

C.S.

SECRET.

WAR/W2H/5#5

1940

No. 5/6/40.

S. of S. Secret Circ.

SUBJECT.

19³⁹.

18th October.

Previous Paper.

Ref: see S/21/41. (O.C.F.I.D.A.
(War Minutes)).

COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF ESSENTIAL
MATERIAL REQUIRED FOR A HISTORY OF THE WAR.

MINUTES.

1. S. of S. Secret Circular of 18/10/39.

1/2. Submitted. The Military
Dept: Could perhaps assist with
this as regards Defence
measures taken, or perhaps the
Secy to the Defence Committee.
MCH.

14. 2. 40

This important duty requires
for historical purposes must be
placed in the hands of the
Secretary to the Defence Committee.

Subsequent Paper.

Captain A. I. Hewett
Sec. Defence Committee.
To note for action
MCH.

18. 2. 40 C.S.

A.C.S.

Drafts of Reports for two quarters
are put up for consideration.

2. I regret the delay in this submission.

J.F. Defence Committee.
A. Secy. 1/5/40.

O.C. Def. 7


Any comments?

 2/1/40

Honourable Colonial Secretary.

I feel Captain Hunt has drawn a splendid picture
of the events, but would suggest the following additions.

- (1) The reasons or basis of some of the decisions taken
which I feel as interesting in matters of history as
the actual decision.
- (2) More mention might be made of assistance both
from B.A. & Mado. in regard to personnel &
material.
- * (3) The indirect part played by the Colony in the River
Plate Action, particularly as regards Fletcher's arrival.
- (4) Boom defence etc. & the organisation of Naval
side of defence work following arrival N.O. 1/C.

 W. 2. IV. 40.
D.E. D.F.

Y.E.

For your pencil & approval. The O.C.'s notes
can be embodied in the next Qr's report with
an introduction such as: "The people remember..."
- ordinary journalistic style!

 3/1/40

C.S.O. No. 5/6/40

Inside Minute Paper.

Sheet No. 1

H.C.S.

This is an able report and exactly what is required. ~~Good.~~

I put up a note in Red X which can be embodied - rephrasing if desirable - at the end of the report. No other additions required save the introduction you propose.

~~W.H.H.~~ 7/5/40

2-13 Secret despatch to S. of S. of 8 May, 1940.

Y.E.

For signature, please

~~W.H.H.~~ 8/5/40

~~W.H.H.~~ 8/5/40

cf. 30/6/40
28. 9/5/40.
G.

C.C. Defence Force,

Have you any comments please
on the draft for June quarter. Could
you help with the Red Cross figures
required?

C.I.D.
for 27/8/40.

Honourable Colonial Secretary.

3104 Thank you for letting me see draft. R.C. figures
2250 for 3 are total £3104 of which £2250 was earmarked for
3 ambulances.

W.S. DEPT.
26. VIII. 40.

Y.E. G-ly report by Adjt. General for your consideration &
approval. AD 27/8/40

Approved

27/8

Secret Despatch to S. of S. of 29. 8. 40.

14-16.

Y.E. For your signature please. AD 27/8/40

Y.E. G-ly report submitted, please. AD 27/8/40

I wish to see added to para. 3 "all
units otherwise were maintained at
full strength" and as new para 4
(remembering present 4) stating that weekly
drills and instruction were given to the
Mobile or Striking Force numbering approximately
— throughout the period under review"

27/8/40

17-18. Secret Despatch to S. of S. of 4/12/40.
Y.E.

For your signature, please.

19-20. Secret Despatch to S. of S. of 7/2/41. ^{7/XII/40}

W.E.

Despatch submitted for signature.

21-22. Secret despatch to S. of S. of 10. 6. 41. ^{C. S. of S. 10/2/41.}

Y.E. Despatch submitted for signature.

C. S. of S.
10/6/41.

!!! What about me becoming C. S. ??
Hay! hay!

10/11/41.

Y.E.

Report amended accordingly.

C. S. of S.
11/6/41.

23.

Circular Telegram Secret, from S. of S. of 3/7/41.

(See S/21/41) 24-25.

S. of S. Secret line. Tel. saving of 14/10/41.

OC. Crooks

to see Reds. 24-25.

C. S. of S.
27/1/42.

Hon. Mr. Sec

Dear Thank you

26-29.

Secret Despatch to S. of S. of 24. 2. 42.

(30).

Y.F.

Draft report for 1942 submitted. I regret the delay. I think Y.F. still has the spare set of photographs?

KB
11/6

Secret Despatch to S. of S. of 25. 6. 43. 31.
(32)

Y.F.

I submit an extra paragraph regarding the Walrus aircraft. If Y.F. will approve this & the Report as a whole I will have the latter retyped. Y.F. may like to sign the despatch now to save resubmission.

KB
28/6

I should like to see the finished despatch, London.

KB 28/7/43 (33)

Both sides of the paper, please.

KB 28/11/43

Secret Despatch to S. of S. of 29. 5. 44. 34.
(35)

Bu.
5/1/44

Y.F.

Draft report for 1944 submitted.

KB
7/8/45

(36) ?
Page 3 - why the pallets?
Para 36 - a suggested inclusion
" 40 - a " amended.
" 46 - query marks #

KB 7/11/45

37. Secret Despatch to Secretary of State of 11. 8.45

See 31/1/46

CIRCULAR

SECRET



Downing Street,

18th October, 1939.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is considered desirable that steps should be taken forthwith to ensure that the essential material required for a history of the war is collected and preserved in a convenient form. Although this question may well seem of academic interest only at the present time, it will be appreciated that unless appropriate arrangements are made now, much inconvenience will be caused at a later date when the time comes for a history of the war to be prepared.

2. Accordingly the general procedure is being adopted in this country whereby Departments concerned will keep a record of the principal events, decisions, etc., affecting the war, with references to the documents in which such events and decisions are recorded. This will enable Departments to supply without difficulty material at a later date to the compilers of the history of the war.

3. In order that there may be available here a record of the more important happenings in the Colonial Dependencies, I should be obliged if you would be so good as to let me have a quarterly report summarizing the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the

The Officer Administering
the Government of

territory with which you are concerned during the period under review. Such a record should, of course, cover not only any actual warlike events which may have taken place in the Colony but any measures taken as regards internal security (e.g. the internment or release of enemy aliens) and any important war economic measures introduced during that period. It would be convenient if the first of these reports could be made to cover not only the first three months of actual hostilities but the period immediately preceding the outbreak of hostilities - i.e. the record should, I suggest, begin from the date on which the "Stand By" telegram was issued. Some Colonial Governments have already sent despatches covering that earlier period, and I am grateful for the information contained in them. Nevertheless, it will, I think, be desirable, to ensure uniformity, for all Governments to let me have a record covering the whole of the period between the issue of the "Stand By" telegram and the end of the first three months of war, and thereafter quarterly reports.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Malcolm MacDonald

ENCLOSURE NO. 1 TO DESPATCH DATED 18th OCTOBER 1939
AT THE END OF THE DESPATCH

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

SECRET.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

8th May, 1940.

Sir,

With reference to your Secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit quarterly reports summarizing the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the period 23rd August, 1939, to the 31st March, 1940.

Enclosures Nos. I and II, in duplicate.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(1) To ascertain the needs of the Colony, medical stores, equipment, etc., on hand in the Colony. (Sgt) M. HENRIKSEN-HEATON

(2) To arrange for a continuous watch to be kept at wireless telegraph stations and for the receipt and delivery at any time of the day or night, of telegrams from overseas.

(3) To recall essential personnel from leave in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

(4) To investigate the number of buildings available locally for defence purposes and set in motion plans for construction of additional huts which would be required for accommodation should it be found necessary to establish posts in defended areas and to construct a permanent base.

(5) The scheduling of staff for leave.

It is a general telegraph and postal communication system established on the 18th of August, and the telegraph system (GPO) and the order in general is to be maintained in an efficient condition, and to be maintained locally in

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
MALCOLM MACDONALD, M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

REPORT SUMMARIZING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS, DECISIONS, ETC., IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, DURING THE PERIOD IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES AND THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF ACTUAL HOSTILITIES.

INTRODUCTION OF "STAND-BY" TELEGRAM.

1. The "Stand-By" Telegram intimating that relations between Great Britain and Germany had become seriously strained was received in the Colony on the 23rd of August, 1939.

2. A meeting of the Local Defence Committee was summoned immediately to examine the Defence Scheme and decide which of the steps included therein should be put in hand forthwith.

Decisions taken at the meeting were :

- (i) To ascertain the stocks of foodstuffs, medical stores, equipment, etc., on hand in the Colony.
- (ii) To arrange for a continuous watch to be kept at Wireless Telegraph Stations and for the receipt and delivery at any time of the day or night, of telegrams from overseas.
- (iii) To recall essential personnel from leave in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.
- (iv) To ascertain the number of buildings available locally for Defence Outposts and set in motion plans for constructing additional huts which would be required for accommodation should it be found necessary to establish posts in defended areas, and
- (v) The ear-marking of Staff for Censorship.

3. A General Telegraph and Postal Censorship was instituted on the 25th of August, and the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act and the Order in Council extending it to Colonial Dependencies, were published locally in the Official Gazette on the 26th of August. A Warning Notice relative to the prohibition of Transfer or Mortgaging of British Ships and of Transfer of Port of

Registry was also published on the same day. On the 28th of August every male person resident in the Colony between the ages of 18 and 41 years not being a member of the Falkland Islands Defence Force, was required to register.

INSTITUTION OF THE PRECAUTIONARY STAGE.

4. On the receipt of the "General Warning" Telegram on the 1st of September, precautions were at once taken against a possible surprise attack on the Colony, by manning fully the two six-inch gun batteries at Sapper Hill and Canopus, on the 2nd of September. All Light-houses were extinguished and Proclamations were issued authorizing the Requisitioning of Ships or Vessels, Buildings, Land, Machinery, Stores, Animals, etc. Arrangements were made for the s.s. "Lafonia", a vessel of some 1800 tons gross belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, to be despatched to Montevideo as early as possible to obtain supplies of foodstuffs, petrol, gas oil and other essential articles, and a Senior Naval Officer was appointed temporarily.

THE WAR STAGE.

5. The "War" Telegram was received at 09.30 local time on the morning of the 3rd of September. Straightway His Excellency the Governor assumed the Office of Officer Commanding the Defence Force and Commandant, and complete mobilization of the Force was ordered throughout the Colony, the Stanley members being required to report at Headquarters at 4.0 p.m., while those in the outlying districts were commanded to assemble at the Woolshed at the settlement of their respective employers at Noon on the 4th of September. Those members who were not required for immediate duty in a military capacity were returned to civil employment.

