



Falkland Islands NEWSLETTER

Published by the Falkland Islands Association

No. 57 November 1993

Of Fish And Freedom

A year ago, Argentina began selling cut price fishing licences to foreign boats that had been fishing in Falklands waters. Ever since then, Argentine government inspired reports have been appearing in the Argentine press threatening to sell as many of these as it can, thus ruining the Falklands fishing economy, unless Argentina is allowed access to the Falklands again, direct air links and the right to trade there. This is designed to penetrate the Falklands, make them dependent on Argentina again and allow Argentina to apply pressure directly onto the Islanders themselves for concessions to its demands for sovereignty.

At the recent election, Falkland Islands' voters utterly rejected any form of concession to Argentina. They did so just four days before a fishing conference, which would decide the quotas for next year. By so doing, they refused to

make dangerous concessions to a country that was again threatening them. Instead, they signalled that they would rather tighten their belts than jeopardise their future and their homes. They rejected what would have been continuous manipulation by Argentina through their fishing revenues.

With Argentina's bluff called, a satisfactory fishing agreement was still obtained - for one more year - through diplomacy, through Argentina's own need for a fishing agreement, and through its wish to avoid compromising its attempts to gain respectability in the Western World.

Argentina now knows that Falkland Islanders are prepared to make sacrifices to protect themselves. Islanders now know that Argentina still prefers pressure to persuasion - despite all its recent assertions of goodwill towards them. Britain now knows what Argentina's latest tactics are.

Falkland Islands General Election



The newly elected councillors with civil and military dignitaries outside Stanley Town Hall

Photo: Norman Clark, Falklands Printz

General Election Results

Stanley Constituency

Charles Keenleyside	456
John Cheek	356
Wendy Teggart	245
Sharon Halford	214
John Birmingham.....	208
Terry Betts.....	182
Laurie Butler.....	140
Mike Rendell.....	139
John Pollard.....	130
Ben Claxton.....	125
Gerard Robson.....	96
John Halford.....	89
Terry Peck.....	79
Dave Eynon.....	61
Steve Vincent.....	47
Alex Smith.....	33
Jennifer Jones.....	14

Camp Constituency

Bill Luxton	228
Eric Goss	144
Norma Edwards	136
Richard Stevens	135
Tony Blake.....	100
Neil Watson.....	99
Kevin Kilmartin.....	90
Ron Binnie.....	59

For those unfamiliar with the voting system, there are two constituencies in the Falklands, Stanley and Camp. Each returns four councillors (in bold above). Each voter has four votes. Turnout was 84% in Stanley and 92% in the Camp.

Of the successful candidates, Bill Luxton and Norma Edwards were members of the previous Council. Four others, Charles Keenleyside, John Cheek, Eric Goss and Wendy Teggart, were members of the Council before that.



The voters of San Carlos with their families in front of the "flying voting booth".

Photo: Penguin News.

Argentine Reaction to Falkland Islands Election

The Argentine press showed considerable interest in the Falklands election. FIGO in London and several Islanders and supporters in Britain were asked about the candidates' attitudes to Argentina and for interpretations of the results. A Spanish agency journalist went to the Falklands and reported the election on the spot. *Buenos Aires television Channel 13*, which is usually extremely anti-Falklands, sent a TV crew manned by non-Argentines. This covered the result live, visited several places where fighting took place during the war, and then went on to make a documentary.

All Argentine news media wanted to know whether the Islanders had responded to Argentine government inspired

threats in the Argentine press, to ruin the Islanders' fishing income by flooding the market with its own cheap licences unless access and direct links with the Falklands were re-established - which the Argentines want in order to directly pressure the Islanders. When no councillors were elected that would permit these concessions, *Clarín* commented that the Islanders had elected the "mas rebeldes", ie the most stubborn. This was all they were interested in.

There can be little doubt that the Argentines delayed the fishing conference until the 18th and 19th October to try to influence the election on the 14th, and to be able to take its results into account at the fishing conference. P.J.P.

The 1994 Fishing Agreement

Following the meeting on the 18th and 19th of October in Argentina, the fishing agreement with Britain for 1994 was exchanged in London on November 1st.

The principal items are as follows:

1. Argentina will have the right to license 80 chartered (foreign) vessels and with these and its domestic fleet to fish a total of 220,000 tonnes of squid in waters south of the 45th parallel.

2. The Falklands will have the right to fish a total of 150,000 tonnes of squid. How many licences it issues is up to the Falklands, provided this catch limit is not exceeded.

The agreement provides for a massive increase in the Argentine quota from the 130,000 tonnes which is all they were supposed to fish last year (1993). It provides for a large increase in the number of foreign boats they are allowed to charter too - up from 45 last year. But this still understates the position. Argentine licences last twice as long as Falklands licences. So their 80 licences for 1994 are really worth 160 Falklands licences. More importantly, and not part of the agreement, they are half the price as well. So in terms of the amount of fishing they permit, they are only a quarter of the price of Falklands licences - and similar licences from Peru. It is this that indicates the non-commercial nature of Argentina's fishing effort. It is clearly to draw away fishing boats and so undermine the Falklands economy.

The Falklands entitlement to 150,000 tonnes is actually what boats fishing with Falklands licences took last year (1993), when the Falklands sold 180 licences. But, Falklands licence sales are likely to be less this coming year. Argentina licensed only 44 foreign boats last year. So 36 fewer boats could be looking for Falklands licences in 1994.

NO LONG-TERM AGREEMENT

The hoped for long-term fishing agreement planned for this year was not forthcoming. There can be little doubt that this is because the Argentines need more time in which to use fishing to pressure the new councillors. Many articles in the Argentine press say they will use fishing to force the Falklands into allowing Argentina access there again and the re-establishment of direct air links. Clearly, that cannot be done if they sign a long-term treaty now. *Clarín*, quoting Argentine Foreign Ministry sources on January 8th, actually stated that this was a condition for a long term agreement. According to the *Financial Times* on October 21st, other Argentine conditions are the removal of Britain's arms embargo against Argentina and an oil exploitation treaty allowing Argentine participation.

REACTION IN ARGENTINA

Argentina heard all about the fishing agreement ten days before Britain, as it was immediately leaked to the press there. On October 21st, *Clarín* said the Argentine Foreign Ministry considered it a great success. Particular attention was given to a clause which it claimed had, for the first time, mentioned the "continuation of conversations about conservation around South Georgia and the South Sandwich

Islands". Actually, the clause concerned merely mentioned these territories and noted the forthcoming CCAMLR (Antarctic Conservation) meeting. This means Argentina is also trying to use the fishing agreement to get a foothold in other territories. *Clarín* went on to say that Domingo Cavallo would be visiting Korea and Japan soon to seek a fishing treaty with them similar to the one it signed recently with the EC. The article also quoted a comment from Di Tella to John Barton, the Falklands Fisheries Director, who had attended the discussions. The words were in effect "when are you going to stop making such inconvenient journeys via Punta Arenas to get back to the Malvinas"? *Clarín* asked Di Tella what had happened about access to the Falklands, and received what it called the ironic reply: "It's not only in Continental Argentina that there is politics". These comments clearly demonstrate the expectations that had been raised in Argentina that pressure on Falklands fishing income could produce access. The use of "Continental Argentina" to imply that there is an "Island Argentina", i.e. the Malvinas, is routine in political discussion in Argentina now.

The article went on to say that Di Tella was confident that his visit in November to London would also agree a treaty for cooperation in the search for hydrocarbons.

Readers may remember Di Tella's statement last March that Argentina would not engage in "political fishing".

MARIO CAMPORA COMPLAINS

Someone else who wants political fishing, but of a yet more aggressive kind, is Dr. Mario Campora, Argentine Ambassador to Britain. Following Guido Di Tella's official visit to Britain at the beginning of November, he publicly complained in Argentina about his superior's "softly softly" approach to the Islanders. Dr. Campora criticised the recent fishing agreement, saying that Argentina didn't need to make concessions in its own territorial waters to accommodate the Islanders. He also said that Argentina should take determined action against Falklands oil exploitation plans.

Clarín carried this story on November 6th, pointing out that Dr. Campora is a close associate of Eduardo Menem, the President's brother. This implies that Dr. Campora's sentiments may be closer to those of the bulk of the Government than are Guido Di Tella's. It may mean that Di Tella's policies, or even he himself, may not last. It all illustrates the conflicts in their policy over the Falklands - and the dangers of making any concessions to them.

ARGENTINE EC FISHING TREATY

Readers may be interested to know that the EC signed a fishing treaty with Argentina on the 20th September. This provides for heavily EC subsidised boats, mainly from Spain and Portugal, to fish in Argentine waters. The treaty mainly involves non-squid fish species. It only allows 30,000 tonnes of squid to be taken, and these not from waters subject to the Argentine-British fishing agreement. However, the treaty was routinely described in the Argentine press and by Argentine politicians in terms of its usefulness as an anti-Falklands measure. On the 20th September, *Clarín* said it "buried" any chance of a similar treaty between the EC and the Falklands.

P.J.Pepper.

Will the offshore Falkland Islands be a major oil province?

by Dr. Phil Richards, Petroleum Group,
British Geological Survey.

After decades of oil extraction in established production areas such as the North Sea and onshore USA, oil companies are faced with a growing decline in the size and potential commercial return of new fields. To offset diminishing exploration returns in these "mature" oil basins, oil companies are turning to two new sources of potentially giant oil fields.

The first is in the former Soviet Union, where known major oil fields have been drastically under-produced, and where massive injections of capital and Western technology may result in profits without the risk of costly exploration.

