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REGION III REPORTS
JAN. 1944

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464, U.S. ARMY

19 January 1944

SUBJECT: Reports.

TO : Chief of Public Safety,
AMG. 15th Army Group.

1. Attached is a copy of the December report from this Division together with the weekly report dated 17th Jan. 1944. *on 412*
2. Forwarded herewith is a report covering the activities of the Region HQs of the Public Safety Division which was prepared at the request of the R.C.A.O., Region 3.

A.F. Wilcox

A.F. WILCOX
Major, G.L.,
Director of Public Safety.

APW/tp.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY

5th January 1944

SUBJECT: Report on the activities of Regional Headquarters
Public Safety Division to 15th December 1943.

TO : R.C.A.G. Region 3.

1. Scope of activities.

The activities in which Regional Headquarters of
Public Safety should engage are:

- a. Preservation of law and order - including the enforcement of Italian law and Allied Military Proclamation and Orders.
- b. The control of law enforcement agencies.
- c. The control of civilian traffic.
- d. The control of civilian movement.
- e. Licensing and registration.
- f. Supervision of the procedure of bringing accused persons to trial speedily and the preventing of unlawful detention without trial.
- g. Supervision of Prisons.
- h. Supervision of Civil Defence and Fire Services.
- i. Security - including the vetting of civilians employed by AMG and of officials concerned in public administration and essential services. Also the collection of intelligence regarding political organisations, subversive movements and industrial unrest.

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The policy adopted has been that the Italians must run their own organisations and that Public Safety Officers should confine themselves to encouraging and assisting the officials to perform their duties and supervising their work.

As far as the Public Safety Division has been concerned, care has been taken that the duties at Regional level should not overlap those performed at Provincial level. Regional Headquarters has restricted itself to directing policy, co-ordinating the work of the Provinces and supplying assistance where necessary. Regional Headquarters has also dealt with Headquarters at a higher level than the Provincial organisations, for example direct relations have been established between Regional Headquarters and the Legion Commander of the CC.RR. whose district embraces the whole of Campania.

2. Organisation of Headquarters.

The Public Safety Division can be said to have commenced operations on a Regional basis until 9th October 1941 when Headquarters was set up in the Provincia Building, Naples.

Prior to that time Civil Affairs Police Officers had landed on the beaches at Salerno from 8th September 1941 onwards and were chiefly engaged in ordinary C.A.P. duties. Towards the end of September a few officers were specialising in C.A.P.C. duties in Salerno Province.

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On 5th October when the Regional Headquarters was established the undermentioned staff operated at the Regional level:

Director of Public Safety	Lieut. Col. O.W. Wilson
Deputy. Executive Officer.	Major A.P. Wilcox.
Prisons. Fire and Civil Defence.	
Liaison with Army organisation.	
Administration of Justice.	Capt. S. Dell'Ossa
Licensing and Registration.	
Intelligence.	
Law enforcement organisation.	Capt. A.K. Jeffersen.
Clerk and Interpreter.	Sergeant D. Riccitelli.
Typist and file clerk.	Private J. Bould.

This staff was totally inadequate to deal with the work, and from time to time additional officers were assigned or were lent from Region 4 to fill vacancies. During the period 5th October 1943 to 15th December 1943 the transfers and changes in personnel were so numerous that it would be confusing to set them out.

However, the organisation on 15th December 1943 was:

Director of Public Safety	Vacant.	
	(Lieut. Col. Wilson assigned to other duties on 5th December 1943)	
Deputy.	Major A.P. Wilcox (Acting Director)	1631
Headquarters administration	Capt. A. Harvey (lent by Region 4 on 8th Dec.)	
Police organisations	Capt. A.K. Jeffersen (due to be transferred to 5th Army)	
	Capt. A.A. Lewis (to replace Capt. Jeffersen)	
Traffic	Major W.P. Hantzicker (assigned on 20th Nov. 1943)	

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Administration of Justice,
Courts and Liaison

Licensing and Registration

Fire and Civil Defence

Prisons

Civil Security and Intelligence

Chief Clerk

Filing

Typist

Typist

Records

Callers

Capt. E. Bell'Case

Capt. M.H. Scott
(lent by Region 4 on 22 Nov. 1943)

Capt. J.R. MacFarlane
(assigned on 29th Nov. 1943)

Lieut. G.R. Daley
(assigned on 10th Dec. 1943)

Vacant

Sergeant E. Riccitelli

Private J. Bould

Vacant

Vacant

Vacant

Vacant

Adequacy of Staff.

The preceding staff, if the vacancies were filled, would have been adequate to deal with the work of this Headquarters (with the help of local interpreters). One of the greatest handicaps was the lack of enlisted men, which resulted in officers having to perform work which properly should have been done by non-commissioned officers or other ranks:

Owing to the lack of officers and men it was impossible to organise a Civil Security and Intelligence branch to deal with political organisations and subversive activities and to keep a thorough check on civilians who might be dangerous to the Allied Government. 1630

Qualifications of Staff.

It is essential that all officers should have had administrative experience in civil life of Police, Courts,

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Prisons, Civil Defence or Fire Services, according to the field in which they are to specialise. It has been found that if a specialist is not available an experienced police officer is capable of filling any of these positions.

Emphasis is laid on the stipulation that officers should not only have practical knowledge of their subjects, but should have had administrative experience and possess organising ability.

