

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 1.3/MND No. 785017

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

16000/109/1824

ROME, REPORTS
MAY, JUNE 1944

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ROME AREA COMMAND
ALLIED MILITARY GOV. MINT
A.P.O. No. 734, U.S. ARMY
POLICE HEADQUARTERS

16th June, 1946.

Subject: REPORT ON FIRE AND CIVIL SERVICES DEFENSE - ROME.

I. GENERAL.

Loss during German occupation had an official population of one million. During that time a great number of people were existing underground with result that with addition of large number of Allied Troops the population at the date of this report is not far short of two million. For the benefit of those who do not know Rome, the plan of the city is roughly circular with a fairly constant diameter of about ten miles. At least two thirds of it consist of good modern type buildings here and there interspersed with ancient ruins and monuments. Streets are broad with frequent wide open spaces and occasional gardens and parks. The remaining third is densely populated, nothing like so clear, and constitutes greater risk from both casualty producing and fire raising point of view.

On entry it was found that for one reason or another, water, gas and electricity were in extremely short supply. Telephone was not working. Water will continue to constitute a problem until the source of supply is freed from enemy control and repairs to demolitions can be effected. Electricity too will be severely rationed until hydraulic supplies can be led to the City. Telephone for civil purposes is gradually being reconnected.

II. MISSING RESOURCES.

A. Fire.

Total strength of fire personnel including officers is about nine hundred. As in other parts of Italy they form a branch of the Army. Equipment is better than expected although for some years there has been no chance of renewing appliances and hose. Actual strength is as follows:

	Available	Damaged	Missing
Major appliances	23	17	15
Portable	33	49	1
Escapes	2		
Team Tenders	1		

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I. GENERAL.

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II. EXISTING RESOURCES.

A. Fire.

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	Available	Damaged	Missing
Major appliances	26	17	13
Portable	33	43	
Escapes	2		1
Foam Tenders	1		

No auxiliary fire service neither are stirrup pumps or water to be found in houses. On the other hand plentiful supplies of sand are placed in every house by law. No fire guards or fire watchers although some rather hastily defined responsibility is laid

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on one individual in every house or block of flats to put out fires and see that everybody takes shelter.

B. U.K.P.A.

The U.K.P.A. organisation subject to limits imposed by lack of equipment and transport is efficient. Duty confined to the rescue of casualties and administration of firstaid. Take no part in any demolition or post-raid clearing up. The organisation is divided into thirds: each has charge of a zone of the City and each zone is subdivided into groups of squadrons. A total of 33 of these groups - a group may have up to three squadrons each consisting of 20 men. Total strength 1200 plus women telephone operators.

Transport and equipment, most removed by the Germans but there is a total of 40 three-wheeled-cyclo trucks and 6 cars. Only rescue equipment is rope, picks, shovels and baskets.

Pay. All personnel is paid. Men receive 40 lire a day plus 20 lire 'danger money' (which is in force today) and an allowance of 10 lire for wife and 5 lire for each child. 20 lire is deducted for missing if it is made use of.

Generally speaking standard of discipline good and Officers keen and intelligent. Men live in barracks and are constantly on duty.

C. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

No ambulance services as such. Ambulances belong to various hospitals and casualty organisation and summoned from control when required. In efforts to evacuate as many of their wounded as possible the Germans virtually stripped the City of ambulances. Have been able to discover only eleven, now placed in a central pool for all purposes and not only for air raids.

D. CONTROL.

One central control which normally receives reports from the three U.K.P.A. zones H.Q. Direct lines exist to all Ministries, Fire Police and Military Services. Accommodation very cramped. Manned by clerks from the Prefecture in the basement of which it is situated. Have not seen the Control Room operate but it must be extremely difficult in such cramped surroundings to handle a raid of any proportion. In any event the system of communications and the extent of it is considered hopelessly inadequate for a City of the size of Rome. In this connection it should be mentioned that there is one telephone line at each U.K.P.A. group H.Q. and two at each Zone H.Q. Three Observations Posts exist which are linked direct to Central by telephone.

E. WARNING SYSTEM.

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E. WARNING SYSTEM.

Sirens are installed at sixty different points in the City. 14 are actuated from the Prefecture and the balance from the Ministry of the Interior with whom direct telephone communications with the Prefecture exist. An Observation Corps (which is no longer in being) provides source of information as to movement of hostile aircraft.

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F. HOSPITALS AND MORTUARIES.

Present Hospital situation satisfactory in spite of German having removed large quantities of medicine, drugs, beds, bedding and surgical equipment. Allied military requirements will doubtless reduce number of beds available to the City for general as well as for air raid purposes.

Total number of hospitals: 14 with accommodation for 11815 beds.

Also 5 first aid posts which to limited extent can deal with surgical cases.

Situation with regard to mortuaries is not satisfactory. Apart from the hospitals' own mortuaries there is only one with refrigeration space for 12 bodies.

When heavy raids have occurred in the past, all bodies have been put in the cemetery to await identification and subsequent burial. Have recommended at least three (one for each zone) extra mortuaries with trained staff to man them.

G. ANTI GAS PRECAUTIONS.

Practically non-existent. Four years ago every one was exhorted to buy a respirator and most people did so. Condition of these respirators must now be poor, and in many cases irreparable. No decontamination facilities, but one gas purification plant exists for the Control Room. Gas training for the population has never been attempted.

H. UTILITY SERVICES.

As full reports of these are available elsewhere no 822 particular mention of them is being made. They are all now under American control and are informed they have well organized repair squads in the event of American supervision ceasing, they will be embraced in the General civil defence organization. Reports of damage to any Utility Service will be passed on by control to the Service affected. Mines, booby traps and demolition affecting Utility Services have been taken care of by American engineers.

I. CITY ENGINEER.

He is responsible for clearance of roads, demolition of dangerous structures, repairs of houses and certifying when houses are fit or unfit for occupation following air attack. He employs contractors to supply him with necessary labour.

J. Committee of National Safety.

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J. Committee of National Safety.

This Committee existed originally to coordinate the efforts of all the foregoing departments and activities and to form a link between services and Government Departments responsible for them. It was found, however, that it existed only in name and it has therefore been abolished.

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III. THE PROBLEM.

In estimating Civil Defence requirements one has to take into consideration not only the power of the enemy to create havoc among civil population but also the special measures necessary to deal with the peculiar situation in which the inhabitants of Rome may find themselves. It has to be borne in mind that they have been engaged in war of one sort or another since 1940, that the collapse of Fascism has left them virtually with no Government at all and that they have changed sides in the process. It is considered that the City does not require a very much larger professional Civil Defence Service but it does require a very much increased element of voluntary service which can be directed not only towards civil defence but to other aspects of national life brought about by war conditions. It is believed that the average well intentioned Italian man or woman is genuinely grateful for being freed from two different sorts of oppression and will willingly give voluntary service if he is able and enthusiastically led and his activities directed into the proper channel.

The strength of the German bombing force, based on recent reports, does not lead one to estimate the potential casualty rate due to air raid at higher than 3/400 killed and a similar number injured in any one night. Day bombing is unlikely. Even on this scale the reporting, casualty and rescue services, could not satisfactorily compete with the situation so that there is a perfectly justifiable case for a voluntary increment.

The crux of the problem lies however in the Command of the services. The old Committee of National Safety failed to evince any spirit of leadership so that at present there are many small Civil Defence organizations each in a rather tight compartment and responsible to no one.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION TAKEN.

The first thing to do was to appoint a Commander, Chief of Public Safety, Rome Area Command, agreed with the temporary appointment of General E. CADORNA, lately commanding the Ariete Division, as Inspector General of the City's Civil Defence Service. He will be responsible to Chief of Public Safety for efficiency and development of all services and in accordance with policy has laid down by Rome Command from time to time. General Cadorna will concentrate his efforts on following matters:

1. Ambulance Service.

Restoration to not less than 36 ambulances by requisition or conversion of other types of vehicles. Possibility of improvising trailers will not be overlooked. All ambulances will be operated by a Pool Controller.

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2. U.S.P.A.

The constitution of voluntary increment both male and female for parttime duties. Men should be mainly drawn from building trades, and the women will be required to man the increased number of telephones which are considered necessary. Seals should not be less

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than four lines at every zone H.C. and two instead of one at every group H.C. Equipment presents a problem as does transport. If a certain amount of heavy lifting equipment with trucks to carry it could be made available it will certainly relieve demands on the Army heavy rescue parties. General Cadorna will also investigate the possibility of getting a little work out of full time U.E.P.A. personnel particularly during the day time. Unless a certain amount of manual work is regularly undertaken a man cannot be fit for sustained rescue operations. Training and exercises will also be prosecuted vigorously.

3. Control.

Possibility of moving to more commodious quarters must be considered. From a somewhat cursory inspection by candle light it has not been possible to recommend any specific changes or improvements in telephone facilities. Some direct lines are however, already redundant and will be replaced by exchange lines or direct lines to U.E.P.A. H.C. and principal locations of Ambulances.

Extra staff will be required and this should be recruited from volunteers - say one night a week on duty. Paper exercises to practice communications will be held daily and will include all services. Tally boards will be designed and introduced. Message flow will be studied.

4. A Volunteer Service.

This will consist of both men and women on the general lines of a warden's service. At this stage of the war it will hardly be practicable to try and introduce any complicated system so that it's duties as far as Civil Defence is concerned will be:

- a) to learn how to report air raid damage to U.E.P.A.;
- b) to take charge of shelters;
- c) to be expert in first aid;
- d) to be ready and trained to meet incendiary bomb attack or gas attack.

820

Quite apart from these primary duties, efforts will be made to induce these people to help in other war time activities, such as emergency feeding, salvage, saving and all other kindred activities brought about by war.

The idea behind this volunteer service is that there should be inculcated into the people of Rome, the feeling that when the sirens sound it is not so much a matter of "alarms" which means taking shelter but also "alerts" which indicates springing into action to repel an attack. It will take time and constant repetition to create this

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The idea behind this volunteer service is that throughout the sound it is not so much a matter of "alarms" which means taking shelter but also "alerts" which indicates springing into action to repel an attack. It will take time and constant repetition to create this atmosphere but as it was partly due to this spirit that London existed under months of bombardment from the air, it is thought well worth trying now in Rome when the population is probably as receptive as it ever will be to measures introduced for their own benefit.

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5. Anti Gas Protection.

It is suggested that when the new volunteer service is formed, one of the duties will be to make the people gas conscious. Respirators will be called in, inspected and when possible repairs. A policy of every house a cleansing station will be instituted.

6. Shelter policy.

There are very few good shelters in Rome and the policy will be to shut down any shelter which is either a potential death trap or insanitary. It is better to concentrate on the principal of dispersal and for people to remain in their own homes in reasonable comfort than to allow them to herd together under little safer conditions where mass hysteria can arise. The risk of large, complicated incidents is also reduced.

7. Fire Service.

Rome generally does not constitute a high fire risk. Only a small proportion of the houses can be considered vulnerable to the one kilo incendiary bomb. Interiors of houses and apartments are generally resistant to the spread of fire. Conflagration should be unlikely. In the circumstances no increase in the City's fire service (professional) is thought necessary. The problem at the moment is one of water, not pumps, and even when water becomes available in quantity, the size of hydrants militates against the concentration of a large number of appliances at a given point. General Cadorna will give his attention to inspection of equipment, frequent practices and when the petrol situation allows mobilisation exercise. If stirrup pump supply position permits, the issue on loan to the volunteers' service of, say, one pump to every three volunteers up to a maximum of 3000 pumps, would provide further useful fire protection.

8. Propaganda.

The population are very receptive to propaganda and it is proposed to use the press and posters to publicise civil defence with special reference to particular aspects of it from time to time. The local radio may also be used. Gas consciousness, shelter policy and the new volunteer service are all suitable for exploitation by publicity.

V. CONCLUSION.

Civil Defence is a military responsibility so long as the Rome Area is classed with A or B by the Military Commander. It is considered that General Cadorna will require an Officer well versed not only in Civil Defence, but in the Italian character, on the staff of AMB to advise and to lend official support to his efforts. The problem is largely psychological. All the defences outlined above have been tested and proved under fire in other countries. It remains to be seen whether the Germans will follow suit or prove an exception. It is considered that the experiment is worth while. Certainly General Cadorna will bring

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Genl. John MURKES, Major
Asst. PAD & CD. Advisor. A.F.M.O.

Black

J. R. POLLOCK
Lt. Col. Chief Public Safety.

556 156 210

Jim Pollock
to Col Fiske

Sir, Herewith copy of
police reports - rough
to coarse but you know
how things have been
here.

Copy herewith for
~~the~~ Public Safety Sub-
Committee - I am not
sure if they are here
yet but perhaps you
will pass it on. **818**

Copy sent to PS
1/7
J. Pollock
W. A. P.

ROME AREA COMMAND
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
A.P.O. No. 394, U.S. ARMY
POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Rome, 14th June, 1944.

Subject: Rome Policing

To: Brigadier General HUMM.

1. I submit herewith brief day to day picture of police situation in Rome from 5th to 14th June, 1944 (please see page 14 for summary of first week's activities).

2. Police scheme operated successfully according to plan, and events proved wisdom in bringing in Special Police Force of some 3,000 men. As a result we were able to dissolve and disband by one ~~stroke~~ and without clash:

(a) an undesirable uniformed Police Force (P.A.I.) of 1250 strong;

(b) what might well have proved a greater menace - an armed civilian political police force vested with unlimited overnight powers. I am afraid it is not generally recognised to what extent some of these extremists would have gone if not smashed at once.

3. Military Police were not available for service on 5th June, 1944, as planned; thus the whole weight of responsibility for guarding some 1200 places of special importance i.e. Embassies, Legations, Churches, Historic Monuments, Places of Fine Art, Public Utilities and countless other demands by Military and Civil Authorities was thrust on our special Police contingent aided by local civil forces. I am glad to report that the multitude of tasks was coped with and we met every request. I have yet to hear of one instance where we were let down. No reports of any damage to the properties under our control.

4. We are mopping up the Fascists as quickly as we can - many have and are being arrested and others removed from office.

5. There are well over 20,000 civil police agencies in the City of Rome. 2,500 have gone, a substantial number have been arrested on security grounds, and the purge continues. To face the matter squarely the whole police system from the highest to the lowest is rotten to the foundations with political and other intrigues, corruption and bribery. At the same time it must be said that there is good material amongst the civil Metropolitan and generally speaking they have cooperated well with us. The five separate police systems, each jealous of their own prerogatives do not blend well and destroys efficiency. This is regrettable in such a beautiful city with fine people at heart. I would like to see of 14,000 to 15,000 strong.

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Red
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Handwritten initials and scribbles at the bottom left of the page.

Rome, 14th June, 1944.

Subject: Home Policing

To: Brigadier General HUMK.

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With regard to the foregoing paragraph, I have no ulterior

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negatives myself, I only ask to be relieved of this heavy burden
of responsibility as soon as circumstances allow.

W. J. ...

W. J. ...
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety,
1958

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ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
5th ARMY (P.A.D.)
Public Safety Division

Rome, 5th June, 1944

ROME POLICE REPORT NO. 1

1. POLLOCK arrived in central Rome 1:00 a.m. 5th June, 1944, with advanced element of 1st Force and set up police headquarters at Victor Emmanuel Memorial. Sniping at two places which broke up our column. People in the streets, some leaning out of windows - gave very enthusiastic welcome. I saw several hundred civilians running around wearing white armbands (with Italian colors - 'Fascista' between) armed with carbines. (Asked who they were replied: 'Partisans of the underground movement. We are some of the 6 political parties, communists and socialists, out to beat the Germans.') ||

2. Germans left City between 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. - last elements out by midnight. Very large number Fascists had gone with them and that 10,000 men (ages 15 - 25) had been sent north during last few weeks on forced labor -- in ones of 200 - 300 at a time.

3. At 2:00 a.m. I hoisted the Union Jack outside Victor Emmanuel Memorial, and my driver, Sergeant George Marangoni, (A) at same time suspended Stars and Stripes from railings -- crowd cheered, and Chief of USA and Finance Guards General asked if the Italian flag could go up with ours. I let them place the Italian flag near ours.

4. GAPS got to their ten police districts between 3 and 6 a.m. and by 7 a.m. the following proclamations were posted:-

- Proclamations 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Notices Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- General Order No. 1
- Order relating to Motor vehicles.
- Order re Bank-outs.
- Order re Control of Aliens.
- Order establishing Maximum Prices.

5. Police Mobile Gas installed at Campitoglio Square at 2:30 a.m.

6. Our Carabinieri started to filter into the City direct to their 108 districts from 7 a.m. onwards - one truck on way over and 700 km were injured - hospital.

7. I immediately sent for all Police chiefs and government officials (this figure proved later to be 9,000 in all as many had been taken away in trucks as they pulled out evening of 4,6,44) were in hospitals all over the City area, mainly in San Pietro, Policlinico, San Sincino and San Giovanni Hospital, and that the Germans had selected the Polizia Africa Italiana to look after them (I later confirmed this from the P.A.D. chief himself). I also reported to the Quartermaster and the Finance Guards General to prove their loyalty to the Allied cause by getting every single police officer out as early from their beds as was to all

815

... civilians running around wearing white armbands (with Italian colors - ...
... (asked who they were replied: "Partisans of the
... movement. He was one of the 6 political parties, communists and
... out to beat the Germans.")

2. Germans left City between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. - last elements
out by midnight. Sold large number fascists had gone with them and that 10,000
men (ages 18 - 25) had been sent north during last few weeks on forced labor --
by ones of 200 - 300 at a time.

3. At 6:00 a.m. I hoisted the Union Jack outside Victor Emmanuel
Memorial, and my driver, Sergeant George Morrison, (A) at same time suspended
Stars and Stripes from railings -- crowd observed, and Chief of UFFA and Finance
Guards General asked if the Italian flag could go up with ours. I let them
place the Italian flag near ours.

4. GAFs got to their ten police districts between 3 and 6 a.m., and by
7 a.m. the following proclamations were posted :-
Proclamations 1, 2, 3 and 4.
Notices Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
General Order No. 1
Order relating to Motor vehicles.
Order re Blank-outs.
Order re Control of Aliens.
Order establishing Maximum Prices.

5. Police Radio Mobile Set installed at Campitoglio Square at 2:30 a.m.

6. Our Carabinieri started to filter into the City direct to their
districts from 3 a.m. onwards - one track on way went over on 7 G.C.M. were in-
jured - hospital.

