

S E C R E T.

C.S.

19 43.

No.

S/12/43

50

Secretary of State.

SUBJECT.

19 43.

20th October.

Previous Paper.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAFEGUARDING THE SECURITY OF  
 INFORMATION ABOUT CURRENT ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL, <sup>MILITARY</sup>  
 AND TRANSPORT CONDITIONS.

## MINUTES.

1.

S. of S. Secret despatch of the 20th October, 1943.

(2)

*His* So far as I am aware, the only publication which includes the statistics referred to in red (1) is the Annual Blue Book, the 1942 edition of which is now nearing completion.

However, from time to time, proof sheets similar to those now submitted in attached M.P. are received and corrected. These publications have world-wide circulation, and it might be advisable to omit economic figures from the proof sheets for the duration of the war.

*B.H.G.*  
*afes*  
 13/2/43.

(3)

Ch. Cusor

to note u.r. 1. para 7. & return  
 (4)

please.

KB

3.1.44

(4)

H.C.S.  
 ? What do we do  
 about Persia's  
 proper telegram

Subsequent Paper.

which they send to their head office in B.A.  
 at fairly close intervals, apart from that  
 there is nothing but wool and hides,  
 I think the reason of the "3 weeks" might be  
 answer. 5th E.C. 5.1.44

N.O.I.C.

(5)

'Pera' is in the habit of telegraphing progress reports en clair to Buenos Aires head office, which is contrary to the instructions in ① & ②.

2 It is proposed that the Magistrate South Georgia be asked to retransmit these telegrams in code (Naval) here & I should be grateful if you would and/or could relay them to N/A @ B-A for handing to Pera C<sup>o</sup> H.Q.

3 Would you agree?

AS 7/1/44

Y.E.

(6)

Most certainly

Rohani

P. I. 4/4/44

Telegram No 3. Secret, to Magistrate, South Georgia  
Ch. Causon informed & copy to N.O.I.C.

7.

(8).

A.C.S.

1. PP. now make sure that no Dept. corrects proof-sheets or otherwise publishes information without ref. to me.

2. The Blue Book will be treated as a Secret document with numbered copies.

K.B.  
10/1/44

H.C.S.

(9)

Depts. instructed accordingly

R. J. A. S.  
25.1.44

Mr 29/2/44

(10)

G.F.

at (20) in 21/1/36 attached the Annual Stock Returns for 1942/43 are submitted for printing in the Gazette. Wool is listed as a commodity regarded as of first importance from the point of view of security. These stock returns show number of sheep shorn which is an indication of the wool output. The figure to be calculated is neither "exact" nor "contemporary" (see note on p. 3. 11/1/36), but I think we should cease publication of these returns. If we do so, we might tell the Sheep Owners' Comm. why.

(11)  
Yes.  
Let me see  
draft.

KB  
29.2.44

Note:

Letter sent to S.S. Shepherders Assoc. on 18/3/44 (See red (21) in 21/3/36)

13. Circular from Super. Govt. of 12.10.44.
14. Telegram No 60 to Magistrate, South Georgia of 13.10.44.
15. Telegram No 75 from Magistrate, South Georgia of 16.10.44.

(16)

S.F.T.

Pl. come &amp; discuss.

KB  
18.10.44

Mr. Merer discussed  
question with H.C.  
18/10/44.

17. Telegram No 62 to Magistrate, South Georgia of 19.10.44.
18. Circular Telegram (2) from S. of S. of 29.1.45.
19. Unnumbered telegram from S. of S. of 4.2.45
20. Circular Unn Telegram from S. of S. of 15.2.45.
21. Unnumbered Telegram from S. of S. of 19.2.45.
22. Circular No 30 Telegram from S. of S. of 17.3.45.
22. Telegram to H.C. from B.N.A. Buenos Aires of 12/4/45.

(23).

H.O.C.

we discussed & agreed that any relaxation is not yet possible.

KB.

13.4.45

(24)

H.C.S.

Reply has been signalled to Naval Attache, B.Aires as agreed. See (23)

S

Commander, R.N.  
Naval Officer-in-Charge.

14.4.45.

circular Mem Telegram from S. of S. of 13. 6. 45.

25.

Circ. Telegram No. 144 from S. of S of 6-10-45. 26

S of S. Circ. Tel. Saving (Secret) of 24.7.46

27.

Circ Savinggram from S. of S. of 19. 1. 50

28

A.C.S.

29.

Pl consider - fr. Dept.

7/5

30.

HCS The only <sup>official</sup> maps available to the public are the coloured type on sale in this Office, and no key points are shown on these. We hold a few copies of the map prepared by the Topographical Section of the Garrison stationed here during the war, but these are not for sale.

2. In reply to page 28. 2. subpara 2 I suggest our list might comprise the following key points:-

Naval Oil Depot & Tanker  
Naval W/T Station  
Govt W/T Station  
Met. Station  
Ionospheric Station  
Aircraft Hangar & Slipway  
Gun sites & Magazines  
Power House  
Telephone Exchange.

15/5/50

Y.E.

/28 with ACS. made at 30, and draft attached  
submitted.

32.

Issue No. 16

[16 MAR 1950]

Top Secret Savings Telegram No 6 to S of S of 17. 3. 50 33

Top Secret Savingsgram No. 2 from S of S 2.8.50 34

35

ACS

It might be best to send them a copy of the map  
prepared by the R.E. during the war with the  
various places marked. Pl. for draft.

36

23 AUG 1950

ACS

Draft submitted, pl

ACS

12.10.50

to S of S

Top Secret Savings Telegram No. 21/ of 14.10.50. 37

Conf-Sec Savingsgram from S of S of 8 7.50. 38

39

Y.E.

query at p. 34. Pl see 31-33 & reply sent at p. 37.

a) p. 386 is.

40  
Sean Mc 19/4

19/10/50

19/4/50  
20/4/50

Secret circ ltrm from S. of S. of 16.9.50

41

ACS  
This will be borne in mind

ACS  
31/x/50

circ saving telegram from S. of S. of 24.10.50

ACS  
31/x/50

42

ACS

43

42. I presume we have no knowledge of any such orders being placed in regard to local maps?

If so, reply (by S/S) saying "None" but that the instruction in the last sentence has been noted.

11/12/50.

Secret Saving Telegram No. 25 to S of S of 14.12.50

3pm from S. of S. of 7.12.50.

ACS  
44-45 crossed in map

ACS

✓. n.d.m.

47

ACS

ACS  
22/1/51

ACS  
22/1/51



S.G.S. Secret Circ. S/Gram of 4/2/51

48

49  
48 submitted. He do not appear to  
be affected at the present time, pl?

50 - ~~Refused~~  
13/3/51  
No. inc. 13/3

BU 30/6/51

Secret Savingsgram from S. of S of 24.2.51 . 51

BU 30/6/51  
30/6/51  
30/6/51  
30/6/52

52. Secret Circ. 190/52 from S of S of 29/2/52.

30/11/52  
BU 30/6/52  
30/6/53  
30/6/53

53. Secret Circular 642/56 from S of S of 14/6/56.

30/4/54  
15/1/54  
15/6/54  
(Glenary)  
BU 31/7/54  
30/8/54  
15/2

53 Secret Circ. 642/56 from S of S of 14-6-56

PA 11/5/56

CLOSED SEE

1849

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From The Colonial Secretary.

To The Magistrate, South Georgia.

Despatched : 10th January, 19 44 Time : .....

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

No.3.Secret. For security reasons progress telegrams and any other messages sent by Pesca to Buenos Aires giving oil production figures should in future be sent by you in naval cypher to N.O.i/c Stanley for relaying to Naval Attache, Buenos Aires who will hand them to Pesca Head Office. All references to oil production in telegrams and private correspondence should be cut out, also in commercial correspondence except to Head Office or United Nations Authority. Pesca may be informed.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Naval Cypher.





No.

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



MINUTE.

12th October,

19 44

13.  
*[Signature]*

From Supervisor E & T

To Hon Colonial Secretary

Stanley.

Stanley, Falkland Islands.