6. An Examination Service was instituted forthwith, a small whale-catcher the s.s. "Roydur" belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, being requisitioned and put into commission as Examination Vessel. She was, however, replaced early in November by the s.s. "Port Richard" a Drifter the property of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company. Sapper Hill became the Examination Battery while the duties of Port War Signal Station were assigned to Cape Pembroke Lighthouse. War Signal Stations were also established at Sapper Hill and Mount William two points to the south-west of the town of Stanley, and at Mount Low a peak rising some 800 feet above sea level to the northward of Port William covering the entrance to Berkeley Sound, by the evening of the 3rd of September. Despite the severe climatic conditions the work of mounting a 3 Pdr. Hotchkiss Q.F. Gun on Tussock Point near the entrance to the inner harbour, was completed and all defended posts were fully manned and in a state of preparedness, on the 4th of September. All coastwatching posts had been established, even in the most remote parts of the Colony, by the 7th of September. The method of communication between these posts was by means of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony, Telephone, and Fire and Rocket Code System.

7. At the outbreak of hostilities the strength of the Defence Force and its armaments and stores stood at :

Strength.

Stanley...	6 Officers. 1 Warrant Officer. 132 N.C.O's and Other Ranks.
------------	--

Camp Districts..	2 Officers. 134 N.C.O's and Other Ranks.
------------------	--

Total.	275.
--------	------

9

Ammunitions and Stores.

2 - Mk. VII 6" B.L.Guns	2 - .303 Vickers Guns.
1 - 12 Pdr. 8 Cwt. Q.F.	2 - .303 Maxim "
Field Gun.	5 - .303 Lewis "
1 - 3 Pdr. Hotchkiss Q.F. Gun.	196 - S.M.L.E. Rifles.
16 - Webley Revolvers.	
298 - A.P. 6" Shells.	35 - Practice Shot 6".
560 - Half-charges cordite 6".	297 - Fuzes, No. 11.
338 - Percussion Tubes .4".	20 - Rounds 3 Pdr. Fixed Ammunition.
100,000 Rounds .303 S.A.A.	

Dispositions of the Force were :

STANLEY - Defended Posts.

<u>Headquarters.</u>	2 Lewis Guns.	3 Officers. 1 Warrant Officer 2 N.C.O's 9 Other Ranks.
<u>Sapper Hill.</u>	6" Gun. 1 Lewis Gun. 16 Rifles.	1 Officer. 2 N.C.O's. 14 Other Ranks.
<u>Canopus.</u>	6" Gun. 1 Lewis Gun. 16 Rifles.	1 Officer. 3 N.C.O's. 13 Other Ranks.
<u>Tussac Point.</u>	3 Pdr. Gun. 4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.
<u>Mullet Creek.</u>	2 Maxim Guns. 8 Rifles.	2 N.C.O's. 6 Other Ranks.
<u>Camber.</u>	1 Lewis Gun. 5 Rifles.	1 Officer. 1 N.C.O. 4 Other Ranks.
<u>Navy Point.</u>	1 Vickers Gun. 4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.
<u>Wireless Station.</u>	1 Vickers Gun. 4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.
<u>Watt Cove.</u>	5 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 4 Other Ranks.
<u>Eliza Cove.</u>	3 Rifles.	3 Other Ranks.
<u>Hooker's Point.</u>	4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.
<u>Yorke Bay.</u>	4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.

STANLEY - Signal Stations and Look-Outs.

<u>Mount William.</u>	4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.
<u>Mount Low.</u>	4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 3 Other Ranks.

(8)

CAMP - Coastwatching Posts.

<u>North Look-Out Hill.</u>	4 Rifles.	1 N.C.O. 4 Other Ranks.
<u>Salvador Hill.</u>	-	1 N.C.O. 2 Other Ranks.
<u>Indian Mountain.</u>	-	1 N.C.O. 2 Other Ranks.
<u>Douglas Station.</u>	-	1 Officer. 2 Other Ranks.
<u>Port San Carlos.</u>	-	3 Other Ranks.
<u>Fanning's Head.</u>	-	1 N.C.O. 2 Other Ranks.
<u>Goose Green.</u>	-	3 Other Ranks.
<u>Fanny Cove.</u>	-	3 - do -
<u>Lively Island.</u>	-	3 - do -
<u>Pleasant Peak.</u>	-	3 - do -
<u>Fitzroy.</u>	-	4 - do -
<u>Pebble Island.</u>	-	6 - do -
<u>West Point Island.</u>	-	3 - do -
<u>New Island.</u>	-	2 - do -
<u>Weddell Island.</u>	-	3 - do -
<u>Calm Head.</u>	-	3 - do -

The area to be defended in Stanley was divided into three Sections with an Officer in command of each as follows :

Western Area.

Sapper Hill.
Mullet Creek.
Mount William.
Eliza Cove.

Eastern Area.

Canopus.
Tussac Point.
Hooker's Point.
Yorke Bay.

Northern Area.

Wireless Telegraph Station.
Watt Cove.
The Camber.
Navy Point.

The posts at Mount William, Eliza Cove and Hooker's Point were, however, withdrawn some two weeks later as the personnel was required for armed guards. Nine

coastwatching/

coastwatching stations were withdrawn on the 30th of September and the members returned to civil employment as the system did not justify itself.

8. Steps were taken to intern two enemy aliens employed in the Colony at the outbreak of hostilities, one a Cook on board a British vessel and the other a boatman on one of the outlying islands. No action was taken in regard to a German Nun attached to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Convent who was in no way under suspicion. On the 13th of September, H.M.S. "Ajax" landed at Stanley 33 German nationals the crew of the German ship "Carl Fritzen" which had been sunk by the former on the 4th of September. These enemy subjects were detained in an internment camp and were offered employment on essential works such as peat cutting, etc., for which they were paid 2/6 per day. A further 107 German prisoners from the sunken German vessel "Ussukuma" were brought to Stanley by H.M.S. "Cumberland" and landed on the 13th of December. They were kept on board a dis-used hulk anchored in the inner harbour under an armed guard. The Officers were paid an allowance of 1/- a day while the men received 6d. per day. This crew together with that of the "Carl Fritzen" were embarked on board H.M.S. "Cumberland" on the 29th of December and transferred to South Africa where they were interned.

9. During the early part of September there was much activity of German merchant ships in South American waters and reports were being received to the effect that German residents were concentrating in Southern Argentina with a view to embarkation as a force for some unknown destination. It was suspected that 3 German ships would co-operate and the possibility of an attack on the Colony was viewed, therefore, with concern. A possible

landing/

landing place for a hostile force was considered to be a point on the south side of Berkeley Sound and for this reason a mounted patrol, consisting of 1 Officer, 1 N.C.O., and 13 Other Ranks, was established at Long Island Ridge. The members were armed with rifles and patrolled the area between Long Island Mountain and Strike-Off Point. As a further precautionary measure a mounted striking force of some 30 members fully equipped was formed and held in readiness at Headquarters. This force was subsequently strengthened by the enrolment of 32 British ex-service men from Buenos Aires who had volunteered for service in the Falkland Islands where they arrived on the 27th of September. Lieutenant J. A. Woodgate late Adjutant, Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division, arrived in the Colony on the same date and assumed the duties of Officer Commanding the Falkland Islands Defence Force with the rank of Major, on the 28th of September. With these additions the Force now numbered 389 all ranks.

10. In order to supplement the defences, H.M.S. "Ajax" landed on the 13th of September for the use of the Defence Force, 30 Rifles and bayonets, 1 Vickers Machine Gun, 3 Lewis Guns with twin mountings, 35,850 rounds of .303 Ammunition, 1,000 rounds of Revolver Ammunition and 30 sets of web equipment.

11. In view of the gravity of the situation it appeared desirable to give all non-combatants who wished to do so the opportunity of leaving the town of Stanley for the Camp and arrangements were made as rapidly as possible for their evacuation.

12. Steps were taken during the months of October and November to mount 12 Pdr. Q.F. Guns at Mount Low to cover Berkeley Sound and at Arrow Point to command the entrance to Port William. Tussac Point defences were
furthe

5

further strengthened by mounting an additional 3 Pdr. Hotchkiss gun in this area and by the installation of a Searchlight and sound apparatus for detecting submarines. A searchlight was also erected at Navy Point at the entrance of the narrows.

13. During the period under review General Defence Regulations were brought into effect and economic security measures were prepared to cover :

- (a) the distribution and sale of articles of any description.
- (b) the exportation except by licence of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, domestically produced foodstuffs and all raw materials.
- (c) the exportation or importation of goods.
- (d) Trading with the Enemy.

Legislative action was taken also to :

- (i) Control Radio-telegraphy on Merchant vessels in harbour and Wireless Telegraph Stations.
- (ii) Control Shipping entering and leaving the Port.
- (iii) Control Foreign Currency.
- (iv) Increase the import duties on Spirits, Wines, Tobacco and foreign matches.
- (v) Constitute a Prize Court.
- (vi) Impose Contraband restrictions.
- (vii) Cover Compulsory Service in the Falkland Islands Defence Force and the calling up of Royal Naval Reserves.

Lighting restrictions were imposed and a system of "Black-Out" evolved.

14. By the beginning of December the situation appeared to have clarified itself in so far as any attack on the island was concerned and the decision was taken to return the Buenos Aires Contingent referred to in paragraph 9 to Montevideo on the 9th of December and to withdraw all remaining Coastwatching posts after that date.

15. In the month of December serious consideration was given to the need for installing some form of fixed defences at South Georgia to defend the stocks of oil and as a result the War Office agreed to supply the following armaments for the Dependency :

Leith Harbour. 4" Gun, equipment and ammunition outfit.
50 Rifles.
2 Lewis Guns.
20,000 rounds .303 S.A.A.
90 Steel Helmets.
180 Arm Bands.

Grytviken. 4" Gun, equipment and ammunition outfit.
2 Lewis Guns. } with ammunition.
12 Rifles. }

The necessary personnel to man these defences, it is proposed, will be supplied by the formation of a unit of the Falkland Islands Defence Force in the Dependency composed of Government Officers stationed at Grytviken and British and Norwegian subjects employed by Messrs Chr. Salvesen at Leith Harbour. The Force and the defences when completed will be under the direct control of the Magistrate.

16. Throughout the whole of this critical period the members of the Falkland Islands Defence Force have carried out their duties efficiently, cheerfully and without complaint. The morale of the troops has been excellent. The manning of the defences and coastwatching posts at the beginning of the War was effected for the most part in blinding snowstorms and sentry duties were maintained during the first 48 hours under the most bitter weather conditions.

17. At no time has there been any indication of panic among the people who have remained calm and resolute with a constant desire to share in the task which has been thrust upon the Mother Country; prepared always to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary for the maintenance of peace with all its blessings.

REPORT SUMMARIZING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE
QUARTER ENDED THE 31ST OF MARCH, 1940.

1. No warlike events have taken place in the Colony during the period under review and there is little to report.

2. The question of the provision of a 6" gun for Mount Low to cover Berkeley Sound, which has been under consideration for some time, is still being pursued.

3. A decision was taken in February to withdraw the defended posts at Mullet Creek and Yorke Bay to enable the more important posts to be strengthened. In order that a system of monthly reliefs could be arranged at Canopus during the winter months with both guns' crews it was decided to withdraw Sapper Hill Battery on the 31st of March, leaving sufficient men only for maintenance and look-out purposes. As a result of this decision the Examination Battery was transferred to Arrow Point on the same date.