As regards other ranks, it is not necessary that they should have had police experience, but it is desirable that they should have clerical qualifications, such as knowledge of army routine and filing systems, typing, etc., while the ability to speak and translate Italian is a great advantage.

3. ACTIVITIES.

i. Initial period of Organisation.

At the outset a good deal of time was occupied in finding office accommodations, office equipment, engaging interpreters, attempting to requisition transport and in searching for billets. All this had to be done by officers, to the detriment of real Public Safety duties.

Recommended. That in the future arrangements be made for a special section, largely composed of other ranks, to arrange these details.

ii. Setting Police Organisation into operation.

Almost immediately the officers in charge of the undermentioned bodies were contacted, relationship established, policy outlined and instructions given to keep their organisations working along normal lines:

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CC.RR. Commander of Naples Legion, comprising Campania. (Colonel Calabrò)

Questore Commander of the Metropolitan Police, Naples and Public Security Agents throughout the Province; (Dr. Lauricella)

Finance Guards. Acting Commander 10th Territorial Legion covering Campania (Lt. Col. Parente).

Forest Guards. Commander of the 8th Legion, covering Campania (Col. Bassi)

iii. Liaison Officer.

Major Alfredo Zanchino, attached to the CC.RR. Legion Headquarters, was appointed Liaison Officer at Regional Headquarters. He spoke excellent English and his services proved invaluable.

iv. Disbandment of Fascist Militias.

The following Fascist Militias were disbanded:

Highway Militia
 Railway Militia
 Post and Telegraph Militia
 Port Militia.

The duties of these bodies were taken over by the CC.RR.

Highway Police. It was found that the CC.RR. could perform most of the duties in conjunction with their ordinary patrol work and it was only necessary to form a section of 25 CC.RR. for specialised duties. 1828

Railway Police. A body of 178 CC.RR. under the command of a Major was organised for the duty of protecting railway property, escorting trains, etc., through Campania. This duty has been performed successfully.

Post and Telegraph Police. Plans were made for the formation of a body of 170 CC.RR. under the command of a Major to

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undertake the work of guarding Post Offices and mails, investigating complaints and dealing with Post Office personnel. Owing to the very limited postal and telephone facilities in existence only a few CC.RR. were used.

Post Police. A body of 324 CC.RR. under the command of a Major was formed for the duty of protecting property in the Port of Naples, which was being extensively used as a Navy and Army Supply base. The Allied Port Authorities expressed their appreciation of the work done by the CC.RR. in this important area.

v. Employment of CC.RR. on extraneous duties.

In the early days of occupation, it was found that individual Allied officers were utilising the CC.RR. for all kinds of work beyond the scope of their normal duties. It was apparent that very few officers outside the Public Safety Division had any conception of the duties of the CC.RR. or realised that there was a distinction between CC.RR. and other Police organisations. It was necessary to devote time to releasing trained CC.RR. from duties to which they should never have been posted.

vi. Dismissals, promotions, transfers, etc. of CC.RR.

From the beginning of our occupation the CC.RR. organisation suffered from the actions of Allied officers (in many cases F.S.S. and C.I.C., and occasionally AMO officers) who dismissed, detained, transferred or promoted CC.RR. without any reference to the Public Safety Division or even to the Commanding Officer of the CC.RR. affected.

In a number of cases non-commissioned officers CC.RR. were promoted to commissioned rank. It was necessary

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to cancel all such promotions.

Cases of arrest or detention of CC.RR. as the result of unsupported allegations had a most unfortunate effect on the prestige of the Force. The strongest representations were made to prevent such actions by individual Allied officers without proceeding through the proper channels.

vii. Complaints against members of the CC.RR.

Major Angrisani, attached to the Legion HQ. of CC.RR. was specially appointed to carry out investigations of complaints made against individual CC.RR. and to report the results to Regional Headquarters.

viii. Enforcement of Proclamations.

To assist Police Forces in the work of instructing men in their duties of enforcing proclamation offences, complete sets of proclamations were printed on small sheets and distributed to all police stations.

ix. Conduct of Troops.

It can be said at once that the discipline and behaviour of Allied Troops, particularly in Naples, was bad.

Instances of drunkenness, assault, looting and rowdiness were continually being reported.

The Italian police were powerless to deal with Allied soldiers, who frequently seized the weapons of ¹⁶²⁶ and Metropolitan or released civilians who had been arrested for crime.

Many cases were reported of soldiers selling illegally large quantities of cigarettes, rationed foodstuffs and Army parcels, which quickly found their way on the black market.

A favourite pastime was the "requisitioning" of

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vehicles, articles of furniture or other property by handing the owner a slip of paper, usually signed in a facitious manner. Most of this requisitioning amounted to plain theft. For too much license was allowed to individual officers who had genuine grounds for requisitioning and it is recommended that the very strictest control be exercised in the future to prevent wholesale abuse.

All reports of crimes by Allied soldiers were forwarded to the Provost Marshal concerned (and in suitable cases to Allied Claims Commission), but in almost every case the injured party was unable to give a description of the culprit which would lead to his identification.

It was apparent that insufficient Military Police were available to deal with the troops. Close contact was maintained with the Military Police and among other measures the following were adopted:

a) Notices were distributed to all Military barracks worded:

"TO ALL ALLIED TROOPS
THE GERMANS LOOTED ITALY
THESE PEOPLE TRUST YOU"

b) Hours of drinking by troops were restricted and a curfew imposed.

c) Certain areas were placed out of bounds to troops.

d) Soldiers sent to rear areas were forbidden to carry weapons.

e) Joint patrols by Military Police and C.I.M. were inaugurated in Naples.

f) Requests were made for unit commanders to warn troops about their behaviour, to caution them against the danger of venereal disease and of drinking liquor sold on the streets.

g) Publicity was given to the number of arrests made for selling adulterated liquor.

