

Glamorgan County Council.

A. R. CULLEY, M.D., B.SC., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

COUNTY HALL,

CARDIFF.

FSC/BS.

TELEPHONE No. 8020.

23rd. June, 1943

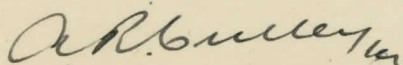
Dear Dr. Meller,

Up Graded First Aid Point.

With reference to your comment on the communication received from you regarding Incident Doctors, I have to inform you that you are still the Doctor in charge of the Up-Graded First Aid Point at the Town Hall, Cowbridge.

I am,

Yours faithfully,



Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. E.M. Meller,
58 High Street,
Cowbridge. Glam.

Dear Dr. Meller,

The following is an extract from a circular received, concerning treatment of Phosphorus burns of hands, although it is meant primarily for a use of Medical Officers in charge of First Aid Posts. I have taken the liberty of sending you a copy, which you may find useful.

Treatment of Phosphorus burns.

1. Immerse the affected part in water, or if sufficient water is not available, apply a thick pad soaked in water.
2. Particles of phosphorus embedded in the skin should be removed under water by means of gauze held in forceps.
3. No oils or greasy dressings should be used.
4. Wash with dilute alkaline solution, e.g. soda bicarbonate or sodium carbonate, 2 drachms to a pint of water.
5. Remove all traces of phosphorus by washing with 1% solution of copper sulphate.
6. Remove resultant dark deposit of copper phosphide and wash with a mild antiseptic, e.g. boric acid.
7. Apply a dressing for ordinary burns.

Treatment of Burns by Tannic Acid.

The following important extract in relation to the treatment of burns by tannic acid is taken from a memorandum issued by the Welsh Board of Health and is sent particularly for the information of Medical Officers of First Aid Post and Mobile Units.

"Further experience in the treatment of burns has been held by a Committee which has specially considered the matter, to prove conclusively that the use of tannic acid on the hands, especially the fingers, is followed by disastrous crippling in burns of the second and third degree. It is therefore, urgently requested that previous instructions be amended accordingly and that treatment with ~~alkaline~~ saline packs or arm baths be substituted,

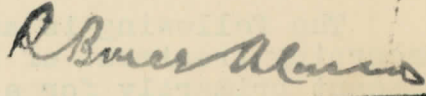
The request is based on the following observations.

- (a) All cases of burns occurring in the Royal Air Force flying personnel have, so far, been treated by tannic acid coagulation, according to previous instructions.
- (b) Burns of the hands, which in the Royal Air Force are a common injury and which have been so treated, have subsequently developed ischaemic necrosis of the finger. This is caused by oedema developing beneath a rigid crust, and gives rise to embarrassment of the digital circulation. As a result, there follow contractions and atrophy of the fingers, which become useless, spindle-shaped appendages; particularly is this the case in severe second and in third degree burns: Complete loss of fingers has been noted.

In all second and third degree burns of the hands, therefore, initial treatment should be confined to saline compresses or intermittent saline baths for at least one week; or until the oedema has subsided and sepsis been controlled. If coagulation methods are then deemed advisable, the hands and fingers should be treated with Gentian Violet or Triple Dye, reinforced when necessary with a thin layer of sterile gauze: this dressing

to be applied that a partial casing only be produced - e.g. on the back and front, but not on the sides of the fingers. Under no circumstances should a complete casing be applied.

Yours faithfully,



Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Meller,
47, High Street,
Cowbridge.

A. RAIDING LESSONSOperations of Civil Defence Services(i) Rescue Service

1. It has been found that the heat caused by severe fires has been so intense that rescue operations have had either to be suspended, or could not be started, until buildings had been cooled down by the National Fire Service.

Lesson If such a situation arises, rescue parties will have to be diverted to incidents where they can work until the National Fire Service operations make the position possible. It will be most important to get the rescue parties back to work in the area directly it is practicable, so long as there are persons known still to be in the wreckage, even though there may be no hope of their survival.

(ii) Casualty Services

2. Private motorists brought casualties to a First Aid Post and because there was no traffic control, blocked the entrance and caused a lot of difficulty.

Lesson It is important that traffic to a First Aid Post is controlled, especially if the entrance for cars and ambulances is narrow or difficult.

3. First Aid Parties have been given memory testing games designed to familiarise them with alternative routes in their area. Where roads were blocked this training proved invaluable and saved much time.

Lesson The value of training on route finding is considerable. Such training can be carried out at any time both by means of maps and personal reconnaissance on foot.

4. First Aid Parties are reported to have worked well, especially on the separation of serious and slight casualties. In the first raid out of 274 cases sent to First Aid Posts, only 21 had to be transferred to hospital, and in the second, out of 116 cases, only 6 had to be transferred.

Lesson The importance and value of good training.

5. Doctors attended at various incidents, in some cases being sent out by Report or Control Centres; in others acting on information obtained at Depots, or by contacting incidents as they moved about. Valuable help was also given by private practitioners who assisted voluntarily at incidents. The presence of a medical man is always helpful from a number of different aspects, especially if the administration of morphia is required. It also gives general and added confidence all round.