I understand that for some time now the Pesca Company at South Georgia have been having their telegrams -at least those concerning whaling reports- transmitted to the Naval Office in Stanley as Govt Telegrams and that the Naval Office in turn recode the telegrams and forward them to Pesca Buenos Aires through the British Naval Attache at Buenos Aires. From our records it is clear that no money is collected to pay even the foreign claim on the telegrams and this department probably loses some £60 to £100 per annum.

The Company is owned by a not too friendly foreign country and they are enjoying a free telegraphic service from South Georgia to Buenos Aires at the expense of the Admiralty who pay the foreign claim through our accounts, and the Col Government who receive no Revenue.

Is this position in order please?.

*AM*

S E & T.

12.10.44.

● DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

From The Colonial Secretary.

To The Magistrate, South Georgia.

Despatched: 13th October, 19 44. Time: .....

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

*Red 7*  
No. 60. My telegram No. 3 of 10th January was not repeat not intended to imply that Pesca messages sent by you in cypher should be accepted free of charge. If you have not been charging grateful if you would tell me why.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

15

*From* The Magistrate, South Georgia.

*To* The Colonial Secretary.

M.P. S/12/43

*Despatched:* 16th October, 19 44. *Time:* 2140.

*Received:* 17th October, 19 44. *Time:* 1030.

*Red 14*  
No. 75. Your telegram No. 60. Pesca have not been charged for telegrams sent by me in cypher as (1) I assumed such messages would be treated as Government or Naval traffic between South Georgia and Stanley and (2) similar telegrams have been accepted stationing from South Georgia Company since 1940. If I have erred I can only express my regrets. In future full rate to countries of destination will be charged and if you so desire arrears collected but I would be glad to know whether Companies concerned should be required to pay for (a) actual number of words in message as handed in or (b) total number of groups as despatched in cypher telegram which is invariably 3 and 4 times in excess of (a). As an example a telegram containing 6 words including address was handed in on 14th October, when coded number of groups totalled 28, repetition 28.

MAGISTRATE.

● DECODE.

(17)

TELEGRAM.

*From* The Colonial Secretary.

*To* The Magistrate, South Georgia.

*Despatched :* 15th October, 19 44. *Time :* 1030.

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

*Red 13*  
No. 62. Your telegram No. 75. Telegrams from both Companies to Ministry of Food or other United Nations Authority may be accepted free. All others from both Companies should be charged for henceforth on basis of actual number of words as handed in. Arrears need not be claimed. You will appreciate that the intention was to gain security but not to give Pesca free telegraph service at our expense.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

DECODE.

18

TELEGRAM.

From Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched: 29th January, 1945. Time: 2130,

Received: 30th January, 1945. Time: 1030.

*Red 1*  
Unnumbered Circular (2). 29th January. Secret. With reference to my  
Despatch of 20th ~~January~~ <sup>October</sup> Circular 1943, Security of Trade. Statistics

Ban on publication of Civil Trade Statistics may now be relaxed  
subject to (a) time lag of at least 9 months (b) continue secrecy of  
Statistics relating to Rubber, Fuel Oils and Shipping.

2. Statistics relating to Service Stores, Munitions, etc. must  
remain Secret.

3. It is appreciated most Colonial Governments have compiled War  
time Trade Statistics including Rubber, Fuel Oils and Shipping and that  
therefore there may be practical difficulties about re printing for  
publication of expurgated versions in volume form. I am considering  
further how 1941 difficulty may be overcome. Relax now authorised  
will however permit of selective use of much material hitherto undisclosed.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

COLONIAL OFFICE OUT CODE.

DECODE.

19

TELEGRAM.

From The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

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Despatched : 4th February, 19 45. Time : 1127.

Received : 5th February, 19 45. Time : 1030.

Redis

Unnumbered. With reference to my telegram of 29th January  
Unnumbered Circular. Reference should be to my Circular  
Despatch of 20th October , 1943.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

*From* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*To* His Excellency the Governor.

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*Despatched :* 15th February, 19 45. *Time :* 1545.

*Received :* 16th February, 19 45. *Time :* 1030.

*Recd 18*

Circular Unnumbered 15th February. SECRET. My telegram  
29th January Circular Unnumbered (2) paragraph 2.3

Publication completes trade and production statistics  
up to 31st December, 1943 repeat 1943 now authorized.

SECRETARY OF STATE



DECODE.

TELEGRAM.

*From* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*To* His Excellency the Governor.

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*Despatched :* 19th February, 19 45. *Time :* 1820.

*Received :* 20th February, 19 45. *Time :* 1030.

Red 20.

Unnumbered. With reference to my telegram of 15th February  
Unnumbered Circular. Reference should be to paragraph 3  
repeat 3.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Sta. 6000)

BRITISH NAVAL BASE

22095 W. 112.7D 6025 15.000M 5/40—McC & Co Ltd—51-6741

13 APR. 1945

NAVAL MESSAGE.  
FALKLANDS.

S. 1320h.  
(Established—October, 1935)

To:

FROM:

NAVYCHARGE Falkland Islands.

BNA Buenos Aires.

Your 110815 January 1944.

Suggest cyphering of messages of PESCA Company no (R) NO longer necessary except as regards prospective arrivals and departures.

Please consult Governor.

... 122348 Z. April.

*Ref. A, 546.*

## NAVAL MESSAGE.

Revised  
December, 1935.

(23)

.f  
rtment  
onlyOriginators Instructions:  
(Indication of Priority,  
Intercept Group, etc.)

Codress/Plaindress

No. of  
Groups:

TO:

H.A. D.O.A.

FROM:

Write  
Across

From H.A. D.O.A.

5

Governor considers this contrary to express instructions of Sec. of State 10

I concur with Governor's opinion that no relaxation can be permitted yet. 15

Your 12235.

20

1409430/4

25

BRITISH NAVAL BASE

30

14 APR. 1945

35

FALKLANDS.

40

45

System

P/L Code or Cypher

Time of

Receipt

Despatch

Operator

P.O.O.W.

Date

DECODE.

M.F. No. S/12/43.

25

TELEGRAM.

From The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To His Excellency the Governor.

Despatched : 13th June, 19 45. Time : 1600.

Received : 14th June, 19 45. Time : 1030.

Red 26

Circular Unnumbered 13th June. SECRET. By telegram 15th  
February Circular Unnumbered 1945. Publication of Statistics.

Publication of all Statistics now authorised. Only exception is that statistics relating to defence, shipping and aviation should only be published where they form part of general trade returns and routine administrative reports.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G.T.C.

M.F. 8/12/45.

26

DECODE.

No. 78.

TELEGRAM.

*From* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*To* His Excellency the Governor.

*Despatched:*      October      6th      19 45      *Time:* 17.30.

*Received:*      October      7th      19 45      *Time:*

*Red 25*

Circular No. 144.      My telegram 13th June circular unnumbered.

Publication of Statistics.

All wartime restrictions on publication of statistics may now cease.

Question whether in addition to substitution, information regarding industrial or other information which should be kept secret in peacetime is at present under consideration by a standing interdepartmental committee. I will keep you informed of developments.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

G. T. C.



27

## BY BRITISH SEA ROUTE THROUGHOUT

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of  
Circular Telegram Saving.

24th July, 1946.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

SECRET

26 Reference my circular telegram No. 144 of 1945 on the subject of publication of statistics.

2. The Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee of the Chiefs of Staff Committee have recently had under consideration the question of ensuring that the minimum of information is officially published which would enable foreign powers to assess our ability or readiness to wage war at any given time.

3. In pursuance of this aim it has been agreed in the United Kingdom that the form of the Service estimates should be modified in future and that other departmental publications issued by Service and civil departments should be scrutinised before issue so as to ensure that, as far as is possible consistent with the primary responsibilities of the departments concerned, no information likely to be of value to a potential enemy is given away. A special committee has been set up to give effect to these proposals.

4. The Joint Intelligence Sub-Committee lay particular stress on preserving secrecy about the following matters:

- (a) Detailed strengths of all kinds, including the number of units or formations of each arm of the Services.
- (b) Details of the formation of new units and the conversion of existing units.
- (c) The location and armament of units.
- (d) Training programmes, syllabuses and details of Service schools of instruction.
- (e) Research and development programmes, location and details of secret research establishments.
- (f) Details of planning and progress of warlike stores and works programmes.
- (g) Reserves of men and materials, including fuel stocks.
- (h) Details of expenditure on defence measures in the Colonies and defended ports abroad.
- (i) Statistics of war production.