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x. Veneral Disease.

Police were instructed to deal vigorously with:

- a) Prostitutes soliciting in the streets
- b) Pimps and tents accosting in the streets
- c) Unlicensed brothels.

Italian Police were handicapped in this work by the attitude of troops who resented interference. However a number of prostitutes were arrested and detained for medical treatment and many unlicensed brothels were closed.

The police were instructed to ensure that regular inspections of licensed brothels were made and the prostitutes properly examined at frequent intervals.

xi. Requisitioning of Police Stations and Barracks.

Instances occurred where unit commanders turned the Italian Police out of their stations and barracks and used them as billets or Headquarters.

Recommended that the Army Commander be requested to issue a printed order prohibiting the occupation of Police Stations (and Prisons) and this order be printed as a notice which can be exhibited outside the building.

xii. Wages.

The wages of Police, Prison and Civil Defence personnel (particularly the C.C.R.R.) were inadequate owing to the increased cost of living. Accordingly efforts were made to secure an increase. Eventually a general increase in the salaries of all Government employees was authorized on a uniform scale throughout the Region.

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xiii. Rations.

Representations were made for an additional ration of flour, dehydrated soup and olive oil for police, prison staffs and prisoners, and Civil Defence workers. A small ration was obtained.

xiv. Clothing for Police.

Owing to the fact that the clothing of the Police, who were exposed to all kinds of weather, had become threadbare, efforts were made to obtain boots and warm clothing. Some articles of clothing were obtained from Allied Army Salvage stores.

A small number of weapons for arming the police, whose weapons, had been seized by Germans and later by Allied troops, were obtained from Italian Army stocks.

xv. Circulation of Civilians.

Control points, manned by CC.RR. (or wherever possible by Military Police and CC.Sk. jointly) were established at bridges and road junctions, to check civilians and vehicles. Persons suspected on security grounds were handed over to F.S.S. and C.I.C. for interrogation. Many cases of the conveyance of contraband goods were brought to light as a result of these controls.

The indiscriminate issuing of circulation passes was checked by a directive instructing AMG officers that passes should:

- a) Be carefully prepared.
- b) Never authorize the subject to enter enemy occupied territory or our forward battle areas.
- c) State precisely what the holder may do or where he may go.

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- d) Be properly identified with the person to whom issued; the latter's name, identity card number and signature should appear on the pass.
- e) Bear the legible signature and appointment of the issuing officer and AMO stamp.
- f) If not an official form, it should be typed.
- g) Show the period of validity.

A standardized form of pass was later adopted.

xvi. Registration of motor vehicles.

Almost as soon as the Region was established permits for the circulation of motor vehicles were issued to persons engaged on essential services. The permits were issued at the Province level, each Province using a differently coloured pass. The work of issuing permits was undertaken by S.A.P.Os. Although no General Order was published prohibiting the circulation of vehicles without a permit, the fact that Army units were requisitioning all vehicles seen on the streets without a permit had a greater effect than a General Order would have had in reducing the number of vehicles in use.

Regional Headquarters, Public Safety Division, prepared a comprehensive scheme for the registration of all motor vehicles in conjunction with the Italian licensing agencies (R.A.C.I. Royal Automobile Italy Club and the Istituto di Motorizzazione) to be put into effect on 1st Jan. 1944, but this was cancelled at the last moment owing to a different scheme, involving the granting of permits for patrol, being received from A.P.H.O.

Recommended: That a detailed scheme be prepared prior to entering a Region, with all the necessary forms and permits printed, to enable the registration and licensing to be carried out at once on a uniform and permanent basis.

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xvii. Registration and Licensing.

A survey was made of all the licenses and permits issued to Italian agencies, and instructions were given to Enforcement officers to proceed with the collection of taxes and duties due. In some cases, such as licensing of firearms or the issue of hunting permits, it was necessary to suspend the renewal of licenses.

xviii. Public Meetings.

Police organisations were instructed that any meetings held without a permit from Allied Military Government were to be dispersed and, if necessary, the organisers arrested. It was made a condition of any permit granted that local police officers should be present.

The policy adopted was that there should be no suppression of free expression of opinion, provided no danger of a breach to the peace was threatened.

xix. Public Manifestations.

Occasional instances occurred of Italian publishing notices or pamphlets without the consent of Allied Military Government. For instance, on 10th October 1943, thousands of notices were posted up in Naples calling on Italian subjects of the 1910 to 1923 classes to enlist in the Italian Army. This notice was published by Colonel Dante Bedoni, who, as far as could be ascertained, had some claim to have been appointed Commander of the Naples Military Zone on the day preceding the entry of Allied troops into Naples. Investigations were at once made and it was established that Col. Bedoni, who had no doubts acted in good faith, had issued the proclamation without final confirmation from the Allied Command. Accordingly, Col. Bedoni was instructed to remove the notices. He was, however

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given permission to organize the collection of Italian Army weapons and equipment under the direction of the Public Safety Division. CC.RS. guards were employed at the 5 collecting points established.

Subsequently General Basso took over the command of the Italian Army Forces.

xx. Interference with Civil Defence Committee.