The second source of new giant fields may lie in parts of the world where huge sedimentary basins still have not been explored by modern-day techniques. Such areas are called frontier basins, and perhaps the largest of these surrounds the Falkland Islands.

The British Geological Survey's Petroleum Group is using its world-wide expertise to help the Falkland Islands Government initiate serious exploration of Falkland Islands waters. The BGS has already helped to set up the first set of modern seismic surveys of the area, and will shortly be interpreting these new data to establish the true petroleum potential of the area. This will allow the FIG to make the necessary and complex decisions about which areas to offer for licensing to oil companies in the near future.

One of BGS's major tasks at this stage is to enlighten those oil companies not already aware of the potential of the Falklands offshore area, and to illustrate the technical aspects to oil company exploration staff. This type of promotion is vital in order to attract the interest of companies, who have many competing parts of the world in their exploration portfolios, and only limited exploration funds.

Exploration in a frontier basin is a risky business, with less than a one percent chance of finding a giant oilfield with a new exploration well. Worldwide discovery rates for even moderately sized oilfields are only about one in ten, emphasising the financial risks associated with exploration in untested basins like those around the Falklands.

One major advantage that the Falklands offshore area has over some other places is its considerable size. The exploration area, which was defined in 1991, extends for up to 200 miles offshore, and is about fifty percent larger than the UK's part of the North Sea (Fig. 1). Indeed, all of the UK and Norway's oil and gas fields would fit into a very small part of the Falklands Offshore area (Fig. 2).

Exploration around the Falkland Islands is probably at the same stage now as the North Sea was in 1960. Sceptics had predicted in the late 1950s and early 1960s that the search for oil in the North Sea was folly. It was not until 1969 that they were proved wrong, even though about 60% of the gas reserves of the Southern North Sea had already been located by then.

The lessons of the early pessimism in North Sea exploration have largely been learnt by the oil companies, who now spend millions of pounds each year striving to explore in lesser-known parts of the world. The North Sea provides a good example of the oil potential of the Falkland Islands waters in several ways other than in size comparability and the early lack of knowledge.

Environmental conditions around the Falklands and the UK are somewhat similar, and the technology that has been developed to enable North Sea oil development should aid considerably the search for hydrocarbons in the South Atlantic. Water depths around the Falklands are often greater than in the North Sea, but are quite comparable to the areas west of Shetland.

The geology of the Falkland Islands sea area, although not connected in any way to the development of the North Sea's rocks, is remarkably similar in many respects. The geological structures in which oil is likely to be found are also likely to be very similar.

The geological history of the Falklands region is quite complex. Until the end of the early Cretaceous period, about 130 million years ago, the Falkland Islands formed part of a supercontinent called Gondwanaland, and were sandwiched between South America, Southern Africa and Antarctica (Fig. 3). The forces of continental drift that separated the landmass into the continents we know today began to fracture Gondwanaland long before the South Atlantic began to develop. It was during these initial continent stretching phases that many of the sedimentary basins surrounding the Falkland Islands began to form; any oil in the area will be trapped in these basins. They continued to develop and infill with sedimentary rocks during the southwestwards continental drift of South America away from South Africa as the South Atlantic Ocean developed throughout the Cenozoic period.

Several large sedimentary basins, with potential for oil trapped within them, occur in the Falklands Offshore area:

The Falklands Plateau Basin lies to the east of the Islands and covers over 116,000 sq km within the Falklands area. It contains up to 7 km of Mesozoic to Cenozoic age sediments, the likely reservoir levels of any hydrocarbons. There are proven source rocks from which oil may have been expelled in the basin, as found by several boreholes drilled in the seventies by the academically-funded Deep Sea Drilling Programme. Transgressive sandstone intervals, providing potentially excellent reservoir rocks to trap the oil, may have developed at several horizons throughout the Mesozoic and Cenozoic strata.

The Malvinas Basin lies to the west of the Islands and covers some 27,000 sq kms within the Falklands area. The basin contains up to 2 km of Mesozoic and 5 km of Cenozoic sediments, with the thickest fill adjacent to the southern bounding fault along the Burdwood Bank. There have been numerous hydrocarbon discoveries in Argentine waters in this basin, particularly in Cretaceous aged sandstones.

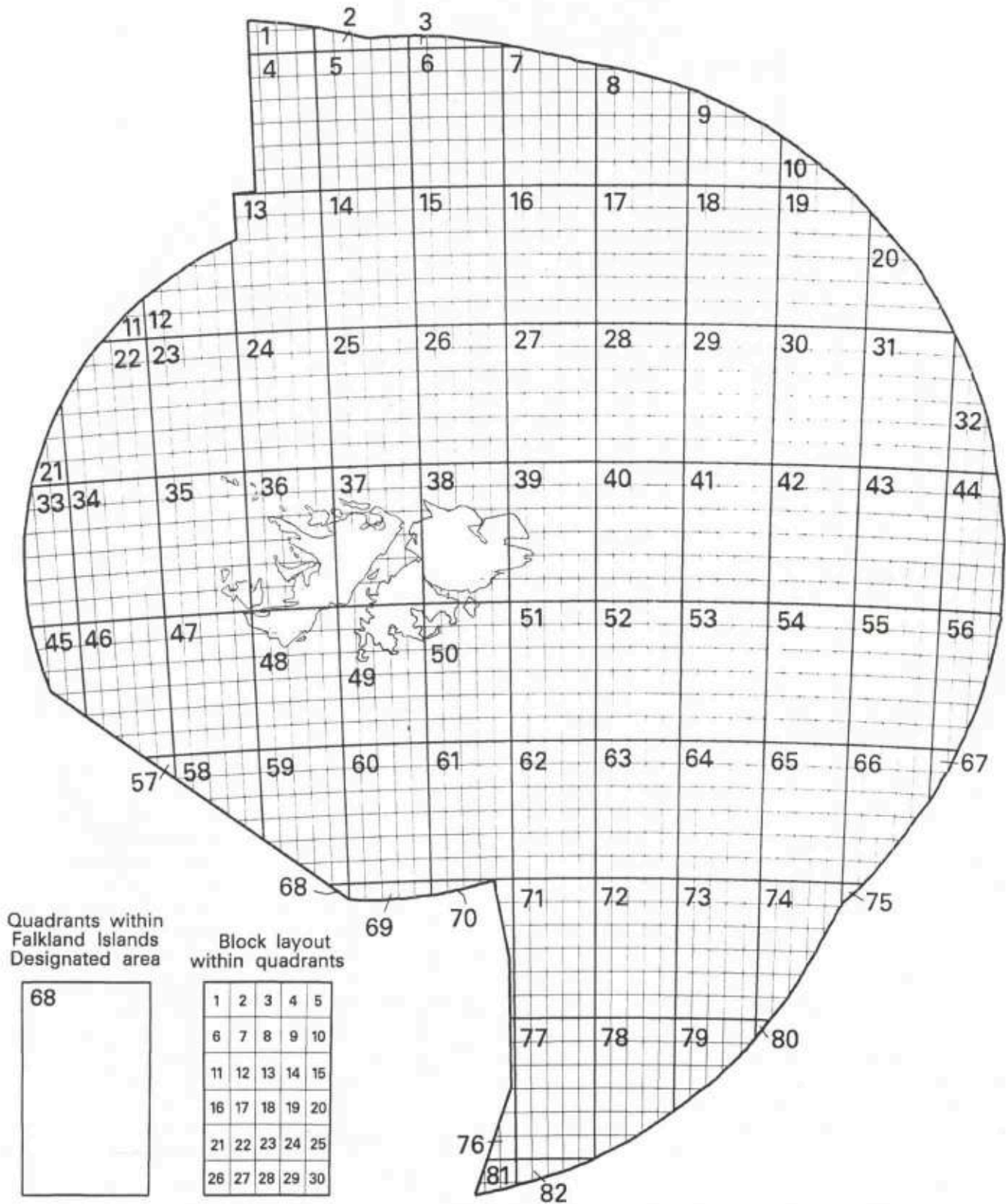


Fig 1. The Falkland Islands offshore exploration areas.

