

H. J. Jameson

CIVIL DEFENCE
POCKET BOOK NO. 2

Military Support in Civil Defence

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Military Support
in
Civil Defence

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POCKET BOOK NO. 2

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Foreword

In the event of nuclear attack on the United Kingdom a grim struggle for national survival will ensue. The majority of troops of the Regular and Reserve Armies in the country at that time, whatever their subsequent tasks, are likely to find themselves committed at once to the direct support of the civil authorities in saving life and re-organizing the national resources and manpower to the best advantage. In this they will be assisted by such personnel of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force as may be made available.

This little book has been written for the use and instruction of Officers, Warrant Officers and N.C.Os. of the Army and for all in authority in the Civil Defence services and in local government who are likely to serve alongside them at levels below Regions or Zones. It attempts to explain in practical terms the Army's Civil Defence tasks and its organization to the civilians, and the roles and organization of the Civil Defence Services to the Army.

PART I: THE ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES

1: Introduction to Civil Defence

The purpose of Civil Defence

1. Civil Defence comprises any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording defence against any form of hostile attack by a foreign power or for depriving any form of hostile attack by a foreign power of the whole or part of its effect. Civil Defence planning is therefore of great scope and diversity. It includes, for example :

- (a) preventive measures such as evacuation, the air raid warning system, the provision of shelter and public control under fall-out conditions ;
- (b) rescue measures such as the organization and deployment of the Civil Defence Corps, the Fire Service and other life saving services (this includes co-operation with the Services in their role of assisting the civil power) ; and
- (c) measures of welfare and rehabilitation such as the care of evacuees, the injured and the homeless, and the restoration after attack of the services essential to the life of the community such as electricity and gas supplies.

Civil Defence Services

2. For the purposes of this pamphlet the Civil Defence Services considered are the Civil Defence Corps, the Industrial Civil Defence Service, the Police, the Fire Service and the Hospital Service. Their responsibilities are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

2 : The Civil Defence Corps

General Organization

3. The Civil Defence Corps is a voluntary civilian organization, raised and trained by Corps Authorities which are, generally speaking, counties and county boroughs (in Scotland, counties and large burghs). Each Corps Authority raises a division of the Corps. The potential resources of manpower available to individual Corps Authorities for recruitment vary considerably. A division of the Civil Defence Corps is, therefore, not of fixed size.

4. Local divisions of the Civil Defence Corps in England and Wales (except for London) are divided into the following sections :

Headquarters, Warden, Rescue, Ambulance and Casualty Collecting, Welfare.

5. In London, the local divisions organized by the City of London and the Metropolitan Boroughs include Headquarters, Warden and Welfare Sections. The London County Council administers centrally the Rescue and Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Sections. Both the London County Council and the Metropolitan Boroughs have Welfare Sections, the division of duties between these sections being on the broad basis of the peace-time functions of the respective authorities.

6. In Scotland, each local division is composed of four sections, namely : Headquarters, Warden, Rescue and Welfare.

Organization of Divisions

7. In England and Wales, each local division of the Corps is, except in London, composed of the five sections shown in succeeding paragraphs.

8. *Headquarters Section.* The Headquarters Section is divided into three sub-sections :

(a) *Intelligence and Operations Sub-section*—whose function is to analyse and record information and to prepare necessary instructions etc. at the controller's direction.

(b) *Signal Sub-section*—responsible for providing and maintaining communications (including wireless, field cable laying and despatch riders).

(c) *Scientific and Reconnaissance Sub-section*—whose primary task is to provide controllers with advice on the scientific and technical aspects of nuclear warfare (particularly as regards radioactive fall-out) and also on biological and chemical warfare as may be necessary. It is also responsible for the provision of staff for plotting and interpreting information about radioactive fall-out, and the provision of reconnaissance parties.

9. *Warden Section.* The wardens are the link between the civil defence services and the public at large. They are responsible for local reconnaissance and reporting, for the organization of domestic "self-help" parties and for the local control of life-saving civil defence services deployed within the warden post area. They are likely to have special responsibilities against the hazard of radioactive fall-out, particularly as regards the control of the public.

10. *Rescue Section.* This section is responsible for rescue work and first aid in connection with rescue operations, emergency work on demolition and debris clearance, and assistance with decontamination. Each party carries man-pack equipment ; heavier equipment is carried in a special vehicle.

11. *Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section.* This section is built up on the normal peacetime ambulance service provided by county and county borough councils. It has two main functions :

(a) Ambulance duties : the evacuation of casualties to hospital, and the continuance of the normal work of the peacetime service.

(b) Casualty collecting duties : to render first aid, and to place seriously injured casualties on stretchers and to organize their removal to the ambulance loading points.

12. *Welfare Section.* The Welfare Section will be concerned with the care of those rendered homeless as a result of war conditions or deprived of normal facilities for cooking,

sanitation, etc. These duties will include work in connection with evacuation, rest centres for the homeless, billeting, emergency feeding, emergency sanitation, distribution of clothing, first aid, nursing the sick, information centres, etc.

13. In Scotland the functions of the Headquarters, Warden, Rescue and Welfare sections are similar to those in England and Wales. There is no separate ambulance and casualty collecting section. The ambulance function is carried out by the Scottish Ambulance Service and the casualty collecting section function by the Warden Section. The latter has an element not found in England and Wales, namely, the casualty warden who is the specialist in first aid in the section.

3 : Other Services

The Industrial Civil Defence Service

14. Industrial and commercial concerns employing 200 persons or more, including the public utility undertakings and Government Departments, have been invited to form in their premises industrial civil defence units comprising Headquarters, Warden, Rescue, and First Aid Sections, having much the same responsibilities as the corresponding Sections of the Civil Defence Corps. Each industrial civil defence unit has its own control post and where industrial units are formed into industrial civil defence groups they have group control posts. Industrial group control posts and control posts in large factories are treated as warden posts. Smaller units form part of a warden post area.

The Police

15. In war the Police will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the control of traffic, the control of aliens, and giving general assistance and guidance to members of the public. They will also be responsible for certain additional war-time tasks, such as :

- (a) Taking special measures to maintain internal security.
- (b) Assisting in the evacuation of persons in the priority classes and controlling private evacuation.