On 19th November 1943 information was received that Brig.Gen. Tommaselli, under the Command of General Basso, had ordered the replacement of the Committee for Civil Defence for the Province of Naples. Brig.Gen. Tommaselli had nominated new members of the Committee.

On 20th November 1943 Brig.Gen. Tommaselli was told that he had no power to make such changes. He was informed that if he cared to make recommendations for replacing the existing Committee with more efficient and more experienced members, his suggestions would be considered by the Public Safety Division. In the meantime the existing Committee would remain in office. Nothing further was heard from Brig.Gen. Tommaselli.

xxi. Prisons.

On arrival in this area it was found that the prisons were badly disorganized. In the main, the Directors had remained at their posts but owing to the absence of the central directing authority, which resides in Rome, they found great difficulty in solving the many problems with which they were faced, e.g. shortage of staff, damage to buildings, and depletion of staff.

In order to get the Italian Prison system working efficiently Colonel Benesi, the Director of S. Eremo Prison, Naples, was appointed Inspector of all the Prisons in Region 3, under the direction of the Public Safety Division./15

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A survey was made and it was ascertained that there were 74 prisons in the Region - 10 Judicial, 5 Juvenile and 59 Mandamentali Prisons. All the prisons, however, were not at our disposal. Some were destroyed by enemy actions and others had been taken over by the Services for accommodating troops, leaving 8 Judicial, 2 Juvenile and 30 Mandamentali Prisons available, with a total capacity of approximately 3100 inmates. Of the 5 Juvenile Prisons, the largest was taken over by the Army, while another had to be used for accommodating adult prisoners from Reggiereale Jail whose capacity of 2850 was reduced to 1400 partly by air raid damage but principally because it was being used as a Rest Center for troops and for housing 1000 Indian troops.

Difficulties were occasioned because prison property had been requisitioned, officially and unofficially, by troops.

Shortage of staff was solved by recruiting new members and by transferring personnel from requisitioned prisons.

In many cases, the Germans had released criminals and criminal lunatics from prisons just prior to the arrival of the Allies, and instructions were given to police to recapture them.

Arrangements were made to supply additional rations for prisoners and staff from Allied sources.

A system of keeping more satisfactory records was inaugurated and Prison Directors were instructed to segregate prisoners awaiting trial from those serving sentences. A re-examination of criminal lunatics by Italian medical authorities was ordered, but no cases of improper detention were revealed.

xxii. Internment of Civilians for Security Reasons.

From the outset, P.S.D. and C.I.C. adopted the practice of interning civilians who had been detained for security reasons in civilian jails. This Division made

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repeated representations that such a practice was highly undesirable. On the orders of the General Commanding F.B.C. this Division prepared a scheme for converting a civilian jail into an internment centre for F.B.C. and C.I.C. internees to be controlled by Italian prison officials and guards. Eventually the General decided not to pursue the scheme and arrangements were made to intern civilians in Prisoner of War cages. It is still necessary to remind F.B.C. and C.I.C. that internees should not be lodged in civilian jails.

xxiii. Political Prisoners.

Police were instructed to discontinue the Italian practice of holding civilians in jail pending investigation, which resulted in persons being imprisoned for long periods without trial. They were told to comply with Proclamation 13, Article 1, which prohibits detention without specific charge.

During an inspection of Reggioreale Prison Naples, shortly after Allied occupation it was found that 50 persons were detained "at the disposition of the Questura". The Questura explained that under the fascist regime he arrested anti-fascists as a potential source of danger to the State. Since the arrival of the Allied he considered it his duty to arrest fascists as a potential source of danger to the Allied cause. The provisions of Proclamation 13 were pointed out to him and after verifying that the F.B.C. and C.I.C. were not interested in any of them all were set at liberty except 3 who were wanted for criminal offences.

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xxiv. Persons Detained Awaiting Trial.

A large number of people have been detained in prison awaiting trial for undetermined period (by English and American

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standards) and it was one of the greatest concerns of Public Safety Division to rectify the situation.

Among many other factors, the chief reasons for delay in bringing suspected persons to trial before AMG Courts were:

a) The long-standing practice of the Italian Police of arresting suspects and then proceeding in a leisurely fashion to collect the evidence.

b) The practice of Allied troops of throwing civilians in jail without leaving any record of the reason of arrest or the name of the soldier making the arrest.

c) Inadequate staff to deal with the preparation of evidence and the prosecution of the cases.

d) Inability to trace military witnesses and serve summonses.

In Naples, where arrests averaged 100 a day, the problem became acute, and it was necessary to take drastic steps to remedy the situation where in Reggiorale Prison alone 700 persons were awaiting trial.

To obviate the difficulties set out in a) and b) above, an arrest slip and an arrest report were designed. The arrest slip was distributed to all Italian policemen. When a prisoner, arrested by an Allied soldier, was handed over to the custody of an Italian policeman, the soldier was requested to fill in the form, giving the reason for the arrest, a brief note of the evidence, and particulars of his name, rank and unit. In a number of cases it was found that when a soldier realized that he had to give a reason for making an arrest and would be required to attend Court to give evidence he lost some of his enthusiasm for throwing Italians into jail.

The arrest report was designed for use of the police station. The form gave full details of the identity of the person arrested, the nature of the charge, details of evidence,

names of witnesses and of the person preferring the charge.

It was completed in triplicate - one copy remaining at

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the police station, the second copy accompanying the accused to jail where it served as an authority to admit the prisoner and formed the basis of the prison record, and the third copy was sent to the Court where it was used as the basis document of the prosecution papers.

