

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

ACC

100000/109/676
(VOL. I)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/676
(VOL. I)

DISCIPLINE, ALLIED TROOPS
MAR. 1944 - AUG. 1945

89

By Com.
M. Sec Maj. Mendenhall in letter
at 88 10/87. I know nothing of
this. 11/2/6 \ See Folios 90 & 91

95

CSO E. Com.

Letter submitted for signature by EC
replies to 93.

13/7/85

CSO ^{see}

seen 13/7

3715

Th

80.C.S.O.

1. As a result of E.L.'s letter (folio 72) we brought the matter of troop purchases of food to attention of AFHQ (see folio 76). Another reason is at minute 75.

2. See AFHQ reply at folio 79.

3. Our staff find this at work.

28 April 45.

J.B.
Major.

81

I have checked & there is
no doubt that restaurants
are out of business.

St. John

85

Note: Folios 82, 83 and 84 omitted were
immediately misinterpreted by many
to state we were very much of a
today.

11 May 45.

White
J.H.H.

88

650

81

Then checked, there is
no doubt that restaurants
are out of business.

W. 3011

85

Note: Files 82, 83 and 84 contain many
inadvertently mislabeled by Murray Carter
to Hotel Sea and very named from letters
today.

" May 45.

[Signature]
38114

88

CSO

Ref 87. Maj Franklin's report (att) says it
appears clear that the Canadian Seaford's
were involved in this loot. Canadian ops
are no longer in this theatre so that restoration
is unlikely, but representations could still
be made to AFHQ for forwarding to proper
quarters. Use E.C. Say action desired.

7 June 45

[Signature]

54

Exec Commr:

To see folio 63, Eighth Army's report on property violations in the Faenza area as alleged by the Bishop of Faenza, Mgr. Battaglia. Do you wish a copy of this report sent to Mr. Cecil Spriggs as a reply to his letter at folio 557

(see 65)

[Signature]
10/March

67

Exec. Com

To see folio 66.

[Signature]
18 Mar

778/413

670

AP/Secur

by the information

[Signature]

17/4 Daily Bulletin, 2

14/4

APR 19 1967

74

SO to CC.

Ref. today's telephone conversation with AFHQ. Col. Jackson's office confirmed with G-1 AFHQ that their Circular No. 26 of 4 Nov 44 regarding the purchase of foodstuffs by the Allied Forces in Italy would also apply to the North on liberation. Letter opposite for CC's signature.

19 April 45.

[Signature]
for C. S. C.

75

3713

Al Selam

by the information

74

17/4 Daily Bulletin, 3

74.

SO to CC.

Ref. today's telephone conversation with AFHQ. Col. Jackson's office confirmed with G-1 AFHQ that their Circular No. 26 of 4 Nov 44 regarding the purchase of foodstuffs by the Allied Forces in Italy would also apply to the North on liberation. Letter opposite for CC's signature.

19 April 45.

for C.S.O.

75.

3711

TO: G30 to Exec Comm'r

CC feels that it is necessary to request AFHQ either to reissue Circular No. 26 of 4 Nov 44 or at the least to have troops' attention redirected to it. Please send letter to this effect.

20 Apr 45

76 77

See 76

See 76 vol 4, no 75

21/4.

See: 78 1000.

24/4

47

C.S.O.

Draft at 44 submitted for approval replies to Folio 43.

References at 8 and 9 are flagged; further correspondence on this subject can be seen at 10, 11, 12 and at 3 and 4.

C.O.S (735)

3.2.45

[Signature]

48.

Mini Handley

Draft approved - prepare for

Signature & also letter to AFHQ

3 1/2

C.S.O.

51

Your 48. D.O letter 3609/49/105 attached for signature and also 3609/50/105 to AFHQ if approved.

[Signature]

C.O.S (735)

5.2.45

52

[Stamp: FEB 3 1950]

May 62. We spoke. 2 letters for signature 38112.

Mr. Blawie

Draft approved - prepare to
Signature & also letter to AFHQ

C.S.O. 51

Yow 48. DO letter 3609/29/00 attached for signature
and also 3609/30/00 to AFHQ if approved.

C.O.S (735)
5:2 45'

52
C.O.S 3/18
FEB 5 1950

May 12. We spoke. 2 letters for signature 3/18
for 52

57.

Chief Staff Officer.

Polio 55 should be sent to AHS 8 Army for report.

58

M 14
Frig. Ex. Com. 2/12.

May 12

Act on above in 1950 57
for 2/12

COS

Letter submitted for CCs signature is an ack of 3.

4/12 (I regret it was not sent 4 earlier)

[Signature]

4/12

(34)

Reference plus 22-21 is minute 25-32. collection is not from the notes only to correspondence - question being about will on a temporary basis 11 9/11 4/12

40

COS

Letter submitted for signature of CCs acks 37 Related letter to Land Forces SC submitted for your signature.

8/12

45

C.S.O.

Please see attached D.O. letter 3609/44/COS for signature. This is in answer to a letter of 43; references at 8 and 9 are flagged. Further correspondences on this subject can be seen at 10, 11 & 12 and at 3 and 4.

C.O.S (735)
3.2.45.

[Signature]
J.A.

3711

Co S

Letter submitted for signature of C.C. acts 37
Related letter to Land Forces SC submitted for your
Signature.

8/12

C.S.O.

Please see attached D.O. letter 3609/44/COS for signature.
This is in answer to a letter at 43; references at 8 and 9 are flagged;
Further correspondence on this subject can be seen at 10, 11 & 12
and at 3 and 4.

C.O.S (735)
3.2.45.

[Signature]
JCA

3711

46.

Rev. Hewitt.

I don't think you have quite W.D. We must
refer to the 18 Nov letter. I also forward
B's letter to COS W.D. 28 Nov a
handwritten - prepared letter to COS dated
16 COS signature please
8/12.

Ad Sec.

(25)

Ref letter above, with your plan submit a letter for
Chief Commissioning signature to Ministry of Foreign
Affairs.

Col

In 300.

26/11

CHIEF OF STAFF:

(26)

Dft. memo to: I do not know where

the Commission was in fact with to
incorporate the release to be 94-11-11

27

Political Section (Ext. 279)

27 Nov 44

(27)

Ad Sec

Ref minutes of 25-26-
your draft at [5] is approved
with the omission of portion indicated. Please
more submit for C's signature.

30/11

Shoreline
Officer of Col

(29)

Col

31/11

27 Nov 44

Pol Sec

25: 26
Ref minutes # 6 your draft at 5 is approved
with the omission of portion indicated. Please
now submit for CC's signature.

30/11

Sheldon Capt
Officer of COS

TO : Chief Commissioner

COS

H. L. d'A. Hopkinson
For approval and signature please.

29

37111

4 Dec 28

30

Chief Commissioner

Submitted for signature

MS 2/11/44

cc 1944
2/11/44

H. L. d'A. HOPKINSON
Acting Vice President, Political Section

Political Section (Ext. 279)

MS 27

S.O. to C.C.

13

1. Letter to P.R. Bonner is submitted

to Sy's name of C.C. — See 12 opposite

2. Letter mapped 2 and 3 are

those from P.R. Letter mapped

1 is from Samuels.

Encl. 12/1/44

to COS

18/11/44.

— 5

DEOS. CTS

Are you satisfied that Nelson Order 36
of 17/3/44 is satisfactory. On the face of it,
it would appear to be a copy of N. Africa & we
may have to be satisfied or substituted by
the Office. In any case on 17/3/44 should ask AFCS to
let Service (Africa) authorities
know of the power to be used.

End A. N. 105

18/11/81

2005 CHS

Are you satisfied that Nelson Order X
of 17/3/44 is satisfactory. On the face of it,
it would appear to be fully OK. After a week
may have been ~~rechecked~~ or substituted by
another. In any case in 17/8/44 should add ACR 216
let Service (Atkins) authorities
know of the power to arrest.

3804

P.S.

All present 18 absent.

Will you please prepare the necessary report to A.C. 118.
logically with your comments.

Cat

1. 1000
1000

D.D. C. A. Director -
 His approval & signature -
 -20-
 Secretary
 R. P. S.

Translation

State Department

14921/35
1 enclosure

Rome, 4 August 1945

AUG 5 1945

Dear Admiral,

I am sorry that I must again write to you about the behaviour of the Polish troops in Italy, but the facts which are brought to our attention become more and more serious and cannot be ignored, the more so as they cause a considerable and comprehensible emotion in Italian public opinion and might bring about unpleasant reactions.

Some time ago, I already had to mention this subject to you and in your letter of October 27th, 1944, you told me that the question had been turned over to the competent military Authorities; however, it does not seem that the question has improved since; on the contrary, we can say that it has been getting worse and worse.

For instance, from the informations supplied by the Carabinieri, it appears that on May 29th, in Polesella, (Rovigo), Polish soldiers used violence to prevent an entertainment organized by the local Committee for Liberation: a British soldier who quickly intervened was attacked by the same Polish soldiers. Many similar and unjustified acts of violence have lately taken place in the Macerata province.

From Ascoli Piceno, a group of citizens sent the enclosed denunciation to the competent Italian Authorities; it is signed and refers to serious and intollerable acts of violence against private persons.

As the Allied Command is the only authority from which the Polish Expeditionary Forces depend in Italy, I shall be most grateful, my dear Admiral, if you kindly ask the Command to intervene, as it is able to do so.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

S. R. Prunas

Admiral Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Chief of the Allied Commission

Rome

trans. o/c/

EC DIST - 7 Aug 45

ACTION: EX COMM

INFO: CHIEF COMM

CA SEC.

(3 spaces)

Translation

C O P Y

To the Prefect of Ascoli Piceno
To the Mayor " " "
To the Provincial Committee for National Liberation of Ascoli Piceno
and for the attention of
The Minister of the Interior
The Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Polish troops have again been stationed in Ascoli Piceno for about a month, but we believe that the incidents which took place in our district were more serious than anywhere else.

Here, uncontrolled elements committed the following actions:

- a) They threatened and kicked back in their houses citizens who were getting some fresh air in front of their own houses.
- b) They invaded private houses, on the look out for women.
- c) They ejected tenants from their rooms to have the possibility - by cohabitation - of satisfying their lowest instincts.
- d) On the 2.6.45, an elderly shoemaker who refused to stand up on the passage of the said Polish elements, was taken by the hair and thrown down on the ground.
- e) During the hot afternoons, the said uncontrolled Polish elements bathe entirely naked in the Tronto river, and molest the washerwomen.
- f) On the 29.6.45, the young Rapetti sisters were forcibly taken from their uncle who escorted them. The quick intervention of the population prevented the said Polish elements from fulfilling their purposes.
- g) The young girls who find themselves in solitary spots and refuse to gratify their wishes have their clothes torn off and get slapped and abused by the same Polish elements.
- h) On the 1.7.45, a short time after midnight, about 10 Poles shrieked to a group of young men 'Cowardly Italians! We rule Italy, you go and sleep! The young men answered back. There was a riot with wounded on both sides.
- i) On the 3.7.45., at about 23 hours, Spinelli Emidio, and Marini Giuseppe who had remained alone playing cards in the Carpoli Bar suddenly found themselves attacked with daggers and chairs without any reason whatever, being seriously wounded. The host who attempted to intervene had to take flight. Serafini Davide, who was met outside the bar, was attacked and stabbed.

The Polish Round which witnessed the attack against Serafini turned its weapons against those who answered the cries for help instead of arresting the culprits.

The victims of the last aggression are dying; we ask the competent authorities to ascertain the responsibilities and take act on to safeguard the safety and freedom of the citizens, as well as public order.

signed: for a group of citizens of the SS Filippo and G.
District - ASCOLI PICENO

Ascoli Piceno, 6.7.45

Ministero degli Affari Esteri

AUG 6 1944

Roma,

1324/35

Caro Ammiraglio,

sono dolente di averla nuovamente importunata in merito al comportamento delle unità polacche in Italia, ma i fatti che continuano a venirci segnalati suscitano aspetti sempre più gravi e tali da non poter essere lasciati passare sotto silenzio, tanto più in quanto essi destano notevole e comprensibile emozione nell'opinione pubblica italiana e rischiano di provocare spiacevoli reazioni.

Lei ebbe a suo tempo e intrattenere al riguardo e con lettera in data 27 ottobre 1944 Ella ebbe ad assicurarmi che la questione era stata deferita alle competenti Autorità militari: tuttavia non sembra che da allora la situazione sia migliorata; può darsi anzi che essa è andata progressivamente peggiorando.

Dalle informazioni fornite dai Carabinieri risulta ad esempio che il 23 maggio c.s. a Folesella (Rovigo) militari polacchi impedirono con la violenza un trattamento organizzativo dal locale Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale: un soldato inglese, prontamente intervenuto, fu, negli scontri militari polacchi, aggredito. Numerosi consigli e inchieste fatti episodi di violenza si sono prodotti recentemente in provincia di Macerata.

Da Ascoli Piceno un gruppo di cittadini ha fatto pervenire alle competenti Autorità Italiane l'unica denuncia, circa

verito el comportamento delle unità polacche in Italia, ma i fatti che continuano a venire segnalati assommano aspetti sempre più gravi e tali da non poter essere lasciati passare sotto silenzio, tanto più in quanto essi destano notevole e comprensibile emozione nell'opinione pubblica italiana e rischiano di provocare spicevoli reazioni.

Ciò ebbi a suo tempo a intrattenere al riguardo e con lettera in data 27 ottobre 1944. Ella ebbe ad assicurarmi che la questione era stata deferita alle competenti Autorità militari: tuttavia non sembra che da allora la situazione sia migliorata; può dirsi anzi che essa è andata progressivamente peggiorando.

Dalle informazioni fornite dai Carabinieri risulta ad esempio che il 19 maggio c.e. a Polcenella (Rovigo) militari polacchi impedirono con la violenza un trattamento organizzato dal locale Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale: un soldato inglese, prontamente intervenuto, fu, dagli stessi militari polacchi, aggredito. Numerosi concimili e insulti e vari episodi di violenza si sono prodotti recentemente in provincia di Macerata.

Da Ascoli Piceno un gruppo di cittadini ha fatto pervenire alle competenti Autorità Italiane l'unica denuncia, circa

All'Ammiraglio RALPH W. STONE, U.S.N.R.

Capo della Commissione Alleata

* R O K A *

3700

unta, che si riferisce a gravi e incollegabili episodi di violenza a privati.