- (c) Reconnaissance of roads immediately after an attack to determine the extent of debris and radiation.
- (d) Assisting in the control of the homeless.
- (e) Assisting in public control in the fall-out areas, and in operations in the highly radioactive area surrounding the axis of the radioactive plume (Zone Z).

The Fire Service

16. In war, the fire brigades maintained by local authorities would be brought under central control and formed into a National Fire Service, which would be greatly expanded by the mobilization of certain R.A.F. reservists who have been trained in firefighting, and by the mobilization of such members of the Auxilliary Fire Service (a volunteer organization trained in peace-time by the regular brigades) as were available for whole-time service. Large numbers of additional firefighting appliances would also be provided. A proportion of the personnel and appliances of this service would remain in existing fire stations and would be available to deal with fires arising from normal causes, but the greater part of its resources would be organized in mobile columns, each of about 700 men and 100 pumping and other appliances. These columns would be stationed approximately 15-25 miles outside the main built-up areas, but would be immediately available to operate wherever required.

The Hospital Service

17. Hospital treatment of casualties will be undertaken by a reorganized and greatly expanded hospital service. In addition there will be an allied mobile service, whose functions will be to screen casualties, to treat those lightly injured, and to give emergency and supportive treatment to the seriously injured before their transport to hospital by ambulance.

4 : Control in War

Central Government

18. The Government will establish an operations and intelligence centre in which information affecting all Departments with civil defence responsibilities will be collated, and

from which directions, advice and information will be issued. This will be known as the Central Government War Room.

Control System in England and Wales

Regional Headquarters

19. England is divided into ten civil defence Regions. For Wales, there is the Wales Office corresponding to a Regional Headquarters. In war, Regional Commissioners, appointed by the Government, will take up post in Regional Headquarters; they will direct all civil defence measures throughout their Regions and exercise all devolved functions of government, including measures necessary to ensure survival of the population. At these headquarters there will be representatives of all Departments and Services concerned with civil defence, including the Police, Fire and Health Services. In the interests of close liaison, a military (probably District) headquarters, and the civil defence Regional Headquarters, will together form a joint headquarters and the District Commander will be the Regional Commissioner's Military adviser. There will be similar arrangements in Wales.

Sub-Region

20. It is proposed to form sub-regions in the largest and most densely populated industrial areas of the country. The Sub-Regional Controller (appointed by the Home Secretary) will be responsible for the co-ordination of civil defence operations with the Police, the Fire Service and the Armed Forces, and for liaison with the Hospital Service. A suitable military headquarters, e.g. Brigade Headquarters, will plan with Sub-Regional Headquarters in peace, and support it in war if attacked.

Group

21. The remainder of the country will be organized into Groups. The nature of Groups will vary considerably, according to the type of country and the local government pattern, and according to the need to reduce to a manageable number the authorities dealing with Regional Headquarters. The Group Controller will be appointed by the

Corps authority or authorities concerned. The Group Controller will be responsible for the co-ordination of civil defence operations with the Police, the Fire Service and the Armed Forces, and for liaison with the Hospital Service. When and where necessary a military headquarters will be placed alongside Group Headquarters.

Control Organization

22. All the military forces allotted after an attack will be placed in support of the controller at any of the levels of the control organization mentioned below.

Area

23. The level of operational control below Sub-Region and Group will be that of Area. The number of static Area Controls reporting to either headquarters will be limited in general to five or six.

Level of Control below Area

24. Below Area the static system for reporting, and also for some aspects of control, will be based on the warden post. A number of warden posts (not more than six) will generally be linked to a senior or parent post, reporting in counties to Sub-Area or Civil Defence Headquarters, and in the case of larger county boroughs to Report Posts.

Mobile Control

25. A limited number of mobile control units will be provided to carry on the control of life-saving operations in the event of any static control centre being put out of action. There will be two types of mobile control unit, viz. the mobile control centre and the sector control.

(a) *The Mobile Control Centre.* This will consist of about five vehicles, and will be designed to move in with mobile life-saving forces to take over one of the following tasks:

(i) to replace a static Area Control which has been put out of action;

(ii) to act as Sub-Area control centre, working under either a static or a mobile Area Control and being itself in charge of a number of sectors.

(b) *The Sector Control.* This will consist of two vehicles. The control is designed to take over territory containing about five warden posts. The sector controller will have full charge of civil defence life-saving operations in his area, and will be responsible for the co-ordination of military support. A sector control may work direct under an Area Control (mobile or static) or under a Sub-Area Control.

Warden Posts

26. The area of a warden post is the basic unit of control for civil defence operations. The post controller will be assisted in his task by other wardens; he will be responsible for reporting damage, fall-out, etc., and for representing the needs of his post area to the next higher level of control. For reporting purposes, when telephones are out of order, his reports are filtered at the senior post which is known as the parent post.

Control system in Scotland

27. The general principles of command and control in Scotland are similar to those obtaining in England and Wales. The detailed operational system is, however, rather different and is described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Central Control

28. In Scotland a Central Control will operate under the continuous direction of a Scottish minister and will discharge a dual responsibility for the control of civil defence operations and civil administration. It will work in close touch with Scottish Command Headquarters and will be linked with the Central Government War Room. The staff will be appointed by the central government. (This level of control has no parallel in England, where there is no civil organization comparable to an Army Command Headquarters).

Zone Controls

29. Two civil defence Zones have been formed, which together cover most of the populous areas of the country. Within each of them a Zone Controller, appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland, will be responsible for the co-ordination of civil defence operations in his area. He will report directly to, and seek assistance directly from, Scottish Central Control, and he will work in close liaison with the appropriate military district commander. The boundaries of Zones and Army Districts will coincide and there will be joint headquarters. The staff at Zone Controls will be appointed by the central government. The Zone Controllers will have no responsibilities for civil administration. (Zone Control is comparable with Regional Headquarters in England so far as operational control is concerned).