Lesson The presence of a Doctor at an incident is always valuable. It is useful, however, to control the allocation of Doctors to incidents, so far as is practicable, since their numbers are limited, and it is important to ensure the presence of Doctors at the incidents where they are most likely to be wanted.

(iii) Incident Control

6. It has been found useful to send out an I.O. with a stationery box containing note-book, diary, pads, property receipt book, large envelope for valuables numbered to correspond with receipts, message forms, cards for people being evacuated, pencils, property labels, pins, clips and handbook.

Lesson Incident officers may be required to handle a good many matters and it is an advantage if they have with them the necessary labels, etc., which will save time and may save confusion later.

7. During two consecutive raids there were 107 and 158 incidents respectively. A police officer attended every one, but experience showed that it is neither necessary nor really practicable to set up incident posts for small incidents.

Lesson In view of the fact that fully qualified incident officers (either police or C.D. personnel) are limited in numbers, it is important to employ them to the best advantage. Small incidents can generally be safely left to the local warden.

8. In one town the police "battle headquarters" is in the basement of police headquarters. A tally board is installed and records the attendance of police officers at incidents. It also shows incidents not provided with an Incident Officer.

9. As soon as the Headquarters is notified of an incident, it is marked on the tally board. A police officer on duty at the nearest police box or Divisional Headquarters is notified and a police officer is warned to attend the incident if required. The name of the officer is marked against the incident on the tally board, thus providing a complete record.

Lesson An illustration of one effective method of controlling the deployment of Incident Officers.

(iv) Eye Casualties

10. As a result of one heavy incendiary raid, 73 eye cases were caused mostly due to smoke, dust, grit and other foreign bodies.

Lesson The use of eye-shields by C.D. personnel may help to reduce such injuries.

(v) Wardens

11. The diagnosis of U.X.B's was greatly facilitated by members of the services who had received a special advanced course of training in bomb reconnaissance. 100 reports were investigated of which only 21 were confirmed, the details being subsequently endorsed by the B.D.S. It was found, however, that there was a tendency to over-lapping between the wardens and the police. A co-ordinated system was at once agreed between the Chief Warden and the Chief Constable and set up under a police officer. Police Headquarters subsequently instituted a separate Department for dealing with U.X.B's to which all reports are sent.

Lessons (a) The value and importance of an adequate number of personnel specially trained on bomb reconnaissance.

(b) The importance of close co-ordination between the wardens and police, including some Central Control organisation to sift reports and deploy specialist personnel to avoid overlapping and duplication.

12. Amongst the many duties performed by wardens during raids, in addition to their primary task of reporting, may be mentioned the rescue of persons from demolished buildings, treating of casualties, dealing with I.B.'s, helping at rest centres, barricading blocked roads, helping the homeless to remove their belongings, advising homeless where to go, answering enquiries from relatives, etc. Wardens also acted as guides for reinforcements.

Lesson Wardens may have to carry out a multitude of jobs, both during and after a raid. They should be trained to be ready for any and every emergency.

13. Wardens carried out a lot of most valuable rescue work from collapsed houses containing Morrison Shelters. An important point being that such shelters being designed to carry the weight of the house, there is little risk in debris clearing that lack of skill will endanger further the occupants of the shelter.

Lesson It is important that wardens should be trained in elementary rescue work, and should understand that in houses containing Morrison Shelters they can safely go ahead in trying to extricate persons trapped in the shelter. In the experience quoted, the wardens effected many rescues without having to call the rescue parties who were already heavily engaged.

(vi) Casualties:- Correct labelling

14. The importance of the correct labelling of casualties has constantly arisen. Casualties who are unconscious are often difficult to identify if not labelled. Lack of correct labelling caused difficulty at hospitals and besides involving extra work may cause relatives unnecessary distress.

Lesson Particular attention should be paid, both in general training and in exercises, to the correct labelling of casualties. If it is not possible to give the casualty's name, the place from which he or she has been recovered should be noted.

15. Difficulties have been experienced in recording the number of casualties dealt with by First Aid Parties and Wardens. Lack of an accurate record may cause difficulties and the information is, in any case, important in compiling a record of the raid.

Lesson First Aid Parties and Wardens should be trained to keep an accurate record of the number, and, if possible, the type of casualties dealt with.

(vii) Ambulances

16. It has been found that the Ambulance Service may have many calls for several days after a heavy raid and may need the help of additional transport. Among a number of tasks may be mentioned assisting in the evacuation of hospitals and transferring homeless infirm cases to hospitals or institutions.

after a raid than during the actual bombing itself, and reinforcements may well be required for this purpose.

(viii) Mobile Canteens

17. Cases still occur where members of the Civil Defence Services are not visited by Mobile Canteens, and arrangements for feeding reinforcements break down. It has been found that the institution of some form of Central Control has gone a long way to overcoming this difficulty.

Lesson The importance of seeing that all Civil Defence Services are properly catered for, especially at incidents; an operation which may be facilitated by some form of central control of Mobile Canteens.