Poiché l'unica autorità da cui dipende in Italia il Corpo di Spedizione polacco, è il Comando Allenteo, lo sarà stato, certo Ammiraglio, se vorrà urgentemente interessare tale Comando ad intervenire, come di sua competenza.

Con viva cordialità, mi creda molto affezionato.

Alfredo

COPIA

AL SIGNORE FRATELLO DI ASCOLI PICENO

" " SINDACO " "

" " COMITATO PROVINCIALE DI LIBERAZIONE NAZIONALE ASCOLI PICENO
c.p.c.:

R. MINISTERO INTERNO

R. MINISTERO RETEHI

Da circa un mese le truppe polacche hanno ripreso stanza in Ascoli P., se in nessun luogo, crediamo, si sono verificati fatti così gravi come nel nostro quartiere.

Qui elementi incontrollati hanno commesso le seguenti azioni:
a)- cacciato in casa a forze di minacce, calci e pugni, cittadini che prendevano il fresco dinanzi alla propria abitazione;

b)- invaso case private in cerca di donne;

c)- Sfrattati inquilini dalle camere più riservate allo scopo di avere l'opportunità - con la coabitazione - di accontentare i più bassi istinti;

d)- il 24.6.45 - un calzolaio anziano che si rifiutava di alzarsi al passaggio di detti elementi polacchi, venne preso da questi per i capelli e scaraventato a terra tramortito..

e)- nei caldi pomeriggi, detti elementi incontrollati polacchi, usano fare il bagno nel fiume Tronto e completamente nudi, divertirsi a molestando le lavandaie.

f)- il 25.6.45 furono strappate allo zio che le accompagnava a passeggio le giovani sorelle Rapetti, a scopo di fareness- con la violenza- strumento di piacere. A detti elementi polacchi fu vietato il loro scopo dal pronto intervento della popolazione.

g)- A ragazze trovate in luoghi meno frequentati e che si rifiutano di accondiscendere ai loro inviti, detti elementi polacchi incontrati, strappano le vesti e danno una dose di schiaffi e di ingiuria.

h)- il 1.7.45 poco dopo la mezzanotte una diecina di polacchi hanno gridato contro un gruppo di giovani: "vigliacchi italiani! noi co- mandare Italia, voi andare dormire! - I giovani hanno risposto. E' nata una zuffa con contusida ambola parti.

i)- il 3.7.45 alle ore 23 circa Spinelli Emilio e Marini Giuseppe, rimasti soli a giocare a carte nel Bar Carponi, vennero ad un certo momento assaliti a pugnolate e a segnaolate, senza alcuna ragione e ridotti in fin di vita. L'oste che tentava di intervenire dovette fuggire. Serafini Davide, incontrato all'uscita fuori del Bar, venne assalito anche lui e pugnolato.

La banda polacca che assistette all'assalto e all'...

370

P., ma in nessun luogo, crediamo, si sono visti come nel nostro quartiere.

Qui elementi incontrollati hanno commesso le seguenti azioni:

- a)- cacciato in casa a forze di minacce, colpi e pugni, cittadini che prendevano il fresco dinanzi alla propria abitazione;
- b)- invaso case private in cerca di donne;
- c)- Sfrattati inquilini dalle camere più riservate allo scopo di avere l'opportunità - con la coabitazione - di accontentare i più bassi istinti;

d)- il 24.6.45 - un calzolaio anziano che si rifiutava di alzarsi al passaggio di detti elementi polacchi, venne preso da questi per i capelli e scaraventato a terra tramortito.

e)- nei caldi pomeriggi, detti elementi incontrollati polacchi, usano fare il bagno nel fiume Tronto e completamente nudi, divertirsi a molestare le lavandaie.

f)- il 29.6.45 furono strappate allo zio che le accompagnava a passeggio le giovani sorelle Rapetti, a scopo di farsene - con la violenza - strumento di piacere. A detti elementi polacchi fu vietato il loro scopo dal pronto intervento della popolazione.

g)- A ragazze trovate in luoghi meno frequentati e che si rifiutano di accondiscendere ai loro inviti, detti elementi polacchi incontrati lati, strappano le vesti e danno una dose di schiaffi e di ingiurie.

h)- il 1.7.45 poco dopo la mezzanotte una discina di polacchi hanno gridato contro un gruppo di giovani: "vigliacchi italiani! noi co-mandare Italia, voi andare correre!" - I giovani hanno risposto. E' nata una zuffa con contesa da ambo le parti.

i)- il 3.7.45 alle ore 23 circa Spinelli Emilio e Marini Giuseppe, rimasti soli a giocare a carte nel Bar Carponi, vennero ad un certo momento assaliti a pugnolate e a segolate, senza alcuna ragione e ridotti in fin di vita. L'oste che tentava di intervenire dovette fuggire. Serafini Davide, incontrato all'uscita fuori del ³⁴⁰, venne assalito anche lui e pugnolato.

La Banda polacca che assistette all'assalto e all'atterramento del Serafini, anziché procedere al fermo degli energumani, puntò le armi contro gli intervenuti alle grida di soccorso.

Le grida vittime dell'ultima aggressione stanno per morire: noi domandiamo che le autorità competenti provvedano ad accertare le responsabilità e a provvedere affinché l'ordine, l'incolumità e la libertà dei cittadini vengano tutelate. p. un gruppo di cittadini del quartiere

Firmato:

di SS. Filippo e G. - ASCOLI PICENO.

Ascoli Piceno, 6.7.45

See K. 98

12532

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78501



Ministero degli Affari Esteri

firmato:

Luciani Giovanni

Vanni Gino

Panichi Mario

Celani Lanfranco

Marini Elvira

Malavolta Alberto

Rapetti Mario

Malavolta Riccardo

Bedricardi Amedeo

Celli Amedeo

Ref: 3609/94/80.

13 July 1945.

Dear Signor Nenni:

I have been requested by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 6 July 1945 with reference to very serious incidents which it is alleged took place in Macerata Province and also in Ascoli-Piceno involving Polish troops.

As these Provinces are no longer AMG territory I am without information as to the nature of these incidents and should be most grateful, therefore, if you will give me some further particulars so that I may take the matter up with the military authorities.

I should appreciate information not only as to the nature of the incidents, but also the dates and places where they are said to have taken place.

Yours sincerely,

M. S. TLUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Signor Pietro Nenni,
Vice President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

Copy to: CA Sec.

3704

Translation

Council of Ministers

The Vice President

n. 20/1941 ss

W/B

Rome, 6 July 1945

JUL 12 1945

Dear Admiral,

I have been told that a series of very serious incidents took place in the Macerata province and in the neighbouring one of Ascoli Piceno, caused by the Polish troops which are stationed there.

I take the liberty of drawing your attention on this state of things, and hope that you may be able to send them a few words of moderation as I am doing with the popular organizations and local authorities.

I remain,

Yours truly,

S. Pietro Nenni

Admiral Stone
Allied Commission
Rome

s/c

20 JUL 45 - 11 JULY 45

Action Ex Comm
Info Chief Comm
C.A. Sub 370

See 94

Consiglio dei Ministri

IL VICE PRESIDENTE

Reg. Min. 120/18606

N/E

Roma, 6 luglio 1945

Signor Ammiraglio,

dalla provincia di Macerata e da quella limitrofa di Ascoli Piceno mi segnalano una serie di incidenti molto gravi, provocati dalla truppe polacche, ivi stazionanti. Sono segnalati anche scontri sanguinosi che creano una grave perturbazione in tutta la provincia.

Mi permetto di segnalarLe questo stato di cose nella speranza che Ella possa fare giungere nel luogo una parola di moderazione, come io faccio, per conto mio, presso le organizzazioni popolari e le autorità locali.

Deferenti saluti dal Suo

(Pietro Nenni)

P. Nenni

Ammiraglio Stone

Capo Commissione Alleata di Controllo

= R O M A =

3702

Ref: 3609/91/30.

8 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Alleged Looting by Allied Troops.

TO : Commissioner, ANG, ANCONA.

With reference to your letter ANG/A/54 of 4 June 1945,
I am directed to inform you that the matter has been referred to
AFHQ for whatever action of reparation is possible.

(Sgt) P. Russell.

PA to Executive Commissioner.

1320/6

(90)

Ref: 609/90/RC.

8 June 1945.

SUBJECT: Alleged Looting by Allied Troops.

TO : Allied Force Headquarters.
Attention: G-5 Section.

I forward the enclosed papers on alleged looting by Canadian troops in ANOCRA and would be much obliged if the matter could be dealt with on as high a level as possible with a view to reparations being made, ~~reparations~~.

For the Chief Commissioner.

Sh
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

6029/110/100
6

8200

PA

92

3609 d Ex Comm
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

A N C O N A

87
2323

To: HQ AC (for attn of Executive Commissioner) Ref: ANC/N/34

From: AMG Ancona

Date: 4 Jun 45

Subject: Theft at Villa Ruspoli S. Lorenas in Coreggiano

JUN 7 1945

1. Reference conversation Brigadier Lush/ Lt. Col. Elwes concerning above.
2. Major Franklin of the HQ has visited the Villa & interviewed all witnesses, & their statements are enclosed herewith together with list of articles stolen.

O. J. MAUNDER, Major, R.A.

Acting Commissioner.
ANCONA.

CMG/M

(HAT MORRIS)

See M 8809
90191
3692

3609

Ref: 544/59/BO

May 1945.

File 544/EC

My dear Dr. Prunas:

I am in receipt of your letter 11/05997/16 dated 26 April 1945 and the two subjects dealt with therein have in the past been the subject of correspondence between this Commission and the Italian Government.

I fully appreciate the need for preserving intact buildings, industrial machinery, etc., in the interests of the Italian economy. Representations on the subject have been made to the highest military authorities and I am glad to inform you that these have resulted in the issue by AFHQ of an Administrative Memorandum on 7 March 1945 giving detailed instructions. For your interest the following is a quotation from this document:

"Care must be taken by the responsible commander that, except in definite emergencies, he neither occupies a premise that is essential to the civil economy nor dismantles, nor removes by purchase or requisition, the equipment therein. Except to prevent combat damage or destruction, or to meet the immediate operational needs, raw materials essential to civil economy will not be purchased, requisitioned or removed except by the procedures set forth in Section III, AFHQ Administrative Memorandum Number 46 1944."

The responsibilities of the military formations in this respect were again emphasized in a further AFHQ Administrative Memorandum dated 8 April 1945 dealing with requisitioning procedures.

As regards the relations of Allied troops with the civil population, here also on various occasions I have drawn the attention of the Allied Command to certain incidents which have occurred and I think you will agree that there has been a marked improvement, judging by the absence of complaints recently.

The subject of relations with the civil population is one on which I receive regular reports from my Regional Commissioners and any unusual trend is immediately brought to the notice of higher authority.

Yours very truly,

ELDERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

H.E. don Renato Prunas,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Italian Government, ROME.

ACTION TAKEN ON 544/EC

PA 368



ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CJM/WSW

G-5: 331.4-1

5 May 1945

SUBJECT: Purchase of Foodstuffs by Military Personnel.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

1. Reference is our 331.4-1 of 28 April to 15 Army Group copy to you.

2. We are informed by G-1(A) that they do not consider that action is necessary as it is presumed that commanders and their staffs are aware of the provisions.

3. It is to be noted that the publication was requested by G-1(A) and is now suppressed by the same source on the grounds mentioned.

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

C. J. MACNAMARA,
Captain, P. C.

3697

HEADQUARTERS
15TH ARMY GROUP
APO 777

ESTAB. SEC

File 83

AG 430-CAS

3 May 1945

MAY 12 1945

SUBJECT: Purchase of Foodstuffs by Military Personnel

TO: Supreme Allied Commander
Allied Forces
APO 512
ATTENTION: G-5 Section

Reference your GJM/Task dated 28 April 1945 confirming conversation (Major Byles - Lt Col Friend James spoke), it is regretted that it is contrary to administrative policy to issue directives of this nature to Fifth and Eighth Armies, as such should only be sent by AFHQ.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

W. J. HARRINGTON
Captain, AGD
Asst Adj General

Copies furnished:
HQ Allied Commission
G-5
AG

3696

1590

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CJM/lsk

28 April 1945.

MAY 12 1945

SUBJECT: Purchase of Foodstuffs by Military Personnel.

TO : G-5, 15 Army Group.

1. To confirm telephone conversation Major Byles - Lt. Col. Friend-James in which we asked you to ensure that the provisions of AFHQ Circular I 1945 were brought to the notice of the Military Commands.

2. This circular rescinded No. 26/44 and refers to USA GPOs and AFHQ circular covering the "Out of Bounds Sign" and "Purchase of Foodstuffs".

For Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

C. J. MACNAMARA,
Capt. P.C.

Copy to: H.Q. Allied Commission.

3693

3609

EXEC. COMM. 9

8532

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

CJM/pc

26 April 1945

G-5 : 331.4-1

APR 28 RECD

SUBJECT : Purchase of Foodstuffs by Allied Personnel

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394.

see file 63/EC
file 119A

Your letter 3609/76/EC 21 April 45 is reference.

1. Your attention is drawn to Circular 1 A.F.H.Q. 20 January 45 which rescinds No. 26 of 1944 and quotes the respective authorities applicable to US and British troops and followers.

2. It is not felt at this Headquarters that a reminder is necessary.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 :

C.J. MacNAMARA
Capt. P.C.

see 1780781

NOTE: 62/22/EC
62/22/EC reference

3694

1/5

76

Ref: 3609/76/83.

21 April 1945.

SUBJECT: Purchases of Foodstuffs by the
Allied Forces in Italy.

TO : G-5 Section, AFHQ.
(Attn: Lt. Col. Jackson).

I refer to AFHQ Circular No. 26 dated 4 November 1944 regarding the purchases of foodstuffs by the Allied Forces in Italy, and I am instructed to request you to ensure that the attention of Commanders is redirected in particular to Part II, para. 2, which places all restaurants etc. out of bounds to all Allied troops, in order to avoid as far as possible a recurrence of the steep rise in the price of foodstuffs which took place immediately after the liberation of Rome.

For the Chief Commissioner:

85

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: SO to G3.
Economic Section.

BU 5/5

PA 2 1/2
3692

see M 7577-78

PA

Ref: 3609/TS/22.

19 April 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

I have received your letter of 14 April regarding the placing out of bounds to Allied troops of certain restaurants in the large cities in the North.