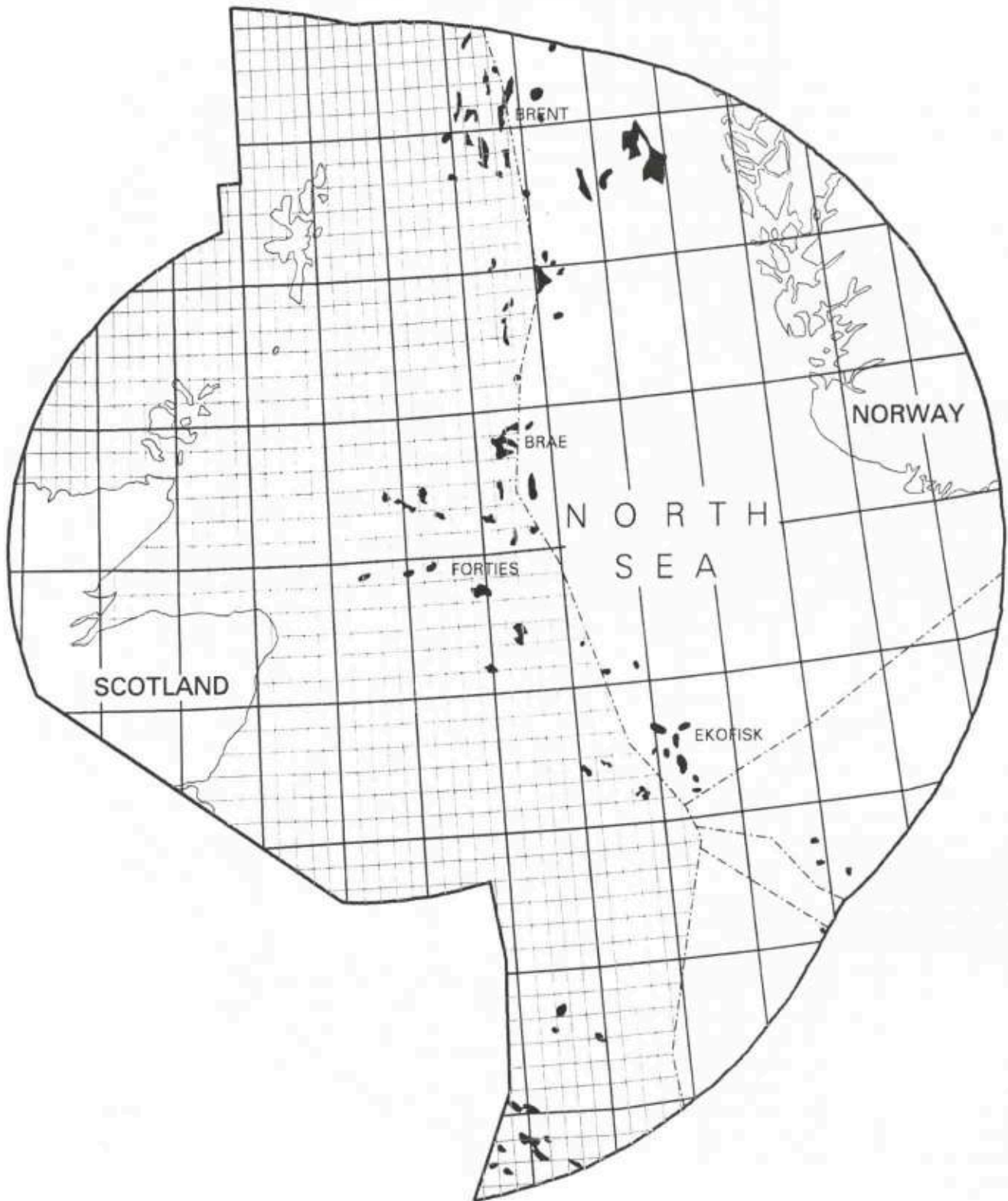


Fig 2. The Falklands exploration area is the same size as most of the North Sea, and all of Britain and Norway's oil and gas fields (outlined in black) could easily fit into the Falklands Area.

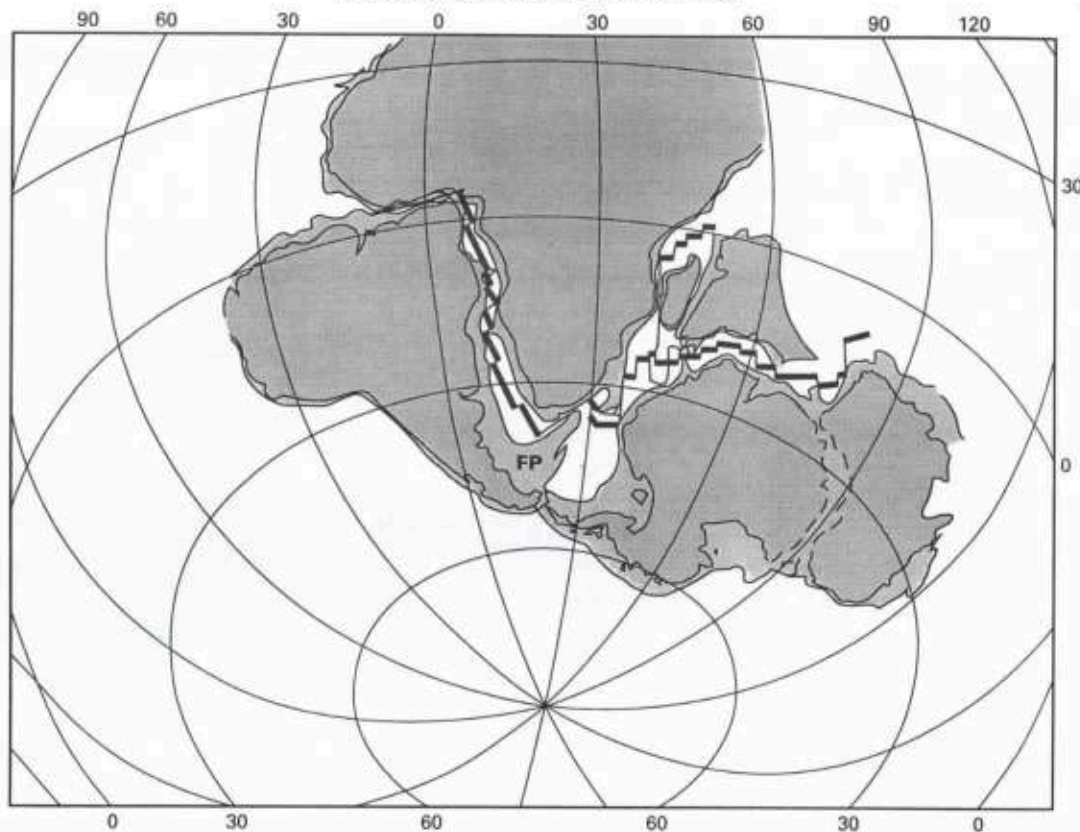


Fig 3. Until about 130 million years ago the Falkland Islands formed part of the supercontinent of Gondwanaland, and were sandwiched between South America, Southern Africa and Antarctica. They lay somewhere along the tongue marked FP.

The Hidra oilfield, located southeast of the Straits of Magellan, had estimated original in place reserves of about 133 million barrels and recoverable reserves of 44.03 million barrels of oil. The two satellite fields of Hidra, Hidra Sur and Ara, use sea-bottom production facilities.

The South Falklands Basin separates the Falklands Plateau and Malvinas Basins to the South of the Falklands. This basin may contain petroleum source and reservoir rocks similar to those in the Malvinas and Falkland Plateau basins.

The basins north of the Islands include the eastern extension of the San Julian Basin, part of which is currently being explored in Argentine waters by Broken Hill Propriety and others. There are also several other isolated basins north of the Islands. These basins may total some 46,000 sq kms, although their actual extent is difficult to determine with the widely spaced seismic and gravity-magnetic data currently available. The eastern extension of the San Julian Basin may contain up to about 4.5 km of potentially oil-bearing rocks. Little is known about the other apparently structurally isolated basins to the north of the Falklands. They are under-explored at present, but have considerable petroleum

potential given their tectonic setting and estimated depth.

There is a wealth of new data becoming available to encourage and aid exploration all around the islands. Spectrum and Geco-Prakla are currently processing new seismic surveys which extend up to 380 km from the coast, and cover much of the area beneath less than 1,000 m of water. The combined survey is probably the largest speculative shoot ever undertaken in a single season.

Whilst there is a high risk and cost profile associated with exploration of the Falkland Islands offshore area, there is significant potential for the discovery of giant oilfields. This potential for high reward should be sufficient to encourage oil companies to commit the requisite funds to start the serious search for hydrocarbons in the area.

The area has significant potential as a new "North Sea", which will hopefully secure the financial future of the Islands and provide opportunities for many oil and oilfield supply companies well into the next century. Because many areas of the globe are now so well known, the potential of virgin territory such as this is probably unsurpassed, and the scientific as well as commercial rewards could be high.

Dr. Domingo Cavallo Comments On Falklands Oil

At his press conference on the 10th of September 1993, Dr. Domingo Cavallo, Argentine Minister of the Economy, denied that Argentina was trying to harm the Falklands economically. He said that Argentina wanted to collaborate with the economic development of the Falklands, and expressed the wish that British Gas and YPF (Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales), the Argentine State Oil Company, be involved in this. When asked whether he believed the many comments from Argentine diplomats and politicians that have appeared in the Argentine press to the effect that British investment could assist Argentina in its campaign over the Falklands, Dr. Cavallo replied that "we are not necessarily connecting our strategy to link the Argentine economy to the world, particularly to the United Kingdom, with our strategy to recover sovereignty of the Islands ... but probably the comments that you read are for Argentine consumption".

A Convoy Of Hope

from an account by Su Howes-Mitchell

No strangers to war themselves, the Falklands send help to former Yugoslavia.

June last year saw the first Falklands contribution to war stricken Yugoslavia. Then, Su Howes-Mitchell, of the Royal Falklands Police Force, walked from Stanley to Goose Green with her dog Prince and raised one thousand pounds from those who had sponsored her.

May this year saw the next. That was the "Teddy Mission", when sixty sponsored teddies from the Falklands and Britain were parachuted over South Georgia. These were recovered by the Royal Irish Regiment and returned to the Falklands by HMS Avenger. That finally raised five thousand pounds - three thousand more than reported in the June Newsletter! Both these sums went to the Church Caritas Relief Charity, as humanitarian aid for Croatia.

Then in June the Falklands collected another £6,215! This was also for Yugoslavia, but this time for the Walsall Aid Convoy. This is a joint effort of the people of Walsall, and Police, Fire and Ambulance Services from all around Britain. Coordinated by Chief Inspector Les Leek, this has been sending help since last year. Their convoy this June was the largest ever - 55 vehicles. Four of these were sponsored by the Falklands, and proudly carried the Falklands Flag! As the convoy gathered on Walsall football ground these provoked particular interest from the press and TV. Su Howes-Mitchell drove one herself. Loading crutches, wheelchairs and stretchers as well as medicines brought home to her what she was likely to see.