Group and Main Controls

30. Neighbouring local authorities will normally be grouped into a single unit for operational purposes, local authority boundaries being followed so far as practicable. Each group will have a static Group Control centre, from which civil defence operations will be conducted by a controller appointed by the constituent authorities. Exceptionally, where an individual authority is responsible for a very extensive territory or where there are other special circumstances that make grouping undesirable, a static Main Control centre will be provided for a single Corps authority, with a locally appointed controller. Group and Main Control centres will report directly to the appropriate Zone Control if they are within a Zone or to Scottish Central Control otherwise. There will normally be available also a mobile control to take over the function of the static control centre if it should be put out of action.

Sub-controls (static and mobile)

31. (a) Under Group or Main Control centres, except those responsible for an entirely urban territory, there will be static sub-control centres operating under a locally appointed controller and responsible for the conduct of operations in

their own areas. Static sub-control centres will report directly to the appropriate Group or Main Control centre.

(b) In large towns and in groups with extensive urban areas there will be mobile sub-controls for use when it is necessary to establish an additional level of control between the static control centre and sector controls. A limited number of mobile controls will be provided in other parts of the country also.

32. Group/Main Controls and Sub-Controls cover broadly the same range of responsibilities as Sub-Regional or Group Controls, Area Controls and Sub-Area Controls in England, where there is an extra link in the operational chain. Below that level the operational chain of command is the same in both countries.

Communications

33. With the probable widespread disruption of telephone lines following a nuclear attack, wireless communications will be necessary at all levels of control down to sector control, although in most rural areas telephone lines may still be working. When lines are disrupted, field cable parties will lay links between the various elements in the chain of control.

PART II: THE ROLE AND ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY IN SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN CIVIL DEFENCE

5: Introduction

34. If the United Kingdom is attacked with thermo-nuclear weapons the task of the Army in the United Kingdom will be Home Defence in all its aspects. This includes giving the maximum possible assistance to the civil authorities. The extent to which the provision of this assistance will be possible will depend upon whether there has been sufficient warning of the attack to enable the Army to mobilize fully. It should be remembered, also, that the number of administrative units raised and the amount of stores and equipment they will hold are related to the needs of the Army only, so that the degree of assistance of this type which the Army can provide will always be strictly limited in extent.

Bearing in mind these limitations, the aim of this part of this pamphlet is to explain briefly the characteristics of the Military Units which may be placed in support of civil authorities; and the way in which their capabilities would be most usefully employed. In providing this assistance the Army will employ its normal military organization, outlined in this pamphlet.

6: Military Characteristics and Training

General

35. The following are common to all military forces which may be met:

- (a) An established chain of command.
- (b) Discipline and training.
- (c) Leadership and organizing ability.
- (d) Self-sufficiency for a limited time.

The organization and training of the Army is designed to enable it to take part in operations where circumstances may change rapidly and troops may have to work for long periods under strain. Commanders and staffs are therefore trained to react swiftly to varying situations, and forces to respond quickly to orders. This, with the ability to operate for limited periods away from administrative bases, gives military forces considerable flexibility.

Training in Civil Defence

36. All units of the Regular and Territorial Armies will have been trained to work under conditions of thermo-nuclear attack and will have had training in :

- (a) Radiological survey.
- (b) Light rescue.
- (c) First aid.

The degree of training may, however, be expected to vary, since the time available for instruction in the reserve forces is limited.

Special skills

37. Certain units are trained and equipped for specialized military tasks, and whenever possible should be employed on Civil Defence tasks which make use of this training.

7 : Military Resources

General

38. The Army fits in to the three echelons of Civil Defence as follows :

(a) First Echelon

The Army, whether in tented camps, billets, depots, installations or garrisons, is responsible for its own self-preservation.

(b) Second Echelon

This consists of units of the Mobile Defence Corps which is specially trained in full rescue and ambulance work.

(c) Third Echelon

This comprises all the formed and disciplined bodies of servicemen (including Royal Navy and Royal Air Force) in the country at the time of attack, but not involved in active operations against the enemy, who may be made available.

Types of support

39. The forces which will provide Second and Third Echelon support can be grouped into two categories :

- (a) Those suitable for general duties.
- (b) Those fitted for specialized tasks.

Types of units in these categories which may be available are shown in paragraphs 40 and 41 below.

40. General duties

- (a) Regiments and independent batteries. (Royal Artillery.)
- (b) Battalions (Infantry and Parachute Regiment).
- (c) Contingents from the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.
- (d) Ad hoc columns (of varying sizes) from training establishments and static units.

41. Specialized tasks

- (a) *Specially trained for C.D. rescue and ambulance tasks*
Mobile Defence Corps battalions.
- (b) *Engineering*
Regiments and independent squadrons (Royal Engineers).
- (c) *Signals Communications*
Regiments and independent squadrons (Royal Corps of Signals).
Armoured Regiments (Royal Armoured Corps)
Royal Artillery Regiments.
- (d) *Reconnaissance*
Reconnaissance regiments (Royal Armoured Corps)
Armoured regiments (Royal Armoured Corps).

(e) *Traffic Control*

Provost detachments (Corps of Royal Military Police).
Royal Artillery and Royal Armoured Corps.

(f) *Medical*

Field dressing stations }
Field ambulance units } Royal Army Medical Corps.
Ambulance companies (Royal Army Service Corps).

(g) *Transport*

Transport Companies (Royal Army Service Corps).
Unit transport (major units of all arms).

(h) *Control and distribution of food and fuels*

Supply units (Royal Army Service Corps).

(j) *Repair and recovery of vehicles and equipment*

Workshops } Royal Electrical and Mechanical
Recovery units } Engineers.

N.B. The stocks and supplies in military depots are designed for the support of the Army, and the bulk of them are needed to mobilize and maintain the forces. Stocks, in comparison with those under civil control, are insignificant. Similarly the transport and repair facilities of the Army are no more than sufficient for its own needs. Skilled personnel from the specialist services may, however, be able to render valuable assistance in the organization and co-ordination of food supply, emergency feeding, emergency water supply and vehicle repair and recovery. In addition a number of units, besides the transport companies of the R.A.S.C., would be capable of organizing convoys of military or civilian vehicles.