I fully appreciate the importance of avoiding as far as possible a recurrence of the steep rise in the price of foodstuffs which took place immediately after the liberation of Rome. In November 1944, AFHQ issued an instruction placing all restaurants and eating houses out of bounds to all officers and men of the Allied Forces with the exception of clubs and restaurants organized and controlled by the Allied Forces themselves, and cafes etc. where no foodstuffs were sold. I have confirmed with AFHQ that this instruction will apply equally to the North when its liberation takes place.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Henry W. Stoen

HENRY W. STOEN
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi,
The President of the Council of Ministers,
Italian Government,
Rome.

"Econ Sec"

369

Translation

3609

11 APR 1945

The President of the Council of Ministers
Minister of the Interior
n. 12917

Rome, 14 April 1945

17 APR 1945

My dear Admiral,

It has been noticed that in Rome, one of the main causes for the fabulous rise of prices immediately after the liberation, was the flow of allied troops and civilians in the restaurants which were later put out of bounds by the Allied Authorities themselves.

It has therefore been proposed that, to prevent this inconvenience from taking place in North Italy too, especially in large centres such as Milan, Turin, Bologna, etc, a regulation be issued, putting at the exclusive disposal of the allied troops a determined percentage of the restaurants, and forbidding them to go to the restaurants reserved for the civilians.

I shall be most grateful if you will kindly examine this proposition and let me know your opinion.

Yours truly,

S. I. MARSHALL

Admiral Stone,
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome

EC DIST - 17 Apr 45

ACTION: EX COMM ✓

INFO: CHIEF COMM ✓

S.C.

RCOM SEC

3691

403A

120

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

APR 16 1945

IL PRESIDENTE
DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI
MINISTRO DELL'INTERNO

Roma, 14 aprile 1945

17 APR. 1945

Caro Ammiraglio,

È stato rilevato che in Roma, una delle prime cause del vertiginoso aumento dei prezzi subito dopo la liberazione, fu l'afflusso delle truppe alleate e dei civili regli stessi risti-
rati, tanto che ne fu successivamente disciplinato l'accesso per iniziative delle stesse Autorità Alleate.

È stato pertanto proposto che, ad evitare il ripetersi dell'inconveniente lamentato anche nell'Italia settentrionale, specialmente nei grandi centri quali Milano, Torino, Bologna, ecc., si predisponga sin da ora un provvedimento che metta ad esclusiva disposizione delle truppe alleate una determinata per-
centuale dei ristoranti stessi con divieto di frequentare quelli edibiti ai civili.

Grato se vorrà portare il suo esame sulla proposta e far-
ci conoscere il suo parere, si abbia, caro Ammiraglio, le mie più vive cordialità.



Contrammiraglio Allery M. Stone
Capo della Commissione Alleata

1042347 Gob.

405/1162194

Caro Ammiraglio,

E' stato rilevato che in Roma, una delle prime cause del vertiginoso aumento dei prezzi subito dopo la liberazione, fu l'afflusso delle truppe alleate e dei civili negli stessi ristoranti, tanto che ne fu successivamente disciplinato l'accesso per iniziative delle stesse Autorita' Alleate.

E' stato pertanto proposto che, ad evitare il ripetersi dell'inconveniente lamentato anche nell'Italia settentrionale, specialmente nei grandi centri quali Milano, Torino, Bologna, ecc., si predisponga sin da ora un provvedimento che metta ed esclusiva disposizione delle truppe alleate una determinata percentuale dei ristoranti stessi con divieto di frequentare quelli adibiti ai civili.

Grato se vorrà portare il suo esame sulla proposta e farmi cortesemente conoscere il suo pensiero, si abbia, caro Ammiraglio, le mie più vive cordialità.

.....

Contrammiraglio Wilfrid M. STONE
Capo della Commissione Alleata

S. C. H. A.

3690

W. Stone

3609
C O N F I D E N T I A LROME AREA ALLIED COMMAND
APO 794, US Army

AC 380 (G-1)

SUBJECT: Conduct on Cessation of Hostilities

TO : All Unit Commanders.

RHS/IEC/ib
11 April 1945

APR 13 1945

1. The time has come when it is necessary to consider as a possibility the situation which will be created by a cessation of hostilities in Europe. Such a situation might arise as a result of a formal armistice with Germany, or on the other hand, hostilities may drift gradually to an end. Two different sets of conditions may thus arise which will require somewhat different treatment.

2. It is the intention of the Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command, whatever the circumstances, to prevent any riotous behavior or undue disturbance, and, while allowing scope for legitimate rejoicing, to preserve normality in the conduct of the area. Discipline will not be relaxed.

3. It is particularly the intention that undue crowds of troops will not be allowed into the city of Rome. Passes will be strictly limited to normal numbers.

4. This applies to officers equally with enlisted men and other ranks. Units quartered in the Rome area will allow no more than the usual quota of officers into Rome and others will be reminded that it is their duty to be present in their unit lines.

5. No more than the normal percentage of enlisted men and other ranks will be allowed on pass.

6. It is therefore important that officers commanding units organize entertainment and diversion within unit lines with a view to keeping men amused and preventing them, so far as possible, from drifting into Rome. In addition, special efforts will be made from area resources to provide as much entertainment as possible to keep men in Rome out of the suburbs.

7. When the situation arises it will be necessary for all units to keep a particularly tight control over transport vehicles to prevent unauthorized "joyriding" and all officers commanding units will prepare plans with this in view.

8. Personnel on pass will not be permitted to carry...

2. It is the intention of the Commanding General, Rome Area Allied Command, whatever the circumstances, to prevent any riotous behavior or undue disturbance, and, while allowing scope for legitimate rejoicing, to preserve normality in the conduct of the area. Discipline will not be relaxed.

3. it is particularly the intention that undue crowds of troops will not be allowed into the city of Rome. Passes will be strictly limited to normal numbers.

4. This applies to officers equally with enlisted men and other ranks. Units quartered in the Rome area will allow no more than the usual quota of officers into Rome and others will be reminded that it is their duty to be present in their unit lines.

5. No more than the normal percentage of collated men and other ranks will be allowed on pass.

6. It is therefore important that officers commanding units organize entertainment and diversion within unit places with a view to keeping men amused and preventing them, so far as possible, from drifting into Rome. In addition, special efforts will be made from area resources to provide as much entertainment as possible to keep men in Rome out of the sun.

7. When the situation arises it will be necessary for all units to keep a particularly tight control over transport vehicles to prevent unauthorized "joyriding" and all officers commanding units will prepare plans with this in view.

8. Personnel on pass will not be permitted to carry firearms and unit commanders will take the necessary steps to ensure that this order is carried out.

9. All incidents, potential incidents and matters affecting the maintenance of law and order will be immediately reported to the Provost Marshal by telephone:

Provost Marshal (American)	dial 66249
Provost Marshal (British)	dial 66333

BY COMMAND OF BRIGADIER GENERAL BROWN:

DISTRIBUTION "B"

1-45-12

7

CONFIDENTIAL

I. E. CHEEK
Captain AGD

Adjutant General

DIST

ACTION: ESTAB SEC

INFU:

2nd Lt Comm

EX. Comm

Ex O (A)

Ex O (B)

CA SEC

ECOM SEC

NAVY S/C

AIR S/C

LAND Forces S/C

Ita Count

AGI

Ref : 3609/68/EC.

20 March 1945

SUBJECT : Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel
and Italian Paratroopers in NAPLES.

TO : G-5 Section,
Allied Force Headquarters.

It is thought that the following extract from a report for February received from the Regional Commissioner, Southern Region, may be of interest to you :

" Conduct of Allied Military and Naval Personnel.
With the exception of NAPLES Zone, the position may be described as satisfactory. In NAPLES, this month 27 cases of robbery and 14 of assault have been attributed to Allied personnel. The criminal misconduct of Italian paratroopers is reaching serious proportions. In the majority of instances, firearms and hand grenades have not only been carried but used in the commission of the offences. Appropriate representation has been made to the Italian authorities by the Public Safety Division."

For the Chief Commissioner:

D. LLEWELLYN

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to : Land Forces Sub-Commission
File 315/EC.

3688

3609
REUTERS

85 FLEET STREET LONDON

ROME OFFICE

VIA LUDOVISI 16

TEL 478955 - 478082

Rome, March 13th 1945.
MAR 14 1945

Dear Brigadier Lush,

Thank you very much indeed for sending me the interesting report made by Col. Griffin on the situation at Paenza.

It seems to me a satisfactory report because it indicates the origin of the Bishop's complaints, and puts the facts in proportion. I will make the contents of the report known to the Bishop and to other people who interested themselves in the matter.

Your sincerely

Cecil Sprigg

Brigadier Maurice Lush

Executive Commissioner

Allied Commission

ROME

3687

Dear Brigadier Lush,

Thank you very much indeed for sending me the interesting report made by Col. Griffin on the situation at Paganza.

It seems to me a satisfactory report because it indicates the origin of the Bishop's complaints, and puts the facts in proportion.

I will make the contents of the report **known** to the Bishop and to other people who interested themselves in the matter.

Your sincerely

Cecil Sprigg.

Brigadier Maurice Lush

Executive Commissioner

Allied Commission

ROME

3681

via M67
[Signature]
10/12/5

(65)

Ref: 3609/65/100.

10 March 1945.

My dear Sprigge:

(56)

In continuation of my letter of 20 February, I enclose copy of a report submitted by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AAG 8th Army who has, in my opinion, investigated the allegations made by the Bishop very carefully and has produced an unbiased report. Perhaps you would be good enough to let the Bishop know the gist of it.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd) Maurice Lusk.

Cecil Sprigge, Esq.,
Reuters Rome Office,
Via, Ludovico, 16,
ROME.

3686

MSL/JG.

PA
LW

Tel. Ext. 92.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
EIGHTH ARMY

Subject: Alleged Property Violations in Pafos Area.

H.Q.
Allied Commission,
A.P.G. 394.

CA/118/91A

4 Mar 45

MAR 4 1945

Reference your 3609/5/45 Dated 23rd February, 45.

The allegations contained in Mr. Cecil Spriggs's letter have been investigated, and subjoined are my observations.

1. "Alleged that houses were demolished to provide road material and firewood".

It was operationally necessary to provide a considerable quantity of rubble for roads, and it is true that initially troops were taking rubble at random. When it was known that a considerable quantity was required, the C.A.G. in collaboration with the Corps Troops P.E.s advised by the Communal Engineer, organised review of damaged property, and a schedule affecting properties in sixteen streets was agreed by the Communal Engineer. All of the property included in this schedule was so badly damaged as to be beyond repair, and from this source the bulk of the rubble required was obtained. No complaints were subsequently made to the C.A.G. by any civilians on this subject. The action of the L.G. and C.A.G. which secured the protection of other properties, had the effect of saving some 4500 people living in damaged properties, from being homeless, and most likely evacuated as a result. It is true that in the early days of occupation there were a certain number of cases where timber was removed by the troops for use as firewood, the weather was very cold at the time and the front line was less than four kilometres away.

2. "Alleged malevolent behaviour on the part of Greeks and severity on the part of New Zealanders".

Some Cypriot troops have been operating in the Pafos District, and as is usual, some complaints have been received of their behaviour, and in connection with the requisitioning of fodder for their pack mules, mainly every case reported, the C.A.G.s concerned have taken steps to obtain proper requisition notes. A certain amount of pilfering of chickens and similar items has been reported, and where the story was circumstantial, the facts were passed to the A.P.M. concerned for investigation and action.

Reference your 3609/51/50 dated 23rd Dec 1950.

The allegations contained in Mr. Cecil Spriggs's letter have been investigated, and subject to my observations.

1.

"Alleged that houses were demolished to provide road material and firewood".

It was operationally necessary to provide a considerable quantity of rubble for roads, and it is true that initially troops were taking rubble at random. When it was known that a considerable quantity was required, the C.A.O. in collaboration with the Corps Troops S.E. advised by the Communal Engineer, organised review of damaged property, and a schedule affecting properties in sixteen streets was agreed by the Communal Engineer. All of the property included in this schedule was so badly damaged as to be beyond repair, and from this source the bulk of the rubble required was obtained. No complaints were subsequently made to the C.A.O. by any civilians on this subject. The action of the I.O. and C.A.O. which secured the protection of other properties, from being demolished, and some 1500 people living in damaged properties, from being removed, was most likely evacuated as a result. It is true that in the early days of occupation there were a certain number of cases where timber was removed by the troops for use as firewood, the weather was very cold at the time and the front line was less than four kilometres away.

2.

"Alleged malevolent behaviour on the part of Greeks and severity on the part of New Zealanders".

Some Cypriot troops have been operating in the PAPHOS District, and as is usual, some complaints have been received of their behaviour, mainly in connection with the requisitioning of fodder for their pack mules. In every case reported, the C.A.Os concerned have taken steps to obtain similar requisition notes. A certain amount of pilfering of chickens and similar items has been reported, and where the story was circumstantial, the facts were passed to the A.P.M. concerned for investigation and action.

It is thought that the allegations of severity on the part of New Zealanders is related to the collection of rubble, as New Zealand troops were mainly responsible for this work.

As stated above, the matter was taken in hand by the C.A.O. and I.O. and the scheme agreed at Corps level to prevent undue hardship falling upon the inhabitants.

See 65

1885

2.

"Alleged that valuable fruit trees were cut down in plantation".

A few complaints were made that olive trees were being cut down and all such complaints were investigated, but the number of such cases reported does not indicate that many trees were destroyed for this purpose.

4.

"Alleged that huge food stocks in outlying farms were left to perish".

For operational reasons it was necessary to evacuate a fairly deep zone along the entire front. Included in this zone were many agricultural areas on which there was grain and livestock. By arrangement with the units concerned, transport was provided for all civilians to be evacuated, also for all livestock that could be rounded up, and for as much of their personal possessions as they desired and could conveniently remove. Steps were also taken to secure the safety of possessions left behind in houses. Most detailed transportation schedules were worked out and operated to secure removal of livestock and a provision of fodder for them.

Many thousands of people were removed, but due to the action taken by the L.Os and C.A.Os concerned, it is estimated that less than one third had to be passed through Evacuation Camps, the others being rehoused locally, where they will be able to return to their homes as soon as circumstances permit, and in a very large number of cases are still able to take some interest in the care of their cattle etc. It was impossible to remove all food or grain stocks on farms as transport could not be brought up owing to enemy action.

5.

"Alleged that wine was poured into the ground, casks were burnt as firewood, grain used to fill up holes in the roads".