4. The armaments for Leith Harbour to which reference is made in paragraph 15 of the previous report were received in the Dependency towards the end of February and preparations were made immediately for their installation. By the end of March the work was almost completed.

5. The first meeting of the Falkland Islands Branch of the British Red Cross Society was held on the 28th of September, 1939. Up to the end of March the total amount collected was £473. 14. 8 and of this sum £46 came from the Argentine and Uruguay. Over £100 were spent on the wounded after the Battle of the River Plate and £88 (being the remainder of the money which

had/

had been specially subscribed for them) were shared out among them when they left. £50 has been given to the Exeter Dependents Fund and £75 has already been sent to the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John's Fund. At the end of March there was a balance of about £80, the remainder of the amount subscribed having been devoted to the purchase of wool for knitting socks, helmets, pullovers, etc., and of comforts for the crews of visiting warships and the local garrison.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

SECRET.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

29th August, 1940.

My Lord,

In duplicate.

Red!

With reference to your Secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarising the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the quarter ended the 30th of June, 1940.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most
obedient humble servant,

RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD LLOYD, G.C.S.I., ETC.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(14)

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE
QUARTER ENDED THE 30TH OF JUNE, 1943.

1. No events of a serious nature occurred in the Colony during the period 1st April to 30th June.

2. Owing to the immediate requirements of Great Britain and France it was found impossible to release the gun and ammunition required for Mount Low to which reference is made in paragraph 2 of the last quarterly report and so the matter is not being pursued further for the present.

3. The installation of the defences at Leith Harbour, South Georgia, was completed early in April and the armaments for Grytviken arrived in the Dependency towards the end of May. Here the work of mounting the 4" Gun and equipment was proceeded with immediately and was nearing completion at the end of June. The personnel for manning the defences in the Dependency now consists of 37 men at Grytviken and 25 at Leith commanded by the Magistrate who holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Defence Force.

4. Training Camps for the Mounted Rifles Unit of the Falkland Islands Defence Force were held both on the East and the West Falkland in the month of June. The Unit is organized in 4 Troops, two on the East and 2 on the West Falkland with 16 men in each troop. The training extended over a period of ten days in each island and good progress was made.

5. During the period under review a German Jew was landed at Stanley from a Norwegian vessel and steps were taken to detain him together with another interned German national on board a hulk in Stanley Harbour under an armed guard. It was considered desirable

also/

also to order the detention of a travelling teacher in the employ of the Government who was found to be a keen member of the British Union of Fascists.

6. With the collapse of France and the entry into the War of Italy arrangements were made to man fully the Sapper Hill 6" Gun Battery and for guards to be mounted at the more important buildings in Stanley including the Power Station, until, at any rate, the situation clarified itself. The guards were withdrawn on the 14th of June.

7. On the 26th of June the Legislative Council unanimously approved a Resolution transferring to the Imperial Government Stock to redemption value of £50,000 as a contribution from the people of the Falkland Islands towards the purchase of aircraft for use in His Majesty's Forces.

8. The local branch of the Red Cross Society continued its admirable work in raising funds for the British Red Cross Society and St. John's War Organization. Through the efforts of the local branch the people of the Colony have already contributed no less than £2,250 for the purchase of ambulances to be presented to the Society for work in connection with the War. In addition a sum of £850 has been raised making a total of £3,100.

9. Opportunity was taken during the quarter to amend the Falkland Islands Defence Force Ordinance, 1920, to enable the services of aliens to be accepted for service in the force.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANDARD.

4th December, 1940.

PALESTINE ISLANDS.

~~SECRET.~~

My Lord,

With reference to your Secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarizing the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the quarter ended the 30th of September, 1940.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most
obedient, humble servant,

RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD LLOYD, G.C.S.I., ETC.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE
QUARTER ENDED THE 30TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1940.

1. No warlike events have taken place in the Colony during the period under review and there is little to report.
 2. The work of mounting the 4" gun and the installation of the equipment at Grytviken, South Georgia, was completed on the 13th of July.
 3. On the 31st of July the personnel at each of the two 6" Gun Batteries was reduced to 2 Non-commissioned Officers and 6 other ranks as the situation was not considered to be so grave as to justify the expense of keeping both guns fully manned continuously. All outposts otherwise were maintained at full strength.
 4. Weekly drills and instruction were given to the Mobile or Striking Force numbering approximately 80 men throughout the period under review.
 5. During the quarter a further sum of £235 was subscribed by the general public towards the funds of the British Red Cross Society and St. John's War Organization, bringing the total collected to £3,359. In addition loans free of interest to the Imperial Government amounting to £4,341. 19. 1. were made and a sum of £285. 19. 3. contributed by the people to St. Dunstan's. Contributions amounting to £78. 1. 6. and £8. 10. 0. respectively were also made towards the purchase of Fighter planes and the relief of distressed people in bombed areas in the United Kingdom.
-

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY.

17th February, 1941.

My Lord,

With reference to the late Lord Lloyd's secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarizing the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the quarter ended the ^{31st} ~~30th~~ of ^{December,} ~~September,~~ 1940.

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.

ISG:1 A.W. CARDINALL

REPORT SUMMARIZING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE
QUARTER ENDED THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1940.

1. During the quarter ended the 31st of December, 1940, nothing of a serious nature occurred. In the month of December the personnel at both 6" Gun Batteries was brought up to strength and an intensive course of instruction and drill carried out at each battery for a period of 3 weeks.
 2. Opportunity was taken on the 26th of October, to transfer a British subject detained in the Colony and 2 German internees to South Africa.
 3. No important war economic measures were introduced.
 4. Two Searchlights for the illumination of the entrance to Port William were received in the Colony during the period under review and the work of their installation at Cape Pembroke is progressing satisfactorily.
 5. The work of raising funds for the British Red Cross was continued and a further amount of £1,337 was collected. Loans to the Imperial Government free of interest amounting to £1,433 were also made while the general public contributed £113. 12. 6 to St. Dunstan's, £693. 8. 6 towards the purchase of Fighter planes and £30. 0. 0 to the London Relief Fund.
-

II Transfer a/c.

200 -

For New Mexico a/c.

190 -

390 -

Net loan to
31st March, 1941

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

10th June, 1944.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

My Lord,

With reference to the late Lord Lloyd's secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarizing the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the quarter ended the 31st of March, 1944.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most
obedient, humble servant

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

(21)

REPORT SUMMARIZING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS, DECISIONS,
ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE QUARTER ENDED THE
31ST OF MARCH, 1941.

1. No warlike events have taken place during the period under review and there is little to report.

2. Consequent on the departure from the Colony of Sir. H. Henniker Heaton, K.C.M.G., on the 28th of January, His Excellency A. W. Cardinall, C.M.G., assumed the office of Commander-in-Chief. Colonel C. D. Alderidge, D.S.O., T.D.R.A., arrived in the Colony on the 21st of March and assumed the office of Officer Commanding Troops in the Colony.

3. A decision was taken during the quarter to move Tussac Point Battery and instal it at Ordnance Point which is considered a more suitable site from every point of view.

4. No important war economic measures were introduced.

5. During the quarter a further sum of £223. 15s. 10^d was subscribed by the general public towards the funds of the British Red Cross Society. In addition loans free of interest to the Imperial Government amounting to £390 were made and a sum of £83. 6s. 3d. contributed by the community towards the relief of distressed people in bombed areas in the United Kingdom and £410. 6s. 5d. for the purchase of fighter planes.

● DECODE.

(23)

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 31st July, 1941. *Time:* 1555.

Received: 1st August, 1941. *Time:* 1030.

Unnumbered. Circular Secret.

Red 1.
With reference to my despatch of October 16th, 1939,
Circular Secret, history of the War.

Annual instead of quarterly reports will suffice
in the future.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

25th February, 1942.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

My Lord,

Red!

With reference to the late Lord Lloyd's secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarising the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1941.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most
obedient, humble servant,

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALI

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE VISCOUNT CRAINBORNE,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

(96)
(28)

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS, DECISIONS,
ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE PERIOD 1ST APRIL TO 31ST
DECEMBER, 1941.

1. No events of a serious nature occurred during the period under review.
2. A German Jew employed as Medical Officer to the Compania Argentina de Pesca and reported to have Nazi sympathies was detained under the command and control of the Magistrate, South Georgia, on the 16th of April.
3. Training Camps for the Mounted Rifles Unit of the Falkland Islands Defence Force were held both on the East and West Falkland during the months of June and August. Two Camps were held on the East Falkland and one on the West Falkland. Seventy-one men attended the East Camps and received training while 28 were present at the Camp on the West Falkland. The training extended over a period of 10 days.
4. A decision was taken in May to move the single 12 Pdr. Guns from Arrow Point and Mount Low to Charles Point which latter site was considered to be more suitable for the siting of both guns. It was also decided that this Battery, when completed, should be used as the Examination Battery. The work of moving and mounting the guns and equipment was completed before the end of May.
5. Consideration was given to the various conditions governing the placing and control of the Defence Electric Lights for the purpose of illuminating Port William and on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding Troops, the work of installing them at Cape Pembroke Lighthouse was discontinued as this site was regarded as most unsuitable. It was decided finally to erect one light at Charles Point and the other at Ordnance Point and preparations for their installation at these two Points were made almost immediately.
6. Owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining personnel to man 4" Gun at Grytviken, South Georgia, permanently, arrangements were made through the War Office for a self-contained fully equipped Norwegian Detachment consisting of 1 Officer, 4 Non-Commissioned Officers and 9 Other Ranks, to be sent from the United Kingdom to take over these duties. The Detachment arrived at South Georgia on the 16th of December.
7. The 4" Gun together with equipment and ammunition required for Mount Low to cover Berkeley Sound, arrived in the Colony in October. The work of mounting the gun and equipment was commenced forthwith and completed on the 5th of November.
8. Owing to the entry into the War of Japan and the possibility of an attack on the Colony by Japanese Raiders arrangements were made in December to bring the gun defences up to full strength and to increase the age limit for military service in the Defence Force from 41 to 51 years. Coast-watching Stations were also established on the East and West Falkland and as a further precautionary measure mounted patrols were posted in the suburbs of Stanley. Lighting restrictions were imposed and a system of 'Black-Out' evolved.