5. It is appreciated that in general it is unlikely that Colonial Governments will wish to publish information of the kind referred to above and that it would in most cases be the concern of the Service Departments to consider the publication of such information in so far as it applies to

Colonial/

Colonial territories. I would, however, be grateful if these considerations could be carefully borne in mind and that if doubt is felt in any case whether such information should properly be published, the question should be referred here in order that the advice of the Committee referred to in paragraph 3 above may be sought.

SECRET.



13193/49

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies

To the Officer Administering the Government of



**FALKLAND ISLANDS**

19 JAN 1960

## CIRCULAR TELEGRAM SAVING

TOP SECRET

27

My secret circular savingram of 24th July, 1946 on the security of information generally.

### Security of Topographical Information:

Detailed instructions regarding the security of officials maps, charts, plans, air photo mosaics, and air photographs have recently been issued by the Inter-departmental Committee on Security, who suggest that their recommendations should be brought to the notice of Colonial Governments and adopted in so far as they are appropriate to local conditions. A copy of the instructions is attached as Annex I.

28b

2. At the same time, the Inter-departmental Committee on Security have recommended that Colonial Governments should be invited to undertake the preparation of a list of all the places in their respective areas of which details should be omitted wholly or partially from maps, charts, plans, air mosaics and air photographs. I hope it will be possible for this suggestion to be carried out.

A prohibited place has a wide definition in the Official Secrets Acts, an extract from which is attached at Annex II. A classification of prohibited places as used in the United Kingdom is attached at Annex III.

28c  
28f

I shall be grateful if you will furnish me with copies of the completed list, and of any subsequent amendments, for use in the Colonial Office and by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys.

3. The proper custody and supply of air photographs of prohibited places should be subject to the same rules as those governing other documents having a similar security classification.

4. Reference is made in the instructions at Annex I to the work of the Key Points Intelligence Division. This branch of the Ministry of Defence is responsible in the United Kingdom:-

(a) for providing lists of key points graded according to their vulnerability to sabotage to enable the authorities to decide which key points are to receive special protection in the event of an emergency.

(b) for maintaining the revised list of prohibited areas in relation to the security of photo mosaics, maps, charts, (i.e. places of which maps and photographs are denied and withdrawn and where cameras are prohibited).

5. In arranging for the preparation of a list of prohibited places as recommended above you may find it useful to bear in mind that it may

16 FEB 1950

Reply at 33

/later

See 102 1869

later provide material for a basic list of Key Points classified according to type, importance, and vulnerability, which would then be available for use in connection not only with the custody and distribution of maps and air photographs, but also (in Colonies where such measures may be deemed appropriate) with the protection of key point against sabotage and possibly with the preparation of denial schemes.

6. As regards the security of official information generally, I hope to furnish you with detailed guidance when revision of the Government's Security Booklet is completed.

SECEP.

APPENDIX ISECURITY INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING OFFICIAL MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS,  
AIR PHOTO MOSAICS AND AIR PHOTOGRAPHS\*

1. The object of these Instructions is to ensure:-
  - (1) that a proper balance is kept between two conflicting principles -
    - (a) the supply of information necessary for use by the Government, Local Authorities and the public; and
    - (b) the withholding of classified information from a potential enemy;
  - (2) that official maps, charts, plans, air photo mosaics and air photographs containing classified information are given the appropriate classification and treated accordingly.
2. The Ministry of Defence (K.P.I.D./J.I.B.) will prepare and keep up to date a list of all key points in the United Kingdom of which details should be omitted wholly or partially from maps, charts, plans and air photo mosaics which are unclassified and therefore generally available to persons outside the Government Service; the list will include a record of the Departments concerned with the security of each item on the list. A copy of this list and amendments to it will be supplied to the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, Ordnance Survey, the Ministries of Supply and Town and Country Planning, the Department of Health for Scotland, and to the Central Photographic Establishment, R.A.F.
3. Air photographs covering any of the places on the K.P.I.D. list mentioned in the last paragraph will be given a security classification, and distributed and handled according to the method appropriate to a document of that classification. As air photographs individually are not susceptible to satisfactory treatment, it follows that classified air photographs will not be made available to persons not authorised to see them, and will therefore not normally be available outside the Government service.
4. Except in cases where security clearance has already been obtained for maps or air photo mosaics of the same area at larger or comparable scales, any Government Department or agency intending to distribute a map, chart, plan or air photo mosaic containing one of the places on the K.P.I.D. list will send a proof copy to the Department primarily responsible for the

Key Point

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\*Air photographs need to be considered in two aspects:-

- (a) as individual photographs;
- (b) as mosaics (in which form it is virtually impossible to examine them stereoscopically; consequently they can be "treated" with some hope of success and their subsequent handling can be much the same as that given to hand-drawn maps).

In these instructions the words 'air photographs' are used to describe them only in their individual state, and 'air mosaics' to describe them after being produced in mosaic form.

Key Point concerned, and may, if it sees fit, refer to that Department at any stage prior to proving. Before distribution, agreement will be reached on (1) the treatment to be given to each key point if the map, chart, plan or air photo mosaic is to be available to the public, and (2) the security classification if it is not to be so available.

5. The security classification of maps, charts, plans, air photo mosaics and air photographs whose distribution is to be limited on security grounds will be one of the standard classifications, and will be marked in accordance with security regulations in force at the time.

6. In a map, chart or plan which is to be issued or placed on sale as unclassified, the treatment to be given to a place on the K.P.I.D. list will vary according to the nature of that place. The treatment given at the largest scale of survey, revision, or publication will govern that at smaller scales. The following three methods cover most cases:-

- (1) Leave as surveyed but substitute a title in general terms in place of the full correct name or title.

Generally suitable for large establishments where detailed lay-out is of no obvious significance or great importance; e.g. "Factory" instead of "Royal Ordnance Factory".

- (2) Leave as surveyed except for structures and other detail of obvious significance in relation to national defence.

Recommended for industrial establishments such as aero-engine and aircraft factories, oil refineries and storage plants, also for airfields. Omissions should be rare; alteration in the shape of small buildings is preferable, where practicable.

- (3) Leave as the last published "sales edition" at comparable scale.

Generally suitable for small new establishments, and installations which are of a scattered nature such as A.A. or coastal defences, radio and radar installations.

7. Information derived from special surveys for Service Departments such as heights, levels or soundings will not be shown on "sales editions" without the permission of the originating Department.

8. In dealing with air photo mosaics which cover a place on the K.P.I.D. list and which are to be issued or placed on sale as unclassified, the methods in paragraph 6 will not always be appropriate. No general rules can be laid down, and each case should be discussed with the interested Department by the Mapping Agency concerned. In some cases it may be possible to arrange a "cloud" over the significant feature; in others it may be better to insert a negative taken at some earlier date which did not include the feature; or some other suitable treatment may be necessary.

9. There is no practicable method of treating individual air photographs which is secure against stereoscopic examination.

10. If maps, charts, plans or air photo mosaics which have been on sale to the public contain information which is not permissible in accordance with these Instructions, such information will normally remain unaltered on new or revised editions. Individual air photographs containing similar information, already issued, will not normally be withdrawn, but future demands for prints will be dealt with according to the individual category of the print.

11. Some details which would normally be omitted from a map, chart, plan or air photo mosaic on security grounds may be essential to safe navigation by sea or by air. In such cases some relaxation of treatment will be permitted at the request of the Admiralty, or of the Air Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

12. These Instructions supersede those circulated with I.S.C. (48) 15 on 23rd December, 1948.

14TH JUNE, 1949.

ANNEX IIOFFICIAL SECRETS ACTS.