PAENZA is a large wine producing area, and when first occupied a considerable quantity of wine remained in casks, some containing large quantities in the town. Many of the buildings were badly damaged, and as practically all these buildings were used by the troops it was impossible to prevent gaining access to the wine. Being Christmas time there was an additional inducement. The matter was taken up at the time with the M.Ps and where large stocks were involved, arrangements were made with the Division for the stocks to be guarded, for "Out of Bounds" signs to be posted and C.M.I. patrols were established. It was impossible to provide a guard for all the cellars as they were too numerous. There is no record of any complaint having been made that the casks were used for firewood. There is no record of any complaint that grain had been used to fill up holes in the road.

6.

"Alleged that there was lack of co-operation in the issue of passes".

In PAENZA town there is established a pass issuing office, and there has been complete harmony between the various P.B. Sections concerned and the C.A.O. Owing to the proximity of the front line, security regulations have been very strict, and it has happened that on very few occasions, passes issued by the C.A.O. were subsequently withdrawn at the request of the P.B.

4084

concerned, transport was not a problem. Steps were also taken to secure the safety of possessions left behind in houses. Most detailed transportation schedules were worked out and operated to secure removal of livestock and a provision of fodder for them.

Many thousands of people were removed, but due to the action taken by the I.O.s and C.A.O.s concerned, it is estimated that less than one third had to be passed through Evacuation Camps, the others being rehoused locally where they will be able to return to their homes as soon as circumstances permit, and in a very large number of cases are still able to take some interest in the care of their cattle etc. It was impossible to remove all food or grain stocks on farms as transport could not be brought up owing to enemy action.

"Alleged that wine was poured into the ground, casks were burnt as firewood, grain used to fill up holes in the roads".

PAENZA is a large wine producing area, and when first occupied a considerable quantity of wine remained in casks, some containing large quantities in the town. Many of the buildings were badly damaged, and as practically all these buildings were used by the troops it was impossible to prevent gaining access to the wine. Being Christmas time there was an additional inducement. The matter was taken up at the time with the M.P.s and where large stocks were involved, arrangements were made with the Division for the stocks to be guarded, for "Out of Bounds" signs to be posted and C.M.P. patrols were established. It was impossible to provide a guard for all the cellars as they were too numerous. There is no record of any complaint having been made that the casks were used for firewood. There is no record of any complaint that grain had been used to fill up holes in the road.

"Alleged that there was lack of co-operation in the issue of passes".

In PAENZA town there is established a pass issuing office, and there has been complete harmony between the various S.S. Sections concerned and the C.A.O. Owing to the proximity of the front line, security regulations have been very strict, and it has happened that on very few occasions, passes issued by the C.A.O. were subsequently withdrawn at the request of the S.S. on security grounds, and for reasons not within the knowledge of the C.A.O. at the time of issue. The system now operating provides for agreement of the S.S. before the pass is actually issued to the applicant. Special movement control orders obtained throughout the forward zone of this area, and in connection with this complaint it is worthy of record, that due to the negotiations carried on, to protect the interest of the civilians, that the evacuation on security grounds of a large part of the town was successfully avoided. I am informed that the Bishop prior to his departure for ROME had made a complaint to the C.A.O., who on his part, had endeavoured to explain the difficulties obtaining in the town and the steps that had been taken for the welfare of the people, but it was apparent that the Bishop was not easy to satisfy on any of these matters.

3.

7. Generally, so far as the town of PANZA itself is concerned, having regard to the fact that in the early days of occupation the town was so close to the front line, was still under shellfire, was badly damaged and highly congested with troops and vehicles, I think that the Civil Affairs Officers did a remarkably good job, and that the behaviour of the troops as a whole, was not a matter of serious reproach. In the outlying areas the cooperation of the units undoubtedly prevented a great deal of hardship from occurring, and it is rather regrettable that the efforts made on behalf of the civilian population have not been better appreciated, particularly when such efforts were carried out within the range of small arm fire.

A. G. G. G. G.
Adapt
 The Group Captain,
 Officer Commanding,
 H.Q., A.M.G. EIGHTH ARMY.

3087

60/

Tel Rpt 341

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

LWS/el

AMC 304

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. 3609/60/30

7 March 45

SUBJECT: Tracer

TO : SCAD, AMO Eighth Army

51

Information is requested as to the earliest possible date this Headquarters can expect an answer to our letter, file 3609/57/20, dated 23 Feb. 45, subject "Alleged Property Violations in Tannu Area."

My favor

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

6043

100 3682

7 March 45

Ref. 3609/62/BC

SUBJECT: Tracer

TO : SCAD, AND Eighth Army

Information is requested as to the earliest possible date
this Headquarters can expect an answer to our letter, file 3609/57/SC.
dated 23 Feb. 45, subject "Alleged Property Violations in Enemy
Area."

By Hand

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

Sub 2

PU 36824
12/3

Entail

Yes

PA 11/8/3

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO #394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. 3609/59/80

23 February 45

SUBJECT: "Behaviour of Polish Troops" File

TO : Liaison Section, AFHQ

1. Reference your 250 (P) dated 21 February 45.
2. The brief file, subject "Behaviour of Polish Troops," number 250 (P) was returned by this Headquarters to G-5, AFHQ, on 18 February 45 under cover of letter 3609/53/003, a copy of which is attached.

For the Chief Commissioner:

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-5, AFHQ

Incl:
as above

[Signature]
23/2
3681

3609 50 to Chief Commissioner
861 QA
FEB 22 1945

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Liaison Section

250 (P)

21 February 1945.

FEB 23 1945

SUBJECT: Request for Return of Staff Study.

TO : Allied Commission, Rome.

53 refs

1. On 12 Feb 45, this Section forwarded by error to the Allied Commission for the Chief Commissioner, a brief file, subject, "Behaviour of Polish Troops", our file No. 250 (P). This file, including an unsigned letter prepared for the signature of the Chief of Staff, AFHQ, was to have been returned, reference telephone conversation between Lt Dodge, this Section, and the ADC to Admiral Stone.

2. Subsequently, on 15 Feb 45, a copy of this letter, signed by the Chief of Staff, AFHQ, was forwarded to Rear Admiral Stone.

3. It is requested that the original Staff Study be returned to this office as soon as possible.

5H

HEADQUARTERS

22 FEB 1945

END/pa

A. G.

Edward W Dodge, 15th AGO
for F. G. BEAUMONT-NESBITT,
Major General,
Chief of Section. YH8

see 59

3680

1
Tel Ext 341

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

57
LWS/al

Ref. 3609/57/EC

23 February 45

SUBJECT: Alleged Property Violations in Faenza Area

TO : SCAG, AND Eighth Army

1. The Executive Commissioner desires that an immediate investigation be made of the alleged property violations contained in the attached copy of Mr. Cecil Spriggs's letter.
2. Please submit to this office a complete record of your findings. Your prompt action in this matter will be appreciated.

By Team
Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

see file 63

see 60

BU
1 Nov
Hand J

3679

K

(56)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: ³⁶⁹~~56~~ 5/20.

20 Februar 1945.

(55)

Thank you so much for your letter of 20 February in which you pass to me the information given to you by the Bishop of Faenza. I appreciate your sending it to me in this manner and I will have the matter investigated at once by AGC 8 Army. So if you see Monsignor Battaglia again would you tell him that the matter is being investigated at a high level.

M. S. LUTCH

Cecil Sprigge, Esq.,
Reuters Rome Office,
Via Ludovico 16,
ROME.

MSL/JG.

see M 57858
63678

REUTERS

85 FLEET STREET LONDON

ROME OFFICE

VIA LUDOVISI 16

TEL 478955 - 478082

10
1
15

Dear Brigadier Lush,

I think it may be useful to have ^{for you} a note on a talk I had yesterday with the Bishop of Faenza, Mr. Battaglia, who has been in Rome for some days. The Bishop said that for reasons of "delicateness" he had not approached any high Allied authorities, but there were some things about which he would have wished to unburden himself. Briefly they were these:

1. In the Faenza area where thousands of people lack a roof the Allied forces are demolishing houses which could be easily repaired in order to use the materials for making up roads and for firewood. Could not this be stopped? he asks. Asked by me whether he was alleging cases of actual malevolent treatment or only of rough and ready behaviour, he said "On the part of the Greeks, malevolent behaviour: on the part of the New Zealanders severity amounting almost to malevolence." He told stories of villagers offering to produce firewood, stones, etc., to replace the materials being taken from houses, but being told to hold their tongues.

2. The Bishop alleges that valuable fruit trees are being cut down in quantities, huge food stocks in outlying farms being left to perish under the open sky, wine being poured into the ground to leave casks to be burned as firewood, and in some cases grain used

I think it may be useful to have a note on a talk I had yesterday with the Bishop of Faenza, Mr. Battaglia, who has been in Rome for some days. The Bishop said that for reasons of "delicatezza" he had not approached any high Allied authorities, but there were some things about which he would have wished to unburden himself. Briefly they were these:

1. In the Faenza area where thousands of people lack a roof the Allied forces are demolishing houses which could be easily repaired in order to use the materials for making up roads and for firewood. Could not this be stopped? he asks. Asked by me whether he was alleging cases of actual malevolent treatment or only of rough and ready behaviour, he said "On the part of the Greeks, malevolent behaviour on the part of the New Zealanders severity amounting almost to malevolence." He told stories of villagers offering to produce firewood, stones, etc., to replace the materials being taken from houses, but being told to hold their tongues.

2. The Bishop alleges that valuable fruit trees are being cut down in quantities, huge food stocks in outlying farms being left to perish under the open sky, wine being poured into the ground to leave casks to be burned as firewood, and in some cases grain used to fill up holes in the roads.

3. The Bishop says that the Italo American townmajor of Faenza ~~to 77~~ the British R.S.S. captain, and the N.Z. R.S.S. captain work without any sort of cooperation. Passes issued by the first are cancelled by the third etc. This leaves him and the city authorities in great perplexity.

I got the impression that the Bishop is in good faith, not a mischief maker; and that he is greatly distressed at the "liberation"

throughout having div. along to popular exposure on against the
Allies.

He made it quite clear to me that he did not seek any
publicity for his distress. I think it may be useful to you
to know these allegations.

Yours sincerely

Lecil Spriggs

Cecil Spriggs

3609
9
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

cc 482
FEB 17 1945
34

14 February 1945

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Rear Admiral R. W. STONE, USN,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission, ROSS. (50)

1. Under date of 5 February 1945, you forwarded copy of a letter from the Italian Prime Minister in which he made further complaints of the behaviour of Polish troops towards the organisation and members of the Communist Party.

2. On an earlier occasion when Signor Bonomi submitted similar complaints, the facts he produced were given in greater detail than in the case now under consideration. It would seem, indeed, as though the Prime Minister was not himself sufficiently impressed with the gravity of the charges to do more than to draw your attention to them.

3. It is considered, therefore, that it will be enough if you acknowledge the receipt of his letter and inform him that it has been passed to AFHQ for appropriate action.

By command of Field Marshal ALEXANDER:

John Harding Lt. Gen.

JOHN HARDING
Lieutenant General
Chief of Staff

PA 81
see 43

2626
- 19
1/2

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Tel: 478201

Ref: 3609/53/003

14 February 1945

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : G-5, AMHQ.

1. Attached correspondence, including unsigned letter to the Chief Commissioner, appears to have been dispatched in error.
2. Will you please make proper disposition.

For the Chief Commissioner:

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Incl:
as above

[Signature]
3675

50

per 54

Ref: 3609/50/003

5 February 1945.

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.

1. With reference to my letters 3609/10/003 of 5 November 1944 and A/OC 614.13 of 27 October 1944, I enclose copy of a further letter dated 31 January I have received from the Italian Prime Minister.

2. I should be grateful if you would inform me in due course what action you have seen fit to take so that I may reply appropriately to the Prime Minister.

Is/ Henry W. Stone

ELDERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Incl:

Ltr, P.M. Bonomi
25070/16380/19.10 dtd 31 Jan 45

143

BU
15
2
-Hokan
5
28674

Ref: 3609/49/COS

5 February 1945.

My Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am in receipt of your letter 25070/16380/19.10 of 31 January 1945 and share your concern over the continued reports of incidents of intolerance of Polish soldiers towards the Communist Party.

At your previous request the matter was brought to the notice of the Supreme Allied Commander and the Commander II Polish Corps was told to take appropriate action (see my letter 3609/12/COS of 18 Nov 44).

I am forwarding your latest letter to the Supreme Allied Commander for his information and whatever action he considers necessary.

Yours very truly,

HILARY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME.

3672

DRAFT

Office of the Chief Commissioner

Ref: 3609/ /COS

44
February 1945.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am in receipt of your letter 25070/16380/19.10 of 31 January 1945 and share your concern over the continued reports of incidents of intolerance of Polish soldiers towards the Communist Party.

At your previous request the matter was brought to the notice of the Supreme Allied Commander and the Commander II Polish Corps was told to take appropriate action (see my letter 3609/12/COS of 18 Nov 44).

I am forwarding your latest letter to the Supreme Allied Commander for his information and whatever action he considers necessary.

Yours very truly,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
R O M E.

See 449

3672

Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers
25070/16/20/19.13

Rome, 31 January 1945

FEB 2 1945

Dear Admiral,

This letter deals with the same subject as letter
n. 16 00/19.13 of October 20th which you kindly answered by
n. 3009/9 008 of November 3rd.

Since this date, I have received more informations about
incidents which are supposed to have been caused by the intoler-
ance of the Polish soldiers towards the organizations and members
of the communist party.

Especially serious were the facts which were communicated
to me from the Lecce Province, where numerous Polish troops were
sent to rest. For instance, I have been told that in Gallipoli
(Lecce), they requisitioned the seat of the party under the pre-
text that they needed it; in this municipality and in others of
the same province, citizens wearing the hammer and sickle insignia
were beaten and wall inscriptions in praise of communism were can-
celled. Recently, also in Gallipoli, a citizen who happened to
be standing near a wall bearing a communist inscription was shot
at with an automatic rifle.

The fact that, according to what I have been told, some
remaining Fascist elements might be partly responsible for this
just be taken in consideration. These elements are supposed to con-
tact the Polish soldiers and make their dangerous propaganda.

These facts are unpleasant and might have repercussions if they
happened again. I therefore want you to be informed of them, and
I shall be most grateful if you will kindly inform the military au-
thorities about them, as you already did, for whatever action may
be necessary to prevent them from occurring again.

I remain,

Truly yours,

G. I. Bonomi

Admiral Henry A. Stone
Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission
R. O. M. O.

S.C.