8 : Composition and Characteristics of Units

Command

42. Normally, Lieutenant Colonels are in charge of regiments and battalions which they both command and administer. These are sub-divided into sub-units of squadrons, batteries or companies (Majors command) which in turn are organized into sub-units of troops (Captains command) or platoons (Lieutenants command).

Composition and characteristics

43. The composition and special characteristics of units are shown in Annex "A". The details given have been limited as establishments are frequently altered, and the aim has been only to give a Civil Defence Controller a broad picture of the sort of unit which may come to his support.

Mobility

44. When in possession of their full scale of transport most units are mobile. The big exception is the infantry battalion. It must be realized, however, that unless mobilization has been completed units may not have received the full quota of transport and other equipment.

Medical resources of units

45. Major units have a medical officer and several medical orderlies. They have very limited medical stores, sufficient only for unit requirements.

9 : Organization and Command

Command

46. When two or more units are sent to support a Civil Defence Controller a suitable military headquarters will be appointed to command them. The principle is that a controller should only have to deal with one military commander.

Grouping

47. The majority of forces placed in support of the civil authorities will probably be organized initially, for purposes of command, control and administration into brigade groups.

Brigade Groups

48. The brigade group is a flexible formation, made up according to the task in hand. It is commanded by a Brigadier whose chief staff officer is the Brigade Major. Its basic components are a small HQ and three or four major units,

normally infantry battalions; to these other units and sub-units may be added. Units are controlled by the HQ through the wireless, line and other communications of the Brigade Signal Squadrons which will also be linked either to the parent Divisional HQ or direct to the Army District/Region or Army District/Zone joint HQ.

A possible composition of a Brigade Group is :

- (a) Brigade Headquarters and Signal Squadron.
- (b) Three infantry battalions.
- (c) A transport company.
- (d) A field ambulance.
- (e) A workshop.
- (f) A provost detachment.

The total strength of a brigade group might be about 5,000 men.

49. Other units which might be included are—

- (a) An armoured regiment.
- (b) An artillery regiment.
- (c) A reconnaissance squadron.
- (d) An engineer squadron.

50. A Brigade Group, with its main and ancillary units, is a well balanced formation capable of operating on its own and handling a variety of tasks. With its own command, signal and administrative elements it can form a well knit force, and as far as possible should be kept intact since it can then produce the best effort.

Artillery Brigade Groups

51. On occasion it may be convenient to form an artillery brigade group, consisting of a number of artillery regiments, under a Commander, Royal Artillery.

Engineer Groups

52. An Engineer group for home defence contains three or four Engineer regiments and two field park squadrons. They are capable of a great variety of engineer tasks. Normally these units work under the technical control of an engineer group headquarters, commanded by a Colonel, but they may operate individually. An engineer group may also contain a bomb disposal regiment, concentrated for use in general engineering tasks.

10 : Operational Control

General Principles

53. The Army has been made responsible for the co-ordination of all forces made available for CD support from all three armed services.

54. Formations and units sent to the aid of stricken areas will act in support of CD Controllers, who will be responsible for employing them to the best advantage. The military chain of command will support civil controls as shown diagrammatically at Annex E.

55. As explained in paragraph 46 above, a Civil Defence Controller will normally work with only one military commander, who will be responsible for advising the Controller on the forces available and their capabilities. Together they will agree the tasks to be carried out (see paragraph 59 of "Briefing").

56. Once tasks have been agreed the military commander will be responsible for their execution, through the normal military chain of command.

57. Normal military organization must be retained and wherever possible complete formations should be left together since they are designed as balanced groups of forces and produce their greatest capabilities when concentrated. Units must operate as complete units or under exceptional conditions as sub-units. Ease of control and administration are thus retained and the greatest efficiency secured.

Full use should be made of the organizing power of military units to make the best use of fit civilian survivors and useful, but unmanned, civilian equipment.

Briefing

58. *General.* Speed in deployment of forces can only be ensured by systematic briefing, which must be clear and concise. The requirements at each level of control will be different. Briefing must be limited to giving to a commander only such information as is necessary to enable him to deploy his forces. Notes on briefing are given at Annex B.

59. *Scope.* Briefing should cover all the information which military commanders will require to frame their own orders. The use of standard headings is designed to secure this, whether military forces are supporting the Civil Defence Corps, the Police, or Fire Services. See Annex B.

60. *Selection of tasks.* In selecting tasks for military units and controllers should take account of their characteristics and capabilities. A guide is given at Annex C.

11 : Deployment of Troops

Warning

61. Normally the C.D. Controller will receive advance warning, on the Civil Defence operational net, of the allocation to him of military support and of the estimated time of arrival of the military commander who usually moves ahead of the body of his troops. Where the support consists of a brigade group or other formation it is a military responsibility to see that its composition is included in the warning signal to the C.D. Controller.

Advantage should be taken of this period of warning by the C.D. Controller to co-ordinate the demands from the C.D. Corps, Police, Fire and other civil departments and to formulate plans to meet them.

Allotment of tasks

62. On arrival the Military Commander should be told the general nature and order of priority of the tasks to be performed. The number of men required for each task should be decided at this stage. It will be for the Military Commander to translate the demands into suitable military units and sub-units according to their strengths and capabilities.

More precise information on the tasks will be given to the Commanders of Units and sub-units by the C.D. Controllers and other officers of the C.D. Services in whose support they are placed.

The detailed briefing will be done on the ground. Troops will be committed to tasks at the actual sites where the work and hazards can be indicated and local information and advice be made available.

Any changes which may become necessary in the light of the tactical situation will be communicated to the Military Commanders concerned.

Chain of command

63. Troops will work on their allotted tasks under their own Officers and N.C.Os., the normal Service chain of command being maintained throughout.

Liaison

64. Communication must be maintained between the Civil and Military at all levels, physical contact, line or wireless being used as may be appropriate and available.

Maps

65. Incoming Military Commanders will not normally be in possession of maps other than those of small scale in normal use.