A Prohibited Place, as defined by Section 3 of the Act of 1911, as amended by the Act of 1920, has a very wide definition which is here given in full:-

- (a) "Any work of defence, arsenal, naval, military or air force establishment or station, factory, dockyard, mine, minefield, camp, ship or aircraft belonging to or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty, or any telegraph, telephone, wireless or signal station, or office so belonging or occupied, and any place belonging to or occupied by or on behalf of His Majesty and used for the purpose of building, repairing, making or storing any munitions of war or any sketches, plans, models, or documents relating thereto, or for the purpose of getting any metals, oil or minerals of use in time of war; and
- (b) Any place not belonging to His Majesty where any munitions of war, or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired, gotten, or stored under contract with, or with any person on behalf of, His Majesty, or otherwise on behalf of His Majesty; and
- (c) Any place belonging to or used for the purposes of His Majesty which is for the time being declared by order of a Secretary of State to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this section on the ground that information with respect thereto or damage thereto, would be useful to an enemy; and
- (d) Any railway, road, way or channel, or other means of communication by land or water (including any works or structures being part thereof or connected therewith), or any place used for gas, water or electricity works, or other works for purposes of a public character, or any place where any munitions of war, or any sketches, models, plans or documents relating thereto, are being made, repaired or stored otherwise than on behalf of His Majesty, which is for the time being declared by order of a Secretary of State to be a prohibited place for the purposes of this section, on the ground that information with respect thereto, or the destruction or obstruction thereof, or interference therewith, would be useful to an enemy".

ANNEX IIIEXAMPLES OF PROHIBITED PLACES

- (1) R.A.F. and Royal Naval airfields, except those which are "joint user" airfields with civil aviation.
- (2) Airfields which adjoin aircraft factories.
- (3) Service radio and radar installations on land.
- (4) Coast defences.
- (5) A.A. defences.
- (6) Major permanent Service storage depots.
- (7) Royal Ordnance and Royal Naval factories.
- (8) H.M. Dockyards.
- (9) Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry and Ministry of Supply research and development establishments.
- (10) Atomic establishments.
- (11) Industrial establishments important to national defence, e.g. aircraft factories which include aero-engine factories, oil refineries and oil installations.
- (12) Submarine cables, unless shown in generalised atlas form.



SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The officer administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 17th March, 1950.

No. 6. TOP SECRET COLONY.

28

Your Top Secret Circular Telegram Saving of the 19th January, 1950.

Security of Topographical Information.

2. It is suggested that details of the following key points should be omitted from maps, charts, plans, air mosaics and air photographs of this colony, all of which are situated in or near Stanley:-

Naval Oil Depot and Tanker  
Naval W/T Station  
Government W/T Station  
The Meteorological Station  
The Ionospheric Station  
The Aircraft Hanger and Slipway  
Gun sites at Canopus, Charles Point and Ordnance Point.  
Magazines  
Power House  
Telephone Exchange.

GOVERNOR.

See 34.

Saving.

13193/50

5/12/43

34

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

Date 2. 8. 50

No. 2 Saving.



TOP SECRET

33

Your Top Secret Savingram No. 6 of 17th March.

Security of topographical information.

Grateful if you will give the exact location of the prohibited places mentioned in your savingram under reference, by quoting the number of the map sheet and actual co-ordinates of each place.

SECEP.

Reply at 37.

*What is the end?*

*He*

18 AUG 1950

*ACS.*

*H.*

8/12/45.

15193/50

37

SAVING TELEGRAM.

*From:* The Officer Administering the Government of the Falkland Islands.

*To:* The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

*Date:* 14th October, 1950.

No. 21 SAVING. COLONY. TOP SECRET.

34- Your Top Secret Saving Telegram No. 2 of 2nd August, 1950.  
Security of topographical information.

37a  
33 2. I attach copies of maps prepared by No. 2 Topographical Section, 14th (Corps Fd. Svy.) Coy. Royal Engineers in 1945 showing the location of the key points mentioned in my saving telegram No. 6 Top Secret - Colony of the 17th of March, 1950, which it is suggested should be omitted from maps, charts, plans, air mosaics and air photographs of this colony, together with a key to the place names.

COVERED.



S/12/43



38

CIRCULAR SAVINGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

To the Officer Administering

the Government of FALKLAND ISLANDS

14724/3/50

8th July, 1950

SECURITY OF MILITARY INFORMATION

27

My predecessor's Secret savingram of the 24th July, 1946.

Instances have occurred in which Colonial publications, such as Annual Reports, Estimates, Census and other statistical Reports, have shown detailed figures of the strength and composition of Imperial and Local forces.

*B.H.*

[18 AUG 1950]

2. I invite attention to my predecessor's savingram under reference and should be grateful if you would take steps to ensure that no information likely to be of value to a potential enemy is disclosed in any publication originated by your Government.

3. In the United Kingdom the policy is based on a decision that in the present unsettled state of international relations the Defence White Paper and Service Estimates for 1949/50 should include no more detailed information about the strengths and disposition of the Armed Forces than had been given in the papers and debates relating to the year 1948/49.

4. It was later confirmed that this decision was not restricted to the publication of strengths and dispositions only, but to all matters contained in the Defence White Paper and Service Estimates, e.g. it included Personnel, Research and Development. I enclose a copy of the Defence White Paper for 1950 from which you will see how these decisions have been carried out in the United Kingdom.

38h

/5.

*As such figures are published in this country  
B.H.*

38a

- 2 -

5. In cases of doubt as to whether information could properly be published the question should be referred to me.

SECEP.



5/12/43

41

CIRCULAR SAVINGRAM.

TONIL.

SECRET.



From the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
To the Officer Administering  
the Government of

FALKLAND ISLANDS

25301/50

16th September, 1950.

DISCLOSURE OF CLASSIFIED MILITARY  
INFORMATION.

It has recently been decided that in future all United Kingdom documents containing classified military information which are released to other Governments should be rubber stamped with the following conditions of release:-

- "(i) This information is disclosed only for official use by the recipient Government and such of its contractors, under seal of secrecy, as may be engaged on a defence project. Disclosure to any other Government or release to the Press or in any other way would be a breach of these conditions.
- (ii) The information should be safeguarded under rules designed to give the same standard of security as that maintained by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom".

11

ACS

125 OCT 1950

Noted  
by  
31/1/55

SECR.

Copy sent to:-

Foreign Office



13193/3

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies

To the Officer Administering the Government of ~~SALELAND ISLANDS~~

## CIRCULAR TELEGRAM SAVING

24th October, 1950.

SECRET



Security of Maps.

An instance of an exceedingly large order for 25-inch Ordnance Survey sheets has been noted in this country. This may have "Security" implications and I should be glad to know whether any untoward orders for maps of any sort have been placed with the Survey or other responsible Department in the territory under your administration. Any instances which may occur in future should be reported to me, preferably by telegram.

SECEP.

*See A*  
*Reply at 44*



P.I. Ref: 8/13/43.

44

SAVING TELEGRAM.

From: The Governor of the Falkland Islands.

To: The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date: 14th December, 1950.

No. 25 SECRET COLONY.

4-2 Your secret circular Telegram dated 24th October, 1950.  
Security of Maps.

2. As far as I am aware there have been no outward orders for maps in this colony but the instruction in the last sentence of your Saving Telegram has been noted for future action.

Governor.

DRE.

A 2.

Falkland Islands.

Secret

45



The Secretary of State for the Colonies presents his compliments to the Officer Administering the Government and has the honour to call attention to the <sup>Circular Telegram</sup> ~~despatch~~ noted below to which no reply has been received.

S/12/43

The Church House,  
Great Smith Street, S.W.1.

7/12/1950.

No.	Date	Subject
—	24/10/50	Security of maps. — 42
		Reply sent — see 44

48c.  
COPY

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

14349/39/50

Cypher (O.T.P.)

TO SINGAPORE (Sir F. Gimson)

Sent 29th November, 1950 11.15 hrs.

No. 1156

Addressed to Governor Singapore,  
Repeated to Commissioner General, South East  
Asia, No. 568 (Governor  
Singapore please pass),  
" " Governor Sarawak, No. 341.

Your telegram No. 1073 Saving and Commissioner General's  
telegram No. 124 Saving.

Security and ECAFE Questionnaires.