In view of the gravity of the situation it appeared desirable to evacuate all school children between the ages of 5 and 15 years from Stanley to the Camps. It was realised that the type of evacuation organization most appropriate for the Falkland Islands must naturally differ in many respects from those functioning in the United Kingdom but it was possible from analysis and comparison of experience in England of members of the Education Staff to detect the fundamental principles in efficient evacuation schemes and to draw valuable lessons for a plan of operation in this country. The Superintendent of Education accompanied by two newly appointed Assistant/

Assistant Mistresses who had spent two years on evacuation work in England, left Stanley on the 28th of December to make arrangements in the Camp for the reception and accommodation of 250 children. It was ascertained, however, that accommodation could be made available for 400 children. Five large centres were prepared for the reception of children and outside shepherd houses were not required. This arrangement enabled the Education Department to organise schools and place a qualified teacher in charge of each centre. This plan ensured supervision of the childrens' activities both in and out of school hours and minimised the possibility of interference with the work on the farms. The ideal plan would have been to centre the children according to classes or age groups, but this was not found possible. In order to ease the position of parents, foster-parents and children it was decided to

- (a) Keep families together.
- (b) Quarter the children with relatives or friends where possible.
- (c) Place a Senior Girl or Woman in every house with more than four children in order to relieve the housewife of some domestic and supervisory duties, and
- (d) Take into consideration the bedroom capacity of each house and allocate boys and girls accordingly.

The final allocation was as follows :

<u>District.</u>	<u>Children.</u>	<u>Mothers.</u>	<u>Teachers.</u>
Walker Creek	46	4	2
Darwin	45	8	2
North Arm	26	3	2
Foxbay	18	2	1
Port Howard	30	4	2
San Carlos	13	2	1
Salvador Waters	16	10	1
Berkeley Sound	9	5	-
	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 38	<hr/> 11

In addition 30 children from Stanley of school age were already in the Camp on holiday. A Schoolroom was arranged for in each of the large centres. The curriculum of each school is varied and flexible and provides for opportune use of unforeseen happenings, and difference in age and sex of pupils. At Walker Creek the Cookhouse consisting of 16 bedrooms, 2 kitchens a large common-room and Outhouse, was fitted up to receive 45 children, 3 Women Helpers and 2 Teachers. This centre is run entirely by the Education Department. Stores, fuel, water and lighting are provided and six milking cows are kept. All centres are in direct telephonic communication with the Camp Doctors and first aid kits have been despatched to each centre. The evacuation was successfully carried out in just over a week and the weather was exceptionally favourable during all voyages.

9. During the period under review economic security measures were introduced to cover :

- (a) Importation of semi-manufactured Iron and Steel Products.
- (b) Importation of essential and non essential goods.
- (c) Rationing of Matches.

Legislative action was taken also to :

- (a) Control the importation and exportation of Cash and Currency.
- (b) Restrict Passenger Traffic to ports outside the Colony.
- (c) Regulate the display of Lights and Daylight Saving.
- (d) Prohibit the possession of Firearms in the town of Stanley/

Stanley.

- (e) Make the registration of all vehicles compulsory.
- (f) Amend the Falkland Islands Defence Force Ordinance, 1920, to increase the age limit for military service in the Defence Force from 41 to 51 years.
- (g) Cover Compulsory Service in the Falkland Islands Defence Force and General Mobilisation.

10. The work of raising funds in the Colony for various Organizations continued and up to the 31st of December the total amount collected was as follows :-

British Red Cross Society...	...	...	£6,636.	13s.	6d.
St. Dunstan's Hospital	...	...	449.	11.	9.
London Relief Fund ...	...	...	238.	3.	8.
Purchase of Aircraft..	...	...	51,992.	5.	9.
Loans free of Interest	...	...	28,609.	2.	10.
King George V. Fund for Sailors...	...	...	100.	0.	0.
			<hr/>		
			£88 025	17s.	6d.
			<hr/>		

The following is a list of the organizations which have been established in the Colony for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Colony and the Empire. The list is given in the order in which they were established, and the date of their establishment is given in parentheses. The list is given in the order in which they were established, and the date of their establishment is given in parentheses.

Consideration was given to the various organizations mentioned above and it was decided that the following organizations should be established in the Colony for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Colony and the Empire. The list is given in the order in which they were established, and the date of their establishment is given in parentheses.

31

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
STANLEY,

25th June, 1943.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

Sir,

Red
In duplicate.
With reference to the late Lord Lloyd's secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarising the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1942.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALL

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE,
O. F. G. STANLEY, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR, DURING THE
PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

1. No events of a serious nature occurred during the period under review.
2. Men of the 41-51 age group who had been called up in December, 1941, completed their initial training early in 1942, and were thereafter posted to the Infantry Company of the Falkland Islands Defence Force.
3. The erection of the Defence Electric Lights at Charles Point and Ordnance Point was completed in January and the Lights placed in service in February.
4. On the 6th July the Advance Party of a garrison of Imperial Troops, to be known as the Falkland Islands Force, arrived at Stanley. This party consisted of the Commanding Officer, Colonel W. H. Hynes, and Staff, No. 727 Construction Company, Royal Engineers, commanded by Major J. D. Beresford, M.C. The party brought with them all building materials required for the construction of military camps to house the Force and a large quantity of stores. More materials, stores and equipment were brought by the main body later in order that the Force might be entirely self-supporting and not make inroads on the very limited stocks of supplies for the civil population. Immediate arrangements were put in hand for the billeting of the entire Force in public buildings and private houses in Stanley and the erection in the town of huts to serve as messes, storerooms and hospital.

5. The main body arrived on the 11th August. It consisted of :
 11th Bn. West Yorkshire Regiment, commanded by Lt.-Col., W. H. Green, M.C.
 No. 359 A.A. Battery, Royal Artillery " " Major H. Bradbury, M.C.
 No. 1 Field Hospital, R.A.M.C. " " Major G. Morrison-Lewis
 and ancillary services.
 The total strength of the Force, excluding the Royal Engineers, who were destined to leave as soon as the Camps had been built, was 1,541 Officers and men.

6. The disembarkation and billeting of the troops was carried out smoothly and quickly, and credit is due to the civilian population for the hospitable manner in which they received and looked after the men during the several months' billeting period. It will be sufficient to say that some families with not very large houses cheerfully accommodated from 15 to 20 men. The public buildings utilised included the Town Hall, Gymnasium and schools. Householders were not required to feed the men, but in most cases they insisted on providing them with breakfast and cups of tea at other times. Very few complaints arose and the cordiality of the relations between the troops and their hosts is evidenced by the fact that after the men moved into their new camps a large number of them continued to find a "home from home" in their old billets and to spend a large part of their spare time there.

7. The Main Military Camp was built on private land lying between Sullivan House (which was occupied by the Staff) and Felton Stream. In addition a camp for the Royal Artillery was established near the main A.A. gun positions on Murray Heights, and another, for one company of the 11th West Yorks, on the Camber. These camps were completed and occupied by the end of the year and were christened as follows :

The Main Camp:	Falkland Camp.
The R.A. Camp:	Stanley Camp.
The Camber Camp:	Harbour Camp.

8. The training of the Falkland Islands Defence Force had proceeded during the first half of the year, and in January a permanent outpost, additional to those already established, replaced the Mounted Patrols organised in 1941. This outpost, known as "South Lookout" was on the Pny's Pass Road. In March all the area within seven miles of Port Stanley was proclaimed a "Protected Area", entry to and exit being governed by a system of passes. On the arrival of the Force, the Falkland Islands Defence Force was incorporated in the garrison for operational purposes, the strength of the coastal batteries was increased to 88, and the Infantry Company, whose training was intensified, was allotted defensive positions on Murray Heights.

9. On the 8th of January, 1942, occurred the only fatal casualty to date in the Defence Force. A Gunner, Leslie Welsford Summers, Regt. No. 143, stationed at Charles Point Battery, met his death by drowning in the Murrel River. Instead of taking the usual leave boat the man obtained permission to proceed to Stanley on horseback, and on arriving at the upper reaches of the Murrel River apparently mistook a narrow neck of very deep water for the pass. His body was recovered some days later and was buried with full military honours.

10. The increase in the strength of the Defence Force necessitated several promotions and some reorganization which were approved in August. At that date the various commands were arranged as follows :

Officer Commanding, Lt.-Col., the Honourable J. A. Woodgate,	
Mounted Infantry (strength 177)	Major R. Greenshields,
Coastal Artillery (" 38)	Capt. C. F. Sheppard,
Infantry Company (" 90)	Capt. the Honourable K. G. Bradley.

The total strength of the Defence Force by December was 350 Officers and men.

30

11. In August the outposts were reorganised and taken over by the 11th West Yorks. Training Camps for the Mounted Infantry, with professional instructors, were held at Port Howard and Darwin in September. Later courses for M.C.O's of the Mounted Infantry (East Falkland) and the Infantry Company were held in Stanley with the co-operation of 11th West Yorks personnel.

12. A new Defence Scheme for the Colony was prepared, including a more adequate system of coast watching throughout the islands, and the preparation of positions and wire defences was well forward by the end of the year. (The completed scheme was forwarded to the War Office and the Colonial Office in March, 1943, and it need not be described here).

13. Naval activity in Colonial waters diminished with the taking over of the western South Atlantic patrols by the United States Navy in March. Before this change H.M.S. "Birmingham" and H.M.S. "Asturias" visited Stanley in January; H.M.S. "Cilicia" called in April. The only other warship to visit the Colony during the year was H.M.S. "Carnarvon Castle" as escort to s.s. "Esperance Bay" in August.

14. The advance party of the Falkland Islands Force arrived in s.s. "Strategist" in July and the main body in s.s. "Esperance Bay". In the following months military supplies were brought by s.s. "Highland Chieftain" and s.s. "Veerhaven". In addition a number of merchantmen, mostly of United States registry, called in for routing instructions. They were usually bound to or from the United States via Cape Horn or the Straits of Magellan.

15. Two of the local Force of three minesweepers continued their normal routine throughout the year and, in addition, carried out several inter-insular voyages of the Government and the Falkland Islands/

Islands Force. The third, H.M.S. "Afterglow" struck a rock near Saunders Island in April and could thereafter only be used as a harbour tender. She was finally laid up in November. The m.f.s. "San Casto" began to be used towards the end of the year for wool collecting voyages round the islands in order to release s.s. "Fitzroy" for more frequent voyages to Montevideo necessitated by the cargo requirements of the Falkland Islands Force.

16. When H.M.S. "Birmingham" visited Port Stanley in January she left behind for reconnaissance purposes one "Walrus" float-plane, the first aircraft ever to be based on the Colony. The Pilot was Sub-Lieutenant ("A") S. T. David and the Observer was Sub-Lieutenant ("A") G. Barnwell. The ground-staff numbered six. The aircraft was moored off the Falkland Island Company's jetty and it carried out dawn and dusk patrols in the vicinity of Port Stanley whenever weather conditions allowed. Unfortunately this experiment was short lived as the aircraft was wrecked in a forced landing due to engine trouble on the waters of Port Harriet on the 1st March. The observer incurred superficial injuries. When H.M.S. "Cilicia" called in April she took away with her the wreckage of the aircraft and all the personnel.

17. The evacuation, referred to in the report for 1941, from Stanley to farm settlements of all school children was carried out during the month of January, and the children remained on the farms until September, when conditions were considered sufficiently safe to permit of their return to their homes in Stanley. During their stay on the farms the children suffered neither casualties nor illness, and returned to Stanley in a very healthy condition. The total cost of the evacuation came to \$5,645. Parents were subsequently invited to contribute towards the expense incurred in maintaining their children on the farms but the response was negligible.

