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WEEKLY PUBLIC SAFETY REPORTS
NOV. 1943 - JAN. 1944

HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

24th January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Chief of Staff.

1. This report covers the activities of this Division for the week ending 23rd January 1944.

2. Personnel

On 17th January 1944 Major O.G. Supene was assigned to duty at C.A.P.O. for the French Expeditionary Corps in place of Lieut. Mack.

No additional officers have been posted to the Fifth Army Mobile Public Safety Division and no C.A.P.O.s are available to control Police, Prisons, Licensing and Registration, the issue of permits, etc. if towns of any size fall into our hands.

3. Movement of Civilians.

A slight change has been made in the Army control line along the Volturno and Calore Rivers. Post N° 9 has been moved to the road junction at MR H 5801 sheet N° 19 1/200,000.

Many cases have arisen lately of Italian civilians having been sent across the Army Control line by AMG officers without valid passes. The matter was brought to the attention of Lieut. Col. Francis, Chief of Public Safety, Region 3, with the result that instructions to Region 3 officers have been issued by Lieut. Col. Kraege.

4. Civilians Registering for Military Service.

The Italian Order requiring civilians to register for military service has caused a good deal of travel for civilians in the Corps area. General Basso, Commander of the Italian Forces, is being approached in order that arrangements can be made for lists of civilians to be compiled in the Communes, thus avoiding unnecessary travel.

5. Circulation of Italian Soldiers.

At present, soldiers who escape from enemy territory are given a preliminary examination by C.I.C. or F.S.S. and sent

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to the Italian Army Headquarters in Naples. This is Unsatisfactory and General Basso is being asked to establish receiving centers near Corps Hq.

Large numbers of Italian soldiers, serving with Italian units are found circulating in the Corps areas without proper authorization. The Italian Army authorities are now issuing soldiers with written permission to travel. Soldiers not in possession of written passes will be arrested and handed to the C.I.C. or F.S.S.

6. CC.RR. interned by F.S.S.

Capt. Falabella and Appuntato Leone who were detained by F.S.S. in the Prisoner of War cage at Aversa have been sent to the Commanding Officer of the Naples Legion of CC.RR. in order that appropriate action may be taken.

7. Mobile CC.RR.

Arrangements have been made with General Sannino, Divisional Commander of the CC.RR. for 150 CC.RR. to be attached to the Fifth Army, under the control of the Public Safety Division. 75 CC.RR. from Potenza arrived on 23rd January 1944 at Caserta, where they have been billeted. They will be fed by the Fifth Army. It is expected that a further 75 CC.RR. will arrive from Cosenza during the forthcoming week.

8. Lighting of Civilian Vehicles.

Instructions have been sent to C.A.P.Os to ensure that local police enforce the lighting regulations in civilian vehicles.

9. Prisoners - Blankets.

There are no blankets available for prisoners who are detained for several days in local jails. All efforts to obtain blankets from Allied or Italian sources have failed. As a result prisoners are suffering from the cold.

10. Meeting.

On 21st Jan. 1944 a meeting of C.A.P.Os Fifth Army was held at Caserta.

11. General.

Normal routine work has been carried out though lack of transport has hampered C.A.P.Os. Satisfactory liaison has been maintained with Military Police, G.2, C.I.C. and the local police.

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

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

23 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report - Public Safety Division.

TO : R.C.A.O., Region 3.

I submit herunder report on the activities of this Section for the week ending 22nd Jan. 1944.

1. Personnel. Increase. Capt. A.E. Heath (E), G.2, AMG. Region 3, assigned to duty to Public Safety Regional HQ. 21st Jan. 1944. He will continue his Security and Intelligence work as before.

Decrease. Capt. C.H. Owen (Reg. 4, attached Reg. 3) transferred to AMG. 5th Army 18th Jan. 1944.

Lieut. Clegg (Reg. 4, attached Reg. 3) transferred to AMG. 5th Army 18th Jan. 1944.

Lieut. Lynch, Reg. HQ. assigned for duty with Economics and Supply Section but remains on strength of P.S. Division.

2. Police. Combined patrols of MP., P.S. Agents and OC.HR. are now on duty within the City area for the prevention and detention of crime.

Much time and effort was spent on the planning and co-ordination of this joint patrol plan with the new MP. Forces in Naples.

Three Districts have been set up in the City of Naples, each controlled by an Allied Officer, as follows:-

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- (a) No 1 District - At the Questura Via Roma + Corso Garibaldi area - Capt. Bassette.
- (b) No 2 District - At the Vomero, former "Litterie" Sports Camp. - Capt. Green.
- (c) No 3 District - At former "Lusi" Fascist Office. Includes Corso Garibaldi - Corso Barra area.