I regret delay in replying. Appropriate authorities here have considered questions raised and conclusion has been reached that you should limit replies to ECAFE questionnaires to published information or information which you would normally see no reason to refuse to publish. Reason given in most cases could no doubt be that you have not the staff facilities for collecting detailed information supplementary to that already collected for publication. It must of course be remembered that some of this sort of information could readily be collected by unfriendly persons if it were thought likely to be of value to a foreign power, but there is something to be said for not sparing them the labour involved. This policy should not, however, be carried so far as to refuse co-operation in ECAFE inquiries where the security interest is unimportant.

48b

COPY  
CONFIDENTIAL

DRAFT NOTICE

The Fighting Service Departments request that in the interests of national security you will publish no photographs, line illustrations or articles which disclose hitherto unpublished information of the kinds given below:-

A. The complete lay-out or the precise (pin point) position of important factories, installations and other establishments detailed in the Appendix: it being recognised that, for working purposes, it may be assumed that such information about installations built or extended or put to different use before the date of this Notice has already been published. This working assumption should not be extended to aerial photographs, whenever taken.

B. The precise position, in relation to the whole, of vital points on which the operation of the whole clearly depends: in important factories as defined in the Appendix, Section I, and also in power installations, oil refineries, water and sewage installations, docks, harbours, marshalling yards and radio stations.

C. Details from which marked national or regional dependence on the output, storage capacity or stocks held at establishments detailed in the Appendix could be deduced.

## APPENDIX

### I. IMPORTANT FACTORIES

1. Aircraft - airframes, aero-engines, propellers, under-carriages.
2. Armaments - guns, small arms, ammunition, torpedoes, rockets, guided missiles, bombs, fighting vehicles.
3. Chemicals and Explosives
4. Electrical equipment - generators, motors, transformers and switchgear.
5. Food Supplies and Stores - sugar, yeast, flour, edible oils, canned goods, milk processing and distributing centres, granaries and cold stores.
6. Gases (Industrial) - oxygen and hydrogen.
7. Instruments - navigating, optical, (including optical glass) photographic, recording and measuring.
8. Mechanical equipment - internal combustion and marine engines, gas-turbines, pumps, cranes and mechanical handling plant, roller and ball bearings, machine and precision tools (including industrial and synthetic jewels.)
9. Metal Works and Coke Oven Plants - iron, steel, aluminium, brass copper, zinc, lead, tin, antimony, nickel, precious metals and all alloys.
10. Telecommunication equipment - radio, radar, telephones, cables.
11. Transportation equipment - locomotives, road vehicles, tractors, shipbuilding yards.
12. Medical Supplies - drugs, X-ray equipment.
13. Rubber Products

### II. Oil refineries, storage installations, pipe lines and terminal points including those at docks and harbours.

### III. Power Installations

1. Electric power stations, transformer and grid control stations
2. Gas grid systems and major gas works and gas by-product plants

### IV. Telecommunications

Radio stations, trunk exchange and repeater stations

SECRET

Copy No. 15

## SECURITY OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM

### REPORT BY OFFICIAL WORKING PARTY

The attention of the United Kingdom authorities has been drawn to the value of economic intelligence to a potential enemy, and to the intensive efforts made by the Soviet and Satellite Governments to obtain economic and industrial information about this country. While it is recognised that it is impracticable in peace-time to prevent the publication of all the *strategic information* which would enable an enemy to assess our general economic readiness and potential for war, it is, nevertheless considered that something might be done to safeguard our position by further scrutiny of Government-sponsored publications, and in particular by safeguarding information about strategic stocks. In the field of *operational information*, it has been suggested that an appeal should be made to certain firms and public authorities of the highest importance to our war potential to safeguard information which might be of special value to a potential enemy.

The proposals below are set out under the two main heads of strategic and operational intelligence.

#### *Strategic Intelligence*

2. A note on the principal classes of published economic statistics is attached as Annex I to this paper. The position, and the proposed lines of action, may be summarised as follows:—

##### (i) *Munitions Production*

No information of any strategic significance is published about employment in, or production of, munitions.

##### (ii) *Food*

No information about food stocks is published, with the exception of stocks of raw sugar held in bonded warehouses.

##### (iii) *Raw Materials*

It is assumed that no information will be published about any type of strategic stock which the Government may decide to hold.

Commercial stocks of certain raw materials are known to and published by the trade, and there are strong economic reasons against interference with commercial practice in this matter.

##### (iv) *Electricity and Gas*

It would be advisable for defence reasons to cease the publication of detailed information about individual undertakings, though it must be recognised that information published in recent years by the independent undertakings has disclosed the pattern from which there can be little deviation for many years to come, and that some release of information of this kind is of value to engineers and scientists.

It is essential to maintain the publication of statistics for the country as a whole and for the principal regions.

##### (v) *External Trade*

Only commercial trade in munitions is recorded and it will appear in the corresponding trade account of foreign countries. No information about fissionable materials or about supplies to United Kingdom forces abroad is published.

(vi) *Transport*

No objection is raised to the statistics at present published.

(vii) *Petroleum*

Comparatively little information is published about petroleum, except in regard to imports. More information is, however, made available to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and the Economic Co-operation Administration and, since the main statistics are collected by the petroleum industry itself, these are known to a limited number of persons in the industry.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power is, at present, reviewing its policy on the publication of petroleum statistics with the object of reducing the risk that information which is not published by the Ministry may be released through the above channels. It is also considering the possibility of excluding from the Trade and Navigation Accounts cargoes brought in for the purpose of strategic stock-piling.

*Operational Intelligence*

3. The control of operational information presents much greater difficulties. Experience has, however, shown that firms are normally disposed to co-operate in the adoption of security precautions and to welcome advice on the subject. The present safeguards are as follows:—

- (a) Officers of the Security Service, on behalf of the Admiralty and Ministry of Supply, visit from time to time firms holding secret Government contracts in order to advise them on the implementation of their contractual obligations to safeguard the secret information they acquire.
- (b) There is a limited press censorship of air photographs of Key Points through the Defence (D) Notice procedure. With a view to stopping the source of such photographs, the Ministry of Civil Aviation are considering the issue of an appeal to air survey and charter firms, and possibly to air-crews and passengers.
- (c) There is no public sale of Government maps, plans or charts of Key Points. The treatment of Key Points in published maps, plans and charts is subject to security instructions agreed inter-Departmentally and followed by the Ordnance Survey. These instructions are about to be extended to cover Government air photographs and air photo-mosaics.
- (d) Security guidance on similar lines has been given to local planning authorities in order that information about Key Points may not be disclosed in surveys and development plans, to which by statute a certain amount of publicity has to be given.

4. It appears illogical to restrict security safeguards to firms engaged on secret work, and it is therefore proposed that certain other firms and public authorities whose activities are of major importance to the war potential should be asked to agree voluntarily to suppress certain types of information about their operations. No serious difficulty should be encountered in securing the co-operation of the interests concerned provided that the type of information which they should refrain from publishing can be defined with reasonable precision, and that they can be given a convincing explanation of the reasons why such publication may be dangerous.

5. The Key Points Lists held by the Ministry of Defence should be taken as the basis for determining what firms, local authorities, &c., should be approached. In these Lists, Key Points are graded in three categories according to their importance for the war potential, and a summary showing the numbers in each category as at 31st December, 1948, is given in Annex II. At this stage, however, only the Key Points in Category I need be considered.

6. Nevertheless, there still remains the need to ensure that unreasonable demands are not made on the firms or public bodies concerned. Some firms control numerous factories, only some of which are listed as Key Points; not all the products even of factories listed as Key Points have a bearing on the United Kingdom war potential. Firms should not be asked to suppress information, the secrecy of which is not strictly necessary to the protection of the Key Points, and which

may be very important to their normal commercial activities. The solution may be found by emphasising the need for safeguarding not so much Key Points as *key commodities*.

7. If this criterion is adopted, it will be necessary to review the list of Key Points in Category I in order to determine the firms to which the initial approach should be made. In doing so, it will be important to bear in mind that some of the most vital operational information concerns the *primary* producers, and that the most serious leakage of information, and the one which can be stopped with the least inconvenience to industry generally, relates to any heavy concentration (or even monopoly) in the manufacture of a single component or raw material on which vital war industries depend.