The convoy was held up at the Austrian Slovenian border - because Zagreb, its destination, had just been shelled. It finally made it on Sunday the 12th September. Distribution plans were upset by recent fighting, but Vukovar was particularly in need. So two Falklands vehicles went there with three others from the convoy. Sadly, Su couldn't go with her truck. With the area so dangerous, no females were allowed. Instead, she transferred to "Falklands 3" and went to Lipik and Pakrac. Even this was tricky, speed had to be maintained along country lanes to minimise the risk from snipers. Other groups from the convoy went to Salvonski-Brod, Osijek, Warazadin and Novska.



Convoy vehicles pass UN checkpoint

Photo: Su Howes-Mitchell



Convoy volunteer gives balloons to refugee children.

Photo: Su Howes-Mitchell

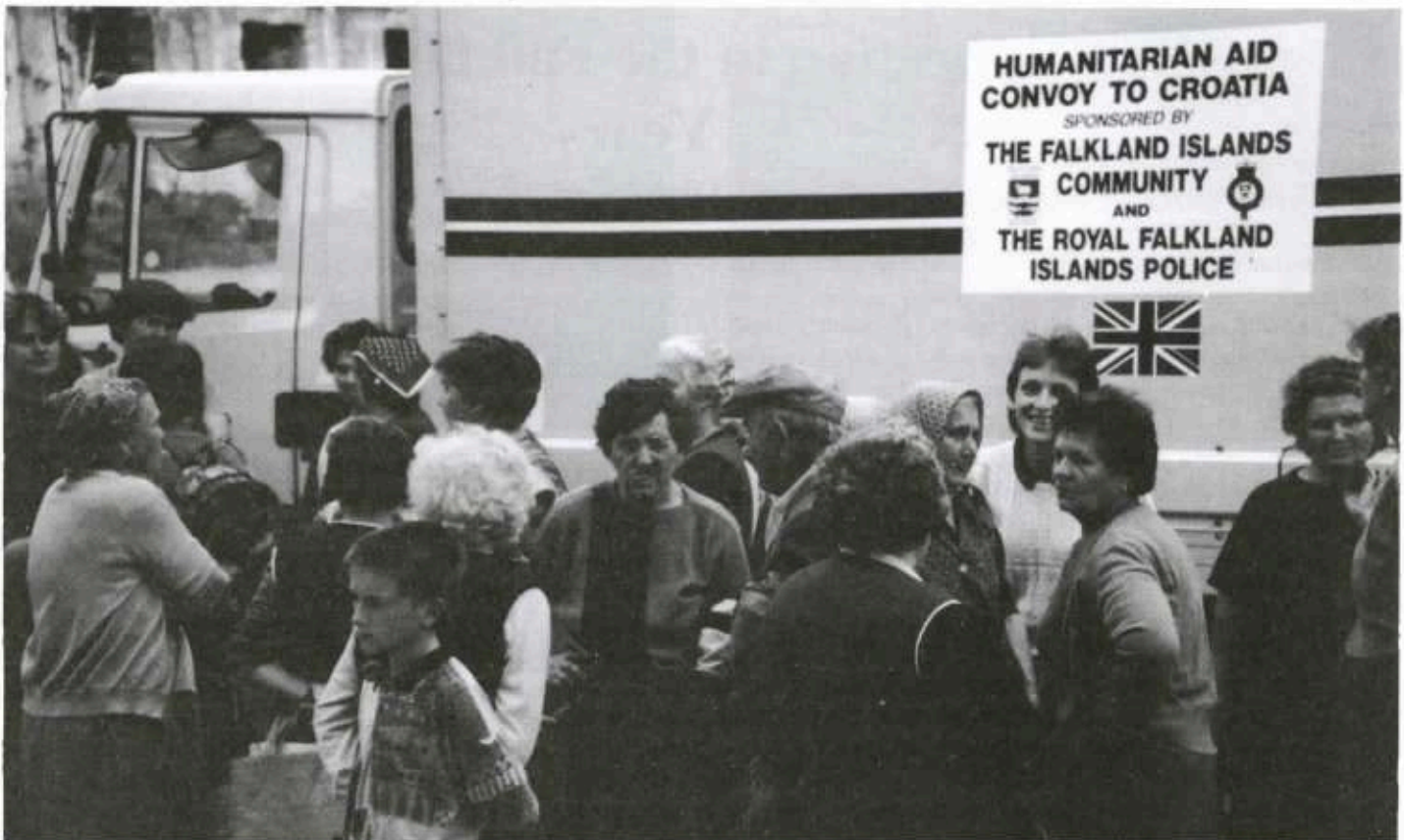
Lipik was devastated, and the trucks had to manoeuvre between bullet scarred walls. Here crowds turned out to receive badly needed supplies. One mother even needed nappies. Luckily, they were on the manifest. So was a fire-engine - a gift from the West Midlands Fire Service to replace one destroyed in the fighting. A sign of the times was another gift, a hearse from the West Midlands Coop. It too replaced one destroyed. Adults gathered in subdued bewilderment, but excited children enjoyed yet another gift - 48,000 cream eggs from Cadburys! The astonished Mayor was presented with a Royal Falkland Islands Police plaque. He replied with a gift of the Lipik flag. Despite their own desperate situation, the people of Lipik insisted on entertaining the forty convoy personnel to lunch.

From Lipik the convoy moved to Pakrac along roads close to Serbian lines. There it caused a traffic jam in the narrow streets of the devastated old town. Children caused havoc too - cream eggs again. Here "Falklands 3" unloaded its cargo of blankets and mixed clothing.

"Falklands 4" went to Cakovec near the Hungarian border where some two hundred refugees were encamped. This group came from a train that had been going to Denmark some eighteen months before, but had been refused passage through Hungary. They had been supplied by Walsall convoys since last year. In addition to other supplies, four children got personal boxes with school clothes, shoes and toiletries. These had all been adopted, at £200 each, by Islanders. Mortar fire could be seen in the distance while "Falklands 4" was there.

Back in Zagreb itself the convoy delivered supplies to various other camps. Some were deep in squalor and despair; many without news of missing loved ones. Falklands vehicles also delivered medicines and blankets to the Zagreb Childrens Hospital. A letter from Governor Tatham was left for the British Ambassador in Zagreb. Letters of goodwill from Falklands schools, St. Mary's Church and the Brownies were delivered to local orphanages.

Much was achieved, but of course much needs to be done. Perhaps the greatest need is for vehicles - some of the ones stored for British military purposes in Germany would be ideal. Garbage trucks are also needed - to reduce the squalor and the risk of disease. But the will to help is what



Falklands Sponsored Aid Vehicle in Lipik, Croatia

Photo: Su Howes-Mitchell

gets things done. Walsall and the Emergency Services have set a magnificent example. So have the Falkland Islanders and the military personnel there. Everywhere Su Howes-Mitchell went people poured out their gratitude. As John Campbell, UN High Commissioner in Vukovar, put it in a letter to Walsall. "They were touched to realise that the Islanders so remote from this region and its problems could care so much for them as to donate as generously as they did".

The Newsletter adds its thanks to those who gave, to the Walsall Convoy, and to Su Howes-Mitchell and those who helped her.

RNLI Support from Falklands Military

Following another fund raising effort during their four month tour in the Falklands, a team from the 51st Field Squadron led by Major Macklin presented a cheque for £2,386 to the Royal National Lifeboat Institute.

The money was raised in a variety of events which began with a 150km run by the squadron's officers from North Arm to Stanley. Other events were a 12 hour swimming marathon, and a 24 hours darts competition.

The Falklands Takes Part in Pembroke Anniversary

The Town of Pembroke received many tributes on its 900th anniversary. One was from the Falklands, where Cape Pembroke, at the mouth of Stanley harbour, was named after the 9th Earl of Pembroke by Captain John Byron in 1765.

Representing the Governor and the Falkland Islands Government, Miss Sukey Cameron attended a ceremony at Pembroke Castle on the 15th August, where the Royal Regiment of Wales, under the command of Lt. Col. Portman, beat the retreat. She presented the Mayor of Pembroke, Councillor Collins, with a framed photograph of the Cape Pembroke lighthouse, and read out a letter from HE Governor Tatham.

The Mayor responded with thanks and a plaque for the Governor and People of the Falklands commemorating the occasion. The National Vegetable Society of Wales were holding their show at the Castle at the time. Their Chairman, Mr. Medwyn Williams, made a presentation too, a six foot leek, also for the Governor.



Lt. Col. Portman, Councillor Collins, Miss Sukey Cameron and Mr. Medwyn Williams.

Photo: Martin Cavaney Photography

Changes in Education in the Falklands in the Last Ten Years

by Phyllis Rendell, Director of Education.

Radical changes have taken place in education in the Falklands since the 1982 conflict, giving youngsters as good a start as anywhere in the world. Previously some teachers were unqualified, and some older children went to Argentina or Uruguay for higher education. Now every child, even in the remotest farmhouse, has access to effective schooling from an early age - thanks to farm settlement schools, radio lessons, and teachers visiting by light aircraft at regular intervals. For secondary education, children from outer areas have boarding accommodation in Stanley. Since last year, a brand new school - one of the most modern in the Southern Hemisphere - combined with a sports centre, has served the whole community. Curricula have expanded. There are government grants for free college and university education in Britain. Education Director Phyllis Rendell is herself a Falkland Islander.

Schooling is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of five and fifteen. However, most remain in full time education up to sixteen in order to take GCSE examinations. There are 150 children in the Infant/Junior school, a further 150 in the Falklands Islands Community School and 45 primary aged children in the Camp. Qualified teachers are recruited from Britain and New Zealand. Several young Islanders are pursuing teacher training courses overseas and plan to work in the Islands in due course. The school year runs from February to December.