7. I immediately sent for all Police chief and government officials
Questore had General of Guardia Finanza first on scene and they offered ready
operation. They had 400 odd men in nearby Caserma ready for service. **815**

8. Questore at 3:15 a.m. told me that some 25,000 German wounded prisoners
(this figure proved later to be 9,000 in all as many had been taken away in trucks
as they pulled out evening of 4.5.44) were in hospitals all over the City area,
mainly in Buon Pastore, Policlinico, San Giacomo and San Giovanni Hospitals, and
that the Germans had selected the Polizia Africana Italiana to look after them (I
later confirmed this from the P.A.I. chief himself). I at once appealed to the
Questore and the Finance Guards General to prove their loyalty to the Allied cause
by getting every single police officer out on duty from their beds at once to
prevent the Germans escaping. I then sent the first police radio message to all
by G.A.F.O.s '25,000 German prisoners in hospitals through at home. Each every
available guard immediately. Get assistance also from your nearest Military Unit.
I also sent a special message to '1' Force for assist. In a short time 2,000
civil police were out on the job and on duty at the hospitals - others began
rounding up prisoners, many of whom gave themselves up. Military guards were
later/

later installed at the city and other hospitals.

9. I was then able to glean some brief details:-

Telephone services - one branch exchange destroyed afternoon 3.6.55. 2 alleged Germans had allowed 10,000 subscribers only and had installed special tapping system for security check.
Newsprinters. Offices and printing machinery in good working order - no sabotage. (Incidentally, by 8:00 P.M. 5.6.55 some day, all papers were being sold in the streets: IL QUOTIDIANO D'ITALIA, IL MENSURATORE, AVANTI, LAVORO, IL RIFORMISMO LIBERALE and IL POPOLO DI ROMA).

Allied Air Raids. Four raids on 19.7.43 and 13.8.43 when substantial damage in three sections of city - quarters Italians, San Lorenzo and San Paolo - the last two said in all 5,500 civilians killed and 15,000 injured. No said these figures were fairly accurate.

Water. Running in streets on our arrival. BOM contaminated - in all parts of city but little pressure in upper floors owing to damage of one aqueduct damaged by bombing or sabotage.

Gas. None for months - shortage of fuel.

Electricity. Supply in all parts of the city. Lights in fact burning in shops, as we came in. No damage to plants - shortage of fuel again.

Food. They complained of insufficient food. Stocks low. No hidden stocks known to Quastore but I asked him to put me out on any dumps at once and let our supply officer know of any. Public had been allowed 100 grams daily and distribution had been fairly regular - only two or three times last month missed owing to transport hold-ups. Butter almost unknown, only two loaves of a tiny pat of butter (100 grams) during whole winter. Oil scarce - one litre only to 5 persons all on black market - particularly on their own military caught at this.

Bridges. One damaged (2 alleged missed) - approaches also - dealt with - no mines found.

Trains, Buses, etc. All good, except in bombed sections.

Health. Health of population reported as very good - with no infectious diseases. 10,000 civilians in hospitals.

Population. About 1,500,000 people (Romans) and some 120,000 refugees from elsewhere. Food hit hard had been running up to previous day. Small stocks believed left.

Armaments. Places of Fine Art. He mentioned by Germans - most objects believed safe. I appealed to the police to see that these places were strongly guarded pending arrival of Carabinieri. Actually Finance Guards were on duty at some places.

10. Co-operation of local police good and they got to work quickly on anti-looting patrols, guards on banks, museums, etc. In addition to the hospitals.

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Allied Air Raids. Verst said on 19.7.43 and 13.8.43 when substantial damage in three sections of City - Quartiere Italiana, San Lorenzo and San Paolo - the figures were in all 5,000 civilians killed and 15,000 injured. He said these figures were fairly accurate.

Water. Running in streets on our arrival. BUT contaminated - in all parts of City but little pressure in upper floors owing to damage of one aqueduct damaged by bombing or sabotage.

Gas. None for months - shortage of fuel.

Electricity. Supply in all parts of the City. Lights in fact burning in shops, as we came in. No damage to plants - shortage of fuel again.

Food. They complained of insufficient food. Stocks low. No hidden stocks known to Quersors but I asked him to put men out on any camps at once and let our Supply Officer know of say. Public had been allowed 100 grammes daily and distribution had been fairly regular - only two or three times last month missed owing to transport hold-ups. Better almost unknown, only two issues of a tiny bit of butter (100 grammes) during whole winter. Oil scarce - one litre only to 5 persons all winter. Food scarce even on black market - prices terrific. Germans were severe on black market - particularly on their own military caught at this.

Bridges. Gas damaged (2 alleged mines) - approaches also - dealt with - no mines found.

Drains, Sewers, etc. All good, except in bombed sections.

Health. Health of population reported as very good - with no infectious diseases. 10,000 civilians in hospitals.

Population. About 1,600,000 people (Romans) and some 120,000 refugees from elsewhere. Food hit has been running up to previous day. Small stocks believed left. 819

Agencies, Places of Fine Art. No vandalized by Germans - most objects believed safe. I appealed to the police to see that these places were strongly guarded pending arrival of Carabinieri. Actually Finance Guards were on duty at some places.

10. Co-operation of local police good and they got to work quickly on anti-looking patrols, guards on banks, houses, etc., in addition to the hospitals.

11. Informed that H. H. S. Expedition most suitable building for CSS and ASG was at once Alas Hospital and local police to check up and clear building - no mines or booby traps found there although Germans had left only few hours before.

12. By 5:00 a.m. all important places, churches, ancient monuments and places of special importance, banks, post offices, telephone exchanges, Ambassies, Legations and even Fascist buildings were given police protection.

13. By 5:30 a.m. Quersors had produced a list of all places alleged to be mined (mainly some ancient buildings and bridges) which were passed on by radio

to "B" Force. It may be that most were prepared for demolition but Germans had retreated too quickly for this to be done.

14. Major Saunders reported back that at 5:50 a.m. he had attended outside of Vaticano, the Swiss Guards were correct imposition - Metropolitan installed outside, followed by Carabinieri at 5:00 a.m. Situation inside Vaticano all right - no complaints.

15. Told that there were 89 licensed cafes and bars (for liquor) in Rome City and 18 licensed places of prostitution with about 400 registered prostitutes. These will all receive police attention as soon as more urgent work is in hand.

16. At 6:0 a.m. as promised I ascertained that Mrs. PUGHES (Wife of Commanding General Carabinieri) and family were unharmed and safe. The children had been hidden in a convent. Mrs. Pughes was told that German SS agents were seeking them and she hid in a cellar until we arrived.

17. POLICE situation in Rome briefly as follows:

Public Security Agents (Questurini)5,000 uniforms men in service.
Metropolitani (Traffic and gen. police) 500 in civilian clothes.
Carabinieri (Central Rome) 6,500 in uniform.
" (Outside Rome) Nil.
Finance Guards VERY FEW in service.
Polizia Africa Italiani 3,500 in uniform.
 1,200 in new drab uniform.

Total (NOT including Partisans) 16,700

18. Report of the P.A.I. Police General (PERSTI) who was an acknowledged Fascist aged 27 years - shot dead just before our arrival.

19. Partisans. A voluntary, unpaid force recruited for police work, alleged to be some 17,000 strong. They were members of the SIX political parties (Communists, Socialists, Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Christian Democrats). Had been clandestinely collaborating for months in certain locations and had laid plans with Allied assistance to be armed and when moment ripe to take arms against the Germans and also against the Fascists. I was told they had full authority from their new leader to wear armbands, carry carbines or automatic weapons, and use force against Fascists. (Later in the day, I dealt with the leaders of these parties and told them of the A.V.G. Police organization, of the 3,000 special civilian police we had brought into Rome and there was no longer any need for this special force.)

20. At 7:00 a.m. GENERAL ROMENTO MANGIAGIA (age 65 years) with his Chief of Staff S/Gen. MARZIA and escorts arrived in 5 cars at CAMPIDORO, when I side, he addressed Col. Baryock; we welcome you warmly to Rome. A great victory. A great objective and I congratulate the Allies on the battle - not on your soldiers but the strategy in taking Rome without battle and destruction. I was with you in the last war. He described himself as the Civil and Military Governor of Rome appointed by the Italian Government. In answer to my questions he said he had taken over office at 11:00 p.m. 4.6.44 and officials installed at 7:00

15. Told that there were 69 licensed cafes and bars (for liquor) in Rome City and 18 licensed places of prostitution with about 400 registered prostitutes. These will all receive police attention as soon as more urgent work is in hand.

16. At 6:00 a.m. as promised I ascertained that Mrs. PIERCHE (wife of Commanding General Carabinieri) and family were unharmed and safe. The children had been hidden in a convent. Mrs. Pierche was told that German SS agents were seeking them and she hid in a cellar until we arrived.

17. POLICE situation in Rome briefly as follows:

- Public Security Agents (Questurati).....5,000 uniforms men in service.
- Metropolitan (Traffic and gen. police) 6,500 in civilian clothes.
- Carabinieri (Central Rome)
- (Outside Rome)
- Finance Guards.....
- Polizia Africe Italiane.....1,200 in new drab uniform.

Total (NOT including Partisans) 15,700

18. Member of the P.A.I. Police General (PRESTI) who was an acknowledged Fascist aged 20 years - shot dead just before our arrival.

19. Partisans. A voluntary, unpaid force recruited for police work. Alleged to be some 17,000 strong. They were members of the SII political parties (Democrat, Socialists, Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Christian Democrats). Had been clandestinely collaborating for months in certain locations and had laid plans with Allied assistance to be armed and when moment ripe to take arms against the Germans and also against the Fascists. I was told they had full authority from their new leader to wear armbands, carry carbines or automatic weapons, and use force against Fascists. (Later in the day, I dealt with the leaders of these parties and told them of the A.S.O. police organization, of the 3,000 special police we had brought into Rome and there was no longer any need for this special civilian police).

20. At 7:00 a.m. GENERAL ROBERTO RINGHIERA (age 65 years) with his Chief of Staff B/Gen. TOMASELLI and escorts arrived in 5 cars at CAMPOROMSO. Via inside, he addressed Col. SHRYOCK: "We welcome you warmly to Rome. A great victory. A great objective and I congratulate the Allies on the battle - not on 7 or 8 soldiers but the strategy in taking Rome without battle and destruction. I was with you in the last war." He described himself as the Civil and Military Governor of Rome appointed by the Badoglio Government. In answer to my questions he said he had taken over office at 11:00 p.m. 4.6.44 and officially installed at 7:00 a.m. 5.6.44. Asked on whose authority he had assumed office, replied "The Allies." I reported the facts as early as possible to General JOHNSON and MORGAN who arrived shortly afterwards.

21. At 6:00 a.m. or shortly after, connection outside Campidoglio - about 200 Public Security police outside - group collected. Over 100 civilians wearing armbands on left arm (white with Italian national colours) either bands SSB - most of them armed with Tommy guns and rifles. When I acquired reason for all this, was told it was an official welcome prepared for the new Military and City Governor. I naturally thought they meant GENERAL JOHNSON and MORGAN. About 6:45 a.m. Col. SHRYOCK and party arrived.

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22. As Military Police had not arrived, at 6.30 A.M. I supplied 200 Metropolitan to 9th Force to assist in their target work.

23. Told that very few fascists had remained behind.

24. At 7.15 A.M. an Italian in civilian clothes reported to me named COLSTYI, age 58, who described himself as INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, ROMA. Said he had been appointed by Benicivenga, was an ex-Quosvivo of Ferruzzi, and had taken over the control of the Rome Police. I soon disillusioned him and advised him not to take over office, or issue any orders, without AMB authority. Our police organization was explained to him and he then fully understood that he had no status so far as AMB was concerned. He awaits directions but will undoubtedly be removed entirely in near future.

25. At 9 A.M. I saw the Quosvivo, Finance Guard General, PAI chief, with Col. Perinetti and thanked all concerned for the ready co-operation. I explained that the Partisans had fulfilled their task, that all armbands would be removed immediately and called attention to the Proclamation demanding surrender of all firearms and ammunition. This included ALL THE PARTISANS. I thereupon collected leaders of the various parties together, told them of our special 3,000 Rome police and that the Carabinieri had been re-installed - no need for armed civilians. Leaders promised to withdraw armbands at once and surrender firearms - although it was evident that the Communists disliked this order - I warned them what would happen if they did not surrender their arms.

26. At 10 A.M. I called in General PRISTVI (He is on my black list) Chief of the P.A.I. Police. He assured me of the PAI collaboration with Allies & said the Germans invited him to go north with them but he preferred to remain and offer his services to the Allies. He had a force in service of over 1,200 men. I explained that his force was wholly unacceptable to the Allies and he agreed with me that the organization was not popular with the Italian people. He replied that he had purged his force and the worst had been cleared out. I said his force would be dissolved IMMEDIATELY, uniforms surrendered to Carabinieri and all firearms collected. By 4 P.M. the force had been completely dissolved, uniforms and firearms surrendered without incident or clash. Many have expressed intention of joining Italian armed forces. I am dealing with General Pretti later, as he helped me to clear his whole force without ugly incident which might have proved nasty.

27. I next dealt with UDEA (Air Raid Preventions organization) saw their leader - quite a decent force of some 1200 men - armed to teeth. I ordered the immediate withdrawal of their arms as many are civilians and a civilian organization. They were glad themselves of this order. **872**

28. Fire Brigade OK - several engines taken by Germans - our poor outfit of 9 engines and pumps from Naples limped into the City about 6 A.M. correct.

29. Prisons - three. On 4.6.44 Germans forcibly released 1,600 prisoners from Regina Coeli. Guards re-installed and 50.00 installed. Further report in hand.

30. At 4 P.M. Major Derry, of Military Attaché Department, Vatican, called to pay respects - short of patrol and we helped out.

age 38, who described himself as FRANCESCO GEMELLI of FORLÌ, ROMANA. Said he had been appointed by Benicivenga, was an ex-Quarters of Faravati, and had taken over the control of the Rome Police. I soon disillusioned him and advised him not to take over office, or issue any orders, without AGO authority. Our police organization was explained to him and he then fully understood that he had no status as far as AGO was concerned. He sought directions but will undoubtedly be removed entirely in near future.

25. At 9 A.M. I saw the Quarters, Finance Guard General, PAI chief, with Col. Perinetti and thanked all concerned for the ready co-operation. I explained that the Partisans had fulfilled their task, that all armaments would be removed immediately and called attention to the Proclamation demanding surrender of all firearms and ammunition. This included ALL THE PARTISANS. I thereupon collected leaders of the various parties together, told them of our special 3,000 Rome police and that the Carabinieri had been re-installed - no need for armed civilians. Leaders promised to withdraw armaments at once and surrender firearms - although it was evident that the Communists disliked this order - I warned them what would happen if they did not surrender their arms.

26. At 10 A.M. I called in General FROSTI (He is on my black list) Chief of the P.A.I. Police. He assured me of the PAI collaboration with Allen & said the Germans invited him to go north with them but he preferred to remain and offer his services to the Allies. He had a force in service of over 1,200 men. I explained that his Force was wholly unacceptable to the Allies and he agreed with me that the organization was not popular with the Italian people. He replied that he had purged his Force and the worst had been cleared out. I said his FORCE would be dissolved IMMEDIATELY. Uniforms surrendered to Carabinieri and all firearms collected. By 4 P.M. the Force had been completely dissolved, uniforms and firearms surrendered without incident or clash. Many have expressed intention of joining Italian armed Forces. I am dealing with General Frosti later, as he helped me to disband his whole force without ugly incident which might have proved nasty.

27. I next dealt with USPA (Air Raid Preventions organization) saw their leader - quite a decent force of some 1200 men - armed to teeth. I ordered the immediate withdrawal of their arms as many are civilians and a civilian organization. They were glad themselves of this order.

28. Fire Brigades OK - several engines taken by Germans - our poor outfit of 9 engines and pumps from Naples limped into the City about 6 A.M. correct.

29. Prisons - three. On 4.6.44 Germans forcibly released 1,600 prisoners from Regina Coeli. Guards re-installed and CC.MI installed. Further report in hand.

30. At 2 P.M. Major Perry, of Military Attache Department, Vatican, called to pay respects - short of petrol and we helped out.

31. Conduct of troops good - very enthusiastic reception everywhere. Pipes parading street evening followed by large crowds of cheering people.

32. Cash - some 500,000,000 lire brought safely to the City in charge of Major Gits with escort of 5 Finance Guards.

33. Complaint was received from Military of obstruction by pedestrians and
cars on Highways 6 and 7. 200 additional CG.MB sent to form new road checks -
also CG.MB. Motorcyclists who had some good work in and around littering.

Later complaint was received from Corps that civilians were trying to
leave on roads five miles west and south of the city. Within an hour CG.MB,
was sent in the charge of Major Saunders to deal with this situation. I
understand that the position is now satisfactory on roads. No real refugee
problem.



J.B. POLLOCK
Lt. Col.
Chief AMB Police, BAG.

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ROME POLICE REPORT No. 2.

ROME, 5th June, 1944.

6.

1. Heavy air activity during the night - A.A. Fire but no bombs. Five A.A. shells exploded & no casualties.
2. Public order excellent - tremendous enthusiasm of whole population for allies. Only three arrests reported for trivial offences. No refugee problem. Elghony 6 and 7 being kept clear of refugees; also West and South of Government area.
3. Curfew established 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. - put out to public by P.V.B. Van and Local Press.
4. Necessary to stamp firmly on the so-called Partisans. Allegations against Communists, taking away vehicles, etc. ~~Some to my knowledge that they ignored orders to surrender firearms. At 3 P.M. 6.5.44, therefore, I raided the Communist Headquarters and took away some 40 firearms, quantity of ammunition and red devils which were in a barabess looking attache case. Contacted the leaders for the last time. These people will be carefully watched by Public Safety Division.~~
5. In view of No. 4 I got Lieut. Mackenzie, one of the CAPO'S to see the Secretaries of all the other political parties regarding the surrender of firearms by the Partisans. They were told that we meant business and would not tolerate civilians going about armed - co-operation promised. Many hundreds of firearms are being surrendered by the public.
6. USPA organisation disbanded and PAL Police Force dissolved and disbanded - their uniforms and firearms surrendered.
7. Meeting commenced of Italian Civilian Officials and Civil Police Agencies - well over 20,000 persons are involved and this is a heavy task with our limited Staff.
8. Approval was given for a public meeting to be held at the Colosseum from 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. (President Bonosi) Subject 'War and Political Unity of All Parties'. Necessary Police measures taken - Promoters cautioned, but at least minute meeting was cancelled. I understood by MUFFIVERRA.
9. Shops opening rapidly - four papers in circulation (Il Giornale d'Italia and Il Popolo di Roma discontinued).
10. Continuous stream of callers at Public Safety Office - hundreds of people queuing up all day long.
11. Partisan. Mention made to me that Military vehicles were over the white line. CC.33. Guards placed in position and Provost Marshal informed. Necessary steps taken to prevent recurrence. It was also brought to my attention that Telephone Service had been cut off from parts of the City (By CAS on Security grounds) - receiving necessary attention.
12. Carabinieri. All in and working very well indeed - over 1000 disbanded CC.33. have reported back. Pending them presents problem. General

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2. Public order excellent - tremendous enthusiasm of whole population for allies. Only three arrests reported for trivial offenses. No refugee problem. Highway 6 and 7 being kept clear of refugees; also East and South of Governate area.