8. It is therefore suggested that the aim should be to secure the co-operation of the undertakings concerned in the following arrangements:—

- (i) the following information should so far as possible be excluded from all public announcements, advertisements and other publicity material, including articles written for technical and trade journals—

*Generally*

- (a) Such photographs, plans and details of buildings, processes and equipment as might identify and emphasise the more vulnerable parts of the undertaking and/or the precise position of the whole.

*For factories*

- (b) Statements which would clearly indicate in which of a number of factories belonging to one company vital production is carried out or key plant operated.
- (c) Information which would reveal that production which is part of our war potential is wholly or mainly dependent either for components or raw materials on a single United Kingdom source of supply.
- (d) Precise figures from which could easily be deduced either the capacity of individual factories for a vital war product or their relative share of the total capacity.

*For petroleum refineries*

- (e) Storage capacity.
- (f) Details of production of different petroleum products.

*For gas works*

- (g) Capacity of units for gas-making and by-products.
- (h) Details of areas supplied by Key Point gas works and major industrial consumers served.
- (i) Lay-out of producing plant and gas-grid systems.

*For Electric Power Stations*

- (j) A list of details for suppression to be agreed in consultation with the British Electricity Authority.

*For other public utilities (ports, railways, water-works, &c.)*

- (k) Capacity.
- (ii) Senior members of the staff of the firms and public utilities concerned should be warned not to make available information under the above heads to any organisation or individual not having a *bona fide* need for it, and unless the information will be adequately safeguarded.
- (iii) Precautions should be taken to ensure that existing documents, plans and photographs giving information of the type referred to under (i) above are kept in a reasonably safe place and under adequate supervision by responsible persons.
- (iv) Special precautions should be taken in the case of research and experimental work of vital importance.



9. There seems little doubt that operational information of value to a potential enemy is published from time to time in technical and trade journals. In so far as such articles or photographs are published with the knowledge of the firms and public authorities concerned, the action suggested in the preceding paragraph should ensure that care will be taken in future to avoid the disclosure of vital information by this means. But publication may take place without previous reference to the firm or authority involved, and it may be necessary to consider whether an attempt should be made to secure the collaboration of the editors of the main technical and trade journals, and even of the leading advertising firms, in the adoption of voluntary arrangements comparable with those which it is proposed to ask certain firms and public authorities to adopt. But this should clearly not be done until the consultations proposed in paragraph 8 have taken place.

10. The suggested approach to industry can best be made, not by the various sponsoring Departments, but by the Security Service who, as indicated in paragraph 3 (a), already have experience in the application of security to industry in a similar field; and it is recommended that this should be done by personal consultation at the appropriate level rather than by letter. But, under this procedure, the Security Service would, of course, look to the Departments concerned for advice on the selection of firms and for information and guidance on the handling of these. This procedure can appropriately be applied to the socialised industries also.

11. If these recommendations are adopted, points of difficulty may arise from time to time on which Departments may wish to obtain an agreed view; it may also be found necessary to consider, in the light of practical experience, whether the policy proposed needs to be modified or reviewed. There is at present no machinery suitable for undertaking this work, and it is recommended that a new inter-Departmental Committee should be set up for this purpose.

#### *Summary of Conclusions*

12. Recommendations are therefore as follows:—

##### *(a) Strategic Intelligence*

Present practice in regard to the publication of economic statistics should be modified or reviewed as proposed in paragraph 2 (iv) and (vii) above.

##### *(b) Operational Intelligence*

(i) Undertakings concerned with Key Points in Category 1 of the Key Points Lists should be asked to agree voluntarily to suppress certain types of information about their operations (paragraphs 4 and 5).

(ii) The main emphasis should be laid on the need for safeguarding *key commodities* (paragraphs 6 and 7).

(iii) The co-operation of the undertakings concerned should be sought in the application of the safeguards set out in paragraph 8.

(iv) The suggested approach to the concerns affected should be made by the Security Service, after consultation with the various sponsoring Departments (paragraph 10).

(c) A new inter-Departmental Committee should be set up for the consideration of issues of policy or practical problems arising out of these recommendations (paragraph 11).

17th June, 1949.

## ANNEX I

### STRATEGIC INTELLIGENCE

A great amount of information about economic and industrial conditions is now published which necessarily gives some indication in very broad terms of our economic potential for war purposes. So long as we are dependent on Marshall Aid and are committed to participating in a joint recovery programme under the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation, the publication of detailed economic information is inevitable, and it is the declared policy of the Government to make this information available. We are required to provide the Organisation of European Economic Co-operation with figures of supplies, consumption and stock changes for a wide range of commodities and forecasts have been given up to 1952. Moreover, it is essential that industry and trade should have comprehensive and detailed published statistics, as in the United States, in order that the highly complex economic system of this country, still based primarily on private enterprise, should function smoothly. Many firms now have their own statistical sections and are persistent in demands for detailed statistical information.

2. In examining the statistics published at present, attention has, therefore, been directed principally to published information about munitions production and stocks, and to information about the capacity of particular public utility undertakings and port installations.

#### *Munitions production*

3. No figures are published at present of employment on munitions or military aircraft. Regular monthly figures are published by the Ministry of Labour showing the number of persons employed in the principle industries, but a single figure is given in each case for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft and for all kinds of marine engineering. Figures of the number of operatives employed in each trade have been given in the Census of Production for 1935; although figures of employment in the Aircraft Trade were given they related to the trade as a whole and no distinction was made between civil and military aircraft.

4. A considerable amount of information is published monthly of the principal products of the engineering and other industries. No information, however, is published of the output of munitions, military aircraft or naval production and repairs. In the Census of Production information is collected and was published before the war showing the number and value of aeroplanes produced, but military aircraft were not distinguished. It is not thought that the Census of Production reveals anything of importance from the point of view of security. The Board of Trade will, in any case, consult the Joint Intelligence Committee before publishing any statistics which might possibly be objectionable. The detailed reports of the Census of Production will inevitably be published only after some considerable interval.

#### *Food*

5. With the exception of stocks of dutiable articles in bonded warehouses, figures for which are published each month in the Trade Accounts, figures of stocks of food are not published. Estimates of these stocks have been made by the *Economist* from the published figures of imports, exports and consumption, but these vary in their degree of accuracy and the error will no doubt increase as time passes.

#### *Raw Materials*

6. Stocks of some of the principal raw materials (other than petroleum) are published regularly in the Monthly Digest of Statistics. For some raw materials such as rubber, and for some of the non-ferrous metals such as tin, regular and comprehensive statistics are published by trade associations and other bodies.

##### *(a) Rubber*

7. Since July 1948 Government stocks of natural rubber have not been published. From the figures of imports, exports and consumption it is possible



to make a rough estimate of total stocks, but the inaccuracy of such estimates will probably increase with time. It is doubtful, however, whether it is either practicable or wise to suppress information about imports or consumption. It would be useless to suppress figures of imports unless the supplying countries agreed to suppress the corresponding figures from their trade accounts. Moreover, accurate and complete information about production, consumption and stocks of rubber is essential both to the Malayan producers and to consumers, and the suppression of such information might seriously endanger supplies of natural rubber. The unknown size of the United States Government's holding of rubber is said at present to be exerting a depressing influence on production of natural rubber.

#### *(b) Non-ferrous Metals*

8. There are Government-held stocks of all non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminium and magnesium). These are, however, held only because the Ministry of Supply controls imports and distribution and are not ear-marked, like rubber, for non-commercial purposes. Figures are published in the Monthly Bulletin of the British Bureau of Non-ferrous Metal Statistics, in the Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the International Tin Study Group and also in the Monthly Digest. Annual figures only of aluminium and magnesium stocks relating to the end of 1947 were recently published in the last issue of the Annual Abstract. Again, it would be possible, in the absence of stock figures to make estimates of varying degree of accuracy from the published information. As with rubber, the provision of comprehensive statistics about the principal non-ferrous metals is of the greatest importance to the industries concerned.