See 49
450
3677

3 SPARES

25070/16380/19.10



FEB 1 RECD

Roma, 31 gennaio 1945

*Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

Caro Ammiraglio,

facio seguito alla mia lettera n. 16380/19.10 del 30 ottobre u.s., cui Ella cortesemente corrispose con la Sua 3609/9 COS del 3 novembre.

Da quella data hanno continuato a pervenire segnalazioni di incidenti, cui nuovamente avrebbe dato luogo l'intolleranza dei soldati polacchi nei riguardi di organizzazioni e membri del partito comunista.

Particolarmente gravi, i fatti segnalatimi dalla Provincia di Lecce, dove sono affluite numerose truppe polacche per trascorrere un periodo di riposo. Si segnala, ad esempio, che a Gallipoli (Lecce) è stata da esse requisita, allegando motivi di necessità, la sede di quel partito; che in quel Comune e in altri della stessa Provincia cittadini propositi del distintivo della falce e martello sono stati percosi, e iscrizioni murali inneggianti al comunismo sono state distrutte. Recentemente, pure a Gallipoli, un cittadino che si trovava casualmente presso un muro recante un'iscrizione comunista è stato fatto segno a raffiche di fucile mitragliatore.

Degna di speciale considerazione è poi la circostanza che - secondo quanto mi viene riferito - a simili fatti non sarebbe estranea l'azione di restanti elementi fascisti, i quali avrebbero i militari polacchi svolgendo pericolosa opera di subversione.

Per il carattere spiacevole che tali fatti presentano, e per le ripercussioni che, riparatandosi, essi potrebbero avere, desidero, caro Ammiraglio, che Ella ne sia a conoscenza, grato se anche

All'Ammiraglio
Henry T. STONE
Comandante Capo della
Commissione Alleata

ROMA

3670

di questi, come di quelli che già ebbi occasione di comuni-
carle, Ella porrà dar conoscenza alle competenti autorità mi-
litari per quei provvedimenti che risultassero necessari a
impedire il ripetersi.

Si creda molto cordialmente

Hamann

3609 POS 5365
41

Subject: Incidents - Behaviour of Allied Tps in Forward Areas.

Land Forces Sub Comm.A.C.
(M.H.I.A.) R O M E .
AQ/8/1

file 324/44

10 Dec 44

MINISTRY OF WAR

12 DEC 1944

Ref your 302799/CA of 27 Oct and 304868/CA of 18 Nov 44.

The matter has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, who has pointed out that although the incidents referred to in this memorandum are given as facts, there is in no case supporting evidence produced to show that the alleged acts were performed by Allied troops. If the Italian Government will assist by furnishing names of witnesses and all further particulars at their disposal, the C-in-C will be prepared to arrange for a thorough investigation to be made.

HEADQUARTERS,
12 DEC 1944

F J Noakes.
F.J. NOAKES Col.
for Major General.
M.H.I.A.

SPA/hh

Copy to: HQ AC (2) for Chief of Staff Section .
- Political Section.

PA *Sh* *Blv* 13/12 *Sh* 3609
15/12

3609 POS

5365

41

Subject: Incidents - Behaviour of Allied Tps in Forward Areas.

Land Forces Sub Comm.A.G.
(M.M.I.A.) R O M E .
AQ/S/1

file 3844

10 Dec 44

12 DEC 1944

MINISTRY OF WAR

Ref your 302799/CA of 27 Oct and 304668/CA of 18 Nov 44.

The matter has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, who has pointed out that although the incidents referred to in this memorandum are given as facts, there is in no case supporting evidence produced to show that the alleged acts were performed by Allied troops. If the Italian Government will assist by furnishing names of witnesses and all further particulars at their disposal, the C-in-C will be prepared to arrange for a thorough investigation to be made.

HEADQUARTERS
12 DEC 1944

F. J. Noakes.
F. J. NOAKES Col.
for Major General.
M.M.I.A.

SPA/hh

Copy to: HQ AC (2) for Chief of Staff Section .
- Political Section.

PA *Sh* *Blv* 13/12 *Sh* 3609

CONFIDENTIAL

Tel: 735

9 December 1944.

Ref: 5609/38/003

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops.

TO : Land Forces Sub-Commission (LSCIA). 37

1. Herewith is letter from HQ AAI dated 4 Dec 44, reference 5061/74/A(PB) for such action as you consider necessary.

2. For your information also attached are copies of the following:

Letter from HQ AAI dated 22 Nov 44. 22/24

Letter to Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated 30 Nov 44 prepared by Political Section. 28

Letter to HQ AAI dated 4 Dec 44. 31

3. Please forward to this Office a copy of your acknowledgment to HQ AAI.

[Signature]
Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

Incl:
as above

Copy to: Political Section.

BU
13 Dec
Noted to Capt. [unclear]
[Signature]

3683

12

CONFIDENTIAL 37

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops.

HQ ALLIED ARMIES IN ITALY

Tel: FILMOT 223

5063/74/A(PS)

4 Dec 44

Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

Further to this HQ letter of even reference dated
22 November 44. 24

1. A copy of a further communication from the Ministry
of War, reference 30463/CA dated 18 November 44 sent to this
HQ under cover of SMIA letter AQ/6/1 dated 29 Nov 44 is forwarded. 36

2. The points raised in our above quoted letter apply
equally to this further communication, and it is requested that
it may be made clear to the Italian Government that useful action
cannot be taken in these cases unless adequate details of allegat-
ions are given.

Major General,
CAC.

JDP/ND.

3667

COPY

From : Ministry of War.

Ref: 304,663/B.A.

To : MM I A

Date : 19th Nov 44.

Subject: Behaviour of Allied Soldiers in the Rimini Zone.

Herewith copy of a report received in respect of the behaviour of some Allied soldiers in Rimini Zone.

I would like to draw MMIA's attention to these incidents coupled with those that took place in IESI and CATTOLICA areas as per my 102799/OA dated 27 Oct.

May MMIA please take the matter up with a view to putting an end to these acts of violence caused to a population that has already suffered to such an extent I shall be grateful for assurance of such.

The Minister.

3666

The situation of the civilian population of recent liberated areas is very serious.

In all localities civilians complain of having been robbed by Allied soldiers. Blankets, sheets, towels, napkins, shoes, mirrors, bed springs, etc., are taken away even in the presence of the owners who, at times, are chased away from their houses which soldiers occupy and not allowing them in, even to remove personal belongings.

Naturally, nothing is found by those people when they return. These poor people with their houses destroyed, have succeeded in saving what they could from the German robbery, hiding and burying it, now they see, once more, their belongings being robbed in the same manner as the Germans did.

Italian IOs continuously receive complaints by civilians who have been robbed.

Although Allied HQ have issued orders to respect civilian property, such orders are not carried out, sometimes even by officers. For instance a piano was taken away from a house by two officers and loaded on a truck in the presence of the owners who begged the officers not to remove it. A Dispensary at MODIANO has been destroyed because an aspirin was wanted. Bottles and other preparations in the shop were thrown on the ground and smashed to pieces thereby jeopardising public health.

Parcels sent home by soldiers and often contain articles taken away from houses.

For example: a soldier wanted to sell a sewing machine for 10,000 lire to civilians.

The Italians want and try to collaborate with the Allies in all possible ways, but when a patriot, as it happened, who, until the other day was fighting the Germans in the hills, returns home to see his own property taken away by the soldiers for whom he fought for, what can he think?

However, comments are not satisfactory. They continue to collaborate but without enthusiasm, they have lost faith.

C.A. Office.

3609

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

(12)

AC/14030/15/PB

30 Nov 1944

5 DEC 1944

SUBJECT : Misconduct of Allied Soldiers.

TO : Commanding General, Headquarters A.A.I.

1. Reference is made to the attached copies of reports of the Regional Public Safety Officer of Toscana Region, Allied Commission.

2. The misconduct of Allied soldiers against civilians is a matter of the most serious concern to the Allied Commission. Obviously this Commission and its agencies are not in position to take the necessary action to control the illegal activities of members of the Allied Forces and yet it is held responsible for law and order among civilians in areas to the rear of the combat line.

3. It will be noted that practically every offense listed in the reports was committed by armed negro soldiers. It is well known that the American negro has a proclivity for obtaining possession of weapons. Officers accustomed to dealing with negro troops know that it is absolutely necessary to have frequent surprise showdown inspections.

4. Your attention is invited to the existing situation with the hope that immediate measures will be taken to control the illegal activities of soldiers.

/s/ ELBERT W. STONE

ELBERT W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

JRC/jwf

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3664

Ref: 3609/-/COS.

4 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Discipline - Allied Troops.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Armies in Italy.

1. I am in receipt of your letter 5063/74/A(PB) dated 22 Nov 44 referring to a communication from the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. I have requested the Ministry to provide more information concerning the incidents referred to and when I receive a reply I will write to you again.

W. S. Stone
ELIJAH W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

c.c. SCAAO.

OK 12/12
Noted J
see Memo 1036

3663

Ref: P/820.13

30 November 1944

Dear Marchese Visconti Venosta

In a memorandum dated the 2nd of November the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the Allied Commission of certain allegations in regard to the behaviour of Canadian and Greek troops of the Eighth Army in the zone of Jero and Castellone. The matter has been referred to the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Armies in Italy, who has pointed out that although the incidents referred to in this memorandum are given as facts, there is in no case supporting evidence produced to show that the alleged acts were performed by Allied troops. If the Italian Government will assist by furnishing names of witnesses and all further particulars at their disposal, the C-in-C will be prepared to arrange for a thorough investigation to be made.

Very truly yours,

/s/ E. W. S.

HENRY W. STONE
Colonel, USAR
Chief CommissionerHis Excellency Marchese Giovanni Visconti Venosta
Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs
Italian Government
Rome

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CHARTER

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Co. L.

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By order of the President

100. 1000 20

100. 1000 20

22

25 NOV Reed

Chief of the
allied forces.

1. The United States is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life. It is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life.

2. The United States is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life. It is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life.

3. The United States is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life. It is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life.

4. The United States is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life. It is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life.

5. The United States is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life. It is a country of many different people, many different languages, many different customs, many different religions, many different ways of life.

Robertson

Chief of the
allied forces.

3. It is disappointing, from the security point of view, that the British Government should be aware of what formations and nationalities have been engaged in recent operations.

4. If, however, the Italian Government will assist by paying at the moment of assignment and all further particulars at their disposal, a thorough investigation will be made.

Chas. Johnson

Major General,
Chief Administrative Officer,

100

228

3061

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs taken leave to give particular attention to the behaviour of Canadian and French troops of the Eighth Army in the zone of JESI and CARVALLO, during the recent breakthrough operations in the latter area.

All this area was completely seized up by the Canadians, particularly by the 1st Division. Canadian troops visited and all the civilians' affairs were systematically taken away and destroyed. In the majority of cases the inhabitants were left with the clothes they were wearing at the time.

The Convent, known under the name of "CONVENTO 1190", near MICHACACOLI, was completely looted. During the last days of German occupation, a considerable number of civilians, fleeing from nearby villages, had taken refuge with all their goods, in the Convent which had been subjected to artillery fire and was then badly damaged. The Allied troops entered through the gaps in the walls, pillaging everything. The civilians endeavored to stop the plundering, arranging turns for guarding the entrance. For "security" reasons the order was then given to evacuate the locality within 2 hours, leaving to the evacuees the purely indispensable.

The troops, having remained undisturbed masters of the Convent (only the Prior of the Convent, a monk, having remained), were thus able in all tranquillity to carry out their acts of vandalism and pillage, carrying away the sacred robes, the volute offerings and the effigy of the patron saint.

The small townships of MICHACACOLI and MICHACOLI (particularly the last, sustained similar treatment. The people, already severely tried by the Germans, who were audaciously assaulting the liberating troops, were terrorized. The G-OK troops joined the Canadians and together, out of revenge, destroyed and smashed everything.

At S. LAURENCO, a farmer was killed out of pure brutality and his farm was set on fire. At MICHACOLI, the Major and Canadian Infantry, given their good knowledge of English, endeavored to restrain this behaviour of the Allied troops. They addressed to this effect some of the units, at which no practical results

In the immediate neighbourhood of MICHACOLI in MICHACOLI, about the middle of September, a girl was brutally assaulted by six drunk Canadians and left in a pitiful condition. The girl was taken to the Military Hospital of MICHACOLI by some Canadian officers, but the Medical Officer of the Allied Command refused her admission. She was then taken back to MICHACOLI, where the local Carabinieri made

3660

...the last division. Each house was visited and all the civilians' effects were systematically taken away and destroyed. In the majority of cases the inhabitants were left with the clothes they were wearing at the time.

The convent, known under the name of "Santo Spirito", near Macchiarotina, was completely looted. During the last days of German occupation, a considerable number of civilians, coming from nearby villages, had taken refuge with all their goods in the convent which had been subjected to artillery fire and had been severely damaged. The Allied troops entered through the gaps in the walls, pillaging everything. The civilians endeavored to stop the plundering, attempting to persuade the looting troops to stop. For "humanity" reasons the order was then given to evacuate the locality within 2 hours, leaving to the evacuees the usual findings.

The troops, having reached undisturbed quarters of the convent (only the Prior of the convent, rather than having remained), were thus able in all tranquillity to carry out their acts of vandalism and murder, carrying away the sacred robes, the vestive offerings and the effigy of the patron saint.

The small townships of Martellina and Rignano (particularly the last) sustained similar treatment. The people, already sorely tried by two German troops who were anxiously awaiting the liberating troops, were terrorized. The Greek troops joined the Germans and together, out of revenge, destroyed and looted everything.

At S. Lorenzo, a farmer was killed out of pure brutality and his farm was set on fire. At Rignano, the major and Marchese Antonori, given their own knowledge of English, endeavored to restrain their behaviour of the Allied troops. They addressed to this effect some of the units, at which no practical results.

In the immediate neighborhood of S. Lorenzo di Rignano, about the middle of September, a girl was brutally assaulted by six drunk Germans and left in a pitiful condition. The girl was taken to the military hospital of S. Lorenzo by some Canadian officers, but the medical officer of the Allied Command refused her admission. She was then taken back to S. Lorenzo, where the local Carabinieri made an official statement on the incident.

The things of the family of S. Lorenzo, valuable remains of the Macchiarotina family, were taken away.

Again, almost completely destroyed, was looted by the Germans and the same treatment underwent the farm houses in the immediate neighborhood of the city, and destroyed. The house of the Marquise di Rignano, situated in the immediate neighborhood of the city, was pillaged and destroyed. The Marquise di Rignano took refuge in the Villa Rognoli (22 Viale Roma).

