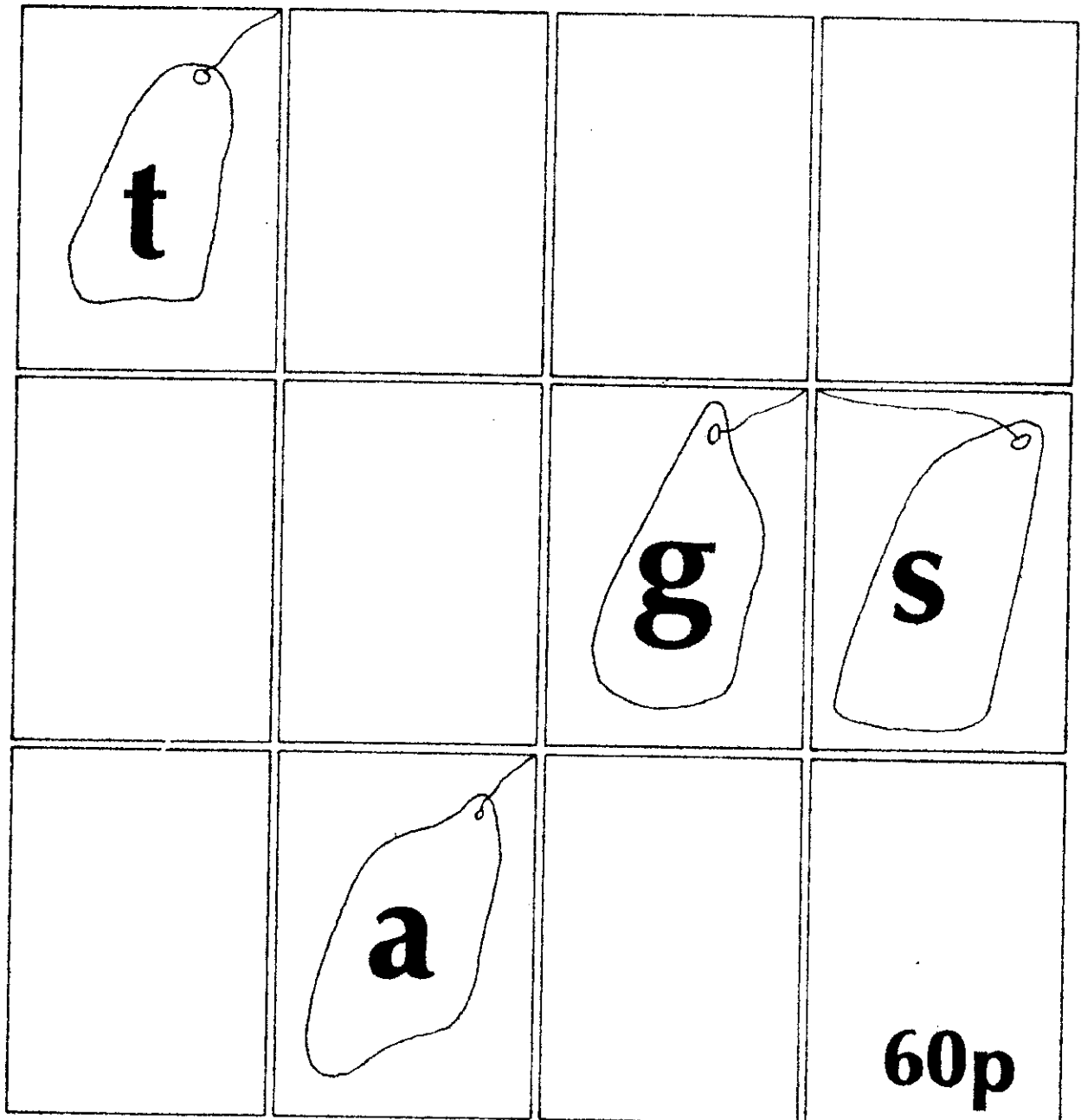


The Scottish War Books (Part I)



**Technical Authors Group
(Scotland)**

Occasional Publication No.2

THE SCOTTISH WAR BOOKS (PART I)

Peacetime Administrators of the
Scottish War Books

A note about the series title :

The Scottish Office Directory includes among the functions of
Division 1C the following :

"War Legislation War books War book exercises"

Item 9 of the minutes of Lothian Regions Home Defence Planning
Group records the following :

"War Books (or something like that) will be required for
the region, all districts, and all Departments sponsoring
a wartime service...."

Other publications in this series :

Part II : Civil Defence Exercises and Hard Rock (in preparation)
Part III: The Wartime Machinery of Government in Scotland

Produced and published by The Technical Authors Group (Scotland),
100 Findhorn Place, Edinburgh.