The Infant/Junior School, situated conveniently in the centre of Stanley, was opened in 1955 and serves well as a centre for primary education. The school subscribes to much of the British curriculum but department policy ensures that it takes into account the needs of young children in the Falklands. The staff comprises headteacher Mrs. Jean Smith, seven teachers, three assistant teachers and a part time secretary.



Schoolroom scene in Port Howard.

Photo: Harold Briley



The author, Phyllis Rendell, and a travelling teacher, in a plane during a Camp teaching tour.

Photo: Harold Briley

The population of the primary school expanded considerably in 1987-88 resulting in a need to extend facilities. A new hall and two additional classrooms were added to the existing building while the original hall was divided into a library and a special needs classroom. The new hall has been a tremendous bonus for the teachers, enabling them to teach P.E., music and drama in the comfort of a carpeted purpose built area. The hall is ideally suited for plays and as an example, an excellent school production of the musical "Oliver" was held in August this year.

Camp Education saw much development in the early 1980's following a policy decision that Camp children should have as good a start to their educational careers as children who attended Stanley schools. From that time, qualified primary teachers were recruited to work as travelling and settlement teachers, where previously they had been unqualified. Following a recruitment drive for teachers in New Zealand a number have been appointed and have adjusted well to the life style in the camp.

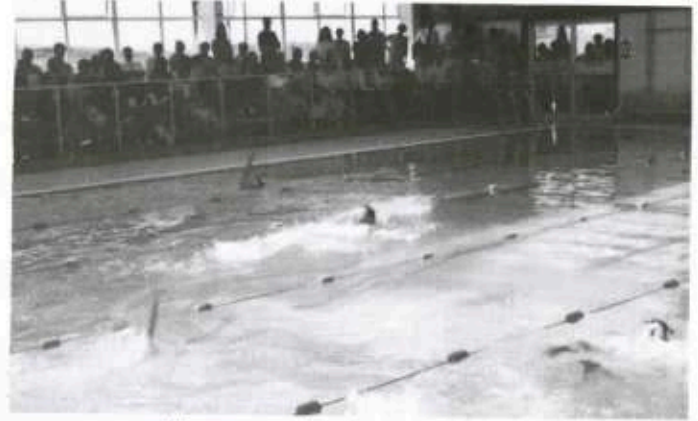
A two metre radio network using repeater stations around the Islands was installed by the Education Department in order to provide daily one-to-one radio lessons for pupils during periods when a travelling teacher was not visiting. With daily exposure to either a radio lesson, or a visit by a travelling teacher, or by attending a settlement school, the Camp Education Department provides an outstanding service, and is by all accounts quite the envy of other distant learning education systems. It is coordinated by the Camp Education Supervisor, Mr. Richard Fogerty, and his staff of eleven teachers and a part-time secretary. Specialist teachers from the Community School periodically contribute to the childrens' lessons. Pupils even learn to play the recorder through the medium of radio lessons.

Stanley House was fully converted into a boarding facility for Camp children, and along with two purpose built dormitory blocks, was opened by Prince Andrew in 1985. The school hostel, with accommodation for 55 children, is ably run by head of hostel, Mrs. Lorraine McGill, with



The Infant/Junior School, Stanley.

Photo: Harold Briley



The new swimming pool in use.

Photo: Norman Clark

assistance from three resident houseparents and a matron. Children are encouraged to weekly board but those unable to go home at weekends have camping trips and other supervised activities organised for them.

From time to time children from families based with the British Forces at Mount Pleasant Airport attend schools in Stanley and weekly board in the school hostel. It is also planned that Chilean students will stay at the hostel and attend the Community School to improve their English.

Educational provision for secondary aged pupils has seen radical change over the last ten years, not only in the opening of the new Community School in 1992 but in a greatly extended curriculum, much of which was in place before the move to the new school. Students can select courses from sixteen subjects that can be taken at GCSE Level, along with R.S.A., Pitman's, SMP Mathematics and AEB Basic Skills Examinations. The new facilities enable the school to offer Home Economics and Music for the first time as part of the curriculum, and young people can enjoy a wide range of sports. The heated indoor swimming pool, opened in late 1988, is linked to a sports hall, squash courts, public library and cafeteria, and is jointly run by the education department.

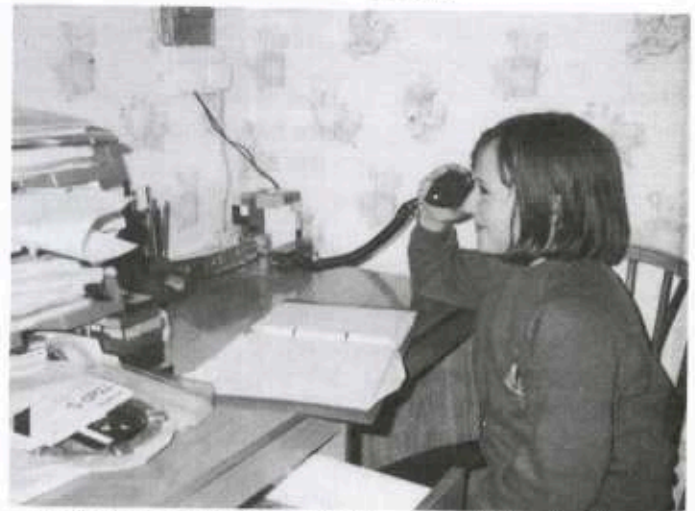
The Falkland Islands Community School is two thirds of its way through its first full academic year and has established a reputation for offering something to all sections of the community. Mrs. Judith Crowe took up the headship at the beginning of 1993 and has a staff of eighteen teachers. She is also responsible for the sports centre.

Young people are now given the opportunity to participate in an extensive work experience programme which enjoys the cooperation of local employers. This



The new Community School, Stanley.

Photo: Mike Rendell



Radio Lesson for Tara Heathman on Estancia Farm.

Photo: Harold Briley

experience is seen to be of paramount importance with the local job market becoming more competitive. School leavers take with them a Record of Achievement outlining all positive attainments secured during their time at school.

Students who gain five or more passes at grade C and above at GCSE Level can seek funding from the Falkland Islands Government to go on to A Level or BTEC Courses overseas. A link was established with Peter Symmonds' Sixth Form College in Winchester in 1985. Many students have successfully attended this college and gone on to study at British Universities. In 1993 three Falkland Island students graduated with 2:1 degrees. Thirteen students are studying A level or BTEC courses, and a further thirteen undergraduates and three post-graduate students are taking courses in Britain.

A Further Education programme is offered in the Community School and at present courses include Word Processing, English, Mathematics, Spanish, Art and English as a second language. It is planned to widen the choice of courses soon.

To sum up, staff, children and parents have seen a great deal of change in the Education Department over the last ten years. This not only reflects the positive attitude of the Falkland Islands Government to the education of its young people, but parental expectations that have increased throughout the Islands and produced both demand and support for improved educational standards. With extensive investment in overseas training there are bright prospects that in the future Islanders will fill many more key positions in both Government and the private sector.

Falkland Islands Development Corporation

Development Update

STANLEY GROWERS LIMITED

Following on from the successful 1992-93 season, further expansion in conventional arable crops is underway for the 1993-94 season. Ten acres of potatoes were planted in late October, mainly early varieties - Maris Bard, Duke of York, Arran Pilot and Pentland Javelin - with two acres of maincrop - Maris Piper and Pentland Squire. All are from Stanley Growers' own "once grown" seed.

With much of the field area being old peatbanks heavy liming is required to raise the average soil ph from 3.8 - 4.0 (highly acidic) to at least 5.5 for potatoes and 6 - 6.2 for brassicas. This year 20 tons of lime have been worked in at rates of up to 2.5 tons per acre.

Rocks and boulders in the subsoil continue to come up each time a field is ploughed. All these have to be hand cleared to avoid subsequent damage to cultivation machinery. Eventually the market garden will have a good French drain system as ditches are filled in!

Some five acres of cabbage and cauliflower are now being planted which should give a continual supply from January 1994 onwards.

Statistically Falklands winters are similar to Cornwall and N.E. Kent, so all year round production should be possible - for real practice rather than theories watch this space!

On the protected salad enterprise, CO₂ (carbon dioxide) levels are now being controlled in the greenhouse with CO₂ burners and sensory monitors. This should give better quality and yields especially in times of poor daylight levels.

A new 18 x 72 foot polytunnel has been brought into use for summer production of green beans and courgettes.



Tim Miller shows Stanley Growers' lettuce crop to Mike Summers of the FIDC

Photo: Ian Jones, Central Office of Information Pictures.

Falkland Islands Development Corporation

Development Update

Considerable scope exists in the Falklands for expansion of arable farming and vegetable production. It is pleasing to see several farmers growing vegetables for sale as a form of diversification. Although production on a commercial scale is labour intensive, this in itself could be seen as beneficial in a community now experiencing unemployment. Local production also reduces the level of imports and, through sales to visiting cruise and fishing vessels, generates increased foreign exchange earnings. With their grading and packing machinery and existing market outlets, Stanley Growers are keen to assist "small scale" producers through bulk purchase of products ex-farm for subsequent packaging and on-sale.

HILL COVE JETTY PROJECT

At the time of the Hill Cove sub-division, in 1986, the jetty was in a poor condition and work was carried out by the residents to improve the facility. This involved two twenty foot containers being lowered, one on top of the other, over the end of the jetty. The containers were then chained together, filled with stone, and the decking of the jetty T-piece extended over the top of them to provide a working platform.

This was successful for a period, but by 1990 the containers were visibly leaning seawards and in a severe storm, combined with higher than usual tides, the doors of the bottom container burst open. This caused it to collapse and in turn rolled the top container outwards resulting in stone and debris being spread over the seabed.