Large scale maps appropriately marked to show the current operational situation will simplify and speed up briefing at all levels and will assist in deployment. They will be valuable to and of considerable assistance to unit and sub-unit commanders working in damaged urban areas.

At C.D. Area level a minimum of one large scale map duly marked should be prepared for handing over to the incoming senior military commander, together with the requisite number of unmarked maps for issue to subordinate military commanders who will mark them up at the various levels at which they will be briefed.

Guides

66. In the conditions prevailing in built-up areas after a nuclear attack, local guides will often be necessary to assist in the deployment of forces.

12 : Administration

General

67. (a) Unless mobilization is complete it is unlikely that all units will have their full scale of transport and

equipment. It can be assumed, however, that personnel will have their full personal scale of clothing, equipment and weapons and that all units will have at least a proportion of their operational radiac instruments.

- (b) Although military formations and units will normally be administratively self-contained, and will be able to operate for a short period without calling on outside resources, they might have to do so if operating for some time in areas where they could not be maintained from military supply bases.

68. Military units will always require drinking water, a certain amount of shelter (for headquarters, aid posts, etc.) and standing for vehicles. These should be catered for in briefing.

Improved feeding

69. Although the administrative resources of units are normally only adequate for their own support, many will be capable of organizing improvised feeding arrangements for the civil population, if given the necessary supplies. Certain specialized units, such as field bakeries, are particularly well equipped for this task.

Medical

70. Medical plans will be based on the use of civil and military facilities. Casualties will be dealt with by whichever organization is operating nearest to them in the area.

Annex A

Composition and Characteristics of Certain Major Army Units

SUMMARY

ROYAL ARMOURD CORPS

- Armoured Regiment.
- Reconnaissance Regiment.

ROYAL ARTILLERY

- Field Regiment.
- Medium Regiment.
- Light Regiment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS

- Field Engineer Regiment (Divisional).
- Army Engineer Regiment.
- Field Park Squadron.

INFANTRY

- Infantry Battalion.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

- Field Ambulance.

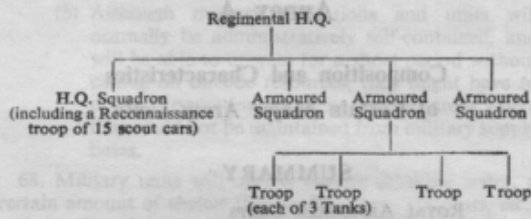
MOBILE DEFENCE CORPS

- M.D.C. Battalion.

Royal Armoured Corps

1. Armoured Regiment

(a) Organization



(b) Personnel and transport

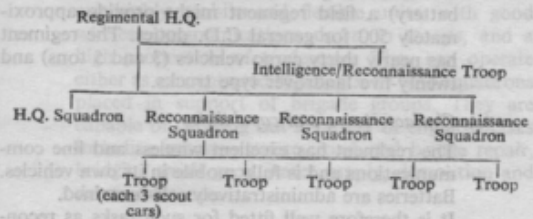
The regiment has a strength of about 620 all ranks. There are virtually no general duties men in an armoured regiment, almost all being either crewmen, wheeled vehicle drivers, or technicians. If operating with its tanks therefore a regiment could provide very few men for any other duties. In addition to its armour the regiment has three tank dozers, and approximately thirty cargo vehicles of 3 ton type.

(c) Characteristics and capabilities

The chief characteristics of the armoured regiment are its cross country performance and the excellent control which is given by a very high scale of No. 19 and No. 88 wireless sets, with a range of 10 miles and 2 miles respectively. Squadrons and troops can operate independently. These characteristics make it particularly suitable for any tasks requiring high mobility and good communications, e.g., reconnaissance and traffic control.

2. Reconnaissance Regiment

(a) Organization



(b) Personnel and transport

The regiment has approximately 475 all ranks (120 in each reconnaissance squadron).

In addition to command and reconnaissance vehicles the regiment has approximately thirty personnel carrying vehicles (1 ton) and ten cargo vehicles (3 ton).

(c) Characteristics and capabilities

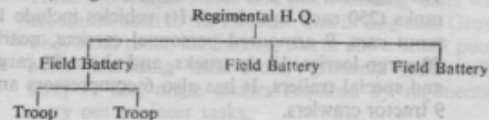
The regiment has excellent wireless communications down to individual scout cars consisting of No. 19 and No. 88 sets with a range of 10 miles and 2 miles respectively. Squadrons are trained to operate independently over a wide area, on roads and tracks. Radiac instruments are carried by each troop.

The regiment is best employed in its specialist role of reconnaissance, but its mobility and communications also fit it for control tasks, if required either with traffic or the homeless.

Royal Artillery

3. Field Regiment

(a) Organization



(b) *Personnel and transport*

Out of a strength of about 600 all ranks (140 each battery) a field regiment might provide approximately 500 for general C.D. duties. The regiment has nearly thirty cargo vehicles (3 and 5 tons) and twenty-five landrover type trucks.

(c) *Characteristics and capabilities*

The regiment has excellent wireless and line communications and is fully mobile in its own vehicles. Batteries are administratively self-contained.

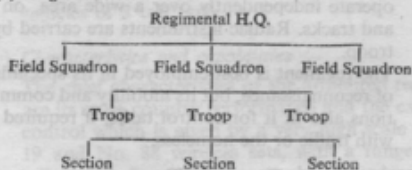
It is therefore well fitted for such tasks as reconnaissance, liaison, control of traffic or homeless, etc., as well as more general duties.

4. Medium Regiment
5. Light Regiment
- { From the Civil Defence point of view their organization and characteristics may be considered as similar to those of a Field regiment.

Royal Engineers

6. Field Engineer Regiment (Divisional)

(a) *Organization*



(b) *Personnel and transport*

The regiment has a total strength of about 800 all ranks (250 each squadron). Its vehicles include 14 scout cars, 9 armoured personnel carriers, nearly 50 cargo lorries, 18 tip trucks, and about 50 cargo and special trailers. It has also 6 compressors and 9 tractor crawlers.

