be in charge of the Women's Auxiliary Services and they have agreed to endeavour to recruit the women you require for A.R.P. Once these women have been appointed they will pass under your control as far as A.R.P. duties are concerned. I am to emphasize that you have wide discretionary powers and will be expected to use them, particularly during "alarm" periods. Should you require legal powers additional to those already in existence you will no doubt submit the necessary proposals.

3. His Excellency would be grateful if you would, with the least possible delay, inform him of your plans covering all aspects of the problem and submit estimates of cost for necessary additional equipment. In this connection Mr. Lowe has copies of recent correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding fire-pumps in regard to which Mr. Hannaford will no doubt consult the Military Fire Department and advise you. Urgent action is necessary because the Secretary of State is awaiting a telegraphic report on our organization.

4. Finally I am to express His Excellency's appreciation of your willingness to accept these responsibilities and onerous duties as a voluntary war effort and his hope that your efforts will be attended by every success.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant

Colonial Secretary

T. D. Evans, Esq.,  
STANLEY.

No. 82.

GAZETTE NOTICE.

(72)

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Stanley, Falkland Islands,  
21st August, 1942.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to  
appoint

THOMAS DANIEL EVANS, ESQUIRE,

to be Chief Air Raid Warden, with effect from the 21st  
of August, 1942.

By Command,

*Kenneth Bradley*  
Colonial Secretary.

M.P. No. 45/41.

# Christ Church Cathedral

Port Stanley Falkland Islands

REV GERALD K. LOWE

LS/41.

25th August 1942

His Excellency,  
The Governor.  
Stanley,

Thro- Colonial Secretary. *10/26/8*

Your Excellency:

*Recd 69.*  
Thank you very much for your letter of August 21<sup>st</sup> advising me of your approval for the re-organization of our Civil Defence. Whatever I have been able to do as Chairman of the Committee, has been a pleasure. I heartily agree with the dissolution of the Committee, and am sure that the lines suggested by Colonel Hynes will make for a much more efficient Civil Defence Plan. Any assistance I may be able to render ~~to~~ the new Chief Warden I shall only be too pleased to do so,

Yours Sincerely,

*Gerald K. Lowe*