Prepared by Jon Side with help from Karen Tosh and Duncan
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further information and offers of assistance will be gratefully
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Edinburgh.

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More Information About TAG(S)

We aim to encourage wider participation in information gathering and dissemination. We try to make available to the community and special interest groups information (whilst not always of a scientific or technical nature) we regard as not being generally available except to the specialist.

Also available from TAG(S)

The Lothian War Plan - a twenty minute documentary film made by Red Star Cinema was based on research carried out by TAG(S). A video copy of the film is available for hire from TAG(S). Members can hire this free of charge.

The Police Use of Computers - some copies of our first publication are still available, price £2.

PEACETIME ADMINISTRATORS OF THE SCOTTISH WAR BOOKS

1. The Civil Service War Books

In the United Kingdom home defence planning is the responsibility of the Emergency Services Division (F.6.) of the Home Office (1), and although the minister with overall responsibility is the Home Secretary, a key figure in the Tory Government's recent review of home defence policy was Leon Brittan (2), now Chief Secretary at the Treasury. Brittan was promoted to his present post in Margaret Thatcher's 1981 new year cabinet reshuffle, presumably in appreciation of his work on home defence whilst a junior minister at the Home Office. Similarly the Scottish Office has certain home defence responsibilities and these are administered from Division 1C of the Scottish Home and Health Department (3). The Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister for Home Affairs at the Scottish Office are both involved in the formulation of home defence policy for Scotland. With the exception of certain cabinet ministers, such as those mentioned above, there is no evidence to suggest that any elected representatives play a decisive role in home defence policy formulation (4).

In October 1980 proposals creating a new "four-man" home defence team within the Scottish Office were revealed in The Scotsman (5). The article stated, "the duties of the new four-man 'branch' will include the provision of Wartime Government Headquarters and emergency communications, the design of domestic shelters and liason with local government on their civil defence planning". This change in Division 1C, one of the modifications suggested by the government's review of home defence planning was not quite as radical as the Scotsman article suggested. In effect this change simply meant the reorganisation of Division 1C into four branches, whereas previously there were three. Thus at the present time Branches 1 and 2 deal exclusively with the fire service provision in Scotland; home defence and emergency services coordination are the responsibility of Branches 3 and 4.

Heading this team at Division 1C of the Scottish Home and Health Department (SHHD) is the Assistant Secretary, R J W Clark, who presides over more than a dozen staff engaged full-time on home defence planning. The functions of Branches 3 and 4 are remarkably diverse and include the maintenance of contingency plans to deal with peacetime civil emergencies as well as home defence preparations for wartime. On the home defence

side the most important function of Division 1C is undoubtedly to maintain wartime machinery and structure of government in a state of readiness. This involves regular visits to the four wartime government bunkers in Scotland (Appendix I) and a certain amount of liaison with the Property Services Agency (PSA) who maintain these and undertake occasional repair work. The various communications facilities that are earmarked for wartime use are tested periodically and the communication requirements of the wartime government are worked out in conjunction with another Scottish Office Department - the Directorate of Telecommunications. Also incorporated in Division 1C is the maintenance and administration of the home defence stores - the major one being Hayford Mill near Stirling. Lastly the Scottish component of the United Kingdom Warning and Monitoring Organisation (UKWMO - see Appendix II) which is known as Caledonian Sector Control falls under the auspices of Division 1C.

So Division 1C undertakes some quite practical tasks in relation to wartime preparations. But, just as the bunkers and communications are maintained in a state of readiness, so also are the detailed plans which determine who will have a place in these bunkers and exactly what they will be doing.

These war plans are more often referred to in Division 1C as "War Books" and there are several of them each with its own security classification. The War Books follow the same hierarchical structure as home defence. There is a Government War Book, a Scottish (Office) War Book and a war book for every department of the Scottish Office which has a wartime function. Beneath this every Regional Council has its own War Book, though some of these are noticeably more detailed than others (6). Division 1C is constantly updating and revising the Scottish War Books and gives advice to local authorities to assist them in writing their own ones (7).

So what exactly is a war book? In local government terms it is little more than a collection of the Home Office and Scottish Home and Health Department Circulars dealing with home defence (a list of these appears in Appendix III). In some cases the circulars have been rewritten and the local government staff and premises with a wartime function are included. In addition to the circulars the Scottish Office War Books contain detailed wartime staffing arrangements necessary to bring the wartime machinery of government into operation. Another major element of the work of Branches 3 and 4 of Division 1C is to keep the war books up to date.