3. Curfew established 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. - put out to public by P.M.B. Van and Local Press.

11

4. Necessary to stamp firmly on the so-called Partisans. Allegations against Communists, taking away vehicles, etc. Same to my knowledge that they issued orders to surrender firearms. At 4 P.M. 6.5.43, therefore, I raided the Communist Headquarters and took away some 40 firearms, quantity of ammunition and red cowls which were in a haphazard looking attache case. Questioned the leaders for the last time. These people will be carefully watched by Public Safety Division.

5. In view of No. 4 I got Lieut. MacKenzie, one of the CAPO's to see the Secretaries of all the other political parties regarding the surrender of firearms by the Partisans. They were told that we meant business and would not tolerate civilians going about armed - co-operation promised. Many hundreds of firearms are being surrendered by the public.

6. UFFPA organization disbanded and Pal Police Force dissolved and disbanded - their uniforms and firearms surrendered.

7. Meeting commanded of Italian Civilian Officials and Civil Police Agencies - well over 20,000 persons are involved and this is a heavy task with our limited Staff.

8. Approval was given for a public meeting to be held at the Colonnato from 6 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. (President Bonosi) Subject "War and Political Unity of All Partises". Necessary Police measures taken - Promoters cautioned, but at last minute meeting was cancelled, I understood by MERVILESSA.

9. Shops opening rapidly - few papers in circulation (Il Giornale d'Italia and Il Popolo di Roma discontinued).

10. Continuous stream of callers at Public Safety Office - hundreds of people queuing up all day long.

11. Vatican. Mention made to me that Military vehicles were over the white line. CC.ME. Guards placed in position and Provost Marshal informed. Necessary steps taken to prevent recurrence. It was also brought to my attention that Telephone Service had been cut off from parts of the City (By C&S on Security grounds) - receiving necessary attention.

12. Carabinieri. All in and working very well indeed - over 1000 disbanded CC.ME. have reported back. Feeding them presents problem. General Gerico (Reported killed or prisoner) turned up in fall again 12 noon. He was Badoglio's appointment after Mussolini's arrest. Gerico told me that he has been for months in hiding in the mountains but I have good reasons to believe that he was hidden in the Vatican. He was determined to take over control of the CC.ME and made things very difficult for Colonel Perinatti who is doing such a

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major recent job. General Serica told plainly that he had no authority in Rome but we were glad of his assistance to Colonel Perinetti in getting together the disbanded Carabinieri. He is not nearly so good as General Piacca and I have no hesitation in recommending that General Piacca remain as GOC Carabinieri and that Serica be displaced. By the way the general public are very pleased to see the G.O.C. back again and cheered them when coming through the streets.

13. Finance Guards and Civil Police Agencies working well and settling down to the new regime. Some undesirables have already been cleared out and others will follow. The Quarters seems all right but the background of the Finance Guards General is not so good. He will be dealt with later when the Force is properly running.

14. A Lieutenant of the Finance Guards (who we brought from Bari) was shot twice and killed in the street in broad daylight yesterday in Roma Vecchia whilst passing some additional Orders relating to surrender of firearms. I had given orders for some 200 additional notices to be posted. As soon as I heard of this I put Captain Greenhill on the enquiry - no clues at present and no witnesses but Greenhill is a good man and will leave no stone unturned to trace the assailant.

15. AMO. Police are working closely together with General Johnson's Military Police. Contact of troops not so good today and quite a lot of drunkenness observed.

16. Police Radio very useful but not quite the success in the street I had hoped. There is some jamming in the evening but there should be an improvement when we put the Headquarters set on top of a building.

17. Air Raid Alarm system will be working shortly.

18. A considerable number of German prisoners have been rounded up. Four walked into my office and gave themselves up - another in the street wounded in the shoulder. They all looked a sorry sight, bedraggled and had lost their old arrogance. None of them thought the Germans had the least chance of winning the war.

19. Conclusions - Things running very well indeed.

J. R. Fallock

J. R. FALLOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief AMO. Police, Rome.

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SOME POLICE REPORTS No. 3.

Rome, 7th June, 1944.

1. Public order remains excellent - people friendly and anxious to co-operate. They simply ask for clear instructions and will comply. We have published in the Press and Broadcast by PNB Van in the streets:- Curfew Order 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. and by the way the streets were completely deserted just before 10 P.M. last night.
2. Surrender of firearms and ammunition by civilians continues and many thousands of arms are now in Police possession.
3. Public are a little confused about the Order as to **SURRENDER OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION**. Many thought that it meant that they had to give up their wireless sets instead of only having to register them. I had this clarified to the public by means of (1) PNB Van and (2) in Local Papers.
4. Shops continue to open - business rapidly returning - people well dressed, particularly the many ladies.
5. A few Communist slogans "Manner and Mickle" have appeared painted on walls. I have had trouble with this elsewhere. It is a nasty habit which is inclined to spread. A gentle warning has been passed to the parties concerned and I have submitted a Press Notice as an appeal to the Romans NOT to allow their beautiful city to be disfigured in such a way. I have asked that the painted slogans be effaced.
6. Other matters again brought to public attention :-
 - (1) No civilians to wear armbands of any description; with Police thereon; surrendered immediately
 - (2) All firearms and ammunition held by civilians to be surrendered immediately
 - (3) Curfew 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. will be rigidly enforced
 - (4) The existence of mines, booby traps, etc. to be reported at once to Police
 - (5) Radio receiving sets only to be reported to Police and not surrendered.
7. Police have lightened up on civilians attempting to leave the City especially by vehicles - we are doing everything possible to keep Military routes clear. PNB helping us with reminders to the public.
8. All recognized Police Agencies working very well indeed:-

Our CC.M. and SG.F. 2700 plus 2000 recruited.	508
Quartieri	5500
Metropolitani	6000
Firearm Guards	3500
	Total @ 19,700.
9. German Prisoners in hospital remain guarded by Military and Civil Police. Large numbers have been rounded up - particularly by the CC.M.-- and sent to various P/S Cages.
10. Registration of non-Italian civilians is in hand. A surprising number (300 odd) German Nationals have registered. They have been resident in Italy for many years and do not at present cause any concern. I think we shall have...

2. Superior of firearms and ammunition by civilians continues and may thousands of arms are now in Police possession.

3. Public are a little confused about the Order as to **POSSESSION OF FIREARMS TRANSMITTING UNIT**. Many thought that it meant that they had to give up their wireless sets instead of only having to register them. I had this clarified to the public by means of (1) **PAZ** Van and (2) in **Local Papers**.

4. Shops continues to open - business rapidly returning - people well dressed, particularly the many ladies.

5. A few Communist slogans "Homer and Sickle" have appeared painted on walls. I have had trouble with this elsewhere. It is a nasty habit which is inclined to spread. A gentle warning has been passed to the parties concerned and I have submitted a Press Notice as an appeal to the Roman **NOF** to allow their beautiful city to be disfigured in such a way. I have asked that the painted slogans be effaced.

6. Other matters again brought to public attention is

- (1) No civilians to wear armbands of any description; with Police thereon;
- (2) All firearms and ammunition held by civilians to be surrendered immediately
- (3) Curfew 10 P.M. to 5 A.M. will be rigidly enforced;
- (4) The existence of mines, booby traps, etc. to be reported as soon to Police;
- (5) Radio receiving sets only to be reported to Police and not surrendered.

7. Police have tightened up on civilians attempting to leave the City especially by vehicles - we are doing everything possible to keep Military routes clear. **808**
807

8. All recognized Police Agencies working very well indeed:-

Our CC.MR and CR.JJ.	2700 plus 2000 recruited.
Quartermaster	5500
Metropolitan	6000
Finance Guards	3500
	Total @ 19,700.

9. German prisoners in hospital remain guarded by Military and Civil Police. Large numbers have been rounded up - particularly by the CC.MR. - and sent to nearest P/W Cages.

10. Registration of non-Italian civilians is in hand. A surprising number (100 odd) German Nationals have registered. They have been resident in Italy for many years and do not at present cause any concern. I think we might leave them alone but any movement will be watched - I have some good CC.MR. secret agents in plain clothes keeping an eye on them.

11. Discipline of troops **NOF** **GOCS** and General Johnson is taking firm measures to deal with them in increasing Military Police patrols.

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9.

10. (continued).

Summary-

- (1) Shooting of G. G. M., Marconi, drunken Italian Man held up Italian at point of revolver and stole his watch. Civillina states that the soldier concerned was taken off by other soldiers in custody.
- (2) In another part of the City a Moroccan soldier is alleged to have shot dead an Italian civilian who intervened when his daughter was being interfered with.
- (3) Reports that several G.I.s. have had their arms taken away by American soldiers.

All the above facts reported to the Project Marshal

J. J. Mulock

J. J. MULOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief A.S. Police Base.

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10.

ROME POLICE REPORT No. 4

Rome, 6th June, 1944.

1. Public order good - few breaches of law - probably not more than 20 arrests and most of these for civil Italian Courts. Curfew and black-out being observed. People continue to be very friendly towards us.
2. Marshal MALOUJO and staff arrived safely in City at 11 A.M. Police escorts and guards supplied. Necessary precautions taken in vicinity of the Grand Hotel. No incidents. He had good reception from public.
3. Prince HUMBERTO arrived in City about 3 P.M. and went to Royal Palace without difficulty - police arrangements made for which His Highness expressed appreciation. No incidents - very good reception.
4. 430 of our Rome Flammes Guards are still staying at Asolo - many in rags - unloading flour from ships to dumps. They are getting tired and we could hardly do with them for guarding coastline as intended. Surely Italian Military could undertake this work.
5. Firearms coming in well - our Communist raid frightened the other partisans.
6. One now can scarcely see any armbands being worn. Again put out to public.
7. All Police agencies reported to be doing well. Many calls for guards have been received from various Sections of AMG and CAS, also S. Force and we have managed to meet all requirements - good reports of their duties.
8. General Cerion pretends to be helpful but is really obstructive - he has no status and is being carefully screened. I feel he is not being honest about the months he has been in German occupied territory. More disbanding OO.BB. have reported and we are getting them out quickly in service. About 3,000 disbanded OO.BB. have now returned.
9. Police taking active steps to get cars in for registration. Trouble is shortage of personnel at the Registration Centre.
10. Discipline of troops bad. So prevent so much drunkenness, we have fined 200 hours of work of intoxicateds from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. as a temporary measure.

Incidents reported :-

- (1) Cardinal Gasparri's car taken from near Palazzo and found abandoned later in a damaged condition.
- (2) In front of AMG Building about 5 P.M. two drunken Malimed Men forced driver out of an AMG car and drove it away!
- (3) At some place and about same time, Civilian motor cycle taken by a soldier.

806

2. Marshal SALOMEO and staff arrived safely in City at 11 A.M. Police escorts and guards supplied. Necessary precautions taken in vicinity of the Grand Hotel. No incidents. He had good reception from public.
3. Prince BORGHESI arrived in City about 3 P.M. and went to Royal Palace without difficulty - police arrangements made for which His Highness expressed appreciation. No incidents - very good reception.
4. 450 of our Home Finance Guards are still staying at Avio - many in rags - unloading flour from ships to camps. They are getting tired and we could hardly do with them for guarding coastline as intended. Surely Italian Military could undertake this work.
5. Firearm coming in well - our Communist raid frightened the other parties.
6. One now can scarcely see any armbands being worn. Again put out to public.
7. All police agencies reported to be doing well. Many calls for guards have been received from various sections of ADO and CAS, also S. Ferris and we have managed to meet all requirements - good reports of their duties.
8. General Garico pretends to be helpful but is really obstructive - he has no status and is being carefully screened. I feel he is not being honest about the months he has been in German occupied territory. More disbanding O.G.S., have reported and we are getting them out quickly in service. About 3,000 disbanding O.G.S., have now returned.
9. Police taking active steps to get cars in for registration. Trouble is shortage of personnel at the Registration Centre.
10. Discipline of troops bad. To prevent so much drunkenness, we have fixed 800 hours of sale of intoxicants from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 7 P.M. as a temporary measure.

Incidents reported :-

- (1) Cardinal Gasparri's car taken from near Palazzo and found abandoned later in a damaged condition
- (2) In front of ADO Building about 5 P.M. two drunken British Men forced driver out of an ADO car and drove it away!
- (3) At some place and about some time, Civilian motor cycle taken by a soldier!
- (4) 5 New Zealand soldiers in a car with a girl took away the revolver of O.G.S.
- (5) At 2200 hours, 7.5.44 at Piazza Spagna three drunken American soldiers cleared the O.G.S., one of whom was badly assaulted and received injuries to his head which necessitated removal to hospital. After the incident the soldiers fired several

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11.

10. (continued)

(5) - continued.

shots in the direction of the CC,MI, without hitting them

(6) about 22.30 hours, S.S. in an American trailer entered the bedroom of Maria Bernasconi at Postonsa house 61 Via Margutta, attacked her with a revolver and then committed rape on her. During this time another American soldier, wearing a M.P. Armband, stood outside the door of the bedroom but took no part in the outrage.

11. Lido di Somo and coast line reported heavily mined. Two men killed yesterday. The 300 Finances Guards due to arrive from Bardonia will be used to patrol the coastlines (1) To keep civilians away from mined area (2) prevent in and out movement and prevent leaving the shore without permission.

J. H. FOLLOX

J.H. FOLLOX
Lt. Colonel
Chief AMB Police, Rome

805

12.

MEMO POLICE REPORT NO. 5

RMSA, 9th June, 1944.

1. Public order very good. Very little trouble with the population. Hundreds of callers to be dealt with by Police Department and I would like to place on record the most excellent work of all my staff who have worked night and day in the initial phase under difficulties.
2. There are now approximately 19,000 members of the authorized police forces. Of this number there are about 13,000 to be screened. Some forty odd quarantined have been cleared out.
3. Only a few arrests - I have not seen the reports but I think that practically all can be dealt with by Italian Courts. Many additional requests for guards have been made.
4. C.G.H.K. continue to do good work in rounding up a few more German prisoners. Whilst these prisoners do not present any serious menace, it must not be overlooked that they could do a lot of harm by sabotaging water aqueducts, electric installations, military installations, etc. I have carefully instructed all Police to place strong guards on all Government buildings and buildings us to watch our own buildings.
5. The system of sending motor cars to the Registration Pool is not running too well because of shortages of staff and vehicles which have been secured have had to be kept at Caserma in outer districts. Police have tried to do their part.
6. Many hundreds of callers daily. Generally, things running well.

J. J. Fullock
 J. J. FULLOCK
 Lt. Colonel
 Chief of ARU, Police, Rome.

804

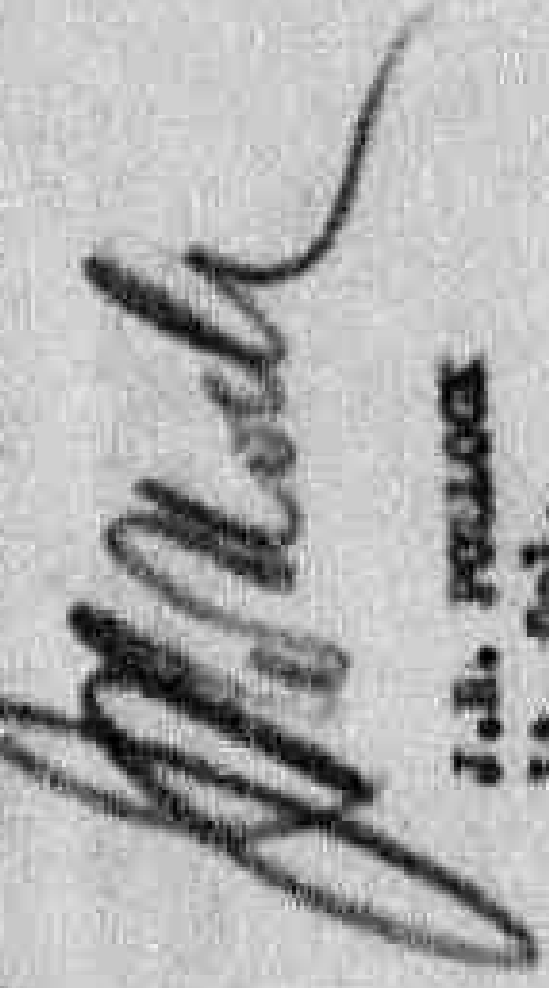
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Rome, 10th June, 1944.

13.

AMB POLICE REPORT No. 6

1. Public order good.
2. Restriction in wine shops and cafes
 - (1) hours of sale
 - (2) closing of undesirable premises.
3. Twenty-two more German prisoners rounded up by C.I.M.B. and sent to PW cage.
4. At 5 P.M. 10.6.44 Pollock removed from office Dr. Vincenzo AMMILINI, age 63, Governor of Banca d'Italia, and placed him under house arrest pending further investigation, on security grounds.
5. Former PAI Chief General BIGNARDI removed from office and under house arrest on security grounds.
6. General BRICCA, who claims to be CCO of all Carabinieri in Italy told plainly (by Pollock) that he has NO authority whatsoever over Carabinieri in Rome. News reported.
7. General Order No. 2 posted 11.6.44. Banks and Post Offices (for deposits) open for business 12.6.44.



J.B. POLLOCK
Lt. Col.
Chief AMB Police, SAC.

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13.

Rome POLICE REPORT No. 7

Rome, 11th June, 1944

1. Public Order has remained excellent. Obedience to all our orders, all can be said to cooperate. Only 26 arrests daily average last week - have been very well respected. Our Proclamations

2. Military discipline improved. A few cases continue to be reported to Provost Marshal.

3. Within the past first week our accomplishments briefly were:-

(a) Brought in a police force and fire brigade of 2650 men and 1200 more arrived at Anzio last night for the City. Brought back into service over 100 disbanded Carabinieri who have been hiding in the hills - some have travelled hundreds of miles through the enemy lines to join us. Another 900, who have returned, are now in the process of re-equipment and after checking should be on duty within 3 or 4 days.

(b) Complete dissolution of a strong uniformed Polizia Africa Italiana force of 1250 men. Their General has been displaced and is under supervision at the moment, all their uniforms and firearms have been withdrawn.

(c) The so-called 'Partisan' political police force of over 17,000 dissolved, disarmed, their armbands ordered off and quickly stripped of their overnight authority. ~~Whilst perhaps many of these were well-meaning, a few extremists might have proved a nuisance. The latter are being closely watched.~~

(d) The highest chief of the civil police force, (Inspector General Coletti) has been removed from office - and the Governor of the Bank of Italy also removed and under house arrest.