The jetty was then rendered unsafe for use by cargo vessels, which required Hill Cove to be served by sea truck.

Although the rehabilitation of the Hill Cove jetty was initially discussed in 1990, future jetty requirements were uncertain owing to the prospect of MV Monsunen being replaced; it was therefore not considered prudent to proceed at that time.

Following the arrival of MV Tamar F.I. in early 1993, the jetty rehabilitation project was rejuvenated and materials and equipment were purchased or otherwise obtained for use on the project. Although FIDC financed these costs, it is anticipated that the monies for both the Hill Cove and future jetty projects will be recovered from grant assistance provided to the Falkland Islands by the EC Stabex Scheme.

MV Forrest arrived at Hill Cove on 14 September 1993 with equipment and materials and subsequently remained on station for the duration of the refurbishment project. South Atlantic Marine Services Ltd were contracted to carry out diving work to clear the stone and debris from the end of the jetty. The remains of the containers were cut up and towed ashore while the stone was lifted aboard MV Forrest using special baskets which had been fabricated by Jen Harvey of Hill Cove. The stone was later off-loaded at Dunbar where it will be used in the construction of a causeway from which wool and cargo can be loaded and off-loaded into the sea truck. Meanwhile Carl Freeman of Stanley was contracted to fabricate bracing to strengthen the jetty structure, to assist in its positioning and fixing, and to undertake necessary modifications. As many of the piles had been twisted out of line, modifications were often required.

Coordinated by Ray Hansen, the members of the Hill Cove Co-operative participated in the project as general labourers. They undertook a wide variety of tasks including surveying the jetty structure from a raft purpose-built for the task.

All work requiring the presence of the contracted labour and the MV Forrest was completed by 3 October. Though some re-decking and bearer timber replacement remains to be carried out by the co-operative members, the project can be considered complete.

Congratulations must go to all parties involved in the refurbishment programme. As a result of their hard work the project was completed in three weeks, one and a half weeks ahead of schedule.

United Kingdom Falkland Islands Trust Agricultural Initiatives

by David Stickland (Organic Farmers and Growers - UKFIT Consultant)

I welcome this opportunity to explain the thinking behind some of the Trust's various initiatives in Falkland Islands agriculture, which work in close co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. The objective is to enable Falkland Islands' farmers to make more money, and to produce other crops than wool from a sustainable system, using all natural resources available.

There is, of course, the successful FIDC sponsored market garden and dairy farm, with which the Trust has close connections.

Falklands soil, let's face it, is not the most encouraging for arable crop production. But, on my visits, I am always impressed by the crops grown in various gardens from the Governor's to distant camps. It does demonstrate that peat over clay can be turned into good soil with much work, plenty of manure, and without agro-chemicals.

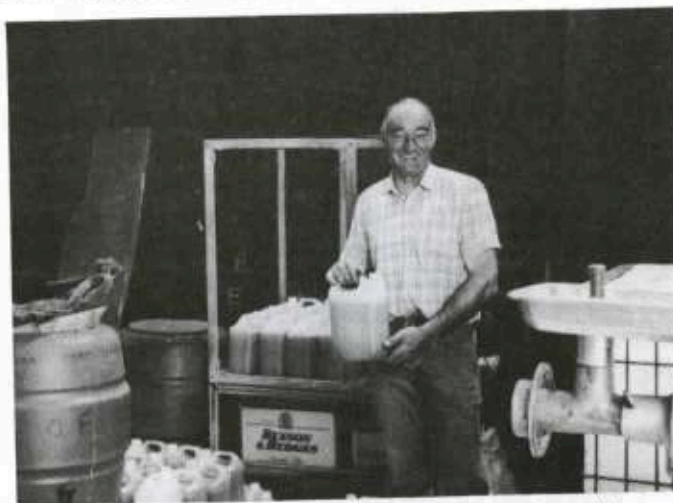
The assets available are not very many. I count them as willing and able farmers, plenty of kelp, and the prohibitive price of artificial fertilisers and chemical pesticides. That shortlist means the Falklands are ideal for growing organic products to sell into that specialist and increasing world market.

The Trust's work in grass improvement with liquid seaweed had been mentioned in previous articles. The tree planting experiments are designed to enable trees to be planted successfully as shelter belts to protect the improved grassland. Then the soil beneath this better grass will contain more bacteria and other micro-organisms and will be enhanced.

For crop production the peat topsoil will need breaking down into a tilth, and that is an expensive job with implements. But, pigs rooting around could do it more efficiently if penned outdoors and allowed to work over a considerable acreage. So some Large Blacks and Large Whites have been imported to see what they can do. As they are pedigree pigs, they will also form the basis of an expanding pig herd kept in arks or other portable huts. Falkland Islanders should then be able to enjoy pig meat of



Carole and Rodney Lee of Port Howard, who are cooperating in the UKFIT Tree Development Program
(Photo: Falkland Islands Tourist Board)



Sam Miller of the Market Garden at Stanley with an early brew of Trust manufactured kelp fertiliser.

various kinds on a regular basis. Once the new abattoir is built, and the pig herd has expanded, export of pigmeat is a possibility.

Organic carrots are needed by Organic Farmers and Growers (OF & G) in Britain from December to May; just the time Falklands crops are in production. So we have arranged for carrot growing trials this year to see how they perform. We can use a minimum of twenty tonnes a week through those six months, so a useful business might be feasible.

Triticale is also being tried on a plot scale to see how it grows. Triticale is half wheat half rye. It is very hardy having being bred originally in the 1860s for growing in South American hills where wheat will not survive. If it does grow satisfactorily, it will make excellent pig food.

We are also pursuing the organic wool market with the aim of obtaining a premium of about twenty per cent. A potential market is the United States where organic cotton is already produced in Texas, and is in much demand. Whether that premium is obtainable, is unknown at this stage. But there will have to be a premium of some sort. So the more farmers who decide to join OF & G, and become certified "organic", the better, as numbers and weight of wool are some of the first questions potential buyers ask.

OF & G exported most of our own organic products for the first ten years of our existence. Then the UK market woke up to the potential demand. It looks as if history will repeat itself with organic wool. As long as extra money is made from what is a hard won product, involving year round work, it does not matter very much where it is sold.

There are other things the Trust would like to try in the Falkland Islands, and they will gradually be brought into our programme. Hopefully, we will eventually help farmers to increase their incomes, and to a certain extent their security, by successful diversification based on the natural conditions within which we all have to work.

The interest that is gradually being shown by people taking part in some of these initiatives is most encouraging and appreciated by the Trust.

Di Tella Interview

Harold Briley and Peter Pepper interview Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Guido Di Tella, during his official visit to Britain.

Harold Briley: You have spoken very positively about your meeting here, and about disputes which were thought insoluble and you've expressed optimism that the Falklands dispute can be solved. Do you not think that now that Argentina has embraced democracy, you could extend democracy to the Islanders?

Di Tella: The answer is yes, but the next question will be about self-determination. But this applies to part of your country, to all of your country? To which jurisdiction is this applicable? To part of Northern Ireland? To the whole of Northern Ireland, or to all of Ireland, or all of the British Isles?

Harold Briley: Well, self-determination belongs to the people, not to the land. In Northern Ireland, for example, the people decide whether they want to belong to Britain or the Republic of Ireland.

Di Tella: You know very well that if part of Northern Ireland decides to secede this will not be accepted bit by bit, part by part. Whether the unit of decision is the whole or is just part of the whole, is the whole issue. But let's go to the real answer, to the interesting answer. While the dispute is between Argentina and the UK, and both the Parliaments will have to make up their minds and have to approve, as legally the dispute is between the two countries, we are fully aware that the British Parliament before taking a decision will consult the opinion and wishes of the Islanders and that is a de facto situation, that we recognise as being part of the situation.

Harold Briley: You used the words "wishes" of the Islanders not interests.

Di Tella: What I am saying is the following: The British have always thought that before making up their minds they would consult the Islanders. Well, what sort of consulting; what the Islanders want; what they wish; what they fear; whatever. And we recognise that this is a situation that the British side has. And we accept that as a de facto situation.

Harold Briley: And you've also said at your news conference here that you want to guarantee that the rights of the Islanders are fully respected and guaranteed. Rights. (**Di Tella:** Of course). Does that include self-determination, which is all they ask?

Di Tella: I think we are going to repeat the same problem again. They have the capacity to veto a decision, or to impose a decision on the British Parliament. Although in theory this is not a right they have, nor have the Parliamentarians given this right; you behave in a way which is quite clear: that whatever is decided, at the very end, will have the full approval of the Islanders. And we count on that, and that's the reason for the charm offensive. Because the only "weapon" we have is our capacity to convince. And this is what we are trying to do.

Harold Briley: But the Islanders are rightfully fearful of Argentina in view of what has happened in the past. You have had military governments, you have invaded the Islands. How can you convince them - with all the charm that you have as a pragmatic diplomat - when the facts and

history are so different?

Di Tella: Well, look what has happened in your relations with other countries. I mean you had a terrible war with Germany, and eleven years later you were trading with them and had commerce and tourism. You may answer that the British were not claiming German territory and this makes a difference. I would say that there was another difference - there were several million dead as a consequence of the war with Germany. And this fortunately was not the case (*in the Falklands*), although it was very serious.

Harold Briley: The important thing in the reconciliation with Germany was that Germany no longer made any claim on British territory, which it threatened to invade in 1940 - 44. That's the big difference.

Di Tella: Yes, but we are not threatening anybody, because the only threat is our capacity to convince. If we convince them, why should you be against this?