Many of the tasks carried out by these civil servants depends on collaboration with other government departments and with local government. Some of their work requires close liason with the armed forces and the police and in each of these services there are key personnel who have assumed responsibility for liason with Division 1C.

The full-time civil defence staff in Branches 3 and 4 of Division 1C represents only the core of a network which extends to many other departments and divisions in the Scottish Office. Every department in the Scottish Office that has been assigned a wartime role contains some key personnel who have part-time civil defence responsibilities. These staff are referred to as liason officers and in the larger departments such as the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries there are several civil servants who from time to time carry out specific civil defence tasks. These Emergency Liason Officers, or ELOs as they are known, undertake duties associated with all aspects of contingency planning including preparations to deal with natural disasters, civil emergencies and strikes. It is in liason with such personnel that the divisional and departmental war books are revised and maintained in a state of readiness.

It should be apparent by now, in fact, that "liason" is the major mechanism by which all of the government departments, police and armed forces, and local government civil defence roles are linked together. These roles and the machinery of government required for their wartime execution are contained in the war books at each level of each service, and these are subject to continuous updating and revision. The effectiveness of particular war books is also subject to a test, and this takes the form of the civil defence exercises conducted every two years. These exercises are designed to test the efficiency of the war books.(8).

Finally, it is important to bear in mind that all of the full-time staff and many of the liason staff as well, will have undergone the positive vetting (PVing) of the security services (9). This and the fact that they form part of a very elite team, handling privileged if not classified information, is important in securing a loyalty more frequently associated with the armed forces.

The functions of Division 1C with respect to home defence planning are summarised in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1. The Scottish Office War Planners

Branches 3 & 4, Division 1C, SHHD - functions and liason

<u>Function</u>	<u>Liason with</u>
1. maintenance of bunkers	Property Services Agency
2. wartime communications facilities	Directorate of Telecommunications/GPO
3. liason with armed forces regarding military war books	RAF/RN/Army ; Joint Service Planning Committee (JSPC)
4. liason with central government	Home Office Division F.6.
5. police plans for home defence	Police Authorities
6. wartime fire service provision	Fire Authorities
7. wartime broadcasting service	BBC/Scottish Office of Information (SOI)
8. wartime energy supplies	SSEB/NSHEB/Oil and Gas Industries
9. emergency service routes inland transport in war	Department of Transport
10. emergency food supplies	Department of Agriculture & Fisheries
11. liason with local authorities local authority war books	Emergency Planning Officers in each Regional Council
12. testing war books (ie civil defence exercises	Home Office (F6)/JSPC/United Kingdom Commanders in Chief Committee (UKCICC)
13. scientific advice	"selected scientists"

This figure simply summarises the major functions of Branches 3 & 4 with respect to home defence planning. The particular mechanism for liason with the Regional Councils' Emergency Planning Officers and the armed forces is described in the next two sections.

TABLE 2. Scotland's Emergency Planning Officers

Borders : Col E S Yates, Regional Headquarters, Newtown St Boswells.

Central : Lt Cmdr B M Smith, Viewforth, Stirling.

Dumfries and Galloway : Mr J Armstrong, Council Offices, Dumfries.

Fife : Maj J C Murray, Fife House, North Street, Glenrothes.

Grampian : Mr T McNeil, Woodhill House, Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen.

Highland (and Islands) : Cmdr W G Walling, Regional Buildings, Glen Urquhart Road, Inverness.

Lothian : Col I D Cameron, Regional Headquarters, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

Strathclyde : Air Commodore G Innes CBE, 20 India Street, Glasgow.

Tayside : Mr D Gorman, Craigiebarns House, Craigiebarn Road, Dundee.

This list was correct in May 1982; there are one or two changes to names and addresses every year.

2. Local Government War Books

Whilst such staff at the Scottish Office administer the central arrangements for Scotland, each Regional Council has certain statutory responsibilities to make plans for civil defence purposes. The local guardians of such plans or war books are the Emergency Planning Officers. Division 1C's liason with local government is in fact conducted through the Emergency Planning Officers. As Table 2 shows many of the Emergency Planning Officers are retired officers from the armed forces or police - a feature that is no doubt useful in liasing with such organisations.

A few years ago it was reasonable to assume that this rather sinister web extending from the Scottish Office terminated with the Emergency Planning Officers. In 1982 it is abundantly clear that this is not the case and just as the network of liason extends to other Scottish Office departments, so in local government, many other employees have assumed - or do assume from time to time - certain civil defence responsibilities. Many of the Regions in Scotland now have quite detailed war books and are revising them prior to the civil defence exercise - Hard Rock - which is designed for the first time to test the effectiveness of local government war books (10).