(ix) Reinforcements - Feeding

18. It has been found that if large numbers of reinforcements are drafted to a town which include not only Civil Defence Services, but National Fire Service, possibly police, and labour and other reinforcements, general feeding difficulties may arise. The ordinary normal arrangements may be inadequate.

Lesson The importance of having plans to ensure that large reinforcements of all kinds, both during and after the raid can be properly fed and looked after.

(x) Fire Guards

19. A number of points included under this heading are drawn from practical experience in heavy fire raids.

(a) Fire Guards were found tackling fires in a building, without having opened the normal and obvious entrances. As a result the N.F.S. on arrival had to force entry, which wasted time.

Lesson The importance of Fire Guards taking action which will facilitate the work of the N.F.S. on arrival.

(b) In one City there was a modern departmental store building of full fire resisting construction with a fire resisting roof without roof lights. It fronted on two streets at right angles to one another. It was entirely surrounded by fire, the exposure hazard at the two back faces of the building and in the front re-entrant angle being very severe. The burning buildings were not more than 10 feet away in both cases.

The Chief Firewatcher had four men under his command, all well trained. He states he always realised that the windows constituted the chief danger to the building. He had made a habit of laying out 60 ft. lengths of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch hose, connected to taps fed from a large roof tank, together with stirrup pumps and buckets. This action was taken on all floors along the vulnerable windows and was a daily routine, irrespective of alerts. His four men were disposed one on each floor, he himself being on the roof. Each man had a whistle to summon help. The code was one blast for the ground floor, two for the second, etc. On an alert all doors were unlocked.

/Directly

Directly the attack began, the firewatchers at once pulled down the blackout curtains in the exposed windows and removed as much combustible material (e.g. boxes of shoes) away from the windows. The firewatchers succeeded in preventing any except slight damage, by running from one window to another and hosing them down. Once or twice the fire entered and took hold of wooden fittings, but energetic action prevented any spread.

Lesson Valuable property may be saved by careful planning beforehand, good tactical handling of men and appliances during the raid, and resolute and determined action.

- (c) The uniform placing of equipment is important, so far as practicable. A good deal of difficulty has been experienced in finding it in business premises.

Lesson Variation in types of buildings makes uniformity difficult, but obvious places, like landings, etc., should be used, and in selecting places special regard should be had to this point and ease of finding in the dark or in smoky or difficult conditions.

- (d) Static water supplies have been found to be inadequate for fire guards and many suggestions have been made as to the provision of special supplies.

Lesson Fire Guards, especially if working together in numbers of parties, require adequate supplies of water. If main supplies are cut, the situation may become difficult. This matter is important, and any methods of improvising static supplies should be explored, especially in high risk areas.

- (e) A lot of difficulty has been caused by householders being in shelters and their stirrup pumps being inaccessible in their houses. They had also neglected the recommended precautions, such as full buckets, water in the bath, etc., which made static supplies deficient.

Lesson It is important that householders are prepared to help protect their own property, take the precautions laid down and have their firefighting equipment where street parties can get at it quickly.

- (f) Men fire watching at works are reported to work much more happily if they know that there are proper arrangements for guarding their houses.

Lesson The adequacy of a proper fire guard organisation in the streets is important, not only to save the property, but also because of its effect on the morale of fire guards in factories and important business premises.

- (g) A general inference from raids is that the effectiveness of the fire guards depends greatly on discipline, training, good leadership, proper co-ordination and correct tactical handling. Unco-ordinated efforts are likely to be ineffective, especially in concentrated raids.

Lesson The importance of proper organisation, training and leadership cannot be over emphasised; and unless parties are handled as a force and in

accordance with a well thought out scheme of tactics, their efforts may be abortive.

Post Raid Services

(xi) Mortuaries

20. In view of the importance of the mortuary service, the experiences of two authorities are given in a little detail as showing the difficulties which may be experienced.

- (a) In the first town, three buildings had been earmarked as mortuaries - the public mortuary (capacity 200) and two halls (capacity 50 each). One of the halls had been adapted. The public mortuary was damaged by blast but remained usable.

The staff at the Public Mortuary consisted of one superintendent, one deputy, two male, and one female staff. Arrangements had been made for the assistance, in addition, of four undertakers' assistants. In the event one had been called up to the Forces, one had joined the Home Guard and the other two did not turn up. Reinforcements had to be sent from outside.

There was a lack of clerical assistance at the public mortuary and the breach was gallantly filled by the Town Clerk's Secretary.

In two raids, only one body arrived labelled.

Difficulty was experienced by relatives calling to view bodies early in the morning after the raid. It has been found that proper arrangements cannot normally be made before 12 noon.

- (b) In the other town, two mortuaries had been earmarked, one in the centre, and the other on the perimeter. Unluckily, the one on the perimeter received bomb damage rendering it unusable. 90 bodies were brought into the surviving mortuary after one raid. Owing to water difficulties, normal washing and viewing procedure was dispensed with. On the second day, a further 20 bodies were brought in. On the third day (after a second raid) a second mortuary was improvised by the erection of a marquee. As there was no water, a mobile cleansing unit was brought into use. The marquee had good ventilation and proved easier to work in.