18. In December the Civil Defence Services were reorganised, the existing Committee being dissolved and Mr. T. D. Evans, Superintendent

of Education, being appointed Controller of Civil Defence. The development of the organization set up by him will be described in the report for 1943.

19. In December also the existing Defence Committee of the Colony was reconstituted as follows :-

Chairman:	The Governor Officer Commanding, Falkland Islands Force. Colonial Secretary. Naval Officer-in-Charge. Controller of Civil Defence.
Secretary:	Captain L. W. Aldridge (Secretariat).

20. A cost of living bonus was introduced by the Government in August for all its employees earning up to £300 per annum and similar bonuses were thereupon given by the majority of other employers.

21. The only economic security measure of any importance taken during the year was the prohibition of the export of foodstuffs, clothing, footwear and textile materials. Other defence measures included:

- (a) An Order providing further for the safety of vessels in port.
- (b) An Order declaring Port Stanley and neighbourhood to be a Protected Area (see paragraph 6 above.)
- (c) Orders providing for the deportation or detention of aliens and suspected persons.
- (d) An Order to control the use of cameras.
- (e) Orders providing for the requisitioning of horses and motor vehicles for military purposes.

(f) An Order declaring all military camps and other establishments to be Protected Areas.

(g) An Order, made in December, cancelling the existing prohibition of the possession of fire-arms in Stanley.

22. The raising of funds in the Colony for the various war organizations made good progress and the position at the end of 1942 is shown in the attached statement.

23. The only development in South Georgia was the removal early in the year of the guns at both Grytviken and Leith to more advantageous positions.

8/10/11

11/10/11

Arrived. Car 11/2.

C. 11/2 dep 15/11

311

H.M. SHIPS

H.M.S. BIRMINGHAM & H.M.S. ASTURIAS

JANUARY.

H.M.S. CELICIA

APRIL

H.M.S. CARNARVON CASTLE

AUGUST

*A supply of
Bottle of
Bottle of
Bottle of
Bottle of
Bottle of*

*Diagram of ...
at ...
with ...*

✓.
Please ack. & thank.

The spare set is to go
with the papers of our
historical record of the
war. - which papers I
should like to see.

AD. 9.vi.43

31K.

Advance Party arrived 7.7.42. (Worse Luck)

Main Body Arrived 11.8.42.

Major.J.D.Beresford M.C. O.C., 727 G.C.Coy.R.E.

Major.N.Bradbury M.C., O.C., 359.H.A.A.Bty R.A.

Major.G.Morison-Lewis. O.C., No.1.Field Hospital.

-o-o-o-o-

319

FALKLAND ISLANDS WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

Calculated to 31st December, 1942.

Falkland Islands Government.

Contribution towards the war effort	£50000.	-.	-.	x
Bellows Fund.	Remittances	3630.	-.	-.
London Distress Fund	"	239.	2.	2.
K.G.V Fund for Sailors	"	273.	1.	-.
St. Dunstan's	"	524.	11.	9.
Loans for use of Imperial Government				
Interest remitted Capital £6468.	19. 1.	362.	15.	3.
Loans to Imperial Government free of interest				
	Remitted	1940.	16.	3.
Red Cross Society.		8391.	-.	-.
Remitted from Falkland Islands	£7941.			
Remitted from South Georgia	450.			
Falkland Islands Co. Ltd. Loan to Imperial				
Government free of interest		20000.	-.	-.
		85361.	6.	5.

Add:

Falkland Islands Government Funds invested in :-				
Savings Bonds	£169397.	8.	10.	
War Loan	21060.	-.	-.	190457. 8. 10.

Total War Effort of Colony £275818. 15. 3.

Total population estimated at say 2500.
Total contributions directly from inhabitants
£15361. 6. 5. = £6. 2. 11d per head.
 2500.

Total Contributions from Island

£85361. 6. 5d = £34. 2. 11d. per head
 2500.

Total War Effort of Colony

£275818. 15. 3d = £110. 6. 6d per head
 2500.

In addition to the above figures the Colony expended during the period 1939/1942, over and above the usual defence expenditure the sum of £78902 for defence purposes.

This brings the total war effort up to :

Total war effort of Colony	£275818. 15. 3.
Extra Defence expenditure	78902. -.
+ S.G. £6000.	£354720. 15. 3.

being equivalent of £141. 17. 9d per head of population.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.
 23rd February, 1943.

[Signature]
 O.I.C. Treasury.

etc.
Visits of H.M. Ships in 1943.

Arr.	Ship	Dep.
24.1.43.	HMS Carnarvon Castle	26.1.43.
10.1.43.	M.V. Nuculana	10.1.43.
15.1.43.	S.S. Adelfotis	2.2.43.
11.2.43.	HMS Carnarvon Castle	15.2.43.
6.5.43	S.S. Highland Chieftain	8.5.43.
22.6.43.	Patagonia (Chilian)	26.6.43.
1.12.43.	S.S. Hopecrow	10.12.43.
10.12.43.	R.F.A. Tamaha	15.12.43.

Training of Troops. Pr D. Force.

Defence

1. Art.

2. Inf. Coy.

3. M. S.

Outposts

1) Troops

2) D. Force.

3) Navy. (Gunnery)

4) Air Regt.

5) ARP.

6) War Records.

War Diary

- 1
 - a. Black-out and up
 - b. Evacuation
 - c. B. the thing
 - d. Veg. growing.
 - e. Training.

2. N° of troops
various units

- 3 Visits of H. M. Ships

- 4 Troops outside Study
W/T.
Farm visits.

- 5 Names of all F.I.
recruits & details

- 6 Def. Reg.
 - i Cost of Living
 - ii Cost of Imports

- 7 Norwegian Contingent.

- 8 Social Work
at home.

- 8a Canton
 - 1 History
 - 2 Development
 - 3 Statistics
 - 4 Names

- 9 Ecclesiastical

Falkland Islands Government

Bellows

London Distress

KLSO for Sailors

St Dunstan's

hours ^{remitted} 1000 13.13.7

Interest
remitted

capital at 10.13.1 = 362 15 3 X

--- Free of Interest

50000.-
4980 -
239 2 2 X
323 3 10
395 4 3
2010 16 3

Red Cross

Falkland Is.

12789

Also

739

13528

F.I. Co.

loan to S.G.

20000

"H"

Savings Bonds. +

313. 12. 2.

15000

140. 14 .

237 17. 2

3 15. 11

10000

357. 17. 4

5189. 16 5

6 16 10

4140

698 4 6

10000

10000

283 9 7

3 17 .

49 9 1

6. 16 10

16579. 6 .

250

73311 . 12. 10

34

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

29th May, 1944.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

Sir,

With reference to the late Lord Lloyd's secret circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarising the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1943.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALL

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

O. F. G. STANLEY, P.C., M.P.,

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Red 1
In duplicate.

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR DURING THE
PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

No hostilities occurred in the Colony or its Dependencies during the year under review

THE GARRISON.

2. The construction of camps for the Falkland Islands Force was completed and the last troops moved out of billets in Stanley early in January with the exception of the Royal Engineers. The latter remained in billets until their departure from the Colony in May.

3. By the beginning of the year a routine of mutual co-operation between the Government and the Force had been worked out of which typical examples were financial administration and the supply of fresh vegetables.

4. In order to meet the increased demand for currency due to the population of Stanley being more than doubled, the Force had brought out with it £75,000 in Falkland Islands notes and £10,500 in coin. The notes were issued by the Government as required. By April £31,296 had been put in circulation and saturation point was reached. During the same period the amount of coin in circulation was increased by £1,860. The balance of cash was retained in the Government Vault and during the whole period of the Garrison's stay in the Colony an Armed Guard was maintained on the Treasury Building except during hours of business. Monthly payments to the troops were made by Advances from the Government which were refunded to the Crown Agents in London. The amount so advanced/

(34b)

advanced in 1943 was £400,755. The officers and men of the Force were encouraged to use the Government Savings Bank which was also available for Unit Bank Accounts. By the end of the year 505 new accounts were held by the military with a total value of £9,133. During the same period the total deposits in the Bank increased by some £37,240 or 47 per cent, a figure which reflects the benefit brought to Stanley by the presence of the Force. The transfer of cash to London referred to above was sufficient to provide cover both for the Savings Bank Investment and the Currency Notes Issue.

5. The Government undertook to grow as large a quantity of vegetables as possible for consumption by the Force, with the help of a small military working party, on 25 acres in and near the township, whence by the end of the 1942/1943 season the following quantities had been supplied at the rate of 1½d per pound.

TABLE.

	<u>lbs.</u>		<u>lbs.</u>
Carrots	14,902	Parsnip	1,295
Cabbage	30,125	Turnip	47,094
Savoy	7,964	Swede	10,460
Cauliflower	3,172	Greens	6,989
Lettuce	10,567	Onions	85
TOTAL: 132,654 lbs.			

In addition a surplus of swedes and turnips estimated at 47,040 lbs was fed to dairy cows during the autumn and winter. The grand total available was therefore 206,997.

These supplies were supplemented by purchases from the "camp" as under :-

lbs./

34c

	<u>lbs.</u>		<u>lbs.</u>
Carrot	140	Turnip	1,558
Cabbage	1,577	Swede	8,150
Potatoes	15,338	Greens	540
TOTAL: 27,303.			

An additional quantity of potatoes estimated at 50,000 lbs was purchased from the camp by private dealers in Stanley and retailed to army and navy messes, etc.

In the following spring, production was extended with a view to supplying 160 tons of vegetables and potatoes in 1944. It was expected that upwards of 50 tons of potatoes and 20 tons of swedes would be available in the camp for sale to Stanley during 1944.

6. On the 15th January the Blackout Regulations in Stanley which had been in force since the 9th December, 1941, were suspended, and arrangements made for the reimposition of the blackout automatically on the sounding of the alarm. This decision was taken because it was impossible in existing circumstances for the military camps to be permanently blacked out.

7. During the 1942/43 summer the training of the Garrison made good progress and reached the stage of Battalion training by the West Yorkshire Regiment in February. Weapon training was carried on during the Winter and field training recommenced in the spring. Towards the end of the year several full scale exercises were carried out to test the defence scheme (vide paragraph 12 of the 1942 report). The Royal Navy, the Defence Force and the A.R.P. Services all took part in these schemes.

8. By October, 1942, a ~~signals~~ station of the Force had been established at Port Howard and the wireless link for Coast Watching provided between Stanley and the rest of the Colony was functioning. The military transport at Stanley was also for several months placed at the disposal of the Government/

(34d)

Government for civilian broadcasts to the farms.

9. In order to relieve the monotony of camp life arrangements were made for parties of officers and men to spend short periods of leave on certain farms where they enjoyed the hospitality of the owners and managers. Unfortunately ~~the~~ the difficulty of overland transport and scarcity of shipping much restricted these opportunities. It is of interest at this point to note that except during the summer neither track vehicles nor jeeps were found capable of travelling across country and even in the summer the very rough nature of the ground so reduced the speed of these vehicles and led to so many mechanical breakdowns that the idea of basing the defence of the Colony on a mechanised mobile column had to be virtually abandoned.

