

0 2 5 5

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ACC

10000/100/621

214

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

10000/100/621

CIVIL DEFENSE
MAR. - JULY 1943

117

02571

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

33	7975	June 28	To: Div. 6. w. Sp. Comm.
34	7901	" 30	To: Q/M. J. A. H. B.
35	—	—	Have on Requirements
36	—	" 29	To: Commission for Public Safety.
37	—	Jul 2	"
38.	—	June 26	From: AFHQ
39	7975	Jul 5	To: C. S. O.
40	7975	10 July	To: P. A. O.
41	7975	8 July	To: Civil Supply Dist.
42	7975	9 July	To: D. S. O.
43	7975	10 July	To: G. S. O. ANGOT.
44	7975	12 July	To: H. E. S. S. S. S.
45	7975	—	—

2308

785015

No.	REF.	DATE	FROM OR TO
1A	398	25 April 43	From Allied Forces Headquarters
2A	141F7995/CA	26 April 43	Memorandum from Lt Col. Spofford + Warrick
3A	141F7995/CA	27 April 43	Memorandum to Col. C. W. Spofford
14A	141F7995/G(SO)	25 April 43	Memorandum to AFHQ
5A	141F7995/11/2420	25 April 43	From Col. R. H. A. Foster
6A	141F7995/CA	27 April 43	Memorandum to Col. Spofford
7A	141F7995/CA	27 April 43	Memorandum to G. (Maine)
8A		23 May 43	Telephone Conversation Col. Martinelli
9A		25 May 43	Memorandum from Allied Forces Headquarters
10A	141F7995/CA	25 May 43	To Civil Affairs Administration, AFHQ.
11A		7 May 43	From Capt. Graham
13A	141F7995/CA	8 May 43	By mail
12A		7 May 43	From Capt. Frank R. W.
14A	141F7995/11/24	9 May 43	From G. Warrick
15A	430.	12 May 43	" A. F. H. Q. (Dmfs)
16A		14 "	To: Lt. Col. Eason.
17A	141F7995/11/24	19 "	From: Q. W. Eason.
18A	W-967	20 "	To AGWAR
19		22 "	From AFHQ, G. 3
20	141F7995/11/24	25 June 43	From B. G. S. (D)
21	202V	6 " 43	From AFHQ
22	7975	6 " 43	Memorandum for Col. Boller

7A	1415/9915/CA	27 April 43	memo to G. (mainish)
8A		23 May 43	Telephone Conversation Col. Manswell
9A		25 May 43	Memo from Allied Force Headquarters
10A	1415/9915/CA	25 May 43	To Civil Defense Adviser, AFHQ.
11A		7 May 43	From Capt Graham
13A	1415/9915/CA	8 May 43	G. Mainish
12A		7 May 43	From Capt Francis R. W.
14A	1415/9915/CA	9 May 43	From G. Mainish
15A	430.	12 May 43	" A.F.H.Q. (Draft)
16A		14 "	To: Lt. Col. Eason.
17A	1415/3944/1/9	19 "	From: "Q", 141 Faser.
18A	W-967	20 "	To AGWAR
19		28 "	From AFHQ G. 3
20	1415/101/2511/6	2 June 43	From R. G. S. (G)
21	8022	6 "	From AFHQ
22	7925	6 "	ordered for Col. Boller
23.	5516/1	9 "	From: C.S.D.I.C.
24	1415/670/9	11 "	" "Q" 141 F
24A	1415/3944/1/9	30 MAY	" Transfers.
25	88126Q(AE)	11 June	Memo to Col. Sheffield.
26		13 "	Memo on Policy - Fin. and Bil. Inf.
27		16 "	To: Col. Holmes.
28	7975/CA	15 "	From: CSOIC.
29	5516/11	14 "	To: C.L.O.
30		24 "	
31	7975	25 "	Memo.
32	0378	16 "	From Triforce

Col Bolles:

1973-1125
Civil Supply Division

Subject: Civil Defence Supplies

Memorandum to: Lt. Col. Seitz.

12th July 1943

1. Attached is a memorandum from the Public Safety Division showing the buildup for their final set of requirements. The total figures are the same as in your memorandum to AFHQ (141F/7901/CA dated 30 June) which they referred to 141 Force for recommendation, and to which Col Roe of Q Maint 141 Force strongly objects, especially as regards the 53 trailer pumps, stretchers, blankets and whistles. Col Bolles' reply to their objections is enclosed, with particular emphasis on the trailer pumps.

2. Todd has learned that a modified version of our first request has already been cabled for by Q Maint AFHQ thru NAEB and shipment from the U.K. is being arranged. He is arranging for despatch of a cable through the same channels requesting shipment direct to destination and information as to date of arrival. I do not think there is anything else he can do profitably at this end.

3. Listed hereunder is a comparison between the final revised request we sent to Q Maint 141 Force (141F/7901/CA dated 30 June) and the amounts already sent for by AFHQ through NAEB.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Final Request</u>	<u>Already Ordered</u>
Medium trailer pumps	53	0
Stirrup pumps	6790	1100
Boats	1060	2000 2315 1100
Ares, fire	106	2000
Steel helmets	530	700
Torches	240	700
Batteries, spare	240	234
Bulbs, spare	240	0
Brassards, fire	530	0
Stretchers	275	0
Blankets	550	0
Rescue Sets	67	0
Whistles	685	0

has already been called for by Q Maint Army thru NAB and Equipment Pool the U.I. is being arranged. He is arranging for despatch of a cable through the same channels requesting shipment direct to destination and information as to date of arrival. I do not think there is anything else he can do profitably at this end.

3. Listed hereunder is a comparison between the final revised request we sent to Q Maint 141 Force (141E/7901/CA dated 30 June) and the amounts already sent for by AMHQ through NAB.

<u>Item.</u>	<u>Final Request</u>	<u>Already Ordered</u>
Medium trailer pumps	53	0
Stirrup pumps	6790	1100
Boots	1060	2000 ²³⁰⁰
Axes, fire	106	1100
Steel helmets	530	2000
Torches	240	700
Batteries, spare	240	700
Bulbs, spare	240	234
Brassards, fire	530	0
Stretchers	275	0
Blankets	550	0
Rescue Sets	67	0
Whistles	685	0

4. As you see, in several of these items we are getting more than our revised request asks for.

5. It would seem that the indicated action would be to agree with Col. Roe on some bid for additional equipment for the D + 70 convey. I cannot see how Col. Roe can object too greatly to the pumps in view of his approval of 90 back before 22 May 43.

W. Batt Jr.
1st Lt. Inf.
Civil Supply Division

Copy to: Capt Todd
Military Government Section, AMHQ.

785015

1412/7575/CA.

To: C.S.O.
AMCOT.

10th July 1943.

Fire and C.D.

1. In view of the opinions expressed in the memo from AFM, dated 30th May 1943, and the views held by this Division as expressed in our memo 1412/7575/CA dated 5th July 1943, together with the G.A. Instruction No 3 dated 28th June 43 issued by H.Q. Force 43, it would appear to be advisable that a conference should be held by the Fire and C.D. representatives of AFM, the forces concerned, and AMCOT. This conference should recommend a unified policy to be adopted generally in future operations.

The terms of reference should include the following points:

- Responsibility for Fire and C.D. in Ports and Bases.
- Responsibility for supply of equipment for Ports and Bases.
- Responsibility for other towns of varying importance.
- Responsibility for supply of equipment for such towns.
- Scale of equipment to be provided in each case.

2. This Section would welcome such a conference and it is felt that Medical, Welfare and Civilian Supplies Sections should also be represented in view of the necessary co-operation between them and the Public Safety Division.

3. The need for a conference is further explained by the enclosed receipt of a letter 1412/3747/1/4 dated 7th July 1943 addressed to AMCOT by DMC Force 141 and dealing with the scale of equipment for 'fortified'.

NT

AMCOT,
141 Force,
Field.

Laurel Bolles
Laurel Bolles
Colonel Inf.
Commissioner for
Superintendent Public Safety.

Notes on H.Q. Force, Civil Affairs Instr. No. 3, dated 28 Jun 53.

- I. Para 1. Generally agreed.
It should be made clear that the role of a Port or Base Area will remain a military responsibility.
This is the view of the Five and C.D. Staffs of AFHQ and AMCOT.

N.B. The Medical and Welfare Section of AMCOT are responsible for the following items in para 1 -

Casualty Reporting system, Rest Centres, Emergency Feeding, Disbating and evacuation of homeless and information and instructions to the public.

Para 2. Will the views of Engineers, G.I., AA and Air Support Command agree with the AMCOT views and policy?

It is probable that their scale of equipment required will exceed the provision we have made which was based on an absolute minimum. Should their requirements be below our level, no harm could be done and we should have a reserve.

Requests for equipment should come through AMCOT via the C.A.C.

Para 4. In conjunction with AMCOT Public Safety Division as there is at present no Five and C.D. specialist attached to the Force H.Q.

Para 5. Agreed.

Para 6. We have already envisaged this and the point is covered in para 1.

AMCOT,
1st Force,
Field.
9 July 1953.

Samuel Bolles
Samuel Bolles,
Colonel, Inf.
Commissioner for
Superintendent Public Safety.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

SECRET

141P/7915/06

2 Jul 43

Subject: Fire Fighting Equipment for Civil Needs.

To: Chief Staff Officer.

1. At the request of Civil Supplies Division the following comments are submitted on 141P/3747/1/Q dated 7 Jul 43 and addressed to AMST by DUMG Force 141.

2. The fire fighting equipment asked for is intended to cover the whole of HERRIFIED and is required to enable the Public Safety Division to carry out the Instruction 366 in the AMST Plan. From the latter part of paragraph 3 in the above named reference it would appear that the matter is being viewed from the military angle only without any consideration of the AMST Plan regarding the rest of HERRIFIED.

3. The provision asked for is considerably less than that originally recommended by the Civil Defence Advisor AFH, and subsequently reduced to the inadequate level referred to in 141 HQ letter 141P/3747/1/Q dated 30 May 43. The Civil Defence and Fire Officers AFH have been unofficially consulted by the Fire and ARP Officer of this Division. It is indeed sincerely hoped that some stretchers, blankets, whistles etc. are provided, and our small request is made in order to be certain that at any rate we shall have a nucleus with which the services can be maintained should such equipment not exist or found to be damaged or lost. However, there is no reliable information available to this Division upon which an assumption may be reasonably based that such supplies either exist or will be available.

4. The military fire fighting equipment, which is very limited, could not possibly cover all the area, many towns of which are long distances from the ports and bases on which the Army Fire Service will no doubt be based. Furthermore, many of these towns are difficult of access from the ports.

5. The estimated requirements have been drawn up by Fire and Civil Defence Officer of AMST after due consideration of all circumstances which may arise and are barely sufficient to cover the responsibility laid on this department by the AMST Plan. This department cannot be held responsible for events should the proposed estimate be cut.

1. At the request of Civil Supplies Division the following comments are submitted on LALF/3747/1/Q dated 7 Jul 43 and addressed to AMGOT by DMS Force 141.

2. The fire fighting equipment asked for is intended to cover the whole of HONKRIED and is required to enable the Public Safety Division to carry out the Instruction J68 in the AMGOT Plan. From the latter part of paragraph 3 in the above named reference it would appear that the matter is being viewed from the military angle only without any consideration of the AMGOT Plan regarding the rest of HONKRIED.

3. The provision asked for is considerably less than that originally recommended by the Civil Defence Advisor AFHQ and subsequently reduced to the inadequate level referred to in LAL HQ letter LALF/3747/1/Q dated 30 May 43. The Civil Defence and Fire Officers AFHQ have been unofficially consulted by the Fire and ARP Officer of this Division. It is indeed sincerely hoped that some stretchers, blankets, whistles etc. are ~~provided~~, and our small request is made in order to be certain that at any rate we shall have a nucleus with which the services can be maintained should such equipment not exist or found to be damaged or lost. However, there is no reliable information available to this Division upon which an assumption may be reasonably based that such supplies either exist or will be available.

4. The military fire fighting equipment, which is very limited, could not possibly cover all the area, many towns of which are long distances from the ports and bases on which the Army Fire Service will no doubt be based. Furthermore, many of these towns are difficult of access from the ports.

5. The estimated requirements have been drawn up by Fire and Civil Defence Officer of AMGOT after due consideration of all circumstances which may arise and are barely sufficient to cover the responsibility laid on this department by the AMGOT Plan. This department cannot be held responsible for events should the proposed estimate be out.

AMGOT
141 Force
Field

Colonel,
Public Safety Division.

42
SECRET

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ASST (U.S. Cont.)

30 512

141E/7975/CA

July 6, 1945

SUBJECT: Civil Defense Supplies (D+90 to D+270)

Civil Supply Division.

1. The quantity of equipment which would be required to cover the stated period must depend on the following factor.

- (a) The extent of damage to and loss of the items in the initial supply.
- (b) The nature and extent of the second area to be occupied as, socially having regard to the number of towns and their populations.
- (c) The probable extent of the continued bombing of the first occupied area and the proportion of equipment which could be released after the assault on the second area had commenced.
- (d) The local facilities in the first area for the supply of and repair to their own appliances etc.
- (e) The number of civilians remaining in the first area. 2312
- (f) The speed and extent of the advance of the tactical troops.

2. It should be possible to progressively move a good proportion of the equipment - say two thirds - from one area to another as the occupation develops.

3. The above factors having been considered it is estimated that provision should be made for the supply of 3 1/2% (approx.) of the initial demand.

4. On this basis, unless unforeseen developments occur, there would be available for the second area, the same quantity of equipment as was provided for the first area.

5. It must be pointed out that without prior knowledge of the nature of the tactical situation which may arise, these figures must be regarded as a pure estimate and future requirement may need adjustment up or down according to developments.

6. Based on the foregoing paragraphs a detailed table of estimated requirements is attached.

[Signature]
Colonel, Inf.,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

1. The quantity of equipment which would be required to cover the stated period must depend on the following factor.

- (a) The extent of damage to and loss of the items in the initial supply.
- (b) The nature and extent of the second area to be occupied especially having regard to the number of towns and their populations.
- (c) The probable extent of the continued bombing of the first occupied area and in proportion of equipment which could be released after the assault on the second area had commenced.
- (d) The local facilities in the first area for the supply of and repair to their own appliances etc.
- (e) The number of civilians remaining in the first area. 2302
- (f) The speed and extent of the advance of the tactical troops.

2. It should be possible to progressively move a good proportion of the equipment - say two thirds - from one area to another as the occupation develops.

3. The above factors having been considered it is estimated that provision should be made for the supply of $\frac{2}{3}$ (approx.) of the initial demand.

4. On this basis, unless unforeseen developments occur, there would be available for the second area, the same quantity of equipment as was provided for the first area.

5. It must be pointed out that without prior knowledge of the nature of the tactical situation which may arise, these figures must be regarded as a pure estimate and future requirement may need adjustment up or down according to developments.

6. Based on the foregoing paragraphs a detailed table of estimated requirements is attached.

[Signature]
Lt. Col. J. H. B. S.,
Colonel, Inf.,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

0263

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

LIST OF ESTIMATED FIRE FIGHTING AND
CIVIL DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS (D:90 to D:270).

<u>FIRE.</u>		<u>Weight.</u>
1. Medium Trailer Pump, complete with appointments and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose	18	18 tons
2. Stirrup pumps	1897	
3. Boots, fireman	360	
4. Axes, fire	36	
5. Steel helmets	180	
6. Torches	36	
7. Batteries (spare)	36	
8. Bulbs (spare)	36	
9. Brassards, fire	360	
10. Female standard British hose couplings	67	1½ cwt.
11. Canvas delivery hose, standard 2½"	8000ft.	3 tons
12. Stenor hose repair outfits complete	2	2 cwt.

CIVIL DEFENSE

1. Stretchers	90	
2. Blankets	180	
3. Rescue Bets	22	
4. Torches	44	
5. Batteries, spare	44	
6. Bulbs, spare	44	
7. Whistles	230	
		2301

0289

HEADQUARTERS AMCOT (US Contingent)
APO 777, U.S. Army

BUCK SLIP

File No. _____

Date: 10 7/43

SUBJECT Pearce Air Defense

Number each memo consecutively. Fill in each column, initial action, draw 1 line across the sheet. Use entire width of sheet for long memoranda.

No.	From	To	Date	Has attached paper been coordinated with all concerned?
1	P40	DPS	10/1	1. Reference your memorandum of 5 July 43, in view of the impending move of the HQ it is not thought advisable to transmit points points raised therein at this time. For the P40 Hendrick L. [Signature] Capt CMC Asst Administrative Officer <u>Done</u>

SECRET.
(Equals British MOST SECRET).

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.
AMGOT (U.S. Cont.)
APO 512.

(49)

DLE/7975/CA

5 Jul. 43.

SUBJECT: Civil Defence.

Chief Staff Officer
AMGOT.

1. A memorandum on the above subject has been addressed to the CCAG from AMHQ and is enclosed in Civil Defence File at 38.
2. Although no representative of AMGOT was present at the meeting held on the 25 Jun. 43, it will be observed by perusal of the AMGOT memorandum on this subject dated 6 Jun. 43 and enclosed in the file at 27, that the general principles are the same in the two memoranda.
3. The question of sale or hire of equipment was not dealt with in the AMGOT memorandum since it was felt that this was a matter for higher policy. Our tentative suggestion was that the appliances should be loaned for as long as an area might be subject to air attack, and then be moved forward to another area. In view of the decision to hire equipment, this section would appreciate the provision of a table of charges as laid down governed by cost, insurance and transport charges. A minimum amount of equipment has been asked for by this section (see appendix C of enclosure 27 and enclosures 34, 35 and 36).
4. The general principles having been agreed, there remain certain detailed matters to be settled. These points are raised in our memorandum referred to above, and could be transmitted to AMHQ if thought advisable. This section would, however, prefer to be represented at any future conference on this subject if such arrangement could be made.

2293

Lemuel Bolles
Lemuel Bolles
Colonel Inf.

Commissioner of Public Safety.

Detailed list on memorandum at 38 is attached.

92711

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Capt Graham:

Please look into attached

con fer

pls

2298

38a Minutes Meeting

1. Agreed)
2. Noted)
3. Agreed)

See page 3, Notes on the Military Government of Occupied Enemy Territory, Part II.

38b Draft letter

1. Noted and liaison effected.
2. Noted.
3. Agreed.
4. Agreed.
5. Noted.
6. Agreed.

Noted and liaison effected.

2297

38c Draft Annexure A

1. Noted as referring to Allied Authorities
2. Agreed as referring to Allied Authorities
3. Agreed as referring to Allied Authorities
4. Agreed as referring to Allied Authorities

38d Draft Annexure B.

1. (a) Agreed.
(b) Agreed.
(c) Agreed.
(d) Agreed in the interests of their own nationals.
2. Agreed but see pp. 21 & 22 para on International Law on fiscal affairs, Notes on the Military Government of Occupied Enemy Territory, Part II.
3. Noted and agreed.
4. It is suggested that the use of the word "Directorate" will not altogether tally with the functions of this Committee which would be purely advisory. Perhaps "Advisory Committee" would be more suitable.

The proposal in 4 c that the P.A.D. Directorate should advise the Civil Affairs authority on civilian appointments savours of using a sledge hammer to crack a nut and is, I submit, a reflection on the Civil Affairs authority. At any rate the words "if requested" should be inserted between "will" and "advise".

5. Class A Agreed.
Class B An AGOT responsibility & co-operation with Military Staff will be maintained. The substitution of AGOT for "a civilian" is suggested.
Class C. Omitted, but an AGOT responsibility.

0 2 7 3
SECRET

BIGOT

BIGOT - MOST SECRET

39

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

6 Jul 43

7975/7901

FORCE HQ

6 July 1943. 2293

MEMORANDUM TO: Civilian Supply Division, AMGOT.

SUBJECT : Civil Defense Supplies.

1. Supplies requested in Col. Rae's letter of 30 May are on order thru NAEB and are expected to be available soon. I was unable to see Miller (NAEB) today, but will check with him soon.

2. The supplies requested in our memorandum of 30 June have not been ordered. The request has been forwarded to 141 Force for concurrence as to amounts, ports of destination, and phasing of shipment. If they concur, supplies will be ordered thru G-4. Major Walters (Q-Maint), who gave me the above information, promised to call me as soon as he received a reply from 141 Force. He was of the opinion that the amounts requested, particularly of Trailer Pumps, would be difficult to procure from U.K. sources.

JOSEPH A. TOLD
Captain, A. C.
Requirements Officer.

To SER:

PUBLIC SAFETY

2/7

SECRET

0274

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 SECTION

Amgar

269



26 June 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR: GAO
Military Government Section

2295

SUBJECT: Civil Defense.

1. Attached are the minutes of a meeting on Civil Defense Policy held on 25 June 43.
2. I would be grateful if you will peruse these and let me know if you agree as early as possible.

LOWELL V. BOOKS,
Major General, G. S. C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

WNR/hjd

Copies To:-

CBA
Civil Affairs ✓

2 Jul 43.
7975

esj

To SER

Public Safety

Waller

47

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

1405

0 2 7 5

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

SECRET

38A

Minutes of a meeting on Civil Defense Policy held
in the War Room, A F H Q., on 22 June, 1943.

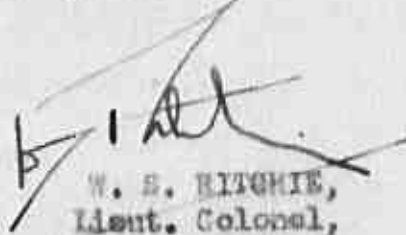
Present

Lt. Col. Ritchie
Lt. Col. Torr
Major Honey-Dougal
Capt. Franks RN (ret'd)
Major Daw
Mr. Chapman
Col. White

G-3 Section
G-3 Section
Logistical Plans
CDA
ACDA
Civil Affairs
CDA., NATOUSA

2294

1. It was agreed that it is essential to have a uniform Civil Defense policy for overseas theatres of operations which should be agreed by the interested Allied governments and incorporated in the relevant military manuals.
2. A draft letter from the C-in-C Allied Forces to the War Department, Washington, and the War Office, London, with annexures setting forth a draft inter-Allied agreement and paragraphs to be incorporated in the relevant military manuals, was agreed and is attached.
3. It was agreed that provision must be made for hiring, as opposed to selling, equipment to the civilian authorities in areas where civil defense is not deemed a military necessity, in order that a measure of control may be maintained on such equipment, which it may be essential to divert to other areas as a campaign progresses.


W. S. RITCHIE,
Lieut. Colonel,
G-3 Section.

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

SECRET

DRAFT

SECRET

(COULD BE REPRODUCED SECRET)

The Secretary of War
The War Department
Washington
The Secretary of State for War
The War Office
London

CIVIL DEFENCE

1. On ^{my} the directions of the ~~War Office~~, a Civil Defence Adviser's Section was set up at A.F.H.Q. in December, 1942 which, in Algeria

a. Expanded the Military Passive Air Defence Organisation

to meet requirements.

b. Improved the French Civil Defence Organisation.

c. Set up a coordinated control of Passive Air Defence and Civil

Defence.

2. These principles were incorporated in the plans for the attack on Tunisia and Staff Officers, P.A.D., were appointed to Base Areas for the purpose.

3. The lessons of the Tunisian Campaign (in regard to Passive Air Defence and Civil Defence) were:-

a. That it is essential to have a P.A.D. and Civil Defence Plan ready to put into operation immediately on occupying new bases within bombing range of the enemy.

b. That immediate measures are necessary to overcome the apathy of Civilians in re-occupied Bases.

c. There must, beforehand, be a clear allocation of responsibilities between Military, Civil Affairs and local Civil Authorities.

1. On the direction of the ~~French Government~~ a Civil Defence Adviser's Section was set up at A.F.H.Q. in December, 1942 which, in

Algeria

a. Expanded the Military Passive Air Defence Organization to meet requirements.

b. Improved the French Civil Defence Organisation.

c. Set up a coordinated control of Passive Air Defence and Civil

Defence.

2. These principles were incorporated in the plans for the attack on Tunisia and Staff Officers, P.A.D., were appointed to Base Areas for the purpose.

3. The lessons of the Tunisian Campaign (in regard to Passive Air Defence and Civil Defence) were:-

a. That it is essential to have a P.A.D. and Civil Defence Plan ready to put into operation immediately on occupying new bases within bombing range of the enemy.

b. That immediate measures are necessary to overcome the apathy of Civilians in re-occupied Bases.

c. There must, beforehand, be a clear allocation of responsibilities as between Military, Civil Affairs and local Civil Authorities.

d. Throughout we have been hampered by the lack of a uniform policy allocating responsibility for Civil Defence measures between the military and civil authorities concerned. In the event, our Civil Defence commitments have not been so great as was anticipated, but in the future we must expect to meet far more serious problems and I feel that it is necessary, if we are to solve them satisfactorily, that two essentials be provided as a matter of urgency:

SECRET

(RECALL: SECRET - MOST SECRET)

DRAFT

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOULT SECRET)

a. A uniform policy agreed and to be implemented by all interested

Allied Governments.

b. Based on this agreement, a directive on Civil Defence policy ²²⁹² to be issued to all military commanders concerned, and eventually incorporated in the relevant military manuals.

5. I therefore attach

Annexure A - a draft agreement for the consideration of all Governments of Allied Territories in which we may operate.

Annexure B - a draft directive to commanders concerned.

6. I consider it of the utmost importance that agreement be reached on this matter, and the necessary directives be issued, at the earliest possible date.

02791

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

3. I therefore attach

Annexure A -- a draft agreement for the consideration of all Governments of Allied Territories in which we may

operate.

Annexure B -- a draft directive to commanders concerned.

6. I consider it of the utmost importance that agreement be reached on this matter, and the necessary directives be issued, at the earliest possible date.

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

RESTRICTED

(EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL)

PRATT

RESTRICTED

ANNEXURE 'A'

INTER-ALLIED POLICY

First Clause

1. It is the duty of Allied civilian authorities to make adequate Civil Defense arrangements for their civil population. To this end every effort will be made by the U.S. and British Governments to provide such additional equipment and materials as may be required, on loan free of charge in areas where it is deemed a military necessity, and sold or on hire in other areas.

Second Clause

2. When Allied Troops occupy the territory of another Allied nation;

a. It is the duty of civilian authorities:-

(1) To improve their Civil Defense measures as far as is possible and is deemed necessary for the safety of the civil population.

(2) To make such protection to their essential services as is possible and is deemed necessary.

(3) With their Civil Defense services to assist the occupying Allied Troops as much as possible.

b. It is the duty of the occupying military authorities to provide facilities for the civil authorities to obtain essential Civil Defense supplies, materials, and equipment in as great a quantity as the additional requirements demand and the military situation permits.

c. It is the duty of the civilian authorities to resort to

such additional equipment and materials as may be required, on loan free of charge in areas where it is deemed a military necessity, and sold or on hire in other areas.

Second Clause

2. When Allied Troops occupy the territory of another Allied nation,

a. It is the duty of civilian authorities:-

(1) To improve their Civil Defense measures as far as is possible and is deemed necessary for the safety of the civil population.

(2) To make such protection to their essential services as is possible and is deemed necessary.

(3) With their Civil Defense services to assist the occupying

Allied Troops as much as possible.

b. It is the duty of the occupying military authorities to provide facilities for the civil authorities to obtain essential Civil Defense supplies, materials, and equipment in as great a quantity as the additional requirements demand and the military situation permits.

c. It is the duty of the civilian authorities to resort to improvisation as much as possible and to restrict their supplies, materials and equipment to a minimum.

Third Clause

3. Should the occupying Military Commander require a higher state of efficiency than can be achieved under the Second Clause above, in any Civil Defense Services specially required by him to assist in the protection of areas of military importance:-

RESTRICTED
(EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL)

RESTRICTED

a. It will be the duty of the Military Commander:-

- (1) To nominate such services as he requires.
- (2) To assist in their training and organization.
- (3) To provide them with any additional equipment they may require on loan free of charge.

b. It will be the duty of the Civil authorities to provide such Services as are required, to equip them as far as possible, to organize, train and operate them under the general direction of the Military Commander.

Fourth Clause

4. Should the occupying Military Commander require special Protective measures taken at any Plant or Installation vital to Military operations, it will be his duty to arrange for the provision of labour and materials necessary for the work.

0783

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

to organize, train and operate them under the general direction of the Military Commander.

Fourth Clause

4. Should the occupying Military Commander require special Protective measures taken at any Plant or Installation vital to Military operations, it will be his duty to arrange for the provision of labour and materials necessary for the work.

RESTRICTED
RECEIVED SEP 11 1964

RESTRICTED

(FORMERLY BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL)

DRAFT

CIVIL DEFENCE IN OVERSEAS THEATRES

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF CIVIL DEFENCE TO MILITARY REQUIREMENTS

1. a. Civil Defence is inextricably mixed up with Military Passive Air Defence in any military area of importance, such as the area of a Base Port, whether the territory is friendly or hostile.
- b. Civil Defence in an area of no military value is of importance to the military in friendly territory in that any failure of the defence services will reflect on the military authorities who will be blamed for bringing additional risks by their presence in the Theatre, without providing the means to counter the additional risks.
- c. Civil Defence may be of importance in hostile country even in areas of no military value, if the lack of adequate civil defences causes such damage to essential services, stocks of food and communications that ultimately the military are faced with serious problems of starvation and disease amongst the civil population, and of refugees.
- d. It is the duty of the local government to render all the assistance within their power in providing for Civil Defence.

DEFINITION OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE CIVIL DEFENCE AREAS

2. The relative importance of Civil Defence should be defined by classifying areas

as:-

CLASS 'A' Those areas in which civil defence is regarded as a military necessity, where the principle is accepted that every possible assistance is to be given to organise the Civil Defence Organisation, which will include the loaning without charge of any necessary equipment, and provision of essential materials.

Those areas in which civil defence is regarded as of military importance

2. Civil defence in an area of no military value is of importance to the military in friendly territory in that any failure of the defence services will reflect on the military authorities who will be blamed for bringing additional risks by their presence in the Theatre, without providing the means to counter the additional risks.

2. Civil Defence may be of importance in hostile country even in areas of no military value, if the lack of adequate civil defences causes such damage to essential services, stocks of food and communications that ultimately the military are faced with serious problems of starvation and disease amongst the civil population, and of refugees.

3. It is the duty of the local Government to render all the assistance within their power in providing for Civil Defence.

DEFINITION OF THE RELATIVE IMPORTANCE CIVIL DEFENCE AREAS.

2. The relative importance of Civil Defence should be defined by classifying areas

as:-

CLASS 'A' Those areas in which civil defence is regarded as a military necessity, where the principle is accepted that every possible assistance is to be given to organise the Civil Defence Organisation, which will include the looting without charge of any necessary equipment, and provision of essential materials.

CLASS 'B' Those areas in which civil defence is regarded as of military importance only in so far as there may be repercussions on the military in the event of the failure of the civil defences. In these areas such equipment as is available, will be sold or hired to the local authorities.

CLASS 'C' Those areas in which civil defence is regarded as of no military importance.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

RESTRICTED
(EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL)

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT IN CLASSIFIED AREAS.

3. The responsibility for providing any necessary equipment or material in Class ²⁸ areas is entirely that of the Military.

The responsibility for providing equipment to be sold or hired in Class B areas is entirely a Civil Affairs responsibility, subject only to the Military being in a position to allot the necessary transportation. If equipment is available, Civil Affairs authority may sell or hire it to suitable applicants from Class C areas.

ORGANIZATION AT HEADQUARTERS.

4. At General Headquarters there should be a P.A.D. Directorate headed by an Army Officer with suitable experience of Civil Defence Services. The functions of this Directorate will be:-

a. To advise the Commander on the one hand, and the Civil Affairs authority on the other, and to co-ordinate all Civil Defence and Military P.A.D. matters within the Theatre, working through the Civil Affairs authority with regard to civil matters and normal Army channels with regard to Military matters.

b. Once the areas have been classified, the P.A.D. Directorate will advise the commander as to the quantities of stores to be made available in the Theatre as a whole for military purposes, and for their sub-allocation as between Class A Areas.

The P.A.D. Directorate will advise the Civil Affairs authority what stores are required for Class B and Class C areas. It will be the duty of the Civil Affairs authority to import the stores, making application to the military for the requisite space if necessary.

c. The P.A.D. Directorate will be responsible for the appointment of military P.A.D. Officers and will advise the Civil Affairs authority on civilian appointments.

ORGANIZATION IN CLASSIFIED AREAS.

h. At General Headquarters there should be a P.A.D. Directorate headed by an Army Officer with suitable experience of Civil Defence Services. The functions of this Directorate will be:-

- a. To advise the Commander on the one hand, and the Civil Affairs authority on the other, and to co-ordinate all Civil Defence and Military P.A.D. matters within the Theatre, working through the Civil Affairs authority with regard to civil matters and normal Army channels with regard to Military matters.
- b. Once the areas have been classified, the P.A.D. Directorate will advise the commander as to the quantities of stores to be made available in the Theatre as a whole for military purposes, and for their sub-allocation as between

Class A Areas.