In this town the labelling of bodies was well carried out.

Refuse carts were used to collect the dead. They are convenient since they are low loading, easily covered up, and readily cleansed. The only objection is the possible association of the idea of collecting bodies in a refuse van. In the event, no complaints were heard.

Identification of bodies took some time, which reflected on the prompt posting of casualty details at the Citizens Advice Bureaux and Police Stations, which is, of course, most desirable.

The same trouble was experienced in regard to lack of staff at the mortuaries.

- Lessons
- (a) The importance of a reliable and adequate mortuary organisation is again brought out.
 - (b) Mortuaries, like all other buildings, are liable to destruction or damage, and alternatives should be earmarked beforehand.
 - (c) If water supplies are cut off or difficult, the use of mobile cleansing units may be helpful.
 - (d) Mortuary staffs have frequently proved deficient in strength, sometimes because of reliance on local undertakers' staffs who have, on occasions, not been available or did not come forward. Mutual assistance arrangements between neighbouring authorities should form an important part of the organisation.
 - (e) Clerical assistance at the mortuary is essential and has sometimes been found inadequate.
 - (f) The proper labelling of bodies is essential.
 - (g) Identification arrangements require careful thought if undue distress is not to be caused to relatives.

(xii) Electricity Supply

21. A public notice was inserted in the Press asking any Consumers without a supply to notify the Electricity Company. 250 applications resulted. There might, however, be difficulties, if newspapers were interrupted, and it was suggested that such information should be given to Information Centres. Also that notices of this kind would be appropriate for official notice boards.

Lesson The importance of getting early information from the public and seeing that all steps are taken to notify the public where they should apply for help.

(xiii) Billeting

22. In one town the billeting volunteers numbered some 250 but when required only about 12 actually materialised. It was found that a reserve staff should be organised who can be called upon if the voluntary system breaks down.

23. It was also recommended that Billeting Officers should report at Rest Centres at meal times so that they can get information from people before they go to visit their damaged houses.

24. Confusion was caused because Registration Officers at Rest Centres did not complete the necessary forms, and very often the address of the billet was omitted.

Lessons (a) The importance of ensuring that there is an adequate and well trained staff of Billeting Officers.

(b) The value of Billeting Officers calling at Rest Centres at meal times to catch the public.

and paying particular attention to the correct filling up of the necessary forms.

(xiv) Broadcasting

25. Immediately after the first two raids in one town, three loudspeaker vans toured the city giving announcements as required. The announcements started at 0700 hours and bulletins were issued at 1030, 1430 and 1900 hours. The bulletins were found most helpful in killing rumours.

Lesson The value of prompt and adequate measures to get important information to the public.

(xv) Printing

26. It is generally found that a large amount of printed matter is required at short notice after raids by a number of different departments. It has been found convenient to appoint a liaison officer in advance who will make the necessary arrangements with the printer.

Lesson The appointment of a liaison officer with local printers has been found helpful.

(xvi) Salvage of Furniture

27. In one town the contents of about 850 houses had to be removed as a result of four raids.

28. Advance preparations for storage were very thorough and included:-

- (a) training of Wardens on every sector to act as "Surveyors" Wardens - a system which worked well;
- (b) the provisional earmarking of premises for storage;
- (c) the printing and distribution to three large furniture removal firms of many thousands of gummed labels to be fixed to front doors of bombed houses: Blue labels - "furniture to be removed to ", Red labels - "furniture NOT to be removed". Also 100,000 small labels with the Incident No. to be affixed to the individual items of furniture and large envelopes for valuables.

29. Experience showed the great value of experienced packers, especially in the stacking of furniture, and the suggestion was made of having teams of skilled packers as part of Mutual Aid Schemes. A further suggestion was made that selected members of the C.D. Services might be given vocational training in this work, which would have a definite post-war value.

30. The proper salvage of furniture is important from the point of view of public morale, and is a matter in which the owners very naturally take great interest.

Lessons (a) The importance of having a well prepared organisation for the salvage and storage of furniture.

(b) The importance of skilled packers and the value of mutual aid arrangements where local resources are inadequate.

31. The setting up of temporary shops to help out displaced shopkeepers is important and the Ministry of Works and Planning help with materials.

Lesson Everything should be done to set up quickly temporary shops in order to relieve congestion. In the case of non-food traders, the Area Distribution Officer of the Board of Trade should be consulted because, under the Location of Retail Businesses Order, such traders are obliged to obtain licences before starting to trade in new premises.

(xviii) Running of Buses

32. In one town the bus services were re-opened the moment the streets were cleared. This proved a great help in maintaining morale and restoring the position to some degree of normality.

Lesson Any steps which can be taken to give visible evidence of a return to normality are a help, especially in giving the public confidence in their Local Authority and its arrangements.