Capt. Dell'Osse called meetings of the CC.RR. and Metropolitan Police and explained the working of the system in detail, with gratifying results. The Military Police were also acquainted with the scheme. Prison Directors were instructed not to admit persons to jail without Arrest Reports.

As regards inadequacy of staff, Capt. Madill and a R.C.C. were assigned to assist Capt. Gordon who had been attempting the impossible task of coping with the work alone. The duties of these officers were outlined in some detail and the organisation was set on a workable basis.

As regards the serving summonses on witnesses the services of local police were used, but the difficulty of tracing soldiers whose units had moved necessarily involved considerable delay in bringing accused persons to trial. Since the Prison Van service broke down it became necessary to utilise military transport for conveying prisoners between the jails and Courts.

Officers attached to Regional Headquarters were employed to assist in bringing to trial or releasing persons detained in prisons in Naples. The work involved checking each prisoner with the following agencies:

CC.RR.
 Questura
 Procuratore del Re
 Military Police (various units)
 P.S.S. (" ")
 C.I.C. (" ")
 AMO Court records.

All prisoners against whom no evidence could be found

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were released. This work occupied a good deal of the time of officers of Regional Headquarters, but it is felt that the system now set up will allow the machinery of bringing prisoners to the trial to run fairly smoothly.

xxv. Prosecution of Officers.

In cases where a choice lay between prosecuting offences in AMG Courts or in Italian Courts it was thought desirable to use Italian courts and Italian law, unless special considerations applied.

xxvi. Corps C.A.P.Os

In the early part of November Civil Affairs Police Officers were attached to the 3 Corps operating in Region 3. The experiment proved a success and the work of the C.A.P.Os was greatly appreciated by the S.C.A.Os and the Corps Commanders.

xxvii. Fire and Civil Defence.

A separate report on this subject by Capt. J.R. MacFarlane is attached.

It is recommended that some more satisfactory arrangements be made for the removal of mines which interfere with agriculture and other activities but which do not constitute a danger to the Allied Forces. It is suggested that it might be possible to train and equip a branch of the Italian Army to work in conjunction with the civilian authorities through AMG.

3 e. This Headquarters was not engaged in the operation of Italian departments and branches of government, but supervised the agencies mentioned above.

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3 b. List of Departments of the Italian Government with which work was carried out:

Department	Function	Strength
CC.RR.	Police duties in Campania	4239
Metropolitani	" " " Naples City	900
Public Security Agents	" " " Campania	2360
Forest Guards	Protection of forest, control of timber and charcoal, in Campania.	234
Finance Guards	Enforcement of duties, taxes, excise, etc. in Campania.	1527
Prison Service	Staffing and guarding of prisons, in Campania	-
Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiarma	Civil Defense duties in Provinces	-
Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiarma	" " " "	-
Vigili del Fuoco	Fire Service	-
Avvocato Generale	Prosecution and Control of prisons.	-
Procuratore del Re	" " " "	-
Prefettura	Registration and Licensing	-
Questura	" " " "	-
Italian Army	Arms, equipment. Relationship with CC.RR. Guard duty.	-
Reale Automobile Circolo Italia (R.A.C.I.)	Registration and licensing of vehicles	-
Ispettorati di Motorizzazioni	Inspection of motor vehicles	1614
Comitato Provinciale	Black market and distribution.	-
Intendenza di Finanza	Fees and licences.	-

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3 c. This Division had no occasion to concern itself with the financing of any of the above branches or with the requisitioning of property, on their behalf.

3 d. No civilian committees were organized as they were unnecessary.

3 e. Liaison was maintained with the civilian agencies named in 3b above.

Liaison was maintained with the undermentioned military branches:

Provost Marshal (Fifth Army, Corps, F.B.S., 57 Base Area, Metropolitan Area, Port)

G.2 and G.4 branches.

F.B.S.

C.I.C.

S.T.(B)

C.S.S.

P.S.B.

P.A.D.

Ordnance (mine disposal)

Engineers (bomb disposal)

Naval and Port Security.

Direct liaison was made with the branches concerned and the special problem areas. It is suggested however that a directory of the location of the branches and if possible the boundaries be published and circulated at a very early stage to avoid some of the confusion which existed for some time after Naples was occupied.

3 f. Requests made by the Public Safety Division to 1610

a) Assistance in the removal of unexploded bombs and mines.

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- b) Release of Prisons and C.O.M. barracks from occupation by troops.
- c) Removal of F.S.S. and C.I.C. internees from civilian jails.
- d) Use of arrest farms by military personnel in dealing with civilians.
- e) Clothing for C.O.M. from salvage.

Requests made by the Army to Public Safety Division.

- a) Control of civilian traffic on roads used by military.
- b) Enforcement of lighting on civilian vehicles.
- c) Requisitioning of mules, bicycles, cycles and vehicles for the use of the Army.
- d) Establishment of an internment centre for detainees.
- e) Control points for preventing the movement of civilians.
- f) Numerous requests for civilian police to guard Ports, Railways, warehouses, etc.
- g) Requests for the prevention of sabotage of communications, etc.
- h) Supply of information respecting arrests and sentences.
- i) Requests to attend conferences on the conduct of troops, venereal disease, overcharging of soldiers, traffic, etc.

A.P. Wilcox

A.P. WILCOX
Major, G.I.,
for Commissioner of Public
Safety.