The P.A.D. Directorate will advise the Civil Affairs authority what stores are required for Class B and Class C areas. It will be the duty of the Civil Affairs authority to import the stores, making application to the military for the requisite space if necessary.

- c. The P.A.D. Directorate will be responsible for the appointment of military P.A.D. Officers and will advise the Civil Affairs authority on civilian appointments.

ORGANIZATION IN CLASSIFIED AREAS.

5. In Class A areas co-ordination of Civil Defence and Military P.A.D. Systems will be the responsibility of the Military P.A.D. Officer.

In Class B areas a civilian will usually be responsible, but if co-ordination with a military system is possible, then a military P.A.D. Officer will be appointed and will be responsible for such co-ordination.

To - The Commissioner for Public Safety.
AMGOT.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE FIGHTING & CIVIL DEFENCE.

I again visited Major Walters of "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. on 1/7/43.

I handed to him the request for supplies (141F/7901/CA dated 30th. June 1943) addressed to "Q" Maint.A.F.H.Q. from Civil Supply Division, AMGOT.

Major Walters said that he would pass the request on but that he would not be sending the teleprinter ordering the supplies. He is of opinion that this would be sent by N.A.E.B..

I asked about the supplies which had already been ordered and he repeated that these were ordered by N.A.E.B. and that he had no knowledge of them beyond the fact that were said to be available for shipment.

Major Walters suggested that I should contact Mr. John Miller, of N.A.E.B. at 5, Rue Professeur Court (Telephone 67933 Ex. 37) who would be able to give me any available information about the earlier supplies and where they would be stored on arrival. They will, apparently, be stored in a N.A.E.B. depot.

Owing to the time taken in my interviews with Capt. Franks and Major Elson of A.F.H.Q. I was unable to contact Mr. Miller yesterday but will do so at the earliest opportunity and will then report further.

There still seems to be some question as to whether the ordering should be done by "Q" Maint. direct or through N.A.E.B. and I should like to know the actual position in this connection.

I have informed Capt. Franks and Major Elson of my estimated requirements and the basis of my calculations as a matter of courtesy and liason and also so that they might know my views should the matter be referred to them by A.F.H.Q..

2/7/43.

G. H. Johnson
Major,
Acting Superintendent,
Fire and Civil Defence,
Public Safety Division,
AMGOT.

TO SER

Public Safety

Boone

47

To - The Commissioner for Public Safety.
AMGOT.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE FIGHTING & CIVIL DEFENCE.

As instructed I visited Major Walters of "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. 2288 on June 29th. 1943.

It is confirmed that the supplies listed by Capt. Franks and included in Ref. 141 F/3747/1/Q dated 30th. May 1943 to "Q" Maint. from Col. W.G. Roe (141 Force) have been ordered for delivery in N.A., but they have not yet arrived.

These items can be set against the equipment listed as required by this Section, (Appendix C to my report)

It is also confirmed that an official order must be submitted by our Civilian Supplies Section to "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. quoting authority.

The equipment should be shipped direct if possible with as high a degree of priority as the situation permits.

The equipment already ordered should be re-shipped from N.A. as soon as practicable after arrival here.

After making allowance for the items already on order I give herewith the amended list of further requirements. (Totals only)

FIRE FIGHTING.

Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose

53.

Stirrup pumps

5690.

Boots. (Sufficient already ordered)

nil.

Axes, Fire. (Sufficient already ordered)

nil.

Steel Helmets (Sufficient already ordered)

nil.

Torches (Sufficient already ordered)

nil.

Batteries, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)

nil.

Bulbs, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)

nil.

Brassards, Fire.

530.

CIVIL DEFENCE (A.R.P.)

Stretchers

275

Blankets.

550.

Rescue sets, complete.

67.

The equipment should be shipped direct if possible with as high a degree of priority as the situation permits.

The equipment already ordered should be re-shipped from N.A. as soon as practicable after arrival here.

After making allowance for the items already on order I give herewith the amended list of further requirements. (Totals only)

<u>FIRE FIGHTING.</u>	
Medium Trailer	53.
Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose	5690.
Stirrup pumps	nil.
Boots. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Axes, Fire. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Steel Helmets (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Torches (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Batteries, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Bulbs, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	530.
Brassards, Fire.	
<u>CIVIL DEFENCE (A.R.P.)</u>	
Stretchers	275.
Flankets.	550.
Rescue sets, complete.	67.
Torches. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Batteries, spare, (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Bulbs, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Whistles (Wardens)	685.

ADAPTORS. I find on investigation that the quickest and best way of obtaining these is by welding our female couplings to one of the local couplings. I estimate that we shall need to have 200 female standard British couplings ready for this purpose and these should be ordered at once for direct shipment with a high priority. It is understood that there are sufficient female couplings in N.A. Ordnance Stores to meet this demand.

TOWING VEHICLE

It would appear that there is very little hope of obtaining these or of getting them shipped if obtained. We shall therefore have to resort to requisition of local vehicles at each Commune concerned and shall have to improvise towing hooks, bars etc..

2283

CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.

In addition to the hose which will come with each trailer pump, I feel that we should have a good reserve of spare hose in case of emergency and to replace worn out hose. I estimate that we should hold such reserve of 25,000 ft. of delivery hose. The priority of this need not be high.

HOSE REPAIRS.

To economise in hose I feel that we should have 6 STENOR Hose repair outfits available for issue and these should be ordered with the same priority as the reserve delivery hose.

GENERAL PRIORITY.

In the light of experience in Tunisia, I am advised to stress the importance of obtaining a high degree of priority for certain of the required items. I have reviewed my previous estimate and consider that the Priority stages given thereon should be adhered to.

SHIPPING.

The appliances should be shipped direct if at all possible. This would save time and labour. All the goods should be clearly marked AMGOT and stored under the arrangements of our Civilian Supply Section who would also be responsible for their delivery to the places required from time to time. "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. should be asked to furnish our Supplies section with a copy of the teleprinter in which the goods are ordered out and also to furnish them with dates of shipment, probable date of arrival and other relevant details.

29th. June 1943.



Major,

Acting Fire Superintendent,
P.S. Division,
AMGOT.

it. of delivery hose. The priority of this need not be high.

HOSE REPAIRS.

To economise in hose I feel that we should have 6 STENOR Hose repair outfits available for issue and these should be ordered with the same priority as the reserve delivery hose.

GENERAL PRIORITY.

In the light of experience in Tunisia, I am advised to stress the importance of obtaining a high degree of priority for certain of the required items. I have reviewed my previous estimate and consider that the Priority stages given thereon should be adhered to.

SHIPPING.

The appliances should be shipped direct if at all possible. This would save time and labour. All the goods should be clearly marked AMGOT and stored under the arrangements of our Civilian Supply Section who would also be responsible for their delivery to the places required from time to time. "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. should be asked to furnish our Supplies section with a copy of the teleprinter in which the goods are ordered out and also to furnish them with dates of shipment, probable date of arrival and other relevant details.

29th. June 1943.

Lytham
Major,

Acting Fire Superintendent,
P.S. Division,
AMGOT.

7575 35

APPLIANCES required for Fire Fighting and Civilian Defence in...

The problem of Fire Fighting and Civilian Defence in is one which must be faced at once since a disorganised civil population subjected to bombing and left with no effective organisation would seriously impede military operations.

In order that Military personnel should not be unduly called upon to deal with fires and other bombing results the AMGOT plan lays down that the civilian organisations should be made to function as soon as possible by the C.A.P.O.s under the instructions of the Commanding General. 281

The urgency of the matter is fully borne out by our experiences in Tunisia and it is undoubtedly the view of the Commanders of the sub-areas that organisation or reorganisation of these civilian services must take place at an early date following the occupation of a town.

The existing Fire appliances in..... are, from all accounts barely sufficient to deal with even lull period fires and the water supply is far from satisfactory. It is possible that in many districts water will have to be relayed from a considerable distance.

It is probable that on our arrival in a town the existing appliances will have been damaged by bombing or bombardment or else have been put out of commission by the retreating enemy. It is considered advisable, under the circumstances, to have readily available a small supply of Fire Fighting and Civil Defence appliances on which we can draw to enable the Fire Fighting and C.D. services to operate.

The Army Fire Services have neither the personnel nor the appliances to cover more than the immediate dock of base area.

An estimate has been prepared by the Public Safety Division of AMGOT, of a minimum list of appliances required and this is appended together with notes giving the bases of calculation. The estimate allows for the items already asked for in Ref.

XIX 1417/3747/1/Q dated 30th. May 1943 and addressed to "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. by H.Q. Force 141.

Approval of this list of supplies is sought and it is requested that the appliances etc. be shipped direct to..... if possible at an early date - this H.Q. being informed of date of order, shipment and delivery.

It is envisaged that as the areas become free from bombing risks the appliances shall be moved forward to other areas in which they are required.

The position has been discussed with the C.D. and Fire advisors to A.F.H.Q. and it is thought that they approve the principle under which the demand is made.

in June 1943 and it is undoubtedly the view of the Commanders of the sub-areas that organisation or reorganisation of these civilian services must take place at an early date following the occupation of a town.

The existing Fire appliances in..... are, from all accounts barely sufficient to deal with even lull period fires and the water supply is far from satisfactory. It is possible that in many districts water will have to be relayed from a considerable distance.

It is probable that on our arrival in a town the existing appliances will have been damaged by bombing or bombardment or else have been put out of commission by the retreating enemy. It is considered advisable, under the circumstances, to have readily available a small supply of Fire Fighting and Civil Defence appliances on which we can draw to enable the Fire Fighting and C.D. services to operate.

The Army Fire Services have neither the personnel nor the appliances to cover more than the immediate dock or base area.

An estimate has been prepared by the Public Safety Division of AMGOT, of a minimum list of appliances required and this is appended together with notes giving the bases of calculation. The estimate allows for the items already asked for in Ref. XIX 141F/3747/1/Q dated 30th. May 1943 and addressed to "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. by H.Q. Force 141.

Approval of this list of supplies is sought and it is requested that the appliances etc. be shipped direct to..... if possible at an early date - this H.Q. being informed of date of order, shipment and delivery.

It is envisaged that as the areas become free from bombing risks the appliances shall be moved forward to other areas in which they are required.

The position has been discussed with the C.D. and Fire advisors to A.F.H.Q. and it is thought that they approve the principle under which the demand is made.

7187xix: Traiz: etoxmms kromp2etp

6283

The spare hose is calculated at approximately 500 ft. per T.P.

The hose repair outfits would effect a great economy in hose and together with the spare hose allowed for, would enable us to maintain the service for some considerable time without further demand for hose.

SECRET
(Equals British MOST SECRET)

SECRET

34

CIVIL SUPPLY DIVISION
AMOT REAR AFHQ
APO 512

141F/7501/CA

30 June 1945

SUBJECT: Fire Fighting and Civil Defense Supplies for AMOT

TO : Q(Maint), AFHQ

2292

1. The following supplies are requested for the organization of the civilian fire fighting and civil defense services in HORMFIELD. They are in addition to the supplies requested by Q(Maint) Force 141 in reference 141F/3747/1/Q dated 30 May 43. Request is made that they be ordered from the U.K. for arrival in HORMFIELD by D + 36 or D + 70. If the supplies previously ordered have not yet been shipped, it is also requested that they be included in the same shipping schedule.

2. All supplies should be marked "AMOT" in prominent block letters, and this headquarters advised of all shipments, including items, quantities, name of ship, destination, and expected time of arrival.

FIRE FIGHTING

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose | 53 |
| 2. Stirrup pumps | 5690 |
| 3. Brassards, fire | 530 |

CIVIL DEFENCE (A.R.P.)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Stretchers | 275 |
| 2. Blankets | 550 |
| 3. Rescue sets, complete | 67 |
| 4. Whistles (wardens) | 665 |
| 5. Female standard British couplings | 200 |
| 6. Canvas delivery hose, standard | 25,000 ft. |

The following supplies are requested for the organization of the civilian fire fighting and civil defense services in HORNIFIED. They are in addition to the supplies requested by Q(Maint) Force 141 in reference 141F/3747/1/Q dated 30 May 43. Request is made that they be ordered from the U.K. for arrival in FUSTILAN by D + 36 or D + 70. If the supplies previously ordered have not yet been shipped, it is also requested that they be included in the same shipping schedule.

2. All supplies should be marked "AMCOT" in prominent block letters, and this headquarters advised of all shipments, including items, quantities, name of ship, destination, and expected time of arrival.

FIRE FIGHTING

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose | 53 |
| 2. Stirrup pumps | 5690 |
| 3. Brassards, fire | 530 |

CIVIL DEFENCE (A.R.P.)

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Stretchers | 275 |
| 2. Blankets | 550 |
| 3. Rescue sets, complete | 67 |
| 4. Whistles (wardens) | 685 |
| 5. Female standard British couplings | 200 |
| 6. Canvas delivery hose, standard | 25,000 ft. |
| 7. Stenor hose repair outfits, complete | 5 |

J.F.R. SEITZ
Lt. Col.
Civilian Supply
and Resources

Copy to File 141F/7975/CA

10 SER

PUBLIC SAFETY *[Signature]*

SECRET
(Equals British MOST SECRET)

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
AMCOT (U.S. Cont.)
A.P.O. 512

14LF/7975/CA

28 June 1943

2281

SUBJECT: Supplies - Fire Fighting and Civil Defense
TO : Director Civilian Supply and Resources

There is attached a report submitted by the acting Superintendent of Fire and P.A.D., showing the present situation with reference to the above supplies. It is requested that arrangements be completed to make these remaining supplies available for use in HONOLULU, i.e.:

FIRE FIGHTING

1. Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose	53
2. Stirrup pumps	5690
3. Brassards, Fire	530

CIVIL DEFENSE (A.P.O.)

1. Stretchers	275
2. Blankets	550
3. Rescue sets, complete	67
4. Whistles (Wardens)	685
5. Female standard British couplings	200
6. Canvas delivery hose, standard	25,000 ft.
7. Stenor hose repair outfits, complete	6

Priorities and shipping arrangements should be as recommended in the basic report. Reference is made to memo from this Division 25 June 43 (14LF/7975/CA) upon the same general subject.

There is attached a report submitted by the acting Superintendent of Fire and P.A.D., showing the present situation with reference to the above supplies. It is requested that arrangements be completed to make these remaining supplies available for use in HONOLULU, i.e.:

FIRE FIGHTING

1. Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose 53
2. Stirrup pumps 5690
3. Brassards, Fire 530

CIVIL DEFENCE (A.R.P.)

1. Stretchers 275
2. Blankets 550
3. Rescue sets, complete 67
4. Whistles (Wardens) 685
5. Female standard British couplings 200
6. Canvas delivery hose, standard 25,000 ft.
7. Stenor hose repair outfits, complete 6

Priorities and shipping arrangements should be as recommended in the basic report. Reference is made to memo from this Division 25 June 45 (141P/7975/CA) upon the same general subject.

1 Incl.-
Report on Supplies for Fire
Fighting and Civil Defence

Isaac Bolles
Colonel, Inf.
Commissioner of Public Safety

2/18/45

SECRET
(Equals British 1037 SECRET)

To - The Commissioner for Public Safety.
AMCOT.

SUPPLIES FOR FIRE FIGHTING & CIVIL DEFENCE.

As instructed I visited Major Walters of "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. on June 29th. 1943.

It is confirmed that the supplies listed by Capt. Franks and included in Ref. 141 F/3747/1/Q dated 30th. May 1943 to "Q" Maint. from Col. W.G. Roe (141 Force) have been ordered for delivery in M.A., but they have not yet arrived.

These items can be set against the equipment listed as required by this Section, (Appendix C to my report)

It is also confirmed that an official order must be submitted by our Civilian Supplies Section to "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. quoting authority.

The equipment should be shipped direct if possible with as high a degree of priority as the situation permits.

The equipment already ordered should be re-shipped from M.A. as soon as practicable after arrival here.

After making allowance for the items already on order I give herewith the amended list of further requirements. (Totals only)

<u>FIRE FIGHTING.</u>	53.
Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose	5690.
Stirrups pumps	nil.
Boots. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Axes, Fire. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Steel Helmets (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Torches (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Batteries, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Bulbs, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	530.
Brassards, Fire.	
<u>CIVIL DEFENCE (A.F.P.)</u>	
Stretchers	xxx 275.
Blankets.	550.
	67.

The equipment should be shipped direct in possible with as high a degree of priority as the situation permits.

The equipment already ordered should be re-shipped from N.A. as soon as practicable after arrival here.

After making allowance for the items already on order I give herewith the amended list of further requirements. (Totals only)

<u>FIRE FIGHTING.</u> Medium Trailer Pumps complete with appurtenances and 1,000 ft. of delivery hose	53.
Stirrup pumps	5890.
Boots. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Axes, Fire. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Steel Helmets (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Torches (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Batteries, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Bulbs, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Brassards, Fire.	530.
<u>CIVIL DEFENCE (A.R.P.)</u>	
Stretchers	254 275.
Blankets.	550.
Rescue sets, complete.	67.
Torches. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Batteries, spare, (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Bulbs, spare. (Sufficient already ordered)	nil.
Whistles (Wardens)	685.

ADAPTORS. I find on investigation that the quickest and best way of obtaining these is by welding our female couplings to one of the local couplings. I estimate that we shall need to have 200 female standard British couplings ready for this purpose and these should be ordered at once for direct shipment with a high priority. It is understood that there are sufficient female couplings in N.A. Ordnance Stores to meet this demand.

TOWING VEHICLES.

It would appear that there is very little hope of obtaining these or of getting them shipped if obtained. We shall therefore have to resort to requisition of local vehicles at each Commune concerned and shall have to improvise towing hooks, bars etc..

CANVAS DELIVERY HOSE.

In addition to the hose which will come with each trailer pump, I feel that we should have a good reserve of spare hose in case of emergency and to replace worn out hose. I estimate that we should hold such reserve of 25,000 ft. of delivery hose. The priority of this need not be high.

HOSE REPAIRS.

To economise in hose I feel that we should have 6 STENOR Hose repair outfits available for issue and these should be ordered with the same priority as the reserve delivery hose.

GENERAL PRIORITY.

In the light of experience in Tunisia, I am advised to stress the importance of obtaining a high degree of priority for certain of the required items. I have reviewed my previous estimate and consider that the Priority stages given hereon should be adhered to.

SHIPPING.

The appliances should be shipped direct if at all possible. This would save time and labour. All the goods should be clearly marked AMGOT and stored under the arrangements of our Civilian Supply Section who would also be responsible for their delivery to the places required from time to time. "Q" Maint. A.F.H.Q. should be asked to furnish our Supplies section with a copy of the teleprinter in which the goods are ordered out and also to furnish them with dates of shipment, probable date of arrival and other relevant details.

29th. June 1943.

Major,

Acting Fire Superintendent,
P.S. Division,
ALGERIA.

0303

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

To: AMGO-

The attached report
has been received
in answer to your
enquiry concerning
fire-fighting appliances

To B66I

2278

0304

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

SECRET

TELETYPE MESSAGE CHARTER
IN

FOLIO NO 5148.
16TH JUNE 43.

FROM :TRIPCASE.
TO :FORTUNE.
ORIG.NO:0378.

Date 27.6.43
N. 7975
FORCE 141 se

TOO 1220.
THI 13308/10.
TOR 04108.17.

1/186 . DETAILS REQUIRED AS FOLLOWS. ALL DELIVERY ROSE COUPLING S
INCLUDING TOW ON EACH STANDPIPE SURELOCK REPT SURELOCK TWO AND HALF
INCH WATERWAY. SUCTION OUTLET FOUR INCH WATERWAY WITH FOUR THREADS.
TO TAL WIDTH OF THREAD FIFTEEN SIXTEENTH INCH DEPTH I A C H THREAD
ON EIGHT INCH. STANDPIPES POSSIBLE TO GET ONE MADE IF NECESSARY.

Pa. R. 306
Rafel's Supply

SAC DISTRIBUTION
GSI 3 ACTION

2277

SAC. 10058/17.
T.T. 14458/17. JGD.

no further action
assuming all present.
29/6/43
Does this mean anything to
you? R. 26/6

25 JUN 1943
Public SAFETY
Rafel's

0303

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

RECOT

SECRET

31

1415/1975/CA

25 June 1943

TO: Civilian Supply Division

SUBJECT: Supplies for Civil Defence in HORRIFIED

1. There are attached lists of equipment which, in the opinion of this Division, should be held for issue in HORRIFIED.

2. According to 141 Force No. 3747/1/Q of 30 May certain equipment is on order U.K. but no information is available as to quantity, destination or probable date of arrival.

3. Major MASON of this Division is planning to visit Q Maint, AFHQ, in the near future in order to ascertain what supplies should be ordered now.

4. The result of this interview will be notified to you, so that the order for the supplies can then be placed.

Colonel Bolton

Colonel
Commissioner of Public
Safety

AMCOT Rear Headquarters
AFHQ

Copy on 7836.

P/A 2275
20/6/43

BIGOT

CONFIDENTIAL

ANGOT REAR HEADQUARTERS

AFHQ

B.H.A.P.

24 June 1943

LE/DJH

SUBJECT: Legal policy in re Fire Fighting and
PAD Personnel.

Memorandum to C. L. O. ANGOT.

The following legal points arise out of the FIRE and C.D.
organizations in HONOLULU, and your opinion is sought thereon.

1. Is compensation or pension payable for injury to FIRE
and C.D. personnel (full time or auxiliary) whilst on duty.
2. Is pension payable to dependents for death of FIRE and
C.D. personnel (full time or auxiliary) whilst on duty.
3. Would compensation or pension be payable as claim for
death or injury through enemy action as well as for civil fires as
far as Fire Fighting Personnel is concerned.
4. By whom would above pension or compensation be payable.
5. Are Fire Brigade (F.B.) and C.D. vehicles and drivers
insured against 3rd party claims whilst on duty.
6. Are F.B. and C.D. drivers and vehicles subject to traffic
and speed regulations whilst on duty.
7. Can part-time FIRE or C.D. personnel lodge a claim for
damage to personal clothing and effects whilst on duty.

8. Against whom would such claim be made.

9. Have C.D. any responsibility for claims by civilians for
loss of property by enemy action or theft.

10. The foregoing are in detail to enable you to get a com-
prehensive picture of the general subject upon which your advice is
solicited. The above questions will arise after occupation and when
they do, we wish to be advised in reference to the policy to be
followed in disposing of them without further trouble to your office.

L. BOLLES
Col., Infantry
C. I. S. 2275

Ref. SS/F/II

HEADQUARTERS

Date

15 June 43

N

7975

MOST SECRET

This report deals with fire fighting facilities in SICILY.

INDEX

1. Fire fighting equipment in TERTINI LIGURE.

- A Source
- B Organisation
- C Equipment
- D Type of hose and couplings
- E Water supply
- F Type of fires
- G General remarks

2. Fire fighting facilities in AUGUSTA.

3. Fire fighting facilities in LEOFORTE.

4. Fire fighting facilities in PACHINO.

C.S.D.I.C.
G.F.H.Q.
14 Jun 43.

1177
G.G.P. RODD
Commander R.N.
C.O. C.S.D.I.C. Med.

Distribution
ASST 141 Force
G.2 (C 1) Sec. A.P.H.Q.
CSDIO ME
HMC UK
File

2
1
5
2
3.
(2 for 545 Force)

29

227

0308

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

1. Fire fighting equipment in TERMINI DERESE.

- A Source
- B Organisation
- C Equipment
- D Type of hose and couplings
- E Water supply
- F Type of fires
- G General remarks

- 2. Fire fighting facilities in AUGUSTA.
- 3. Fire fighting facilities in LEONFORTE.
- 4. Fire fighting facilities in PACHINO.

9777.02
G.G.R. RODD
Commander R.N.
O.C. C.S.D.I.C. Med.

C.S.D.I.C.
A.F.H.Q.
11 Jun 43.

Distribution
AMCOT 1st Force
G.2 (C 1) Sec. A.F.H.Q.
CSDIC ME
DMI UK
File

- 2
- 1
- 5 (2 for 545 Force)
- 2
- 3.

10 SEE
11/66

PUBLIC SAFETY
Shelley
Duffy

2273

Ref. SS/E/II

MOST SECRET

1. FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT IN TERMINI IMERSE (Prov. Palermo)A. SOURCE

P.N. RIZZO CRUCIANO belonged to the fire brigade of the above town until Aug 1941. He was very co-operative and his information corroborated that already available. The equipment and facilities available in TERMINI IMERSE can be said to hold good for most town-ships in SICILY.

B. ORGANISATION

Until 1940, the city of TERMINI IMERSE (population about 23,000) had a small municipal fire dept with a converted street sprayer, constituting the only fire engine. Other towns of a similar size were more or less in a similar condition. In 1940 an order was issued from ROSE abolishing municipal control over the fire fighting services and creating a nation-wide fire fighting organisation under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. This new organisation immediately proceeded to unify and amalgamate all the different city services, by standardizing the work, procedure, and the fire-fighting equipment. All the men were given the same type of uniform, militarised, and given army ranks. To obtain recruits for this organisation, Civil Service examinations were opened yearly; if a man after passing a strict medical exam, was accepted, he would be sent to a training school for six months, where he received a complete fireman's training, including first aid. After passing a final exam he would be sent to the unit stationed at his birthplace the idea being to keep the firemen close to their habitual place of residence.

In SICILY almost every city with a population of more than 12 - 15,000 was given (in 1940) a detachment of firemen of about 16 men, commanded by a M.O. (Maresciallo) with 4 M.O. - 1 emergency truck and 1 water tank (see Equipment). Alarms were generally given by phone, and when the fire brigade moved out a M.C. rider usually cleared a way for the engines through the streets. The O.C. of PALERMO's fire brigade, a Colonel, was also O.C. of TERMINI IMERSE.

C. EQUIPMENT

One CATERPILLAR old type emergency truck, four wheeled, petrol engine. This truck did not carry any fire-fighting equipment, except fire extinguishers, but it did have a complete set of emergency and wrecking tools such as picks, ropes, grappling irons, etc. This truck would usually carry a complement of 10 men and would have sufficient ladders of the Italian composite type to reach a height of 25 metres. The truck could reach a maximum speed of 110 km.

Light fire extinguishers were usually carried by this truck.

D. ORGANISATION

Until 1940, the city of TRAPANI (population about 23,000) had a small municipal fire dept with a converted street sprayer, constituting the only fire engine. Other towns of a similar size were more or less in a similar condition. In 1940 an order was issued from ROME abolishing municipal control over the fire fighting services and creating a nation-wide fire fighting organisation under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. This new organisation immediately proceeded to unify and amalgamate all the different city services, by standardizing the work, procedure, and the fire-fighting equipment. All the men were given the same type of uniform, militarized, and given army ranks. To obtain recruits for this organisation, Civil Service examinations were opened yearly; if a man after passing a strict medical exam, was accepted, he would be sent to a training school for six months, where he received a complete fireman's training, including first aid. After passing a final exam he would be sent to the unit stationed at his birthplace the idea being to keep the firemen close to their habitual place of residence.

In SICILY almost every city with a population of more than 12 - 15,000 was given (in 1940) a detachment of firemen of about 16 men, commanded by a V.O. (Maresciallo) with 4 NCO - 1 emergency truck and 1 water tanker (see Equipment). Alarms were generally given by phone, and when the fire brigade moved out a M.C. rider usually cleared a way for the engines through the streets. The C.O. of PALERMO's fire brigade, a Colonel, was also C.O. of TRAPANI EMERSE.

E. EQUIPMENT

One CLIMAX old type emergency truck, four wheeled, petrol engine. This truck did not carry any fire-fighting equipment, except fire extinguishers, but it did have a complete set of emergency and wrecking tools such as picks, ropes, grappling irons, etc. This truck would usually carry a complement of 10 men and would have sufficient ladgers of the Italian composite type to reach a height of 25 metres. The truck could reach a maximum speed of 110 km. Eight fire extinguishers were usually carried by this truck, four were of the foam type and four simply contained water under pressure. The operating procedure for the foam type fire extinguisher is as follows: Unscrew completely the small wheel on top of the extinguisher, turn it upside down and direct the stream by moving the wheel container. For the water type fire extinguisher the procedure is as follows: Unscrew completely the small wheel on top of the extinguisher, thus immediately releasing the pressure and obtaining a steady stream about six meters long. Also included in the equipment of the emergency truck were asbestos covers and gas masks for all the firemen.

One "Piat" four wheeled petrol engine water tanker lorry with a single centrifugal pump connected with the engine and installed on the front bumper. This truck could hold a thousand gallons of water and could reach a speed of 80 km. It carried five men. Due to the fact that the type of hose in use had different couplings the pump had two outlets (see next para).

/D. TYER..

Ref. SS/F/II

MOST SECRET

Page 2

2272

D. TYPE AND SIZE OF HOSE AND COUPLINGS

The water-tank truck carried about 2,000 m of 70mm hose and about a 1,000 m of 45 mm hose. The 70 mm hose had two different types of couplings; the old type, called "GIORGIO ITALIA" was the "snap-on" type, with two identical hook joints on each one of the heads. Although much quicker in assembling, this type of hose is no longer in production. All new hoses have couplings of the screw type, with a screw of 85 mm maximum diameter, pitch unknown. The reason why this coupling was preferred to the snap-on type is that the latter could not stand rough handling. For example if the hose was violently dropped on the ground, it would quickly bend the hook slides, fraying the couplings and rendering them unserviceable for further use. The hose with the old type coupling was still in use but adapters were not available to combine the two types. Both types of hose were of standard fabric with light rubber covering on the inside. In the snap-on type coupling the diameter of the hole is the same as the diameter of the hose (70 mm) while, on the new screw type coupling the diameter of the hole is 50 mm. The 45 mm hose was only of the snap-on type, and a special adapter was available to connect two 45 mm lines to the pump outlet or to any of the screw type hose heads. The maximum jet obtainable with a single 70 mm hose was of a height of 50 m. Using two 45 mm lines the max. jet would reach 35 m. Quite often, due to the relatively low buildings found in SICILY, one 70 mm line and two 45 mm lines were used together, since a high jet was not required. With the 70 mm hose, two types of nozzles were available; the jet type and the flat spray type; with the 45 mm hose only the jet type was available. The water-tanker lorry carried 15 m of special intake hose divided into four sections, with a large wicker filter attached to one of the sections. The hose was 80 mm in diameter and was made of black rubber with steel wire brace. It was used to draw water from rivers and wells thus keeping debris and foliage from entering the pump. The couplings of this hose were of the screw type, diameter unknown.

E. WATER SUPPLY

Should the supply of water carried by the tanker lorry become exhausted, water would be drawn with the hose mentioned in the preceding paragraph from rivers, fountains or wells; sea water was only used in case of an extreme emergency. No hydrants or any other type of piped water supply was available in TERNI or in the neighboring towns.

F. TYPE OF FIRES

Very few fires occurred in the surrounding countryside, and only in the summer were straw fires fairly common, but they were very easily extinguished in very short time. The type of construction used in the summer buildings in SICILY makes it so that due to the

not stand rough handling. For example if the hose was violently dropped on the ground, it would quickly bend the hook slides, fraying the couplings and rendering them unserviceable for further use. The hose with the old type coupling was still in use but adapters were not available to combine the two types. Both types of hose were of standard fabric with light rubber covering on the inside. In the snap-on type coupling the diameter of the hole is the same as the diameter of the hose (70 mm) while, on the new screw type coupling the diameter of the hole is 50 mm. The 45 mm hose was only of the snap-on type, and a special adapter was available to connect two 45 mm lines to the pump outlet or to any of the screw type hose heads. The maximum jet obtainable with a single 70 mm hose was of a height of 50 m. Using two 45 mm lines the max. jet would reach 35 m. Quite often, due to the relatively low buildings found in SICILY, one 70 mm line and two 45 mm lines were used together, since a high jet was not required. With the 70 mm hose, two types of nozzles were available; the jet type and the flat spray type; with the 45 mm hose only the jet type was available. The water-tanker lorry carried 15 m of special intake hose divided into four sections, with a large wicker filter attached to one of the sections. The hose was 80 mm in diameter and was made of black rubber with steel wire brace. It was used to draw water from rivers and wells thus keeping debris and foliage from entering the pump. The couplings of this hose were of the screw type, diameter unknown.

2. WATER SUPPLY

Should the supply of water carried by the tanker lorry become exhausted, water would be drawn with the hose mentioned in the preceding paragraph from rivers, fountains or wells; see water was only used in case of an extreme emergency. No hydrants or any other type of piped water supply was available in TERRACI IMPRESA or the neighbouring towns.