(xix) Planning

33. The practice of the Controller having regular weekly meetings with Heads of Services has proved of great value, not only in perfecting plans, but also in working up a real team spirit.

Lesson Regular and constant meetings of Heads of Services is an important factor in being ready to meet heavy raids.

B. LESSONS BASED ON RECENT LONDON RAIDS

1. Low-flying daylight attacks

There are one or two features of low-flying daylight attacks that are of interest:-

(a) Duration: Such attacks are normally of short duration, and are apt to materialise very quickly after the warning. On occasions they have preceded the warning.

(b) Type of Attack: Attack is usually with 250 kg. or 500 kg. H.E. bombs, often accompanied by M/G and cannon fire, and delivered from roof top height.

(c) Damage: Due to the low altitude from which they are released many of the bombs are almost horizontal when they hit buildings. There is considerable ricochetting, and when the bombs explode buildings are brought down on the site, providing often a considerable rescue work, in which the use of mobile cranes is proving important in removing heavy debris.

(d) Wardens: In daytime the number of Wardens available is almost invariably small, and often confined to paid personnel. In London numbers were made up by reinforcements coming in from areas not affected. A shortage of Wardens is liable to

result in -

- (i) lack of control of the general public at the incident, unless extra police can be made available.
 - (ii) casualties being taken off to hospital in private cars and vans without record as to their names or the hospital to which they have been taken. Such action may lead to difficulties and confusion in determining the number of casualties, and what has happened to persons thought to be missing. Harm may be caused to the casualties if the attentions of the public are unskilled, and the work of the Incident Officer and others made more difficult.
 - (iii) delay in reporting may occur since Wardens may feel obliged to attend to casualties and try and keep the public in check. This tendency needs watching.
- (e) Casualties: The number of casualties caused in a daylight raid may be high in proportion to the number of bombs. This may be due to -

- (i) the bombs coming very quickly after the sounding of the sirens, thereby catching people before they have time to get to shelter, even if they have any inclination to do so;
- (ii) the effect of collapsing buildings on the site, burying casualties under heavy loads of debris;
- (iii) the fact that a large proportion of bombs hit buildings, and do not fall in open spaces;
- (iv) shelters not being open.

2. Night Attack on London

The two night attacks delivered against London were not in any way concentrated, being scattered over a considerable area. There was no attempt to drop a large number of I.Bs., and though a number contained the explosive pellet in the tail, no I.B.E.N. were dropped. On the other hand, there was a considerable number of firepot bombs.

3. General Lessons

(a) Operation of C.D. Services

- (i) Control Staffs: Control Staffs in some cases have showed lack of practice, which resulted in bad messages, loss of time, and consequent delay in ordering out services and obtaining reinforcements.

The practice of holding an exercise every night in Control and Report Centres should obviate the difficulties experienced, which arise from a number of causes. The importance of Control Centre staffs operating efficiently at all times cannot be over-emphasised.

- (ii) Mobile First Aid Units: Delay has occurred in the despatch of a mobile First Aid Unit because staffs were doing other work and had to be collected. This is a difficulty which has to be faced unless teams are to be kept standing by at all times, which is

clearly undesirable. It is important, however, that the arrangements for collecting the staff are practised and are thoroughly understood by all concerned.

(iii) Mortuaries: Difficulty arose in one case because the Mortuary Superintendent had, quite rightly, refused access to the mortuary until bodies had been properly prepared. It is important to resist what sometimes amounts to hysterical pressure of this kind. To allow premature access cannot but result in great distress to relatives and will generally do more harm than good.

(iv) Rescue Service: There was some evidence of lack of proper reconnaissance on the part of leaders. This is probably the result of insufficient practical training of the right sort or of leaders who are not up to their work. Unless a proper and intelligent reconnaissance is carried out the situation cannot be appreciated correctly and not only may wasted effort result, but the incident may not be tackled in the right way or at the right place.

In London Region First Aid Parties have been formed into Light Rescue Parties. In one or two cases there seems to have been some doubt as to the priority of work, i.e. whether to deal with casualties, or to start actual rescue operations pending the arrival of the Heavy Rescue Service.

Although this arrangement is limited to London Region, it is possible that similar doubts might arise in operations with the combined Rescue Service. The first party to arrive at the incident should at once deal with any casualties found on the site, unless there is some outstanding reason why other work should be given priority.

The responsibility of the officer-in-charge of the Rescue Service, as regards closing an incident, is not always understood. Normally orders will be issued by the Controller, acting on the advice of the officer-in-charge of the Rescue Service.

The value of mobile cranes in assisting the work of the rescue parties was again emphasised in certain types of incidents, though in cases where casualties may be trapped in voids, tunnelling is the normal method of rescue.

(v) Incident Control: The value of attaching to the Incident Officer an information bureau was again brought out, especially during the daylight raids. At a big incident the Incident Officer is fully occupied in the work of co-ordinating the services. The presence of an Administrative Incident Officer, to deal with enquiries from the public and a number of other matters not actually connected with the operations of the services, is most valuable. The two officers must work in the closest possible contact, but are complementary to each other.