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394, U.S. ARMY
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION - CIVIL DEFENSE SECTION

4th January, 1945.

SUBJECT: REPORT ON CIVIL DEFENSE AND FIRE FROM 1st SEPTEMBER,
TO 15th DECEMBER 1943.

TO : Col. BRANDE, Regional Civil Affairs Officer.

With reference to your memorandum of 27th ult., I beg
to submit the following report in the prescribed form.

1. The scope of the activities of my Section is herewith
detailed:-

A. CIVIL DEFENSE.

- a. Air Raid Warning System.
- b. Air Raid Wardens.
- c. Communications.
- d. Control Centre.
- e. Shelters.
- f. First Aid Posts.
- g. Light Rescue Squads.
- i. Heavy Rescue Squads.
- h. Rest Centres.
- j. Refugee Centres.
- k. Removal of dead and Identification.
- l. Bomb Disposal arrangements.
- m. Liaison with British and American PAB Organisations.

B. FIRE.

- a. Operation and Maintenance of Fire Appliances.
- b. Provision of all ancillary Fire Fighting material.
- c. Water supplies.

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Wherever possible, I consider that existing schemes should not be interfered with, unless, as was the case in Naples for the Unione Nazionale Professione Antiaerea (UNPA), they are grossly inefficient.

2. For the greater part of the period under consideration, the only Civil Defence and Fire Officers in Region 3 were Captain Griswold and myself, both assigned to work in the City of Naples.

In view of Captain Griswold's great experience in the Fire Service, we mutually agreed that he should cover all Fire Service matters, while I controlled Civil Defence activities generally. On 29th November, I was assigned to Region 3 Headquarters, to work in the Public Safety Division, covering Civil Defence and Fire. After a short visit to all Headquarters within the Region, it was arranged that the following Officers should concern themselves with all Civil Defence matters in their respective provinces:-

Benevento	Lieut. Clampeel
Avellino	Lieut. Toor.

It was also arranged that an Officer from ASD Region 6, Captain Mac Dougall, should be temporarily attached to the Province of Naples for all Civil Defence and Fire matters.

NOTE. Since the death of Captain Griswold, it has been arranged that Captain Mac Dougall be temporarily attached to City and Province of Naples.

I consider that in future it would be desirable to appoint CAPCO to handle all Civil Defence and Fire matters from the time of their first assignment. It is also essential that a Regional Officer should operate from the earliest possible moment. 161v

3. Civil Defence.

A. Air Raid Warning system.

I found that the Air Raid Warning system in Naples was non-existent, first because of the strategic conditions, which out

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the Central Office from the outlying observation posts, and second because of the destruction within the City itself of the siren network and 10 of the 37 sirens themselves.

I met Colonel Giulio Andreoli on 2nd October and he offered rapidly to restore the entire ^{observation} system. Acting on a previous directive, I arranged that this service should be disbanded and the sirens controlled from a point to be decided later, and operated only on advice received from Gun Operations Room. On the same day I met Engineer Ventrella, the contractor who had installed the Naples siren system and instructed him to begin at once the work of repairing electrical circuits and sirens and centralising the whole on a new Control Room which was to be established in the Prefettura building. On 27th October, Eng. Ventrella reported that 7 sirens were ready to function as soon as electricity was restored. This occurred on 1st November, 1943, and the first siren test was made at 1700 hrs on 5th November. Because of the unsatisfactory results obtained, I decided to alter the note produced, by removing the automatic shutter on all the sirens. A further test was made, this time of 13 sirens, on 15th November, and the results having been satisfactory, it was decided to carry out the same modification throughout the whole network. At the date of this report there are 14 sirens in operation. A new Control panel is on the point of completion and will be installed in the Control Room, to replace the elementary panel at present in operation. By this new method, it will be possible to determine at any time which sirens do not function, and the work of repairing the circuits will be greatly expedited. 100

B. Air Raid Warnings.

I found that the UNRA organisation (Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea) of Capri-fabbricato was poorly organised and that there was no apparent control in each of the 13 sectors into which the town had been divided. It was determined that, as the other

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duties of the UHRA whole time employees were not being carried out, the service should be completely reorganized, purely as a warden service.

The City is now divided into 25 sectors, each containing approximately the same population. Within each sector, there are 5 whole time Air Raid Wardens, each responsible for about 100 houses. These nucleus wardens' job is to ensure that the part time air raid wardens (capi-fabbricato) should understand their responsibilities. They must also ensure that there are, within their nucleus, sufficient part time personnel for fire watching, first aid and control of shelters. The system is now much less likely to be inefficient, although it has not yet been possible to test it under air raid conditions.

C. Communications.

The telephone network in the City was partially destroyed because of the blowing up of the Borsa Telephone Exchange, but it was rapidly possible to obtain a skeleton telephone service, through Army controlled civilian channels. By 15th December, all essential telephone lines had been connected, and the problem of communications was much easier.

D. Control Centre.

No proper Control Centre was found in the City to coordinate the activities of all the Civil Defence services. Plans were prepared for the establishment of a Control at the Headquarters of the Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea. As previously mentioned, the siren control was established here, and a field telephone line run to it from Gun Operations Room. Communication is being established from this Room to all Civil Defence services, and the Chairman of the Provincial Committee and his assistants have been advised of their responsibilities as Civil Defence Controllers. In Appendix 'A', a diagram of telephone communications

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is given, which clearly explains the entire lay out.