The responsibilities of Regional Councils with respect to civil defence planning and preparations are laid down in the Civil Defence (Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 1975, (Appendix IV). Although some may express disquiet at the functions required of Regional Councils it is the manner in which some Emergency Planning Officers have sought to pursue these functions that provides the greatest cause for concern.

Colonel Cameron, Lothian Region's Emergency Planning Officer, is no ordinary local government employee. His previous career in the army included a distinguished spell in a NATO planning post and culminated in his appointment as Principal Staff Officer to the army's Scottish Commander. On retirement he was appointed Lothian Region's Emergency Planning Officer and set about transforming the Region's home defence preparations from a few paper plans, which simply fulfilled statutory obligations (Appendix IV), to a comprehensive wartime machinery of government. This significant increase in home defence preparations had not been requested by the Labour controlled Council in Lothian - indeed for about 10 months this flurry of activity continued unnoticed and unchallenged. This was hardly the fault of the majority Labour Group as all of this planning was conducted secretly. In the armed

forces sensitive information is released only on a "need to know" basis. Clearly the home defence planners thought the democratically elected Council didn't need to know. Councillors weren't informed of the establishment (one month after Colonel Cameron's appointment) of a secret committee known as the Home Defence Planning Group, whose minutes for one meeting were preceded by the statement :

"Restricted. Not to be communicated directly or indirectly to the Press or any person not specifically authorised to receive it."

The Home Defence Planning Group was chaired by Colonel Cameron. Rather like the picture previously described for the Scottish Office, a network of liason officers was established between all departments in the Region with a wartime function, and the four District Councils in Lothian. All of the senior employees participating in the Home Defence Planning Group are recorded in Appendix V, with a few extracts taken from the minutes of their meetings which may provide a few insights into local government home defence planning. Under the direction of Colonel Cameron they set about writing Lothian Region's War Book (11). They identified for him local government buildings which would be suitable for wartime control centres, made assessments of the communication requirements of the Region's wartime government machine, which includes the commandeering of Radio Forth's broadcasting facilities to operate a wartime broadcasting service (12). A handful of the Region's senior officers were designated an assortment of wartime duties; these are summarised in Table 3.

There were finally two factors which led to information on home defence being released in Lothian Region. Firstly Colonel Cameron's desire to involve many local government employees in Exercise Square Leg meant that there had to be some formal communication with the majority Labour Group - this occurred in the form of a vague report. Secondly the determination of a few members of the Labour Group to insist on more information was no doubt influential in securing the unauthorised release of the minutes of the Home Defence Planning Group. These minutes which so candidly reveal the plans made on the Council's behalf but without their consent, and the subsequent political debate were obviously very important influences on the Labour Group. Shortly afterwards the Council adopted a principled position against home defence planning. At the time of writing it hardly needs emphasising that the new Tory/Liberal alliance in Lothian Region intends to pursue the fullest possible participation in home defence planning. Home defence planning teams or groups exist in most Scottish Regional Councils.

TABLE 3. Local Government Staff with Wartime Duties

<u>Wartime preparations/Peacetime duties</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>District</u>
Overall policy, final approval of plans. Control and coordination of action before and after attack.	Chief Executive	Chief Executive
Coordination of planning.	Emergency Planning Officer (EPO)	Chief Executive to nominate
Composition of Wartime HQs and nominations to War Appointments	Chief Executive	Chief Executive
Instructing, advising and where necessary assisting the public on protective measures to be taken against the effects of attack Provision of Information Service	Director of Administration, Directors of Education and Social Work	As requested by the Region's Director of Administration
Control of food and emergency feeding	Director of Education	As requested by the Director of Education
Provision and "manning" of rest centres	Director of Social Work (with assistance from Director of Education)	As requested by the Director of Social Work
Provision of billeting	-	Chief Executive to nominate
Disposal of human remains	-	Chief Executive to nominate
Environmental health	-	Chief Executive to nominate
Provision of emergency works organisation; wartime water and drainage services	Director of Highways, with assistance from Director of Architectural Services. Directors of Water Supply and Drainage	As requested by the Director of Highways
Inland transport in wartime	Director of Public Transport	As requested by the Director of Public Transport
Communications in war	Emergency Planning Officer	Chief Executive to nominate
Liason with outside bodies (eg. Police, Armed Forces, Fire Service, Health Service, Ports and Shipping, Scottish Office.)	Emergency Planning Officer	-

Source : Report by Colonel Cameron (Lothian Region's Emergency Planning Officer) to the Home Defence Planning Group, November 1979; and other TAG(S) Files