(e) Over 200 members of the civil police force were removed immediately. Another 45 undesirable auxiliary police. I have also cleared out of service some 75 so-called 'Secret Service Police Agents'. Some of these have been handled by 'G' Force, which by the way has arrested over 200 persons who might have proved a danger to security.

4. It can now be stated that there were a few extremists hiding under the cloak of Partisan political parties who, armed to the teeth and complete with armbands and police identity cards, had hoped to average old scores with Fascists and other enemies. Our swift measures in the first few days, I am convinced, have saved blood shed.

5. Effective police measures were also taken to guard the 9000 German prisoners in hospitals to prevent their escape. Several hundred others have been arrested (mainly by Carabinieri or given themselves up).

6. Many hundreds of firearms, machine guns, etc.

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2. Military discipline improved. A few cases continue to be reported to Provost Marshal.

3. Within the past first week our accomplishments briefly were:-

(a) Brought in a police force and fire brigade of 2850 men and 400 more arrived at Anzio last night for the City. Brought back into service over 100 disbanded Carabinieri who have been hiding in the hills - some have travelled hundreds of miles through the enemy lines to join us. Another 500, who have returned, are now in the process of re-equipment and after checking should be on duty within 3 or 4 days.

(b) Complete dissolution of a strong uniformed Polizia Africa Italiana force of 1850 men. Their General has been displaced and is under supervision at the moment, all their uniforms and firearms have been withdrawn.

(c) The so-called 'Partisan' political police force of over 17,000 disarmed, disbanded, their armbands ordered off and quickly stripped of their overnight authority. ~~Many perhaps many of these were well-meaning, a few extremists might have proved a nuisance - the latter are being closely watched.~~

(d) The highest chief of the civil police force, (Inspector General Colletti) has been removed from office - and the Governor of the Bank of Italy also removed and under house arrest.

(e) Over 200 members of the civil police force were removed immediately. Another 45 undecorated auxiliary police. I have also cleared out of service some 75 so-called 'Secret Service Police Agents'. Some of these have been handled by 'G' Force, which by the way has arrested over 200 persons who might have proved a danger to security.

4. It can now be stated that there were a few extremists hiding under the cloak of Partisan political parties who, armed to the teeth and complete with armbands and police identity cards, had hoped to average old scores with Fascists and other enemies. Our swift measures in the first few days, I am convinced, have saved blood shed.

5. Effective police measures were also taken to guard the 9000 German prisoners in hospitals to prevent their escape. Several hundred others have been arrested (mainly by Carabinieri or given themselves up).

6. Many hundreds of firearms, machine guns and weapons of all sorts, vast quantities of ammunition and explosives surrendered or confiscated.

7. Over 20,000 Police agencies now in service in the city.

J. J. POLLOCK
Lt. Col.
Chief AMB. Police, MAG.

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ROME POLICE REPORT No. 8

Rome, 12th June 1944

15.

1. Things going well. Military discipline better.
2. 300 Pisanos Guards arrived 11th June 1944 at Anzio from Sardinia. They were put into service and will:
 - (1) guard coastline of Governorate;
 - (2) prevent civilians leaving the City;
 - (3) prevent public access to mined areas at LIDO DI NUBIA, where there is a special exploded mine. An English and Italian poster is being posted.
3. Over 1000 Metropolitan expelled. Have had their notice, they were old and undesirable. Major Battery continuing to clear out at Quertara.
4. Over 100 Pisanos Guards (Rome) given notice, and 27 suspended. These are being checked and some will be arrested.
5. Two Fire Brigade Officers arrested. Alleged to have had enemy contacts.
6. There are two many private cars. This is being stopped.
7. On the evening of 10.6.44 a woman named IOLIO Antonia, from Perantone and domiciled at Frascati, was taken to the hospital of S. Giovanni. She was suffering from internal injuries and numerous bruises on her face. She declared that yesterday at about 5.30 p.m. near her home she was assaulted by a maroon soldier who after violating her, hit her repeatedly in the face.
8. His Holiness the Pope went by car yesterday at 18.30 hours to the Church of S. Ignazio where he was acclaimed by a crowd of about 20,000 people. The Pope, who was accompanied by M.S. Pizzardo and other prelates, gave thanks to the Madonna del Divino Amore who was being venerated in that temple, for having protected Rome from the horrors of war. He left the Church at 7 P.M. acclaimed by a large crowd.
9. A funeral service took place yesterday at the Church of Gesù in memory of Benzi Bruno and his 13 companions, who were killed by the Germans during their flight. The ceremony was attended by the military and Civil Government in Rome, and by representatives of the various parties.

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J.H. Pollock

J.H. POLLOCK
Lt. Col.
Chief ANG. Police, SAC.

DESK POLICE REPORT No. 9

Rome, 14th June 1944

1. Position generally good Police point of view; acts of military indiscipline still reverted.

2. At 5.30 P.M. 13th June 1944, Prince VILIPPO ALESSIA MORIA PAGHILLI installed as Mayor at Campidoglio in place of General MONTEGO BUCCHIGNANI. Large crowds present. Police arrangements adequate, no untoward incidents.

3. Most of 'S' Ferros targets and buildings handed over to Civil Police/Guards. Guarded by Metropolitan or CC.22, a few by M.P.'s and CC.23. continued.

4. Too many civilian cars running about loose unlicensed. I recommend R.A.C.I. registration system be put into operation as early as possible. They are the normal registration authority - have officers, staff and machinery all ready to deal with registration (At conference, Col. BIGNARDI, Transportation Officer said he was not prepared to hand over this function to them at present).

5. Another alleged rape case of woman of 35 - soldier. Case reported to M.P.

Footnote

6. The arrest of former/officials continues. Today 195 individuals of the R.V.I.M. including Lt. Generals, Generals, Colonels, Majors, captains and other personnel are being rounded up.

7. From the recent Police entered the city I established CC.22. Road blocks and checks around the perimeter of the whole city to freeze civilian movement in and out. The original scheme was to have at least one M.P. in charge at each place. These M.P.'s are not available, and it has been an extremely difficult task for CC.22. to hold the situation. Cases occur daily where military vehicles are going through the checks with civilians as V.B. vehicles. Naturally CC.22. powerless to stop this. (Major MacMillan, Provost Marshal would be had not sufficient M.P.'s to deal with this).

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8. I give below further examples of complaints against military:

- (a) At 10.00 P.M. on 7th June 1944, an Italian woman, Dora Gatta Gennini, of San Lorenzo district, while trying to prevent an American soldier from taking away her two children was shot in the abdomen. Seriously injured. Is now recuperating in hospital.
- (b) On 7th June, 1944, at 22.30 hrs. at Piazza Spagna, three American soldiers under the influence of drink accosted and disarmed two CC.22. men on duty. One of the CC.22. attached to the above station was badly assaulted and sustained injuries to the head and face which necessitated his removal to Hospital where he was detained. After the above incident, the soldiers fired several shots in the direction of the Carabinieri without causing injury.

2. At 5.30 P.M. 15th June 1941, Prince FILIPPO ALESSANDRO FAYHILL installed as Mayor at Casale Monferrato in place of General MICHIO MICHIO. Large crowds present. Police arrangements adequate, no untoward incidents.

3. Most of 1st Force targets and buildings handed over to Civil Police guards. Guarded by Metropolitan or CC.M. a few by M.P.'s and CC.M. continued.

4. Too many civilian cars running about loose unlicensed. I recommend X.A.C.I. registration system be put into operation as early as possible. They are the normal registration authority - have officers, staff and machinery all ready to deal with registration (At conference, Col. MICHIO, Transportation Officer said he was not prepared to hand over this function to them at present).

5. Another alleged rape case of woman of 15 - soldier. Case reported to M.P.

Fascist

6. The arrest of former/official continues. Today 177 individuals of the M.V.S. including Lt. Generals, Generals, Colonels, Seniors, Centurions and other personnel are being rounded up.

7. From the moment Police entered the city I established CC.M. Road blocks and checks around the perimeter of the whole city to freeze civilian movement in and out. The original scheme was to have at least one M.P. in charge at each place. These M.P.'s are not available, and it has been an extremely difficult task for CC.M. to hold the situation. Cases occur daily where military vehicles are going through the checks with civilians on V.P. vehicles. Naturally CC.M. postmen to stop this. (Major McMillan, Provost Marshal said he had not sufficient M.P.'s to deal with this).

803

8. I give below further examples of complaints against military:

- (a) At 10.00 P.M. on 7th June 1941, an Italian woman, Borgata Sette Comini, of San Lorenzo district, while trying to prevent an American soldier from taking away her two children was shot in the abdomen. Seriously injured. Is now recuperating in hospital.
- (b) On 7th June, 1941, at 22.30 hrs. at Piazza Spina, three American soldiers under the influence of drink arrested and disarmed two CC.M. on duty. One of the CC.M. attached to the above station was badly assaulted and sustained injuries to the head and face which necessitated his removal to Hospital where he was detained. After the above incident, the soldiers fired several shots in the direction of the Carabinieri without causing injury.

(c) On 6th June, 1941 Cardinal Gaspari's car taken from near Torino. Abandoned later in damaged condition.

6. (continued)

(d) On 8th June between 23.00 and 23.40 hrs. an American soldier entered the bedroom of Mrs Maria Bernasconi, at Pensione Lepi. 61 Via Margutta, assaulted her with a revolver whilst she was in bed, and then committed rape on her. At the time of the incident another American soldier wearing an N.J. uniform stood outside the door of the bedroom but took no part in the outrage. The complainant would be able to identify the man.

9. Hundreds and hundreds of callers queuing all day long on a variety of matters. Pressure on Public Safety Division very great, but we are doing our best to cope with an extremely difficult situation.

10. More than 25,000 police agencies operating, and we are in course of weeding out the worst and surplus not required. Slight clash has developed between M.M. German and Gascara. Before our occupation the Gascara ran the whole police situation in Rome, but I have felt it necessary and right to retain Col. Perinetti O.C. C.C.M. as our responsible Italian Police Official until things settle down a bit. Perinetti and his men have been found faithful and loyal to us for the last several months and continue to do most excellent work here in Rome. Perinetti's services are deserving of special recognition.

11. The general Police Scheme which I submitted three months ago was put into operation in its complete entirety. It is working well as per its original plan.

12. The following numbers of firearms, weapons, explosives, ammunition etc. have been surrendered by members of the public up to date:

- (a) weapons - 180
- (b) rifles - 2,705
- (c) revolver - 570
- (d) springing guns - 210
- (e) hand grenades - 2,500
- (f) ammunition - 75,000
- (g) explosives - large quantities various.

The information is not complete from all Police stations as that the figures will be very much higher.

13. The above figures do not include vast quantities of German and Italian military weapons and explosives, and arms found at various dumps, and handed over to the Military authorities.

[Handwritten signature]

L. H. POLLOCK
Lt. Col.
Chief Adm. Police, MAG.

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Lt. Jinks to
Mr. [unclear]

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACRIS ANSA COMMAND
POLICE HEADQUARTERS

2005 POLICE REPORT NO. 7

11th June 1944

To Brigadier General BERSI:

1. Public order has remained excellent. Challenges to all our orders are public very serious to co-operate. Only 24 arrests daily average last week - all can be tried in Italian Courts under Italian Penal Code. Our Proclamations have been very well respected.

2. Military discipline improved. A few cases continue to be reported to Provost Marshal.

3. Within the past first week our accomplishments briefly were:-

(a) Brought in a police force and fire brigade of 2850 men and 400 more arrived at Anzio last night for the City. Brought back into service over 1000 disbanded Carabinieri who have been hiding in the hills - some have travelled hundreds of miles through the enemy lines to join us. Another 900, who have returned, are now in the process of re-equipment and after checking should be on duty within 3 or 4 days;

(b) Complete dissolution of a strong uniformed Polizia Afrina (Italiana) force of 1250 men. Their General has been displaced and is under supervision at the moment, all their uniforms and firearms have been withdrawn;

(c) The so-called 'Partisan' political police force of over 17,000 dissolved, disarmed, their armaments ordered off and quickly stripped of their overnight authority. Whilst perhaps many of these were well-meaning, a few extremists might have proved a menace. The latter are being closely watched;

(d) The highest chief of the civil police force, (Inspector General Coletti) has been removed from office and the Governor of the Bank of Italy also removed and under house arrest;

(e) Two other police Generals have been removed from the service and one civil defense chief;

(f) Over 200 members of the civil police force were removed immediately. Another 45 undesirable auxiliary police. I have also cleared out of service some 75 so-called (Secret Service Police Agents). Some of these have been handled by 'S' Force, which by the way has arrested over 200 persons who might have proved a danger to security.

4. It can now be stated that there were a few extremists hiding near the close of Partisan political parties who, owing to the teeth and complete with substance and police identity cards, had hoped to average old scarves with Fascists and other enemies. Our swift measures in the first few days, I am convinced, have saved bloodshed.

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2. Military discipline improved. A few cases continue to be reported to Provost Marshal.

3. Within the past first week our accomplishments briefly were:-

(a) Brought in a police force and firm brigade of 2650 men and 4000 more arrived at Anzio last night for the City. Brought back into service over 1000 disbanded Carabinieri who have been hiding in the hills - some have travelled hundreds of miles through the enemy lines to join us. Another 900, who have returned, are now in the process of re-equipment and after checking should be on duty within 3 or 4 days.

(b) Complete dissolution of a strong uniformed Polizia Africa Italiana force of 1250 men. Their General has been displaced and is under supervision at the moment, all their uniforms and firearms have been withdrawn.

(c) The so-called 'Partisan' political police force of over 17,000 dissolved, disarmed, their standards ordered off and quickly stripped of their overnight authority. Whilst perhaps many of these were well-meaning, a few extremists might have proved a menace. The latter are being closely watched.

(d) The highest chief of the civil police force, (Inspector General Celeviti) has been removed from office and the Governor of the Bank of Italy also removed and under house arrest.

(e) Two other police Generals have been removed from the service and one civil defence chief.

(f) Over 200 members of the civil police force were removed immediately. Another 45 undesirable auxiliary police. I have also cleared out of service some 75 so-called (Secret Service Police Agents). Some of these have been handled by 'A' Force, which by the way has arrested over 200 persons who might have proved a danger to security.

4. It can now be stated that there were a few extremists hiding under the cloak of Partisan political parties who, armed to the teeth and complete with armaments and police identity cards, had hoped to average old scores with Fascists and other enemies. Our swift measures in the first few days, I am convinced, have saved bloodshed.

5. Effective police measures were also taken to guard the 9000 German prisoners in hospitals to prevent their escape. Several hundred others have been arrested (mainly by Carabinieri or given themselves up.)

6. Many hundreds of firearms, machine guns and weapons of all sorts, vast quantities of ammunition and explosives surrendered or confiscated.

7. Over 20,000 Police agencies now in service in the city.

Chief and Police, SAC

SECRET 5560 C-A-14
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE
1928
21 JUN 1944

TO: **ACC MAIN**
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No. **351/20**
FROM: **ANG 5 ARMY FROM HOME** CLASSIFICATION: **SECRET**
REFERENCE No: **HOME** PRECEDENCE: **ROUTINE**
DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: **JUNE 20 1305 OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE..1099**

attached 2/21/6

**COPY OF REPORT ON FIRST 48 HOURS DELIVERED TO COLONEL FISKE
ACC REPRESENTATIVE ON 13 JUNE. 2 ADDITIONAL COPIES BEING FORWARDED
TODAY. REPORT ON WHOLE OF ANG OF 5 ARMY IN ROME RUSHED TO COMPLETION.
END.**

HEADQUARTERS
21 JUN 1944
A. O. G.

ACC DISTR
Action... C A Br
Info..... Dep C C
File
Float

797

ACTUAL COPY

*Copy of report
to Admin...*

SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No. 51/20
FROM: AMG 5 ARMY FROM HUNG CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
REFERENCE No: NONE PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE
DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: JUNE 20 1305 OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE..1099

attached 2/26

COPY OF REPORT ON FIRST 48 HOURS DELIVERED TO COLONEL FISKE
ACC REPRESENTATIVE ON 13 JUNE. 2 ADDITIONAL COPIES BEING FORWARDED
TODAY. REPORT ON WHOLE OF AMG OF 5 ARMY IN HUNG RUSHED TO COMPLETION.
END.

HEADQUARTERS
21 JUN 1944
A.C.S.

ACC DISTN

Action... C A Br
Info... Dep C C
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Plcat

ACTION COPY

797

*Copy of report
to Admin Sec
Armed Forces
1/12*

DATE AND TIME OF RECEIPT JUNE 20 1500

Distribution:

SECRET

~~RESTRICTED~~

536

file

6367
48

RC/SS Section (Brig, Lash)
~~RESTRICTED~~
ROUTINE

17 June 44
Vapor 5 - Lash

AMG FIVE AREA

FOR INFO PD PARISH TO AMG FIVE AREA MAIL FROM AOL MAIL PARISH
YOUR REPORT JUNE SEVEN NOT RECEIVED HERE PD ALL COPIES
REQUIRED PD PLEASE REPRODUCE

[Handwritten signature]

798

17 JUN 1944

21/6 pp.

795

WORK OF
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
OF ROME

Report of the first forty-eight hours.

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ROME OF ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ROME
Report of the first forty-eight hours.

I. Introduction

Conditions existing on our occupation of Rome were in sharp contrast to those found when we captured Naples. The writer, having had charge of the setting up of Allied Military Government in both cities, is in a position to compare the state in each after the departure of the Germans.

Naples was largely in ruins; Rome was little hurt. Naples had suffered numerous and highly destructive air attacks by the Allies, but Rome had not been fired upon by us, except for some of the suburban quarters and the railway yards. Naples was crowded with refugees in dire want and all but starving. Rome had a two day supply of food when we came in. Refugees there were in Rome, but they were of a considerably better class, as a whole, than were the poor found in such numbers in Naples. Prior to the war, Naples was larger than Rome, being the metropolis of Italy; but now what with the influx of war employees and their families, as well as people from the North who were caught in Rome by our rapid advances, Rome was about half as large again as Naples. In Naples the Germans, before their retreat, had done everything conceivable to wreck the city and all its modern conveniences. In Naples there were no telephones, electric light apparatus, gas, tram (streetcar) lines, automobiles (except a few at first hidden), no lamps or candles, no food and no fuel. None of these things were absent in Rome, though many were in very short supply. In Naples even educational and religious institutions had been the object of Teutonic fury. In Rome, probably because of the heariness of the Vatican, there was no damage to such places. Naples, having been exposed to German propaganda, expected the worst of Allied troops. Rome, having been reassured, awaited us as liberators.