At S. Lorenzo in Corsignano, the Mother Superior of the Pre-Orphan troops, of all the beds and bed-clothes of the four orphan.

The property of Prince Rognoli di Rognoli di Rognoli at Rognoli di Rognoli in Corsignano (Rognoli) has been now destroyed by war operations in that zone. Furthermore, many articles (silver, jewelry, furniture, linen, mattresses, porcelain, statues, books, personal effects, of great artistic value have been looted by Canadian troops after the liberation of the zone. The same is to be said in respect

22

-2-

of the farmers' homes. Some of the farmers have been robbed of their money under the pretext of controlling the documents in their wallets.

The articles taken from Villa Ruspoli had been walled in in different hiding places. The search for these hiding places appears to have been most thorough inasmuch as the walls show clear traces that an axe has been used everywhere there might possibly have been a vacuum behind the walls. The Patron's Church underwent the same treatment.

The Ruspoli family have denounced the fact to the AG of the Eighth Army (Group Capt REASON).

An enquiry is at present in course.

3659

AG, 2nd November 1944.

(21)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Civil Affairs Section
AEC 394

AC/18132/PS

30 Nov 1944

SUBJECT : Arrest of Allied Personnel by Italian Police.

TO : A.F.H.Q., G-5.

1. The recent case of Giuseppe FIORIDIA, an Italian policeman, tried before a General Military Court in Naples for killing an English sailor, has raised the question of the power of the Italian police to arrest members of the Allied Forces. After hearing the evidence of the Regional Public Safety Officer the court accepted without question the right of the Italian police to arrest Allied military personnel and hand them into military police custody.

2. MATCOA Circular No. 36 dated 17 March, 1944, (item 11 para 4) which presumably applies in Italy, gives the following directions:

Arrest by Civil Police.

"Civil Police and civil law enforcement agencies are authorized to arrest members of the Allied Forces for such offences that would warrant their arrest were they civilians.

The persons so arrested will be delivered promptly to the appropriate military authorities, British or American, with information causing the arrest.

Proper respect towards the Civil police in the exercise of their duties will be observed by military personnel at all times.

3. From a public safety point of view it is considered most desirable not only that this power of arrest should be maintained but also that its existence should be widely known by members of the Allied Forces.

4. It is therefore requested that the MATCOA order quoted in paragraph 2 above be circulated to all military units in Italy.

For the Chief Commissioner:

G. W. Johnston
G.W. JOHNSTON Esq.
V. CA Sec.
DCCS, AC.

3658

U. S. RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED

HEADQUARTERS
NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY
APO 534

CIRCULAR)
:)
NUMBER 36)

17 March 1944

OFFENSES, CONFINEMENT AND COURTS MARTIAL

Absence Without Leave and Desertion.....I
Confinement.....II
Courts-Martial.....III

Section I, Circular Number 41; Section III, Circular Number 88; Section II, Circular Number 103; Section I, Circular Number 113; Section II, Circular Number 184; Circular Number 225; Section IV, Circular Number 236; Section I, Circular Number 235; and Section II, Circular Number 246, this headquarters, 1943, are hereby rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

I — ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE AND DESERTION

1. Enlisted Personnel - Modification of AR 615-3-0, 30 January 1943, is made as follows:

a. Dropping from Rolls as an Absentee - An absentee who has not been dropped under the provisions of paragraph 3, below, will continue to be carried as an absentee for one month after which he will be dropped from his organization rolls as an absentee.

b. Dropping from Rolls as a Deserter - An enlisted man may be dropped from organization rolls as a deserter only when it is definitely determined that he absented himself without leave:

- (1) With the intention not to return.
- (2) To avoid hazardous duty.
- (3) To shirk important service.

c. Records - The following records will be transmitted to this headquarters promptly after the individual has been dropped as an absentee or as a deserter:

- (1) Service Record, forwarded by next numbered indorsement.
- (2) Individual Clothing Record, showing clothing for which the absentee is still responsible.
- (3) Qualification Card. (AD JMO Form 20)

U. S. RESTRICTED Equals British RESTRICTED

Olr #36
Hq Natossa

- (4) Certified extract copy of Morning Report (WD AGO Form 44), showing change of status to I, OL or desertion.
- (5) Copies of each request for discontinuance of allotments and any acknowledgments thereof which have been received. (See paragraph g(1), below.)
- (5) Soldier's Deposit Book (WD Form Number 33).
- (7) Evidence bearing on the case.
- (8) List of law enforcement agencies informed of the absence.

d. Personal Effects - Public property will be turned in to the unit supply section and the enlisted man will be credited on the Clothing and Equipment Record. Personal effects will be listed and forwarded to the base section Quartermaster serving the area, where they will be retained for one (1) year unless he is returned to military control within that period. In the event he is returned to military control, the effects will be delivered to him. At the expiration of one (1) year, if the deserter has not returned to military control, the base Quartermaster will dispose of the personal effects as prescribed by AR 615-300.

e. Reports

- (1) Discontinuance of allotments - When an absentee has been absent for fifteen (15) days or when he is dropped from the rolls of his organization before the expiration of that period, requests will be submitted for the discontinuance of allotments.
- (2) Apprehension - See Section IV, AFHQ Circular Number 39, 1943.

f. Return to Military Control.

- (1) The commander of any organization to which an absentee is returned to military control or to which he turns in will immediately report the name, grade, serial number and organization of the absentee to the provost marshal of the base section within which such organization is located and to the Adjutant General, this headquarters.
- (2) The provost marshal of the base section receiving the report referred to in (1), above, will collect the absentees immediately and turn them over to the provost marshal of the base section within or nearest to the area in which the absentee's unit is located.
- (3) The provost marshal of the base section receiving such absentees will be responsible that they are immediately returned to their organization for trial or other disposition.

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8. Trial - Absentees should normally be tried for AWOL rather than for desertion as the limitations on punishment for AWOL have been removed by Executive Order.

2. Officers a. At the expiration of thirty (30) days of absence of an officer or warrant officer without leave his immediate commanding officer will report all facts and forward all pertinent records through channels to this headquarters. The records will include:

- (1) WD AGO Form No. 64-1 (Officers' and Warrant Officers' Qualification Card).
- (2) Certified WD AGO Form No. 44 (Extract copy of Morning Report), showing date of change and change of status to AWOL.
- (3) Notice to Disbursing Officer - Copy of the action taken to comply with paragraph 4a, AR 605-300.
- (4) Evidence bearing on the case.
- (5) List of persons and agencies informed of absence.
- (6) Statement of charges.
- (7) Inventory.

b. Upon receipt of the foregoing report and records, this headquarters may relieve the officer concerned from the organization to which he is assigned and account for him as absent without leave, NATOUSS, unassigned, and at the expiration of three (3) months of absence report all facts and forward all pertinent records to The Adjutant General; or retain the officer in his assignment.

c. It will be the duty of all commanding officers to report immediately to this headquarters the apprehension or return to military control of any officer who has been relieved from assignment or who is absent without authorization.

II - CONFINEMENT

3. General and Garrison Prisoners

a. General

- (1) Confinement, except as a matter of temporary restraint, should not be reported to for offenses other than capital and those under 23/23, until all other methods of making a disciplined soldier have failed. A soldier in confinement in this theater is in the same category, insofar as loss of effectiveness is concerned, as a soldier wounded by enemy action. Soldiers will be advised that action which leads to confinement is a

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contribution to the enemy cause, since it not only immobilizes the confined soldier as an effective, but also immobilizes other soldiers to guard and feed him.

- (2) Soldiers in confinement for even brief periods are necessarily removed from training with their units. Commanders exercising courts-martial jurisdiction are, therefore, directed to make full use of suspension of the confinement provisions of sentences.
- (3) Discipline is a matter of intelligent leadership. Commanding officers of units with any considerable number of soldiers ineffective by reason of confinement must be regarded as deficient in those qualities of leadership expected of a combat commander. The Inspector General will include in his reports of inspection information concerning the number of soldiers in confinement with analysis of causes.

b. Stockades for Garrison Prisoners

- (1) Stockades will be established as required by base sections, air force and army commanders within their area of control for the confinement of garrison prisoners and soldiers awaiting trial by court-martial.
- (2) Where a person subject to military law is charged with a capital offense and has not been brought to trial at the time his unit embarks for overseas service, one of the following procedures may be adopted:
 - (a) 1. If all of the material witnesses essential to the proof of the charge accompany such unit on overseas service, he may be taken with his unit.
 2. The prisoners may be turned over to the base section provost marshal of the base section from which the unit is to embark with a statement that all material witnesses accompany the unit. In this event, the base section commander will transport such a prisoner to the unit for trial after the unit has accomplished its mission and can conduct his trial.
 - (b) If the material witnesses essential to prove the charge are not moving with the unit and will be available in North Africa at the time of trial such prisoner will be turned over to the base section provost marshal provided charges and the names and expected testimony of all witnesses are turned over to such provost marshal at the time of delivery of such prisoner.

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Hq NATOUSA

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- (3) Persons who have been tried and in whose cases the record of trial has either been forwarded for confirmation under Article of War 43 or for review under Article of War 50 and notice of action thereon has not been received prior to the embarkation of a unit for overseas service, will be turned over to the most convenient base section provost marshal for confinement if such prisoners are then in the custody of such units.
- (4) Any provost marshal receiving prisoners pursuant to the above authority will immediately report such case to this headquarters for instructions.

c. NATOUSA Disciplinary Training Center for General Prisoners

- (1) The NATOUSA Disciplinary Training Center at Casablanca, French Morocco, under the control of the Commanding General, Atlantic Base Section, will be designated as the place of confinement for general prisoners in whose cases the reviewing or confirming authority has directed that the execution of the dishonorable discharge be suspended. In those cases in which the execution of the dishonorable discharge has not been suspended and the Eastern Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Greenhaven, New York, or a Federal penal institution has been designated as the place of confinement, the general court-martial order will also include the statement that, "The accused will be confined in NATOUSA Disciplinary Training Center, Casablanca, French Morocco, pending further orders."
- (2) Commanders exercising general court-martial jurisdiction will deliver all such general prisoners to this center. If this action is impracticable due to military requirements, the prisoners may be delivered to the nearest base section provost marshal for transshipment to the place of confinement.

d. The regulations for the NATOUSA Disciplinary Training Center are as follows:

(1) Objective

- (a) The purpose of the Disciplinary Training Center shall be the disciplining and training of the individual prisoner undergoing sentence of confinement, to the end that each prisoner be restored to duty among his comrades a self-respecting, well-disciplined, better-trained soldier, more useful to the forces.

(2) Administration

- (a) The administration of the Disciplinary Training Center shall be conducted in accordance with AR 600-375 and 600-376 (so far as applicable) and War Department policies and the policies and directives from this headquarters.
- (b) In applying the provisions of AR 600-375 and 600-376, the commandant is the commanding officer. Full responsibility

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for the security, management and rehabilitation of all prisoners is vested in the commandant, who may supplement the regulations as he may deem appropriate provided such supplementary instructions are formulated in accordance with these regulations, with well established principles of security, discipline, cleanliness, efficiency and humanity.

(3) Procedure for admittance

(a) The records of the prisoner will be closed and the prisoner transferred as an attached unassigned casual to 6677th Disciplinary Training Company, quoting the General Court-Martial Orders as authority. Proper Mornins Report entry will be made in accordance with AR 345-400. The Commanding General, Atlantic Base Section, will be notified of the time the prisoner will be sent to the NATONSA Disciplinary Training Center.

(b) The following papers will accompany the prisoner:

1. Two (2) copies of the general court-martial order.
2. Inventory of personal property.
3. List of clothing in possession on arrival.
4. MD Form 70 - Medical Syphilitic Register (when applicable).
5. D AGO Form 33 - Individual Equipment Record.
6. Two (2) copies of D AGO Form 35 - Individual Clothing Slip.
7. D AGO Form 34 - Service Record (properly indexed).
8. Classification card.
9. Papers relating to allotment and insurance.

(c) I/PA clothing and individual equipment, including gas mask, less arms, will accompany prisoner.

(4) Classification

(a) Prisoners will be classified at time of commitment into two classes as follows:

1. General - Class B - general prisoners convicted of murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, rape, sodomy, mayhem, and larceny of property of more than \$50.00 in value or of any of the offenses denounced in Articles of War 75-82, inclusive.
2. General - Class A - all other general prisoners. Each class of prisoners will be kept separated.

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(5) Disciplinary training companies

- (a) Upon commitment a prisoner will be assigned by name to a disciplinary training company according to his classification, for discipline and training.
 - (b) Training and instruction - Disciplinary training companies will be trained, armed, and equipped as Infantry. The course of instruction will include, insofar as equipment and facilities permit, the subjects covered in IIR for Infantry (basic).
 - (c) Hours of instruction and training - A minimum of thirty (30) hours per week will be devoted to training and instruction.
 - (d) Prisoners will wear the service uniform while undergoing instruction and training.
- (6) Employment - Prisoners serving confinement at the NATOUSA Disciplinary Training Center will ordinarily be assigned work necessary for the maintenance, operation, cleanliness and improvement of the training center only. They may be assigned other tasks provided there is no infringement on the number of training hours prescribed. Exceptions to this policy will be made only on the approval of the commanding general charged with the operation of the disciplinary training center.
- (7) Restoration to duty
- (a) The primary purpose of confinement in NATOUSA Disciplinary Training Center under an unexecuted sentence to dishonorable discharge is to enable the soldier to be rehabilitated and returned to active combat duty. This course is necessary to conserve and employ available man-power to the fullest extent. The length of time a soldier should remain in confinement before he has reached that point in his rehabilitation at which he should be released therefrom must be determined by the Commanding General, Atlantic Base Section, the officer exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction over the soldier. When he acts to release a soldier, the basis upon which he acts is one of discretion no matter for what period of time the soldier is sentenced to confinement. It is expected that he will give every careful consideration to each case before the soldier is returned to a duty status. In no case will the Commanding General, Atlantic Base Section, permit a soldier to remain in confinement for a period exceeding six (6) months without considering him for return to a duty status.
 - (b) This restoration is accomplished by suspending the execution of the unexecuted portion of the sentence and assigning the soldier to a personnel center for further 3654-

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Sq Houston

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(c) The sentence so suspended would normally remain suspended during the whole of the soldier's service. In order that the soldier's record may be completely cleared of the suspended sentence, company and similar unit commanders will, at the expiration of six (6) months from the time the soldier is restored to duty, recommend to the officer exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction over his unit that the suspended sentence be remitted, provided the soldier has demonstrated his fitness for complete restoration. As a reward for bravery or exceptional service a unit commander may, at any time after a general prisoner has been restored to duty under a suspended sentence, recommend that the sentence be remitted without regard to the six months' period.