(c) *Characteristics and capabilities*

The field engineer regiments of infantry divisions are highly mobile and flexible units, with good wireless communications down to troops, and a high proportion of tradesmen. They can operate either as concentrated regiments, or with squadrons placed in support of brigade groups. They are capable of carrying out a variety of engineer tasks including reconnaissance, road and bridge repair, bridging small gaps, water supply, demolition and debris clearance.

7. Army Engineer Regiments

(a) *Organization*

Similar to field engineer regiments.

(b) *Personnel and transport*

The army engineer regiments are somewhat smaller than divisional regiments, having a total strength of about 640 all ranks (200 per squadron). Their transport includes forty 3 ton and 10 ton cargo lorries, 6 heavy tractors, and about 50 trailers. Their plant consists of 12 compressors, 3 excavators, 3 graders, and 6 tractor crawlers.

(c) *Characteristics and capabilities*

While similar in many respects to the divisional engineer regiments they are designed for more deliberate and concentrated tasks. They have wireless only to squadron level. With their larger scale of plant they are somewhat better equipped for road building, clearance of heavy rubble and similar tasks.

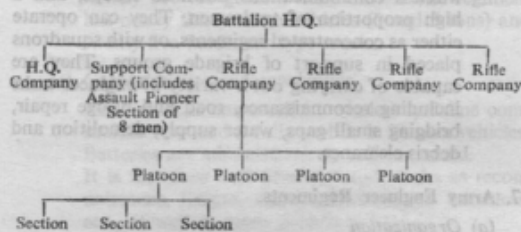
8. Field Park Squadron

These are special stores and plant holding units which are found both in the Division and in Engineer Groups. They hold tools, machinery, stores and a small pool of plant including excavators, graders, road rollers, scrapers and angle dozers required by regiments to carry out engineer tasks.

Infantry

9. Infantry Battalion

(a) Organization



(b) Personnel and transport

The strength of a battalion will vary according to the length of time since mobilization.

At full strength a battalion is about 940 all ranks and a regular battalion has about 40 Landrovers and 1-ton vehicles and about 20 × 3-ton vehicles.

A T.A. battalion has considerably less vehicles, and many will be requisitioned civilian ones.

A rifle company at full strength is about 140 all ranks. All the rifle companies and elements of H.Q. and support companies would be available for C.D. duties.

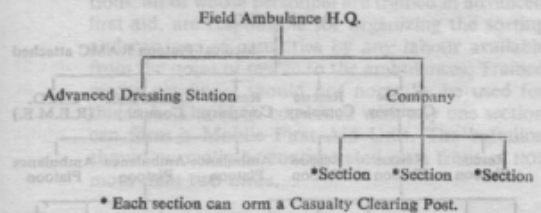
(c) Characteristics and capabilities

The infantry battalion is the most versatile unit in the Army. It has good communications of limited range, a large number of manual digging and cutting tools, and is capable of operating away from roads. With a large number of junior leaders and a high proportion of available manpower, all with some training in elementary rescue and first aid, it is capable of carrying out a variety of C.D. tasks, including assistance to the police, light rescue, stretcher bearing, debris clearance, and limited reconnaissance for radio-activity.

Royal Army Medical Corps

10. Field Ambulance

(a) Present organization



(b) Personnel and transport

The Unit has a strength of approximately 225 all ranks, of which about 130 are trained medical personnel (doctors and nursing orderlies).

The officers include eight doctors and a dental surgeon.

The vehicles include eight four-stretcher ambulances and eight landrover type trucks equipped with stretchers.

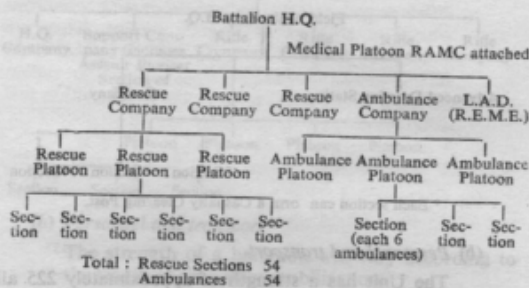
(c) Characteristics and tasks

The field ambulance is a mobile, self-sufficient unit designed for immediate first aid, sorting and clearance of casualties. In C.D. operations it could provide forward decontamination and sorting of the injured and emergency treatment before despatch to hospital, the treatment of light injuries before discharge to Welfare care and the holding of those serious cases which would not benefit from hospital treatment (although it is not normally a holding unit). A field ambulance could deal with some 6,000 casualties a day and is at present being reorganized to give it both a holding and collecting potential.

Mobile Defence Corps

11. M.D.C. Battalion

(a) Organization



(b) Personnel and transport

The strength of a battalion, including the Medical Platoon and L.A.D., is about 800 all ranks. Each rescue company has approximately 175 all ranks. The total of vehicles is about 122, of which 54 are ambulances. The unit is fully mobile.

(c) Characteristics and capabilities

The unit is specially organized, equipped and trained for rescue and ambulance work. Although fully mobile it is trained to operate on foot at considerable distances from usable roads. Its organization permits a fair degree of flexibility, the rescue companies being organized to operate in separate sectors if required, although the battalion is most effective when concentrated. The ambulance company can be detached to work away from its parent battalion, and its use will be planned in conjunction with all the other civil and military facilities available for casualty evacuation.

The rescue companies can carry out advanced rescue tasks, having a high scale of tools, including heavy items, such as jacks and floodlights. The Medical Platoon at present consists of H.Q. and 6 Casualty Collecting sections. These casualty collecting sections, all of whose personnel are trained in advanced first aid, are responsible for organizing the sorting and carriage of casualties by any labour available from the point of rescue to the ambulances. Trained rescue personnel should not normally be used for this task. The H.Q. combined with any one section can form a Mobile First Aid Unit. The battalion should normally be concentrated on a front of NOT more than two miles.

Annex B

Notes for Guidance in Briefing of Commanders of Supporting Troops

1. The following sets out the main headings of information required by military commanders of troops sent in to assist local civil defence forces engaged in life-saving operations in an area of severe damage. Only such information as will enable them to deploy the forces under their command should be given.