F. TYPE OF FIRES

Very few fires occurred in the surrounding countryside, and only in the summer were straw fires fairly common, but they were very easily extinguished in very short time. The type of construction used in the average building in SICILY makes it so that due to the lack of combustible materials the possibility of fire within the houses is practically nil.

G. GENERAL REMARKS

As the P.W. very emphatically stressed, the fire dept did not have any ties whatsoever with the fascist party or any other political organisation, even after its absorption by the Ministry of the Interior. P.W. repeatedly insisted that in case of an invasion the fire depts would certainly remain at their post ready to co-operate with us in protecting their communities. P.W. did not know anything about air-raid precautions, because in his city the only measure taken was the installation of two air raid warning sirens.

Ref; SS/P/II

MOST SECRET

FIRE FIGHTING FACILITIES IN:-

2. AUGUSTA

2271

i) Buildings

Many of the houses have been reinforced so that the ceilings of the hallways on the ground floor are supported by heavy wooden beams or stone and concrete columns; these hallways are used as air-raid shelters.

ii) Equipment

The town has one fire station. There are 3 fire engines complete with ladder equipment. The fire-fighting force totals about 25 to 30 men.

iii) Water Supply

There are water hydrants in the city. When the fire is near the sea, water is drawn from the sea by mechanical pumps, through a hose about 6 or 8 inches in diameter.

3. LEON FORTE

There is no fire-fighting equipment nor organization in this town. There are only 2 municipal guards beside the civilian population to fight fires. Bucket chain system is used.

4. PACHINO

i) Buildings

All buildings in PACHINO are of stone and cement and are only about 2 to 3 storeys high roofed with curved clay shingles. All beams and supports are of wood, while stairs are generally made of stone.

ii) Equipment

P.W. did not see any fire fighting apparatus, but knows that hydrants are below the street level. Couplings are about 3 to 3 1/2 inches in diameter.

iii) Water Supply

Water fountains are located throughout the town; most houses have running water.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

28

DLF/7975/CA

15 June 1943

Memorandum to: Col. Holmes, Liaison Section, AFHQ

Subject: Civil Defense

There is attached a memorandum prepared by the Public Safety Division of AMGOT commenting on the memorandum of Captain Franks as submitted to you by the Deputy Chief of Staff.

A memorandum covering the same ground as that of Captain Franks is in preparation here which we should be glad to furnish to you if you desire.

C. M. SPOMFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Principal Administrative Officer
AMGOT

HQ AMGOT
1st Force
In the Field

Encl.

Memo To Lt Col Spafford P.M.O.

2 June 1943

Re your memo 6 June 43 Cap Frank's recommend.
ations on Civil Defense - The action which you
request is now in progress and will be bro't
To your personal attention in draft form at
an early date -

File 7982

Ballou Cab 2269
C.P.S.

0316

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

141P/7975/CA

June 1943

285

Memorandum for: Col. Bolles, Chief Public Safety Division.

Attached is a request for comment on a memorandum by Captain Franks which has been passed to ~~me~~ for action. I should appreciate it if a memorandum would be prepared by yourself or by one of your Civil Defense experts on Captain Franks' recommendation.


C. M. SPOFFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Principal Administrative Officer
AMCOT

HQ AMCOT
141 Force
In the Field
Encl. - 1

Recd 10:10 AM
8 June 43
B

2268

FIRE and CIVIL DEFENCE.

6643

27

Memorandum on POLICY in OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

1. The object of this memorandum is to define a policy of continuity covering the general range of Fire Fighting, Fire Prevention and Civil Defence in any occupied territory.
2. The Civil Defence of occupied territory will vary in it's degree of value and importance to Military Operations and Allied Policy. This degree will have to be decided by the Tactical Commander on the spot. The system of Civil Defence 2237 already existing in the territory concerned must be the basis on which we must work, subject to minimum requirements which will be based on facilities for providing extra appliances and material.
Generally, however, the following are the main divisions of Civil Defence -
 - (a) In Ports and Bases, Civil Defence is of paramount importance since the dislocation of Public Services and the existence of an uncontrolled, panic-stricken population must hinder the free movement of Military Personnel and Services.
Uncontrolled Fire would deprive the Army of Storage space and would also offer a valuable guide to E.A..
 - (b) In large towns, other than Bases, the free passage of Military Personnel and Stores must also be maintained without hindrance and house property must be protected against Fire so that the possibility of large numbers of homeless civilians is averted.

The question of storage space and billeting facilities

Tactical Commander on the spot. The system of Civil Defence already existing in the territory concerned must be the basis on which we must work, subject to minimum requirements which will be based on facilities for providing extra appliances and material.

Generally, however, the following are the main divisions of Civil Defence -

(a) In Ports and Bases, Civil Defence is of paramount importance since the dislocation of Public Services and the existence of an uncontrolled, panic-stricken population must hinder the free movement of Military Personnel and Services.

Uncontrolled Fire would deprive the Army of Storage space and would also offer a valuable guide to E.A..

(b) In large towns, other than Bases, the free passage of Military Personnel and Stores must also be maintained without hindrance and house property must be protected against Fire so that the possibility of large numbers of homeless civilians is averted.

The question of storage space and ~~bill~~ing facilities has also to be considered.

(c) In the smaller towns, beyond the keeping clear of the roads, the main objective of Civil Defence would be to keep the Civil population in situ in some degree of safety. This would have a high propaganda value.

The Policy should cover three stages -

- I. The Assault Stage.
- II. The Transition Stage.
- III. The Consolidation Stage.

2260

4. In Stage I the responsibility for provisional Civil Defence measures must rest with the P.A.D. and Fire Officers of the Tactical Command.

In Stage II the C.A. Officers will have arrived and will survey, organise ~~and~~ or re-organise the local C.D. services as required by and in conjunction with,

The P.A.D. and Fire Officers of the Tactical Force.

In Stage III the tactical troops will have advanced and the responsibility for C.D. will fall entirely on the C.A. Officers, EXCEPT in the PORTS and BASES and such other environments that the Tactical Commander may elect to keep under his own control.

5. The C.D. Services which should be maintained are classified under two main headings -

I. FIRE including Fire prevention).

II. A.R.P. measures.

6. FIRE services are subdivided into -

(a) Fire Prevention (including Fire watching).

(b) Fire Fighting.

A.R.P. services are subdivided into -

(a) Control, Warning and Communication systems.

(b) Wardens' Service (or it's local equivalent)

responsibility for C.D. will fall entirely on the C.A. Officers, EXCEPT in the PORTS and BASES and such other environments that the Tactical Commander may elect to keep under his own control.

5. The C.D. Services which should be maintained are classified under two main headings -

I. FIRE & including Fire prevention).

II. A.R.P. measures.

6. FIRE services are subdivided into -

- (a) Fire Prevention (including Fire watching).
- (b) Fire Fighting.

A.R.P. services are subdivided into -

- (a) Control, Warning and Communication systems.
- (b) Wardens' Service (or it's local equivalent)
- (c) Rescue and Demolition.
- (d) Bomb Disposal.

7. The protection of vital installations should be the joint

responsibility of the Tactical Commander and the C.A.O.

Part 7 - The protection of vital installations should be in the first instance the responsibility of the Tactical Commander with such time as he may delegate. This responsibility to the C.A.O.

Sheet 3.

8. Such appliances and equipment as may be required to augment the local equipment should be decided on by the Officers of the Tactical Commander on arrival, their priority established and should be drawn from the appropriate stack-pile.

2265

9. The numbers of civilians to be trained in the use of the special appliances and their method of training should also be decided by the Officers of the Tactical Commander.

10. The transfer of equipment from one area to another should be at the discretion of the Tactical Commander, or, in the case of back areas, of the C.C.A.O. or his deputy.

11. The location of, and the provision of, static water tanks, should be the responsibility of the Tactical Commander but could be augmented by the C.C.A.O. in the later stages if considered necessary.

12. The responsibility of the C.D. organisations for casualties should cease at the moment when the casualty, properly tagged with such details of address or identification as may be possible, is placed in an ambulance, First Aid Post or Hospital. The responsibility then devolves on the Medical Branch which should control and man the Ambulances and First Aid Posts. One or two First aid personnel should be attached to each Rescue Party.

13. The responsibility of the C.D. organisations for homeless people as the result of Air raids or bombardment should cease at the moment that such persons are placed in a Rest Centre. The responsibility then devolves on the Welfare

be at the discretion of the Tactical Commander, or, in the case of back areas, of the C.C.A.O. or his deputy.

II. The location of, and the provision of, static water tanks, should be the responsibility of the Tactical Commander but could be augmented by the C.C.A.O. in the later stages if considered necessary.

I2. The responsibility of the C.D. organisations for casualties should cease at the moment when the casualty, properly tagged with such details of address or identification as may be possible, is placed in an ambulance, First Aid Post or Hospital. The responsibility then devolves on the Medical Branch which should control and man the Ambulances and First Aid Posts. One or two First aid personnel should be attached to each Rescue Party.

I3. The responsibility of the C.D. organisations for homeless people as the result of Air raids or bombardment should cease at the moment that such persons are placed in a Rest Centre. The responsibility then devolves on the Welfare Branch who should ~~be~~ control and man the Rest Centres and also maintain an enquiry department for the population.

I4. The disposal of U.X.B. in or adjacent to Military Premises should be the responsibility of the Tactical Commander. The responsibility for other U.X.B. should be assigned by

H.Q.

Sheet 4.

The legend indicating the logical development of the situation for each of the Military and Civil Affairs services as at

Para. 5. is attached (Appendix A)

241

16. A suggested minimum scale of appliances likely to be required generally is attached (Appendix B)

17. A suggested basis for Civilian Personnel to be enrolled for C.D. Services is attached (Appendix C)

18. A chart showing the chain of command for Civil Affairs branch (Civil Defence) and its " tie up " with the Tactical Command is attached (Appendix D).

0 3 2 4

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

is attached (Appendix 1).

16 June 43

APPENDIX. A

FIRE.

LEGEND OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CIVILIAN FIRE SERVICES IN
OCCUPIED TERRITORY.

STAGE

I. The assault has commenced and the enemy is being cleared from the town.
The Army Fire Officer and his Brigades have followed the assault troops in.
The Fire Officer has disposed his Fire Fighting personnel according to a pre arranged scheme approved by the Commanding General.
The V.P.s scheduled for special watching have been attended to 263
The Fire Officer has seen what civilian appliances are intact and available and has probably contacted some of the civil fire fighting personnel. He has decided what additional appliances may be needed and has appreciated the water situation and applied for the construction of extra static tanks.
He has indented for the appliances needed and formulated the measures to be taken with regard to adaptors to facilitate the interchange of the local appliances with the Allied type.
During this stage it is unlikely that much assistance could be rendered by the C.A.P.O. even if he were present as it is unlikely that he will be acquainted with practical fire fighting.

STAGE

II. The enemy has been cleared from the environs of the town and is still being pressed back.
The C.A.P.O. has arrived and reported to H.Q. Tactical Force.
He has been instructed to contact the Army Fire Officer and has

to a pre arranged scheme approved by the Commanding General. The V.P.s scheduled for special watching have been attended to 6253

The Fire Officer has seen what civilian appliances are intact and available and has probably contacted some of the civil fire fighting personnel. He has decided what additional appliances may be needed and has appreciated the water situation and applied for the construction of extra static tanks.

He has indented for the appliances needed and formulated the measures to be taken with regard to adaptors to facilitate the interchange of the local appliances with the Allied type. During this stage it is unlikely that much assistance could be rendered by the C.A.P.O. even if he were present as it is unlikely that he will be acquainted with practical fire fighting.

STAGE
II.

The enemy has been cleared from the environs of the town and is still being pressed back.

The C.A.P.O. has arrived and reported to H.Q. Tactical Force. He has been instructed to contact the Army Fire Officer and has made himself acquainted with the Commander's orders.

After consultation with the Army Fire Officer, he contacts the Chief Officer of the Civil Fire Brigade or, in his absence, the Senior Civil Fireman and points out the advisability of co-operation with our personnel especially in the interests of the townspeople generally. If the Chief Officer or other person concerned is prepared to co-operate he will be instructed to operate his Brigade as directed by the Army Fire Officer.

If the Chief Officer will not co-operate, he will be apprehended and dismissed and the next Senior willing Officer appointed by the Mayor (or his Deputy) on the instructions of the C.A.P.O..

The C.A.P.O. will assist the Chief Officer of the Civil Brigade in any matters relating to provision of special facilities and repairs to appliances etc. and will ensure that special identity cards and passes are issued to the Fire Fighting Personnel.

He will ensure that the Civil Brigade is made acquainted with the proposed additional appliances and water supplies and that they understand any special scheme that may have been drawn up by the Army Fire Officer and the part they are to play.

The Mayor and/or the Chief Officer will be instructed to enrol the necessary personnel to man the extra appliances and to see that they are paraded for instruction by an instructor of the Army Fire Service or other appointed instructor. These additional personnel would probably be trained at once on the Army appliances without waiting for the arrival of the extra pumps.

The C.A.P.O. will take what steps he can to assist the Army Fire Officer to obtain adaptors, if possible by local manufacture. Records will be kept of all action taken and nominal rolls of all recruited personnel and existing Fire Fighting personnel will be held available for the C.A.O. on arrival.

Reports will be submitted as required by the Tactical Commander and/or the C.A.O.

If no scheme of Fire watching exists, the C.A.P.O. will, through

8328

785015

262
the proposed additional appliances and water supplies and that they understand any special scheme that may have been drawn up by the Army Fire Officer and the part they are to play. The Mayor and/or the Chief Officer will be instructed to enrol the necessary personnel to man the extra appliances and to see that they are paraded for instruction by an instructor of the Army Fire Service or other appointed instructor. These additional personnel would probably be trained at once on the Army appliances without waiting for the arrival of the extra pumps.

The C.A.P.O. will take what steps he can to assist the Army Fire Officer to obtain adaptors, if possible by local manufacture. Records will be kept of all action taken and nominal rolls of all recruited personnel and existing Fire Fighting personnel will be held available for the C.A.O. on arrival. Reports will be submitted as required by the Tactical Commander and/or the C.A.O.

If no scheme of Fire watching exists, the C.A.P.O. will, through the Mayor, instruct the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade to formulate one which will have to be approved by the C.A.P.O. and the Army Fire Officer. Such scheme will have to cover especially any V.P.s and vital plants. Such stirrup-pumps as may become available will be distributed and orders issued to the public to provide water and sand buckets or containers on all premises. An officer will be appointed to run the scheme.

Sheet 3.

APPENDIX A

The Fire watching will be carried out by part-time unpaid members of the public (with the exception of the necessary full time officials) unless an organised local ~~scheme~~ scheme ²²⁶¹ already exists on another basis. Instruction in the use of stirrup pumps, if needed, will be given by the Civil Brigade to the members of the public.

The C.A.P.O. will supervise the running of the Fire Watching and Fire Fighting Civil organisations in close co-operation with the Army Fire Officer and ensure that the orders of the Commanding General are carried out in every respect.

STAGE
III.

The Tactical Troops have moved forward for a considerable distance and the Commanding General has decided that the town is of no military importance and has decided to withdraw the Army Fire Fighting personnel.

The C.A.P.O. then has to assume the responsibility of the Fire Services under the orders of the C.C.A.O. or L of C Commander. He will instruct the Chief of the Civil Fire Brigade accordingly and will ensure that the Services are maintained. He will make, through the Civil Chief Officer who will be the technical advisor, any re-arrangement of personnel or appliances considered necessary.

The C.A.P.O. will then be instructed by the C.A.O. as to reporting, chain of command and other details necessary for him to supervise the Services until such time as it may be decided to leave them entirely to Local control .

APPENDIX 6

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

LEGEND for the development of Air Raid Precautions in

Occupied Territory.

STAGE

I.

The assault has commenced and the enemy is being cleared from the town.

The Army P.A.D. Officer and his staff have followed the assault troops in.

The P.A.D. Officer has noted the local A.R.P. arrangements and has issued instructions on the orders of the Commanding General to the population, through the best available channels, that the existing A.R.P. scheme will continue in force.

All civilians will probably be instructed to use the available shelters, construct slit trenches or remain indoors in the event of an air raid or bombardment.

A.R.P. can be little improved at this stage.

STAGE

II.

The enemy has been cleared from the environs of the town and is still being pressed back.

The C.A.P.O. has arrived and reported to H.Q. Tactical Force.

He has been instructed to contact the P.A.D. Officer and has made himself acquainted with the orders of the Commander.

After consultation with the P.A.D. Officer, he contacts the head of the local A.R.P. organisation, or in his absence, the A.R.P.

Senior ~~Official~~ official and points out the advisability of co-operation with our personnel especially in the interests of the townspeople generally. If the Official or other person concerned is prepared to co-operate he will be instructed to operate his organisation as directed by the P.A.D. Officer.

has issued instructions on the orders of the Commanding General to the population, through the best available channels, that the existing A.R.P. scheme will continue in force.

All civilians will probably be instructed to use the available shelters, construct slit trenches or remain indoors in the event of an air raid or bombardment.

A.R.P. can be little improved at this stage.

STAGE II.

The enemy has been cleared from the environs of the town and is still being pressed back.

The C.A.P.O. has arrived and reported to H.Q. Tactical Force.

He has been instructed to contact the P.A.D. Officer and has made himself acquainted with the orders of the Commander.

After consultation with the P.A.D. Officer, he contacts the head of the local A.R.P. organisation, or in his absence, the Senior ~~Official~~ ^{A.R.P.} official and points out the advisability of

co-operation with our personnel especially in the interests of the townspeople generally. If the Official or other person concerned is prepared to co-operate he will be instructed to operate his organisation as directed by the P.A.D. Officer.

If the Official will not co-operate, he will be apprehended and dismissed and the next Senior willing Official appointed by the Mayor (or his Deputy) on the instructions of the

C.A.P.O..

The C.A.P.O. will contact the Civilian head of the A.R.P. on any matter relating to the provision of additional shelters, trenches, rescue parties and apparatus etc. and will assist him in the provision of these. He will also see that the Official fully understands the instructions and requirements of the

P.A.D. Officer.

He will see that special identity cards and passes are issued ²⁶⁵⁹ to the civilian personnel as necessary.

If additional personnel are required they will be enrolled by the A.R.P. officer and/or the Mayor and trained by the A.R.P. organisation or the P.A.D. staff.

Any additional apparatus will be indented for through the P.A.D. officer and the disposition of such apparatus will be decided by the P.A.D. Officer & Official of the A.R.P. organisation. Additional shelters and trenches will be constructed by the Civil population through the appropriate local officials.

The C.A.P.O. will, carefully survey the A.R.P. Control system, the Warning system and Communications and will suggest such improvements as he and the P.A.D. Officer may deem necessary.

The A.R.P. Officer will be instructed to see that the Wardens' Service (or its local equivalent) continues to operate.

Reports will be submitted as required by the Tactical Commander and/or the C.A.O., and nominal rolls and records of action will be prepared for submission when called for.

The A.R.P. duties will be performed by part time unpaid members of the public (with the exception of the necessary full time officials) unless an organised local scheme already exists

If additional personnel are required they will be enrolled by the A.R.P. officer and/or the Mayor and trained by the A.R.P. organisation or the P.A.D. staff.

Any additional apparatus will be indented for through the P.A.D. officer and the disposition of such apparatus will be decided by the P.A.D. Officer & Official of the A.R.P. organisation.

Additional shelters and trenches will be constructed by the Civil population through the appropriate local officials.

The C.A.P.O. will, carefully survey the A.R.P. Control system, the Warning system and Communications and will suggest such improvements as he and the P.A.D. Officer may deem necessary.

The A.R.P. Officer will be instructed to see that the Warden's Service (or its local equivalent) continues to operate.

Reports will be submitted as required by the Tactical Commander and/or the C.A.O., and nominal rolls and records of action will be prepared for submission when called for.

The A.R.P. duties will be performed by part time unpaid members of the public (with the exception of the necessary full time officials) unless an organised local scheme already exists on another basis.

Instruction in all forms of A.R.P. including anti-gas, will be given by the A.R.P. organisation of the P.A.D. staff.

The C.A.P.O. will supervise the running of the A.R.P. services in close co-operation with the P.A.D. Officer and ensure that the orders of the Commanding General are carried out in every respect.

STAGE
III.

The Tactical Troops have moved forward for a considerable distance and the Commanding General has decided that the town is of no military importance and had decided to withdraw the

P.A.D. personnel.

The C.A.P.O. then has to assume the responsibility of the A.R.P. Services under the orders of the C.C.A.O. or the L of C Commander.

He will instruct the A.R.P. Officer accordingly and will ensure that the services are maintained.

He will probably elect to act as controller in case of ^{C.A.} emergency.

He will see that the recommendations of the Medical Branch regarding Sanitary arrangements in the shelters are observed and that full instructions are given to the various branches of the service regarding the location of hospitals, first-aid posts, rest centres etc. and any other aspects in which the Medical and Welfare Branches are concerned.

The ambulance facilities which will be under the control of the Medical Branch must be understood by all A.R.P. personnel. The C.A.P.O. must ascertain the policy regarding the disposal of U.X.B..

The C.A.P.O. will then be instructed by the C.A.O. as to reporting, chain of command and other details necessary for him to supervise the Services until such time as it may be decided to leave them entirely to Local control.

APPENDIX C

Minimum scale of equipment which should be held for issue in

Occupied Territory.

ITEM.	Stage Reqd.	FIRE. Population of Towns in thousands.										Total.
		340.	240.	120.	50.	40.	30.	20.				
Med. T. Pumps.	I	6	5	4	3	3	2	1				53
Stirrup Pumps.	I	500	300	200	100	50	50	50				2350
	II	1200	900	400	150	150	100	50				4440
Boots.	II	120	100	80	60	60	40	20				1060
Axes, Fire.	I	12	10	8	6	6	4	2				106
Steel Helmets.	I	60	50	40	30	30	20	10				530
Torches.	I	12	10	8	6	6	4	2				106
Batteries spare.	II	12	10	8	6	6	4	2				106
Bulbs spare	II	12	10	8	6	6	4	2				106
Brassards Fire.	I	60	50	40	30	30	20	10				530

These figures are arrived at after consideration of the known facts regarding the Territory under consideration. The stirrup pumps are approx. 5 per 1000 population. Boots are 10 pairs per Trailer pump - allowing for 2 crews. Axes are 2 per Trailer pump. Helmets are 10 per T.P. - allowing for 2 crews. Torches are 2 per T.P. A spare battery and bulb is allowed for each torch. Brassards are 20 per T.P. - allowing for 2 crews and 10 spare men.

The TOTALS shown are for a certain area with towns as follows -

One town each of 340,000. 240,000. 120,000. 50,000.
2 towns of 40,000.
6 towns of 30,000.
17 towns of 20,000.

It is known that the larger towns had some fairly good equipment prior to the War. For example, ~~the larger towns~~ had from 20 - 25 appliances and some Trailer pumps in addition. The smaller towns had probable only a Manual

785015

2257

Axes, Fire.	I	12	10	8	6	6	4	2	106
Steel Helmets.	I	60	50	40	30	30	20	10	530
Torches.	I	12	10	8	6	6	4	2	106
Batteries spare.	II	12	10	8	6	6	4	2	106
Bulbs spare	II	12	10	8	6	6	4	2	106
Brassards Fire.	I	60	50	40	30	30	20	10	530

These figures are arrived at after consideration of the known facts regarding the Territory under consideration.

The stirrup pumps are approx. 5 per 1000 population.

Boots are 10 pairs per Trailer pump - allowing for 2 crews.

Axes are 2 per Trailer pump.

Helmets are 10 per T.P. - allowing for 2 crews.

Torches are 2 per T.P.. A spare battery and bulb is allowed for each torch.

Brassards are 20 per T.P. - allowing for 2 crews and 10 spare men.

The TOTALS shown are for a certain area with towns as follows -

One town each of 340,000. 240,000. 120,000. 50,000.
2 towns of 40,000.
6 towns of 30,000.
17 towns of 20,000.

It is known that the larger towns had some fairly good equipment prior to the War. For example, ~~66,000~~ had from 20 - 25 appliances and ~~same~~ Trailer pumps in addition. The smaller towns had probable only a Manual Pump.

The buildings generally are fairly fire resisting as very little wood is used in their construction - the contents would be the main risk. In the larger towns the Commune Police are trained fire fighters.

ADAPTORS WILL BE NEEDED to break down the 8 - 10 mm. screw couplings of the local hose to our 2 1/2 in. instantaneous couplings, and stand pipes with adaptors would have to be carried on our appliances to fit the hydrants which exist in the larger towns.

TOWING VEHICLES of a type to carry extra hose and the crew should be provided with the T.P.s as it might prove impossible to obtain local vehicles in time for immediate action.

APPENDIX C

Minimum scale of equipment which should be held for issue in

Occupied Territory.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

ITEM	Stage Reqd.	Population of Towns in thousands.							Total.
		340.	240.	120.	50.	40.	30.	20.	
Stret- chers.	I	70	50	25	10	8	6	4	275
Blankets.	I	140	100	50	20	16	12	8	550
Rescue sets.	I	20	12	6	2	2	1	1	67
Torches	I	40	24	12	4	4	2	2	134
Batteries spare	II	40	24	12	4	4	2	2	134
Bulbs spare	II	40	24	12	4	4	2	2	134
Whistles	II	170	120	60	25	20	15	10	685

These figures are arrived at after consideration of the known facts regarding the Territory under consideration.

The stretchers are approx. 1 per 5,000 population
The blankets are 2 per stretcher.
The Rescue sets are 1 per 20,000 approx.
The whistles are 1 per 2,000 approx.

The TOTALS shown are for a certain area with towns as follows -
One town each of 340,000. 240,000. 120,000. 50,000.
2 towns of 40,000.
6 towns of 30,000.
17 towns of 20,000.

It is known that A.R.P. organisations are fairly well developed in most of the larger towns. There is a warden in every large building at least and wardens' posts are established at the Fascist clubs which are situated at very regular and frequent intervals.
All attics are cleared and buckets of sand have to be maintained in every house.
One room of each house and all cellars have to be made available as shelters.
The Air raid warning is by siren and blackout is enforced.

The rescue sets should be as used in the United Kingdom and the vehicles for same should be obtained locally.

Rescue sets.	I	20	12	6	2	2	1	1	67
Torches	I	40	24	12	4	4	2	2	134
Batteries spare	II	40	24	12	4	4	2	2	134
Bulbs spare	II	40	24	12	4	4	2	2	134
Whistles	II	170	120	60	25	20	15	10	685

134 2256

These figures are arrived at after consideration of the known facts regarding the Territory under consideration.

The stretchers are approx. 1 per 5,000 population

The blankets are 2 per stretcher.

The Rescue sets are 1 per 20,000 approx.

The whistles are 1 per 2,000 approx.

The TOTALS shown are for a certain area with towns as follows -

One town each of 340,000. 240,000. 120,000. 50,000.

2 towns of 40,000.

6 towns of 30,000.

17 towns of 20,000.

It is known that A.R.P. organisations are fairly well developed in most of the larger towns. There is a warden in every large building at least and wardens' posts are established at the Fascist clubs which are situated at very regular and frequent intervals.

All attics are cleared and buckets of sand have to be maintained in every house.

One room of each house and all cellars have to be made available as

shelters.

The Air raid warning is by siren and blackout is enforced.

The rescue sets should be as used in the United Kingdom and the vehicles for same should be obtained locally.

APPENDIX D

CHART shewing Organisation proposed for FIRE and A.R.P. Section of the Public Safety Division.

C.C.A.O.

Commissioner for Public Safety.

Superintendent
(Lt.Col.)
Fire & A.R.P.
Interpreter
(Military)
Stenographer
(-Civilian)
Clerk
(-Civilian)

Advisor (Lt.Col.)
Fire & A.R.P.
W.O. I.

W.O. I.
ORDERS

ARMY
PERSONNEL
Force H.Q.
FIRE
OFFICER.
P.A.D.
OFFICER.

Major (Fire Prevn.
& Fire Ftg.)

Captains
" W.O.II.
Interpreter
(-Civilian)
Clerk
(-Civilian)

Major (A.R.P. & V.P.)

Captains
" W.O.II.
Interpreter
(-Civilian)
Clerk
(-Civilian)

2255

Stenographer
(-Civilian)

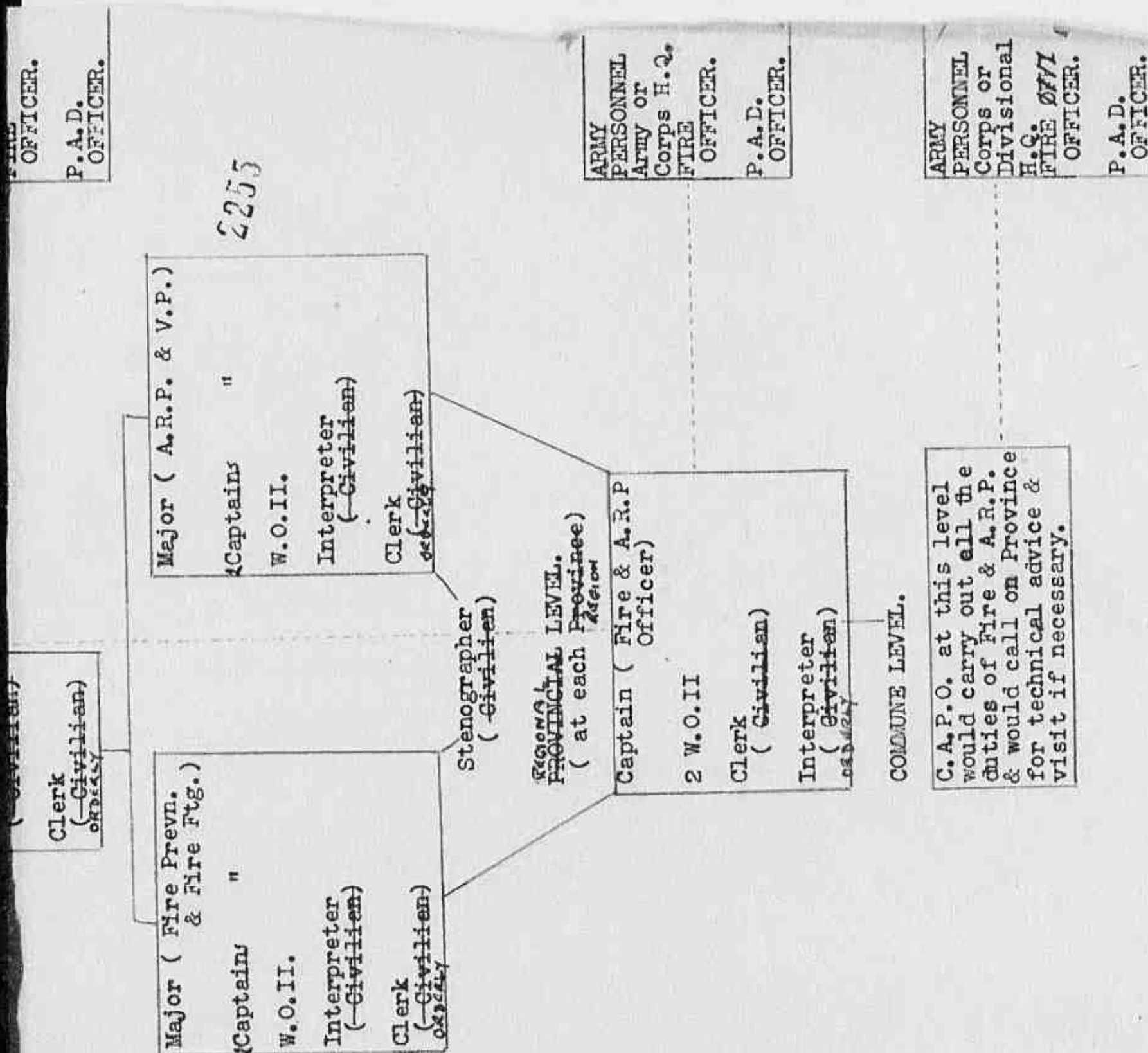
REGIONAL LEVEL.
PROVINCIAL LEVEL.
(at each Province)

Captain (Fire & A.R.P.
Officer)

2 W.O.II
Clerk
(Civilian)
Interpreter
(Civilian)

ARMY
PERSONNEL
Army or
Corps H.Q.
FIRE
OFFICER.
P.A.D.
OFFICER.

785015



ALL the above Officers and Warrant Officers should be TRAINED FIREMEN and EXPERT in A.R.P. Measures.

For Spofford

22

26

Attached will be found notes setting forth the views of this Division on the Memorandum submitted by Captain Frank to AFHQ. re Policy as to Civil Defense in Military Areas overseas.