Harold Briley: But a claim is a threat.

Di Tella: The claim is not a threat. It's just a right we think we have. And we want to convince them that the solution we are putting forward is a very good solution for everybody involved.

Harold Briley: On the question of war crimes allegations. Do you not think it's hypocritical that Argentina should support the investigations by the British into alleged war crimes of its soldiers in 1982, when Argentina has forgiven all of the thousands of security forces involved in kidnapping, mass torture, and killing of your own people during your dirty war?

Di Tella: Well, let's discuss one problem at a time. The British have some good traits and others that are not so good. Each country has the same. But you have some extraordinary virtues in some aspects, and the fact that the British Government has decided to investigate allegations made by other British (*soldiers*), is an extraordinary moral decision. Very few countries would have done that, and I have great admiration for a country that is capable of doing that sort of investigation.

Harold Briley: The kind of action that a sophisticated and long term democracy would take?

Di Tella: Yes I have to mention that even a long-term democracy like yourselves has had some doubts about this issue. There are some responsible newspapers that have taken the view that it is a shame for Britain. It is exactly the opposite.

Peter Pepper: This is an important article that appeared last year (*El Cronista* 4/3/92). In it you say that a powerful group of British businessmen has arisen who hope to get a settlement of the Falklands dispute in effect to benefit themselves. Can you tell me: Do you think the Islanders should make concessions to benefit British businessmen operating in Argentina?

Di Tella: I'm not saying that. I think that the Islanders should think on their own interests and this is what they are going to do when they make a decision on a solution or whatever. What you're referring to is, I think, a misquote but the essence is true.

Harold Briley: Will Argentina ever give up its claim?

Di Tella: Never.

Book Review - The Downing Street Years

Falklands Conflict: Thatcher Came Close To Quitting. Memoirs Reveal Rift over "Surrender" Proposals.

By Harold Briley.

Startling disclosures of how close Margaret Thatcher came to resigning during the Falklands Conflict are spelled out in her Memoirs, "The Downing Street Years" (Published by Harper Collins, price £25)

The crisis came to a head over what she calls "conditional surrender" to the Argentine invasion in proposals put forward by her Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym, based on his talks with American Secretary of State, Al Haig. Her resignation was averted and the proposals rejected only when her small War Cabinet came down in her favour.

Francis Pym's proposals, she wrote at the time, "are totally unacceptable. They would rob the Falklanders of their freedom and Britain of her honour and respect. Francis Pym disagreed. We were at loggerheads."

The crucial day for the Falklands and a critical one for her political life was Saturday April 24th. Although she appointed him on Lord Carrington's resignation, she questioned whether Pym was "the right man in a crisis, creating difficulties in the conduct of the campaign"

"Did Francis know how much he had signed away?" she asks. His proposals ruled out a return to the situation prevailing before the invasion. "We would have gone against our commitment to the principle that the Islanders' wishes were paramount and would have abandoned all possibility of them staying with us". The Pym proposals provided for the withdrawal of the Task Force, removal of economic sanctions against Argentina, and for Argentine representatives on the Islands Governing Councils, and opened the way to Argentine immigration "swamping the existing population."

"I would not have stayed as Prime Minister had the War Cabinet accepted Francis Pym's proposals", she reveals. The other members of the War Cabinet were William Whitelaw; Cecil Parkinson; and Defence Secretary, John Nott, who found the procedural way forward by suggesting that the proposals first be put to Argentina. So, says Lady Thatcher, a great crisis passed. The next day South Georgia was recaptured.

At the start of the conflict she felt "outrage" when John Nott told her that, once seized, the Islands could not be retaken. But, head of the Navy, Admiral Sir Henry Leach, "quiet, calm, confident", assured her a task force could be dispatched and could retake the Falklands.

In sixty pages devoted to the conflict, Margaret Thatcher emphasises just how big an issue it was for her: "Nothing remains more vividly in my mind, looking back on my years at Number Ten, than the eleven weeks in 1982 when Britain fought and won the Falklands War... Much was at stake - not just the people and the territory.... We were defending our honour as a nation and principles of fundamental importance to the whole world - above all that aggressors should never succeed and that international law should prevail over the use of force".

Lady Thatcher says that part of the Falklands story must at present remain secret. She gives no explanation for the mystery crash-landing of a British military helicopter in

Southern Chile. She mentions only briefly the SAS and Special Boat Service for their daring raid on Pebble Island. It was a significant but unheeded warning of the professionalism and courage of Britain's armed forces for which she has unstinting praise, describing the Fleet Operations Commander, Sandy Woodward as one of the cleverest men in the Navy. She has high praise for Sir Rex Hunt, "superb throughout... dealing effectively with the media, repeatedly declaring Britain's objective of restoring sovereignty and British administration".

No nation could have been better served than by its two key diplomats, Anthony Parsons at the United Nations and Nicholas Henderson in Washington, with their qualities of intelligence, toughness and eloquence. By contrast, there's caustic criticism of what she calls the "characteristic flexibility of principle of the Foreign Office". There's no mention of the British Embassy in Buenos Aires - only an eloquent silence. In contrast to her criticism of Al Haig and United States' initial lack of support, Britain's staunchest friends were President Mitterand of France, Jordan's King Hussein, most Commonwealth leaders and, especially, US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

She confirms what United States military experts have previously claimed: "That without the Harrier combat aircraft, with their extraordinary manoeuvrability, flown with superb skill and courage, using the latest version of the Sidewinder missile, supplied by Caspar Weinberger, the Falklands could not have been re-taken".

The memoirs reveal just how close the Argentine Aircraft Carrier, Veinte Cinco de Mayo, came to being sunk by a British submarine, escaping by moving closer into Argentine territorial waters. She rejects "malicious, misleading nonsense" about the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano, done strictly "for military not political reasons", not to frustrate a Peruvian peace initiative.

The book says nothing about allegations that Argentine prisoners were shot on Mount Longdon, but says that two British soldiers were shot and killed at Goose Green when responding to a white flag waved from Argentine trenches.

Contrary to what's been said, she insists that the invasion could not have been foreseen or prevented, quoting the Franks Committee of Inquiry. But she admits herself to have been so concerned as early as March 3rd, four weeks before the invasion, that she wrote: "we must make contingency plans". That would have given time for British nuclear-powered submarines to reach Falklands waters and intercept the invasion force. But nothing was done. She makes no mention of the warnings by Captain Nick Barker of the "Endurance".

She admits she sometimes had doubts about the chances of victory and had some awful moments when news of sinkings and casualties came in. "Victory", she says, lifted a "great burden" from her shoulders.

"We ceased to be a nation in retreat ... We can rejoice in our success and take pride in the achievement of our Task Force ... Britain rekindled that spirit which has fired her for generations past".

Note: Harold Briley reported the Falklands Conflict from beginning to end, in Argentina, as a BBC Correspondent.

Book Reviews Contd.



Lady Thatcher lays a wreath at the Liberation Memorial in Stanley during her Heritage Year visit.

Photo: Harold Briley

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE FALKLANDS - The Lion And The Lamb by R.M. Edwards, published by Drift Publications, 82 Drift Road, Clanfield, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO8 ONX, 21cm x 16cm, softback, 170 pages with map and sketches. ISBN 0-9522041-0-X. Price £4.95

In 1954, at the age of twenty, Roger Edwards answered an advertisement in a Portsmouth newspaper to work on a sheep farm in the Falkland Islands and spent the next four years with Packe Brothers at Fox Bay East, Dunnose Head and Packe's Port Howard. In his fifth and final year, he drove the massive Cuthbertson Albion Water Buffalo, digging drainage ditches in West Falkland.

This is a modest and humorous account of his five years in the West, the jobs he learnt to do and the interesting characters he met. It is a fascinating glimpse into Camp life in the fifties, much harsher than today but still, thank goodness, recognisable despite modern inventions such as Hondas, electricity and flushing toilets. Sir Rex Hunt

THE FALKLANDS by Tony Chater, with a foreword by HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, published by the Penna Press, 132 Beechwood Avenue, St Albans, Herts AL1 4YD, 25 cm by 32 cm, Hardback, 168 pages with 326 photographs and maps. ISBN 0-9504113-1-0. Price £25

Received just as the Newsletter was going to press. I can honestly say that this is the best-looking book on the Falklands that I have yet seen.

The photographs are superb and, judging from the little that I have read, the text measures up to the photographs. The perfect Christmas gift for anyone interested in the Falklands. Sir Rex Hunt

Falkland Islanders Reunion at Ham Hall

The annual reunion proved, yet again, a great event. Visitors were down on last year, but it made little difference to the noise level as greetings and reminiscences were exchanged. The many regulars were there as well as a good number of Islanders over for either vacation, medical or business reasons - many due to return the following week. It was good to see Bob Stewart, Arlette and Terry Betts, Kevin Clapp and Stan Smith amongst others.

James and Da King were over from New Zealand as were Gerald and Nancy Jennings. Bill Kirk once again brought his large collection of photos from the Fifties period enabling many to see how they and relatives looked and dressed so long ago, a few giggles, a few tears and many an exclamation "That's never me !!!..".

Frank Mitchell and Ronnie Spafford were, as always, enjoying themselves.

A constantly replenished buffet, a large raffle and the open bar made for a very full day and evening. Ted Clapp.