All this is not to be taken to mean that Rome was in a normal state. There was ample evidence that the enemy had made extensive preparations to cause damage to bridges, public buildings, public utilities and even streets, but there were signs that his retreat had been so hasty that there was no time to put into effect all these plans. There was, nevertheless, damage as will be described below.

The Allied Military Government destined for Rome had been making plans for this work for more than five months, owing to the delay in the advance of the Allied armies. Everything that could be done in anticipation had been done, and the soundness and completeness of plans thus made were evident in the smooth way that our officers assumed their new tasks and without difficulty took over the management of the Italian capital. The Army Commander

1. Introduction

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The Allied Military Government destined for Rome had been making plans for this work for more than five months, owing to the delay in the advance of the Allied armies. Everything that could be done in anticipation had been done, and the soundness and completeness of plans thus made were evident in the smooth way that our officers assumed their new tasks and without difficulty took over the management of the Italian capital. The Army Commander, Lieutenant-General Mark W. Clark, characterized the work by AMG in Rome as a "grand job", and added that ita having been done well took a heavy burden from his shoulders.

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The report that follows gives only what we did during the first forty-eight hours of our occupation. A later report will continue the story. Many of the things mentioned below as being projected were, in fact, put into reality before this report could be typed.

The advance of the Fifth Army has been so rapid that our troops are already far to the north, much further than we had anticipated at this time. The Sixth Army likewise is moving on. Herein lies another great difference between the position of AMG in Rome from that in Naples. In Naples the actual fighting was for many weeks within a few miles, comparatively, of the city, so that all that we did was necessarily colored by it. In Rome the battle zone moved on so quickly that Rome is already a rear area. The Fifth Army will soon be able to turn over the responsibility for Rome to others, a thing which was long delayed in Naples.

I take advantage of this opportunity to commend the heads of the several divisions of Allied Military Government of Rome, and their subordinates. They have worked with hearty will and have given full measure of zeal and industry. They deserve the gratitude of their respective countries and of the Allies as a whole.

Eager Erskine Huse
Brigadier-General, General Staff Corps
In Charge of Allied Military Government of Rome.

7 June 1944.

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II. The Occupation of Rome

1. Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Major General A. M. Gruenther, Brigadier General George Seudler, Chief of the French Mission with the Fifth Army and Colonel Britten of the British Increment, Fifth Army, Major General Harry H. Johnson, Commander of the troops in the Rome Area and Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, Chief of Allied Military Government Section (S.G.A.O.), Fifth Army, entered Rome in several jeeps at approximately 8 a.m. on Monday, 5 June 1944. The Germans had been driven out of the city at approximately 10 p.m. of the previous night, some of our units having maintained contact with the enemy at intervals for the previous twenty-four hours.
2. General Clark's party, as prearranged, proceeded directly to the Campidoglio (City Administrative Offices) where they were met by General Roberto Benicivenga of the Italian Army, who had been designated by Marshal Badoglio, with the approval of Lieutenant General Keel Mason McFarlane, Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, to have civil and military control of Rome during the interval between the departure of the enemy and the arrival of Allied troops. At 10 o'clock of the same morning, General Clark was joined by his three Corps Commanders, General A. Juin, commanding the French Expeditionary Corps, Major General Geoffrey Keyes, commanding the II Corps and Major General Lucien Truscott, commanding the VI Corps.

Immediately on arrival the officers of Allied Military Government who had been designated for duty in the Rome Area and the staff of the Rome Area Command, (heretofore known as the City Administration Section, to avoid the use of the word "Rome") began their work. These officers of the two groups have shown a high degree of efficiency and have taken hold effectively of their manifold tasks, all of which required the exercise of initiative, energy and good judgment. In the following paragraphs is outlined briefly the work of each of the special divisions during the first two days of our administration of the Government of the Italian capital.

III. Relationship with the Rome Area Command

All of our plans were made in connection with those of the Rome Area Command -- known, until our arrival here, as the City Administration Section, a title used in order to avoid mentioning the name Rome. Under the Chief of Staff of the Rome Area Command and his four Chief Assistants, namely, 3-1 (Personnel), 3-2 (Intelligence), 3-3 (Operations) and 3-4 (Supplies), the heads of the Allied Military Government division have been arranged. This has been found a most satisfactory arrangement as our departments are given a degree of cooperation that never existed during our Government of Naples. Many of the matters of purely military moment are worked out directly by the Rome Area Command, which if not done, would have devolved on us. The offices of the two organizations are in the same building (see above) and the chiefs of each division meet for a conference at the beginning of each morning. In some of the sections the work is so intimately united that it is difficult to draw a line between the members of the two staffs, for instance the Engineers officer of the Rome Area Command and head of our Transportation, Communications and Utilities Division.

IV. Headquarters

On arrival in Rome in accordance with plans previously made, the Allied Military Government and the Rome Area Command established offices jointly in the Caspidoglio. This historical building has been traditionally the see of the government of the city of Rome from time immemorial and it was felt that in the early stages of occupation it was important for us to begin our administration and governmental duties at such a place. It was never intended that our offices should continue there permanently.

Accordingly, at the end of the second day of our occupation, arrangements were made to take over part of the Istituto Assicurazioni Venezia. This building, as foreseen, is admirably adapted for our purposes. It is centrally located and easily accessible to the Caspidoglio, in which the civic offices continued to function.

The Ambassadors Hotel has been taken for the billets of most of the officers of the Allied Military Government and Rome Area Command. A small number however are living elsewhere.

V. Finances

On our arrival in Rome the banks were closed as the day was a holiday. It would have been necessary in any case to close the banks in order to have time to study the condition of each, especially of the Banca d'Italia, the central bank.

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IV. Headquarters

On arrival in Rome in accordance with plans previously made, the Allied Military Government and the Rome Area Command established offices jointly in the Campidoglio. This historical building has been traditionally the see of the government of the city of Rome from time immemorial and it was felt that in the early stages of occupation it was important for us to begin our administration and governmental duties at such a place. It was never intended that our offices should continue there permanently.

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V. Finances

On our arrival in Rome the banks were closed as the day was a holiday. It would have been necessary in any case to close the banks in order to have time to study the condition of each, especially of the Banca d'Italia, the central bank. Anticipating a shortage of cash, we brought with us 600,000 lire from Banca d'Italia, Naples. This money, together with 240,000,000 Allied Military Government Lire belonging to AFA (Allied Financial Agency) were brought in four trucks which reached Rome with the first

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elements of AMG. The money was deposited in the Banca d'Italia, before noon on the day of arrival. Our anticipation was verified by investigation which proved that all the banks were short of cash and that the Banca d'Italia was down to practically none. The Germans and their Fascist allies had made away with nearly all the available money in the banks. There were a few notable examples of hidden cash, two of the banks having concealed 75,000,000 lire each and one 40,000,000 lire. The funds brought in proved to be a vitally necessary element in restoring confidence and in laying the basis for the reopening of the banks. Additional funds are being brought from Naples.

The officials of the Banca d'Italia were interviewed on the first day and a meeting of all the banks of the city was called for the next. At that meeting, the financial policies of AMG were explained and each bank was requested to make prompt reports of its condition. These reports have been received and analyzed. On the basis of our study of the figures, the Finance Division decided that the banks could be re-opened promptly. General Order No. 2 was posted on Sunday 11 June, making effective on Monday 12 June, the re-opening of the banks and of the banking services of the Post Offices (the postal savings and current accounts, and the issuance of postal savings bonds). This General Order and the conditions of re-opening were explained to the banks at a meeting held on Sunday 11 June. To be able to re-open banks so quickly after our occupation is a record for Allied Military Government, irrespective of the size of the city concerned.

The finances of the city, province and state were simultaneously studied. The financial officials of all three were requested to present copies of their current budgets and those of the previous year, and to furnish estimates of their immediate needs for the next month. The Regioniere Capo (Chief Accountant) of the Governatorato, on the second day of our occupation, requested funds for payment of city employees for the month of June. As this would have been the beginning of an unsound practice of paying salaries before they are due, we have declined for the present, requesting a more detailed justification. If a real need be shown, the Finance Division proposed to authorize the payment of the salaries of the first half-month. It is contemplated that the salary increase allowed in the liberated areas of the South will also be made effective here in the near future.

The finances of the Governatorato showed a deficit of 198,000,000 lire for the year 1943. Substantial deficits are the rule in the financial situation of the province and the state office. The officers in charge of revenue matters have impressed on the tax collecting offices that all tax laws are in effect and that all taxes must be collected. All the tax offices are intact, with sufficient personnel to function normally.

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The announcement of the reopening of the banks in the record time of only one week from the date of entry, and the simultaneous resumption of the activities of the postal savings system in the city, have created a most favorable impression among the Roman public. The postal banking system is the poor man's bank and is an

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important feature of the life of the people. There is every evidence that money in hiding will now come back to the banks in large volume. The Roman public had been in a very nervous state for months, having in mind the Germans' exaction of 10,000,000,000 lire monthly from the Fascist government and the restrictions placed by the Germans on withdrawals from bank accounts. With the removal of this incubus on the economic system and the genuine restoration of public confidence, the local bankers now assure us that the occupation by the Allies has served greatly to reestablish the faith of the people.

VI. Public Safety

The entire personnel of our Public Safety division was attached, sometime prior to leaving Caserta and Naples, to the 3-Force, a special body created to enter Rome as soon as practicable to preserve records, archives and papers in public buildings, which might have been damaged or destroyed by enemy action. Thus our police officers to whom 2800 Carabinieri and 400 Guardia di Finanza were attached, were available for immediate duty. Even prior to leaving Littoria for the advance on Rome, these men did excellent work in highway traffic control and in guarding vulnerable points in the Fifth Army area or elsewhere as requested by various entities of Fifth Army.

The personnel of the Public Safety division threw themselves into the work in Rome in a most efficient fashion. Our Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza went direct to each of the ten districts into which Rome is divided, each group working under an experienced Allied police officer. These officers who are mostly British, have all been found efficient and thoroughly trained. Radio apparatus was brought in by us, one being placed in each district so that Headquarters is in immediate and twenty-four hours touch with each group.

The conduct of the population of Rome with but a few exceptions, has been excellent since our arrival. Great enthusiasm was displayed by persons of all ages in every street through which the military vehicles passed. In only a few instances was there anything like sniping, after the city quieted down within the first twenty-four hours. There have so far been few cases of looting reported and in almost all of them the culprits have been captured.

Announcements have been placed in the newspapers telling in simple words and briefly just what is expected by the Allied Military Government, of the people of the city. It was felt that by this means, persons who wish to obey our rules will be able to do so and will not be forced to depend on reading the lengthy and not too clear proclamations and the lists which were prepared in advance. Such proclamations have been posted, as required, in the appropriate places. A curfew has been established from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. --

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VI. Public Safety

The entire personnel of our Public Safety division was attached, sometime prior to leaving Caserta and Naples, to the 5th Force, a special body created to enter Rome as soon as practicable to preserve records, archives and papers in public buildings, which might have been damaged or destroyed by enemy action. Thus our police officers to whom 2300 Carabinieri and 400 Guardia di Finanza were attached, were available for immediate duty. Even prior to leaving Littoria for the advance on Rome, these men did excellent work in highway traffic control and in guarding vulnerable points in the Fifth Army area or elsewhere as requested by various entities of Fifth Army.

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extent these persons rendered useful services prior to our arrival but it was considered that it would be a potential menace from now on to permit men in civilian clothing having only an armband by way of identification on to go about, armed. It is a most unwise practice, particularly in the early days of an occupation. Moreover, since a police force which we consider trustworthy has been placed on duty, there is no further duty or use for these partisans.

On the other hand, it was realized that these men have a certain claim upon us and we did not wish to be accused, as we were in Naples in several instances, of not protecting those who had been our friends. At the same time that the order was issued to disarm these men, the matter was carefully explained to members of the National Committee of Liberation and they were requested to inform their several organizations as to why this was necessary. Appropriate notices have been placed in the papers, explaining this. Thus far we are experiencing no difficulties from individuals who are unwilling to give up the arms. There has been but one casualty in our personnel since arriving in Rome, although one officer, Lt. Zittel, was slightly wounded by an exploding land mine on the day before we entered Rome and during the time that he was marching the Carabinieri for the march.

The casualty was a lieutenant of the Finance Guards who was killed while posting a notice pertaining to the return of arms. He was shot in the back and the culprit has not yet been discovered. An autopsy has been ordered to determine from what direction the fatal bullet came. One public security officer, who is experienced in homicide detection, has undertaken this case. The Polizia Africana Italiana (P.A.I.) which was completely disbanded and dissolved on the first day of our occupation, had 500 members on duty in Rome, with approximately 1000 associates. Most of the 500 regular members fled before our arrival. The first are being held. The associates are not being arrested, this being upon the unanimous advice of persons who have been in Rome throughout the German occupation and with whom our contacts have been maintained. It may later be found necessary to take even the associates into custody.

Thus far about 2200 carabinieri have come forward in response to our notice and are offering themselves for duty. They are being vetted under the direction of the Chief of Police since it is obviously unwise to take them into our service without careful examination of each individual case. Among the Carabinieri who have thus come in, is Lt. Gen. Angelo Cerles, who was in command of the carabinieri some months ago and who being persona non grata to the Germans went into hiding. He claims to have been in the hills during most of this period although some of those who do not care for him state that he was hiding in the Vatican. It has

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present the senior officer of the Carabinieri serving here must remain Lt. Col. Perinetti, who came to Rome with us and who has been in our group throughout the period of planning.

In cooperation with P. S. B. we have aided in supplying material to be used by the loud speaker apparatus in various parts of the city whereby the information that we desire to be given to the public can reach them without delay. Similarly the regular radio station has been broadcasting material supplied by us. Re-fuges as far as the police standpoint goes, are not a serious problem (see paragraph XIII).

There have been also 200 arrests on security grounds. At least 1800 undesirable police agents have been completely cleared from office. Our round-up of Fascists continues. Elements under political cloak being watched and appropriate action will be taken.

VII. Food Supply

It is obvious that one of the most, if not the very most, important duties of Allied Military Government in the first days of the city's occupation is that of supplying the city with food. This was anticipated and during the period of about one week when our headquarters was at Littoria, such time was devoted to the unloading of the ship containing the flour and other foods which had been sent from Naples into the port of Anzio. The first most serious difficulty was the lack of labor to unload the ship. While 3-4 of the Fifth Army had engaged to assist in this, that office experienced such trouble in finding workers. Anzio, like other parts of the beach-head, was within the zone from which civilians had been evacuated. On account of the shortage of time and the utmost urgency of the situation, the three hundred -- and later four hundred -- Finance Guards (Guardie di Finanza) included in our party were used as laborers to aid in the unloading. The decision to use these men for this purpose was made only after careful consideration and after ascertaining that no other men were available. Although expected the Italian labor companies they had not arrived to replace the Guardie di Finanza until after the ship was half unloaded. Through this duty was not a pleasant one, the Guardie di Finanza undertook it cheerfully, feeling that by so doing they were rendering a necessary and urgent service. The fine spirit which they demonstrated is worthy of commendation.

After the labor troops arrived just before we left Littoria, they were immediately assigned to this duty and were still engaged in it when orders came for AMG to proceed with its whole organization, accompanied by that of the Rome Area Command, to Rome.

Thus far food for approximately 24 days has been trans-

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Thus far food for approximately 24 days has been transported from Anzio to Rome and held as a reserve. It was not necessary to use this immediately on arrival since it was found that food for approximately two days had been already distributed by the Germans, so that our supplies were not immediately necessary. This was a

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Great aid to us in view of the circumstances above outlined. This also indicates the speed with which the Germans had to leave since, though they were able to make off with the undistributed food supplies they were not able to recover supplies already sent out for distribution.

We found on arrival in the city that there were approximately 1,385,000 registered food ration cards in Rome. It is however difficult to estimate the population of the city from this figure alone, which did not include the numerous refugees nor persons temporarily in Rome. These two groups added considerably to the population, particularly since they were unable or unwilling to leave the city at the time of our coming.

The Germans had an elaborate system of allowance of extra ration of bread for different types of individuals beginning with 75 grams extra for children and going up to 450 grams extra for heavy workers. The amount of the normal day ration was 100 grams but it was stated -- and our Economics and Supply Department estimate tends to verify this -- that not less than 35% of the population were drawing extra rations above the normal allowance. There is another factor that we have not yet understood completely, as the figures do not seem consistent. At first it appears that there must have been many privileged individuals who for some reason or other drew extra allowances.

We are distributing 100 grams of bread per day and so far this has delighted the people because, though not greater in amount than that furnished before, the white flour is a source of both wonder and delight since none has been available in Rome during the whole period of the war.

Our Economics and Supply division has found the Allied Sanitation Organization efficient and we are continuing to make our distributions through this agency. This division have a part of their office in the building of the Allied Sanitation. See also Section XXIX on cooperation of the Vatican in feeding needy persons.

Thus far, 246 truck-loads of food have been received. In addition to the first arrival, bringing the total to 110 tons. Some 210 tons of flour were distributed on the second day of our occupation, leaving 800 tons as our back-log. Beginning with the third day, it is anticipated that we will bring in 375 tons of supplies per day, of which three hundred will be distributed, leaving seventy-five tons reserve to be added to our back-log.

VIII. Water Supply

At the time of the arrival of the Allied troops in Rome it was reported that while there was a reduction in the available water there was no actual famine. The water pressure however was so reduced that...

se found on arrival in the city that there were approximately 1,385,000 registered food ration cards in Rome. It is however difficult to estimate the population of the city from this figure alone, which did not include the numerous refugees nor persons temporarily in Rome. These two groups added considerably to the population, particularly since they were unable or unwilling to leave the city at the time of our coming.

The Germans had an elaborate system of allowance of extra ration of bread for different types of individuals beginning with 75 grams extra for children and going up to 450 grams extra for heavy workers. The amount of the normal day ration was 100 grams but it was stated -- and our Economics and Supply Department estimate tends to verify this -- that not less than 35% of the population were drawing extra rations above the normal allowance. There is another factor that we have not yet understood completely, as the figures do not seem consistent. At first it appears that there must have been many privileged individuals who for some reason or other drew extra allowances.

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VIII. Water Supply

At the time of the arrival of the Allied troops in Rome it was reported that while there was a reduction in the available water there was no actual famine. The water pressure however was so reduced by breaks in the Acquas Marcia Aqueduct that water was not available in the pipelines in the higher parts of the city, although available in the lower parts. On the night of the second day of our occupation there was a sharp drop in even this

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water supply and it was found that the cause was sabotage, by the retreating enemy, of the main aqueduct near Tivoli, and still within their lines, approximately 10 miles from the city. Inasmuch as the water system of Rome operates under high pressure, this break immediately resulted in practically cutting off the source of ninety percent of the city water. The engineers of AMG, in cooperation with those of the Rome Area Command, immediately undertook the work of repairing damage to the aqueduct and at the same time providing for shunting water from the smaller mains into these normally supplied by the large aqueduct. In this way, a rationed amount of water was made available in all parts of the city, except those highest.