One major incident is worth noting, since the

bombs hit the centre of the road and cut the street in half, causing roughly equal damage on each side.

Difficulties arose because Control continued to send all services to one end of the street, although it was impassable and a considerable detour was necessary to reach the other end. While it should have been treated as one incident, it might have been wise to set up an Incident Sub-Control on each side, under the I.O., and to have arranged for a traffic control point or points in such a position that services could have been directed to whichever end of the street required them.

(vi) Fire Guards: The weight of incendiary attack in the London night raids was comparatively light. Fire Guards operated satisfactorily, but were inclined to expose themselves unnecessarily. If the barrage is heavy, Fire Guards should keep under cover unless they have definite work to carry out.

(b) Post Raid Arrangements

Post Raid arrangements worked satisfactorily and were never overtaxed.

4. Press

Difficulties were experienced with some sections of the press in their endeavours to interview bereaved parents. This experience is not new. Cases have also recently occurred in which representatives of the press have been given the ex-directory number of the Control Centre. Special care should be taken to ensure that unauthorised persons are not allowed to know such numbers.

5. U.X.Bs.

A good many difficulties have been arising in the reporting of U.S.Bs., some of which are due to the crater left by the firepot bomb. It is proposed to issue a special note on this matter at an early date. It is, however, important that wardens or other C.D. personnel who have received special training should be properly used and be available on a rota system.

6. W.V.S.

The W.V.S. street organisation has been most valuable. Housewives took charge of the homeless and kept in touch with Rest Centres. Leaders reported at incidents and helped with the relatives of casualties. Assistance was also given in dealing with the homeless, canvassing for billets and providing meals.

V.C.P. cars were used to help the homeless move their possessions. It has been found that Wardens have not always appreciated the help that the W.V.S. can give, and it is important that they know how to get hold of the nearest members of the service who while standing by, are not under any obligation to report to a Wardens' Post either in an alert or after a raid.

Requests to Centre Organisers for clothing, transport, mobile canteens, etc., should go through Report and Control, otherwise confusion and duplication may result.

Amended Reprint, January, 1943

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

HANDBOOK No. 10

(2nd Edition)

TRAINING IN FIRST AID FOR CIVIL DEFENCE PURPOSES

PAPER SALVAGE
Copies of the earlier edition
should be sent for salvage



LONDON
HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1942
Reprinted 1943
Price 6d. net



It can be used in the dark

The first thing asked of an antiseptic is that it shall kill germs. But that is not enough. In darkness or emergency there may be neither time nor opportunity for precise diluting. The antiseptic must be used promptly and freely if septic infection is to be avoided. If, then, there is risk of corrosion or poisoning *by the antiseptic itself*, quick action may well do more harm than good.

The marked superiority of 'Dettol', the modern antiseptic, is that, though deadly to germs, it is kind to human tissue. Though *three times more efficient* germicidally than pure carbolic acid, it is entirely non-poisonous, and may be used safely, if necessary at full strength. It is clean and pleasant: it does not even stain. 'Dettol' in First Aid is simply invaluable. It can be used in the dark.

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THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

The following advantages are claimed for this method:—

1. The maximum degree of warmth, support and absence of draught are obtained from two blankets, even with a broad 6ft. 2in. patient.
2. The removal of a patient from a stretcher by a simple blanket lift, using blanket B is safe and convenient.
3. The blankets are thick and close round the patient so as to render fastening on the stretcher by ropes or triangular bandages, for lowering, comfortable and safe.

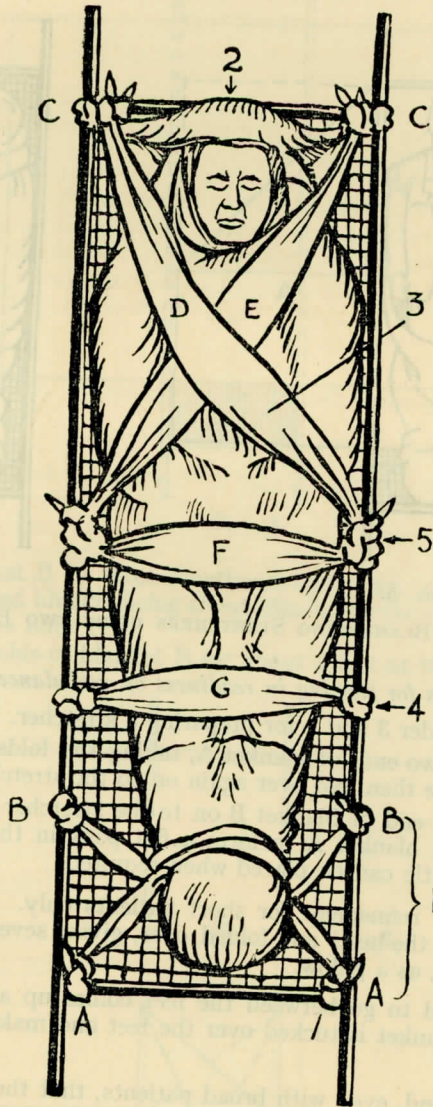


FIG. 7—COMPLETED METHOD NUMBERED ACCORDING TO ORDER OF MOVES.