(d) Release from confinement - No prisoner will be released from confinement until his sentence has terminated or he is ordered restored to duty by proper authority upon the recommendation of the commandant.

e. Confinement of General Prisoners in the United States - Commanders exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction within this theater, where designating a disciplinary barracks in the United States as the place of confinement for general prisoners, will designate the "Eastern Branch, United States Disciplinary Barracks, Greentown, New York."

f. Arrests by Civil Police - Civil police and civil law enforcement agencies are authorized to arrest members of the allied forces for such offenses that would warrant their arrest were they civilians.

a. The persons so arrested will be delivered promptly to the appropriate military authority, British or American, with information of the circumstances causing the arrest.

b. Proper respect toward the civil police in the exercise of their duties will be observed by military personnel at all times.

III -- COURTS-MARTIAL

5. Instructions

a. General

- (1) A Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928, should be readily available for reference at all headquarters down to and including those of companies and detachments. (If not so available, requests therefor will be submitted to the nearest head station.)
- (2) The Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928, and these instructions should be consulted in the processing of court-martial charges. Appropriate forms contained in the appendix of the manual will be followed.

b. Article of War 10b - Not all offenses for which court-martial may be had should be punished. The disciplinary power is vested in commanding

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Officers by Article of War 104 should be exercised fully for the punishment of minor offenses (see Chapter XXIV, MCM, 1928). These powers can well be used to maintain discipline and reduce the number of courts-martial trials. Unit commanders should see that the authorized maximum punishments are not exceeded. Where it is necessary to punish an offender in excess of the punishment authorized by Article of War 104, courts-martial must be utilized.

c. Preparation of Charge Sheet

- (1) After the word "Pay", page 1 of the charge sheet, will be shown the total of accused's base pay plus pay for length of service plus pay for duty outside the continental limits of the United States (page 96, MCM, 1928; Circular 140, WD, 1942).
- (2) In the space following the word "Age", page 1 of the charge sheet, will be entered the age of the accused at the date of the commission of the alleged offense.
- (3) Above the words "Allotments to dependents", page 1 of the charge sheet, will be inserted the words "Class F deductions", followed by "None", "\$322", "\$527", or whatever amount of Class F deductions the accused actually has under the Service Men's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 (Bulletin Number 29, WD, 1942, as amended by Bulletin Number 21, WD, 1943). The amount of Class E allotments, if any, will be shown after "Allotments to dependents" (Circular Number 225 and 288, WD, 1942; Circular Number 69, 270 and 310, WD, 1943).
- (4) Under "Data as to service", prior service will show the inclusive dates of enlistments, organizations from which discharged, manner of discharge (i.e., convenience of the Government, purchase, etc.), and the total prior service completed by years, months, and days, as shown by the accused's service record. In addition thereto, the place and date of current enlistment will be shown.
- (5) The charge sheet should never show the record of previous convictions. It should only state that "A certificate of previous convictions is attached."
- (6) If the accused is not under any restraint, this fact should be affirmatively shown.
- (7) Specifications will show the place--name of the town or camp, and country (Algeria, French Morocco, Sicily, Italy, etc)--where the offense took place, and the original and all copies of the charge sheet and allied papers will be marked
CONFIDENTIAL.

d. Class F deductions under the Service Men's Dependents Allowance Act (see paragraph 5c (3), above) are to be deducted from "Pay" (see paragraph 5c (1), above) in computing an enlisted man's pay for the purpose of determining the maximum forfeitures that may be imposed by a court-martial (see paragraph 6, Circular Number 288, WD, 1942).

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e. Capital Offenses - Officers having authority to appoint special courts-martial do not have authority to refer charges that include a capital offense to a special court-martial for trial without the specific authority in each case of the officer exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction over their commands (AM 12, 13; par 14, page 10, MCM, 1928). At present the offenses denounced by the following Articles of War are capital offenses: 58, 59, 64, 66, 67, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 86, 92 (par 14, page 10, MCM, 1928; Bulletin 6, WD 1942). Charges including violation of any of these Articles of War should be transmitted to the officer exercising general courts-martial jurisdiction over the command, with appropriate recommendations and the required papers (see par 34 and 35a, MCM, 1928), for his action.

f. Summary courts-martial records will be disposed of according to the following regulations:

"* * * When trial is had by summary court-martial the original charge sheet will be completed as the record of trial. After recording his action on the sentence, the reviewing authority will deliver the original charge sheet and two copies thereof to the organization commander who will cause the essential data to be entered on the service record and, in due course, on the pay rolls. After the prescribed notation as to entry on the service record has been made on the record of trial, the organization commander will immediately forward one copy thereof, completed and certified as a true copy of the original to The Adjutant General. The remaining copy will be sent to the officer exercising immediate general court-martial jurisdiction over the command as required by paragraph 87c, Manual for Courts-Martial, U. S. Army, 1928. In cases of acquittal or disapproval of conviction the same procedure will be followed, except that no entries will be made of the trial on the service record." (Par 21b, AR 345-125, as changed).

Units not assigned or attached for administration to a command in this theater exercising general court-martial jurisdiction will forward to this Headquarters such records as are required by the above paragraph to be sent to the officer exercising immediate general court-martial jurisdiction.

g. Special Court-Martial Records and Orders

(1) Only the original of a special court-martial record is required (the accused is not entitled to a copy) and when it has been acted upon by the reviewing authority it should be disposed of as provided for in paragraph 87c, Manual for Courts-Martial, 1928. Units not assigned or attached for administration to a command in this theater exercising general court-martial jurisdiction will forward to this Headquarters such records as are required by this paragraph to be sent to the officer exercising immediate general court-martial jurisdiction.

(2) There is no prescribed distribution for special court-martial orders other than that one copy will accompany the record (par 87c, MCM, 1928), and three (3) copies for each accused will be sent to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C. (par 17, AR 345-125, as changed). Further distribution is desirable in all circumstances to insure that sentence will be properly

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executed. In this connection, attention is invited to the required distribution for General Court-Martial Orders (par 3d, AR 310-50, as changed) which should be used as a guide in determining what distribution of special court-martial orders is advisable. The copies of the special court-martial orders which accompany the record of trial and those sent to The Adjutant General should be unexpurgated copies, i.e., complete as to specifications and place of trial.

b. General Courts-Martial Records and Orders

- (1) All records of trial by general courts-martial after being acted upon by the convening authority will be sent direct to Branch Office of the Judge Advocate General, MATOUCA, APO 534, except when such records of trial contain an approved sentence respecting a general officer or dismissal of an officer or an approved death sentence imposed upon conviction of any crime or offense other than murder, rape, adultery, desertion, or acting as a spy. The records of trial pertaining to cases coming within the above exception will, after approval by the convening authority, be sent to the Commanding General, MATOUCA, APO 534, and not to the Branch Office of the Judge Advocate General.
- (2) For distribution of general court-martial orders see par 3d, AR 310-50, as changed. In addition, two (2) copies of each order will be forwarded to this headquarters by the issuing unit.

6. Delays in Completing Trials by Courts-Martial - The greatest disciplinary effect is obtained by the prompt imposition of punishment, whether by a commanding officer under AM 104 or by virtue of a court-martial sentence. Delay in imposing punishment not only reduces its salutary effect but also, in case the offender is in confinement, unnecessarily continues him as a non-effective soldier. It is incumbent upon all commanding officers to make periodic checks of men in confinement to determine whether delays have occurred in completing trials and that immediate corrective action has either been taken or instituted.

7. Disposition of Officers under Approved Sentence of Dismissal a. When an officer exercising general court-martial jurisdiction has approved a sentence of dismissal in an officer's case and has transmitted the record of trial under Article of War 104 for action by confirming authority, he is authorized to transfer the officer immediately to Personnel Center Number 1. He will advise the Commanding Officer, Personnel Center Number 1, of the reason for the transfer and inform this headquarters when such transfer has been made.

b. Upon arrival of such officer at Personnel Center Number 1, the Commanding Officer thereof will notify the Commanding Officer, Atlantic Base Section, of the arrival of such officer.

c. Upon such notification having been received from Personnel Center Number 1, the Commanding Officer, Atlantic Base Section, will immediately, 2652 by the Theater Judge Advocate, Headquarters MATOUCA, APO 534, by letter direct, that the officer referred to in a above is at the Personnel Center.

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By command of Lieutenant General DEVERS:

DAVID G. RICE,
Major General, USA,
Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ H. V. Roberts

H. V. ROBERTS,
Colonel, USA,
Adjutant General.

Reproduced, Hq. Peninsular Base Section,
APO 782, 25 March 1944 S. R.

DISTRIBUTION:
Hq and CIB

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

MINUTE SHEET

File :

SUBJECT : Arrest of Allan Hilly Arnold.

No Date To

1. 19 Nov. COS

Attache sets out the position of H.
police agents with regard to arrest and
the question COS raised with C.C.
& COS CA Sec. on evening of 17 Nov.

A. G. Phillips

CAI

x. W.P.

1. de mobile

Basenith

1. Florida incident and result
2. Powers of Italian Police

Records have been searched, nothing is known of AFHQ Administrative Instruction No 8. C.O.S.'s officers have also searched without result.

AAI Instruction No 8 deals with the Material Resources of Italy.

Frank J. Miller M.D.

18th ad.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM

15
20 November, 1944.

1. Short facts of FLORENCE incident.

The incident briefly is that on 1 October 1944 at Naples a drunken British sailor after unprovoked assaults on a French sentry and two civilians, assaulted FLORENCE, a Metropolitan Police constable on traffic control duty. A second Metropolitan constable came to the police officer's assistance and was approached by the sailor in a menacing attitude so he drew his pistol and fired mortally wounding him would-be assailant.

A General Court was convened and heard a charge of murder against FLORENCE. He was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. The General Military Court consisted of :-

1. Col. LAMSON (G.I.C.)

Capt. GILL (F.I.C. Naples)

1. Commander Morand (Royal Navy.)

2. Review of Italian Police to arrest Allied Personnel.

In HQ NATO Circular No. 36 dated 17 March 1944 Item

II para. 4 :- Arrest by Civil Police - the following directions are given :-

*Civil Police and Civil law enforcement agencies are

senior and two civilians, assaulted FIORILLA a Metropolitan Police constable on traffic control duty. A second Metropolitan Police constable came to the police officer's assistance was approached by the sailor in a menacing attitude so he drew his pistol and fired mortally wounding him would-be assailant.

A General Court was convened and heard a charge of murder against FIORILLA. He was found guilty and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. The General Military Court consisted of :-

Lt. Col. DAWSON (R.L.C.)

Capt. GILD (R.L.C. Naples)

Lt. Commander Wardrop (Royal Navy.)

2. Powers of Italian Police to arrest Allied Personnel.

In HQ Matsons Circular No. 36 dated 17 March 1944 Item

II para. 4 :- Arrest by Civil Police - the following directions are given :-

"Civil Police and Civil law enforcement agencies are authorised to arrest members of the Allied Forces for such offences that would warrant their arrest were they civilians.

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The persons so arrested will be delivered promptly to the appropriate military authorities, British or American, with information causing the arrest.

Proper respect towards the Civil Police in the exercise of their duties will be observed by military personnel at all times.

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- 2 -

3. General Observations.

It would be difficult, if not impossible to define the powers of the Italian police when dealing with Allied troops to the mutual satisfaction of Military commanders, Allied Command, and the Italian authorities. However, the following points are put forward for information:-

(a) Italian police are legally allowed to carry firearms both on and off duty, and are entitled to use them in the execution of their duty.

(b) From the Public Safety point of view an Italian Policeman is justified in protecting Italian civilians against assault by Allied troops and in preventing a breach of the peace. To this end an Italian policeman is justified in restraining an Allied soldier or sailor and also in detaining him until a military escort can take him into custody. An Italian policeman is justified in using the minimum amount of force required for this purpose.

(c) While no written instructions have been given to the Italian police on these points, the position is well understood by Public Safety officers, the Italian Ministry of the Interior and the various Police authorities.

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*

the mutual satisfaction of Military commanders, Allied Com-
mand, and the Italian authorities. However, the following points
are put forward for information :-

(a) Italian police are legally allowed to carry firearms
both on and off duty, and are entitled to use them in the execution
of their duty.

(b) From the Public Safety point of view an Italian
policeman is justified in protecting Italian civilians against
assault by Allied troops and in preventing a breach of the peace.
To this end an Italian policeman is justified in restraining an
Allied soldier or sailor and also in detaining him until a military
escort can take him into custody. An Italian policeman is justified
in using the minimum amount of force required for this purpose.

(c) While no written instructions have been given to the
Italian police on these points, the position is well understood by
Public Safety officers, the Italian Ministry of the Interior and the
various police authorities.

Handwritten signature: Randolph Wilson

WJW/G.

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Ref: 3609/12/008.

18 November 1944.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

Referring further to your letters of 23 October and 30 October 1944 concerning the behaviour of certain Polish troops. I can now inform you that this matter has had the attention of the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief. He has instructed his Chief, Liaison Section to bring the subject to the notice of General Anders, Commanding II Polish Corps, and to say that any repetition of such incidents will not be tolerated.

I hope that, as a result of this action, you will not be troubled by further complaints of this nature.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
ROME.

c.c. Political Section.
Lt.Col. Brown, Liaison Officer AC.
Lt.Col. Count de Salis, RA.O.

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11
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief of Staff

15 November 1944

18 NOV Recd

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Officers and Soldiers.

TO : Commodore E.W. Stone, USNR,
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission, ROME.

4 10

1. Under date of 27 October and 3 November, 1944, you forwarded copies of letters from the Italian Prime Minister on the subject of the action taken by Polish officers and soldiers in various places in Central ITALY in the premises of the Italian Communist Party.

2. You can inform Signor BONCOMI that the Supreme Allied Commander-in-Chief has instructed his Chief, Liaison Section to bring the matter to the notice of General ANDERS, Commanding II Polish Corps, and to say that any repetition of such incidents will not be tolerated.

3. It is considered that a verbal reproof/remonstrance is, in the difficult situation in which the Poles are faced vis-a-vis the Communists, preferable to an official letter which would produce little practical results and might well only further embitter Polish opinion.