There were auxiliary storage facilities for water in many places in Rome. Some of the hotels, for instance, had wells or cisterns so that water in limited amounts was available. The danger of such supplies becoming contaminated was obviously great so that chlorination was carried out in such sources. Signs have been posted, warning persons not to drink unchlorinated water and our personnel are making efforts to repair the Acqua Marcia aqueduct. To prevent actual shortage of water for drinking and cooking purposes we have followed the practice that had been found successful in Naples -- namely the setting up of power distillation units, the water derived from which being transported by water carts to water points in various parts of the city. Knowledge on the part of the public of these measures to insure them from thirst was not without effort in keeping up public morale.

Arrangements for the general chlorination of water exist and as soon as the source at Tivoli has been repaired, water there can be chlorinated before it is carried to Rome. Small potable chlorination apparatus are available and are being used at key points in the city again to supplement the regular supply.

By the end of our second day, seventy-five percent of breaks to Marcia Aqueduct had been repaired. The present flow is fifty-eight percent of the ordinary. In three days, if nothing adverse happens, seventy-five percent of the water sources will be in operation.

The aqueduct company of Rome informed our engineers that the inflow of water to the city is not more than five gallons per person per day but in three or four days, if our anticipation is correct, this amount will be increased to twelve gallons per person per day. Work on the damaged aqueduct is done by civilians, under our direction.

IX. Electricity

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IX. Electricity

Since the electric power for Rome was largely hydro-electric and since the plants are still in possession of the enemy, it is not surprising that only a limited supply of current was available at the time of our arrival. Since there will be a delay before the hydro-electric lines from the south, which have been

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brought forward as the Allied forces advanced, can be able to deliver power in Rome, our engineers immediately gave their attention to operating greater than previous extent the stand-by steam and Diesel for the power plants in the city.

Excellent cooperation was had from the Allied Railway Service which immediately made available to us one-thousand tons of coal or 1/2 of the total supply. Other fuel supplies have been located. Besides this coal, we found on hand undestroyed by the Germans, about a twelve-day supply of fuel for conversion into electric current.

There is a much larger demand for current to provide water pressure, chiefly because of the lowering of the pressure in the mains (See Section VIII), whereby it is necessary to devote more current to pumps for the supplying of water.

Power for trains is being made available. Hydro-electric plants in the vicinity are being examined and one has been found which can be returned to service in ten to twelve days, it is hoped.

Trams (street cars) are ready to be placed in operation but so far only a few lines are in use because of shortage of electricity. The serious insufficiency of coal for the manufacture of current will necessitate rigid rationing.

X. Gas

Under the German domination no gas whatever was supplied to the city. We have been able to install gas for the use of hospitals by carefully conserving the small amount of fuel available for its manufacture. Gas is already being furnished to the hospitals in the city. It is difficult thus far, to establish any priority beyond this because so many types of uses draw gas from the same mains.

XI. Telephones

Though the Germans did not wreck the telephone exchange, as they did in Naples, they damaged the plant to a certain extent by carrying away part of the equipment and practically all of the spare instruments and parts. Long before our advent, the Germans had sharply restricted the number of telephones that could be used. They had, for one reason or another, permitted the storage batteries to run down so that shortage of current therefrom was one of the reasons that the service was out of operation at the time of our arrival.

Our engineers and signal officers have been at work on this problem and shortly after the end of the second day of our occupation telephone service was restored to the more important military centers in the city such as the office building used by Allied officers, the Command Posts of the Fifth Army, the 3rd Division and of the British

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service may be restored to the city. See Section XXIX for statement regarding telephone service between the Vatican City and Rome proper.

XII. Public Works

The streets, roads and bridges of Rome, appeared at first sight to be in excellent condition. On more complete examination however, a number of streets were found damaged by heavy traffic though there were no signs of land mine. Only one bridge over the Tiber in the city had been destroyed. Two others were prepared for demolition but the charges they had were not exploded. Our bomb disposal squad removed these charges and the bridges were saved. All bridges over the river outside Rome were destroyed. In the outskirts of the city, many roads had been damaged by air raids so that ~~that~~ has slowed the traffic.

The roads of the Governatorate are in very bad condition due to battle action and heavy military use. The repair and maintenance of certain of these roads have been turned over to AMG (Rome Area Command) on a priority basis. Work by civilian contractors on these roads is being prosecuted.

The zoological gardens of Rome demanded immediate attention as the animals were very hungry and evidently had not been fed for some time. Food is being provided by us.

The sewers and drains of the city seem to be uninjured from battle action and since they operate by gravity, they seem to be functioning satisfactorily even though water is inadequate.

The damage done through bombing has been ascertained and work is in progress to restore to normal.

Firm and Air Raid Alarm Systems. As far as can be ascertained, the alarm system, both for fire and air raid warning is in good condition but lack of electrical power for signal communications renders them inoperable for the time being. There is nothing to be done beyond restoring the power, as indicated.

XIII. Public Health

On our arrival in Rome, municipal, including medical authorities, reported that there were 25,000 wounded Germans in the various hospitals of the capital. However, upon actual checking, it was found that only seventeen German prisoners were in the following hospitals: Ospedale Celio e Militare, Policlinico and Ospedale dell'Ordine di Malta.

Through the officer in charge of the ten civil affairs officers in as many sections of Rome, the Public Health division has located a small quantity of medical stores. This may supply civilian needs for one month, exclusive of those suitable for Army use.

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The health offices of the city are functioning satisfactorily although some of the office bearers have fled. It is stated that there is no incidence of malaria, as far as the inhabitants of the city are concerned, but malaria has been found among refugees, thus there is the obvious danger of spreading if mosquito-breeding takes place in this area. All our personnel have been warned to protect themselves by the use of mosquito nets and tabrine, even though they might at first think the danger slight.

The incidence of tuberculosis during the past six to ten months has increased tremendously. The local medical men attribute this to over-crowding.

The death rate has increased from about ten per thousand to over thirteen per thousand. The birthrate remains as before.

The problems incident to water shortage are discussed in section VIII.

The venereal disease rate is comparatively high, the exact figure not being available at this time. The actual number of cases reported during the last trimester was 534. It was stated by more than a few physicians and nurses that the Germans were constantly complaining about the difficulty of controlling the spreading of venereal disease although the usual methods were all in vogue.

It is estimated that there are 16,000 hospital beds in Rome of which approximately six thousand are available for general medical-surgical cases. The others are for special types of patients.

XIV. Welfare

The officer in charge of welfare is being ably assisted by personnel, men and women, of the British and American Red Cross Societies. These were selected on the basis of extensive experience in welfare work.

Previous to entering Rome, contact was established with the Vatican authorities asking their cooperation in coordinating and protecting the various organization which had been operating soup kitchens in Rome. This they did very efficiently with the result that over 225 church-controlled and 44 E.C.A. kitchens (ente Comunale d'Assistenza) have continued to feed over 300,000 individuals. Supplies of food were hidden from the Germans by all of these organizations at great risk to many of the various administrators.

Arrangements have been made to continue this work in cooperation with the Vatican authorities, who offer us the use of their extensive facilities, including, if necessary, motor vehicles for the transportation of food. The presence of numerous refugees who came into the city shortly before our occupation (see section XXII)

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Supplies of clothing were available in warehouses of E.C.A. where they had been hidden by the E.C.A. officials. Large quantities of these goods were stolen by the various so called parties under the guise of requisitioning. So far no clothing is available for distribution nor is the need anything so great as if the city had fallen during cold weather. The Welfare Division is conducting a survey of the various institutions in the city which are concerned with relief and with care of needy individuals, especially children. The division of Public Health is cooperating in this.

XV. Post Office

The six main Post Offices offices have been examined and all found to be in good condition. Postal service in the city can be reinstated as soon as it is considered safe to do so from the standpoint of security. It is believed that local postal service should be permitted very soon.

Announcements have been made that the stamps over-printed by the Germans are no longer valid, but the regular Italian stamps may be used.

We plan to institute a post card service between Rome and Naples, and possibly later, extending it to other centers. The cards would be not unlike those permitted prisoners of war, that is, with space for a few simple statements, such as concerning health, etc. The use of such cards should do much to keep up the morale of the people, who are in so many instances disturbed at lack of news of their nearest and dearest.

XVI. Legal

Immediately upon arrival in Rome, liaison was established with the Italian courts through the Ministry of Justice. Due inquiry disclosed that all the Courts were prepared to function with complete normalcy except three sections of the Court of Cassation whose members had left with the Italian and Germans. Within twenty-four hours five summary and inferior courts and two superior courts were prepared to handle Proclamation offenses and violation of Army order. Though the General Courts were necessary in our operation in the initial stages, the Legal Division was prepared to establish a General Court had action arisen.

Following their practice in Naples the Germans opened the doors of the penal institutions. Thus the criminals were thrown upon the public, an act of pure ruthlessness as no military objective was attained. In Naples, through initiative and prompt action we have been able to recover approximately one half of the serious offenders so released. In Rome, profiteering by our experience in Naples, an even better recovery will be established. The Legal division issued orders to the Procuratore del Re immediately to re-arrest all persons freed by the Germans who were waiting trial on proper charges or

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be submitted shortly. The prison records discovered by the Public Safety division are proving most helpful in the operation.

A competent officer of the Legal Division has been placed on duty in the Ministry of Justice to the end that there may be complete co-ordination between the Ministry and local courts.

Meetings have been held with the local bar associations and the legal division has been assured of the complete co-operation on the part of the Bench and Bar generally.

Actually the operations of the legal division have thus far been ahead of the original plans.

XVII. Education.

An initial survey was made of the most important educational buildings including the University of Rome, libraries, foreign academies and scientific institutes. All were found in good physical condition and the responsible heads ascertained that the Germans had neither touched the properties nor interfered with their functioning.

By the time of the occupation of Rome, some of the University buildings had already been taken over by the 3rd division. On the whole, the Division had avoided putting its troops in libraries or laboratories. At the suggestion of AMG, other installations were put off limits in order to complete the protection of all cultural and scientific equipment. It must, however, be added that any use of the University buildings for housing of troops is considered most undesirable by AMG.

Arrangements were made with the Provveditore degli Studi that examinations in the secondary schools which were actually being held at time of occupation, should be completed. Expenses would not be issued, however, until a Committee of anti-Fascist professors had received the results for Fascist favoritism or hostility. Further a complementary session of examinations should be held shortly, for students previously disqualified for political reasons (Jews, anti-Fascists). Finally a Committee of anti-Fascist professors is being asked to prepare lists of professors and administrators who had been Fascists. These will be submitted to the Education officer for recommendations as to the removal.

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On the day of our arrival, the Fine Arts officer discussed with Prof. Van Buren of the American Academy in Rome, the general situation which is extremely favorable in Rome, though considerable damage has occurred in the immediate vicinity at such places as

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Rome has suffered the following war damage: The Church of San Lorenzo, which was hit by bombs which destroyed the nave; repairs are in progress. The Protestant Cemetery was hit by bombs which destroyed about 10 feet of the Aurelian wall and did slight damage to Pyramid of Cestius. The bombs of Keats and Shelley are intact. A bomb reportedly fell behind the apse of St. Peter's, Vatican City, destroying the Papal mosaic factory; this has not as yet been confirmed.

On 6 June the National Museum was inspected by the Fine Arts officer in the company of Prof. Aurigemma; all was found in order, the most valuable objects being in storage in the Museum and the Vatican. During the afternoon, the Fine Arts officer discussed with Prof. de Rinaldis, Superintendent of Galleries, the situation of state owned picture galleries. Most of the paintings from these galleries are presently stored in Vatican City. About thirty pictures, not the most important, were removed by the Germans to Milan and are reportedly stored in the vaults of the Banca d'Italia in that city. There are no reports of German or civilian looting in Rome.

It is reported that the Germans purchased a small number of paintings from private collectors against the protests of the Superintendent of Galleries, who, however, was overruled by the Minister of Education and the late Count Ciano.

It is reported that certain Fascists sold art objects in their possession to local dealers before fleeing from Rome, contrary to Italian law. The Superintendent of Galleries is preparing a report on this.

XIX. Archives

None of the numerous collections of ancient Archives were reported to have been looted by the Germans or damaged in any way. In this connection one Archivist attached to AMG is working in close collaboration with the Superintendent of Archives for Central Italy, Comm. Emilio Re, in planning, for example, first aid measures within the immediate vicinity of Rome.

The world famous archives of Monte Cassino, dating as early as the Sixth Century, are reported to be safe in the Vatican.

It was the responsibility of S-Force to take over all buildings containing modern Archives. The Germans and Fascists have removed or destroyed a proportion of the more important documents, but a vast quantity remains. Previous to the entry into Rome, our Archives officer had cooperated with the S-Force in drawing up regulations to control the exploitation for intelligence purposes of this material and to prevent its permanent dispersal. It has not yet been possible to confirm the success of this arrangement.

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An immediate danger, insufficiently considered in the plans for posting guards and police, is damage to Fascist material, by

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enthusiastic decorators. The Palazzo Venezia containing numerous papers and relics of Mussolini has without any guard for several days. Similarly the "Mestrs della Rivoluzione fascista" containing books, papers and other records of historic importance, in a wing of the National Gallery of Modern Art, was looted by a mob on 7 June, though without serious damage. This building also is now under armed protection.

XII. Property Control

The Property Control division was charged with responsibility for assuring the protection of properties of Allied Nationals and, where necessary, enemy state or Fascist properties, and after protection is assured, proceed to take over the interests of Allied nationals.

The first phase of this responsibility was performed by the 3-Force so effectively that no instances of loss to Allied nationals due to looting by civilians has been reported.

The Controller of Property, through the Finance Division, had all bank accounts owned by Allied nationals blocked. Immediate contact was made with the Vice-Prefect and lists of sequestered properties obtained. There are approximately 200 sequestrators for individual owned properties.

Arrangements have been completed to obtain similar information from the Ministry of Corporations which sequestered firms and industries owned by Allied nationals. The division is now engaged in contacting individual sequestrators and to date British, American, French and Brazilian properties in considerable numbers have had protective notices placed on them, preliminary to the taking of formal custody.

XIII. Labor

Immediately on our occupying the Assicurazioni Building, the Labor Division established offices therein, with another office at Via Ludovico 6. The latter was for the purpose of labor supply, such being the great demand made on this division. The Italian Employment office was taken over with all filed and equipment intact. Therefore a new staff personnel however have not been forthcoming. There is a reputation in Rome, is being set up by us. That office has a bad reputation in Rome, because it was used by the German Army in connection with their policy of acquiring forced labor. This may, of course, account for the absence of personnel who may have left with their German collaborators.

Despite difficulties, all requests for skilled and unskilled labor have been filled. The most difficult types of employees to acquire are English-speaking typists and stenographers.

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Committee of Liberation, have been installed. The financial condition of the Social Security Institution will permit them to function without financial aid, although it is reported that the Previdenza has funds on hand for only one month's operation.

No accurate reports as to unemployment can be given as yet. The Italian officials state that some 25,000 individuals are without work but our Legal Division consider this such to low.

See Section VII on shortage of labor at Anzio to unload our ships.

XXII. Refugees

The number of refugees present in Rome is not reported and we can only estimate the number on the basis of the count of individuals present in centers in which refugees congregate and from the amount of food set aside for their sustenance. The preliminary estimate would mean nearly 100,000 although the figure may be such higher. We have established a refugee camp about 10 times from the city in what was once 'Cinema City', but which was partly wrecked by Allied bombings. There are facilities there to care for from ten thousand to fifty thousand refugees. When operated as one of the stages of a series of camps and refugee centers, this locality will serve the purpose of getting these people out of the overcrowded Italian capital.

Many of the refugees encountered by our group are individuals returning to their homes from localities where heavy fighting has taken place, such as Cassino, Gesteiforte, Cisterna, Velletri, Genzano, Albano and many similar places. Many men, a large percentage of whom were soldiers or sailors, are returning from the north, whence they were taken by the enemy as laborers, in some cases almost as forced laborers.

Our Refugee Division is cooperating with the Provost Marshal and other offices of the Fifth Army in order that there may be a minimum of traffic and confusion on the roads. While it is obviously never entirely possible to free the roads from refugees, all had been accomplished that could have been expected. Our officers are informed that in the opinion of Military Commanders what civilian traffic there is on the roads is not unduly interfering with military movements. Civilians are required to use the side roads, where they exist, where only the main highways are available, animal-drawn vehicles are removed therefrom by the military police and kept in the fields until they can be put on the roads during lulls in military movements. Through close cooperation between the Division of Displaced Persons and that of Refugees, displaced persons as well as former prisoners of war and ex-internees (Allied nationals) are allowed to use the refugee centers as required.

There have been road blocks established to prevent refugees and other unauthorized civilians from entering Rome but there are no

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There have been road blocks established to prevent refugees and other unauthorized civilians from entering Rome but there are no restrictions on such persons to leave Rome to go southward and every facility is being given to enable these persons to go into the southern provinces, particularly Sicily.

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It is hoped that requisitioning of houses and other buildings will not, as in Naples, proceed so as to create of itself a special class of refugees or homeless persons.

XXIII. Displaced Persons

The work of the Displaced Persons division has been largely in the care and assistance of former prisoners of war and other military persons of national and allied nations, exclusive of French, British and American. This we consider a temporary undertaking since this is not a normal responsibility of AMG. What we have done has been carried on in order to meet the wishes of the Army Commander. Similarly certain assistance has been rendered released internees of the Allied Nations. This is in the absence of any other local organization which might come to their assistance.

XXIV. Black Market Control

The Black Market Control Unit, which for several months has functioned efficiently in Naples, thereby not only assisting the city but also gaining valuable experience, has undertaken its work without delay. It was found that the price of bread on the black market, prior to the fall of the city, was about 240 lire per kilo. As soon as it became evident that the Allies would capture Rome, the price fell to 100 lire per kilo. There were seemingly two causes for this drop in prices. First, a belief that the Allies would be more successful than the Germans in controlling the black market, and, secondly, a hope that the Allies would bring in a large amount of food which of course would automatically reduce black market demand.

Members of the Black Market Control Group, operating in civilian clothing in some instances, are already at work on their difficult but important task. Strong representations have been made to Military authorities to safeguard stocks of food including tobacco. The lesson learned in Naples is being stressed, namely, that the principal source of black market was stolen stores belonging to the Allied Nations. It is too early to give a detailed report of the results of our efforts to control the black market.

The fact that Guardia di Finanza personnel have, under exceptional circumstances, been required to do unloading of ships at Anzio has worked hardships on the Black Market Control Division. This unit depends on such personnel to no small degree. (See Section VII).