10. In October Radio Direction Finding Instruments were supplied by the War Office and erected on Mount Lowe. They were manned by personnel of the Force and were in operation by the end of the year.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS DEFENCE FORCE.

11. The Artillery Section of the Defence Force, under the command of Captain C. F. Sheppard, took an active part in the several exercises arranged by the Force Commander, full calibre practices being carried out on each occasion.

During the first quarter of the year the War Department informed the Force Commander that it had been decided to allocate three 5.25 inch guns to the Falkland Islands to strengthen the Coastal Defence, and that these, together with complete personnel, would be sent to the Colony at an early date. Subsequently the War Department advised the Force Commander that this allocation had been cancelled, and that instead two 4-inch guns, without personnel, would be despatched. The question of the re-grouping of the Coastal Defence to include these guns was then considered and the following scheme was drawn up and approved :-

The single 6-inch gun at Sapper Hill to be moved and sited at Canopus Hut to constitute a two-gun battery.

The Naval 4-inch gun at Mount Lowe to be moved and sited at Ordnance Point.

The two 3-pdrs. at Ordnance to be moved and re-sited at Tussac Point.

The two 12-pdrs. at Charles Point to remain.

The two 4-inch guns, when received, to be sited at Mount Lowe.

It was agreed that all batteries, with the exception of that at Tussac Point - the manning of which should be left to the 11th Bn. the West Yorkshire Regiment, should be carried out by Defence Force personnel.

The two 4-inch guns for Mount Lowe had not arrived in the Colony at the close of the year.

As a result of the great reduction in the possible scale of attack against the Colony, the Committee of Imperial Defence decided to reduce considerably the strength of the Garrison and also the scale of the Colony's defences, and in this connection the following steps were taken towards the close of the year :-

The battery at Tussac Point, manned by personnel from the 11th Bn. the West Yorkshire Regt., was closed down and the 3-pdr. guns returned to store.

The battery at Ordnance Point was closed down and the personnel absorbed into remaining batteries. The Naval 4-inch gun was placed in a state of preservation, and arrangements were made for the manning of the Defence Electric Light by personnel from the 6-inch battery at Canopus Hut.

Two "Bofor" light A/A. guns, previously manned by personnel from No.

559 A/A. Battery, Royal Artillery, were placed at the disposal of the Defence Force, and the training of crews was commenced late in December under the supervision of Officers and N.C.O's of the Royal Artillery.

12. The Infantry Company of the Defence Force under the Command of Captain K. C. Bradley also had a busy year. Much of the late summer was occupied in consolidating defence positions for the company on Murray Heights and in erecting barbed wire defences, but nevertheless it was possible to complete Range Practice and individual, section and platoon training. The Company by this time was organised in three small bren gun platoons (9 guns) and one Vickers Machine Gun Platoon (5 guns). During the Winter the armament of the Company was further increased by 3 2" Mortars and the problem was to find sufficient personnel to man all the Company's weapons. Field Training started again in September and reached the stage of Company Training by the end of the year, tactics being somewhat remodelled on experience gained by the armies fighting in North Africa. During the Spring the Company, under the operational command of the Officer Commanding 11th West Yorkshire Regiment, took part in two Force exercises. On both occasions the Murray Heights positions were defended throughout the night. In the first exercise a daylight attack was subsequently repelled and in the second the Company moved out to Felton's Stream and co-operated with a West Yorkshire Company in an attack on the Roberts Spring Pumping Station. Throughout the year every possible help was given in the training of the Company by the Force and particular mention must be made of the thorough training given to the Signals Section in radio telephony. By the end of the year the Company was equipped with "18" and "38" R.T. Sets and this system of communication had superseded all others. The Signals Section, 15 strong, was composed largely of boys of 16 and 17 who had volunteered.

13. Training Camps for members of the Defence Force Mounted Infantry Unit resident on Farms throughout the Islands were held at convenient centres. During the month of June, members resident in the North section of the East Island attended a Camp held at Douglas Station. A total of

30 men were present at this Camp. Similarly in July Camps were held at Goose Green for members resident in the south-western districts of the East Falkland and at Port Howard and Fox Bay for members resident on the West Falkland. A total of 63 men attended the former Camp and 35 the latter.

As in 1942, all Camps under the command of Major R. Greenshields, Falkland Islands Defence Force, were supervised to a large extent by Officers and N.C.O.'s loaned from the 11th Bn. the West Yorkshire Regt.

THE NORWEGIAN CONTINGENT.

14. The Norwegian detachment manning part of the South Georgia defences was withdrawn, and arrived at Stanley en route for England on the 30th of December.

EXTENSION OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

15. In March Government took over the Falkland Islands Company's Medical Service in Darfonia owing to the inability of the Company to obtain a doctor. The War Office seconded Captain J. L. Skene from the Royal Army Medical Corps for service at Darwin where he remained for the rest of the year. Throughout the stay of the Garrison there was very close co-operation between the civilian and military hospitals and staff. X-Ray work for military cases, for instance, being carried out by the Senior Medical Officer and the Royal Army Medical Corps officers being used as consulting and even as reliefs when necessary. Civilian patients were carried in military ambulances.

ROADS.

16. There was similar co-operation with the Public Works Department, the best instance of which is offered by road maintenance. The heavy military traffic had by the middle of 1943 caused severe damage to all the roads/

(344)

Roads. In August an ambitious programme of repair and reconstruction was started for which the Public Works Department supplied the supervision and skilled staff and the Garrison working parties and some of the transport. By the end of the year the Eliza Cove Road and the Road from the Wireless Station to Falkland Camp had been reconditioned.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

17. In February the Reverend G. E. Lowe, Chaplain of Christ Church Cathedral, organised a canteen in the Church Hall for the use of the Army, Navy and the Merchant Navy. This canteen was open nightly for the remainder of the year and altogether served 48,296 meals to the troops. The canteen was staffed entirely by volunteer lady workers and was of the greatest value to the troops.

18. The social activities of the garrison throughout its stay in the Colony were of the greatest importance in the life of the people. During the winter civilians were given the opportunity of attending military evening classes in the following subjects :- Shorthand, Book-keeping, German, Spanish, History and English Literature. In some cases civilians also acted as instructors. In these classes the most successful from a civilian point of view was that of Shorthand. By the end of the year 5 students, all in the Government Service, had completed the course and were preparing to sit for a newly instituted Government examination.

19. The pack of beagles brought out by the Garrison met regularly and hunted thoroughly all the country around Stanley. Mid week meetings were attended by large numbers of troops while the weekend hunts attracted a small and regular following of civilians. Only very few hares were killed, the difficulty lying not in the inability to find sufficient hares but in choosing between the embarrassing number available.

20. The Choir of Christ Church Cathedral received several recruits from the garrison and under the enthusiastic coaching of the Staff

Paymaster/

Paymaster, Major C. Taylor, it reached a high standard. Similar developments took place at St. Mary's Chapel and the Tabernacle. The Reverend G. A. Lewis-Lloyd, M.B.E., Anglican Chaplain of the Force, co-operated closely with the Reverend G. K. Howe and he was also appointed a Minister for celebrating marriages. He often preached in the Cathedral. The Reverend W. F. McMan was appointed Non-conformist Chaplain to the Force.

21. Perhaps the most remarkable social development in Stanley due to the activity of the Force was in the matter of entertainments. A football league was organised consisting of 14 teams which included the Defence Force and the Royal Navy, and the two Government House grounds were in constant use. At the end of December the Garrison organised a most successful Race Meeting in aid of St. Dunstan's in which a large number of civilians took part and at which there was a record attendance. The Force had its own cinema at Falkland Camp to which civilians were invited on Saturday afternoons. Similarly large numbers of troops attended the civilian cinema in the Gymnasium. Dances in the Town Hall were organised by all units as well as by civilians and during the year no less than 140 such functions were held. The Falkland Islands Amateur Dramatic Society with a Committee on which there was equal military and civilian representation came into being in May, with the Governor as President and the Officer Commanding as Vice President. During the year the society performed 2 three-act plays and 2 one-act plays. In addition there were numerous concerts and entertainments given by units of the garrison including one three-act play and the following entertainments were given by civilians and soldiers in co-operation :- A Pantomime, Trial by Jury and a Nativity Play. The lighting and scenic arrangements in the Town Hall were greatly improved in order to cater for all this activity, the scale of which may be judged from the fact that throughout most of the year there was a musical or theatrical performance of one kind or another twice a month. With the co-operation of the Government Printing staff a monthly newspaper called "The Voice of 359" was published by the 359 Battery, Royal Artillery. The first issue was published in December, 1943.

348

FIRE ON KIDNEY ISLAND.

22. No account of the remarkable close co-operation which developed towards the Garrison of the Government and people of the Islands would be complete without mention of the following instance. On the 3rd February, a big fire was observed in the tussac grass on Kidney Island north-east of Port William. Within an hour of the fire being reported H.M.S. "William Scoresby", loaned by the Naval Authorities, left harbour carrying a mixed complement of over a hundred civilian volunteers and military personnel, all under the command of Dr. J. G. Gibbs, Director of Agriculture. Troops and civilians worked together with great energy and enthusiasm, extinguishing the fire before sunset, thus saving much tussac grass and many thousands of penguins, of which there are large rookeries on the island. Arrangements were made by the military authorities to send out rations for the fire fighters by H.M.S. "Rofthar" but these proved unnecessary. It is certain that had it not been for the willing and prompt aid given by the Military and Naval Authorities the whole of the tussac on Kidney Island and most of the fodder supply for Stanley, would have been seriously endangered.

SHIPPING.

23. During the year eight calls were made at Port Stanley by H.M. ships or by ships on Government charter. H.M.S. Carnarvon Castle, armed cruiser, called on the 24th January, en route to the South Shetlands and South Orkneys on a political mission undertaken on behalf of the Colonial Government. She again visited the port on her return on the 11th February. C.S. "Highland Chieftain" called on the 6th May and left on the 8th with the No. 727 Construction Company Royal Engineers who had completed the erection of the Military Camp. The following ships arrived with stores for the Navy and the Garrison on the dates shown :-

10. 1. 43.	M.V. "Huculama".	1. 12. 43.	S.S. "Hopecrown"
15. 1. 43.	S.S. "Adelfotis".	10. 12. 43.	R.F.A. "Tamaha".
22. 6.43.	"Patagonia".		Civil/

34K

CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

24. As stated in paragraph 18 of the report for 1942, the Civil Defence services were reorganized in December of that year under the control of Mr. T. D. Evans, Superintendent of Education. He was first given the title of Chief Air Raid Warden but this was subsequently changed to Controller of Civil Defence. The Civil Defence was reorganized on the following lines : 1 Controller and 4 Wardens, with the central and section control posts linked by telephone and messenger boy services and in direct communication with military headquarters. In each section was a team of men over military age and women trained in incipient fire fighting, rescue work and First Aid, and lorries were provided for transporting casualties to the hospital where a special staff of V.A.D. nurses worked under the control of the Senior Medical Officer. The Secretariat building was adapted for use as an Emergency Hospital. At the beginning of the year the fire fighting equipment consisted of hose worked from hydrants in each section and the Volunteer Fire Brigade. The latter was a peace-time organization manned by some 50 men and equipped with a Merryweather-Hatfield motor pump. On the advice of the Secretary of State, however, the A.R.P. equipment was rapidly increased and by the end of the year the following were in use, 2 Coventry Trailer Pumps, extra hose, electrical syrens, Siebe Gorman breathing apparatus, gas masks and steel helmets. The trailer pumps were manned by a separate unit of the Falkland Islands Defence Force, who received training from the fire fighting unit of the Garrison. The total personnel of the Civil Defence Services was by now 258, all recruited on a voluntary and unpaid basis, except, of course, the Defence Force Fire Fighting team. There was practically no able bodied man or women over the age of 14 who was not, by the middle of 1943, either in the Defence Force or the Civil Defence or holding a key position.