#### *Electricity and Gas*

9. In June 1948 the Electricity Commission published a return of engineering and financial statistics relating to authorised undertakings for the year 1946. This return gives particulars for each undertaking of the system of supply, plant installed, with figures of maximum load, load factor, units generated, units purchased in bulk, units sold and the number of consumers of electricity, particulars of capital raised and expended. A return published this year gives particulars of units generated and sent out for each undertaking. A similar annual return relating to gas undertakings for the year 1946 was published by the Ministry of Fuel and Power in 1948. Summary information about gas and electricity up to the year 1947 was published recently in the Ministry of Fuel and Power's Statistical Digest, but no details were given of individual undertakings.

#### *External Trade Statistics*

10. Stores for the naval, military and air forces carried on Government vessels and captured enemy military equipment imported by Government Departments are excluded from the recorded figures of imports. Similarly British Government-owned stores exported for British Government use abroad are excluded from the statistics of exports. From 1st January, 1947, imports of fissionable materials are no longer recorded in the Trade Accounts. From 1946, imports by Government Departments of munitions and exports to any Government are included under the appropriate Import and Export List headings. Thus imports and exports of aeroplanes are recorded, but no distinction is drawn between civil and military types. The possible suppression of the figures of exports of civil aircraft has already been raised by the Ministry of Supply with the Joint Intelligence Committee. Exports of war vessels are given in the monthly Trade accounts, but no analysis by type is revealed.

11. The suppression of information given in our Trade Accounts will in general be of little value unless arrangements can be made to suppress the corresponding figures recorded in the Trade Accounts of foreign countries.

#### *Transport*

12. No objection is raised to the published figures relating to railways, shipping and civil aviation. Lloyd's Register gives complete details of every merchant vessel registered, but this is regarded as essential to shipping.

13. Statistics of shipping movement at United Kingdom ports are published monthly in the Board of Trade Journal. Figures for tankers are not given separately. Figures are given for groups of ports, but not for individual ports.

#### *Petroleum Products*

14. Comparatively little information is published about petroleum products. For each of the main products figures of imports and of the quantities of imported hydrocarbon oils retained for consumption are given in the Trade Accounts. Aviation spirit is not distinguished but is included in motor spirit. Similar figures for each year are given in the Ministry of Fuel and Power's Statistical Digest together with figures of the quantities refined and distilled from imported crude oils and produced and refined from indigenous petroleum. No figures of stocks are published and it would not be possible to estimate the level of stocks from the other published figures. The figures of stocks circulated within Government Departments are marked Top Secret.

15. No information is published of the consumption of petroleum products by the Services.

## ANNEX II

## KEY POINTS LISTED BY K.P.I.D. / (J.I.B.), 31ST DECEMBER, 1948

<i>Factories</i>					
<i>Cat. 1</i>	<i>Cat. 2</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Emergency</i>		
316	635	951	823		
<i>Non-Factory</i>					
	<i>Cat. 1</i>	<i>Cat. 2</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	
Compressed Gases (Oxygen, Hydrogen and Nitrogen) ...	3	3	6	4	
Docks and Harbours ...	35	10	45	90	
Electricity ...	85	58	143	27	
Food ...	115	188	303	100	
Gas—					
Gas Works ...	83	70	153	31	
Coke Oven Plants, &c. }					
Ordnance ...	69	82	151	119	
Petroleum Installations ...	120	84	204	152	
*Railways ...		11	11	Nil	
Regional Stores (A.R.P.) ...					
*Research and Experimental Establishments ...					
Roads, Bridges and Tunnels	5	57	62	53	
Telecommunications ...	114	128	242	31	
*Water Undertakings ...					
	629	691	1,320	607	
Total Factories ...	...	...	951		
Total (Non-Factory) ...	...	...	1,320		
			2,271		
Total Emergency Factories ...	...	...	823		
Total Emergency (Non-Factory) ...	...	...	607		
			1,430		

War-Time Peak Period, June 1944, 7,870 Key Points

\* Post-war Key Point Lists not yet available.



From the Secretary of State for the Colonies

To the Officer Administering the Government of

13193/50

**FALKLAND ISLANDS**

## CIRCULAR TELEGRAM SAVING

*2* February, 1951

*5/12/43*

SECRET

My secret circular savingram of the 24th July 1946. *27*

Security of Economic and Industrial Information.

Information concerning the above such as that affecting transport and public utilities would clearly assist a potential enemy both in particular cases and in the assessment of the Commonwealth war potential.

2. The policy to be adopted in meeting the danger has been under consideration by His Majesty's Government, and I enclose a copy of a Report prepared by an Official Working Party set up to consider the problem, insofar as it relates to the United Kingdom. While this report is, in many respects, not directly applicable to the conditions in Colonial territories, it does, however, provide general guidance on the problem and the policy in dealing with it; particular attention is drawn to paragraph 10 which sets out the types of information it is desirable should not be revealed.

3. It will be noticed from paragraph 11 of the first enclosure that, in the United Kingdom it is proposed to meet the difficulty caused by the publication of the information under discussion in the Press and Trade etc. journals by issuing a Notice to the Press etc. on the lines of the enclosed copy of a draft which is now under consideration here. The issue of such a Notice in Colonial territories must depend on the degree of cooperation to be expected from the local Press etc. and you will no doubt consider whether, pending a further communication from me on the adoption of the second enclosure in the United Kingdom it would be practicable or useful to issue a similar form of Notice to the Press and the Trade and Technical journals in the territory under your administration.

4. Colonial Governments may from time to time have received requests for economic or related information from international organizations. These requests also raise the issue of security and I enclose a copy of a telegram which was addressed to certain Colonies on this aspect of the problem.

SECEP.

*See 52.*



5/12/43



CIRCULAR SAVINGRAM.

PRIORITY

SECRET

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies  
To the Officer Administering  
the Government of **FALKLAND ISLANDS**

13193/51

24th February, 1951

SECURITY OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL  
INFORMATION

48

My Secret circular savingram of the  
8th February, 1951.

Please amend as follows:-

Paragraph 2, line 8:

after "paragraph" delete "10" and  
insert "8"

amended  
13/4/51  
\*An

Paragraph 3, line 1:

after "paragraph" delete "11" and  
insert "9".

SECEr.

ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE, AIR MINISTRY  
AND PRESS COMMITTEE

Secretary:  
George P. Thomson (Rear Admiral, Retired)  
Canning House,  
4, Upper Berkeley Street,  
Portman Square, W.1.  
(Telephone: Welbeck 3747)

(Address during non-working hours)  
2, Heath Rise,  
Putney Hill, S.W.15.

(Telephone: Putney 2915).

29th September, 1951.

Dear Sir,

War Potential

This letter is not a "D" Notice, but it is felt that in these difficult and most unusual times editors will appreciate the reason for it and will do their utmost to co-operate.

2. I am writing at the request of the Fighting Service Departments, and with the approval of your representatives on the Services and Press Committee, to ask that when publishing material bearing on the country's war potential, you will endeavour to avoid giving information which would assist a potential enemy in selecting targets for bombing or sabotage.

3. A factory, for example, which is making products that would be essential to the successful prosecution of a war, would be selected as an obvious bombing target if an enemy, either from a picture or description, knew its general layout and its precise position relative to a place or object recognisable from the air.

4. The same considerations apply also to certain installations which would be equally important in time of war, namely, oil refineries and storage depots, docks, marshalling yards, electric power installations, gasworks, water and sewage installations, radio stations and telecommunication centres.

5. It does not, however, seem practicable - because of the publicity already given to existing factories and installations - to ask you to do more than exercise care in respect of those which have been built, extended or put to different use since the date of this letter.

6. Pictures taken from the air are, however, in a special category. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that pictures of installations or factories taken from the air, whether in the future or in the past, may give particularly valuable information to a potential enemy. I would therefore ask you to use the utmost discretion when you are handling such pictures.

7. A further guide to an enemy in his selection of targets would be a knowledge of the total output or potential output and the stocks held or the storage capacity of any factory or installation essential in war; also the fact that such a factory depends for its production on a principal named source of supply of components or raw materials. This paragraph, it must be emphasised, applies with equal force to existing factories and installations, since previously published figures provide no reliable guide to the importance of factories whose output or stocks are being greatly increased under the rearmament programme.