Arlette Betts, Pat Stokes and Mary Henriksen

Photo: R.N. Spafford



Derek Cantlie, Pete and Shirley Sealey & Judith Cantlie

Photo: R.N. Spafford

Letters to the Editor

Opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Falkland Islands Association or of the Editorial Committee

LAND PURCHASE BY MICHAEL CLARK HUTCHINSON

Sir,
I fully endorse the tribute to the late Michael Clark Hutchinson in the June Newsletter. Michael's link with the Islands preceded the formation of the Falkland Islands Emergency Committee, as a result of a letter I received asking me to arrange media and parliamentary support here on behalf of unofficial members of the Executive Council. Michael participated in a lively and rewarding exchange of views with Dick Goss, councillor and union leader.

Michael's interest in acquiring land in the Falklands was wholly symbolic and he readily accepted that it should not be pursued, particularly in view of the current policy of the Falkland Islands Company of divesting itself of surplus properties in Port Stanley. The only serious approach for land acquisition in the Islands from a parliamentarian came in the early 1970's when the late Ian Gow introduced me to a fellow M.P. who was interested through farming sources. The Company made a positive response but interest faded in the light of realism.

F.G. Mitchell,
Falkland Islands Company, London.

THE FALKLANDS IN CROATIA

Dear Sir,

My heartfelt thanks go to the generous Falkland Islanders who supported WPC Su Howes-Mitchell in her campaign to take humanitarian aid to the innocent civilians who are casualties of the war in the former Yugoslavia.

Su Howes-Mitchell raised thousands of pounds through a number of fund raising events in the Falkland Islands, and through the generosity of the Islanders was able to sponsor four trucks to travel with the Police Convoy to Croatia in September 1993.

We at Walsall collected food, toiletries, drugs, blankets and other humanitarian aid to fill the trucks and on Friday September 10th the four Falkland Island trucks, complete with logos, set off for Croatia along with fifty-one other trucks making up the largest ever convoy to leave the UK.

WPC Su Howes-Mitchell flew in from Stanley to drive one of the trucks herself and became one of the team. Her enthusiasm and commitment was evident as was her deep and genuine concern for the refugees in Croatia and Bosnia. She worked tirelessly loading the trucks and became a firm favourite with all of the team who were quite staggered by her

abundance of energy.

After a fifteen hundred mile, 3 day, journey to Zagreb the convoy arrived and began unloading the humanitarian aid to refugee camps in Croatia and on the borders of Bosnia.

The scenes of sheer devastation and misery with over one million refugees was apparent for all to see particularly in Lipik, Pakrac and Novsba on the Bosnian border.

The children on the train at Gakovec were delighted with their special boxes, sponsored by the Falkland Islanders, and the tears in their eyes said it all and made our trip worthwhile.

The people of the Falkland Islands can be justifiably proud of the tremendous efforts they made on the behalf of people many thousands of miles away in such desperate need, and on their behalf I also send my thanks.

Everyone can also be very proud of WPC Su Howes-Mitchell for her dedication courage and sheer hard work which resulted in such a wonderful humanitarian effort.

Sincerely yours
Leslie G. Leek,
Chief Inspector - West Midlands Police Force,
Coordinator, the Walsall Aid Convoy.

Surgeon Captain Edward Bingham

Surgeon Captain Edward Bingham, who has died aged 92, was a pioneer Arctic and Antarctic Explorer and, at one time, Commander of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey (FIDS). This had been launched in 1943 as Operation "Tabarin" to safeguard British interests in the Antarctic, when German warships were a threat in the South Atlantic.

After taking over FIDS in 1945, Captain Bingham's main achievement was to establish three new bases: on Signy Islands (South Orkney); on Argentine Island (off Graham Land); and on Stonington Island (Marguerite Bay).

He initiated a number of exploratory sledge journeys on Stonington Island, where the Bingham Glacier is named after him. He later administered the London Office of FIDS.

Earlier in his career, after various Arctic expeditions, he did much valuable work in the Antarctic, in biology, geology and meteorology, also becoming an expert on the feeding, training and breeding of sledgedogs. It was his journey for 72 days over 535 miles which laid to rest the supposition that an ice-filled channel separated Graham Land from the rest of Antarctica.

During and after the 39 - 45 war he served as a medical officer in the Navy ashore and at sea. After retirement he was a leading figure in the Antarctic and Arctic Clubs in London.

Diddle Dee For Dinner

The judges of the British Amateur Video Awards highly recommended "Diddle Dee For Dinner". This is the ten minute surrealistic video film made in the Islands by Kristin Wohlers and Janet Robertson. The film starred Joost Pompert, most of Janet's relatives and Canon Stephen Palmer. It was shot with amateur equipment and put together without proper editing facilities - which accounted for the judges' technical criticisms. They approved the use of landscape, which was quite eerie, the music and the acting.

Subscriptions

As a cost saving reminder to members who pay the annual subscription by cheque, or cash, the month when your payment is due will now be printed on the bottom right-hand corner of the address label. If the month falls within the previous quarter and you have not paid your subscription, please do so as soon as possible.

This new reminder does not, of course, apply to those who pay by Bankers Order.

Jean Clapp, Honorary Membership Secretary

The Falkland Islands Association

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I/We would like to support the right of the people of the Falkland Islands to decide their own future for themselves, and to help them to develop the islands in accordance with their wishes.

I/We wish to join the Falkland Islands Association.

Individual Members (Annual subscription £15)

Associate Members (Pensioners & Students) (Annual Subscription £5)

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All subscribers will receive the quarterly newsletter.

Donations to support the work of the Falkland Islands Association are welcome.

I enclose cheque/P.O./Bankers Order

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Cheques should be made out to the Falkland Islands Association. It would be appreciated if overseas members would pay by Sterling Bankers Draft to avoid incurring bank foreign currency surcharges.

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Please pay to National Westminster Bank PLC, Piccadilly Circus Branch, 19 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1V 7RL. Bank Code 56 00 29 for credit of: THE FALKLAND ISLANDS ASSOCIATION Account No. 24223999 the sum of pounds on receipt of the order and thereafter annually on the anniversary thereof until notice the sum of pounds.

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DATES FOR YOUR DIARY

1st to 30th November

Falklands Photograph Exhibition,
Falklands House, London.

Saturday 4th December,

Battle Day and AGM, Whitehall.

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The present circulation of the newsletter is 4,000 copies. It is distributed to Members of the Association, to all Members of the House of Commons, Members of the House of Lords, all British Members of the European Parliament, and to the Press, Radio and Television. Many copies circulate in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and other Commonwealth and foreign Countries. 800 copies are distributed in the Falkland Islands. Advertising rates are as follows:

Full Page	£250
Half Page	£125
Quarter Page.....	£65
Eighth Page	£35
Short Insertions.....	£3 per line

Discounts for 4 insertions by negotiation.

A special concession is offered to members of the Association living in the Falklands, who own small shops and businesses, to advertise in the Newsletter at half the above rates.

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Published by the Falkland Islands Association,
2 Greycoat Place, London SW1P 1SD
Telephone: 071-222-0028
Fax: 071-222-2541
ISSN 0262-9399

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The following articles are available from the Falkland Islands Association Office, 2 Greycoat Place, London SW1. Please enclose cost of postage and packing (additional). Please would overseas purchasers pay by Sterling Bankers Draft, to avoid foreign currency surcharges:

Miscellaneous:

Ties, Falkland Islands crest, navy blue £6.50
Heritage Year Commemorative Medallion, £4.5
Desk Flags, £2.50
Tea cloths, Map of the Falkland Islands, £2.50
Dusters, Map of the Falkland Islands, £1
Bookmark "Stanley, Falkland Islands" various colours, £1
Ordnance Survey Map of the Falkland Islands, £3.50
Car Stickers, green plastic, "Remember the Falkland Islands They're British", £1
Sticker: "I Love Sunny Falkland Islands", £1
Plastic stick-on badges, Falkland Islands Crest, 75p
Lapel Badges, Falkland Islands Crest, £1
Key Rings, Falkland Islands Crest, £2

Coloured picture postcards by Steve Whitley:

The Race Track Stanley, Night Heron, all at 12p.

Coloured picture postcards by Tony Chater:

Port Howard, Mount Pleasant Airport, Mr. Fred Coutts driving lambs, FIGAS, Gentoo Penguin, Settlement Rookery, Rockhopper Penguins. All at 20p.

Steve Whitley's greeting cards:

Winter Scene Pebble Island, Gentoo & King Penguins Volunteer Lagoon, Bull Elephant Seal Sea Lion Island at 52p each.
Jackass & Gentoo Penguins Pebble Island, King Penguins Volunteer Point, Rockhopper Penguins Pebble Island, Corriedale sheep, at 35p each.

Algernon Asprey prints approx 24" x 20" at £3 each.

Fitzroy East Falkland, Fox Bay West Falkland, Carcass Island.

Video by Peter Pepper: Stanley Cathedral Centenary Service £9.5

BOOKS: (Please include cost of postage and packing)

THE HISTORY OF THE FALKLANDS, by Geoffrey Moir DFC, FRGS, FRPSL £1
CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, by Canon Gerry Murphy £4
DARWIN'S DESOLATE ISLANDS, by Patrick Armstrong £25
GUIDE TO BIRDS OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS, by Robin Woods £14.95
A LIFE OF OUR CHOICE, by Sydney Miller CBE £6
OLD FALKLAND PHOTOS, by Shane Wolsey £5.95
THE POSTIES WENT TO WAR, by Major Ian Winfield £5.95
FALKLAND ISLANDS INTERLUDE, by Tom Beatty £4.95
PENGUINS AND SEASHORE FRIENDS, by Dolly Penguin £4.99
DIARY OF A FARMERS WIFE, by Rosemary Wilkinson £4.95

Cambridge Seminar

The Association still has a small number of copies of the transcript of its 1991 Seminar at Cambridge. These are now on offer as a remainder for £1 each, plus postage.