We have stated that civil defence planning is the responsibility of the Home Office (page 1), but this rather undervalues the military input which is of paramount importance in such planning. The peacetime coordination of civil defence plans for the three services is carried out by the United Kingdom Commanders-in-Chief Committee (UKCICC - pronounced UK Chick). In wartime the three services would fuse together into a single command structure, and UKCICC (on which the three services are represented in peacetime) would be the highest level of operational command in war. One report set out its functions as :-

- (a) Coordinating all operations in the direct defence of the United Kingdom including preparation to repel invasion;
- (b) Coordinating action between the services and the executive side of the Civil Ministries in matters directly concerning the defence of the United Kingdom;
- (c) The interservice aspects of training for the forces allocated to the direct defence of the United Kingdom. (13)

Part (b) clearly requires a liason with various parts of the civil service; liason with the Home Office is ensured by a Permanent Under Secretary who serves on UKCICC. Nationally UKCICC is responsible for the maintenance of the various military war books, but once again these occur at different levels in the military hierarchy. The home defence regions (Appendix I; not Regional Councils) broadly follow military boundaries and in each of these home defence regions there is another committee which coordinates war planning in its own geographical area. This committee is known as the Joint Service Planning Committee (JSPC), and Scotland being a single home defence region has its own JSPC. The membership of the Joint Service Planning Committee is a closely guarded secret, but some general deductions can be made.

The link with UKCICC is probably maintained by the JSPC Secretary, and the JSPC will report to and receive directions from UKCICC. A representative of Division 1C will also report to the JSPC, thus securing the link with civil service planning in Scotland. There are three other components of the military structure who are known to be represented on the JSPC.

- (i) Wartime Military Commanders - In wartime Scotland will have four military commanders; one for Scotland as a whole and one for each of the Zones (Appendix 1). These are already designated and are all drawn from the army, but would exercise operational command over all three services. They are represented on the JSPC in peacetime.
- (ii) RAF/RN/Army Liason Officers - In peacetime each service appoints liason officers who have specific responsibility for civil defence planning. These officers have a variety of titles - senior ones are represented on the JSPC.

(iii) Joint Service Liason Officers - unlike the previous liason officers these are all drawn from the Army and are always referred to as JSLOs. Their function is to maintain the link with local government civil defence plans and they work largely through the Emergency Planning Officers. In wartime the JSLO for each Region (ie Regional Council) will provide military advice to the Region's wartime controllers. These report to the JSPC but probably do not actually serve on it.

The specific roles of the armed forces in wartime are discussed in the next part of this series.

4. Concluding remarks

The aim of this publication has been to establish the links in peacetime between the various authorities who are involved in civil defence planning. These links occur at all levels and bring together many parts of government not normally associated with civil defence. In addition one aim has been to argue that civil defence exercises occur for the specific purpose of testing the war books which exists at different levels; to fulfill this purpose a civil defence exercise may only test the effectiveness of some of the war books. It is this theme that is developed in Part II - "Civil Defence Exercises and Hard Rock".

5. General remarks

Over the last few months there has been a steady increase in the number of people using TAG(S) files - specifically those on civil defence and civil defence exercises. This series of publications is intended as an introduction or companion to these files and not as a definitive statement. Thus there are many references in the text and Appendices which TAG(S) hope will provide useful 'pointers' to further investigation. The files can be consulted by any TAG(S) member - membership is £5 for individuals, £10 for groups. Members receive all our publications free.

Civil defence planning is not in itself any more complicated than other areas of government activity. It appears more complex sometimes simply because the 'jargon' is unfamiliar. If there are parts of this publication which are difficult to understand - please tell us, it is us who have failed. If you are interested in helping with future publications of this kind contact us at 100 Findhorn Place, Edinburgh.

6. References/Notes given in the text

- (1) The Civil Service Yearbook 1981. HMSO, London.
- (2) The Guardian, 4 August 1980.
- (3) Scotland's Regions, (incorporating County and Municipal Yearbook for Scotland), 1981/82. Publ. Culross, Coupar Angus.
- (4) Various information in TAG(S) files suggests that elected representatives are precluded. See for example Scotsman 18 March 1981.
- (5) Scotsman 8 October 1980
- (6) See various Regional War Books in TAG(S) files
- (7) Scottish Office Directory and TAG(S) file:CD/Scot/Cent
- (8) Various sources; for example letter to Regional Councils on Exercise Hard Rock from the SHHD, 11 February 1982
- (9) For a fuller explanations see Bunyan T, The Political Police in Britain.
- (10) Square Leg was not designed to test local government war books - even though some local authorities took part.
- (11) See minutes of the Home Defence Planning Group in TAG(S) files.
- (12) See above - relevant extract also appears in Appendix V.
- (13) Information cited by Andy Thomas in a paper given to the Researching State Structures Conference, London, November 1981. Available from TAG(S).