There is also attached Major Mason's memorandum on the same subject written with due consideration of the above memorandum. You will observe that the figures of equipment required in Appendix C. of Major Mason's report are very different from those agreed by the Force with Q. (Milit.) AFHQ. see p. 24 A. Major Mason had the advantage of seeing the report from CSDFC. p. 23.

In the Field
13 Jan 43

W. J. Spofford
Lt. Col
for Command of Public Safety
AMGOT

03421

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

HEADQUARTERS
DATE 2 JUL 1943
N: 1-1
F 1-1

7975

25
Aug 05

21

Not Recd.

2253

FROM: HEADQUARTERS
TO: HEADQUARTERS
SUBJECT: YOUR MESS 5 JULY

NO TRACK WAS OFFICE OF NATION OFFICE YOUR MESS 5 JUNE REPORT.

A.F.H.Q. DISTRIBUTION:
SECTION: 4 NAME
INFO: 303 CL TO AND
303 CAC
PAGE 541 MAC
0-5 AG RECORDS

100 DISSEMINATION:
4. 1
S.D. 1
STUDY MATERIALS 1
RAY BOOK 1

END OF PAGE 12
U.S. OFFICE 12 JULY

10 SEE: PUBLIC SAFETY ... 7/13/6

785015

BIGOT - HUSKY

Copy For Action.

MOST SECRET
141F/3670/Q
1 June 43.

24

SUBJECT: Civil Supplies

TO: AMGOT.

1. Ref 141F/7901/CA dated 2 June 43, the following arrangements are in hand for the provision of the commodities listed in your letter under reference.

2. COAL Coal has been ordered by Task Forces in sufficient quantities to cover both civil and military requirements. A detailed statement showing the sources of provision is given at Appx "A". - 7903

3. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS The civil requirements are considered to be so small in comparison with the military tonnage that no special provision need be made and allotments for use by AMGOT will be made from military stocks.

4. CHARCOAL AFHQ have been asked to arrange for the provision of a stock pile in North Africa. This will be called forward to HORRIFIED by Task Forces as required. It is considered that no special provision for shipment can be made at this stage.

5. CIVIL DEFENCE SUPPLIES. Similar arrangements have been made as for charcoal (see above). It should be noted that our letter 141F/3747/1/Q dated 19 May has been superseded by 141F/3747/1/Q dated 30 May (copy attached for reference).

6. FLOUR Similar arrangements as for charcoal (see above).

(See) x x x Lt Col

For Major-General.

Major General i/c Administration.
Force 141.

HQ 141 FORCE
Field

Copy to: AFHQ
Force 343
Twelfth Army

who are not
in possession of letter
under reference.

To see
Civil Supply

COPIES ALSO ON

2252

7901 - CIVIL SUPPLY

7902 - COAL & CHARCOAL

C. O. F. Y.

SECRET

141P/5757/1/9
30 May 43

SUBJECT: Equipment PAD and Civil Defence

TO: 1 Q Maint, A.F.H.Q.

17A

24A

Ref this HQ 141P/5757/1/9 dated 19 May 43, and your 4560/
/Q Maint of 24 May 43.

2. A further meeting has been held between reps this HQ, the
CMA and Fire Service Adviser.

3. As a result, the following is a revised estimate of first
priority equipment likely to be needed for PAD purposes in BARRIFIED
for civil purposes. It should be held in R.A. on call.

Stirrup pumps	-	1,100
Fireman's axes	-	1,100
Electric torches,	}	
with one spare		
battery each and		
spare bulbs for		
1 in 3	-	700

For civilians employed on essential fire protection and
for bomb-reporting agents:-

Steel helmets	-	2,000
Boots	-	2,000 pairs

It is understood that equipment on order from U.K., plus
that already in the theatre should be adequate to meet this estimate.

(Signed) W.G. ROE, Col.
for

General.
General Officer Commanding.

Force 141

HQ FORCE 141
FIELD

2251

HEADQUARTERS

Date

N

FORCE 141

Ref: SS/F/I.

MOST SECRET

This report deals entirely with fire fighting facilities both in ~~the~~ ^{the} and the mainland.

INDEX

- A. Preamble
- B. Type and construction of buildings.
- C. Fire fighting facilities existing prior (or subsequently) to outbreak of war.
- D. Stationary fire fighting equipment.
- E. Type of hydrants.
- F. Type and size of hose and couplings.
- G. Industrial fire fighting equipment.
- H. Military fire fighting facilities.
- I. Facilities to be found in the following townships :-

AVOLA
BUCHERI
CARLANTINI
FLORIDIA
LIPARI (Island of)
PALERMO
PORTO EMPOCCIE
RAPOSTO
S. CATALDO.

DISTRIBUTION

AMOT 141 Force		2 copies
G2 (CI) Sect. AMH		1 "
CSDIC ME.		3 " (2 for 545 Force)
File		3 "

C.S.D.I.C.

G.G.R. HOLD
Commander R.N. 2230
O.C. CSDIC ME.

0344

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No. 785015

- A. Type and construction of buildings.
- B. Fire fighting facilities existing prior (or subsequently) to outbreak of war.
- C. Stationary fire fighting equipment.
- D. Type of hydrants.
- E. Type and size of hose and couplings.
- F. Industrial fire fighting equipment.
- G. Military fire fighting facilities.
- H. Facilities to be found in the following townships :-

- AVOLA
- BUCCHERI
- CARLANTINI
- FLORIDIA
- LIPARI (Island of)
- PALEMO
- PORTO EMERDOLE
- RIPOSTO
- S. CATALDO.

DISTRIBUTION

AMST 141 Force		2 copies
G2 (CI) Sect. AMH		1 "
CSDIC ME.		3 "
File		3 "

100722

G.C.R. ROAD
Commander R.N. 2250
O.G. CSDIC Mac.

C.S.D.I.C.
A.F.H.C.
9 Jun 43.

MOST SECRETA. PREAMBLE

Fire fighting facilities in SICILY are rather scarce and often very primitive. Due to the fact that lumber is very scarce, the great majority of the buildings are built of stone or of bricks. In addition the fact that the average Sicilian uses very little fire in his household and that industrial plants where serious fires could start easily are not many, results in very few fires. When it is considered that the fire-fighting facilities existing in SICILY are sometimes insufficient to cope even with such a small amount of "peacetime" fires, one can very well imagine the general picture.

The same holds more or less good for the Southern and Central part of the mainland, for the same reasons. In northern ITALY, the presence of several high buildings in every city, and the great number of industries susceptible to fires, added to the broader financial means of the communities make it so that fire fighting organizations and equipment are fairly good, and, in some instances, excellent.

It is to be observed, though, that even in Northern Italy fires are very few compared to the statistics from similar areas in other countries. To give an example, the city of MILAN, with more than a million inhabitants, had a permanent Fire Dept of not quite 400 men with 50 or 60 vehicles.

The type of equipment used both in SICILY and the Mainland is very much standardised, therefore the following descriptions can be considered to hold good in practically all cases.

(NOTE: The text-book called "Manuale dell'ingegnere" by Prof. E. COLOMBO carries all needed information as to standard equipment and precautions against fires. It could probably be obtained locally, being a very well known text-book).

B. TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Throughout ITALY, and especially in SICILY wood is a rare building material. The great majority of houses are built of solid baked red bricks with cement or of cut stone with cement. Often the two materials are combined. Reinforced concrete and steel often appear in the larger structures.

In small buildings the walls are usually from 15 to 40 cm thick. This is due especially to the fact that houses in SICILY and the Southern part of the Mainland are built to withstand earthquakes which would entirely wreck similar size dwellings in other countries.

Buildings are low; usually consist of just the ground floor. There are seldom more than two stories. Roofs are generally tiled or shingled and the attic is the only place in the house where bare wood is visible, the roof-supporting structure being usually made of wood. The simplicity of the interior of the buildings, the lack of tapestries or wood panelling, the lack of gas pipes, the thickness and the nature of the walls and ceilings make it so that fires are very difficult to start and very easy to put out once started, thus

2249

2249

number of industries susceptible to fires, and means of the communities make it so that fire fighting organizations and equipment are fairly good, and, in some instances, excellent.

It is to be observed, though, that even in Northern Italy fires are very few compared to the statistics from similar areas in other countries. To give an example, the city of Milan, with more than a million inhabitants, had a permanent Fire Dept of not quite 400 men with 50 or 60 vehicles.

The type of equipment used both in SICILY and the Mainland is very much standardised, therefore the following descriptions can be considered to hold good in practically all cases.

(NOTE: The text-book called "Manuale dell'Ingegnere" by Prof. E. COLOMBO carries all needed information as to standard equipment and precautions against fires. It could probably be obtained locally, being a very well known text-book).

B. TYPE AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS

Throughout ITALY, and especially in SICILY wood is a rare building material. The great majority of houses are built of solid baked red bricks with cement or of cut stone with cement. Often the two materials are combined. Reinforced concrete and steel often appear in the larger structures.

In small buildings the walls are usually from 15 to 40 cm thick. This is due especially to the fact that houses in SICILY and the Southern part of the Mainland are built to withstand earthquakes which would entirely wreck similar size dwellings in other countries.

Buildings are low; usually consist of just the ground floor. There are seldom more than two stories. Roofs are generally tiled or shingled and the attic is the only place in the house where bare wood is visible, the roof-supporting structure being usually made of wood. The simplicity of the interior of the buildings, the lack of tapestries or wood panelling, the lack of gas pipes, the thickness and the nature of the walls and ceilings make it so that fires are very difficult to start and very easy to put out once started, thus reducing the fire fighting facilities required. Larger buildings in the big cities are built on the same general lines. Very little wood is present, and bricks and stones, with reinforced concrete, are the main building materials.

In conclusion it can be said that the average Italian building, especially in SICILY, has one or two stories, four to ten rooms, is built of almost fire-proof material, and, contains very little combustibles, may be considered almost secure from fire, except in case of heavy incendiary bombardment.

It must be remembered that firewalls and firebreakers are found only in a few large urban buildings and that fire escapes as known in the U.S.A. or of any other type, are entirely non-existent, even in the most crowded cities, and are found only in a few new hospitals and theatres.

/ C. P.T.E. ...

MOST SECRET

Page 2

C. FIRE FIGHTING FACILITIES EXISTING PRIOR TO (or subsequently to) OUTBREAK OF WAR.

No real change was brought about by the outbreak of war to the fire fighting equipment existing in ITALY, and especially in SICILY, except as mentioned at the end of this paragraph.

Mobile fire fighting equipment

A well-established fire department is to be found only in the capital of Provinces. It is organized on a military basis and its members are considered public servants and are exempt from military service. The officers usually hold military ranks and they can go as high up as colonel.

A city will often have a certain amount of firemen on permanent duty, with a reserve of part-time firemen to be called upon in case of extreme emergency. In proportion to the size of a city, the Fire Dept might have from two to fifty fire engines, with a corresponding amount of firemen. Some towns which are not provincial capitals do have such an organization, but this is to be found only in Northern ITALY.

Firemen and engines are usually located in a Fire Station, often very similar to the type found in the U.S.A. and in ENGLAND. The type of engine used is as follows:

It is a four-wheeled petrol or diesel oil engine truck, with a special body, carrying from six to twelve firemen with a driver and a chief. The firemen travel standing up on a platform, evenly divided on both sides of the truck, hanging onto a rail. The equipment of the truck usually consists of: Two pumps (connected with the engine), installed on the front and rear bumpers used to increase the pressure of the water when drawn from a water main, or to create pressure when water is drawn from a river or well. Two short grappling ladders, about 6 m. long, carried in the centre of the truck. Several rolls of hose, with all necessary couplings and fittings. Two or four large fire extinguishers. Gas masks for all men aboard sometimes asbestos suits. A round canvas fireman's chute. A wicker or wire filter, shaped like a huge round basket, to be used at the end of the intake hose to keep foliage and debris from entering the pumps, when drawing water from rivers or wells. Picks, axes, ropes, hooks and all types of wrecking tools.

Hydrants and nozzles are also part of the engine's equipment - refer to para C.

Ladder trucks are also present. These will be sometimes found as four wheeled trailers. These ladder trucks have a hand or engine operated extension ladder up to 40 m. high, and do not carry as much fire-fighting equipment as the actual fire-engine. They do have pumps attached to their motors, so that they too can be used to increase the water pressure.

In the large cities the Fire Dept often has tool trucks. They usually are trucks which carry no actual fire fighting equipment, but are complete travelling workshops, similar to the American emergency squad trucks, with any mechanical outfits, cranes, block and tackle,

its members are considered public servants and are exempt from military service. The officers usually hold military ranks and they can go as high up as colonel.

A city will often have a certain amount of firemen on permanent duty, with a reserve of part-time firemen to be called upon in case of extreme emergency. In proportion to the size of a city, the Fire Dept might have from two to fifty fire engines, with a corresponding amount of firemen. Some towns which are not provincial capitals do have such an organisation, but this is to be found only in Northern Italy.

Firemen and engines are usually located in a Fire Station, often very similar to the type found in the U.S.A. and in ENGLAND.

The type of engine used is as follows:

It is a four-wheeled petrol or diesel oil engine truck, with a special body, carrying from six to twelve firemen with a driver and a chief. The firemen travel standing up on a platform, evenly divided on both sides of the truck, hanging onto a rail. The equipment of the trucks usually consists of: two pumps (connected with the engine), installed on the front and rear bumpers used to increase the pressure of the water when drawn from a water main, or to create pressure when water is drawn from a river or well. Two short grappling ladders, about 6 m long, carried in the centre of the truck. Several rolls of hose, with all necessary couplings and fittings. Two or four large fire extinguishers. Gas masks for all men aboard sometimes asbestos suits. A round canvas fireman's chute. A wicker or wire filter, shaped like a huge round basket, to be used at the end of the intake hose to keep foliage and debris from entering the pumps, when drawing water from rivers or wells. Picks, axes, ropes, hooks and all types of wrecking tools.

Hydrants and nozzles are also part of the engine's equipment - refer to para C.

Ladder trucks are also present. There will be sometimes found as four wheeled trailers. These ladder trucks have a hand or engine operated extension ladder up to 40 m high, and do not carry as much fire-fighting equipment as the actual fire-engine. They do have pumps attached to their motors, so that they too can be used to increase the water pressure.

In the large cities the Fire Dept often has tool trucks. They usually are trucks which carry no actual fire fighting equipment, but are complete travelling workshops, similar to the American emergency squad trucks, with oxy-acetylene outfits, cranes, block and tackle, air compressors, living suits, etc. Every piece of wheeled equipment has a warning high-pitched siren to signal its approach and a large revolving searchlight for night work. Practically all fire engines are supercharged, or have their standard transmission altered, so as to make them attain speeds up to 110 km per hour.

Pump trailers are often found hitched to regular fire engines, especially in districts where the water pressure is non-existent or low.

As stated before, all this different equipment will be found only in large cities. Some smaller cities will have a single fire engine, or sometimes a pump trailer hitched to a private truck.

/ The most

MOST SECRET

Page 2

The most common makes of fire engines are the following:

Large : FIAT 631, FIAT 634, ALFA ROMEO 110, LANCIA RO 5, ISOTRA FRASCHINI.

Small : FIAT 621, FIAT 626, S.P.A.

These are the makes of the chassis. Bodies and fittings are usually made by concerns specialised in fire fighting equipment.

In case of a fire, in the majority of cases, due to the relatively small size of the Italian provinces, all the adjoining communities rely on the fire fighting equipment of the provincial capitals. Voluntary fire depts are often found, but their equipment seldom consists of more than a bari, a few shiny helmets and a lot of buckets. The bucket brigade system is quite common and it is more than enough to extinguish the kind of fire that is to be found in the Italian countryside.

The alarm system is fairly standardised throughout ITALY and SICILY. In the large cities, call boxes are set up near street corners, as often as every 3 or 4 blocks, consisting of a small red round metal box at about face level. Beneath a small glass window in the centre of the box, is a large black button. When the firemen are needed the glass must be broken and the button pushed heavily, thus drawing to the spot, in a few minutes, a considerable amount of fire fighting vehicles (about 5 or 6 trucks). In the smaller cities church bells usually have a prearranged signal to sound the alarm for a fire which is visible from the church steeple.

The most common alarm is, naturally, when available, the telephone. In quite a few cities, the Fire Depts have their own ambulance service, which they use for victims of fires or of drownings, to which they are always called.

D. STATIONARY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Fire extinguishers of the carbon tetrachloride type are quite common in ITALY. They are built in very characteristic way. (See sketch 1 Appendix "A").

They consist of conical metal container with a flat or round bottom. They are kept hanging on a special bracket on walls and pillars. When needed, the operating procedure is as follows :

Grab the extinguisher by its handles, lift it and slide it out of its bracket. Turn it upside down, bend the nozzle violently against the floor; this will operate a percussion valve which will set the extinguisher off immediately. Direct the foaming stream as with any other extinguisher.

These extinguishers are to be found in three sizes, small - medium - large, always of the same shape and always operated in the same way.

They are always painted a bright red. They are to be found in all public buildings, hospitals, courthouses, stations, schools, theatres, cinemas, garages and sometimes hotels and restaurants.

They are also found in the platforms of railway carriages.

A few cylinder type extinguishers are in circulation in ITALY, and the extinguishers on lorries and cars are identical to the ones found in the

U.S. or in England

of buckets. The bucket brigade system is quite common and it is more than enough to extinguish the kind of fire that is to be found in the Italian countryside.

The alarm system is fairly standardised throughout ITALY and SICILY. In the large cities, call boxes are set up near street corners, as often as every 3 or 4 blocks, consisting of a small red round metal box at about face level. Beneath a small glass window in the centre of the box, is a large black button. When the fireman are needed the glass must be broken and the button pushed heavily, thus drawing to the spot, in a few minutes, a considerable amount of fire fighting vehicles (about 5 or 6 trucks). In the smaller cities church bells usually have a prearranged signal to sound the alarm for a fire which is visible from the church steeple.

The most common alarm is, naturally, when available, the telephone.

In quite a few cities, the Fire Dept. have their own ambulance service, which they use for victims of fires or of drownings, to which they are always called.

D. STATIONARY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Fire extinguishers of the carbon tetrachloride type are quite common in ITALY. They are built in very characteristic way. (See sketch 1 Appendix "A").

They consist of an oval metal container with a flat or round bottom. They are kept hanging on a special bracket on walls and pillars.

When needed, the operating procedure is as follows:

Grab the extinguisher by its handles, lift it and slide it out of its bracket. Turn it upside down, bang the nozzle violently against the floor; this will operate a percussion valve which will set the extinguisher off immediately. Direct the foaming stream as with any other extinguisher.

These extinguishers are to be found in three sizes, small - medium - large, always of the same shape and always operated in the same way. They are always painted a bright red. They are to be found in all public buildings, hospitals, courthouses, stations, schools, theatres, cinemas, garages and sometimes hotels and restaurants.

They are also found in the platforms of railway carriages.

A few cylinder type extinguishers are in circulation in ITALY, and the extinguishers on lorries and cars are identical to the ones found in the U.S.A. or in ENGLAND.

A few very modern apartment houses and office buildings will have rolls of hose (about 6 cm in diameter) with nozzles and valve on stairways or in halls, usually kept in a large glass case which has to be broken before use.

With the outbreak of the war, an air-raid warning system was hastily organised and rooms were cleared in the cellars of practically every city building for use as air-raid shelters. Sand buckets and shovels were distributed to each floor in the houses and attics were cleared of junk and old furniture. These are more or less the only measures taken to prevent the spreading of fires started by enemy action.

/ E. TITA ..

B. TYPE OF HYDRANTS

Hydrant connections found in Italy are almost entirely built on a standard type (see sketch 2 - Appendix "I"). The stationary part of the hydrant does not consist of a vertical standpipe extending from the pavement, but it is simply a valve with a threaded collar, located on a water main, concealed under the surface of the pavement by a cast-iron manhole-cover of varying sizes. To connect the hose to the water main and obtain a stream, the procedure is as follows.

Lift the manhole cover with a special tool. Tightly screw on the threaded collar of the valve to the cast-iron hydrant which is, with the other tools necessary for this operation, a piece of standard equipment to be found on every Fire Dept and Street and Sewers Dept vehicle. Tightly connect the hose coupling with the threaded head of the hydrant; insert the long key (carried always with the hydrant) in the square knot on the underground valve and turn to the left. Reverse the operation in order to shut water and remove hose.

F. TYPE AND SIZE OF HOSE COUPLINGS

Hose couplings are of the screw type. All hose couplings are of brass or copper and the rotating parts have two or four rings to help the tightening. Rubber or leather washers are inside these couplings. Three or four turns of the screw head, with a light hammer stroke at the end, will secure a good connection. Hose is usually white, made of fabric, and its diameter is of 8 - 10 cm.

Water mains are present in all large cities and the Fire Dept draw water directly from them, usually with the use of pumps to boost the insufficient pressure.

In out-of-town fires, the water is drawn from the nearest source available, be it river, well, fountain or lake. Depth of wells cannot be established as an average, owing to the great variations due to the different geological strata found through Italy. Water mains in the cities are practically always of cast-iron, although a few are of concrete. They run about 1 m under the surface of the pavement and are easily accessible through several cast-iron manhole covers.

G. INDUSTRIAL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

It is quite common in Italy for a good sized industrial plant to have its own permanent mobile fire dept, besides the customary stationary fire precautions. This is due again to the fact that the cities' small fire dept would usually be unable to cope with fires of a chemical nature, or such.

Therefore, oil refineries have men and equipment especially prepared and trained to fight the type of fire more likely to occur in their line of work. And rubber factories like ILLIUM, in MILAN, had almost 200 of its own firemen ready to handle the kind of rubber fire that the city's firemen were unprepared to meet.

The equipment used by these private fire companies is always interchangeable with the equipment of the fire depts, so as to allow the to work together in very serious fires.

the other tools necessary for this operation, a piece of standard equipment to be found on every Fire Dept and Street and Sowers Dept vehicle. Tightly connect the hose coupling with the threaded head of the hydrant; insert the long key (carried always with hydrant) on the square head on the underground valve and turn to the left. Reverse the operation in order to shut water and remove hose.

F. TYPE AND SIZE OF HOSE COUPLINGS

Hose couplings are of the screw type. All hose couplings are of brass or copper and the rotating parts have two or four rings to help the tightening. Rubber or leather washers are inside these couplings. Three or four turns of the screw head, with a light hammer stroke at the end, will secure a good connection. Hose is usually white, made of fabric, and its diameter is of 8 - 10 cm.

Water mains are present in all large cities and the Fire Dept draw water directly from them, usually with the use of pumps to boost the insufficient pressure.

In out-of-town fires, the water is drawn from the nearest source available, be it river, well, fountain or lake. Depth of wells cannot be established as an average, owing to the great variations due to the different geological strata found through Italy. Water mains in the cities are practically always of cast-iron, although a few are of concrete. They run about 1 m under the surface of the pavement and are easily accessible through several cast-iron manhole covers.

G. INDUSTRIAL FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

It is quite common in Italy for a good sized industrial plant to have its own permanent mobile fire dept, besides the customary stationary fire precautions. This is due again to the fact that the cities' small fire dept would usually be unable to cope with fires of a chemical nature, or such.

Therefore, oil refineries have men and equipment especially prepared and trained to fight the type of fire more likely to occur in their line of work. And rubber factories like PIRELLI, in MILAN, had almost 200 of its own firemen ready to handle the kind of rubber fire that the city's firemen were unprepared to meet.

The equipment used by these private fire companies is always interchangeable with the equipment of the fire depts, so as to allow the to work together in very serious fires.

H. MILITARY FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

One of the branches of the Italian Genie (Engineers) is called "GENIO POMPIERI" (Engineer's Fireman) and they are supposed to be trained in all sorts of fire fighting activities. Prior to the outbreak of the war in several large Italian cities, the Engineers would send a company or so of trainees with full equipment to work for a few months with the city's fire dept, thus gaining precious experience.

/When these ..

MOST SECRET

Page 2

When these boys were considered proficient, they were sent to different units, thus making room for a new group of trainees. The equipment of these Army firemen is almost entirely similar to the civilian equipment.

Until 1940, the Fire Dept vehicles were all painted bright red and the military vehicles gray-green. Shortly before Italy's entry into the war the civilian fire departments were ordered to paint their vehicles exactly in the same fashion as the military. Other measures were also adopted so as to make the equipment entirely interchangeable, thus enabling the two services to work smoothly together in case of a war emergency.

It must be kept in mind that the "MILIZIA FORESTALE" only has few units and that they are found probably only with higher formations.

The Italian Air Force (Regia Aeronautica) has quite an array of fire fighting services and machines, somewhat specialized for the particular jobs they are supposed to do. There are several types of fire engines, crash trucks, foam sprayers, etc. There is also a type of pump trailer with several fire extinguishers attached to it which is towed by a standard military truck. It is to be found even on smaller airports.

The fire fighting equipment of the "Regia Aeronautica" is indeed more efficient and complete than the one in the hands of the "Corpo Pompieri".

In thickly wooded areas, the Milizia Forestale keeps a system of lookouts and watchtowers purely for alarm purposes, relying on the local help or the troops to extinguish eventual forest fires.

I. TYPES OF HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN SICILY

1. AVALIA

- i) Buildings: Mostly 2 storeys high of stone or masonry with shingle roofs supported on wooden beams.
- ii) Equipment: Originally town had 2 water tanker lorries, however, one was diverted to SYRACUSE at the outbreak of the war. Fire hose used had cover type coupling about 2 inches in diameter. Town police are also the fire brigade.
- iii) Hydrants: None. Water tanker lorries were filled from wells - the water is pumped electrically.
- iv) Water supply: There is a water main line owing to water shortage in the summer only wells can be relied upon.

2. BUCCHERI

- i) Buildings: They are mostly of black stone and are two storeys high. Roofs are of curved clay shingle. All beams and supports are of wood. Stairs are of stone or cement.
- ii) Equipment: No mechanical equipment exists.

It must be kept in mind that the "GENIO POMIERI" only has few units and that they are found probably only with higher formations. The Italian Air Force (Regia Aeronautica) has quite an array of fire fighting services and machines, somewhat specialized for the particular jobs they are supposed to do. There are several types of fire engines, crash trucks, foam sprayers, etc. There is also a type of pump trailer with several fire extinguishers attached to it which is towed by a standard military truck. It is to be found even on smaller airports.

The fire fighting equipment of the "Regia Aeronautica" is indeed more efficient and complete than the one in the hands of the "Genio Pomieri".

In thickly wooded areas, the Milizia Forestale keeps a system of lookouts and watchtowers purely for alarm purposes, relying on the local help or the troops to extinguish eventual forest fires.

1. TYPES OF HOUSES AND EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE IN CERTAIN TOWNS IN SICILY

1. MOLA

- i) Buildings: Mostly 2 storeys high of stone or masonry with shingle roofs supported on wooden beams.
- ii) Equipment: Originally town had 2 water tanker lorries, however, one was diverted to SYRACUSE at the outbreak of the war. Fire hose used had screw type coupling about 2 inches in diameter.
- iii) Lookouts: None. Water tanker lorries were filled from wells - the water is pumped electrically.
- iv) Water supply: There is a water main but owing to water shortage in the summer only wells can be relied upon.

2. RUOGGERI

- i) Buildings: They are mostly of black stone one or two storeys high. Roofs are of curved clay shingle. All beams and supports are of wood. Stairs are of stone or cement.
- ii) Equipment: No mechanical equipment exists.
- iii) Water supply: Water for extinguishing fires is drawn from fountains by means of buckets.

3. CALABRITTI

- i) Buildings: Most buildings are 2 storeys high and are of stone and cement. Walls are about 15-18 meters thick. Roofing consists of beams covered by curved clay shingles. Stairs are of stone. Beams and supports are of wood.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing apparatus or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: The only water available must be drawn from the various fountains in the town by means of buckets.

/ s. P. M. I. D. L. . .

MOST SECRET

Page 5

4. FLORIDA

- i) Buildings: These, in general, are one or two storeys high, of stone and cement construction, with walls about 1 ft thick. Roofing consists of bamboo sticks with curved shingles. All stairs are of stone.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment or personnel. All fire fighting is done by the people themselves.
- iii) Water Supply: Water is drawn from wells in back yards by means of buckets. These wells have an average depth of about 8 m and a water depth about 1 m in the winter and 2 m in the summer. They are about 1.50 m in diameter.

2245

5. DUPARI (Island of)

- i) Buildings: They are of stone and cement and on the average 2 storeys high. The walls are about 18 in thick. Some buildings are flat roofed, others have curved clay shingles.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: Nearly every house has a well and water is drawn by means of pails.

5. PALEMBANG

- i) Buildings: The buildings are mostly 3 storeys high, some even with 4 storeys, built on the general principle prevailing in every town of fair size in India.
- ii) Equipment: Palembang is provided with a fire brigade commanded by a Col. It has about twenty fire engines. The fire station is situated behind PLEAZA MESSING D'AZEVILLO. The equipment is standard.
- iii) Water is drawn from hydrants.

6. POMBO KATENDOOLE

- i) Buildings: All buildings are of stone and cement with walls about 6 - 12 inches thick. The roof is made of red clay curved shingles. Wooden beams and supports are used throughout. The majority of buildings are 2 - 3 storeys high with brick staircases.
- ii) Equipment: Ten to fifteen men, one two-wheeled cart on which hose is carried comprise the Fire Brigade. A small water pump near the sea pumps water to the various water mains.
- iii) Hydrants: Hydrants to which the hose is attached are below street surface.
- iv) The one and only hose has a screw-type coupling about 3 in. in diameter.
- v) Water supply: Water for fire extinguishing is pumped from the sea, the inhabitants, however, have their own water supply and neighbours help each other in putting out fires.

5. LIPARI (Island of)

- i) Buildings: They are of stone and cement and on the average 2 storeys high. The walls are about 18 in thick. Some buildings are flat roofed, others have curved clay shingles.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: Nearly every house has a well and water is drawn by means of pails.

5. PALERMO

- i) Buildings: The buildings are mostly 3 storeys high, some even with 4 storeys, built on the general principle prevailing in any town of their size in ITALY.
- ii) Equipment: PALERMO is provided with a fire brigade commanded by a Col. It has about twenty fire engines. The fire station is situated behind PIAZZA MUSSOLINI D'ADDARIO. The equipment is standard.
- iii) Water is drawn from hydrants.

6. PORTO EMEROGGIE

- i) Buildings: All buildings are of stone and cement with walls about 8 - 12 inches thick. The roof is made of red clay curved shingles. Wooden beams and supports are used throughout. The majority of buildings are 2 - 3 storeys high with brick staircases.
- ii) Equipment: Ten to fifteen men, one two-wheeled cart on which hose is carried comprise the Fire Brigade, 4 small water pump near the sea pumps water to the various water mains.
- iii) Hydrants: Hydrants to which the hose is attached are below street surface.
- iv) The one and only hose has a screw-type coupling about 3 in. in diameter.
- v) Water supply: Water for fire extinguishing is pumped from the sea, the inhabitants, however, have their own water supply and neighbours help each other in putting out fires.

7. PIROSTO

- i) Buildings: All buildings are of stone and concrete, only 2 storeys high with 16 inches thick walls. Some have flat roofs with brick tiles, others have curved clay shingles. All beams and supports are of wood. Stairs are of stone.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing apparatus or personnel.
- iii) Water supply: Only water available for fire fighting is running water in the houses. Neighbours always lend a hand.

/ S. S. G. M. D. D.