2. For ease of reference, the essential points in briefing will be grouped under five main headings. These should be used for any briefing of military forces, whether by Civil Defence, Police or Fire Services. They should give all the information which commanders will require to frame their own orders.

The following are the headings to be used :

A. Situation

A description, in general terms, of the situation in the area. Unnecessary detail should be avoided.

B. Mission

A list, in order of priority, of the tasks in which assistance is requested. These should be stated in clear concise terms. Agreement must be reached with the military Commander on what his forces can undertake.

C. Factors affecting the mission

Based on the agreed tasks, detailed information will be given on all matters which may affect the way in which they are to be carried out. This will include particular aspects of the situation in the area which need to be known to those coming in.

D. Administration/logistics

Details of transport, quartering, and feeding arrangements for the forces taking part in the operations.

E. Command and signal

Details of the locations of controls and headquarters and communications arrangements, as they affect supporting troops.

3. It may not be necessary to include details under each of the sub-headings at all levels of briefing, but they are intended as a guide to give incoming Commanders a broad picture of the situation. The following notes should be carefully remembered :

- (a) It is essential that briefing be clear and given in the minimum possible time.
- (b) The briefing of commanders must be varied to suit the situation.
- (c) IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO USE ALL THE HEADINGS, ONLY USE THOSE APPROPRIATE FOR THE COMMANDER TO BE BRIEFED AND THE NATURE OF THE TASK.
- (d) Commanders of subordinate supporting forces would only receive from their own commanders instructions where to report for briefing, with details of routes. For example, when a Brigade Commander is ordered to give support to a Sub-Region in England and Wales, but it is known that he is to

work with his entire force in one particular area, he need not visit Sub-Region but would proceed direct to the Area Control Centre. In the same way, a Battalion Commander who was to work with his entire force in a Sub-Area would be ordered to that Sub-Area for briefing. If the Sub-Area Controller required companies to work with Sectors, then they would be routed on to Sector Control for briefing. In this way, commanders at all levels would only receive one briefing from C.D. Controllers at their respective levels.

- (e) CIVIL DEFENCE CONTROLLERS AT ALL LEVELS SHOULD USE THE HEADINGS AS A STANDARD FRAMEWORK WHEN BRIEFING SUPPORTING FORCES OF ALL TYPES. The appropriate break down into sub-headings is given in Appendix I to this Annex.

(4) Transport.

Appendix I to Annex B

Headings and Sub-Headings

Briefing of Commanders of Supporting Troops

1. Situation

(a) Details of attack

- (1) Position of ground zero.
Ground or air burst.
- (2) Time of attack.

(b) Effects of attack

- (1) Estimated extent and general nature of damage.
- (2) General fire situation.
- (3) Contamination ; fall-out plot as far as known.
- (4) Damage to essential services (electricity, gas, telephones, etc.).
- (5) Any big hazards : chemical, gas, electricity, water, etc.

(c) *Steps to deal with attack*

- (1) Location of subordinate controls ; position of mobile controls if deployed.
- (2) Forces already deployed or expected.
- (3) Road situation. Routes which forces moving in may or may NOT use.
- (4) Rendezvous.
- (5) Routes to reception and hospital areas.
- (6) Ambulance check points.
- (7) State of signals communications.

2. Mission

I would like assistance in the following tasks, in order of priority :

3. Factors affecting the Mission

- (a) Sub-allocation of forces.
- (b) Forces already working in the area (Fire, Rescue, Casualty Collecting, M.D.C., etc.).
- (c) Boundaries of area in which formation/unit has been allotted.
- (d) Degree of local control functioning.
- (e) Rendezvous.
- (f) Vehicle parking sites.
- (g) Radioactivity—dose rates.
- (h) Fire situation.
- (j) Roads which CAN be used.
- (k) Roads which CANNOT be used.
- (l) Type of property (for rescue parties).
- (m) Approximate number of casualties.
- (n) Ambulance loading points.
- (o) Position of Mobile First Aid Units.
- (p) Casualty Staging Post (if any).
- (q) Disposal of dead (temporary mortuaries).
- (r) Hazards—electricity, gas, water.

- (s) Unexploded missiles (if any).
- (t) Location of special high risks (e.g., petrol store).
- (u) Location of special danger points (e.g., bridges and aqueducts).
- (v) Homeless, action to be taken.
- (w) Reliefs.

4. Administration/Logistics

(a) *Civil Defence Forces*

- (1) Petrol and oil.
- (2) Feeding.
- (3) Blankets.

(b) *All forces*

- (1) Water.
- (2) Accommodation.
- (3) Tools.
- (4) Transport.

5. Command and Signal

- (a) Present, future positions. Higher controls.
- (b) Where reports are to be sent and when.
- (c) Any changes in wireless frequencies.

Any Questions ?

Annex C

Suitable Tasks for Military Units

<i>Tasks</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1. Reconnaissance Radioactivity and roads.	Divisional Reconnaissance Regiment (Royal Armoured Corps). Armoured regiments. Artillery regiments. Engineer regiments. Infantry battalions	Using reconnaissance and other light vehicles. In particular technical reconnaissance of roads and bridges
2. Assistance to Fire Service	Infantry battalions Artillery regiments Armoured regiments Engineer units Armoured regiments Artillery regiments Infantry battalions	Mainly unskilled assistance, e.g., pipe laying. On main essential service routes. Mostly pick and shovel assistance.
3. Debris clearance	Mobile Defence Corps battalions	54 rescue parties per battalion. Advanced rescue.
4. Rescue		