D. Shelters.

It was found, on 1st October, that about 5,000 people were living permanently in public air raid shelters. Responsibility for these shelters was vested in the Comitato Provinciale di Protezione antiaerea, and delegated to a small shelter Committee, working under the Communal authorities in Naples. Total shelter accommodation was provided for about 400,000 people and another 200,000 could be housed in private shelters constructed at the owners' expense. It was desired not to increase the shelter accommodation by a further building programme, and only the questions of hygiene and ventilation were followed up. It was found necessary to apply considerable pressure to remove from shelters those people who had homes to which they could return. Very little success was obtained until about 15th November, when typhus was found in the City and the possibility of a spread of this disease was useful in closing shelters for disinfection and for delousing the inhabitants. At the present time, there are still about 850 people permanently resident in air raid shelters, and as it is impossible, because of housing conditions in the City, to remove them, all that can be done is to have them medically controlled at regular intervals.

In the whole matter of shelters, I was much aided by Capt. Ciullini and, eventually, by Maj. Gill, of the Public Health and Welfare Division, City of Naples. Also Capt. Kemmerly, Finance Officer, who controlled the operation of the Ente Comunale di Assistenza (E.C.A.), was very helpful in arranging relief and billets. 1607

E. First Aid Posts.

From 1st October, the Croce Rossa Italiana had only 3 First Aid Posts left in working condition out of a total of 7. Also there only remained 4 of the original 21 ambulances. The whole work

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of reestablishment of this essential service was undertaken by the Public Health and Welfare Division, City of Naples. To date, 3 posts are operating within the town, 29 emergency posts are manned during air raids and 4 casualty clearing stations have been established at Hospitals under Red Cross control.

G. Heavy and Light Rescue Squads.

I found that rescue arrangements were as follows:-

-1. The 21 whole time UNPA rescue squads, each of 20 men, were supposed to make a first attendance at any bombing incident where their services were required.

-2. The Vigili del Fuoco (Firemen) were supposed to make a similar attendance and some 200 men were more or less reserved for this work.

-3. The Genio Civile were supposed to supply heavy rescue equipment, but their services were not available until the day after the air raid.

Experience in the first two air raids showed that this situation was very unsatisfactory. The UNPA personnel were incompetent and cowardly; the Vigili del Fuoco personnel worked well, but lacked direction; and the Genio Civile was so preoccupied with other work, that no labour could be spared for removal of debris. Reorganization of the entire arrangements was discussed at great length with all the interested parties and the following scheme was planned on 15th November, 1943, and actually put into operation by a Decree of the Prefect from 1st January, 1944.

All rescue work is now performed by the UNPA. The whole responsibility has been placed on the Vigili del Fuoco, and, within the 54th Fire Corps, a special rescue section has been established as follows:-

13 squads of 6 men for Light Rescue;

6 squads of 20 men for Heavy Rescue.

Attendance of these squads is guaranteed at the time of the report

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of the incident. A strict physical examination was made of all men entering this special corps, and, as a matter of interest, only 16 % of the ex-UNRA personnel were found to be suitable. A training programme has been established and Rescue Party leaders have been provided from skilled labour available to the Comité Civile.

I. Rest Centres, and Refugee Camps.

No Rest Centres were found to be operative in the town and the only arrangements it has been possible to make is that, in case of necessity, the welfare service operated by the Ente Comunale di Assistenza will provide for the bombed-out, as far as it is possible within their limited scope.

A Refugee Camp was found to be in construction at Marano, about 15 kms from Naples City, but very great difficulties have been encountered in having it completed. Work is under progress at the time of this report, but so much damage has been caused by 5th Army units in search of fire wood, that a fairly long time must now elapse, before this camp can possibly be put into operation.

II. Removal of dead and identification.

Removal of dead devolves on the Rescue party which removed the body. Corpses are taken to Civil Hospital Mortuaries, where identification is made if possible, and information communicated to the Questura. No Information Centre has been established, and all enquiries are directed to the police.

3. Bomb Disposal arrangements.

The whole question of Bomb Disposal is handled by British and American PAB Controllers. It is only necessary for this Section to establish a system of Bomb Reconnaissance, and, eventually, to provide guides. The results have been most satisfactory and clearance slips were regularly returned to this Section from

1603

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PAD Control, no unexploded bombs and mines were removed.

K. Liaison with British and American PAD Organizations.

In order to coordinate Military PAD with US Civil Defence and Fire Fighting, a number of meetings were held within the first 15 days of October. At these meetings, which were attended by Captain Griswold (AGC), Major Davies (PAD Controller, 37 Area), Captain Arn (5th Army Base Section), Captain Emlin (PAD Officer 9th Army), Major Engel (Fire Marshal, 3th Army Base Section), Major Shirk (5th Army Fire Marshal), Lieutenant Stanfield (PAD Officer E.F.) and myself, the scheme for mutual assistance was clearly established and responsibilities in matters concerning the military or civil authorities were clearly defined.

On 1st December, a short conference was held with Major Fields (Inspector Army Fire Service), Major Smith (PAD Adviser, AFHQ), Captain Tillotson (PAD Adviser, AFHQ), Captain Griswold, Major Engel, Captain Arn and myself, when it was possible to clear up some minor points of difficulty that had arisen in the matter of incident control, communication, etc.

Relations with Military PAD Organizations have been uniformly satisfactory throughout the whole period.