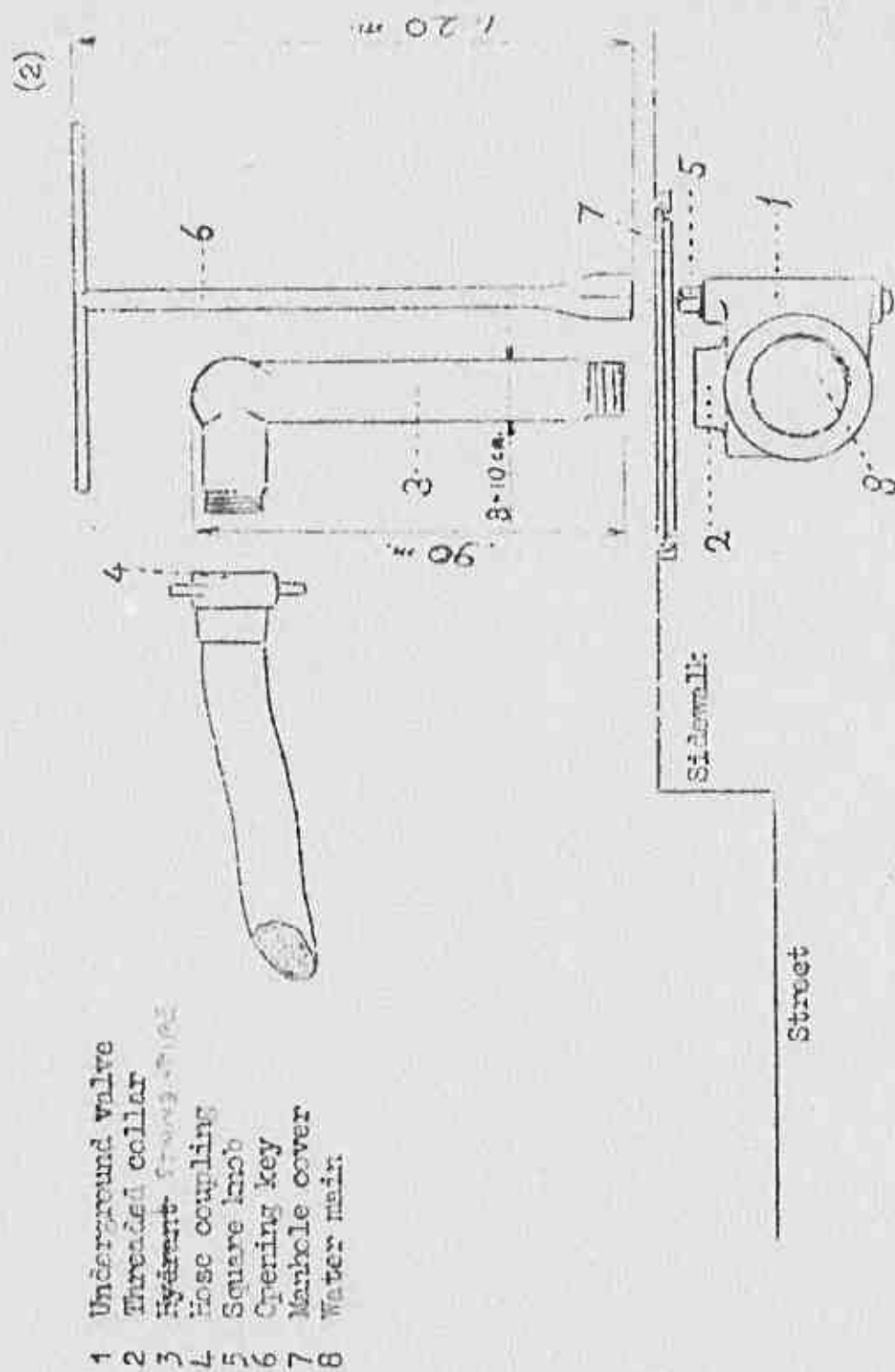
MOST SECRET

Page 7

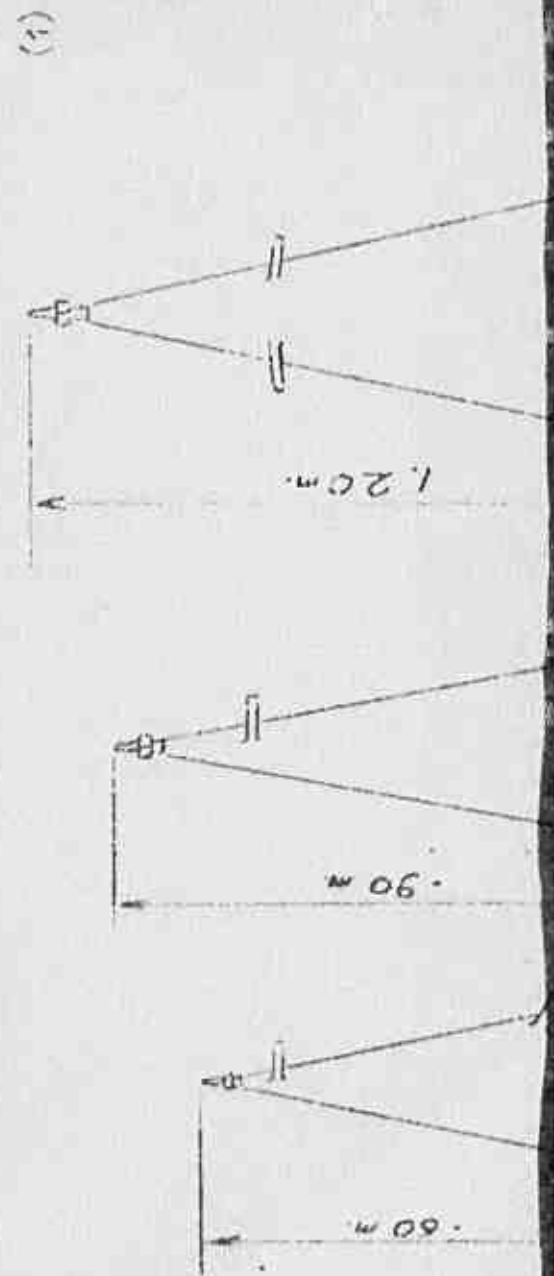
8. S. CATALDO (Prov. CALTANISSETTA)

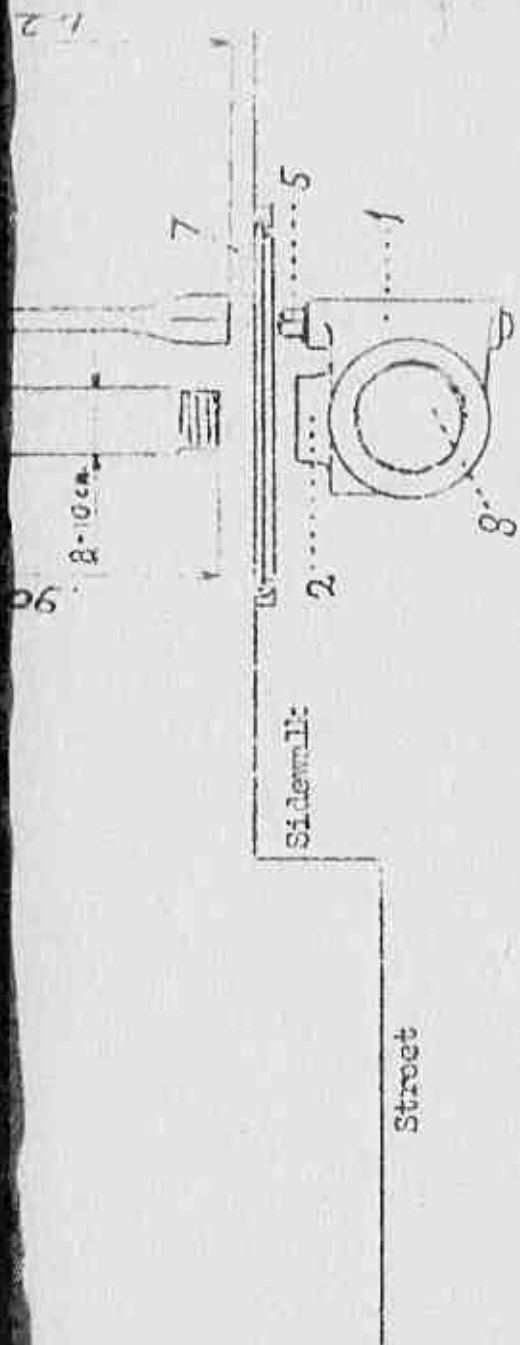
- i) Buildings: Buildings are mostly of stone and cement, nearly all being 2 storeys high. Roofs are covered by curved clay shingles. Wooden beams and supports in all houses. Walls on the average are about 12 inches thick. All staircases are of stone.
- ii) Equipment: No fire extinguishing equipment except 3 or 4 hoses about 25 m long and 3 m in diameter which are placed one near each fountain. In case of fire, hose is attached to fountain. No pumps.
- iii) Hydrants: None.
- iv) Hose has a screw-type coupling which fits on the fountain.
- v) Water supply: Houses away from the fountains use whatever water they and the neighbours have at hand.

--- LXX ---

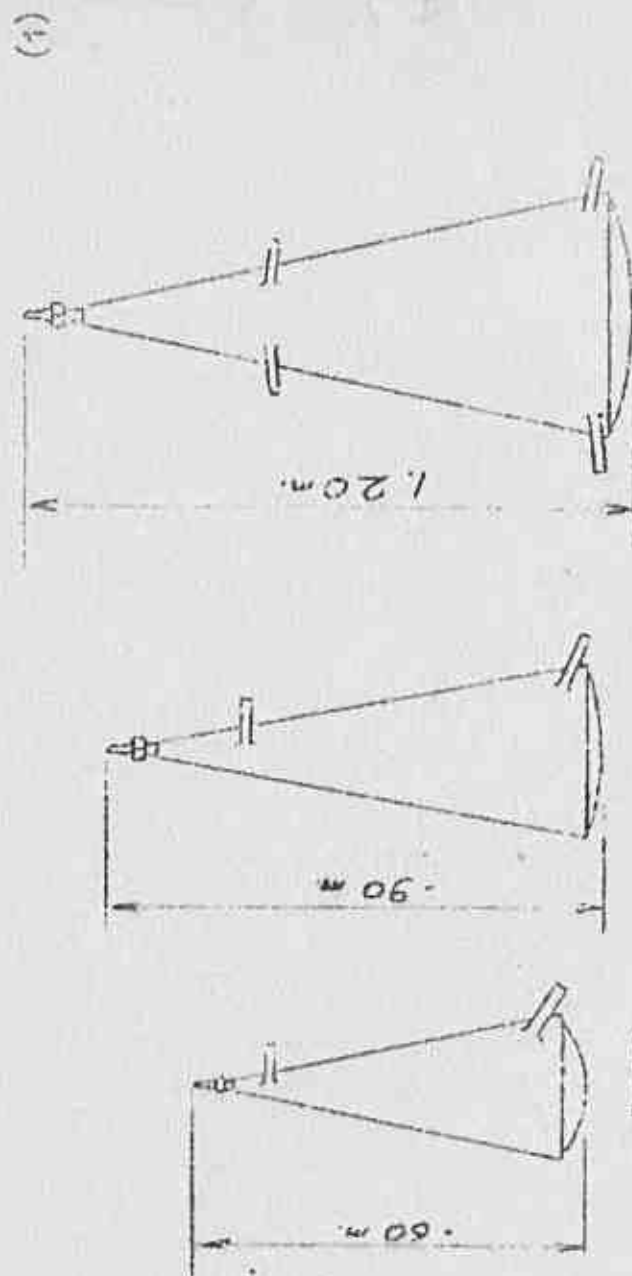


Standard Italian Fire Hydrant
(approx. dimensions)





Standard Italian Fire Hydrant
(approx. dimensions)



Standard Italian Fire Extinguisher
(approx. dimensions)

03621

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

Police

141F/7975/GA

6 June 1943

Memorandum for: Col. Bolles, Chief Public Safety Division.

Attached is a request for comment on a memorandum by Captain Franks which has been passed to you for action. I should appreciate it if a memorandum would be prepared by yourself or by one of your Civil Defense experts on Captain Franks' recommendation.

C. M. SPOFFORD
Lt. Col., G.S.C.
Principal Administrative Officer
AMCOT

HQ AMCOT
L&I Force
In the Field
Encl. - 1

*No Encl. for
file*

FILE

785015

BIGOT
MOST SECRET

HEADQUARTERS

DATE: 6 JUN 1943

N: 7975

F 111

CIPHER MESSAGE

IN

(RECEIVED FROM AFHQ)

FROM: AFHQ OITE FREQD.
TO: TROOPERS
ORIG NO: 8022

FOLIO NO 2752

Date 6 JUNE 43

TOO = 2243
THI =
TUR =**BIGOT**

REF H.A.E.B. CABLE GROUP 558 OF 5 JUNE ADDRESSED FOREIGN OFFICE REQUESTED
YOU ORDERING FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.
THIS IS CIVIL DEFENCE MATERIAL WHICH IS BEING COMMISSIONED HERE FOR
ULTIMATE USE IN HONORIFIED.
REQUEST YOU ENSURE FOREIGN OFFICE UNDERSTAND POSITION

To S&L.

AFHQ DIST
ORIGINATOR Q(MAINT)
INFO SCS DPO FORCE 111 G3
CINC MED CAO MAC AG RECORDS

DISTRIBUTION
Q 3 ACTION
SD 2
CIVIL AFFAIRS 4
WAR ROOM 1

PUBLIC SECRET

SAC 1050H/6
SI 1205H/6 JH

Bigot

NOT SECRET

1417/30/1011/GSI(a)

2 Jan 42

SUBJECT: FIRE-FIGHTING IN HERRING

Major MASON
ATTOR

Reference your queries.

1. Danger of fire in buildings.

Extremely great. Most villages are concentrated, houses being back to back and wall to wall. Roofs nearly meet over narrow streets.

2. Existing arrangements.

Except in large towns (PALERMO, MESSINA, CATANIA), arrangements are primitive. In many villages, no water available.

Owing to the frequency of Allied air raids, the fire fighting and civil defence system is fairly well developed in PALERMO and probably in MESSINA and CATANIA.

It is extremely doubtful that more than a handful of motor fire engines are available for use outside the above towns.

3. Types of hydrant.

No information available.

4. Water sources.

Detailed information can be furnished by RE within approximately two weeks.

It is suggested that the only solution to the problems of overcrowded towns and lack of water is to enforce and augment the existing A.R.P. regulations, insisting on permanently filled water and sand buckets, formation of local fire squads etc.

Hq 141 Force.

Revised Trans. Major GSC

to B.G.S.(I)

To S.E.E. from 17A.
PUBLIC SAFETY

2242

0 2 5 5

SECRET

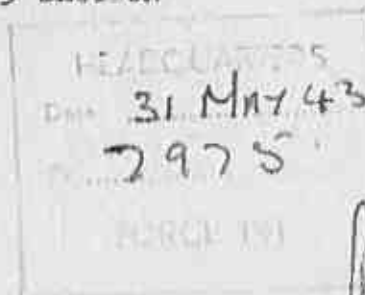
Enigma British MOST SECRET

19

CS B. B. B.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 SECTION



28 May 1943.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Force 101.

SUBJECT: Civil Defence.

The attached notes by the Civil Defence Adviser may be of use in planning.

Lowell W. Hooks

LOWELL W. HOOKS,
Brigadier General, U.S.A., 2241
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

WSE/hrw

Copies to:

CAO
Civil Affairs
G-in-C Mediterranean

The general effect of this memorandum is that the fighting of fires in ports and military establishments continues to be a purely military, i.e., not civil affairs, responsibility. The general responsibility of Public Safety Division for P.A.D. in other areas is not affected. *Reud 26/43*

SECRET

3918

SECRET

(ORIGINALS BEING MOST SECRET)

9142 AMGOT 19
APPRECIATION - P.A.D. AND CIVIL DEFENCE IN HOSTILE TERRITORY

PART I - POLICY

1. It is not a function of Allied Invading Troops to "punish" Civilians because they are enemy nationals; on the contrary, it will often be in the Military interest to insist (through Civil Affairs Administration) that the Civil Authorities exert themselves to the utmost to provide the best Civil Defence for the population that is possible under the circumstances.
2. It is also policy to supervise, assist, and (if necessary) control selected Civil Defence Services as supplementary to Military P.A.D. measures for the protection of the Base.
3. The intention of this Appreciation is to discuss the provision of essential P.A.D. and Supplementary Civil Defence Measures with the least possible diversion of Allied Soldiers and Allied tonnage from their main objective - namely - that of destroying the Armed Forces of the Enemy as rapidly as possible.
4. Air Raid Control of the Civilian population by their local authorities is also discussed so that the operations in Military Bases will not be impeded by additional problems.

PART II - THE OBJECT

5. The objects of P.A.D. and Supplementary Civil Defence are to ensure that:

- First - Docks can work at maximum efficiency.
- Second - Military personnel, stores and equipment are protected against the effects of air attack.
- Third - Public services, essential to the Military, are protected and maintained.
- Fourth - Personnel required for protection of the Base against the effects of air raids are drawn from civilians as far as possible.
- Fifth - Minimum shipping space is allotted to P.A.D. and Civil Defence equipment, consistent with providing items unobtainable locally, but essential for personnel in "fourth" (object) above.
- Sixth - All Civil Defence plans of the local authorities are examined by Allied Authorities and improved as necessary.

PART III- METHOD

First Object - Maintenance of Docks.

6. Fires must be prevented, or reported and fought, within the Dock Area. This will probably have to be done entirely by Military Personnel, except when Civil Fire Brigades are called in to assist.

7. Fire Prevention, reporting, and fire fighting in the town surrounding

3. The intention of this Appreciation is to discuss the provision of essential P.A.D. and Supplementary Civil Defence Measures with the least possible diversion of Allied Soldiers and Allied tonnage from their main objective - namely - that of destroying the Armed Forces of the Enemy as rapidly as possible.

4. Air Raid Control of the Civilian population by their local authorities is also discussed so that the operations in Military Bases will not be impeded by additional problems.

PART II - THE OBJECT

5. The objects of P.A.D. and Supplementary Civil Defence are to ensure that:

- First - Docks can work at maximum efficiency.
- Second - Military personnel, stores and equipment are protected against the effects of air attack.
- Third - Public services, essential to the Military, are protected and maintained.
- Fourth - Personnel required for protection of the Base against the effects of air raids are drawn from civilians as far as possible.
- Fifth - Minimum shipping space is allotted to P.A.D. and Civil Defence equipment, consistent with providing items unobtainable locally, but essential for personnel in "Fourth" (object) above.
- Sixth - All Civil Defence plans of the local authorities are examined by Allied Authorities and improved as necessary.

PART III- METHOD

First Object - Maintenance of Docks.

6. Fires must be prevented, or reported and fought, within the Dock Area. This will probably have to be done entirely by Military Personnel, except when Civil Fire Brigades are called in to assist.

7. Fire Prevention, reporting, and fire fighting in the town surrounding the Dock Area is equally important, but can be made a civil responsibility under Military Supervision.

8. Inside the Dock Area, water for fire fighting will usually be pumped from the sea; outside the Dock Area, static water tanks may be required.

9. As Civil Fire Brigades will probably be insufficient, and shipping space for trailer pumps unlikely, the Civil fire prevention and reporting arrangements must be as good as possible. This necessitates:-

- (a) Military supervision of organisation and training.
- (b) Provision of equipment; e.g., stirrup pumps, axes, whistles, etc.
- (c) Provision of static water by the Civilian Authorities as directed by the Military.

10. Air Raid shelters must be provided in Docks Area; these will probably be found in existence; a survey will be required and improvisation may be necessary.

11. Adequate Air Raid warning arrangements will be required.

12. Casualty and rescue organisation in the Dock Area will probably need to be provided entirely from Military resources.

Second Object - Protection Military Personnel, Stores and Equipment.

13. Requirements are:-

- (a) Dispersal.
- (b) Adequate fire cover.
- (c) Arrangements for Rescue and Treatment of Casualties.
- (d) Salvage arrangements.

14. Dispersal will result in Military personnel, stores and equipment being distributed throughout the town; therefore their protection against fire depends largely upon the efficiency of civilian fire prevention organisations; Military supervision and assistance to the Civil Fire prevention and fire fighting services must, therefore, be extended over the greater part of the Base Area.

15. Rescue and Casualty arrangements for Military personnel will probably have to be provided from Military resources; Salvage arrangements may be provided from Civil resources under the direction of the Military.

16. To make these arrangements for rescue and salvage effective, a good organisation for reporting the fall of bombs and extent of damage is essential; this requires a large number of men. Therefore, Military supervision and assistance should be extended also to the Civilian reporting organisation (Wardens' Service, Report and Control Service).

17. To insure cooperation from the reporting services, it would be advisable to arrange that all calls for Civilian rescue and casualty services are made on Wardens' reports to a Control Center, such Center being under Allied supervision; this will probably not only be more efficient but may stimulate the public to demand efficient service from their "wardens".

Third Object - Protection of Public Services.

18. Requirements:-

- (a) Classification of those essential to the Military operation.
- (b) Inspection.
- (c) Provision of materials and labour.

- (a) Dispersal.
- (b) Adequate fire cover.
- (c) Arrangements for Rescue and Treatment of Casualties.
- (d) Salvage arrangements.

14. Dispersal will result in Military personnel, stores and equipment being distributed throughout the town; therefore their protection against fire depends largely upon the efficiency of civilian fire prevention organisations; Military supervision and assistance to the Civil Fire prevention and fire fighting services must, therefore, be extended over the greater part of the Base Area.

15. Rescue and Casualty arrangements for Military personnel will probably have to be provided from Military resources; Salvage arrangements may be provided from Civil resources under the direction of the Military.

16. To make these arrangements for rescue and salvage effective, a good organisation for reporting the fall of bombs and extent of damage is essential; this requires a large number of men. Therefore, Military supervision and assistance should be extended also to the Civilian reporting organisation (Wardens' Service, Report and Control Service).

17. To insure cooperation from the reporting services, it would be advisable to arrange that all calls for Civilian rescue and casualty services are made on Wardens' reports to a Control Center, such Center being under Allied supervision; this will probably not only be more efficient but may stimulate the public to demand efficient service from their "wardens".

Third Object - Protection of Public Services.

18. Requirements:-

- (a) Classification of those essential to the Military operation.
- (b) Inspection.
- (c) Provision of materials and labour.

19. Classification and inspection are matters for Royal Engineers.

20. The most likely materials for protection of vital points are brick, cement, re-inforcing steel, baulk timber and iron dogs.

21. Steel plates are extremely useful for protection of vital machinery; these may be available from sunken or beached ships or landing craft; arrangements for this source of supply should be coordinated beforehand between the Royal Navy and the Royal Engineers.

22. Labour would be provided through the Civil Affairs Administration.

Fourth Object - Personnel for P.A.D. and Civil Defense.

23. P.A.D. Services will be manned under operational orders issued by Base Commander.

SECRET

SECRET

(REALLY BRITISH MOST SECRET)

24. The Civil Defence Services mentioned above (Fire Fighting, Fire Prevention, Wardens, Report and Control, and Salvage), which are supervised, assisted and possibly controlled, by Military Commanders will be brought up to the necessary strength under orders issued by the Civil Affairs Administration.

Fifth Object - Provision of Civil Defence Equipment.

25. Only equipment unobtainable locally, and essential to the efficiency of the above selected Civil Defence services should be considered for shipping space.

Provision of P.A.D. Equipment

26. Stirrup pumps and firemen's axes for Military personnel are usually required in addition to the regulation supply for Military fire prevention in bases overseas.

2238

Responsibility

27. The Staff Officer, P.A.D., of the Base Area is the appropriate officer to coordinate the P.A.D. Services, and those selected Civil Defence Services which are essential to the safeguarding of Docks, Military Personnel, stores and equipment, Public Services, etc., as described above.

Sixth Object - Civil Defence Plans of Local Authorities.

28. Civil Defence arrangements, not included above, should be examined and orders given (by the Civil Affairs Administration) for their improvement, where considered necessary.

29. The Staff Officer, P.A.D., should advise the Civil Affairs Administration as necessary.

PART IV - PROCEDURE RECOMMENDED FOR PRE-PLANNING

30. P.A.D. and Army Fire Staff prepare skeleton fire fighting and P.A.D. schemes for the Dock area and Military establishments in the Base Areas (with outline arrangements for provision of necessary Military personnel, vehicles and equipment). - including:-

- (a) Military Fire Brigades
- (b) Military Fire Prevention
- (c) Shelters
- (d) Warning
- (e) Military Casualty Service
- (f) Military Rescue Service
- (g) Military Reporting and Control
- (h) Salvage

31. The Base Staffs arrange that the following surveys, inspections, etc., are undertaken as soon as possible after occupation:-

- (a) Static Water Tank requirements - by C.R.E. and Army Fire

27. The Staff Officer, P.A.D., of the Base Area is the appropriate officer to coordinate the P.A.D. Services, and those selected Civil Defence Services which are essential to the safeguarding of Docks, Military Personnel, stores and equipment, Public Services, etc., as described above.

Sixth Object - Civil Defence Plans of Local Authorities.

28. Civil Defence arrangements, not included above, should be examined and orders given (by the Civil Affairs Administration) for their improvement, where considered necessary.

29. The Staff Officer, P.A.D., should advise the Civil Affairs Administration as necessary.

PART IV - PROCEDURE RECOMMENDED FOR PRE-PLANNING

30. P.A.D. and Army Fire Staff prepare skeleton fire fighting and P.A.D. schemes for the Dock area and Military establishments in the Base Areas (with outline arrangements for provision of necessary Military personnel, vehicles and equipment). - including:-

- (a) Military Fire Brigades
- (b) Military Fire Prevention
- (c) Shelters
- (d) Warning
- (e) Military Casualty Service
- (f) Military Rescue Service
- (g) Military Reporting and Control
- (h) Salvage

31. The Base Staffs arrange that the following surveys, inspections, etc., are undertaken as soon as possible after occupation:-

- (a) Static Water Tank requirements - by C.R.E. and Army Fire Service.
- (b) Air Raid Shelter in Docks Area - by C.R.E.
- (c) Air Raid Warning System - by Air Defence Commander.
- (d) Civilian Fire Brigades - by Army Fire Staff.
- (e) Civilian Fire Prevention Organization - by Staff Officer, P.A.D.
- (f) Civilian Warden Organization - by Staff Officer, P.A.D.
- (g) Civilian Report and Control Organization - by Staff Officer P.A.D.
- (h) Civilian Salvage Organization - by Ordnance.
- (i) Regulations for Restriction of Lighting - by Provost Marshal.
- (j) Vital Points and Essential Public Services - by C.R.E. and A.D.M.S.

SECRET

(EXCLUDED FROM MOST SECRET)

SECRET
(SMALL BRUSH MOST SECRET)

32. Civil Affairs Administration arrange that necessary assistance will be given to Base Area Commanders by preparing orders in connection with the above surveys, inspections, etc.

33. P.A.D. Staff train the necessary Military personnel beforehand who will be responsible for supervision, inspection and control of Civilian fire prevention, wardens, and report and control services.

34. Royal Engineers arrange with Royal Navy conditions for removing steel plates from sunken or beached ships for the protection of vital plant.

35. P.A.D. and Army Fire Staff estimate probable requirements in:-

- (a) Civilian personnel.
- (b) Essential Equipment.

for:-

- (a) Fire Brigades
- (b) Fire Prevention Service.
- (c) Wardens' Service

Also in equipment for Military P.A.D. Services over and above that laid down as standard equipment.

36. Such items as are unobtainable locally, and essential, should then be considered by Operations and Q Staffs in relation to available shipping space.

First Priority Equipment is:-

- (a) Fire Pumps - (Estimated by Army Fire Staff whether intended for operation by Military or Civil Personnel).
- (b) Stirrup Pumps - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (c) Firemen's Axes - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (d) Electric Torches - (with spare batteries and bulbs) - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (e) Boots - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (f) Steel Helmets - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (g) Whistles - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).

37. Civil Affairs Administration arrange for the inspection of the Local Authority organization for:-

- (a) Civil casualties.
- (b) Civil Rescue Service
- (c) Air Raid Shelters.
- (d) Air Raid Discipline.
- (e) Post Raid Organization, including:-

- (1) Rest Centers.
- (2) Emergency Feeding.
- (3) Billeting or evacuation of homeless.
- (4) Information and instructions to the public.

for:-

- (a) Fire Brigades
- (b) Fire Prevention Service.
- (c) Wardens' Service

Also in equipment for Military P.A.D. Services over and above that laid down as standard equipment.

36. Such items as are unobtainable locally, and essential, should then be considered by Operations and Q Staffs in relation to available shipping space.

First Priority Equipment is:-

- (a) Fire Pumps - (Estimated by Army Fire Staff whether intended for operation by Military or Civil Personnel).
- (b) Stirrup Pumps - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (c) Firemen's Axes - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (d) Electric Torches - (with spare batteries and bulbs) - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (e) Boots - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (f) Steel Helmets - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).
- (g) Whistles - (Estimated by P.A.D. Staff).

37. Civil Affairs Administration arrange for the inspection of the Local Authority organization for:-

- (a) Civil casualties.
- (b) Civil Rescue Service
- (c) Air Raid Shelters.
- (d) Air Raid Discipline.
- (e) Post Raid Organization, including:-
 - (1) Rest Centers.
 - (2) Emergency Feeding.
 - (3) Billeting or evacuation of homeless.
 - (4) Information and Instructions to the public.

SECRET

(FORMAL RELEASE MOST SECRET)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SECRET EIGHTH MOST SECRET

SECRET

A F H Q OUTGOING MESSAGE

NOT MESSAGE
PRIORITY

HEADQUARTERS

Date 21 MAY 43

7975

FORCE 1-1

TO: AGMAR FOR INFO

REF NO: W 967

SUBJECT: DISSEMINATION, CITE: WDCS 276 E

SECRET SECRET HUSH

Orig on 7901-7965

X X X X X X X X

8. CIVIL DEFENSE. Requirements for Civil Defense being worked out
will be forwarded in supplementary cable.

X X X X X X X X

ORIGINATOR: C-4

AUTHORIZATION: COL. L. E. HAYDUCK

INFORMATION: S/CS
DTC
CNO
CIE MED
MAC
USN
C-3 PLANS
FORCE 1-1
Q MAINT
CCL HOLMES
AG RECORDS

MC-OUT-3416 20 MAY 43 REF NO: W 967 Jde

Lean
Rushy
46

Police

To see his file

T.B. 26/5

B F 26/5

PA

785015

Chrea / JMC 20/6

SECRET.

MOST SECRET.

SUBJECT:- P.A.D. Equipment for Civil Defence of HONGKONG.

HEADQUARTERS

DATE 20 MAY 1943

N: 1975

FORCE 141

H.Q., Force 141.

141F/3747/1/9.

19 May 43.

Q(Maint),
A.F.H.Q.

2235

The undermentioned items of equipment and stores will be required for the civil defence of HONGKONG. It is requested that these items should be earmarked and held available in North Africa for shipment to HONGKONG as and when required:-

Medium Trailer Pumps	90
Stirrup Pumps	9,000
Boots	6,000
Firemen's Axes	3,000
Torches	3,000
Spare Batteries	3,000
Bulbs	600
Field Dressings	3,000

The items have been agreed between the Civil Defence adviser at AFHQ and this Headquarters.

(sgd.)

W. G. ROE,
Lt. Col.

for General,
General Officer Commanding,
Force 141.

FIELD.

Copy to:-

G(Opa)
AMGOT.
Float.
File.

25/5.

Lieut Col Mason

Ref p. 35 A to C.

1. Capt. Frankel was seen and these matters were discussed. He is not XO, so any sent-off effort at really getting down to the problem was not possible.
2. He has given us the attached copy of a draft on P.A.D. policy. It has not yet received official sanction.
3. Within his limited knowledge of the problem he considers p. 35 C to be the bare minimum required as he does not know where we are going!

I recommend -

- (a) He be made XO
- (b) He and AMGOT produce an appreciation of the amount of P.A.D. likely to be existing when we get the various places requiring P.A.D. stores.
- (c) In the light of (b), the essential minimum of P.A.D. stores required.

5. Nobody without explicit knowledge can submit a

only going down to the problem was not possible.

2. He has given us the attached copy of a draft on P.A.D. policy. It has not yet received official sanction.

3. With his limited knowledge of the problem he considers p. 35c to be the bare minimum required as he does not know where we are going!

4. I recommend:-

(a) He be made XO

(b) He and AMGOT produce an appreciation of the amount of P.A.D. likely to be existing when we get the various places requiring P.A.D. stores

(c) In the light of (b), the essential minimum of P.A.D. stores required.

5. Nobody, without expert knowledge, can arbitrarily say so much per cent is adequate

G.H.

14/5

B.S.S.

Recommend we go ahead as suggested in para 4.

Storer

0378

Section 1.3/880

7850

IP-100

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Defense Advisor's Section
A.P.O. 512

ISA

12 May 1943

2233

SUBJECT: Memorandum on Policy as to Civil Defense in Military Areas Overseas.
TO : Chief of Staff

I attach a Memorandum on Policy which I suggest should be considered by the Allied Military and Civil Authorities responsible for planning future military operations overseas; also by representatives of the Allied Governments in whose territory part of these operations is likely to take place.

L. B. WATSON
Captain R.A.C. (ret)
Civil Defense Advisor

Ref: 430

Copy sent to 141: for
discussion as to whether
these considerations may
affect any plans that
may be made
JH. 13/5-

1. The object of this Memorandum is to propose a policy and procedure in respect to the relationship between Allied Military Commissions and Civil Defense Administration in areas occupied as Military Areas.

2232

2. Such a policy should contribute towards harmonious relationships in "Submerged Friendly Territory" between Allied Commissions and the local Civil Defense Administration.

3. It should also insure that Allied Military Commissions adopt a common procedure in their dealings with local Civil Defense Organizations in "Occupied Hostile Territory".