A Method of Securing a Blanketed Patient to a Civil Defence Stretcher with triangular Bandages for lowering from a height

This method is intended to cover any of the following needs:—

1. Lowering feet first with a rope on the head of the stretcher and a guide rope pulling the feet end out from the wall.

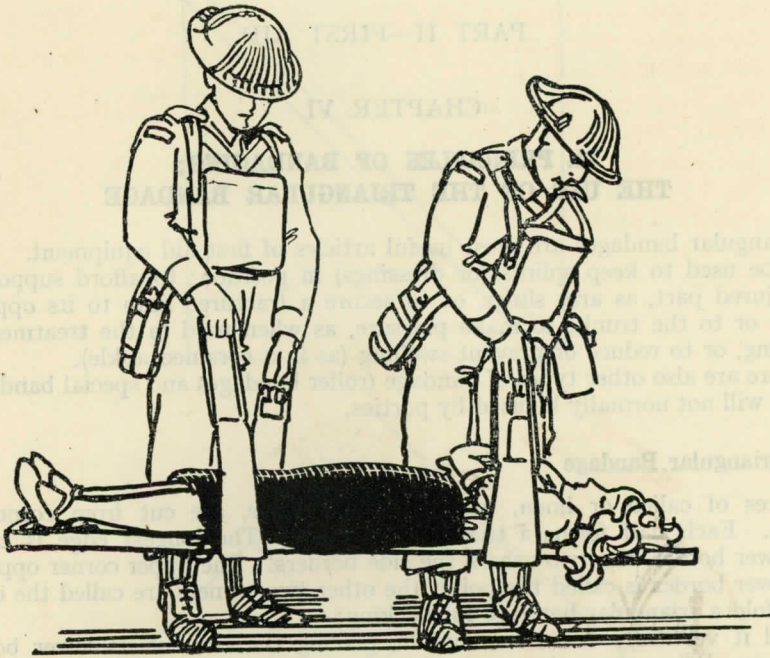


FIG. 23

METHOD "E."

5. "Moving a patient without a stretcher."

Place a board on the ground.

Lift the patient on to it as in method "A" and remove the bands. Raise the board slightly at one end and pass the two bands under it at the shoulders and hips.

The patient may be carried by two or four bearers (see Fig. 23).

Publications on Air Raid Precautions

(See also cover p. iii)

Obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office

MEMORANDA—

- 2.—Rescue Parties and Clearance of Debris. 2d. (3d.)
- 3.—Organisation of Decontamination Services. 2d. (3d.)
- 4.—Organisation of Air Raid Wardens' Service. 2d. (3d.)
- 6.—Local Communications and Reporting of Air Raid Damage. 6d. (8d.)
- 11.—Gas Detection and Identification Service. 2d. (3d.)
- 12.—Protection of Windows in Commercial and Industrial Buildings. (*Under revision.*)
- 13.—Inspection and Repair of Respirators and Oilskin Clothing. 2d. (3d.)
- 15.—Care and Custody of Equipment. 6d. (7d.)
- 16.—Emergency Protection in Factories. 1d. (2d.)

TRAINING MANUALS—

- 1.—Basic Training in Air Raid Precautions. 6d. (8d.)
- 2.—Manual for Officers responsible for A.R.P. Training. 6d. (8d.)
- 3.—Rescue Service Manual. 1s. 6d. (1s. 9d.)

TRAINING BULLETINS—

- 1.—6d. (8d.)
- 2.—3d. (4d.)

MISCELLANEOUS—

- Chart of War Gases. 2d. (3d.) 25 for 3s. (3s. 6d.)
Do. (Pocket Edition) 1d. (2d.) 25 for 1s. 6d. (1s. 10d.)
Shelter at Home. 3d. (4d.) 50 for 10s. (10s. 8d.)
Ventilation in the Black-out. 1d. (2d.) 50 for 3s. (3s. 3d.)
A.R.P. at Home. Hints for Housewives. 2d. (3d.) 25 for 2s. 6d. (2s. 11d.)

Prices are net; those in brackets include postage.

CIVIL DEFENCE WORKERS' HEALTH DEPARTMENT
6, CADOGAN SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS CONCERNING ANY OF THEIR PATIENTS WHO MAY BE IN CIVIL DEFENCE

ENGLAND AND WALES:

March 1st 1943

The Civil Defence Workers' Health Department of the War Organisation of the Red Cross and St. John are able to announce that, for the first time in this country, there is offered (free of charge) to patients in the Civil Defence Services who may need it, the alternative of either a brief period of recuperative-rest in a RESTHOUSE or a brief period of convalescence in a CONVALESCENT HOME.