25. Weekly practices were held throughout most of the year and several full scale practices took place with the co-operation of the Garrison, most realistic effects being obtained by the use of practice incendiary bombs, smoke bombs and the firing of the Anti-Aircraft guns.

Some/

348

Some of the night practices were timed to coincide with Military exercises involving attacks on the town and Naval establishments by land and sea borne troops.

26. Mr. Evans left the Colony on leave in August and his place as Controller of Civil Defence was taken by Dr. J. G. Gibbs, Director of Agriculture. By the end of the year quite a high standard of efficiency had been reached considering so few able bodied men were available for Civil Defence purposes.

27. In February a German national, Dr. Helmuth Krauss, who had been interned in South Georgia since the 16th April, 1941, was transferred to Stanley, where he was accommodated on parole in a private house.

DEFENCE LEGISLATION.

28. During the year the following Defence measures were taken :-

- (a) An Order regulating the display of lights in Stanley.
(Suspension of Black-Out - see paragraph 6).
- (b) An Order transferring the detention and control of an Enemy Subject from South Georgia to Stanley. (Dr. H. Krauss - see paragraph 27).
- (c) An Order imposing the death penalty for treachery.
- (d) An Order controlling the movement of local shipping in the vicinity of Stanley at night-time.
- (e) An Order revoking Order, No. 8 of 1942 dealing with the identification of Aliens in custody.
- (f) An Order requiring the performance of services in ships.

WAR FUNDS.

29. The total of the contributions to War Funds made by the Government and the people of the Colony up to the end of 1942 was shown in the statement attached to the report for that year. Additional contributions during 1943 were as follows :-

Bellows Fund	21,350.	-. -.
King George V. Fund for Sailors	50.	2. 10.
St. Dunstons	129.	7. 6.
Loans to Imperial Government free of interest - Interest Remitted	170.	.. ..
<u>Red Cross Society.</u>		
Remitted from Falkland Islands	24,848	
Remitted from South Georgia	<u>298</u>	
Falkland Islands Government	5,137.	.. ..
Funds invested in :-		
Savings Bonds	73,314.	12. 10.
	<hr/>	
	880,148.	3. 2.
	<hr/>	

30. Most of the above contributions by the public were the result of entertainments organised by the Garrison and by civilians both in Stanley and on the Farms. Special mention should be made of celebrations organized on July 19th to commemorate the Centenary of the s.s. "Great Britain", which resulted in profits amounting to £827. 12s. 2d. divided equally between the Red Cross and King George V. Fund for Sailors.

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE COLONY DURING THE
PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

STANLEY,

11th August, 1945.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

S E C R E T.

Sir,

With reference to the late Lord Lloyd's secret Circular despatch of the 18th of October, 1939, I have the honour to transmit a report summarising the more important events, decisions, etc., taken in the Colony and its Dependencies during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1944.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Sgd.) A. W. CARDINALI

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
G. H. HALL, P.C., M.P.,
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

In duplicate.

REPORT SUMMARISING THE MORE IMPORTANT EVENTS,
DECISIONS, ETC., AFFECTING THE WAR DURING THE
PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

No hostilities occurred in the Colony or its Dependencies during the year under review.

THE GARRISON.

2. Advice had been received on the 3rd September, 1943, that early in 1944 Force 122 would be withdrawn and relieved by a small maintenance party.

3. On the 15th of January His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief inspected Force 122 and addressed them at a ceremonial parade held on the Football Field. He subsequently took the salute at a march-past from the saluting base on Victory Green.

4. S.S. "Highland Monarch" arrived at Port Stanley on the 26th of January, disembarked the relieving party, Force 132, and embarked Force 122 together with certain priority stores. She sailed on 3rd February and in addition to the garrison, she gave passage to a draft of 22 volunteers for overseas service from the Falkland Islands Defence Force, the Norwegian contingent from South Georgia (vide 1943 report paragraph 14), and a few civilian passengers.

5. Force 132 was under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Momber, R.A., and consisted of :-

4 officers + 80 other ranks	Royal Scots.
2 " + 95 " "	R.A.S.C. & R.A.O.C.
1 Officer	Dental Corps.

6. The Commanding Officer was under orders to demolish the military camps and to prepare the stores and equipment left behind by Force 122 for eventual shipment. This was a formidable task for the small number of men available, particularly as they were also required to do some training. They were also required to man the RADAR equipment on Mount Low and the wireless station on Sapper Hill.

7. A revised Defence Scheme was drawn up, a copy of which is attached. This incorporated one platoon of the Royal Scots for operational purposes in the Infantry Company of the Falkland Islands Defence Force.

8. By June, however, the war situation following the invasion of Europe so improved that the training of the garrison was suspended and all its efforts were concentrated on the clearing of the Camps and handling of stores.

9. The Sapper Hill wireless station was closed on the 30th of August, 1944, and the RADAR station on the 31st of March, 1945.

10. By the end of the year about half of Falkland Camp had been demolished, and the other camps had been cleared of all equipment, stores and fittings.

11. Considerable stores, hutting, transport and foodstuffs were made available for sale locally and during the year purchases were made to the following amounts :-

Falkland/

Falkland Islands Government 64,075

Private purchases 28,090

12. The vegetable production scheme described in paragraph 5 of the 1945 report had, for security reasons, been fully maintained during the 1942/43 season and there was an inevitable surplus and a consequent financial loss. The output figures for the season were :-

Carrots	7,705 lbs.
Cabbage	20,590 "
Savoy	6,697 "
Cauliflower	3,872 "
Lettuce	1,745 "
Paranip	956 "
Swedes	10,670 "
Beans	859 "
Potatoes	35,756 "

Total 88,856 "

The surplus, fed to stock, was estimated at between 100 to 110 tons.

13. The following were purchased from the Town and the Camp for resale to Service Forces in accordance with the Government's undertaking to purchase what vegetables were available :-

Potatoes	19,090 lbs.
Turnips	3,726 "
Greens	1,445 "
Rhubarb	30 "
	<u>24,291 "</u>

Carried forward

Brought forward	24,291 lbs.
Carrots	62 "
Total	24,353 "
<hr/>	
Eggs	240 dozen.

Planting in the Spring of 1944 was on a reduced scale.

PAINTED ISLANDS DEFENCE FORCE.

14. Coastal Artillery. The two "Bofor" light anti-aircraft guns on Snake Hill, the only two anti-aircraft guns left unstored by Force 132, had been taken over on loan by the Defence Force in December and a special part-time unit of the Coastal Artillery was formed to man them. The first practice shoot took place on the 25th January and training continued until October.

15. Two replacement barrels for the six-inch guns at Canopus Battery were received from the War Office, and were mounted during May. A calibration practice to test the barrels was carried out on the 5th June. The normal full calibre practices were carried out by Canopus and Charles Point batteries on various dates up to September.

16. Infantry Company. With the incorporation of a platoon of the Royal Scots Regiment in the Company (vide paragraph 7 above) the latter was reorganised in three I.M.G. and rifle platoons and one M.M.G. platoon. Company training continued satisfactorily on this basis. During February and March field firing exercises were carried out, ending in a full scale company attack, with all weapons using live ammunition. The season's training culminated in a night attack on Canopus Battery on the 6th April. This was the most ambitious independent.

Independent scheme so far attempted by the Company, including as it did a land attack from Hooker's Point and an amphibious diversionary operation by one platoon from the Harrows. The "Bofors" guns took part in the operation, and the M.M.C. covered the land advance with a barrage of live ammunition. Winter indoor training was carried on until October, although no further part was played by the Royal Scots.

17. Mounted Infantry. Two training camps for members living on East Falkland were held during June and July. A total of 85 officers and men attended. It was unfortunately found impossible to arrange a camp on West Falkland.

18. Fire Fighting Unit. Fire Fighting Unit, (F.I.D.F.), continued weekly practice drills until June when it "stood down" pending reorganization on a peace time basis. This party was called out 4 times during the year to deal with fires. In particular most efficient work was done on the night of the 16th April at a disastrous fire which completely destroyed Stanley Town Hall.

19. General. On the 9th September the Governor informed the Secretary of State that, subject to his approval, he proposed to begin reducing the Defence Force to its peace-time basis. Approval was given for this on the 5th October. As from that date the Infantry Company parades and those of the "Bofors" Section were reduced to a short inspection and drill once a month, except for members with less than two years' training, who continued full training.

20. The South Georgia unit of the Coastal Artillery "stood down" on the 14th November and the guns were placed in a state of preservation.

21. Members of the Coastal Artillery were, from the 5th October, upwards released for civil employment on request.

22. On the 18th November the Lock-Out party on Mount Low was withdrawn and the personnel posted to the Examination Battery at Charles Point to fill the gaps caused by releases.

23. On the 28th November the Coastal Artillery was required to take over general duties at the Naval Magazines and men were drawn from Canopus Battery for the purpose.

24. By the 31st December the active strength of the Coastal Artillery was reduced from 83 to 54 officers and other ranks.

25. On the 5th December the Governor was advised that His Majesty the King had been graciously pleased to approve an alliance between the Coast Defence Battery of the Falkland Islands Defence Force and the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and an alliance between the Infantry Company and Mounted Infantry and the West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales Own). These welcome privileges were in commemoration of the close association between the Defence Force and Force 122.

26. On the 15th December, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Woodgate proceeded on leave to the United Kingdom and Major E. Greenshields, O.B.E., took over command of the Defence Force.

CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

27. The training of the Civil Defence Services continued until February when they "stood down" pending the reorganization of the Fire Fighting Units on a peace time basis. Meanwhile the wartime organization remained in being and was at call for fire fighting when required. During the year there were five such calls.