4. In order to establish certain principles, measures must be restricted to the following guidelines:

- (a) In Civil Areas in a Military Area regarded as of potential value or of no importance to the local Government
- (b) In is divisible into "Military Possession", "Civil Possession" and "Neutral Territory" If so, visit in the line of demarcation
- (c) Should Civil Defense Administration be restricted by these Commissions to exercise additional organized and individuals registered and in the interest of safety on the area due to the presence of Military Forces? If so, should it be limited given an additional Military Forces, or otherwise agreed independent action?
- (d) What obligations exist in Civil Defense Services to assist occupying Military (a) in Friendly Territory (b) in Hostile Territory?
- (e) What are the responsibilities of these and their relations to

Defense activities.

3. It should also insure that Allied Military Commissions adopt a uniform procedure in their dealings with local civil defense organizations in "occupied hostile territory".

4. In order to establish certain principles, matters must be referred to the following guidelines:

(a) Is civil defense in a military zone regarded as of potential value or of no importance to the host country?

(b) Is it divisible into "military necessity", "civil necessity" and "emergency to help"? If so, what is the line of distinction?

(c) Should civil defense activities be restricted by team size matters to secure additional equipment and materials required due to increased risk of attack on the area due to the bearing a military threat? If so, should it be limited, given an aid from military stocks, or allocated special shipping space?

(d) What obligations exist in civil defense services to include occupying military (a) in friendly territory (b) in hostile territory?

(e) Which are the appropriate officers and staff positions to deal with civil defense, and what specific responsibilities should be allotted to them?

Civil Defense Plans

5. Civil defense of home in the employment by the host Government of any resources at its disposal in war and peace time, organized, and of any action necessary to minimize the effects of air attack.

6. The lack of civil defense at home is to maintain the country against air attacks so that the people can stay their full part in winning the war by protecting the food, munitions, transport, and supplies, without which the fighting services cannot operate, nor the country itself survive.

7. It follows, therefore, that the fighting services at home only and do, rely upon the full cooperation of civil defense during and after air attacks; civil defense at home, likewise relies upon assistance from the military transfer as it can be given without prejudice to the primary military function of fighting or preparing to fight the enemy.

8. The relationship between the civil defense organization, of a foreign land and troops in occupation is altogether different.

In Friendly Territory Occupied

9. In friendly territory the army will probably find that the civil government is neither organized, nor able, nor possibly unwilling to employ to the full such resources as it may have for the effective prosecution of the war; therefore, the army operating overseas cannot immediately rely on effective cooperation of the civilian administration nor on the people as regards civil defense, but must themselves give a lead in the organization of such civil defense as they may require.

10. However, the army itself is engaged in a military operation without supplies (and, consequently, or supplies and transport, transport, direct supply) to maintain the civilian administration, except that which will contribute to the immediate success of the military operation.

11. This closeness of the military command to civil protection may, however, have political results that are adversely affected, or even negatively the results of the military occupation; therefore, a "civil affairs" staff is attached to the military headquarters to arrange for help to be given to the

tion of fighting or preparing to fight the enemy.

8. The relationship between the Civil Defense organizations of a foreign land and troops in occupation is altogether different.

In Occupied Territories

9. In friendly territory the CDF will probably find that the Civil Government is rather apathetic, not able, and possibly unwilling to employ to the full their resources as it may have for the effective prosecution of the war; therefore, the CDF operating overseas must immediately rely on effective cooperation of the civilian administration and on the people as regular civil defense, but must themselves give a lead in the improvement of such C.D. services as they may require.

10. However, the CDF itself is engaged in a military operation. It must maintain its organization, or supplies and combat, therefore, divert something to assist the civilian administration, except that which will contribute to the immediate success of the military operation.

11. This allocation of the military command to civil problems may, however, have political results which may adversely affect, or even negatively the results of the military campaign. Therefore, a "civil affairs" staff is attached to the military headquarters to arrange for help to be given to the local civil administration as is found to be required, practically, not politically justified.

12. In friendly territories overseas, therefore, civil defense is divisible into two--

(a) Those services which support the military C.D. organization and contribute to the security of military bases. These are of primary concern to the military command of the base.

0 3 8 2

13. With this dual meaning, the term "civil defense" is not so unambiguously innocuous. Military establishments often resort to "civil defense" as a euphemism to describe the program in broad terms. Similarly, military or police personnel who are involved in the program are referred to as "civil defense personnel".

www.merck.com

For example:	Wine, beer, and the food industry usually benefit members of the community	Some members believe national and international
--------------	---	---

Activity	Density Sampling plus service	Quantitated results	Civilian plus services	Security Services plus services
"	air field installation	"	"	air field installation
"	overland	"	"	all sea services
"	underwater services	"	"	underwater services

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd

Fig. 1. Effect of the concentration of the reagent on the rate of the reaction.

Environ Monit Assess (2008) 142:111–120

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

(4) "When conditions warrant" and "when conditions warrant" are not to be construed as a condition precedent to the necessity for the Secretary of the Military Service to take any action. The Secretary should be designated by the Military Service as the person to be designated by the Secretary of the Military Service to be designated by the Secretary of the Military Service.

For example:	drug interdiction law enforcement security criminal investigation or violent disturbances
	drug marketing tourism debtors control and harmonization

(b) These problems, however, should be recognized by the State and considered as supplementary to his own military R. & A. services, thus any expense charged by him with the organization of a R. & A. service should not be borne by the Government. These problems involve education, and the Government has consultation with his own service, R. & A.

Library	Quantity Services prior service	Quantity Services after initial classification services	Quantity Services after 180 days services
1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1
3	1	1	1
4	1	1	1
5	1	1	1
6	1	1	1
7	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
9	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	1	1	1
12	1	1	1
13	1	1	1
14	1	1	1
15	1	1	1
16	1	1	1
17	1	1	1
18	1	1	1
19	1	1	1
20	1	1	1
21	1	1	1
22	1	1	1
23	1	1	1
24	1	1	1
25	1	1	1
26	1	1	1
27	1	1	1
28	1	1	1
29	1	1	1
30	1	1	1
31	1	1	1
32	1	1	1
33	1	1	1
34	1	1	1
35	1	1	1
36	1	1	1
37	1	1	1
38	1	1	1
39	1	1	1
40	1	1	1
41	1	1	1
42	1	1	1
43	1	1	1
44	1	1	1
45	1	1	1
46	1	1	1
47	1	1	1
48	1	1	1
49	1	1	1
50	1	1	1
51	1	1	1
52	1	1	1
53	1	1	1
54	1	1	1
55	1	1	1
56	1	1	1
57	1	1	1
58	1	1	1
59	1	1	1
60	1	1	1
61	1	1	1
62	1	1	1
63	1	1	1
64	1	1	1
65	1	1	1
66	1	1	1
67	1	1	1
68	1	1	1
69	1	1	1
70	1	1	1
71	1	1	1
72	1	1	1
73	1	1	1
74	1	1	1
75	1	1	1
76	1	1	1
77	1	1	1
78	1	1	1
79	1	1	1
80	1	1	1
81	1	1	1
82	1	1	1
83	1	1	1
84	1	1	1
85	1	1	1
86	1	1	1
87	1	1	1
88	1	1	1
89	1	1	1
90	1	1	1
91	1	1	1
92	1	1	1
93	1	1	1
94	1	1	1
95	1	1	1
96	1	1	1
97	1	1	1
98	1	1	1
99	1	1	1
100	1	1	1

Abstract

(e) The applicant wishes to a team from the controlling the
 relations described above into one team (population) from the 1-10, study
 10/10/2022

(4) Expenditure for these services will, inevitably, be made under the same single heading under Military bases. Therefore, our plan will be to have a separate heading for Military Commissions in their category of a war base. In expenditures generally, this will have to be covered under the same heading. This expenditure under Military Commissions will be under the heading of "Other expenditures" for war in.

(d) that non-essential material or equipment not be considered by the Military Commission of the Board, as indicated by the Commission. The Civil Affairs Staff will advise him as to whether it is possible locally or not. The Military Commission will then decide whether it is to be provided from Military stores or not. If not, the Civil Affairs Staff will be responsible that it is obtained from other sources. In both cases, the Civil Affairs Staff will be responsible for handling shipping and is to be applied to the Civilian Administration from or to which to ship it by order, from the Civil Affairs Staff within the price and the nature of payment.

(e) In friendly territory, the services classified as those mentioned in the Commission are under the control of the local civil administration, and all suggestions must be submitted by local leaders, yet it should be the underlying principle that it is a military responsibility to prevent friendly people, having usually leaders, and the possession of valuable materials in and around a Military Base; however, when away from Military bases, services are normally leaders who obtain the existence of well organized, well trained and equipped, and available portion of civilians.

15. It is also a military responsibility that the general life of the community within the area defined by the Military Commission is interrupted as little as possible, as a disorganized population in and around a Military Base constitutes against the efficiency of that base. "General life" includes food supply, water supply, gas, electricity, housing, sanitation, public transport services, for both Military and civilian population. Furthermore, in addition to the provision of the above mentioned services, the Military Commission should ensure that emergency operations of these essential public services in

if by order, then the civil affairs staff will be the prime and the United of support.

(5) In friendly territory, the services committed to these operations services are under the control of the local civil administration, and all instruments must be obtained by good liaison, yet it should be the underlying principle that it is a military necessity to prevent firing parties, heavy weapons, and the destruction of valuable civilians in and around a military base; moreover, under heavy air attack military services are normally located within the substance of well organized, well trained and equipped, and reliable portions of civilians.

15. It is also a military necessity that the economic life of the country within the area defined by the military commander be interrupted as little as possible, as a disorganized population in and around a military base constitutes against the efficiency of that base. "Economic life" includes food supply, water supply, gas, electricity, housing, sanitation, public transport services, for both military and civilian population. Therefore, in addition to the provision of the above basic protective services, the military commander should ensure that emergency operation of these essential public services be carried out immediately following enemy action, until proper maintenance has sufficiently recovered to resume the normal functions.

16. Finally, these emergency measures will be carried out by the local civil administration, but should they be required to the point, the base commander will ensure that through the civil affairs staff.

17. The term "Civil Affairs" (or reference measure or reference term to used locally) will be applied to such civil affairs services as are organized

6229

1-4 the local civil administration as a duty to the civil population, but which in no way affect the security of the military zone.

18. The civil affairs staff is responsible for assisting the civil authorities (or military authorities) arrangements of the occupied country to the extent and by the means dictated by political necessity.

In Hostile Territory

19. In the case of an army operating in hostile territory, the above principles are the basis of the method of application in different.

20. Whereas in friendly territory the military commander needs the efficient cooperation of "those protection services" through liaison in occupied hostile territory he obtains it through the activity of the civil affairs administration.

21. Whereas in friendly territory the civil affairs staff assists local "civil protection" as a matter of liaison and of political expediency; in occupied hostile territory the civil affairs administration measures the relations it will give by the nature of the instructions as regards the treatment of civilians, and the organization for implementing them; however, these should not be allowed to interfere upon the operational plans of the military commander.

In Neutral Territory

22. As civil administration there should be a C.A.A. administered by civilian military zone commanders and civil affairs officers on C.A.A. bases and functions, Civil Defense, and on the organization of emergency public services.

23. This administration should also control the civilian and the appointment of C.A.A. staff officers and the administration of movable C.A.A. equipment and regulations to military zone divisions.

24. The Director of the C.A.A. staff should be a military officer with

21. There is a friendly territory the military commander takes the utmost cooperation of "These Protection Services" through liaison in occupied hostile territory he obtains in through the machinery of the "civil affairs administration".

22. There is an friendly territory the civil affairs staff consists local "civil affairs" as a matter of loyalty and of political expediency in occupied hostile territory the civil affairs administration receives the assistance to will give by the nature of the instructions as regards the treatment of civilians, and the opportunities for implementing these laws, times should not be allowed to interfere upon the operational plans of the Military Commander.

Administrative

23. At least Headquarters there should be a P.A.D. Directorate to advise Military Base Commanders and Civil Affairs officers on P.A.D. Base Protection, Civil Defense, and on the organization of Emergency Public Services.

24. This Directorate shall also control the duties and the appointments of P.A.D. Staff Officers also the allotment of available P.A.D. equipment and supplies to Military Base Commanders.

25. The Director of the P.A.D. Staff should be a Military officer with experience of Civil Defense in the widest sense, as practical as possible. He should also hold appropriate rank to enable him to deal on an equality with Military Base Commanders and with the principal officers of the civil affairs administration at Main Headquarters.

General

26. (a) It is necessary to the efficient working of a Military Base that in and around it well organized, well trained and equipped

and medical services - civilians are available to the military on the military P.A.A. organization to prevent fires, pandemics, enemy attacks, etc.

(D) It is the responsibility of the Military Commander of the Base to decide upon the services he requires, and the area in which he requires them. (These services to be classified as "Base Protection Services").

(a) Advised by his P.A.A. Staff Officer, it is for the Military Commander to decide upon what additional equipment, materials and supplies are required for Base Protection Services.

(d) It is for the P.A.A. Staff to advise and assist in the provision of the Base Commander which is not to pass out of Military command and control.

(e) It is for the Civil Affairs Staff to acquire and dispose of such other equipment, materials and supplies to the Civil Administration as the Military Commander has decided to be necessary for Base Protection Services.

(f) Advised by the Civil Affairs Staff, the Military Commander will decide upon what equipment, if any, should be given to Civil Administrations to provide emergency relief services after an attack, including medical services can be requested. It will be for the Civil Affairs Staff to arrange that this decision is implemented.

(g) The Civil Affairs Staff is the appropriate authority for deciding upon and implementing any regulations given to Civil Administrations which have not been classified as "Base Protection Services".

(h) In friendly territory all the above arrangements depend upon effective liaison. In hostile territory they depend for implementation upon the Civil Affairs Administration.

03601

Continued to decide upon such additional required items, including but not limited to

are required for these protection services.

(4) It is for the P.C. staff to allow specific equipment provided to the base commander which is not to pass out of military command and control.

(5) It is for the civil affairs staff to require and assign of such other equipment, materials and supplies to the civil affairs staff the military commander has decided to be necessary for these protection services.

(6) Decided by the civil affairs staff, the military commander will decide upon what conditions, if any, should be given to civil affairs to provide emergency relief services after an attack, including material services can be rendered. It will be for the civil affairs staff to arrange that this decision is implemented.

(7) The civil affairs staff is the appropriate authority for deciding upon and implementing any conditions given to civil affairs services which have not been classified as "non-protection services".

(8) In military territory all the above arrangements depend upon effective liaison. In mobile territory they depend for implementation upon the civil affairs administration.

(9) A main responsibility must be a direct and constant to advise both the military command and the civil affairs staff (or commander) as to the problems likely to arise from these services and the steps likely to be required in overcoming them.

2227

785015

SUBJECT: Civil Defence Equipment in HORRIFIED.

P.A.D. File

HEADQUARTERS

DATE: 10 MAY 1943

N: 7975

FORCE 141

To: 'Q'(P).

BY: 14A

SECRET.

141F/3747/1/9

2 May 43

1. This paper has been examined in 'Q'(Maint). It is considered that the situation in HORRIFIED in regard to civilian P.A.D. requirements has been misappreciated. Enemy air attack on his own country is likely to be confined to military objectives and utilities.

2. In regard to equipment, HORRIFIED has been an active military base for three years, and it has been heavily bombed recently. Civil defence should be fairly well organised, with adequate equipment at hand. To import the large quantities shown on the schedule appears over-insurance, and can only be done at the expense of essential operational tonnage.

3. It is proposed to ask AMHQ to have available on call in North Africa not more than 5% of the equipment shown on page 2 of the Civil Defence Advisor's paper. Special consideration should perhaps be given to medical stores.

4. Would you please lay down a policy in regard to these commitments.

'Q'(Maint),
H.Q. Force 141.
Field.
WGR/ww

W.G. ROE.
Lt. Col.
A.Q.M.G.

Copy to: Angot (reference 141F/7975/CA dated 8 May 43)

P. Please see above from 'Q'(Maint) to G(P)
JH/Kum 10/5

SUBJECT: Civil Defence Equipment in
HORRIFIED

BIGOT

MOST SECRET

141F/7975/GA

8 May 43

Memorandum for discussion with Q(Maint) 14A

1. This memorandum deals only with the requirements for defence of non military areas. Military and Naval establishments including harbours and ports will be defended by the respective services.
2. It is felt that very substantial stocks of equipment will remain in the area which were provided by the Axis, and as this will be distributed throughout the area, it is unlikely to be evacuated.
3. It is impossible to foretell what attitude the Axis will take towards bombing their own cities, but it would seem probable that they would be unlikely to concentrate on towns and cities unless they were likely to be military objectives.
4. Under the circumstances it is proposed that a small stock pile of equipment should be collected in North Africa to be called forward as required. This equipment should be 10% of that proposed by Captain Franks.

H.Q. 141 Force
FIELD

Am
A.T. MAXWELL,
Lt.Col.,
AMGOT

5225

Memorandum to: AMCOF

In reply to questions put to me.

Question 1

Number of PAD officers, fire advisors, civil defense liaison officers, depends upon the organization contemplated and the functions of these offices.

As I understand it:

(1) Base Commanders being responsible for security of base, will be responsible for warning arrangements, fire prevention, fire fighting, air raid discipline, rescue parties, casualty services, salvage, demolition, protection of vital points, etc. They will organize military PAD scheme to this end, using military personnel.

The native civil defense services will be required to cooperate in securing the base against the effects of air attack; therefore, it is up to the base Commander to see that such civil defense services as contribute to their security are as efficient as possible and that their organization fits in to his PAD scheme as closely as possible.

(2) Therefore the PAD officer, the Army fire superintendent, the AEMS, the CDE, and any officers operationally responsible for organization of the PAD scheme for the base will indicate to the Civil Affairs Officers of the appropriate service what they require to be done by the civilians.

(3) "Military necessity" will be applied to the military base as a whole for any services which contribute towards its security (e.g. fire prevention for the whole base is a military necessity and will be arranged by the military operational staff through the Civil Affairs staff where civil action is required). The PAD staff officer is in a different category as his duties combine military PAD and the civil defense organization.

Based upon above doctrine, I therefore recommend For Each Base Area
1 PAD Staff Officer with an M.C.O. for stores, and a clerk. He will require a motorcycle or a car and driver. One Civil Affairs Officer to supervise "Post Raid" organization, and to issue any directives to the local authorities requiring them to implement arrangements decided upon by the base area Commander.

At Military Command Hqs.

- 1 PAD Chief Staff Officer - with the following staff -
1 " Deputy Chief Staff Officer
1 Civil Affairs Administrative Officer
1 Fire Advisor
2 Rescue Instructors
2 A/G Instructors, plus Clerical Staff

Question 2

responsible for warning arrangements, fire prevention, fire fighting, air raid discipline, rescue parties, casualty services, salvage, demolition, protection of vital points, etc. They will organize military PAD schemes to this end, using military personnel.

The native civil defense services will be required to cooperate in securing the base against the effects of air attack; therefore, it is up to the base Commander to see that such civil defense services as contribute to their security are as efficient as possible and that their organization fits in to his PAD scheme as closely as possible.

(2) Therefore the PAD officer, the Army fire superintendent, the AIMS, the CRE, and any officers operationally responsible for organization of the PAD scheme for the base will indicate to the Civil Affairs Officers of the appropriate service what they require to be done by the civilians.

(3) "Military necessity" will be applied to the military base as a whole for any service which contributes towards its security (e.g. fire prevention for the whole base is a military necessity and will be arranged by the military operational staff through the Civil Affairs staff where civil action is required). The PAD staff officer is in a different category as his duties combine military PAD and the civil defense organization.

Based upon above doctrine, I therefore recommend For Each Base Area
1 PAD Staff Officer with an H.C.O. for stores, and a clerk. He will require a motorcycle or a car and driver. One Civil Affairs Officer to supervise "Post Raid" organization, and to issue any directives to the local authorities requiring them to implement arrangements decided upon by the base area Commander.

At Military Command Hqs.

- 1 PAD Chief Staff Officer - with the following staff -
1 " Deputy Chief Staff Officer
1 Civil Affairs Administrative Officer
1 Fire Advisor
2 Rescue Instructors
2 A/G Instructors, plus Clerical Staff

Question 2.

Any additional personnel required.

(a) It is for consideration whether Allied Civil Engineers should accompany the assault with a view to taking over vital installations and preventing sabotage.

(b) It would be advisable for a Military Security Officer to be in the Main C.D. Control so as to ensure that subversive movements are not operated through the Control Machinery.

Question 3

Without town plans it is difficult to arrive at a correct estimate. Factors are, however, civil fire appliances are not likely to have been immobilized; on the other hand, photographs of house construction at Genoa and Turin show

their houses are less fire resisting than in North Africa. I have, therefore, based my estimate thus:

Town 340,000 and 240,000 - Similar problem to Algiers
 " 120,000 and 50,000 - Similar problem to Bone.

Estimate is therefore:-

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

	Inhabitants in Thousands				Total
	340	240	120	50	
Medium Trailer Pumps	30	30	15	15	90
Stirrup Pumps	3000	3000	1500	1500	9000
Boots	2000	2000	1000	1000	6000
Firemen's Axes	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Steel Helmets	2000	2000	1000	1000	6000
Torches	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Spare Batteries	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Bulbs	200	200	100	100	600
Stretchers	60	60	30	30	180
Field Dressings	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Blankets	120	120	60	60	360
Car Batteries and Tyres for towing vehicles, rescue vehicles and ambulances	100 cars	90 cars	40 cars	30 cars	260 cars
Sets Rescue Equipment (as given in my previous list)	30	24	12	5	71

Medical stores to be estimated by D.M.S. on casualty rate:-

	340	240	120	50	Total
Seriously wounded 24-hour period	110	110	55	25	300
Slightly wounded 24-hour period	220	220	110	50	600
(Estimated homeless 24-hour period)	3500	2500	2000	500	8500

Question 4

I can train PAD staff officers if and when I get my own staff out from England (I have been trying since last December). Rescue instructors and anti-gas instructors should be sent out from England and their training would be

785015

Medium Trailer Pumps	30	30	15	15	90
Stirrup Pumps	3000	3000	1500	1500	9000
Boots	2000	2000	1000	1000	6000
Fireman's Axes	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Steel Helmets	2000	2000	1000	1000	6000
Torches	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Spare Batteries	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Bulbs	200	200	100	100	600
Stretchers	60	60	30	30	180
Field Dressings	1000	1000	500	500	3000
Blankets	120	120	60	60	360
Car Batteries and Tyres for towing vehicles, rescue vehicles and ambulances	100 cars	90 cars	40 cars	30 cars	260 cars
Sets Rescue Equipment (as given in my previous list)	30	24	12	5	71

Medical stores to be estimated by D.M.S. on casualty rate:-

	340	240	120	50	Total
Seriously wounded 24-hour period	110	110	55	25	300
Slightly wounded 24-hour period	220	220	110	50	600
(Estimated homeless 24-hour period)	3500	2500	2000	500	8500

Question 4

I can train PAD staff officers if and when I get my own staff out from England (I have been trying since last December). Rescue instructors and anti-gas instructors should be sent out from England and their training would be modified here by us if necessary.

Question 2

What priority to vehicles, equipment and stores, including medical

stores? Phasing suggested:- Supplies	Total	5%	1st Phase	2nd Phase	3rd Phase
Medium T Pumps	90	4	90	4500	2000
Stirrup Pumps	9000	450	4500	2000	1000
Boots	6000	300	2000	1000	1000
Fireman's Axes	3000	150	1000	1000	1000
Torches	3000	150	1000	1000	1000
Spare Batteries	3000	150	1000	1000	1000
Bulbs	600	30	600	1000	1000
Stretchers	180	9	180	1000	1000
Blankets	120	6	120	1000	1000
Field Dressings	3000	150	1000	1000	1000
Rescue Equipment	71	3	25	25	25

03971

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

- 3 -

Question 6

What priority for static tanks?

Depends on water supply and on the distance of the town from the sea. Static tanks required at once. Canvas tanks from England could be used as temporary measure, but cement tanks should be commenced at once holding 50,000 gallons each.

Question 7

Protection against gas?

For discussion with G-3. Natives probably have gas masks - washing, cleansing facilities could be improvised.

CAPTAIN I. B. FRAMES
R.N. (Ret.)

Civil Defense Advisor

INW/r1

0398

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

CAPTAIN I. E. FRAMES
R.M. (Ret.)
Civil Defense Advisor

100/21

2222

CLASSIFICATION COULD BE IMPROVED

785015

(Exclusion of Medical Supplies)

It must be borne in mind when making provisions for ARP in occupied territory that the "Notes on the Military Government of Occupied Enemy Territory" states in short that:

1. Civil air raid precaution arrangements in operation before occupation should be continued and, if necessary, repaired.
2. If the territory has become more vulnerable to air attack since occupation (not likely in this case) any increase in protection will be provided for from funds of voluntary subscription or compulsory contribution by the local populace.

In the case of HORRIFIED, it is logical to assume that ARP has been expended to a large extent because of continuous bombing by our combined Air Forces. Therefore, such material as helmets, boots, axes, rescue equipment and even a good deal of the hospital equipment will be on hand.

Therefore, taking the table of "Equipment Required" as a basis, it can undoubtedly be assumed that some seventy-five percent is already available in the territory in question, including equipment that can be redistributed from smaller cities which are not so likely to be bombed because:

1. They are less important as military targets;
2. The hesitancy of any power to bomb its own people unless absolutely essential as military objectives.

In spite of the fact that a good deal of ARP equipment may be destroyed during occupation, it follows that most of the territory it was designed to protect will also be destroyed. It is therefore felt that seventy-five percent is a safe estimate.

Let us assume further that of the remaining twenty-five percent, 15 percent can be requisitioned from Egypt, Morocco, and Western Algeria. It is felt that this is a point for the North African PAD to determine in conjunction with A.F.H.Q.

This leaves some ten percent of the "Equipment Required" to be furnished either from U.S. or U.K.

This material, including that to be supplied from the North African area, should be gathered together in stockpile at convenient North African ports ready for shipment at the earliest practicable moment, with the provisos:

1. That local officials of HORRIFIED feel it is necessary,

31807
MOST
7 MAY 1943
7970

COPY ON: 4945/11A
ARP

785015

will be provided for from funds of voluntary subscription or compulsory contribution by the local populace.

In the case of HORRIFIED, it is logical to assume that APP has been expended to a large extent because of continuous bombing by our combined Air Forces. Therefore, such material as helmets, boots, axes, rescue equipment and even a good deal of the hospital equipment will be on hand.

Therefore, taking the table of "Equipment Required" as a basis, it can undoubtedly be assumed that some seventy-five percent is already available in the territory in question, including equipment that can be redistributed from smaller cities which are not so likely to be bombed because:

1. They are less important as military targets;
2. The hesitancy of any power to bomb its own people unless absolutely essential as military objectives.

In spite of the fact that a good deal of APP equipment may be destroyed during occupation, it follows that most of the territory it was designed to protect will also be destroyed. It is therefore felt that seventy-five percent is a safe estimate.

Let us assume further that of the remaining twenty-five percent, 15 percent can be requisitioned from Egypt, Morocco, and Western Algeria. It is felt that this is a point for the North African PAD to determine in conjunction with A.F.H.Q.

This leaves some ten percent of the "Equipment Required" to be furnished either from U.S. or U.K.

This material, including that to be supplied from the North African area, should be gathered together in stockpile at convenient North African ports ready for shipment at the earliest practicable moment, with the proviso:

1. That local officials of HORRIFIED feel it is necessary, and
2. That local funds are sufficient to pay for the cost of this equipment.

A break down chart of necessary equipment is attached.

2221

FREDERICK L. GRAHAM
Captain, C.A.C.
AMCOT

HQ Force 141
Field
Encl.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Total for HORRIFIED

Equipment	Local	North Africa	U.S. Or U.K.	Total
Medium Trailer Pumps	80	18	12	120
Stirrup Pumps	9000	1800	1200	1200
Boots	6000	1200	800	8000
Firemen's Axes	3000	600	400	4000
Steel Helmets	6000	1200	800	8000
Torches (Flashlights)	3000	600	400	4000
Stretchers	180	36	24	240
Car Batteries & Tires for *				
Towing Vehicles, Rescue			52	52
Vehicles & Ambulances.			39	98
Sets Rescue Equipment *		59	4000	4000
Spare Batteries (Torches) *			800	800
Bulbs *				

* Not likely to be available in HORRIFIED

2220

ARP

(Exclusion of Medical Supplies)

It must be borne in mind when making provisions for ARP in occupied territory that the "Notes on the Military Government of Occupied Enemy Territory" states in short that:

1. Civil air raid precaution arrangements in operation before occupation should be continued and, if necessary, repaired.
2. If the territory has become more vulnerable to air attack since occupation (not likely in this case) any increase in protection will be provided for from funds of voluntary subscription or compulsory contribution by the local populace.

In the case of MOROCCO, it is logical to assume that ARP has been expanded to a large extent because of continuous bombing by our combined Air Forces. Therefore, such material as helmets, boots, axes, various equipment and even a good deal of the hospital equipment will be on hand.

Therefore, taking the table of "Equipment Required" as a basis, it can undoubtedly be assumed that some seventy-five percent is already available in the territory in question, including equipment that can be redistributed from smaller cities which are not so likely to be bombed because:

1. They are less important as military targets;
2. The hesitancy of any power to bomb its own people unless absolutely essential as military objectives.

In spite of the fact that a good deal of ARP equipment may be destroyed during occupation, it follows that most of the territory it was designed to protect will also be destroyed. It is therefore felt that seventy-five percent is a safe estimate.

Let us assume further that of the remaining twenty-five percent, 15 percent can be requisitioned from Egypt, Morocco, and Western Algeria. It is felt that this is a point for the North African P.A.D. to determine in conjunction with A.F.H.Q.

This leaves some ten percent of the "Equipment Required" to be furnished either from U.S. or U.K.

This material, including that to be supplied from the North African area, should be gathered together in stockpiles at convenient North African ports ready for shipment at the earliest practicable moment, with the proviso:

100-5 SECRET (111)

May 1945

attack since occupation (not likely in this case) any increase in protection will be provided for from funds of voluntary subscription or compulsory contribution by the local populace.

In the case of HORNIFIND, it is logical to assume that ARP has been expended to a large extent because of continuous bombing by our combined Air Forces. Therefore, such material as helmets, boots, axes, rescue equipment and even a good deal of the hospital equipment will be on hand.

Therefore, taking the table of "Equipment Required" as a basis, it can undoubtedly be assumed that some seventy-five percent is already available in the territory in question, including equipment that can be redistributed from smaller cities which are not so likely to be bombed because:

1. They are less important as military targets;
2. The hesitancy of any power to bomb its own people unless absolutely essential as military objectives.

In spite of the fact that a good deal of ARP equipment may be destroyed during occupation, it follows that most of the territory it was designed to protect will also be destroyed. It is therefore felt that seventy-five percent is a safe estimate.

Let us assume further that of the remaining twenty-five percent, 15 percent can be requisitioned from Egypt, Morocco, and Western Algeria. It is felt that this is a point for the North African PAD to determine in conjunction with A.F.H.Q.

This leaves some ten percent of the "Equipment Required" to be furnished either from U.S. or U.K.

This material, including that to be supplied from the North African area, should be gathered together in stockpile at convenient North African ports ready for shipment at the earliest practicable moment, with the proviso:

1. That local officials of HORNIFIND feel it is necessary, and
2. That local funds are sufficient to pay for the cost of this equipment.

A break down chart of necessary equipment is attached.

2219

Hq Forces 141
Field
Encl.

FREDERICK L. GRAHAM
Captain, C.A.C.
AMCOT

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Total for HORRIFIED

Equipment	Local	North Africa	U.S. Or U.K.	Total
Medium Trailer Pumps	80	18	12	120
Stirrup Pumps	9000	1800	1200	1200
Boots	6000	1200	800	8000
Firemen's Axes	3000	600	400	4000
Steel Helmets	6000	1200	800	8000
Torches (Flashlights)	3000	600	400	4000
Stretchers	180	36	24	240
Car Batteries & Tires for *				
Towing Vehicles, Rescue			52	52
Vehicles & Ambulances.			39	98
Sets Rescue Equipment *		59		
Spare Batteries (Torches) *			4000	4000
Bulbs *			800	800

* Not likely to be available in HORRIFIED

2218

131807

May 1945

ARP

(Exclusion of Medical Supplies)

It must be borne in mind when making provisions for ARP in occupied territory that the "Notes on the Military Government of Occupied Enemy Territory" states in short that:

1. Civil air raid precaution arrangements in operation before occupation should be continued and, if necessary, repaired.
2. If the territory has become more vulnerable to air attack since occupation (not likely in this case), any increase in protection will be provided for from funds of voluntary subscription or compulsory contribution by the local populace.

In the case of MOROCCO, it is logical to assume that ARP has been expanded to a large extent because of continuous bombing by our combined Air Forces. Therefore, such material as helmets, boots, axes, rescue equipment and even a good deal of the hospital equipment will be on hand.