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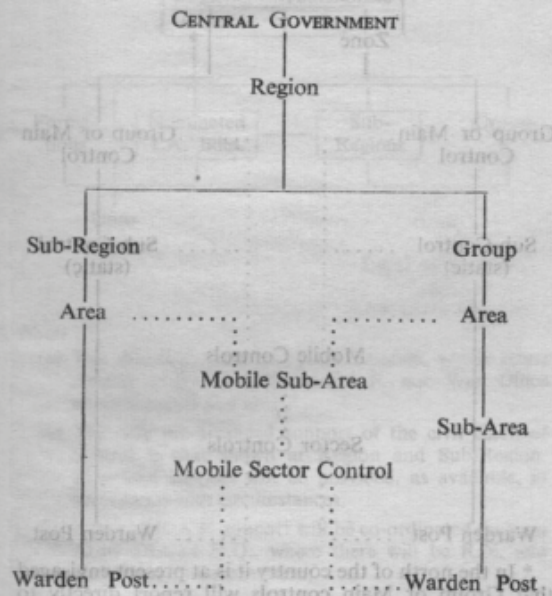
5. Assistance to Police	Infantry battalions Artillery regiments Armoured regiments Armoured regiments Artillery regiments Military Police Infantry battalions All units	} Light rescue. Traffic control. Sign posting. Marshalling homeless. Prevention of looting. First aid.
6. Treatment of casualties	Medical Platoon of Mobile Defence Corps battalions. Field ambulances Unit Regimental Aid Posts All units	Advanced First Aid.
7. Stretcher bearing	R.A.M.C. units	Emergency sanitation. Hygiene control.
8. Public Health control	Ambulance platoons of Mobile Defence Corps battalions. Field Ambulances. Royal Army Service Corps units Unit transport (all units)	
9. Transport for casualties	Royal Army Service Corps units Unit transport (all units)	
10. Transport for homeless		

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Tasks	Units	Remarks
11. Distribution of food and water.	Royal Army Service Corps units All units water vehicles Royal Engineers	Opening up of water points and pipe repair.
12. Repairs to vehicles or equipment.	Sub-units of Corps of Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.	
13. Communications	Royal Corps of Signals units Royal Artillery regiments Armoured regiments Unit despatch riders All units	Note : Military must maintain own communications.
14. Establishing Assembly Areas and Clearance Bases.	All non-specialized units	
15. Erecting tentage	Royal Army Ordnance Corps	Very limited quantities.
16. Provision of blankets	All military H.Q.	
17. Assistance in planning		

Annex D

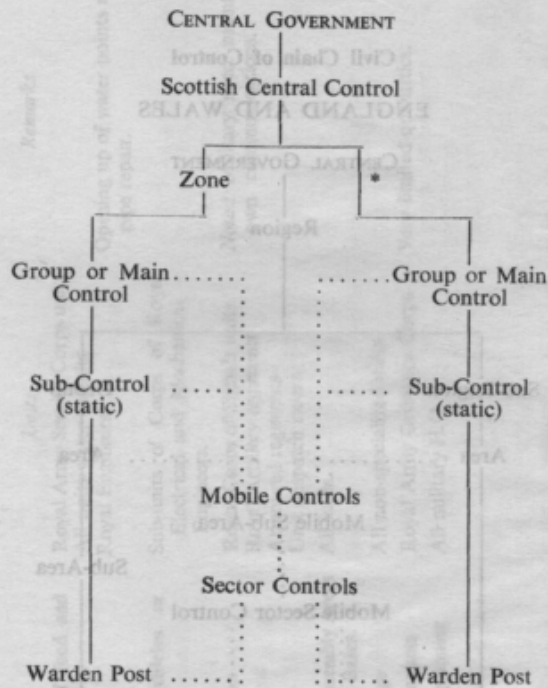
Civil Chain of Control ENGLAND AND WALES



Note :—

The diagram does not include the Civil Defence Headquarters, report posts and parent warden posts which are used for reporting purposes.

SCOTLAND



* In the north of the country it is at present envisaged that Group or Main controls will report directly to Scottish Central Control.

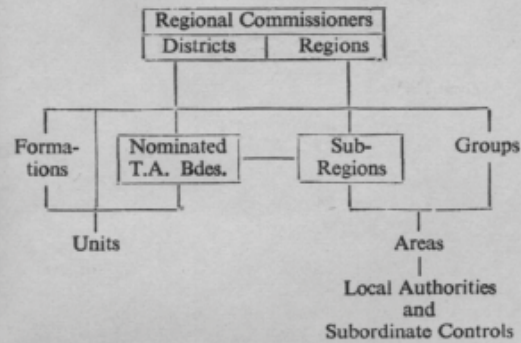
Note :—

This diagram does not include the report posts and parent warden posts which are used for reporting purposes.

Annex E

Operational Chain of Command below Region

SERVICE ASSISTANCE TO CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
(Regional Level)



Notes :

- The diagram does not show reserves which come directly under C.-in-C. U.K.L.F. nor War Office establishments and units.
- The only pre-arranged support of the civil chain of control is that shown at Region and Sub-Region. Elsewhere support will be provided, as available, in accordance with circumstances.
- R.N. and R.A.F. support will be co-ordinated through Army District H.Q., where there will be R.N. and R.A.F. staff representation.

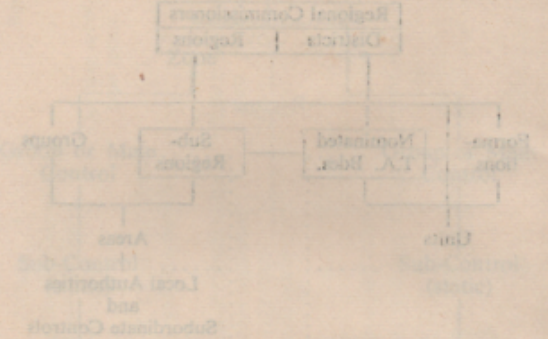
Operational Chain of Command in Scotland

Similar arrangements will apply in Scotland subject to the rather different civil organization.

ANNEX E

Operational Chain of Command below Region

Service Agencies to Civil Authorities in District



(a) The diagram does not show those which come directly under C.M.C. U.L.R. or W.A. Office establishments and units.

(b) The only pre-arranged agency in the civil chain of command is that shown in Region and Sub-Region. Essential support will be provided as available in accordance with current plans.

(c) R.N. and R.A.P. support will be co-ordinated through Army District H.Q. where there will be R.N. and R.A.P. representatives.

Operational Chain of Command is detailed in the following manner:

Under the command of the Region, the following units will operate in the field:

Units will be provided as available in accordance with current plans.

Units will be provided as available in accordance with current plans.

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