Widespread publicity has been given to Order No. 2, concerning the fixing of prices and the price-control scheme. The public has been advised of the existence of our unit for combating the black market and that we will gladly receive complaints. Announcements to this effect have been made.

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The first distribution of bread made with flour brought in by AMG was in the second day of our arrival, the bread having been baked the preceding night. The Black Market Control Unit checked a number of bakeries, chiefly to inspect the validity of coupons presented for bread. Instructions have been given to make an example of anyone attempting to commit fraud.

XXV. Registration of Automobiles

Our plans for registering automobiles of all kinds belonging to Italian civilians are ready but do not become effective until the third day. In the meantime the cars are being collected in a central point for subsequent registration. A full report on this important feature of our government will follow.

XXVI. Control of Petroleum Products

The plans made in advance have been put into effect and all the preliminary arrangements are completed for the rationing of gasoline (petrol), automobile oil, kerosene (paraffine oil) and candles. The last two items have not been so badly needed as anticipated because of the partial availability of electric current.

Civilian members of AFHQ which controls petroleum products have arrived and the next report will give details of their activities.

XXVII. Agriculture

It had been anticipated that this division would not be required to do much work in the first few days of the occupation, however arrangements are already under way to carry out the very necessary function of assisting in the acquisition of agricultural products for use in Rome and in direct aiding of harvesting of crops. The Inspector of the Department of Agriculture for the Province of Rome, which in this case includes the city and governorate, is ready to work in cooperation with our agricultural division and it is probably that the office of this division will be set up in that building in connection with the Inspectorate. Details are not yet available as to the extent of our program. One of the needs of this service is petrol for agricultural machinery in this area. Purses will be made available to workers now in the city to enable them to return to the farms to do the necessary labor.

Despite promises, no agriculture officer has as yet been assigned to us. The need grows apace. Even on the first day some of the great land proprietors came to ask aid in bringing the farm products to the city. This includes badly needed milk.

XXVIII. Removal of Fascist Officials

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A conference was held on the day of our arrival with
 Signor Ivance Mancini, former Prime Minister of Italy and Chairman
 of the National Committee of Liberation. He was asked to give us

the name of persons in office whom he felt should be removed on account of past fascist history. At the same time we asked him for suggestions as to the office bearers for the future. He was told that his suggestion that Ross be governed by a Giunta was considered favourably. We announced that a Sindaco rather than a Governatore would be appointed. The latter title was one invented by the Fascists. It is probable that Prince Boris Paepilli, well known as an anti-fascist will be selected by us for this important post.

Arrangements are being made for the removal of persons holding offices in certain categories as laid down from the memorandum from ACC Headquarters, although this directive cannot be followed implicitly because of certain inconsistencies and changes in the political picture since it was written.

Every effort is being made to drop the fascist office-bearers as quickly as possible. It is preferred, if practicable, to make a mass removal at one time, for obvious reasons.

There is one type of individual that may cause confusion at first. He is the person who, having been an active fascist, ran away during the first days after Mussolini's downfall, but who, for one reason or other, did not immediately return after the founding of the so-called Fascist republic. He returns now to claim our consideration as one who suffered from the fascist cause. He has received scant sympathy from us.

XXIX. Relations with the Holy See (Vatican City).

Within one hour of the time we set up government in Rome, we made contacts with the American and British diplomatic Representatives to the Holy See, namely Sir Francis D'Arcy Godolph Osborne, K.C.M.G., British Minister and Mr. Harold H. Tittman, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States. These officials have been of the greatest assistance in establishing the proper contacts with the Vatican authorities. There also arrived with us Monsignor Walter S. Carroll, personal representative of Archbishop Spellman of New York City, in charge of the Army and Navy Chaplains of the United States. Each of these gentlemen has assisted in his own particular way in maintaining the very delicate relationship with a small independent state, entirely surrounded by the capital of a country. We were at once at war and engaged in combat as co-belligerents. This is of course aside from the tremendous religious complications concerned.

A group of Vatican authorities headed by Prince Facelli nephew of the Pope, called at our office on the first day of our occupation and in conference many details as to future relations were arranged. We offered to place military guards about the front of Vatican City and the offer was accepted and hope was expressed that we could use Italian police rather than Allied soldiers. We explained that this would be done, but that a few British and American soldiers in addition would be available to maintain order.

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XXX. Enemy Diplomats

Upon the arrival of the S-force two senior members of the staff of the German Embassy to the Holy See were captured, being without the boundaries of the Vatican at the time. The men taken in this way were Dr. Ludwig Kessler, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Herr Albrecht von Kessel, Counselor of the Legation. Our intelligence officers feel that in the case of the first of these Germans, an important man has been captured as it is commonly said in Rome that he was the leader and organizer of the Gestapo activities and other Nazi undertakings.

The British and American Diplomats at the Vatican were inclined to doubt that Kessler was a professional diplomat but the Vatican claimed that since he was an accredited member of the German Embassy he was entitled to protection. This matter is not one in which AMG is concerned although it is a doubtful point as to whether or not a diplomat accredited to the Holy See is entitled to immunity, when captured outside, frontiers of the country to which accredited. This appears true, even though the Concordat between the Vatican City and Italy recognizes the diplomatic immunity of Vatican diplomatic personnel even when in other parts of Rome. Our position is unquestionably modified by the fact that we are still at war with Italy.

The question has been raised of other Axis diplomats accredited to the Holy See but residing outside its frontiers. The Japanese Ambassador, for instance, Ken Harada, whose residence is in Via Assara 11 and who was not permitted to leave his house by our S-force, has demanded the right to go to the Vatican at will and has asked that his twenty-three servants and other Italian employees be allowed to return to their homes each night. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, it was stated that the Ambassador would be given the right to go to the Vatican city at will but only under guard and upon specific request for each such journey. His servants and other Italian employees will be permitted to remain within the Japanese Embassy if the Ambassador so wishes, but should he leave they are liable to be taken into custody and in no case will they be permitted to go back and forth between their homes and the Embassy. This is only a common-sense decision to shut off an obvious source of enemy activities.

It was suggested to the Vatican authorities that Axis diplomats be required to live within the Vatican City. This they said would be done as soon as Allied diplomats leave the Vatican City and thereby make room for those of the Axis. In the event that there is no room for all of the Axis diplomats now accredited, those who cannot enter should, we believe, be interned in some place far from Rome, preferably in the extreme south of Italy.

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XXXI. Relations with the Psychological Warfare Branch

The work of the PWS has been coordinated with that of the Allied Military Government and the Rome Area Command in general

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Numerous pieces of work jointly undertaken by the authorities of Vatican City and Allied Military Government, are going forward satisfactorily (see Section XIV) on feeding of destitute persons.

We have been asked to assist in making known to the military authorities the desire of the Vatican that Allied military vehicles do not enter St. Peter's Square, the same being in Vatican territory although His Holiness has given order that soldiers be allowed to enter, not being armed at the time. Satisfaction was expressed by the Vatican authorities at our effort to protect religious property as well as works of art.

The Pope, on the second day of our occupation, accorded an audience to General Clark and six members of his staff. This took place at 9 a.m. on Thursday, 6 June 1944. Besides General Clark, there were received Major General Gruenther Chief of Staff of Fifth Army; Chaplain Ryan, Chaplain of Fifth Army; General Beucler, Chief of the French Military Mission; Colonel Britten, senior British Officer at Fifth Army Headquarters; Major General Johnson, commanding Rome Area; and Brigadier General Hume, in charge of A.M.G. Fifth Army. The Pope took this occasion to express his pleasure at our extensive program of bringing food and medical relief to the city. The party was received immediately afterwards, by Cardinal Magliano, Secretary of State, who expressed somewhat the same feelings.

A number of catholic clergymen, British and American who are in one way or another connected with the Vatican, have offered their services either in a religious capacity or as contacts with the Vatican city. The Pope held a press conference on the second day of our occupation, said to be one of the few which he ever permitted, and even allowed photographs to be made. This was arranged through our contact with the Vatican. In his statement His Holiness commented on the humanitarian effort made by us and his satisfaction at our desire to protect works of art and religious property.

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It has been urged by the Vatican authorities that Rome be constituted an open city, reference being made to a German radio announcement that if we continue to use it for the passage of allied troops they would be justified in bombing it. The Vatican authorities stated that subsequent to the time that the Germans announced Rome as an open city they brought very few troops into or through the city, taking rather the roads outside

We were asked to inform the military authorities that the Vatican object strongly to Allied air-crafts flying over its territory. This was communicated to the military authorities.

We have made arrangements for telephone service from the Vatican

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We have made arrangements for telephone service from our office to the British and American officers to the Vatican City, this being the first time these officials have had the use of telephones in the Vatican city, since early in the war.

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to a degree that was unknown during any period of our early government of Naples.

While the AMG does not seek to control the PEB, it was sought to dissuade the latter from publishing material that might embarrass the AMG, as was not infrequently the case in Naples.

Material used by PEB in newspapers, radio broadcasts, talks with the aid of loud-speakers in the streets, and other means of disseminating information has been coordinated by our Public Relations officer.

Consideration was early given by AMG in conference with PEB of the newspapers in Rome. During the period when our friends in the city were working in our interest and undercover, there were being published a number of newspapers, which did such work for our cause. These have now come out into the open and are being, at least for the present, allowed to continue.

The Popolo di Roma and the Giornale d'Italia, both well known for their ardent Fascism, have been suppressed. Il Messaggero, which has a long history and one that was entirely honorable prior to the birth of Fascism, is being temporarily suspended but will be allowed to continue soon, under a new editorial staff. There is a tendency for new newspapers, of doubtful quality or permanency to spring up. While we are stressing the principle of freedom of speech with it corollary, freedom of the press, we have informed publishers and would-be publishers that the shortage of newsprint is such that there is a limit to the number of papers that can be allowed and a limit to the circulation of each. Moreover all this entails the duty of censorship which is already far too heavy.

XXXII. CONCLUSION

Allied Military Government of Rome has begun auspiciously. The civil and military office bearers of the Italian government, the people of the city, the representatives of the Vatican, foreign diplomatic representatives and others have been both cordial and their attitudes and cooperative.

The political situation is, of course, acute. We have sought to confine our activities to the affairs of the Governatorate of Rome alone, though in some instances it has hardly been possible to draw a line between these and matters that concern the whole country. In every instance matters of more than local import have been referred to the three political advisers attached to this headquarters by Allied Central Commission.

The city has, we are assured, taken on a new air of gaiety. The streets are filled with people, shops are open, theaters are being placed in operation, etc. Further reports will bring the situation up to date.

While the AMG does not seek to control the PAB, it was sought to dissuade the latter from publishing material that might embarrass the AMG, as was not infrequently the case in Naples.

Material used by PAB in newspapers, radio broadcasts, talks with the aid of loud-speakers in the streets, and other means of disseminating information has been coordinated by our Public Relations officer.

Consideration was early given by AMG in conference with PAB of the newspapers in Rome. During the period when our friends in the city were working in our interest and undercover, there were being published a number of newspapers, which did much work for our cause. These have now come out into the open and are being, at least for the present, allowed to continue.

The Popolo di Roma and the Giornale d'Italia both well known for their ardent Fascism, have been suppressed. Messaggero, which has a long history and one that was entirely honorable prior to the birth of Fascism, is being temporarily suspended but will be allowed to continue soon, under a new editorial staff. There is a tendency for new newspapers, of doubtful quality or permanency to spring up. While we are stressing the principle of freedom of speech with it corollary, freedom of the press, we have informed publishers and would-be publishers that the shortage of newspaper is such that there is a limit to the number of papers that can be allowed and a limit to the circulation of each. Moreover all this entails the duty of censorship which is already far too heavy.

XOXII. CONCLUSION

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556
18
JUN 15 1944
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
BLD/cab
22
CAB
(for Ex Com.)

FORWARD DETACHMENT
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION HQ.
APO 394

HEADQUARTERS
15 JUN 1944
A. C. C.

Memo:

To : Chief Executive Commissioner, Hq., ACC (Main) Apo 394

1. General conditions of utilities in the City are improving rapidly.
 - a. Electricity supply is improving and is being extended daily.
 - b. Water is not available in many of the buildings but is available within the City if collected by vehicle.
2. The billeting picture is very favorable.
 - a. The Grand Hotel is holding fifty (50) rooms for General Officers and Colonels and fifty (50) rooms for use of the Commission in accommodating distinguished visitors.
 - b. The Flora Hotel has been requisitioned for Field Grade Officers other than those in (a) above.
 - c. The Regina Carlton Hotel is being requisitioned for Junior Grade Officers.
 - d. General Alexander has ordered that no Villas or private homes are to be requisitioned as billets.
 - e. Four small hotels have been requisitioned for EM/OR's. These four hotels have a bed capacity of 751. Three other small hotels are in process of being requisitioned. These hotels have a capacity of 540.
3. The office building will definitely take care of the whole Commission.
 - a. The offices are all complete with furniture.
 - b. The telephone system is complete, and will be put in operation shortly. Major Scudder is working on this.
 - c. A crew of laborers is, at present, engaged in cleaning the building, and offices on the third floor will be ready for occupancy on 14 June 1944.
4. The garage situation here appears excellent.
 - a. It is hoped that we can get the Super Garage which is entirely adequate and will handle all our transportation.

773

Copy to Col. Allright
" " Col. Clough
" " Col. Penmore

[Signature]
B. L. DRAGE,
Major
Hq. Com'dt.

15/6

SECRET

6047
21

NS & NC Section (Brig. Lash)

10 June 44

Vapor 5 - Lash

SECRET

PRIORITY

APR

15
~~INFORMATION ON SIX ZERO ZERO FIVE FOUR FOUR FIVE SEVEN ONE THREE THREE PD
WAS TO BE FOR YOUR USE ONLY. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO
ANYONE OTHER THAN THE PERSONS LISTED BELOW. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF
THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE
DISCLOSED TO THE PRESS OR TO THE PUBLIC. THIS INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE
REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF
THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.~~

Sir
Please see above
765
15/6
10/6

L. T. MERRITT, JR.,
1st Lieut. USA,
ALBUQUERQUE.

SECRET

MTA

1003028

1003028
UN Recd H-2104 C.A.B. 2nd N54/10
1234 20
SECRET
PRIORITY
6 copies

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL CENTER

10 JUNE 1944

SECRET
PRIORITY
TO (ACTION) : ACC
(INFORMATION) : NONE
FROM : HOME AREA COMMAND FROM HOME
DATE-TIME SIGNED : 0918178
DATE-TIME REC'D : 1003028
REFERENCE NR : 1011
CITE : NONE

[Handwritten signature]

COMPLETE REPORT ON AMG WORK IN HOME BEING SENT EARLIEST.
COLONEL FISKE, WITH GENERAL MACFARLANES APPROVAL, SERVING FOR PRESENT
AS OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS
110 JUN 1944
A.C.C.

ACC. DIST
ACTION - C.A. & (2)
INFO - SEC. GEN 768
- DEP. CTC.
- FILE
- FLAG

SECRET CRYPTO C. Campbell

CONFIDENTIAL
LIED CONTROL COM MISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE
10 JUN Recd 556
C-A Br 2 117919

TO: ACC MAIN
FROM: FREEDOM SIGNED SACHED
REFERENCE No: F57130
DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: JUNE 091808
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: CITE...FRGEG
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 82/9
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY

ACTION COPY

ENQUIRIES RECEIVED HERE CONCERNING EXTEND AND KIND OF DAMAGE EITHER FROM OPERATIONAL OR DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES IN RESPECT OF BOMB POWER, WATER, SEWAGE AND GAS FACILITIES AND STATED PRELIMINARY REPORTS WOULD BE USEFUL. WATER COVERED IN YOUR 5863 OF 7 JUNE BUT PRELIMINARY REPORTS ON OTHER FACILITIES NOT COVERED. REQUEST REPLY SOONEST.

1.
ACC DISTR

Action - CABR2 -
Info - De.e.
u - file
u - float

HEADQUARTERS
10 JUN 1944
A.C.C.

[Handwritten signature]

767

DATE and Time of RECEIPT JUNE 092116

Distribution:

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

File 18

6005

NO 6 HQ SECTION (Brig. Insh)

10 June 44

SECRET

Vapor 5 - Insh

PRIORITY

ll

AME

FURTHER OUR FIVE NIGHT SIX THREE OF SEVEN JUNE PD WASH TO APTD FOR SEVEN
DATE FIVE FROM APTD MAIN PART PD BOMB HAS SECTION IN CONTROL. PD GERRARD
LEFT TWO DAYS FOOD AND UNIVERSALLY SCENT IN COUNTRYSIDE PD ONE ONE OF
ONE FOUR BUILDING STAND AND SLIGHT ANXIETY WATER AS ONE MAIN SOURCE DAMAGED AND
SOME CIVILIAN TRANSPORT INTEND USE FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION AND MILITARY
INSTALLATIONS IMPROVED AND NO OTHER DAMAGE PD VAPIDAN INTENDED AND MAIN
TRANSPORT INSTALLATION NOT IMPROVED PD SEVERAL ONE TO TWO REVERED TOWARD
RESPONSE PD ART TROOPERS MAINLY IN VAPIDAN PD MORE MESSIN WITH GALICHA
BOATS BURNED BY GERRARD PD BAUCALIO PROVED LATELY IN KINDS INSTALLED PD
DEGRADATE VIEW INSPECTIVE WILL BE GIVEN CHANCE TO PROVE AND REMAINS IN OFFICE PD
SUSPENSE UNCHANGED AND STILL CAUSE SOME ANXIETY PD [GERRARD THOUGH NO CHANGE] PD
LIFE OF PEOPLE IN CITY NORMAL

768

Li
Please see above
pk.

L. T. MONTAG, JR.,
1st Lieut. MED.,
AIRMAIL.

H
pk.

SECRET

856 - 8 AM Read
H

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

5 June, 1944
7.45 P.M.

Following from Major Leescos:

Here is the first report I could get off to you from Rome:

Saturday afternoon General Hume was making a newsreel speech about his projected plans for Rome when he was interrupted by a summons from General Clark and hurried off in response. Upon his return everyone was alerted. AFHQ HQ with Spriggs showed up and wanted a building vetted to sleep in. Correspondents in numbers were arriving from all fronts for Rome passes. Gen. Hume said that as Gen. Clark did not wish many people to accompany him I could not go. I called up Maj. Gray of the II Corps and asked if I might enter with the troops. He consented and instructed me to meet him the next morning at 9 o'clock. We arrived at the II Corps rear echelon only to find that Gray had moved to the forward echelon. On going there we found that Maj. Gray had left the night before with a special task force. Trying to catch up with him we got on Highway 6 and joined the Special Service Force whose specific mission it was to capture Rome.