Therefore, taking the table of "Equipment Required" as a basis, it can undoubtedly be assumed that some seventy-five percent is already available in the territory in question, including equipment that can be redistributed from smaller cities which are not so likely to be bombed because:

1. They are less important as military targets;
2. The hesitancy of any power to bomb its own people unless absolutely essential as military objectives.

In spite of the fact that a good deal of ARP equipment may be destroyed during occupation, it follows that most of the territory it was designed to protect will also be destroyed. It is therefore felt that seventy-five percent is a safe estimate.

Let us assume further that of the remaining twenty-five percent, 15 percent can be requisitioned from Egypt, Morocco, and Western Algeria. It is felt that this is a point for the North African PAD to determine in conjunction with A.F.H.Q.

This leaves some ten percent of the "Equipment Required" to be furnished either from U.S. or U.K.

This material, including that to be supplied from the North African area, should be gathered together in stockpile at convenient North African ports ready for shipment at the earliest practicable moment, with the proviso:

785015

will be provided for from funds of voluntary subscription or compulsory contribution by the local populace.

In the case of HORNED, it is logical to assume that ARP has been expanded to a large extent because of continuous bombing by our combined Air Forces. Therefore, such material as helmets, boots, axes, rescue equipment and even a good deal of the hospital equipment will be on hand.

Therefore, taking the table of "Equipment Required" as a basis, it can undoubtedly be assumed that some seventy-five percent is already available in the territory in question, including equipment that can be redistributed from smaller cities which are not so likely to be bombed because:

1. They are less important as military targets;
2. The hesitancy of any power to bomb its own people unless absolutely essential as military objectives.

In spite of the fact that a good deal of ARP equipment may be destroyed during occupation, it follows that most of the territory it was designed to protect will also be destroyed. It is therefore felt that seventy-five percent is a safe estimate.

Let us assume further that of the remaining twenty-five percent, 15 percent can be requisitioned from Egypt, Morocco, and Western Algeria. It is felt that this is a point for the North African PAD to determine in conjunction with A.F.H.

This leaves some ten percent of the "Equipment Required" to be furnished either from U.S. or U.K.

This material, including that to be supplied from the North African area, should be gathered together in stockpile at convenient North African ports ready for shipment at the earliest practicable moment, with the provisos:

1. That local officials of HORNED feel it is necessary, and
2. That local funds are sufficient to pay for the cost of this equipment.

A break down chart of necessary equipment is attached.

20/1/51

FREDERICK L. GRAHAM
Captain, C.A.C.
MBCOT

2217

RE Force 1st Field N.A. To Col Spelling I think that the idea of equipment, then it be
Equipment for the 1st Field N.A. is being left at the point of the 'Horned' variety - a Tams then ten Military targets
L. 1000 9 that the 1st Field N.A. is being left at the point of the 'Horned' variety - a Tams then ten Military targets
Put on a low priority. e.g. D+60 - D+90. So to give it 50
we check it. 6 more days & (Date) R 8/5.

10A
MOST SECRET

141E/7275/CA

5 May 45

SUBJECT: Civil Defence

This document is not to leave the possession of
the staff officer presenting it
Civil Defence Adviser, AFHQ.

1. May we please have your recommendations for Civil Defence requirements for an occupied territory of 10,000 square miles. The civil population is about 4 million, of whom about 1½ million live in 29 towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants, distributed as follows:-

1	town of 340,000
1	town of 240,000
1	town of 120,000
1	town of 50,000
2	towns each between 50,000 and 40,000
5	towns each between 40,000 and 30,000
17	towns each between 30,000 and 20,000
<u>29</u>	

2. It is suggested that Civil Defence requirements be stated under the following headings:-

- (a) PAO officers, Fire Advisers and Civil Defence Liaison Officers.
- (b) Other personnel who should be embarked with Task Forces.
- (c) Vehicles, Equipment and Stores.

3. When making your recommendations would you please advise on the following points:-

- (a) Can you undertake any training that may be required for the personnel specified in para 2 (a) and (b) above.
- (b) What priority should be given to vehicles, equipment and stores (including Medical stores) required for Civil Defence Services.
- (c) What priority should be given to the construction of Static Water Tanks.
- (d) To what extent is it practicable to provide protection against Gas.

2. It is suggested that Civil Defence requirements be stated under the following

headings:-

- (a) P&D officers, Fire advisers and Civil Defence Liaison Officers.
- (b) Other personnel who should be embarked with Task Forces.
- (c) Vehicles, Equipment and Stores.

3. When making your recommendations would you please advise on the following

points:-

- (a) Can you undertake any training that may be required for the personnel specified in para 2 (a) and (b) above.
- (b) What priority should be given to vehicles, equipment and stores (including Medical stores) required for Civil Defence Services.
- (c) What priority should be given to the construction of Static Water Tanks.
- (d) To what extent is it practicable to provide protection against Gas.

HQ 141 Force,
Field.

BU for Lt Col Muscwell

Lt. Col.
AMCOT.

Capt Graham & I saw Capt. Franks at his office on 6 May 43.
Capt Franks read his above memorandum and made what notes he requires to enable him to make his report to Lt Col Muscwell on 8 May. Capt Franks wishes to use a shorthand typist in preparing his report he will use one of our typists who will go to Capt Franks office if required.

PA.

15th 43

15th 43

SEE 13A
221/5
H. H. H.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

Total for HORRIFIED

Equipment	Local	North Africa	U.S. Or U.K.	Total
Medium Trailer Pumps	80	18	12	120
Stirrup Pumps	9000	1800	1200	1200
Boots	6000	1200	300	8000
Firemen's Axes	3000	600	400	4000
Steel Helmets	6000	1200	800	8000
Torches (Flashlights)	3000	600	400	4000
Stretchers	180	36	24	240
Car Batteries & Tires for *				
Towing Vehicles, Rescue				
Vehicles & Ambulances.			52	52
Sets Rescue Equipment *		59	39	98
Spare Batteries (Torches) *			4000	4000
Bulbs *			800	800

* Not likely to be available in HORRIFIED

2215

List of Towns with population of over 20,000 inhabitants in 1938			
PALERMO	339,497	AGRIGENTO	1,128,028
CATANIA	241,462	BARCELLONA POZZO DI GOTTO }	27,785
MESSINA	121,605	CASTELVETRANO	27,134
TRAFANI	52,661	MARSALA	25,000
SIRACUSA	43,639	ADRANO	24,650
RAGUSA	40,480	MAZARA DEL VALLO	24,307
ALCAMO	39,129	BAGHERIA	24,276
CALTANISSETTA	37,463	LENTINI	23,809
VITTORIA	34,769	PIAZZA ARMERINA	23,571
GELA	31,918	PARTINICO	22,815
CALTAGIRONE	31,028	COMISO	22,282
LICATA	30,641	FAVARA	21,914
PATERNO	28,533	AVOLA	21,496
CANICATTI	28,275	ENNA	21,461
MODICA	27,928		21,261
	<u>1,128,028</u>	Total 29 Towns	1,459,729
		Balance of population	<u>2,469,715</u>
		Total	<u>3,929,444</u>
Summary			
1 Town of 340,000	340,000		
1 " " 240,000	240,000		
1 " " 120,000	120,000		
1 " " 50,000	50,000		
2 Towns between 50,000 & 40,000 Say	90,000		

CALTANISSETTA	37,463	LENTINI	23,511
VITTORIA	34,769	PIAZZA ARMERINA	22,815
GELA	31,918	PARTINICO	22,287
CALTAGIRONE	31,028	COMISO	21,914
LICATA	30,641	PAVARA	21,496
PATERNO	28,533	AVOLA	21,461
CANICATTI	28,275	ENNA	21,261
MODICA	27,928	Total 29 Towns	1,459,729
	<u>1,128,028</u>	Balance of population	<u>2,469,715</u>
		Total	<u>3,929,444</u>

Summary

1 Town of	340,000	340,000
1 " "	240,000	240,000
1 " "	120,000	120,000
1 " "	50,000	50,000
2 Towns each between 50,000 & 40,000 say	90,000	90,000
6 " " "	40,000 < 30,000	210,000
17 " " "	30,000 < 20,000	425,000
		<u>1,475,000</u>
		2211

Note:- The great mass of the population lives either in the big cities or in villages which are large enough to deserve the name of towns. Only a tenth of the population lives scattered in the country.

SECRET
(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 SECTION

5 May 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Force 141.

SUBJECT : P.A.D. Staff Officers for Sub-Areas.

Civil Affairs state that P.A.D. Officers for Sub-Areas had been authorized, but that there are not sufficient of these officers in the Theater to appoint one to each area. U.K. are being asked to send out the additional numbers required.

P.A.D. officers have however been earmarked for BIZERTE and TUNIS.

JOC/hia

Lowell W. Rocks
LOWELL W. ROCKS,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

Major Pearcey

You may wish to see.

W.P. 6/5

Itlyel - Comm. L5 (Vol. 6/6)

P.A. 6/5 III

HEADQUARTERS
DATE 5 MAY 1943
NO 7975
FORCE 141

2213

SECRET
(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

H010

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

I telephoned Civil Defence Office AFHQ and was
told that Capt Franks was expected to return on
Tuesday 4th May.

Let. 3/5.

2212

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

BICOT

SUBJECT: P.A.D.

MOST SECRET

1447/7975/CA

27 APR 43

(7A)

Q (Maint)

It will be necessary for certain P.A.D. equipment to be obtained for the use of Civil P.A.D. in operation HUSKY.

Captain Franks, who is advising on this matter, is at present away and will be returning next week. We will then take up the question of his obtaining his equipment with you.

This is to let you know, in advance, that we are likely to require this P.A.D. equipment.

HQ 141 Force.

B.U. for

Major Pearey

Noted
JL

3/5 JH

[Signature]
Lt. Col.
Civil Affairs.

22110

6-1151

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

BIGOT - HUSKY

MOST SECRET

141F/79750A

27 April 1943

(6A)

Memorandum to: ✓ Col. C. M. Spofford

435 1. Referring to our talk with Captain Franks and the attached notes, do you agree that the officers alluded to in Para. 1 of Col. Foster's letter should be included in our establishment, and secondly do you consider them to be covered by the existing establishment, Public Safety Division?

2. As regards three, we must, I think, await the return of Captain Franks, but I suggest that G.S.O.1 should write to Q (Maint.) informing them that a bid will be made next week.

3. As regards four, I suggest we await replies from London and Washington before committing ourselves.

A. T. MAXWELL
LT. Colonel
Civil Affairs

Force 141
Field
Encl.

To 951
Please 24 (162)
the Position
274
quite a Nail

2210

785015

BIGOT

OST SECRET

Subject: P.A.D.

141F/1504/1/G(SD)

Civil Affairs

25 Apr 43

Ref today's conversation with C.D.A., AFHQ and his D/O letter to you of today.

1. Will you arrange for the P.A.D. Officers of ~~YHAF~~ HQ and Civil Regional HQs to be included in your establishment. I presume that it is to Civil Regional Areas that C.D.A. refers when he mentions sub-areas.
2. We will ask AFHQ to ensure that the required P.A.D. Staff Officers are included in the establishment of military Base Sub-Areas. ||
3. As regards the P.A.D. equipment for the use of the Civil P.A.D. will you get our Q(Maint) to arrange for this requirement to be met or if necessary include it on your W.E. or AFG 1098. This equipment being civil requirement presumably comes on much the same footing as the cars, etc., for your staff. No
4. As regards the senior P.A.D. Staff Officer at your HQ, C.D.A. says that he has a suitable man here whom he can make available as soon as he gets a relief out from England. He is having difficulty arranging an air passage for him and hopes that you can exert your influence to do so.

H.Q. Force 141
FIELD.

R. H. A. Foster
R. H. A. FOSTER,
Colonel, GS,
G(SDET)

Copy Q(Maint)

HEADQUARTERS
26 APR 1943
NO. 7975
FORCE 141

E207 E

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SECRET

SECRET

1/1F/150/1/C(SD)

25 APR 43

Subject: P.A.D.

AFHQ, G-3 (Org)

The P.A.D. requirements for operation HUSKY have been examined and P.A.D. Staff Officers will be required at HQ of Base Sub-areas (and similar U.S. organizations) as at present included in the HQ staff of Algiers, Bone and other areas. It is understood that these officers are provided by the Ministry of Home Security and are specially commissioned. May steps, therefore, please be taken to ensure that they are available in good time.

H.Q. Force 141
FIELD.

General,
General Officer Commanding,
141 Force.

Copy to: Civil Affairs

2208 E

BIGOT - HUSKY

MOST SECRET

LF/79750A

27 April 1943

3A

Memorandum to: Col. G. M. Spofford

1. Referring to our talk with Captain Franks and the attached notes, do you agree that the officers alluded to in Para. 1 of Col. Foster's letter should be included in our establishment, and secondly do you consider them to be covered by the existing establishment, Public Safety Division?
2. As regards three, we must, I think, await the return of Captain Franks, but I suggest that G.S.O.1 should write to Q (Maint.) informing them that a bid will be made next week.
3. As regards four, I suggest we await replies from London and Washington before committing ourselves.

A. T. MAXWELL
Lt. Colonel
Civil Affairs

Forces 141
Field
Encl.

B.V. 3/5

Noted
2207

MOST SECRET

141F/7975/CA

26 April 1943

(2A)

Memorandum to: Major General Lord Rennell

Subject: Civil Defense

1. We have read the letter of Captain Franks dated 25 April and the papers attached. Owing to the nature of the operation, it seems to us that the problem of Civil Defense is a difficult one which will require not only detailed planning but possibly supply in considerable amount.

2. We recommend that Captain Franks be asked to prepare a detailed plan on Civil Defense for the territory on his return, about the 3rd of May, from the trip which we understand he is now taking.

C.S.

C. M. SPOFFORD - A. T. MAXWELL
Lt. Colonels
Civil Affairs

Force 141
Field
CMS:rl

BU 3 May.

H₂

Noted
H₂

Yes, will
comm. Franks
25/4

Done

U.B. 3
2206

JHM
27/4

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Defence Adviser's Section
A.P.O. 512

IRF/dkx

25 April 1943

Dear Maxwell,

We spoke today.

In my view (on the information given to me) I would say that one Staff P.A.D. Officer (Major) for each Base Area would be required.

He would have to be an officer with previous experience or else special training, which we could give him. His duties would be similar to those shown in Appendix A (instructions for Guidance of P.A.D. Staff Officers in Re-occupied Tunisian Ports).

In the Tunisian Ports we bring in a "Commissaire de Defense Civile". In your case we wouldn't; he would have to be found locally. In Appendix B is the model P.A.D. scheme which would have to be set up.

A very rough estimate of the total equipment required (for all the Base Sub Areas) is given in Appendix C. Of course, the policy may not be to provide this material but that, of course, is a matter for you.

I take it a second stage would come about; and when that stage develops, you would have a P.A.D. Staff Officer in each Sub Area, each with a "Commissaire de Defense Civile"; and I suggest you would require one qualified officer at Headquarters to coordinate them.

This Headquarters officer would require an interpreter, an assistant, a secretary, and a clerical staff. He would certainly need a motor car and driver.

He would also need a Fire Adviser.

Sub Areas should be able to provide technical advice through the Royal Engineers.

As regards ranks, I suggest the Headquarters officer should be a Colonel, his Assistant should be a Staff Captain, his Fire Adviser a Major or Staff Captain.

I also enclose Appendix D, which is an Appreciation for the Tunisian Ports, and Appendix E, the Plan which emanated from this Appreciation. Also, Appendix F, estimated personnel required for Civil Defence Services for Tunisian Ports.

Please forgive these hastily collected notes and I hope they will be of some help.

Yours sincerely,

He would have to be an officer with previous experience or else special training, which we could give him. His duties would be similar to those shown in Appendix A (instructions for Guidance of P.A.D. Staff Officers in Re-occupied Tunisian Ports).

In the Tunisian Ports we bring in a "Commissaire de Defense Civile". In your case we wouldn't; he would have to be found locally. In Appendix B is the model P.A.D. scheme which would have to be set up.

A very rough estimate of the total equipment required (for all the Base Sub Areas) is given in Appendix C. Of course, the policy may not be to provide this material but that, of course, is a matter for you.

I take it a second stage would come about; and when that stage develops, you would have a P.A.D. Staff Officer in each Sub Area, each with a "Commissaire de Defense Civile"; and I suggest you would require one qualified officer at Headquarters to coordinate them.

This Headquarters officer would require an interpreter, an assistant, a secretary, and a clerical staff. He would certainly need a motor car and driver.

He would also need a Fire Adviser.

Sub Areas should be able to provide technical advice through the Royal Engineers.

As regards ranks, I suggest the Headquarters officer should be a Colonel, his Assistant should be a Staff Captain, his Fire Adviser a Major or Staff Captain.

I also enclose Appendix D, which is an Appreciation for the Tunisian Ports, and Appendix E, the Plan which emanated from this Appreciation. Also, Appendix F, estimated personnel required for Civil Defence Services for Tunisian Ports.

Please forgive these hastily collected notes and I hope they will be of some help.

Yours sincerely,

L. B. FRANKS

L. B. FRANKS,
Capt. R.N. (Ret.),
Civil Defence Adviser.

Ref. 398

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

1. The British Air Force will be
2. The British Air Force will be
3. The British Air Force will be
4. The British Air Force will be
5. The British Air Force will be

(113)

App A.

RECOMMENDATION.

2. A.D. Staff Officer is responsible to the Military Commander.

(1) For the organization and operation of a "Civil Defence" to mitigate, as far as possible, the effects of air attack on military personnel, stores and equipment.

(2) That the civilian authorities take all possible steps, and not given such assistance as may be necessary:-

- (a) To prevent and fight fires.
- (b) To maintain order and control during air raids.
- (c) To ensure that persons and communities.
- (d) To ensure necessary services to public utilities after air raids.
- (e) To ensure that the British Air Force.

RECOMMENDATION.

The A.D. Staff Officer should work in close cooperation with the following:-

- (1) Commander, British Air Force.
The British Air Force is responsible (in particular, for the organization of:-
Plant, fuel, stores, equipment, hospitals, post offices, food distribution centres, community organisations, clothing centres, and information centres.

- (2) Army Air Corps, Headquarters.
The British Air Force is responsible for giving instruction as necessary in the organization of military plane services, and in the operation of military trailer parks.

- (3) Civil authorities.
The British Air Force will be available in British ports where duty is to be carried out. Staff officers and to be as Civil Defence Liaison Officers with the Civil authorities. These officers will have been given instruction as to:-
(a) The evacuation of the British Air Force required for civil defence services.
(b) The provision of information of Civil Defence equipment.
(c) Training and instruction of Civil Defence services.

RECOMMENDATION TO THE A.D. STAFF OFFICER.

1.1.1.1.

04221

785015

SECRET

The R.C.D. staff officer should work in close cooperation with the following:-

(1) General Division of Defence

The Divisional Department is responsible (in Tunisia) for the organization of:-
First Aid posts, ambulance service, hospitals, Rest Centres, Food Distribution Centres, Community Centres, Clothing Centres, and Information Centres.

(2) Army Base Services Superintendent

British Military Base Superintendents are responsible for giving instruction on an easy in the organization of auxiliary fire services, and in the operation of rocket trailer pumps.

(3) Civil Authorities

A "Commissaire de Défense Civile" will be available in Tunisian ports whose duty it is to advise R.C.D. staff officers and to co-ordinate Civil Defence activities with the Civil authorities.

These duties have been given instruction as to:

- (a) The enrollment of staff and personnel required for Civil Defence services.
- (b) The provision and distribution of Civil Defence equipment.
- (c) Training and instruction of Civil Defence services.

INFORMATION ON OTHER CIVIL DEFENCE MATTERS IN A.C.D. ORDER
IN THE PROVISION OF A VULNERABILITY

SECRET

- (1) In connection with C.D.S. operations, draw up a C.D.S. order (on the lines given in the "Model C.D.S. Orders") for signature and issue by the Military Commander.

Civil Defence

- (2) With assistance of Commissaire de Défense Civile, find out from local authorities their existing organization:-

- (a) For General organization
- (b) Fire services
- (c) Hospitals
- (d) Services d'ordre
- (e) Miscellaneous

SECRET

(FOR U.S. EYES ONLY) SECRET

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH SECRET)

- (f) for Heavy one
- (g) " Light Rescue
- (h) " Public Service Repair
- (i) " Inspection and repair of damage to houses
- (j) " Disposal of dead

(3) In conjunction with Army Fire Service Superintendent find out from local Authorities their existing arrangements for fire fighting.

(4) Instruct the Commissaire de Defence Civile to make arrangements through local Authorities for enrolling personnel to complete requirements for the Services given in paragraph 2 above, and also for the Auxiliary Fire Service.

(5) Instruct the Commissaire de Defence Civile to make such arrangements through local Authorities as may be necessary for drawing equipment from Ordnance, for storing it, and for issuing it to Services.
(A strict account should be kept of issue of equipment).

(6) Instruct the Commissaire de Defence Civile to make through the local Authorities such training arrangements as may be necessary.

CASUALTY AND POST PAID ORGANIZATION

(7) Keep Commander of Tunisian Detachment informed of Civil Defence arrangements and obtain from him information as to progress of his Air Raid (Civil) Casualty and Post Paid Services Organisation.

(This information is essential for control organization and for Training of Civil Defence Staffs)

VARIOUS

(8) The following matters should be investigated and recommendations made to Military Commander if any action by Engineers, Military Police, etc., is required; or if proposed action requires agreement by Royal Navy or R.A.F.

- (a) Static Water Supply
- (b) Warning System
- (c) Blackout Arrangements
- (d) Air Raid Shelters
- (e) Protection of Vital Points

Ref:

I.B. FRANKS,
Captain, R.N. (Ret)
Civil Defence Adviser.

2209

(A strict account should be kept of issue of equipment).

(6) Instruct the Commissaire de Defences Civiles to make through the local Authorities such training arrangements as may be necessary.

CASUALTY AND POST RAID ORGANISATION

(7) Keep Commander of Tunisian Detachment informed of Civil Defence arrangements and obtain from him information as to progress of his Air Raid (Civil) Casualty and Post Raid Services Organisation.

(This information is essential for control organisation and for Training of Civil Defence Staffs)

VARIOUS

(8) The following matters should be investigated and recommendations made to Military Commander if any action by Engineers, Military Police, etc., is required; or if proposed action requires agreement by Royal Navy or R.A.F.

- (a) Static Water Supply
- (b) Warning System
- (c) Blackout Arrangements
- (d) Air Raid Shelters
- (e) Protection of Vital Points

Ref:

L.B. FRANKS,
Captain, R.E. (Ret)
Civil Defence Adviser.

2203

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH)

Model P.A.D. Scheme for a Base Area 1 (unclassified)

App B(11)

1. General.

- (a) The purpose of a P.A.D. scheme is to mitigate, as far as possible, the effects of air attack on personnel, stores and equipment in order that dislocation of the normal function of the Base is reduced to a minimum.
- (b) The scheme also provides for utilization of civil manpower, pending the creation of a Civil Defence Organization. When this is formed, the P.A.D. scheme includes arrangements for mutual assistance between Military and Civil authorities.

2. Control Organization.

(a) Central Control.

P.A.D. control will be established at
Tel.
..... is appointed P.A.D. Controller.

(b) Sectors.

..... Garrison Area is divided into three Sectors.

Sector I

Docks Area.

Control post at Tel.

Sector II

(Area to be described.)

Control post at Tel.

Sector III

(Area to be described.)

Control post at Tel.

For Sector Boundaries, see sketch (to be attached).

Sector Controllers.

Sector I

Controller appointed by M.O.I.C. 2202

Sector II

" " " O.C.

Sector III

" " " O.C.

3. Communications.

(a) Telephone.

Telephones will be used as much as possible. O.C. Signals will arrange for priority to be given to P.A.D. calls. Signals will arrange to test lines as often as possible during air raids.

(a) Central Control.

P.A.D. control will be established at
Tel.....
..... is appointed P.A.D. Controller.

(b) Sectors.

..... Garrison Area is divided into three Sectors.

Sector I Docks Area.
 Control post at.....Tel.....

Sector II (Area to be described.)
 Control post at.....Tel.....

Sector III (Area to be described.)
 Control post at.....Tel.....

For Sector Boundaries, see sketch (to be attached).

Sector Controllers.

Sector I	Controller appointed by H.O.I.C.....	2202
Sector II	" " " O.C.....	
Sector III	" " " O.C.....	

3. Communications.

(a) Telephone.

Telephones will be used as much as possible. O.C. Signals will arrange for priority to be given to P.A.D. calls. Signals will arrange to test lines as often as possible during air raids.

(b) Despatch Riders.

Sector Controllers will arrange for cyclist despatch riders to be available for use in case of break-down of telephones. P.A.D. Controller will have two motorcycle despatch rider available at P.A.D. control. These will be detailed by O.C.....

4. Services Available.

(a) Light rescue parties at disposal of Sector Controllers.

Two light rescue parties of one N.C.O. and six men per Sector. Parties in Sector I will be detailed by O.C.....

Parties in Sector II will be detailed by O.C.
Parties in Sector III will be detailed by O.C.

(b) Heavy rescue parties at the disposal of P.A.D. Controller
two/three/four.

Heavy rescue parties of one N.C.O. and nine men.

For equipment of these parties, see Appendix "A".

Heavy rescue parties will be detailed by C.R.E.

One reserve heavy rescue party, with special lifting equipment, will be made available in case of necessity by C.R.E.

All these rescue parties will, unless otherwise ordered, be stationed in their own quarters.

Light rescue parties may be directed by the P.A.D. Controller to attend incidents in other sectors.

For equipment of rescue parties, see Appendix "A".

(c) Ambulances at the disposal of P.A.D. Controller.

Ambulance stations are situated at:

.....Tel.....
.....Tel.....
.....Tel.....

(d) Working parties at the disposal of P.A.D. Controller.

One/two/three of one officer and twenty men detailed by O.C. Pioneer Group will be available as working parties for the purpose of salvage of military stores cordoning of incidents.

5. Fire Prevention.

The prevention of fire is the responsibility of O.S.C., all units. Fire watchers and fire guards will stand to on the alert sounding, guns opening fire, or bombs dropping, whatever is the earliest. A fire guard party of one N.C.O. and men, appointed by O.S.C. will report at 1900 hours to Sector I Controller in the Dock Area (unless Naval personnel are available).

Fire guards, in teams of three, should be equipped with one stirrup pump, two or more buckets or 4-gallon cans, and one hand axe or crowbar.

In the event of units being unable to deal with the fire, they will call for assistance of the nearest Army Fire Service Station. Army Fire Service units are stationed as follows:-

in their own quarters.

Light rescue parties may be directed by the P.A.D. Controller to attend incidents in other sectors.

For equipment of rescue parties, see Appendix "A".

(c) Ambulances at the disposal of P.A.D. Controller.

Ambulance stations are situated at:

.....Tel.....
.....Tel.....
.....Tel.....

(d) Working parties at the disposal of P.A.D. Controller.

One/two/three of one officer and twenty men detailed by O.C.....Pioneer Group will be available as working parties for the purpose of salvage of military stores cordoning of incidents.

5. Fire Prevention.

The prevention of fire is the responsibility of O.S.C., all units. Fire watchers and fire guards will stand to on the alert sounding, guns opening fire, or bombs dropping; whatever is the earliest. 201
A fire guard party of one N.C.O. and men, appointed by O.C. Dock Area (unless Naval personnel are available).

Fire guards, in teams of three, should be equipped with one stirrup pump, two or more buckets or 4-gallon cans, and one hand axe or crowbar.

In the event of units being unable to deal with the fire, they will call for assistance of the nearest Army Fire Service Station. Army Fire Service units are stationed as follows:-

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Medical Arrangements.

(a) First Aid Posts.

Military First Aid Posts are situated at:-

.....
.....
.....

Stretcher cases will be taken to First Aid Post at.....
.....only.

(b) Hospital.

Hospital is situated at..... Casualties will be evacuated to hospital from First Aid Posts as directed by medical officers in charge of these posts.

(c) Fatal Casualties.

Sector Controllers will arrange for fatal casualties to be placed in a temporary resting place near the scene of the incident, but screened from public gaze. It is the responsibility of the Unit to identify casualties and to arrange for personal effects to be removed and for the body to be properly covered before removed to the mortuary. A mortuary has been established at.....

7. Reporting of Incidents.

When H.E. Bombs fall, the Sector Controller, if he has reason to believe that casualties have occurred in his sector will:-

- (a) Send out one light rescue party immediately.
- (b) Ask Central Control for an ambulance to be sent to the site of the incident.
- (c) Inform Central Control of action taken and ask for further assistance, if necessary.

Preliminary reports of casualties should be made to Sector Control by C.M.P. and Officers I/c Units who have suffered casualties. These preliminary reports should be limited to a statement that casualties have occurred at a certain point.

As soon as immediate action has been taken, Sector Controllers will communicate a detailed report to P.A.D. Controller on form shown in Appendix "B".

All incidents must be reported, whether casualties have occurred or not.

P.A.D. Controller will render a report of all incidents to the Commander Area.

8. Routine.

At 1900 hours Sector Controllers will report state of readiness of parties and vehicles. On receipt of states from Sector Controllers, P.A.D. Controller will verify states of readiness of ambulance and heavy rescue parties. He will post his tallyboard accordingly.

Sector Controllers will man their posts immediately on an alert sounding, gas dropping, fire, or bombs dropping.

2200

785015

7. Reporting of Incidents.

When H.E. Bombs fall, the Sector Controller, if he has reason to believe that casualties have occurred in his sector will:-

- (a) Send out one light rescue party immediately.
- (b) Ask Central Control for an ambulance to be sent to the site of the incident.
- (c) Inform Central Control of action taken and ask for further assistance, if necessary.

Preliminary reports of casualties should be made to Sector Control by C.M.P. and Officers i/o Units who have suffered casualties. These preliminary reports should be limited to a statement that casualties have occurred at a certain point.

As soon as immediate action has been taken, Sector Controllers will communicate a detailed report to P.A.D. Controller on form shown in Appendix "B".

All incidents must be reported, whether casualties have occurred or not.

P.A.D. Controller will render a report of all incidents to the Commander Area.

8. Routine.

At 1900 hours Sector Controllers will report state of readiness of parties and vehicles. On receipt of states from Sector Controllers, P.A.D. Controller will verify states of readiness of ambulance and heavy rescue parties. He will post his tallyboard accordingly.

Sector Controllers will man their posts immediately on an alert sounding, guns opening fire, or bombs dropping.

P.A.D. Control will be manned continuously from 1900 hours until 0300 hours.

9. Military Police.

In the event of damage to military building, the P.A.D. Controller will request Military Police at Tel..... to proceed to the site and prohibit access except to personnel on duty.

10. Crashed Aircraft.

Sector Controllers will inform P.A.D. Control the exact location of crashed aircraft.

785015

- 4 -

11. Unexploded bombs.

The location of U.L. Bombs and other objects must be reported with the least possible delay to P.A.D. Controller who is responsible for informing Bomb Disposal Officer. See Base Order No.....

12. Air Raid Warning.

Alert - A warbling note will be sounded by the Town sirens.

Raiders Passed - A continuous note will be sounded by Town sirens.

13. Poison Gas.

In the event of suspected gas attack, Units will immediately inform Sector Controller who will notify P.A.D. Controller. P.A.D. Controller will inform other Sector Controllers and French Civil Defence Controller.

If gas is reported, normal Unit Anti-Gas routine will be carried out.

Decontamination of personnel and vehicles, etc., is a Unit responsibility. Contaminated Areas will be marked and reported.

14. Personal Protection.

Unit Commanders are responsible for orders being issued as to action to be taken for sheltering during an air raid.

15. Telephone Numbers.

.....
.....
.....

16. Recruitment of French Civilians.

Pending the establishment of a French Civil Defence Organization, the P.A.D. Controller will get into touch with the Civil authorities and arrange for them to collect:- doctors, nurses, medical equipment, personnel for fire guard, messengers, reporting agencies (wardens), debris ~~bridges~~, auxiliary rescue parties. He will also arrange for all water containers in houses to be filled for the purpose of fire fighting.

17. Post Raid Organization.

Pending the establishment of a French C.D. Organization, the ^{Party?} Controller will make the following preparation in conjunction with the Civil Authorities:-

Post-Casualty Care homeless, situated at

0 4 3 3

In the event of suspected gas attack, Units will immediately inform Sector Controller who will notify P.A.D. Controller. P.A.D. Controller will inform other Sector Controllers and French Civil Defence Controller.

If gas is reported, normal Unit Anti-Gas routine will be carried out. Decontamination of personnel and vehicles, etc., is a Unit responsibility. Contaminated Areas will be marked and reported.

14. Personal Protection.

Unit Commanders are responsible for orders being issued as to action to be taken for sheltering during an air raid.