For military and home defence purposes Scotland is considered to be a single home defence region - Scottish Region. In the event of the wartime machinery of government becoming operational Scottish Region is under the command of:

Scottish Central Control*: Barnton Quarry, Edinburgh.

Armed Forces HQ : HQ Army (Scotland), Craigiehall, Queensferry.

Scottish Region is further subdivided into three Zones, each with its own wartime command HQ :

Northern Zone Control*: Troy Wood, Anstruther
(area covered : Fife, Grampian, Highland, Tayside, Orkney, Shetland, Western Isles)

Western Zone Control*: East Kilbride, Glasgow
(area covered : Central, Dumfries and Galloway, Strathclyde)

Eastern Zone Control*: Kirknewton, Nr Edinburgh
(area covered : Lothian, Borders)

Thus in peacetime these * are the four bunkers maintained by Division 1C. NB. Some sources reverse the roles of Kirknewton and Barnton Quarry.

The Regions (ie Regional Council areas) comprise the next level of command in this hierarchy. Each Regional Council has a command centre which is linked by special communication facilities to its parent Zone Control. In addition to this (Regional Control) most Regions have designated a standby or alternative wartime HQ :

<u>Region</u>	<u>Regional Control</u>	<u>alternative/wartime standby HQ</u>
Borders	Regional Headquarters Newtown St Boswells.	not known
Central	Viewforth, Stirling.	Register Office, 32 Buchanan St. Balfron.
Dumfries & Galloway	Council Offices, Dumfries.	not known
Fife	Fife House, Glenrothes.	not known
Grampian	Woodhill House, Aberdeen.	Durris House, Aberdeen.
Highland & Islands	Regional Buildings, Inverness.	Raigmore House, Inverness.
Lothian	Regional Headquarters Edinburgh.	Alderston House, Haddington.
Strathclyde	20 India Street, Glasgow.	Clippens House, Linwood.
Tayside	Tayside House, <u>or</u> Dundee.	Craigiebarns House, Dundee.

Lastly, beneath this command structure, all Districts are supposed to have their own control centres for wartime (not all of them do). In some Regions the command structure extends even further to include 'sub-districts' and community council areas.

For more information consult TAG(S) files.

The UKWMO is responsible for giving warning of a nuclear attack on the UK. It also has the post-attack task of monitoring the effects of a nuclear strike and giving warning of radioactive fall-out. This latter function is carried out by the Royal Observer Corps (ROC) who operate from some 870 ROC posts scattered at roughly 15 mile intervals throughout the country.

The role of the UKWMO is :

- (i) warning the public of the threat of air attack;
- (ii) providing confirmation of nuclear strike;
- (iii) warning the public of the approach of radioactive fallout;
- (iv) providing civilian and military authorities in the UK, and neighbouring NATO countries, with details of nuclear bursts and with a scientific appreciation of the path and intensity of fallout;
- (v) providing a post-attack meteorological service.

(sources: Police Manual of Home Defence, Attack Warning Red by D Wood)

The warning of attack (ie Attack Warning Red) originates from Strike Command Operations Centre (SCOC) which receives data from the NATO early warning systems. SCOC has direct communication links to all major police stations who when alerted are able to activate the sirens in their force area, in most areas in Scotland this process is completely automatic.

The receiving 'box' (Carrier Control Point) in the police station also sends a message to other police stations, fire stations, hospitals, selected local and central government premises. This carrier broadcasting system is capable of sending various signals as well as spoken messages.

The UKWMO is divided into 5 sector controls - the one for Scotland is Caledonian Sector Control which has its Headquarters at Craigiebarns in Dundee. Beneath this there are various group controls and the 200 or so monitoring posts throughout Scotland. These monitoring or observer posts are 'mini-bunkers' 'manned' by 3 or 4 volunteers in the Royal Observer Corps.

Map references of all the ROC posts are given in the book 'Attack Warning Red' which is published by MacDonald and Janes. This also provides a lot more information on the structure and functions of the UKWMO.

More information on the 'Carrier Control' communications network is available in the TAG(S) files.