4. Fire Service.

On 2nd October, a preliminary contact was made with Comandante Felsani, of the 94th Corpo Vigili del Fuoco, who was able to give a comprehensive and intelligent picture of the Fire situation at that time. The strength of the Corps on that date was 1895 Firemen and 19 pumps, of varying capacity. Only one fire float was ready for service. The Fire Chief was instructed to begin a programme of repair and salvage, decided upon in consultation with Captain Griswold and myself. This programme has been carried out energetically and, as a result, the whole service is now much improved from an operational and administrative point of

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view. On my instructions, a new Control Room, with Communications as set out in Appendix 'B', has been constructed. In the matter of static water basins, I regret to say that no progress has been made. 14 basins of a total capacity of 260,000 gallons have been constructed on a plan originally established in June 1943, but, owing to the lack of cement, these basins are unusable, because they will not hold water. Various substitutes for cement have been tried without success, and the whole scheme has had to be temporarily abandoned.

Two Fire Floats are now in service in the Port, under direct supervision of the Port Commandant. Fire Stations have been improved structurally and the total number of pumps now in service is 29. Difficulty has been experienced frequently by the military necessity for occupying various Fire Stations, but compromise solutions have always been found.

5. Italian Departments and branches of Government which came under the complete supervision of my Section were as follows:-

a) Comitato Provinciale di Protezione Antiaerea

This Department depended on the Prefettura.

b) Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA)

Croce Rossa Italiana

Servizio Avvistamento Aerei

These depended on the Comitato Provinciale.

c) Vigili del Fuoco

Dependent on the Ministry of Interior.

For composition of these organisations, see Appendix 'C'.

All of these services, including military members, were financed from the Ministry of Interior, with eventual readjustments through the Ministry of War.

No civilian Committees were organised to assist in Civil

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Defence matters, apart from those already existing.

At various times it has been necessary to make requests on the following Branches of the Army:-

- British Engineers, for matters related to Bomb Disposal and heavy rescue work;
- American Engineers, in connection with Civil Defence measures at the time of restoration of Electricity;
- British Directorate of Works, in connection with supplies generally;
- The American Army Air Force, in connection with Air Raid Information;
- Almost all Branches of the Allied Armies, in connection with permits to enter restricted places and request for information regarding vulnerable points.

Also all liaison mentioned in the detailed section of this report.

Rosstracfarlane
Captain C.F.

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APPENDIX 'A'CIVIL DEFENSE CONTROL ROOM
*****DIRECT LINES TOEXCHANGE LINES are 4 in number.APPENDIX 'B'FIRE CONTROL ROOM
*****DIRECT LINES TO: the following 7 Fire Stations:

ALESSANDRO VOLTA, Corso Malta.

DE ARICIS, via G. Bauman.

VITTORIA, via S. Morelli.

VIMERC, via F. De Mura.

FUORICROTTA, Galleria 9 maggio.

NOSTRA, Campi Flegrei.

PORTO S. CARLO, P. S. Ferdinando.

Exchange lines are 4 in number

1001

APPENDIX 'D'COMPOSITION OF THE CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANISATIONS IN THE CITY OF NAPLES.1. Comitato Provinciale Protezione Antiaerea.

1 Chairman,	1 Secretary,
3 members.	and Clerical Staff.

2. Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA).

1 Commandant,	2 Typists,
1 Vice Commandant,	1 Driver,
2 Zone Commandants,	2 Ushers,
1 Adjutant,	1 Motorcyclist.
29 Sector Chiefs,	
145 Nucleus Chiefs.	

3. 54th Fire Corps.

1 Commandant,
1 Vice Commandant,
16 Officers,
1530 firemen.

This Corps is divided into 7 detachments, controlled by the Central Fire Station.

APPENDIX 'D'

OPERATIONS OF CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES FROM 1st October, to 15th December.

1. AIR RAIDS.

- a) 21st October, 1943 - from 18.36 hrs. to 20.15 hrs;
 - 8 civilian incidents,
 - 3 people killed,
 - 36 people injured (8 retained in hospital, 48 sent home).
- b) 23rd October, 1943 - from 18.38 hrs. to 19.39 hrs:
 - 7 civilian incidents,
 - 65 people injured (9 retained in hospital, 36 sent home),
 - 26 people killed.
- c) 1st November, 1943 - from 18.40 hrs. to 19.40 hrs:
 - 13 civilian incidents,
 - 184 people killed,
 - 21 people injured (5 retained in hospital, 16 sent home).
- d) 5th November, 1943, from 18.05 hrs. to 19.05 hrs:
 - 10 civilian incidents,
 - 23 people killed,
 - 24 people injured (7 retained in hospital, 17 sent home).
- e) 10th November, 1943, from 03.40 to 04.16 hrs.:
 - 10 civilian incidents,
 - 10 people injured (4 retained in hospital, 6 sent home).
- f) 26th November, 1943, from 17.50 hrs. to 19.15 hrs:
 - 4 civilian incidents,
 - 2 people injured (retained in hospital).

2. FIRES DUE TO ENEMY ACTION.

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3. FIRES DURING LULL PERIODS.

28 serious

44 minor.

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Cont. Appendix 'D'

4. UNEXPLODED BOMBS, MINES ETC.

Unexploded bombs, mines etc. notified by Civil Defence services and dealt with by American and British Bomb Disposal units, at request of this Section: Total 235.

On various occasions, all services assisted other Branches of ASD, in evacuation, sanitation etc.

On other occasions, when German delayed action mines blew up, the Civil Defence services were able to render assistance.

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