15. Telephone Numbers.

.....
.....
.....

16. Recruitment of French Civilians.

Pending the establishment of a French Civil Defence Organization, the P.A.D. Controller will get into touch with the Civil authorities and arrange for them to collect:- doctors, nurses, medical equipment, personnel for fire guard, messengers, reporting agencies (wardens), debris parties, auxiliary rescue parties. He will also arrange for all water containers in houses to be filled for the purpose of fire fighting.

17. Post Raid Organization.

Pending the establishment of a French C.D. Organization, the P.A.D. Controller will make the following preparation in conjunction with the Civil Authorities:-

Rest Centers for homeless, situated at
Emergency cooking and food centers for homeless, situated at

Information Centers, situated at
Clothing distribution centers, situated at

16. In agreement with French Civil Defence
Arrangements to be made for medical and
between Civil & Military organizations particularly
the provision of - 4 - ambulances, etc. Reserve Police
by the military of help is required by the Civil Controller

APPENDIX "A"

Equipment of Rescue Parties.

1. Light Rescue Parties.

First Aid Equipment.

Light Rescue Equipment

1 N.C.O. and 6 men with a small Lorry.
Shells and field dressings, 2 stretchers,
and 4 blankets per party.

3 picks, 3 shovels, 2 axes, 2 back
saws, 1 short ladder, 1 medium ladder,
2 crowbars, 1 iron shod lever.

2. Heavy Rescue Parties.

1 N.C.O. and 9 men with 1 5-ton Lorry.

Rescue Equipment in accordance with scale of P.A.D. Pamphlet No. 3
Appendix XIV (Heavy Parties), page 111.

APPENDIX "B"

Proforma for reporting incidents in detail.

Type of Bomb (H.E., Incendiary, Gas)

Approx. no. of Casualties.....

Whether any persons trapped and approx. numbers.....

Damage to Mains (Gas, Water, Electricity).....

If fire has been caused, write word "FIRE".....

Whether Fire Service has been informed.....

Time of incident.....

Exact location of incident.....

Name, Rank, and Unit of person giving report.....

Place and Tel. No. from where report has been transmitted.....

Remarks.....

.....

.....

274

Rescue Equipment in accordance with scale of P.A.D. Pamphlet No. 3
Appendix XIV (Heavy Parties), page 111.

APPENDIX "B"

Program for reporting incidents in detail.

Type of Bomb (H.B., Incendiary, Gas).....
Approx. no. of Casualties.....
Whether any persons trapped and approx. numbers.....
Damage to Mains (Gas, Water, Electricity).....
If fire has been caused, write word "FIRE".....
Whether Fire Service has been informed.....
Time of incident.....
Exact location of incident.....
Name, Rank, and Unit of person giving report.....
Place and Tel. No. from where report has been transmitted.....
Remarks.....
.....
.....

2197

App. C. (1D)

IBF/AMK

25 April 1945

FIELD FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Defence Adviser's Section
A.F.O. 512

Estimate of Equipment Required
(Depending Upon Policy of Supply)

Medium Trailer Pumps	60-
Stirrup Pumps	10,000
Boots	25,000 pairs
Firemen's Axes	5,000
Steel Helmets	25,000
Torches	10,000
Spare Batteries	10,000
Bulbs	5,000
Spare Bulbs	5,000
Stretchers	200
Blankets	400

Rescue Equipment for 100 parties:-

Equipment for each party as follows:-

Ironshod levers	2
Snatch block	1
Jacks 10-15 ton lift	1
Yale-pul lift (if supply permits)	1
Manilla rope - 100 ft. long	1
40' length $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lashing line	3
15' length wire rope	2
100' length $\frac{3}{8}$ " wire rope	1
Electricians' rubber gloves	1 pair
Dust goggles	10
Electrical lamps (stadium or double twin cell type)	5
Acetylene flares	1
Pinch bars	2
Sledge hammers	2
Entrenching tools	7
Picks	2
Heavy axe	1
Hand axe	1
Hand saw	1
Chain saw	1
Hurricane lamps	2
Debris baskets	4
Short ladder 8-10 ft.	1
Stirrup pump with buckets	1
Leather gloves	10 pairs

Steel Helmets 25,000
 Torches 10,000
 Spare Batteries 10,000
 Bulbs 5,000
 Spare Bulbs 5,000
 Stretchers 200
 Blankets 400

Rescue Equipment for 100 parties:-

Equipment for each party as follows:-

Ironshod levers 2
 Snatch block 1
 Jacks 10-15 ton lift 1
 / Yale-pul lift (if supply permits) 1
 Manila rope - 100 ft. long 1
 40' length $1\frac{1}{2}$ " lashing line 3
 15' length wire rope 2
 100' length $\frac{3}{8}$ " wire rope 1
 Electricians' rubber gloves 1 pair
 Dust goggles 10
 Electrical lamps (Stadium or double twin cell type) 5
 Acetylene flares 1
 Pinch bars 2
 Sledge hammers 2
 + Entrenching tools 7
 Picks 2
 Heavy axe 1
 Hand axe 1
 Hand saw 1
 Chain saw 1
 + Hurricane lamps 2
 Debris baskets 4
 Short ladder 8-10 ft. 1
 + Stirrup pump with buckets 1
 Leather gloves 10 pairs
 + Clasp knives 10
 Box of small tools (details as per list, Rescue Manual Page 23) 1

+ Military Units may be in possession of these items already.
 / Very valuable, being difficult to supply might be omitted.

0438

SECRET

App D.

(1E)

SECRET
Equals British
MOST SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-3 SECTION

SECRET
By authority of
Initials
Date: 25 March 43

25 March, 1943.

FOR GRANDIN FOR : G-1 (B) Works
 G-4 (B) Medical
 G-4 (Nov 1) Civil Affairs
 Engineers Naval Staff
 Liaison Section

SUBJECT : Action on Capture of TUNISIA.

1. The attached appreciation by the CDA is forwarded for your perusal.
2. This paper will be discussed after the meeting being held in No. 1 Conference Room at 1500 hrs tomorrow, and it is requested that your representative will attend.

Lowell H. Rocks
LOWELL H. ROCKS,
Brigadier General, G. S. C.,
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

Copy to: CDA

SECRET

SECRET

2196

SECRET
Shoulds British
POST SECRET.

SECRET
by authority of
C-in-C, A F

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Civil Defence Adviser's Section Initials: _____
Date: 25 Mar 43
A.P.C. 512

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

APPRECIATION OF CIVIL DEFENCE PLANS FOR THE ATTACK ON TUNISIA

PART I

GENERAL SITUATION

1. Preparations are now being made for the attack on Tunisia and for subsequent offensive operations overseas; these preparations are taxing available sea, road and rail transport to the utmost.
2. In addition to normal military responsibilities for control of the Civil population, Military Commanders in reoccupied Tunisia will be faced with Civil Problems which must be accepted as an Allied responsibility.
3. To assist the Military Commanders, a Tunisian detachment (Military) is situated at LeKef to administer the distribution of relief supplies in reoccupied territory.
4. It is anticipated that on occupation of Tunisian Ports, Military Commanders may find:-
 - (a) About 500,000 civilians without sufficient food or clothing.
 - (b) Essential civilian services disrupted.
 - (c) Large fires left burning and also attacks from the air.
5. These problems must be solved if the Allied Armies are to:-
 - (a) Remain in the Ports.
 - (b) Operate from them.

PART II

OUR OBJECT

6. It is therefore our object to make Civil and E. A. D. preparations and plans:-
 - (a) To protect the Ports against fires and air attacks, and to control the Civil population.
 - (b) To prevent disease.
 - (c) To provide the necessities of life for the civilian population, so as to assist the Army in overcoming Civil problems.
 - (d) To enable the Civil Authorities eventually to cooperate by restarting Civil machinery.

785015

2. In addition to normal military responsibilities for control of the Civil population, Military Commanders in reoccupied Tunisia will be faced with Civil Problems which must be accepted as an Allied responsibility.

3. To assist the Military Commanders, a Tunisian detachment (Military) is situated at LeKef to administer the distribution of relief supplies in re-occupied territory.

4. It is anticipated that on occupation of Tunisian Ports, Military Commanders may find:-

- (a) About 500,000 civilians without sufficient food or clothing.
- (b) Essential civilian services disrupted.
- (c) Large fires left burning and also attacks from the air.

5. These problems must be solved if the Allied Armies are to:-

- (a) Remain in the Ports.
- (b) Operate from them.

PART II

OUR OBJECT

6. It is therefore our object to make Civil and P. A. D. preparations and plans:-

- (a) To protect the Ports against fires and air attacks, and to control the Civil population.
- (b) To prevent disease.
- (c) To provide the necessities of life for the civilian population, so as to assist the Army in overcoming Civil problems.
- (d) To enable the Civil Authorities eventually to cooperate by restarting Civil machinery.

PART III

PROTECTION OF THE PORTS, AND CONTROL OF CIVILIAN POPULATION

Problems.

- 7. (a) Large fires left burning.
- (b) Civil fire appliances probably immobilised.
- (c) Heavy air attacks on the Ports.
- 8. In addition to Military Fire Cover and P. A. D., plans must include the following:

SECRET

SECRET

Appreciation of Civil Defence Plans for the Attack on TUNISIA. (Cont'd.)

(a) An Auxiliary Fire Service.

Requirements:

48 fire appliances with full equipment for BIZERTE, TUNIS, LA GOULETTE SOUSSE and SFAX.

Training arrangements for Auxiliary Fire Service.

Provision of axes, boots, steel helmets, denim uniforms, for the Auxiliary Fire Service.

(b) Static Water Tanks.

Requirements:

Arrangements for an immediate survey, paying special attention to opportunities to utilize bomb craters or basements of demolished houses.

Gangs of men for construction of approximately:

14	50,000 gallon tanks for BIZERTE.
25	50,000 gallon tanks for TUNIS.
7	50,000 gallon tanks for SOUSSE.
6	50,000 gallon tanks for SFAX.
400	Tons of Cement.
	Concrete Mixers

(c) Warning System.

Requirements:

Organization of an Observer Corps. (This will probably be "in being").

Issue of instructions to Civil Authorities.

Provision of sirens or an improvised system of warning.

Issue of instructions as to operation of Warning System.

(d) Blackout Arrangements:

Requirements:

It is probable that the existing arrangement will suffice. The requirements are:

- (1) Blackout material.
- (2) Instructions for Civil and Military.
- (3) Blackout paint for headlights.

Requirements:

Arrangements for an immediate survey, paying special attention to opportunities to utilize bomb craters or basements of demolished houses.

Gangs of men for construction of approximately:

14	50,000 gallon tanks for BIZERTA.
25	50,000 gallon tanks for TUNIS.
7	50,000 gallon tanks for SOUSSE.
6	50,000 gallon tanks for SFAX.
400	Tons of Cement.
	Concrete Mixers

(c) Warning System.

Requirements:

Organization of an Observer Corps. (This will probably be "in being").

Issue of instructions to Civil Authorities.

Provision of sirens or an improvised system of warning.

Issue of instructions as to operation of Warning System.

(d) Blackout Arrangements:

Requirements:

It is probable that the existing arrangement will suffice. The requirements are:

- (1) Blackout material.
- (2) Instructions for Civil and Military.
- (3) Blackout paint for headlights.

(e) Air Raid Shelter Accommodation and Control.

Requirements:

A survey of shelter arrangements.

Gangs of workmen.

Provision of bulk timber (obtainable in TUNISIA).

Iron dogs, etc.

SECRET

-2-

(REQUIREMENT MOST SECRET)

SECRET

SECRET

(EQUALE) Appreciation of Civil Defence Plans for the Attack on JNISIA. (Cont'd.)

(f) Protection of Vital Points.

Requirements:

Information to be obtained from French Authorities of TRAVAUX Publiques.

Provision of cement, bricks, reinforcing steel, timber and concrete mixer.

A survey to be made of Vital Points.

(g) The enrollment of Civilians for the Following Civil Defence Services:

Civil Auxiliary Fire Service	Messenger Service
Control Organization	Rescue Parties
Fire Guards	First Aid Parties
Wardens Service	First Aid Posts
Service d'ordre	Emergency Hospitals

(h) Enrollment of Necessary Civilians and Ear-Marking of Necessary Buildings for the Following Post Raid Services:

Public Service Repair Garg.
Disposal of those killed in Air Raids.
Rest Centers for Homeless.
Emergency Feeding Organization.
Emergency Cooking Centers.
Information Centers
Centers for Distribution of Clothing
Engineers to condemn dangerous buildings and to advise on first aid repairs to houses.

(i) The provision of equipment for the above services.

(See Appendix 1).

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Problems.

9. (a) The weather will be hot; flies will be abundant.
- (b) Mosquitos will breed in Static water provided for fire prevention.
- (c) On occupation, there may be a large number of dead to be buried.
- (d) Sanitation may be disrupted owing to bomb and shell damage and lack of water.
- (e) Sewage disposal plant may be destroyed. (This might result in sewage lying stagnant in the lac de Tunis).
- (f) Hospital accommodation may be strained owing to wounded; hospital facilities will be required to be kept ready for air raid casualties; all probably have removed all medical equipment including

Control Organization
 Fire Guards
 Wardens Service
 Service d'ordre

Rescue Parties

First Aid Parties
 First Aid Posts
 Emergency Hospitals

(h) Enrollment of Necessary Civilians and Ear-marking of Necessary Buildings for the Following Post Raid Services:

Public Service Repair Gangs.
 Disposal of those killed in Air Raids.
 Rest Centers for Homeless.
 Emergency Feeding Organization.
 Emergency Cooking Centers
 Information Centers
 Centers for Distribution of Clothing
 Engineers to condemn dangerous buildings and to advise on first aid repairs to houses.

(i) The provision of equipment for the above services.

(See Appendix 1).

PREVENTION OF DISEASE

Problems.

9.
 - (a) The weather will be hot; flies will be abundant.
 - (b) Mosquitos will breed in Static Water provided for fire prevention.
 - (c) On occupation, there may be a large number of dead to be buried.
 - (d) Sanitation may be disrupted owing to bomb and shell damage and lack of water.
 - (e) Sewage disposal plant may be destroyed. (This might result in sewage lying stagnant in the lac de Tunis).
 - (f) Hospital accommodation may be strained owing to wounded; hospital facilities will be required to be kept ready for air raid casualties; the enemy will probably have removed all medical equipment including surgical instruments, drugs, etc.
 - (g) The enemy may have cut the water supply and/or polluted the water.

10. Plans must therefore include:

- (a) Organization for rapid collection, identification and burial of Civil dead.

Requirements:

Organized parties for collection of dead.

Provision of transport.

Parties for grave-digging.

(EQUALS -3- IN MOST SECRET)

SECRET

2197

~~SECRET~~

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

SECRET

Appreciation of Civil Defence Plans for the Attack on VISIA. (Cont'd.)

Arrangements for identification of civilian dead by relatives.

Arrangements for civil religious rites.

Provision of shrouds.

Selection of burial sites.

Provision of quick lime.

Arrangements for giving necessary information and instructions to the public.

(b) Arrangements for protecting food supplies from flies and for preventing malaria.

Requirements:

Issue and enforcement of instructions to the public.

(c) Emergency Sanitation.

Requirements:

Reinforcing steel and cement for construction of public latrines.

Chlorinating Powder.

Gangs for digging public latrines.

(d) Repair of sewage disposal plant.

Requirements:

Information as to sewage disposal arrangements.

A survey on arrival.

Engineers, gangs of workmen, spare parts, cement and bricks.

(e) Provision of Emergency Hospital Accommodation.

Requirements:

Cooperation of Civil Authorities for requisition of buildings.

Provision of medical supplies, surgical instruments, drugs, etc.

Provision of civil doctors, nurses and hospital staff.

(f) Arrangements for collection and distribution of water and for

venting malarial.

Requirements:

Issue and enforcement of instructions to the public.

(c) Emergency Sanitation.

Requirements:

Reinforcing steel and cement for construction of public latrines.

Chlorinating Powder.

Gangs for digging public latrines.

(d) Repair of sewage disposal plant.

Requirements:

Information as to sewage disposal arrangements.

A survey on arrival.

Engineers, gangs of workmen, spare parts, cement and bricks.

(e) Provision of Emergency Hospital Accommodation.

Requirements:

Cooperation of Civil Authorities for requisition of buildings.

Provision of medical supplies, surgical instruments, drugs, etc.

Provision of civil doctors, nurses and hospital staff.

(f) Arrangements for collection and distribution of water and for sterilisation; also for alternative supply of water.

Requirements:

Water carts (probably removed by the enemy).

Pack donkeys carrying water containers.

Buckets (petrol tins).

Chlorinating Powder.

Issue and enforcement of instructions to the public.

Organization of water parties.

Armed guards for water supplies.

(EQUALS E-4-
SECRET)

SECRET

SECRET

Appreciation of Civil Defense Plans for the Attack on WISLA. (Cont'd.)

For repair of water system:

Camert.
Concrete mixers.
Spare iron water pipes, and spare couplings

For alternative water supply.

Arrangements for taking water supplies by sea or road to a town, if necessary.

INSURING FOR THE CIVIL POPULATION THE NECESSITIES OF LIFE

Problems.

11. (a) The enemy may have cut off or polluted the water supplies before leaving.
(b) The enemy will probably have destroyed the electric power plant.
(c) Gas plant will probably be out of action.
(d) Public transport will probably be non-existent.
(e) There will probably be little or no food available.
(f) The population will probably be in rags and without many of the bare necessities of life.

12. Plans must therefore include:

(a) Provision of water.

(See under Prevention of Disease above).

(b) Provision of electricity.

Requirements:

Provision of an emergency plant (diesel or two submarine motors - the latter is believed to be in use at present by the Germans), embarked on a barge or vessel connected by a cable to the shore mains.

Expert examination of the destroyed plant.

- (c) Provision of gas. (Largely used for cooking in the absence of any other fuel).

Requirements:

Provisions of alternative fuel.

- (d) Restarting of public transport.

Requirements:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

0 4 4 8

785015

11. (a) The enemy may have cut off or polluted the water supplies before leaving.
(b) The enemy will probably have destroyed the electric power plant.
(c) Gas plant will probably be out of action.
(d) Public transport will probably be non-existent.
(e) There will probably be little or no food available.
(f) The population will probably be in rags and without many of the bare necessities of life.

12. Plans must therefore include:

(a) Provision of water.

(See under Prevention of Disease above).

(b) Provision of electricity.

Requirements:

Provision of an emergency plant (diesel or two submarine motors - the latter is believed to be in use at present by the Germans), embarked on a barge or vessel connected by a cable to the shore mains.

Expert examination of the destroyed plant.

(c) Provision of gas. (Largely used for cooking in the absence of any other fuel).

Requirements:

Provisions of alternative fuel.

(d) Restarting of public transport.

Requirements:

(See below under Civil Cooperation with the Allied Forces).

(e) Provision of food and clothing as arranged by Tunisian detachment with its own vehicles and from stocks and depots.

CIVIL COOPERATION WITH ALLIED FORCES.

Problems.

13. It is likely that:

- (a) Skilled workers will have been repatriated or sent to Germany.
(b) Those who remain may be untrustworthy.

SECRET

-5-

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

2193

SECRET

Appreciation of Civil Defence Plans for the Attack on TUNISIA. (Cont'd.)

14. It is therefore suggested that:

- (a) Skilled and trustworthy men of the Algerian Travaux Publiques be recruited by the French Authorities and organized into gangs to be sent to Tunisian Ports.
- (b) These gangs be provided with tools and equipment necessary to re-start trains, docks, electric power, and repair roads and civil motor vehicles.
- (c) Port equipment from Triboli be transported as necessary for use in Tunis and Bizerte.
(The above suggestions were made by a representative of the Algerian Travaux Publiques).

PART IV

15. Our plans must therefore provide for:

- (a) A Military Plan for Civil Defence in Base Areas, prepared beforehand which the Base Area Commanders will be ready to put into effect on occupation.
- (b) Arrangements for immediate contact to be made with the local French Authorities so that they may assist Base Area Commanders to obtain the cooperation they need to implement their Civil Defence plans.
- (c) The provision and storage of necessary material for the "Civil Defence Plan", ready to be moved into Base Areas without delay.
- (d) Arrangements for forming and training an Auxiliary Fire Service beforehand.

PART V

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 16. P. A. D. Coordinating Officers (Majors) be appointed to staffs of new Base Areas.
(One has been asked for from London - not for appointment to staff - for Bizerte).
- 17. C. D. A. Section to contact staff of new Base Areas, and assist in the preparation of P. A. D. and Civil Defence plans.
- 18. Tunisian detachment to arrange with the French Authorities for the appointment of five "Commissaires de Defense Civile".
These "Commissaires" to cooperate in the preparation of the Civil Defence

PART IV

15. Our plans must therefore provide for:

- (a) A Military Plan for Civil Defence in Base Areas, prepared beforehand which the Base Area Commanders will be ready to put into effect on occupation.
- (b) Arrangements for immediate contact to be made with the local French Authorities so that they may assist Base Area Commanders to obtain the cooperation they need to implement their Civil Defence plans.
- (c) The provision and storage of necessary material for the "Civil Defence Plan", ready to be moved into Base Areas without delay.
- (d) Arrangements for forming and training an Auxiliary Fire Service beforehand.

PART V

RECOMMENDATIONS

16. P. A. D. Coordinating Officers (Majors) be appointed to staffs of new Base Areas.

(One has been asked for from London - not for appointment to staff - for Bizerte).

17. C. D. A. Section to contact staff of new Base Areas, and assist in the preparation of P. A. D. and Civil Defence plans.

18. Tunisian detachment to arrange with the French Authorities for the appointment of five "Commissaires de Defense Civile".

These "Commissaires" to cooperate in the preparation of the Civil Defence plans of Base Area Commanders, and on occupation, to proceed to the Tunisian Ports (one to each) to assist in obtaining from the French Local Authorities, the cooperation required for putting the plans into operation without delay.

19. An Assistant C. D. A. to go to Ickef to give the "Commissaires" some preliminary instruction and to put them in touch with staffs of Base Area Commanders.

20. Civil Defence supplies to be collected by G-4 and moved into the forward area ready to be transported to the Tunisian Ports under arrangements made by the 1st Army.

S E C R E T

SECRET

SECRET

21. Supplies and equipment for First Aid Posts; Emergency Hospitals; Rest Centers; Emergency Feeding Organization; Emergency Cooking Centers; Information Centers; and Centers for Distribution of Clothing, to be collected; stored in depots, and moved to the Tunisian Ports by the Tunisian detachment, using their own vehicles insofar as is possible.

22. The French Army be requested to provide and train an Auxiliary Fire Service which will be equipped under arrangements made by A. F. M. G. When trained, this Auxiliary Fire Service to be moved to the forward area, to operate under the orders of the 1st Army.

23. (Unless this has already been done) the Chief Engineer to consider with the Royal Navy the possibility of providing a sufficient supply of electric power by embarking the necessary plant in a barge or vessel to be transported as required, and connected up to the town electric supply system.

24. (Unless this has already been done) consideration with the Royal Navy as to the possibility of transporting fresh water by sea to Tunisian Ports if required.

25. (Unless this has already been done) consideration to be given by the Chief Engineer and the Liaison Section upon the possibility of recruiting and equipping companies of skilled and trustworthy men of the Algerian Travaux Publics as described in Part III.

I. B. FRANKS
Captain R.N. (ret)
Civil Defence Adviser

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

2192

power by embarking the necessary plant in a barge or vessel to be transported as required, and connected up to the town electric supply system.

24. (Unless this has already been done) consideration with the Royal Navy as to the possibility of transporting fresh water by sea to Tunisian Ports if required.

25. (Unless this has already been done) consideration to be given by the Chief Engineer and the Liaison Section upon the possibility of recruiting and equipping companies of skilled and trustworthy men of the Algerian Travaux Publiques as described in Part III.

I. B. FRANKS
Captain R.N. (ret)
Civil Defence Adviser

2192

SECRET

- 7 -

(GROUP 1 - EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION)

SECRET
Signals British
MOST SECRET

App E.
SECRET
Authority of
J-in-C, AFHQ
Initials JIG/hls
Date: 11 April 1943

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 SECTION

COPY NO. 13

11 April, 1943.

SUBJECT: P.A.D. and Civil Defense Plan on Occupation of TUNISIAN Ports.
Short Title: "C.D. Plan(T.P.)"

TO : Headquarters First Army (5)
Civil Affairs Section
Q (Maint)

1. OBJECT.

The object of the Plan is to provide in re-occupied Tunisian

Ports:

a. Fire appliances as required to reinforce or replace those damaged. (In addition, French authorities in Algiers are forming and training Military Fire Brigades which (when trained) will be moved into Tunisia, if and when required.)

b. P.A.D. Organization in First Army Base Sub Areas.

c. Civil Defense pending the re-establishment of French Authority.

2. PLAN.

a. Fire Appliances.

(1) 38 Medium trailer pumps, suitably equipped, are expected to arrive from UK in KM12, consigned to B.O.D.'s. & S.O.D.'s in Algeria, approximately mid-April. As soon as possible after Allied occupation, these pumps will be dispatched 18 to BIREME, 20 to TUNIS (each pump with its full appurtenances and a thousand feet of hose).

(ACTION: by Q Maint).

(2) 21 medium trailer pumps are expected to arrive from LAOS, consigned to B.O.D. No. 3, probably first week in May. Four of these pumps will be retained in BONE as additional fire cover. The remaining 17 will be dispatched according to requirements.

(ACTION: Q Maint).

Ports:

a. Fire appliances as required to reinforce or replace those damaged. (In addition, French authorities in Algiers are forming and training Military Fire Brigades which (when trained) will be moved into Tunisia, if and when required.)

b. P.A.D. Organization in First Army Base Sub Areas.

c. Civil Defense pending the re-establishment of French Authority.

2. PLAN.

a. Fire Appliances.

- (1) 38 medium trailer pumps, suitably equipped, are expected to arrive from UK in FM 12, consigned to E.O.D.'s. & S.O.D.'s in Algeria, approximately mid-April. As soon as possible after Allied occupation, these pumps will be dispatched 18 to BIZERME, 20 to TUNIS (each pump with its full apprentices and a thousand feet of hose).

(ACTION: by Q Maint).

- (2) 21 medium trailer pumps are expected to arrive from LAGOS, consigned to E.O.D. No. 3, probably first week in May. Four of these pumps will be retained in BONE as additional fire cover. The remaining 17 will be dispatched according to requirements.

(ACTION: Q Maint).

- (3) British Military Fire Superintendents will give instruction as necessary in the organization of Auxiliary Fire Services, and in the operation of medium trailer pumps.

(ACTION: by Inspector of Army Fire Services).

- (4) Vehicles for towing the medium trailer pumps, either from captured enemy vehicles or by requisition, will be provided under arrangements to be made by First Army. Towing adaptors to enable the above vehicles to tow the pumps will be required at once.

(ACTION: by First Army). (For specifications of vehicles and towing adaptors, see Appendix I.).

SECRET

-1-

SECRET

PAD and Civil Defense Plan on Occupation of Tunisian P. ts. (Cont. (SECRET))

b. P.A.D.

An Outline P.A.D. Scheme will be sent to Tunisian Sub area Commanders to assist them in drawing up P.A.D. Orders.

(ACTION: Civil Defense Advisor).

c. Civil Defense.

- (1) Supplies and Equipment for certain Civil Defense Services are being collected and will be dispatched to BOD's and SOD's at BIZERTE and TUNIS as soon as possible after Allied occupation.

(ACTION: by Q Maint).

- (2) Supplies and Equipment for Air Raid (Civil) Casualty and Post Raid Services are being collected and will be dispatched to BIZERTE and TUNIS as soon as possible after Allied occupation.

(ACTION: by Civil Affairs).

- (2) Supplies for the services mentioned above in sub-para c (1) and (2) are being collected and will be sent into SOUSSE and SPAX, if and when required by 8th Army.

(ACTION: by Q Maint and Civil Affairs).

- (4) French officials to assist P.S.A. Commanders in setting up Civil Defense, Air Raid (Civil) Casualty, and Post Raid Organizations in BIZERTE, TUNIS (and LA COULETTE), SOUSSE and SPAX will be appointed and given necessary instructions in LE KEF. They will be so instructed that they are ready:

- (a) To proceed to the Ports when required.
- (b) To enroll locally the staffs and personnel required for Civil Defense, Casualty, and Post Raid Services.
- (c) To collect (from Ordnance Depots in Tunisia, etc.) stores, and distribute the supplies and equipment required for their respective services.
- (d) To arrange for necessary instruction and training of personnel.
- (c) To work under general direction of P.S.A. Commanders and to assist P.A.D. Staff Officers as required.

785015

(ACTION: by Q Maint).

- (2) Supplies and Equipment for Air Raid (Civil) Casualty and Post Raid Services are being collected and will be dispatched to BIZERTE and TUNIS as soon as possible after Allied occupation.

(ACTION: by Civil Affairs).

- (3) Supplies for the services mentioned above in sub-para c (1) and (2) are being collected and will be sent into SOUSSE and SFAX, if and when required by 8th Army.

(ACTION: by Q Maint and Civil Affairs).

- (4) French officials to assist P.S.A. Commanders in setting up Civil Defense, Air Raid (Civil) Casualty, and Post Raid Organizations in BIZERTE, TUNIS (and LA GOULETTE), SOUSSE and SFAX will be appointed and given necessary instructions in LE KEF. They will be so instructed that they are ready:

- (a) To proceed to the Ports when required.
- (b) To enroll locally the staffs and personnel required for Civil Defense, Casualty, and Post Raid Services.
- (c) To collect (from Ordnance Depots in Tunisia, etc.) stores, and distribute the supplies and equipment required for their respective services.
- (d) To arrange for necessary instruction and training of personnel.
- (e) To work under general direction of B.S.A. Commanders and to assist P.A.D. Staff Officers as required.

(NOTE: An Assistant Civil Defense Adviser has been lent to Civil Affairs to assist in the above).

(ACTION: by Civil Affairs).

Livingston
 Lt. LOWELL W. BOOMS,
 Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
 Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3.

Copies to:

Hq 18 Army Group
 Hq NATOUSA
 Civil Defense Adviser, A F Hq (10)

SECRET

-2-

04574
SECRET

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MUST SECRET)
PAD and Civil Defense Plan on Occupation of Tunisian Ports. (Cont'd.)

APPENDIX I

Vehicles should be capable of carrying five men and the equipment of a pump, which includes ten 100-foot lengths of hose; one length of hose weighs about 40 pounds and when rolled is about 2 foot diameter by 9 inches.

Vehicles should be at least ten horsepower.

Towing adaptors consist of a towing hook or draw bar, capable of towing trailer pumps weighing one ton.

The hook or draw bar must be able to fit the towing eye of the pump which may either be

- a. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick with a hole 3 inches in diameter, or
- b. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick with a hole 1 inch in diameter.

A suitable height at which this hook should be attached is 2' - 3" from the ground.

The method of attaching the towing adaptors to the vehicle depends on the vehicle itself.

2190

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MUST SECRET)
SECRET

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

PERSONNEL REQUIRED

SERVICE	MINIMUM	USERS AND LA COMPOSITE	SOURCE	SPAX
Civil Aux. Fire Service	180	200	70	100
Control Organizations				
Fire Guards	900	2600	800	800
Gardens	750	1600	300	350
Service d'Ordre	250	300	100	150
Messengers	120	300	70	70
Heavy Rescue	60	120	40	40
Light Rescue	40	70	20	20
Public Service Repair Gangs		As Available		
Engineers - Repair Houses		As Available		
		Estimated billed in 24 hour period		
Mortuary Service	50	100	50	50

PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO BE CALCULATED IN CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

First Aid Posts	Estimated needed in 24 hour period	
Ambulances	Seriously	55
	110	
Emergency Hospital	Slightly	110
	220	
Rest Centers		
Food Distribution Centers	Estimated Homeless in 24 hour period	600
Community Restaurants	3500	600
Clothing Centers		
Information Centers		

2183

Service d'Ordre	250	500	100	150
Messengers	120	300	70	70
Heavy Rescue	60	120	40	40
Light Rescue	40	70	20	20
Public Service Repair Corps		As Available		
Engineers - Repair Homes		As Available		
		Estimated killed in 24 hour period		
Mortuary Service	50	100	50	50

PERSONNEL REQUIRED TO BE CALCULATED IN CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

First Aid Posts	Estimated wounded in 24 hour period	
Ambulances	Seriously	55
	110	55
Emergency Hospital	Slightly	110
	220	110
Rest Centers		
Food Distribution Centers	Estimated Homeless in 24 hour period	600
Community Restaurants	3300	600
Clothing Centers		
Information Centers		

What are the possibilities of these areas?

2189

SECRET

(EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET)

0 4 6 0 |