<u>No/Year</u>	<u>Subject</u>
5/1972	Demolition of last war air-raid shelters
7/1972	Central Government and local authority scientific staff
10/1973	Police deployment in a war emergency
1/1975	Handbook "Nuclear Weapons"
3/1975	Home Defence
7/1975	Home defence training for the police
2/1976	Scientific Advisers
3/1976	Public survival under fallout conditions
6/1976	Armed Forces in War
7/1976	Major accidents and natural disasters
8/1976	Information services in war
10/1976	Ports and shipping in war
11/1976	Construction work and building materials in war
12/1976	Community organisation in war
14/1976	Fall-out protection in war
15/1976	Advice to the public on protection against nuclear attack
16/1976	Water services in war
18/1976	Energy supplies in war
4/1977	Health services in war
5/1977	Homelessness in war
6/1977	Government wartime communications for local authorities
7/1977	War emergency planning for the Fire Service
8/1977	Environmental health in war
9/1977	Inland transport in war
11/1977	Public survival under fall-out conditions
12/1977	Central training arrangements
1/1978	Effects of radioactive fall-out on food, agriculture and fisheries
2/1978	Off-shore Emergencies
3/1978	Earmarking of buildings for war planning
4/1978	Transmission of radiological information in wartime
1/1979	Essential Service Routes
2/1979	Civil Emergencies - supply of equipment
3/1979	War emergency communications procedures
1/1982	Civil Defence Review

In addition to these there are several classified circulars which deal more specifically with the tasks of the police and armed forces. The Home Office as well produces some home defence circulars which are applicable to Scotland.

For further details see TAG(S) files.

Although parts of

Civil Defence (General) (Scotland) Regulations 1949
 Civil Defence (Shelters) (Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 1951
 Civil Defence (Shelters) (Maintenance) (Scotland) Regulations 1956

and

Section 84 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973

are relevant to the civil defence planning arrangements of local authorities, the most explicit statutory instrument is

The Civil Defence (Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 1975

Sections 1 and 2 are simply the appropriate preamble. Section 3 revokes some earlier regulations. The remaining sections are reproduced below :

4. It shall be the function of every regional council and islands area council for the purposes of civil defence —

(a) to make plans for —

- (i) collecting intelligence on the results of hostile attack and distributing such intelligence;
- (ii) controlling and coordinating action necessary as a result of hostile attack;
- (iii) instructing and advising the public on the effects of hostile attack and on protective measures to be taken against such effects;
- (iv) providing and maintaining a service in their area for the billeting or temporary accommodation therein, and, so far as may be necessary, the maintenance of persons, who, owing to hostile attack, are made homeless;
- (v) providing and maintaining a service in their area for the prevention of disease, or the spread of disease, in circumstances arising out of hostile attack, including the provision of facilities for emergency sanitation and the removal and disposal of refuse of any kind;
- (vi) providing facilities for the disposal of human remains in the event of a hostile attack;
- (vii) providing and maintaining emergency feeding services including equipment;
- (viii) providing and maintaining a service in their area for the urgent repair, replacement, or demolition and clearance, as the case may be, of any property, including land, dwelling-houses, or premises providing goods or services, or any highway or street within the meaning of the Burgh Police (Scotland) Act 1892(a) and the Roads (Scotland) Act 1970(b) in circumstances arising out of hostile attack;
- (ix) providing and maintaining any other services essential to the life of the community in the event of a hostile attack;
- (x) training an appropriate number of members of their own staff, and of the staff of district councils (in the case of regions) whose services are made available for the purpose by the council concerned, for the purpose of carrying out the plans made under the foregoing provisions of this Regulation; and

(b) at the request of the Secretary of State —

- (i) to take such preparatory steps as may be necessary to ensure that such plans as aforesaid can be carried out;
- (ii) to carry out such plans as aforesaid.

(contd)

The Civil Defence (Planning) (Scotland) Regulations 1975 (contd)

- 5.— (1) When making plans under Regulation 4(a) above a regional council shall consult with the council of any district which may be affected by such plans.
- (2) It shall be the function of the council of any such district for the purposes of civil defence —
- (a) at the request of the regional council to furnish such information on such matters as may be specified in the request; and
 - (b) at the request of the Secretary of State, to assist the regional council in
 - (i) the making of plans under Regulation 4(a) above; and
 - (ii) the taking of preparatory steps to ensure that such plans can be carried out; and
 - (iii) the carrying out of such plans.
6. As respects the exercise of any of their functions under these regulations a region, islands area or district shall comply with any directions given to them by the Secretary of State.