At one point, passing their farthest armored car, we ran smack into a skirmish at a crossroads defended by paratroops. We backed up in a hurry, although we were still the first car in line, and returned to search for a command post where we might get an estimate of the situation. Just after we left the place a shell landed across the road from where we had been. We remained about the command post getting the latest reports. This was about 9 miles from Rome whereas we had been about 6 miles from there while at the front line.

Finally the troops got in around 7.30 and the Germans left in force between 8 and 9. Then we went to a billet only to have the whole

765

Security
files

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Finally the troops got in around 7.30 and the Germans left in force between 8 and 9. Then we went back out of town to a billet only to have the whole place bombed and strafed with anti-personnel bombs three or four times during the night. We got into a dug-out in the ground and slept on the floor ridgen straw. Going back in we spotted General Clark, Johnson and Hume and, on speaking to them, I discovered they were just about to start their triumphal procession. So we sneaked in behind, passed the troops still marching into Rome and through the cheering crowds right up to the Cappodoglio where the correspondents crowded around waiting for General Clark to speak. We went in by the Appian Way, past the Arch of Constantine, to the Victor Emmanuel monument. Then Hume greeted Gen. Benicivange, who had secretly been appointed Governor for the interval by Badoglio. He had been hiding in a church.

765

K. M.
S. H.

I'll give you some more stuff later. Here are some fast facts a la Bullock:

Situation of AMG sort of SM/TU as usual. I mean poor organization. We are very lucky. Home is undamaged and the Germans withdrew in good order, leaving everything intact, though we don't yet know about miness. Museums and libraries are intact as they took only the German books from the University Library which they had originally donated. The city's food stocks are good for 2 days. Three trucks brought in 1500 carabinieri and other group of the same number arrived later. Pollock, the AMG police head, arrived at 1.30 a.m. Heber and Cecile have contacted the Vatican and the Pope may receive Clark in the greatest secrecy; so don't mention it. Gen. Clark has the best suite at the Excelsior and I helped order the lunch - ham, asseml, her d'oeuvres, rice, steak, soup, eggs, salad, fruit, cheese, confiture of eggs and preserves and Martinie. Johnson is somewhat of an assend, I think, will break down completely. Hume has been all right so far. He wants to let all the papers run and not allow PRR to shut them down. I agree. We must plan some measure of control. I gave the press data personally and Gen. Hume is to hold a press conference tomorrow. PRR is checking all the stuff they will put into their first edition of the Corriere di Roma tomorrow. I am to carry the proofs of questionable material to General Hume tonight at 11. Within the past few days the Germans took 10,000 persons out of the city to serve as laborers. They released all prisoners, political as well as criminal. Explosions are sounding in the city. It may be our own people setting off mines, but there are also reports that our guns are firing from the Villa Bergese, which I don't think should be done. People are excited and pleased, although some consider them to be rather insolent. We are very short of transport to run the organization. The streets are very clean and no destruction is visible. Our bombs almost always fell outside of the Aurelian wall though a few struck just within it. PRR of some 1200 was disbanded at once. People are flocking in with information. The Stefano Agency is in charge of a few named Cobor who wants to run it.

At least he has the office keys. Ufficio Stampa wants to issue statements. I am going to tell them to check through me. Meter supply is functioning although the pressure is low and the electric power is all right although the current is weak. The gas has been turned on for the first time by the Italians themselves for the first time in 2 months. 25,000 Germans are reported to have been rounded in the city. This may be an exagger-

753

785017

763

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At least he has the office keys. Ufficio Stampa wants to issue statements. I am going to tell them to check through the water supply is functioning although the pressure is low and the electric power is all right although the current is weak. The gas has been turned on for the first time by the Italians themselves for the first time in 2 months. 25,000 Germans are reported to have been wounded in the city. This may be an exaggeration. Fascist parties roamed the streets at first, shooting anti-Fascists, or at least talking of it. Some shot, including a nephew of Gen. Presti, head of FAI who came in and put himself at the service of Follock. There was some sniping when the police took up their duties early in the morning. A German tank dump has been found.

I have not had a real night's sleep and food since Friday. They are putting us in the park of the Borghese tonight.

785017

M/C NR 1509
HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY

556 → J. Recd

SECRET

INCOMING MESSAGE

FROM: ACC PRIORITY TIME DATE GP. 021830B
REF. NR. 5727 CLASSIFICATION SECRET TIME DATE RECD. 022139B

TO: 5 ARMY AMG

FREEDOM ANXIOUS HAVE FULL REPORT IMMEDIATE STEPS TAKEN BY AMG
RPT ABLE MIKE GEORGE ON ENTRY ROME PD PAREN TO AMG FIVE ARMY
FROM ACC MAIN PAREN SHAEF RPT SHAEF ALSO INTERESTED FUTURE PLAN-
NING PD SUGGEST FOR? TO? BO ONLY POSSIBLE BO FULL TIME OBSERVER PD CAN
YOU ARRANGE DETAIL SUITABLE OFFICER IF YOU AGREE OR SHALL ADDI-
TIONAL OFFICER BE SENT YOU

SECRET

1st Indorsement.

DHM/kr

HQ AMG FIFTH ARMY (FIELD). APO 664 U.S. ARMY.

5th June 1944.

To: Executive Commissioner, H.Q., A.C.C.

1. Attention is drawn to this HQ cable dated 5th June on the subject of the use of the correct address for messages intended for AMG Fifth Army (CAS).

2. The following report for night 4/5 June from SCAO II Corps gives full report on immediate steps taken by this organisation on entry into Rome. **763**

"1. The SCAO AMG II Corps left on his special mission to Rome with one of the Task Forces at 1900 hours and reached Rome at 1330 hours 4 June. On account of the fighting at the gates, entrance could not be made very far into Rome. The SCAO and driver 7/5 Girolami found a guide and by-passed the fighting and got some distance into Rome and posted proclamation 1,2,3,4, Notices 1 and 2 and General Order #1, at Caserma Vigili del Fuoco, Via Tuscolana, #126.

2. It was impossible to get further into Rome at that time because of the fighting from snipers and machine gunners. The SCAO posted the other set of Proclamations and notices at Caspidoglio at 7am, 5 June 1944. Just as I was posting them, a Lt.Col. and driver arrived of 4 Region, and the Allied Colors were placed just as I was leaving.

*Reactive to 5th Army
Situation*

Nowhere PLY

2.

Rome is unharmed, the water system is intact and is cold as ice water, I mean the water is wonderful and so cold. The people were getting 100 grams of bread per day. They were enthusiastic in their welcome, and do not seem to be suffering for food. I have almost a Jeep load of flowers thrown by the people in Frascati and Rome. Plenty to give away."

For the Commanding General:

E. S. MAYNE,
Colonel, U.S.F.,
Chief of Staff,
AND FIFTH ARMY.

762

556
7 JUN Reed
[Signature]

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Information Division

5 June 44

MEMORANDUM TO BRIGADIER LUSH:

SUBJECT: Reaction of people of Region III to fall of Rome

The overwhelming majority of the people of Region III apparently were delighted at the Allied occupation of Rome for these reasons:

1. Sentimentally, that Rome---their capital and most beloved city---is at last free from German occupation, and was spared serious damage.
2. Psychologically, that ^{now} the war is nearly over.
3. Politically, that with the fall of Rome greater and swifter progress will be made in forming a constructive and representative Italian Government.
4. Selfishly, that many Allied troops will now leave Naples and that German air-raids will be less likely, thus making it possible for life to return nearer normal.

John V. Hinkel
 John V. Hinkel,
 Major, M.I.
 Director
 Information Division
 A.C.C. 762

Refer to
 PRO
 R
 to CAB

Copy to: P.R.O.

556
- 7 JUN Recd

12/

LS

5th June 1944

6/5-44
SMA

Secretary General.

10-11

The attached document, a report made by Major Friend James, ACC Liaison Officer at HQ AAI, on his interrogation of an Italian Officer recently returned from ROME, is submitted for the information of the Chief Commissioner.

~~XXXX~~
Wm G. S.

Returned

W. J. Friend

Major,
PA to Executive Commissioner.

760

NO. ARI

3 Jan 1944

14

Dear Brigadier,

As mentioned on the phone D-day, I am pleased to enclose report obtained from interviews with OSS rep. — 10

I tried to make an appointment for him to see you but as this was not possible, as he had to leave 1 1/2 hrs after I saw him, Charles Odier and I did the best best thing & interrogated him through an interpreter.

The chap himself looked as if he had suffered a bit from mal-nutrition and I gathered had subsisted largely on cheese.

Yours Sincerely
Frank James

759

SECRET

3 June 44

10

6/5-1945
L.M.

Memorandum of Interview with 2nd. Lieut. Oscar Carlo Casini, Italian Army.

Major Friend James and Capt Oden, A.C.C. Liaison, HQ. A.A.I., interviewed the w/n Officer at the Italian Military Mission, Caserta, today. Lt. Casini is working for the O.S.S. and reports to Mr. Dale MacAdoo, O.S.S. Operations, Palm Beach Telephone Directory. The Lieutenant reached this Headquarters from Rome yesterday, after some ten days in the field, clearing the enemy lines. Lt. Casini has spent approximately two weeks in Rome and while he was most interested in military affairs, his comments and general impressions as to civil matters were gathered in response to questioning. These impressions were recorded as follows:-

Population.

There is ample evidence of a large increase in Rome's population. It is generally assumed by knowledgeable persons that the present population is 2 1/2 million plus. There are many refugees in Rome, who came up from Southern Italy with the intention of going further northward. Lack of transport and other conditions have held these people in Rome. One large group are now housed in the Breda (munitions) workshop. Other groups are located in that section of the city which borders the Via Cassia as it leaves Rome.

Food.

It is reported that few, if any of the refugees have ration cards. Their food problem is critical. Deaths from starvation is reported. 1,200,000 Ration Cards reported in use. Most critical food shortages are bread, fats and milk. Black Market prices of flour 220 lire per kilo, and is increasing. Meat, when available sells for 300 - 350 lire per kilo. The antecedent of meat offered is doubtful. The Vatican has arranged parochial distribution to the needy.

Public

Utilities.

Water was turned off for nearly a month, but is plentiful at present.
Electricity is available.
No gas.
Electric trams are in service.
Very few automotive buses in operation.
Critical shortage of rubber.
Enemy reported to be seizing large numbers trucks, buses and private cars.
There is a great shortage of fuel for cooking purposes.

758

Public Health.

Cabbage and sewerage disposal reported to be normal.
Epidemic of scabies reported.
Medical supplies reported available for this disease but are otherwise believed to be in short supply.

Public Safety.

Principal roads entering Rome guarded by Italian and German soldiers.

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Critical shortage of rubber.

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There is a great shortage of fuel for cooking purposes.

758

Public Health.

Garbage and sewerage disposal reported to be normal.

Epidemic of scabies reported.

Medical supplies reported available for this disease but are otherwise believed to be in short supply.

Public Safety.

Principal roads entering Rome guarded by Italian and German soldiers.

External limits of Vatican patrolled by German troops.

City administration now under Giovanni Orjers, former Podesta of Naples.

It is believed bulk of C.C.E.R. and P.S. will prove pro-ally.

Many C.C.E.R. reported hiding in surrounding countryside.

Prisons are crowded, many political prisoners. Many communists held.

Jews are reported to have been cleared out of Ghetto and deported northward. No Jews abroad in Rome streets today. Complete disappearance of Jews is remarked upon by Romans.

The populace is reported to be eagerly awaiting liberation by Allies.

556
-

556 file
9

1957

AGU MAIN (Civil Affairs Branch)
MEMORANDUM
SUBJECT

7 June 1954
Paper 165 - Hahn

AGU MAIN AGU AGU

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD OF THE CIVIL AFFAIRS BRANCH
SUBJECT

757

1. AGU MAIN, AGU
AGU AGU
AGU AGU

MEMORANDUM

4

Re: DTL/CA

7th June 1954

SUBJECT: Reports - ROSE.

TO : Chief Commissioner.

1. SAID AND 5 Army Field visited ROSE yesterday. He reports that the city appears to be in complete running order. One water viaduct has broken down but it seems a matter of days only for this to be repaired.
2. Public utilities and trams, etc., are running smoothly, government offices are functioning, there was food for two days and a civilian transport company is operating food from AKED.
3. Colonel Wayne's personal estimation is that the population has been increased by 1-200,000 above normal.
4. Colonel Wayne described the difference between the apparent normality of ROSE and the devastation just outside the city as Gilbertian.

(Sgd) M. S. Lush.

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

MEL/20.

Copy to: Economic Section.
Adm Section.
Deputy Chief Commissioner.
Information Div.

[Handwritten signature]

758

SECRET

556

7
9263
Full

ACD MAIL (Executive Commissioner)

7 June 1944

URGENT

Page 5 - Last

URGENT

PRELIMINARY REPORT FROM CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION HAS BEEN RECEIVED WITH LIMITED
REVISIONS AS FOLLOWS TO MAIL TO AFD FOR CHECK FIVE HRS ACD MAIL MAIL TO MAIL
DIVISION REQUESTED TO WATER SUPPLY FUNCTIONS TO SECURITY DISTRICTS OPERATING TO
OTHER CIVIL TRANSPORT RESOURCES AND CIVILIAN TRUCKS ALREADY COLLECTING FOOD SUPPLIES
FROM AREAS TO VARIOUS IN PREPARATION TO MAIL AND TRANSPORT THROUGH VARIOUS POINTS
TO REPORTS FROM SOME SUB DIVISION AND IMMEDIATELY CONSIDER WILL BE FORWARDED WITH
RECEIVED

753

755

L. T. HENNING, Jr.
1st Lt. ASD
ADJUTANT.

SECRET

Big Lash.

6

I read the attached memo to
the officers of "A" mess. They were
very much obliged for the information.

6 Jun
1435 hrs

Wm D Jones

Capt Oden delivered the memo to the
4 addressees. They were most
appreciative

P.M.

7/6/6

Situation in Rome.

The Executive Commissioner has telephoned the following unofficial preliminary report just received from A.H.G., Fifth Army.

1. Most bridges intact.
2. Water supply alright.
3. Telephone alright.
4. Not much damage by Germans to City.
5. Vatican in perfect order.
6. Most art treasures all stored in Vatican.
7. Good deal of transport appears to be left.
8. Civilian contractors are reported sending trucks to get food.

Paul J. ...

6 June 44.
1300 Hours.

Major,
A.G.C. Liaison Officer.

Distribution:- M.A. to C.C.S.,
A.D.C. to C.A.O.
G (Ops).
GSI (b).

Copy for Brig. Gen.

4

TO : CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

6 June 1944

Following telephonic sitrep from Fifth Army Field (not Rome Sub-Region) on preliminary report on Rome orders:

1. Most bridges undamaged.
2. Water supply not cut.
3. Most telephone lines still working.
4. Very little structural damage except Arsenal blown up.
5. Vatican in perfect order.
6. Most Art treasures in Rome stored in Vatican.
7. Appears to be a quantity of transport left and civilian contractors are already sending trucks to Anzio to get food.
8. Col. Wayne SCAG Fifth Army in city today and there will probably be more news tonight.
9. Fifth Army Field CAGs entered Rome with Divisions and put up proclamations on HQ, CAS, before General Johnson or General Hays entered.

I will draft a telegram to AFHQ if you so desire.

752

(Signed) M. S. LEBEL

Copy to: Economic Section,
Admin Section,
D.C.C.,
Information Div.,
C.A. Branch.

785017

SECRET

3

File

5727

ADD MAIN (Civil Affairs Branch)

Page 2 June 1944

SECRET

Vapor 165 - Plans

SECRET

ANS FIVE ASST

FRANCE AIRBORNE HAVE FULL REPORT IMMEDIATELY BEING MADE BY AIR ON THESE POINTS TO
PLEASE TO AIR FIVE ASST FROM ADD MAIN BRANCH BEING ALSO INTERESTED FOR FUTURE
PLANNING TO SUSPECT JOB ONLY POSSIBLE TO FULL TIME OFFICER AS CAN YOU ASSIGN
DETAILS. STRAIGHT OFFICER IF YOU WOULD OR SMALL ADDITIONAL OFFICER IN HERE YOU

See 78²
78 A!

751

L.T. MORGAN, Jr.
1st Lt. ADD.
AIR FORCE

SECRET

~~SECRET~~ 21
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
INCOMING MESSAGE

21P
CAB

TO: ~~AGC MAIN FOR NAUFATLANS PERSONAL AIRBANKS INFO~~ SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER No: 73/23
FROM: ~~PERSONS SEND INFO FROM SPOTFOR~~ CLASSIFICATION: SECRET
REFERENCE No: P49600 PRECEDENCE: PRIORITY
DATE AND TIME OF ORIGIN: MAY 23 1935 OFFICE OF ORIGIN: GIVE/FRANK

ACCOUNT OF IMMEDIATE STEPS TAKEN BY AND ON ENTRY HOME AND PROBLEMS THERE ENCOUNTERED WILL BE OF GREAT INTEREST BOTH THIS HQ AND SHAKP IN FORMULATING PLANS OCCUPATION OTHER EUROPEAN CITIES. ANXIOUS HAVE FULL REPORT SOONEST AFTER ENTRY AND BELIEVE JOB BEST DONE BY FULL TIME OBSERVERS. IF YOU AGREE CAN YOU ARRANGE DETAIL SUITABLE OFFICER FOR THIS SPECIFIC PURPOSE OR SHALL WE SEND YOU SOMEONE

Ask P.A. to E.C.
if EC has seen
WJ 27.

AGC DIST

Action - Section
Info - Dec
CAB

750

See 78H
1

Est Offr
H-1A
H-1B
Fall
Threat

What does AM6 V say?
M/27/14
DATE and Time of RECEIPT MAY 23 1935

Distribution:

~~SECRET~~

unable contact by phone.

CONFIDENTIAL

HR12

~~785017~~ (1)

ACC MAIN (GEN MACFARLANE C COMB)

24th. May, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL

V16

PRIORITY

GEN MACFARLANE

A.F.H.Q.

YOUR FOX FOUR NINE SIX ZERO ZERO PD WASHER TO AFHQ FOR G5 FOR SPECIFIED FROM ACC MAIN
GEN MACFARLANE PERSONAL WASH I WILL ARRANGE THAT YOU RECEIVE FULL AND IMMEDIATE
INFORMATION REGARDING THIS QUESTION PD I DO NOT REPEAT MY REQUEST THAT YOU SEND ME
ANYONE FOR THE PURPOSE

*Recd with is of
on June 1st*

*Confidence in the war 743
Sgt. 6/6*

NOEL BARNES MACFARLANE
Lieutenant-General,
Chief Commissioner.

CONFIDENTIAL

2 1 5 9 |