Convalescent facilities are not new to this country, they have been available for some years, but the choice between a Resthouse for the "run down" case and convalescence for the post-operation or post-illness patient has not hitherto been offered to the medical profession. BUT THE ADDITION OF THE ALTERNATIVE ACCOMMODATION FOR RECUPERATIVE-REST IN A "RESTHOUSE" IS NOW ADDED and the medical practitioner, the Medical Officer of Health and the Civil Defence Authority concerned with his personnel now has BOTH THESE SERVICES—free—AT HIS DISPOSAL.

Lord Horder, writing in "THE LANCET" on October 31st, 1942, said: "The aim of this young and vigorous branch is to prevent illness, to avert breakdown and to assist Civil Defence personnel of all services to keep 'fighting fit.' To achieve this end two facilities are offered free to selected cases: first, recuperative rest in Resthouses and in private hospitality, for men and women who can be saved by a brief, carefully arranged rest; secondly . . . , convalescent treatment in homes run by the Red Cross and St. John for men and women either after hospital treatment or if, in the opinion of their doctors, they would benefit from such treatment prior to succumbing to 'illness' when it threatens them."

In fact, this Department supports the modern "preventive-medicine" viewpoint and offers, AT ONCE (and without red-tape or delay), this help to doctors and Authorities to restore to health and maximum fitness those overstrained, "run-down," sick or injured men and women who are feeling now the strain of their services in this, the fourth year of this war; personnel who are fewer, older and less fit than ever before.

WE WANT TO MAKE CLEAR THE SIMPLE STEPS BY WHICH EITHER FACILITY IS OBTAINABLE WITHOUT DELAY FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN IN CIVIL DEFENCE WHO MAY BE YOUR PATIENTS OR UNDER YOUR CONTROL. All that is necessary is a Medical Certificate (issued by the Department) which incorporates a Leave Permit. There are two, alternative, Certificates: one covers CONVALESCENCE and the other RESTHOUSE ACCOMMODATION. The Civil Defence Worker has simply to apply to his/her Head of Service (please read below) for this and bring it to his/her doctor to complete in respect of its brief medical particulars; it is then returned by the patient to the Head of Service, who completes and forwards it without delay to the Department's Regional Agent and makes necessary arrangements immediately for the patient to be accommodated in either a Convalescent Home or a Resthouse.

For your guidance in selecting one of these two alternatives—

THE RESTHOUSE PATIENT is provided with rest, good food and minimum rules and regulations in a large country house staffed and run by this Department under the charge of a Warden. No medical attention is provided, but as a general rule the care given cases is such as they would have in a well run ordinary house to which they had been sent for "a thorough rest and change." The numbers accommodated vary from 10 to 30.

THE CONVALESCENT PATIENT is accommodated (by arrangement with the Ministry of Health) in Convalescent Homes and Auxiliary Hospitals run primarily for the Fighting Services by the Red Cross and St. John, and these provide ordinary convalescent facilities and simple diets, and there is a visiting Medical Officer and a resident Matron.

- ¶ Your Recuperative-Rest patients are those whom you want to save from illness, breakdown, or to restore to full health.
- ¶ Your Convalescent Home patients are those who need just the extra care that a Home can give them, whether or not they are suffering from post-illness or injury conditions or whether they will be spared serious illness if their condition is taken in time.

5
3/6
3/6
1/-
1/-
13.0
2.18.0
3.7.6

MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Emergency Medical Service.

Labelling of Casualties.

1. Certain types of casualty are specially labelled at the incident: for this purpose tie-on labels, with a symbol written on them, are used and, if possible, in addition the forehead of the patient is marked with the same symbol in indelible pencil.

2. The symbols used for marking and their interpretation are as follows:—

*Symbol on label
or forehead.*

Interpretation.

X	Requires priority of removal from the incident and of examination when reaching hospital. This is used mainly, but not exclusively, for wounds of the chest and abdomen, and for internal haemorrhage and for <i>all</i> unconscious casualties.
T	A <i>tourniquet</i> has been applied. The time of application of the tourniquet and subsequent releases should also be indicated on the label.
H	Severe haemorrhage has occurred.
M	Morphine has been given. The time of administration and dose should be written on the label.
C	Contaminated by PERSISTENT GAS or suspected of having been so contaminated.
XX	Poisoned by Phosgene Gas or other non-persistent gases or suspected of having been so poisoned.
P	Burnt by Phosphorus.

3. The label tied on unconscious casualties will bear on the reverse the following information:—

(1) The address of the premises where the casualty was found.

(2) The position in the building (if this can be defined).

(3) The time and date when found.

(4) Any other special information which might assist in identifying the casualty (e.g. name, if known).

Cowbridge Rural District Council.

DAVID J. EVANS,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Health Department,
R. D. Council Offices,
Cowbridge, Glam.

HT/NE.

TEL- 385/6

16th March, 1943.

Dear

Civil Defence First Aid Parties.

I herewith forward for your information
copies of the following recent publications:-

- (a) Training in First Aid for Civil Defence
Purposes (2nd Edition) Handbook No. 10.
- (b) Raiding Lessons. A Memorandum issued by
the Ministry of Home Security.

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Evans

Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Mellor,
Cae Cadym
Cowbridge.