1. Staff serving on the HDPG in a liason capacity

<u>Name</u>	<u>Regional Department or District</u>
CAMERON (Chair)	Emergency Planning Officer
AITCHISON	PA to the Chief Executive
BLACK	Department of Administration
BOOKLESS	City of Edinburgh District Council
BUIST	Lothian and Borders Police
BURDEN	Department of Public Transport
CHALLONER	Department of Social Work
CHAPMAN	EAST Lothian District Council
COWAN	Department of Administration
DOBIE	Department of Education
LYALL	Department of Water Supply Services
ROLLO	Department of Drainage
WOODFORD	Assistant Emergency Planning Officer
GRIEVE	Department of Water Supply Services
HYSLOP	Department of Highways
McINTYRE	WEST Lothian District Council
MILLER	Lothian and Borders Police
TIMMINS	Department of Education
SKED	MIDLothian District Council
SKILLING	Department of Highways
SIBBALD	Lothian and Borders Police
DUGUID	MIDLothian District Council
HUNTER	City of Edinburgh District Council
McFEAT	WEST Lothian District Council
REYNOLDS	Joint Service Liason Officer (see text)

2. Extracts from the minutes of the HDPG

19 June 1980

- item 3 (vi)
- (b) The Chairman reported that the Ecology Party had also produced a home defence document
 - (c) The Chairman raised the question of vetting these publications with the Scottish Home and Health Department.

19 August 1980

- item 3 (iv) The Chairman had enquired at the Scottish Home and Health Department whether home defence publications were vetted by Government before their publication. The Scottish Office replied in the negative, indicating that the Government believed in free discussion on home defence in the UK.

19 February 1980

- item 4 (b) There was a plan for the future locations of the 6 wartime Headquarters. Currently only Vogrie House could be said to be adaptable in a short space of time.
- item 9 War Books (or something like that) will be required for the Region, all Districts, and all Departments sponsoring a wartime service giving details of alert measures to be taken and callout procedures. The Regional War Book would have to be the first one written, the others would follow.

2. Extracts from the minutes of the HDPG contd19 February 1980

- item 17. There was a general feeling that some people would not stay put. Many such as students, tourists, school boarders.....and others will wish to move out of Edinburgh.
18. The Police have to keep essential routes open to priority traffic. There would be considerable movement caused by the mobilisation of the TA (Territorial Army) and the dispersal of various stocks.
19. How many will stay put depends to a large extent on the success of the Governments Protect and Survive programme and the sooner the public is given that advice the better.
20. There are currently no evacuation plans.

25 March 1980

item 6. TITLES OF KEY APPOINTMENTS (ie wartime)

This was discussed at some length. It was already accepted that the Chief Executives became (wartime) Controllers and it was agreed that their seconds-in-command should be known as Depute Controllers.

15 May 1980

- item 6 (a) The Chief Executive of Lothian Region had accepted an invitation to set up a simulated Regional War Headquarters in support of Exercise Square Leg which was sponsored by HQ United Kingdom Land Forces through HQ Army (Scotland). Most regions were expected to take part and the three Zone Headquarters would be activated with representatives from the Scottish Home and Health Department, the Police and the Armed Services.

19 June 1980

- item 1.(d) he (Col Cameron) had visited Radio Forth...,and the Independent Broadcasting Authority.....The purpose was to assess the Region's requirement for a local wartime radio station which would operate from the basement of Alderston House.

item 3(iii)

- (a)The Assistant Emergency Planning Officer analysed that the next war was likely to start at shorter notice with a conventional attack which would probably escalate to a nuclear exchange.

item 5 (ix)

- (a)A suggestion was made on the possible composition of the wartime District Headquarters. It was considered that this planning had to be carried out as quickly as possible because the selection of buildings depended on the size of staff required.
- (d)Districts were responsible for preparing a plan for the disposal of human remains. Normal burial grounds might be sufficient but in the event of a large number of deaths it might be necessary to resort to mass graves. Sites for these graves would need to be earmarked.....
- (g)In the circumstances, the use of manual labour to carry out such tasks as digging mass graves, emergency sanitation,etc...
- (xi)(a)Instructions had been given to the District Architect to prepare a plan for sections of the basement area of the Old County Buildings in Linlithgow which would be the West Lothian Wartime Headquarters.

2. Extracts from the minutes of the HDPG contd

18 September 1980

item 1 (a) Following a meeting between the Chief Executive, himself (Col Cameron) and the Labour Group, the Regional Council's participation in Exercise Square Leg had been cancelled. Nevertheless the preparatory work undertaken would not be abortive as it had already been lodged with the JSLO (see text).

3. Notes (for Appendix V)

1. These are only brief selections from the set of minutes. The complete set can be consulted in the TAG(S) files.
2. All the minutes were marked 'restricted' - despite this they do not appear to be within any government category of classified information. Publication of them would not contravene the terms of D Notice No 7 which deals with civil defence and war preparations.
3. The Home Defence Planning Group dissolved following the decision of the Labour-controlled council not to participate in such civil defence preparations.
4. This policy position was completely overturned by the new Tory/Lib alliance council on June 15 1982. The Home Defence Planning Group - or some team with a similar function - has probably already reformed.