8. May I add that I am authorised to act as a "clearing point" for any enquiries editors may desire to make? Except between 9 and 10 a.m. and 6 and 7 p.m. when I am in fact travelling, I am available day and night at the addresses and telephone numbers given above and will endeavour to obtain a reply with the minimum possible delay.

Yours faithfully,

*George P Thomson*  
(Rear Admiral G.P. Thomson)  
Secretary to the Committee.



5/12/43.

No. of copies sent.....

C.O. Ref: DEF 55/79/01

SAVINGRAM

CIRCULAR 190/52

29th February, 1952.

SECRET

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

SECURITY OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

48

My predecessor's secret circular savingram of the 8th February, 1951.

48B?

The circular under reference enclosed a copy of a draft 'D' notice for issue to the Press etc. which was under consideration as a means of ensuring the security of economic and industrial information published in the Press and in Trade journals etc.

52a

2. In the event, it proved impracticable to issue guidance in the form of a 'D' notice, and an advisory letter, of which a copy is enclosed, was issued instead.

3. You will no doubt consider whether any useful purpose would be served by taking similar action with any of the Press in the territory under your administration.

This circular has been sent to the Federation of Malaya under cover of a separate despatch.

SECR.

See 53

Copy sent to:- Cabinet Office.

PA  
29/3

THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING  
THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE FAULKLAND ISLANDS.



5/12/42

53

SECRET

No. of copies sent.....1.....

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

C.O. Ref: ISD 55/140/01

SAVINGRAM

CIRCULAR 642/56

14th June, 1956.

SECRET

SECURITY OF ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

52, My predecessor's secret circular savingram No. 190/52 of the 29th February, 1952.

2. The circular under reference enclosed a copy of an advisory letter issued to the Press in this country, drawing attention to the need for ensuring the security of economic and industrial information published in the Press, in Trade Journals etc.

53a - 53c. 2. A revised "Private and Confidential" communication has now been issued to the Press, permitting some relaxation in the restrictions to be applied and defining more clearly the items of information which it would be desirable to suppress. A copy is enclosed for your guidance in the event of your wishing to take similar action.

3. This circular has been addressed to all Colonies, Protectorates, (including the Federal and Regional Governments in Nigeria) and Regional Organisations except Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, and the Virgin Islands. It has been sent to the High Commissioner for the Federation of Malaya under cover of a separate despatch.

SE CER.

Copy sent to:- Commonwealth Relations Office  
Cabinet Office

The Officer Administering  
the Government of the  
Falkland Islands.

COPY

5Ba

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL

SERVICES, PRESS AND BROADCASTING COMMITTEE

Secretary:

George P. Thomson,  
(Rear-Admiral, retired),  
Canning House,  
2, Belgrave Square,  
London, S.W.1.

(Address during non working hours)  
2, Heath Rise,  
Putney Hill,  
London, S.W.15.

Tel: Sloane 7186

Tel: Putney 2915

21st June, 1955

Reference: War Potential Letter dated 20.10.54

Dear Sir,

W A R P O T E N T I A L

1. The "Statement on Defence, 1955" which states that "the new form of threat to our security calls for a complete overhaul of our home defence plans" has given rise to the belief that there is no longer any justification for many of the existing restrictions on publication of certain types of information.

2. While it is accepted that "the advent of the hydrogen bomb calls for an entirely new approach" to the problem of home defence, it would be unwise to relax the standard of security required for the maintenance of safety against surprise attacks by precision bombing or acts of sabotage until all aspects of the steps needed to be taken to meet the changed conditions of nuclear warfare have been considered.

3. Certain of the requests made to you in my War Potential Letter of the 20th October, 1954, have, however, proved difficult to implement under present day conditions and can be relaxed. Will you please therefore regard that Letter as cancelled and endeavour to comply with the modified restrictions on publication as set out in paragraph 4?

4. Below are grouped the types of factories and installations of special importance to our War Potential and the kind of information about them which would be of value to potential enemies, and which you are requested not to publish.

GROUP I

Military installations of all kinds: Government Research Establishments: Radio Stations and Telecommunications centres: and factories listed in the Appendix making products essential for war other than those in Group II.

Please do not publish any of the following items:-

- (a) Air views taken at any time.
- (b) Diagrams, pictures and descriptions revealing accurately the general layout.
- (c) Whether any factory is the sole producer of an item, or which of a number of factories producing an item is the more important.



- 53b
- (d) Whether there is a bottleneck or limited source for the supplies of components or raw material.
  - (e) Stocks held.
  - (f) Storage capacity.
  - (g) Total or potential output.

## GROUP II

Iron and steel works: oil refineries and oil storage depots:  
gas works: power stations: water works and sewage installations.

The layout of the installations in this group normally follows a general pattern or can be seen from the public highway. But please do not publish air views of any major installations erected since 1945 or the following items of information under Group I above for:-

- (i) Iron and Steel Works - Items (c) (d) (e) and (f)
- (ii) Oil Refineries and Storage Depots - Items (d) (e) and (f)

5. It is not intended that general air views of towns or districts which include a war potential factory or installation should be withheld from publication provided that the latter is incidental to the picture as a whole and is not clearly distinguishable for what it is. Particular care is, however, requested in the handling of air views of industrial areas. Nor is it intended to restrict publication of air views showing only the foundations or the very early stages of construction of a new factory or installation which are mainly of interest to civil engineers, provided the picture does not disclose any of the information listed in paragraph 4 above.

## NOTES:

(1) In relation to factories it is appreciated that a technical account might suffer sometimes through lack of information under headings 4(b), 4(f) and 4(g). It is, however, requested that only details really essential to a technical appreciation of the purpose and efficiency of the factory or installation shall be mentioned, and then only if already published by, or with the approval of, the management of the firm concerned.

(2) In requesting restrictions on the publication of layouts, it is not intended that information of this character should be withheld in regard to individual shops or sections within a factory.

(3) There is no objection to air views of warships unless they are in an Admiralty dockyard.

(4) There may appear to be no danger in publishing an old air photograph of Group I installations. An enemy, however, may find it useful as a matter of comparison when considering developments which have since taken place particularly if he also has a photograph taken at a later date. Please, therefore, do not assist him by re-publication.

(5) May I add that I am authorised to act as a clearing point for any enquiries editors may desire to make except between 9 and 10 a.m. and 6 and 7 p.m. when I am in fact travelling. I am available day and night at the addresses and telephone numbers given above and will endeavour to obtain a reply with the minimum possible delay.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) George P. Thomson  
SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE

List of factories making products essential for war covered by Group I in paragraph 4 for which the Press are requested not to publish any of the following items:-

- (a) Air views taken at any time.
- (b) Diagrams, pictures, and descriptions revealing accurately the general layout.
- (c) Whether any factory is the sole producer of an item, or which of a number of factories producing an item is the more important.
- (d) Whether there is a bottleneck or limited source for the supplies of components or raw materials.
- (e) Stocks held.
- (f) Storage capacity.
- (g) Total or potential output.

1. Aircraft Factories

- (a) Factories producing complete aircraft or at which development or test flying is carried out.
- (b) Factories producing or developing complete aero engines.
- (c) Factories producing airframes or undercarriages.

2. Armaments and ammunition factories

- (a) Royal Ordnance Factories.
- (b) Factories producing fighting vehicles or engines for fighting vehicles.
- (c) Factories engaged in the development and manufacture of guided missiles and free rockets.
- (d) Factories producing bombs, shell and torpedoes, or fuses for these; explosives; detonators or propellants; or engaged in filling these missiles.

3. Electronics factories

Factories producing or developing complete radar sets, electronic control equipment, electronic fuses, amplidynes, and electronic valves and tubes.

4. Ball Bearing factories

Factories producing all types of ball, roller and needle bearings.

5. Optical glass factories

6. Chemical plants

Plants manufacturing the following items:-

- (a) High Test Peroxide
- (b) Tetraethyl lead (T.E.L.)
- (c) Freon
- (d) Elemental phosphorous
- (e) Silicone rubber