By command of General WILSON:

J. A. H. Gammell
J.A.H. GAMMELL,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Staff.

27
see 12

10

3 November 1944.

Ref: 3609/10/CCE.

SUBJECT: Behaviour of Polish Troops.

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 512.

1. Referring to my letter of 27 October 1944 I enclose copy of a further letter I have received from the Italian Prime Minister for such action as you consider appropriate.

2. I should appreciate information from you in due course so that I may reply suitably to the Prime Minister.

(Sd) ELLERY W. STONE
ELLERY W. STONE
Comodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

Incl:
Ltr, P.M. Bonomi,
16380/19 19 30 Oct 44

c.c. Lt.Col. Count de SALIS, RAAC.

PA

PA

Indefinite

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Ref: 3609/9/003.

3 November 1944.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I am in receipt of your letter 16380/9 10 of 30 October 1944 giving further details of incidents in which Polish troops are involved.

The contents of your letter I am forwarding at once to the appropriate Allied Military authorities.

Yours very truly,

ELERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
The President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
R O M E.

c.c. Lt.Col.Count de SALIS, RASC.

Inspected 4 Nov

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Translation

The President of the Council of Ministers

10290/19 10

2005, 30 October 1944

2 NOV Recd

Dear Comrades,

I received the following letter from the Polish Federation of the Communist Party, which I transcribe integrally:

'We think it is urgent to inform you of the growing number of incidents caused by the Polish soldiers; it is necessary you should intervene without delay by the Allied Military Command from which the Polish troops depend. - If the Military Authorities don't intervene directly and with energy, we fear that now and more serious incidents should take place, prejudicing the prestige of the Allies as well as public peace; the fascist fifth column would be but too glad to make the most of these incidents for its reactionary aims.

To enable you to realize the gravity of the situation and of the provocations that our comrades have to bear, we make a list of such facts as are important because of the number of the protagonists or because of their rank; individual or unimportant episodes we do not mention.

On September 19th, a Polish officer and two soldiers penetrated in one of the sectors of our party, via Glimin 495 and took away the flag; they tore it to pieces and trampled on it on the sidewalk.

On the evening of the same day, some Polish soldiers came to the seat of our party section, Lungotevere Glimin 17, and asked to speak to the Secretary; with threats, they ordered him to remove the flag, saying they would be back in a couple of hours, in greater number, to put their threats to execution.

It mustn't be forgotten that two or three days before, some of our comrades going with the national and the red flag to Piazza del Popolo to bring their brothers greeting to the heroic troops of the G.I.I. just back from the front, were insulted by numerous Polish soldiers who wanted the flag to be handed over to them. No more serious incidents took place because of the calm and energetic attitude of our comrades.

On September 26th, in Piazza Castellana, numerous Polish soldiers penetrated into the local section of the party, took away the flag and tore it to pieces on the public place to the indignation of the population; very justly, our comrades ill-treated a fascist who had approved the gesture of the sales.

Facts of that kind are happening everywhere and seem to be taking place more frequently, and the reactionary elements whose interest is to provoke violent incidents to make still more serious the present situation have certainly something to do with these facts.

energy; we fear that now and more serious incidents should take place, prejudicing the prestige of the Allies as well as public peace; the fascist fifth column would be but too glad to make use most of these incidents for its reactionary aims.

To enable Your Ex. to realize the gravity of the situation and of the provocations that our comrades have to bear, we make a list of such facts as are important because of the number of the protagonists or because of their rank: individual or unimportant episodes we do not mention.

On September 19th, a Polish officer and two soldiers penetrated in one of the seats of our party, via Flaminia 435 and took away the flag, they tore it to pieces and trampled on it on the sidewalk.

On the evening of the same day, some Polish soldiers came to the seat of our party section, Lungotevere Flaminio 417, and asked to speak to the secretary; with threats, they ordered him to remove the flag, saying they would be back in a couple of hours, in greater number, to put their threats to execution.

It mustn't be forgotten that two or three days before, some of our comrades going with the national and the red flag to Piazza del Popolo to bring their brotherly greeting to the heroic troops of the C.I.E. just back from the front, were insulted by numerous Polish soldiers who wanted the flag to be handed over to them. No more serious incidents took place because of the calm and energetic attitude of our comrades.

On September 28th, in Civita Castellana, numerous Polish soldiers penetrated into the local section of the party, took away the flag and tore it to pieces on the public place to the indignation of the population; very justly, our comrades ill-treated a fascist who had approved the gesture of the Poles.

Facts of that kind are happening everywhere and seem to be taking place more frequently, and the reactionary elements whose interest is to provoke violent incidents to make still more serious the present situation have certainly something to do with these facts.

We feel sure that Your Ex. will intervene for the Polish troops to be made to respect liberty as well as the democratic liberty of the citizens, of party and democracy for which the Polish troops pretend to be fighting. We remain...

I don't need to draw your attention on the above mentioned facts. You will understand how regrettable can be such incidents.

I beg you to see that an inquiry should be made, to establish the exact importance of the facts, and to communicate the results to the Commander in Chief of the Allied troops who will give the necessary orders.

I remain,

Yours truly,

/s/ I. Bonomi

Comandante Alvaro

Chief Commander of the Allied Commission

trame...C.

2 copies
1 retained by a/cc

See 3844

Recd Alec 10/10/44

Roma, 30 ottobre 1944

Caro Comandante,

ricevo dalla Federazione Romana del Partito Comunista Italiano la seguente lettera, che Le trascrivo integralmente :

" Riteniamo urgente segnalare all'E.V. il numero crescente degli incidenti provocati da soldati polacchi e la necessità di un suo pronto intervento presso il Comando Militare Alleato dal quale le truppe polacche dipendono. - Temiamo infatti che se non intervengono direttamente ed energicamente le autorità militari nuovi e più gravi incidenti potrebbero avvenire con grave danno del prestigio delle truppe alleate e della pubblica pace, incidenti che la quinta colonna fascista sarebbe lieta di sfruttare ai suoi fini reazionari. Affinché l'E.V. possa rendersi conto della gravità della situazione e delle provocazioni cui vengono sottoposti i nostri compagni le facciamo un elenco di quei fatti che, per il numero dei protagonisti e per il loro grado militare, rivestono maggiore gravità, trascurando gli episodi individuali e quelli meno gravi.

Il giorno 19 settembre u.s. un ufficiale e due soldati polacchi, discesi da un'automobile, forzavano la porta di una nostra sede di partito in Via Flaminia 495 e ne esportavano la bandiera che poi veniva fatta a pezzi e calpestata sul marciapiede.

La sera dello stesso giorno alcuni soldati polacchi si presentavano in una sede della nostra sezione di partito, al Lungotevere Flaminio 47, e, chiesto di parlare con il Segretario, davano con fare minaccioso l'ordine di ritirare la bandiera promettendo di ritornare dopo due ore in maggior numero per mettere in pratica le minacce fatte.

Non va dimenticato che due o tre giorni prima dei nostri compagni, recatisi con la bandiera nazionale e la bandiera rossa in Piazza del Popolo per portare il loro saluto fraterno alle eroiche truppe del C.I.L. reduci dal fronte, venivano insultati da numerosi militari polacchi che pretendevano venisse loro consegnata la bandiera e si deve solo al contegno calmo ed energico dei compagni se non sono capitati incidenti più gravi.

Il 20 settembre u.s. infine, a Civita Castellana, numerosi soldati

Roma, 30 ottobre 1944

Caro Comandante,

Ricevo dalla Federazione Romana del Partito Comunista Italiano la seguente lettera, che Le trascrivo integralmente :

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Non va dimenticato che due o tre giorni prima dei nostri compagni, recatisi con la bandiera nazionale e la bandiera rossa in Piazza del Polo per portare il loro saluto fraterno alle eroiche truppe del C.I.L. reduci dal fronte, venivano insultati da numerosi militari polacchi che pretendevano venisse loro consegnata la bandiera e si deve solo al contegno calmo ed energico dei compagni se non sono capitati incidenti più gravi.

Il 20 settembre u.s. infine, a Civita Castellana, numerosi soldati polacchi irrompevano nella locale sezione di partito, ne asportavano la bandiera che veniva lacerata sulla pubblica piazza suscitando indignazione e fermento nella popolazione e la giusta reazione dei nostri compagni su un fascista che aveva approvato il gesto dei polacchi.

Fatti di questa specie ci vengono segnalati un po' dovunque ^{30/10/44} tenenza a ripetersi con maggiore frequenza, e ad essi non sono certamente estranei elementi reazionari interessati a provocare violenze per rendere ancora più grave l'attuale situazione.



*Il Presidente
del Consiglio dei Ministri*

- 2 -

Sicuri che V.E. vorrà energicamente e prontamente intervenire affinché sia imposto alle truppe polacche il rispetto della legalità e della libertà democratica dei cittadini, libertà e democrazia per le quali le truppe polacche affermano di combattere, gradisca i nostri ringraziamenti ed ossequi".

Non ho certo bisogno, caro Comandante, di richiamare la Sua attenzione su quanto Le ho sin qui esposto. Ella perfettamente comprende quanto incresciosi possano essere fatti del genere.

Desidero piuttosto pregarla perché, svolte le indagini che riterrà del caso per chiarire l'esatta portata dei fatti lamentati, Ella voglia di essi dar conoscenza al Comandante in capo delle truppe Alleate per quei provvedimenti che risulteranno opportuni.

Molto cordialmente

W. Stoner

Comandante ELLERY W. STONE
ff. Presidente della Commissione Alleata

Sicuri che V.E. vorrà energicamente e prontamente intervenire affinché sia imposto alle truppe polacche il rispetto della legalità e della libertà democratica dei cittadini, libertà e democrazia per le quali le truppe polacche affermano di combattere, gradisca i nostri ringraziamenti ed ossequi".

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Molto cordialmente



Comandante ELLERY W. STONE
rf. Presidente della Commissione Alleata

R O M A

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EMS/hjp

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A/CC 014.13

27 October 1944

(3) 29 OCT Recd

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have received your letter 16/03088/8 of 23 October enclosing a memorandum concerning the action taken by Polish officers and soldiers in various places in Central Italy in the premises of the Italian Communist Party. As you will understand this is a military matter and I am referring it at once to the appropriate Allied Military Authorities.

Yours very truly,

EWS

ELERY B. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council of Ministers
Italian Government
Rome

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"d" file
Pol. Sec.

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A/CC CIA.13

27 October 1944

28 OCT Recd

3

SUBJECT: Behavior of Polish officers and soldiers

TO : Chief of Staff, Allied Force Headquarters, APO 312

I enclose a copy of a letter from the Italian Prime Minister on the subject of the action taken by Polish officers and soldiers in various places in Central Italy in the premises of the Italian Communist Party. As this is a purely military matter I shall be grateful if you will take it over for such action as may be thought appropriate. Would you let me know in due course what reply I may send to Signor Bonomi.

FWS

WILSON S. BURNS
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

2 Incls:

- Incl 1 - Ltr, P.M. Bonomi,
16/0008/S, 23 Oct 44
(with memorandum)
Incl 2 - Ltr, Hq A.C. to P.M.
Bonomi, A/CC CIA.13, 27 Oct 44

cc: G-5 Section, AFHQ
Liaison Section, AFHQ
U.S. Political Adviser
British Resident Minister
Chief of Staff Section
Lt Col Brown, Liaison Officer, A.C.
Mr. Caccia, Political Section
'A' Files

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15/03088/8 3

TRANSLATION

The President of the
Council of Ministers

23 October 1944

Dear Admiral:

I forward here enclosed a Memorandum concerning the behaviour of Polish officers and soldiers in various localities of Central Italy towards the premises of the Italian Communist Party and towards its members.

You are certainly aware of the ties of culture, of friendship and of common political aspirations which have united, since centuries, and particularly since our Disorginamento, Poland and Italy. The recent contribution of blood offered, side by side with our soldiers, by the Polish troops for the liberation of Italian soil has rendered even more solid these ties and has given new proof of the valor of that noble Nation to whom goes the cordial gratitude of all the Italian people.

But there is no need for me to emphasize how such an interference of Polish soldiers - certainly contrary to the orders of the responsible Commands - in Italian internal questions is not only damaging to the prestige of the Royal Government but also liable to give rise to incidents of a certain gravity.

I would be therefore grateful should you kindly approach the Command of the Polish troops with a view to avoiding the repetition of such incidents.

Believe me,

Cordially yours

(Signed) Bonomi

Admiral Ellery A. Stone, U.S.N.R.
Acting Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission.

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Encl.

COPY

On September 17th at 13.00 hours there was expected at the Government Palace in Sacerata the Under-Secretary of State to Industry and Commerce, Guido Molinelli and on this occasion the Communist Party had called a meeting, with the authorization of the A.S.G. at the Theatre "Sferisterio" where Signor Molinelli should have delivered a conference.

At 14.15 hours while communist elements and citizens were assembling in the "Sferisterio" about fifty Polish soldiers appeared in the square with the evident intention of preventing the meeting. Some communists gave the Poles the communist salute and this caused a brawl between the two sides.

A group of Carabinieri intervened energetically firing some shots in the air with the result that the communists retreated in the theatre, the crowd of citizens was dispersed and the Poles went away stopping not far from the theatre.

A few minutes later they came back and began throwing stones again while some of them attacked with their fists some communists who had remained outside the theatre.

The Poles tried also to enter into the theatre but were prevented from doing so by the Carabinieri.

The Poles then left on motor trucks but gave to understand that they would return armed and in greater numbers.

The Prefect asked the intervention of Allied Officers to avoid further incidents.

The Under-Secretary Molinelli who had in the meantime arrived decided to postpone the conference so as to avoid the repetition of these incidents.

On September 19th an officer and two Polish soldiers forced their entrance into the premises of the Communist Party, Via Flaminia 495, Rome, tore away the flag cutting it subsequently into pieces and threatening the people who were present although these had not given any provocation.

On the same evening some Polish soldiers presented themselves at the premises of the Communist Party in Lungotevere Flaminio and ordered the Secretary of the section to strike the flag from the balcony failing which they would have destroyed the section.

On September 23rd at Anzio (Mieti) several Polish soldiers who were passing through that locality attacked the premises of the Communist Party breaking the windows and destroying all the propaganda material as well as the flag of the section.

- 2 -

On September 26th at 13.00 hours in the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele of Civitacastellana (Viterbo) some Polish soldiers who were passing through dragged down and destroyed the red flag hanging from the premises of the Communist Party.

Several communist elements who were present did not re-act.