28. By far the most serious fire was that which destroyed the Town Hall on the 16th April (vide paragraphs 32 - 37 below). The Fire Fighters were unable to save the building, but it was thanks to their efficiency/

efficiency that a neighbouring church and the public baths and gymnasium were preserved undamaged.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

29. With the departure of Force 122 arrangements were made for a German internee, Dr. Helmuth Krauss (vide paragraph 27 of the 1943 report) to act as Medical Officer at Darwin in succession to Captain J. L. Skene. Dr. Krauss remained at Darwin for the rest of the year and gave satisfactory service.

30. At that time no Colonial Dentist could be procured for the service of the Government. Arrangements were therefore made with the Colonial Office and the War Office whereby Force 132 brought with them a Dental Officer who also did the Civilian Dentistry and in return the Senior Medical Officer acted as Medical Officer to the garrison and to the Navy. These reciprocal services were given free and the system worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

ROADS.

31. Owing to lack of men Force 132 were unable to continue the help given in road reconstruction by Force 122 during the spring of 1943. With very little civilian labour available it was only possible to repair the Eliza Cove and Wireless Station roads (beyond Falkland Camp). Ross Road and the other streets in the town deteriorated even more during the year.

TOWN HALL FIRE.

32. At 6 p.m. on the 16th April the Town Hall was accidentally set on fire and, in spite of the efforts of all civilian and military fire units, was completely destroyed.

(372)

33. This was something of a disaster for the people of the Colony as the building was not only the centre of their social life, but also housed many departments of Government, and the public library and museum, but this report is concerned only with the effects of the few activities connected with the war.

34. The offices occupied by the Naval Officer-in-Charge and his staff were destroyed, together with records and some valuable cypher machinery. Owing, however, to the prompt action of officers and men all essential papers were saved.

35. The Naval Officer-in-Charge and Cypher Staff moved next morning into offices vacated for them in the Secretariat building and remained there for the rest of the year. The Paymaster and his staff moved into Church House which was already in use as billets for naval ratings.

36. The loss of the stage virtually put an end to the activities of the Falkland Islands Amateur Dramatic Society and to the concerts and other entertainments which had been so welcome a development since 1942 for the entertainment of the garrison. It is, however, worth recording that recruits for the Society had already been found from Force 132 and that a play was in rehearsal. The Force itself was also rehearsing a concert when the fire started. This concert was finally produced in a hut in Falkland Camp.

37. After the fire all dances, naval, military and civilian, were held in the Gymnasium.

SHIPPING.

38. H.M.C.A.S. "Roydur" was paid off on the 16th September and returned to the Falkland Islands Company.

371

39. H.M.S. "William Scoresby", while refitting in Montevideo, May to August, was dismissed. She continued in service, however, her principle duties now being to act as a tender to the Bases in the Dependencies and, if time permitted, to carry out hydrographical surveys in that area.

40. H.M.C.A.S. "Afterglow" was returned to her owners on the 7th February.

41. During the year the following merchant vessels on wartime duties visited Port Stanley.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Arrived.</u>	<u>Left.</u>	<u>Purpose.</u>
M.V. "Highland Monarch"	26. 1. 44.	3. 2. 44.	Relief of Garrison.
M.F.A. "San Casto"	13.12. 39.	21. 2. 44.	For duties elsewhere
Whale Catcher "Gun VI"	10. 4. 44.	10. 4. 44.	For water and coal.

THE H.V.S. CANTEN.

42. The Canteen in the Church Hall (vide paragraph 17 of the 1943 report) was threatened with extinction early in the year owing to the simultaneous departure of Force 122 and the Reverend G. K. Lowe and to doubts whether it could be made to pay its way with a much reduced garrison. Within a few days however, Mrs. J. G. Gibbs and Mrs. G. F. Sheppard, working with a few colleagues under the auspices of the Red Cross Committee and with the support of a temporary loan from Government, reopened the canteen. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the service was maintained throughout the rest of the year and that the Canteen was able to repay the loan and show a small balance at the 31st December.

Social/

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

45. There is little to record under this head. The opportunity for cooperation in entertainment were much reduced by the loss of the Town Hall and by the great reduction in the Garrison. Within these limitations, however, cooperation was fully maintained, the Army Cinema and concerts being open to civilians and libraries and other facilities being available to all. The relations of the personnel of Force 132 with the people quickly grew to be excellent and frequent and generous hospitality was given on both sides.

FINANCIAL.

44. Expenditure by the Falkland Islands Government on the defence of the Colony had amounted to £119,714. 9s. 2d. by the end of 1943, the net deficit in the Colony's accounts at that date being £45,155. 18s. 11d.

DEFENCE LEGISLATION.

45. During the year the following Defence Measures were taken :-

(a) An Order concerning offences by seamen.

(b) " " providing for the identification of Aliens in custody.

WAR FUNDS.

46. By the end of 1943 gifts for war purposes and investments in War Funds by the Government and the people of the Colony totalled £165,509. 9s. 7d. Additional contributions during the year were as follows :-

Bellows Fund	£	459.	13s.	3d.
King George V Fund for Sailors		614.	4.	5.
St. Dunstons		282.	5.	7.

Loans/

37K

Loans to Imperial Government	£ 409.	16s.	4d.
Red Cross	4,987.	13.	-
Falkland Islands Government			
funds invested in war bonds	54,321.	6.	11.

ECONOMIC.

47. Cost of Living. A request from the Falkland Islands Labour Federation for an increase of threepence per hour in the Cost of Living Bonus on the grounds of an alleged increase in the Cost of Living, was put before the Labour Advisory Board by His Excellency the Governor. The question was fully discussed at the 17th, 18th, and 19th meetings of the Board, and it was agreed that, although there had been a general increase in the prices of essential goods due to higher prime costs, the imposition of rationing had reduced the amount of money available for expenditure on clothing, and final figures showed that as a result the cost of living had actually dropped slightly. His Excellency was advised accordingly, and the Labour Federation's request was not granted.

48. Control of Prices. The prices of all essential foodstuffs continued to be directly controlled by the Competent Authority (Supplies). The prices of clothing presented a more difficult problem owing to the variety of styles, qualities and sizes, but a system of indirect control based on an occasional surprise check of invoices and selling prices was carried out by the Competent Authority with reasonable success.

49. Supply Position. The supply position was, on the whole, good. No shortage of any essential foodstuffs occurred during the year, and although shipments of good quality British clothing were very small, substitutes were obtained from South America which, although inferior in quality to British goods and more expensive prevented there being any hardships.

LEGISLATION.

50. (i) In view of the fact that a large quantity of Evaporated milk became available in February from surplus Military stocks, the rationing of that commodity was suspended until further notice.

(ii) The reduction of the Garrison by 90% made it possible to rescind the order prohibiting sales of certain essential articles to Imperial Troops.

(iii) Proclamation No. 6 of 1941, prohibiting the importation of certain articles was cancelled.

5. (1) If the above points indicated, Germany will have been at the very least a corruptive and a conservative state. Since she has been a corruptive and a conservative state, a large scale reorganization.
- (2) Neither Germany nor Japan are in a position to spare more than one of the existing powers, or countries. Their object likely to be achieved by the destruction of Wireless Station, Oil Storage, Transport, Mail, Fire Insurance, Coast Batteries and other such with the possible capture of hostiles to an initial stage to facilitate the execution of their plans.
- (3) On their total resources considered might conceivably wish to temporarily suspend certain stores consumed, if in an emergency it became imperative for them to refuel, conduct of visual raiders, submarines or blockade runners.
- (4) Argentine, having now broken off diplomatic relations

37m

DEFENCE SCHEME, 1944.

APPRECIATION.

No detailed information available this appreciation can only be based on general knowledge of the world situation at the moment.

2. (1) Of the three powers interested. Germany and Japan could at the very utmost attempt a destructive raid. Argentine since she has always disputed our ownership might attempt a large scale occupation.
- (2) Neither Germany nor Japan are now in a position to spare more than one or two surface raiders, or submarines. Their object likely to be confined to the destruction of Wireless Station, Oil Stores, Magazines, Radar, Fire Command Posts, Coast Batteries and Telephone System with the possible capture of hostages in the initial stage to facilitate the execution of their object.
- (3) Or their Naval Commanders concerned might conceivably wish to temporarily secure certain stores undamaged, if in an emergency it became imperative for them to refuel, water or victual raiders, submarines or blockade runners.
- (4) Argentine, having now broken off diplomatic relations

with/

with Germany it is unlikely but still remotely possible for her to swing back to the Axis and to launch a considerable expeditionary force to occupy the whole of the Falklands.

3. Bombing must be ruled out as no enemy aircraft carriers can possibly now be detached for the purpose. We are then confronted with 4 possible courses of action open to the enemy.

- (1) Bombardment by surface craft standing out to sea and out of range of the F.I.D.F. Coast Artillery. I consider this unlikely as many thousands of miles from their bases they would have to conserve their ammunition.
- (2) Landings by small scattered parties each with a fixed object (a raid in the nature of those carried out in Western Europe by our own Commandos). Such landings in view of the small enemy force likely to be available would have to be within a 10-15 mile radius of Stanley, i.e. between the South shore of BERKELEY SOUND and the North shore of PORT FITZROY.
- (3) A suicidal raid by carried E Boats, or similar craft, dropped so as to speed through The Narrows, dash up STANLEY HARBOUR and land at the Wireless Station itself in order to smash it up. To deal with this possibility Bofors must be retained.
- (4) Landing in force and at many points both in WEST and EAST FALKLAND. Such an operation is outside the scope of this appreciation.

4. (1) Of the small force available, Radar and F.I.D.F. Artillery

personnel can, in addition to their primary role, undertake no more than partial local protection.

	All ranks.
There remains therefore only Force 132 (less Radar)	170
P.I.D.F. (less Coast Artillery and Bofors)	70
	<hr/>
Total available to meet all forms of attack	240
	<hr/>

(2) This, combined with the nature of the country precludes envisaging any form of defence, or even counter-attack west of a line joining the Western extremities of BERKELEY SOUND and PORT FITZROY the heads of these two bays each being approximately 15 miles from Stanley.

(3) Within this line it further becomes necessary to concentrate on immediate defence of the main objectives,

1. Radar.
2. Oil Storage Tanks.
3. Naval Wireless Station.
4. Fire Command Post and Military Wireless Station.
5. Military and Civil Exchange.
6. Naval Magazines

keeping in hand as large a mobile reserve as possible, but guarding against the temptation of rushing it to repel a threatened landing, which may only be in the nature of a diversion whilst the main infiltration takes place elsewhere.

5. Again with such a small force at our disposal it is impos-

to guard all points effectively and keep a reserve in hand.

6. The suggested plan is roughly therefore:

(1) On "Stand To" to despatch local defence sections to

1. Radar Site	15 men.
2. Naval Wireless Station and Oil Tanks	40 men.
3. F. C. Post and W/T.	30 men.
4. Telephone Exchange	15 men.

(2) To retain for normal duties:

Telephone Operators, Cooks, Drivers etc.	30 men.
---	---------

Total	130 men.
-------	----------

(3) To form a composite Company of the existing 70 F.I.D.F.
Company and 1 Platoon 40 Royal
Scots.

Total	110
-------	-----

to act as a mobile reserve.