The new Provost Marshal is Major Felve (A) who has replaced Lt. Col. Downing (A). Major Milulak (A) is Assistant Provost Marshal.

The new system is working well and initial reports tend to show that it is the best system yet devised for the efficient policing of the City. Arrangements have been made for the provision of matrons.

All civil police have been co-operating well with one another, AMO. and Military Police.

Steps are being taken against the Black Market with a view to bringing the operators to book, and a good deal is being done by all units.

The problem of personnel is very acute. Constant demands for CC.RR. is seriously affecting the ordinary policing duties. The latest demand is 200 CC.RR. from the Legion for Rome. Today 75 had to be provided for guards and escorts in connection with unloading operations being carried out by Economics and Supply Division. It was only possible to obtain these by replacing CC.RR. at Disinfecting Stations with Metropolitan Police. A further demand will be made by Public Health within the next few days for duty at Disinfecting Stations on all main roads. To meet the shortage I propose to go fully into the employment of all CC.RR. outside their normal duties and recall them or replace them by Metropolitan police. Much more could be done regarding black market, prostitutes and crime generally if so many men were not taken for special duties.

I can now report a definite improvement in the clearance of the streets of Naples of street vendors, and the civilian police have done a good job of work. Excellent work in Police operations has been carried out by the special Food Squad under Dr Rocchi and Dr Leoni. It must be brought to notice that the restaurants do not declare a food quota to the Alimentation (Dr Meana). This state of affairs aggravates the black market. A return of all foods sold should be declared forthwith.

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3. Administration of Criminal Justice. The operating of the Prosecuting Office at the Allied Military Courts now seems to be functioning satisfactorily and I understand S.C.A.C. Naples City has withdrawn Capt. Radill therefrom for special duties. He, with Capt. Gordon, had much to do in organizing this office. The only difficulty now being experienced is that some arrest reports are sent in with insufficient information, necessitating their return before the Charge Sheets can be prepared. I am afraid this is a problem which it is not easy to overcome but we are doing our best to educate all concerned.

4. Licensing and Registration. Capt. Scott has done much work in this field but has now been transferred to 5th Army. Capt. Bell'Gass has taken over this work in addition to his other duties. There is much work yet to be done, especially in awakening the Italian Authorities to the fact that much revenue is being lost by not closely checking places and people needing licenses. Spot checks have revealed many expired licenses. There will be a meeting in the ensuing week calling for a concerted drive against all businesses and vendors not properly licensed.

5. Prisons.

(a) Typhus. There were no fresh cases reported during the past week. Staff and inmates of prisons and judicial institutions in Naples City have been inoculated, and the prisons in the Province are in the process of being completed.

(b) Food. A new ration scale has been sanctioned by which all inmates will receive a minimum of 100 grammes of bread and 50 grammes of soup.

(c) Accommodation. The problem at Poggioreale instead of being decreased, has increased due to the Service taking over accommodation for a further 300 service prisoners.

Representation has been made to 15th Army Group on this subject.

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(d) Inspections. The Reformatory of S.M. Capua Vetere and the Female per Minerati at Pozzuoli were visited during the week. Apart from food problems which will be relieved by the new ration scale - the conditions were satisfactory.

(e) Reports. Reports on prisons ^{are} very slow in coming in. C.A.P.Os have been repeatedly requested to furnish these reports but to date out of some 50 called for, only 12 have been received.

Next month it is proposed to tackle this from a new angle. Reports will be delivered and collected through the CC.MA. courier service.

6. Supervision. Owing to the shortage of staff and the daily increase in paper work, it has been found impossible for the majority of specialist officers to make a tour of the Region. This is most unfortunate as I am sure S.C.A.Os and C.A.P.Os would appreciate such visits from Regional HQ. staff. It would serve a very good purpose as current problems could be discussed and dealt with and we at Reg. HQ. would have a far better knowledge of what was happening on the field. It was a disappointment that the position was not improved by recent arrivals, many of whom have gone to assignments not ripe for actual work.

7: General.

(a) On 2nd 1944, at about 6.30 p.m. at S.Maria Capua Vetere, Province of Naples, two British Soldiers of the Queens Regt. were shot by a member of the Carabinieri. One was killed outright and the other died in hospital. After a somewhat lengthy investigation the Carabinieri was traced and arrested. He alleges that he was assaulted on duty by the two soldiers, who were drunk, and acted in self-defence, and that afterwards he was afraid to report the incident.

This to some extent is corroborated. Date of ^{trial} has not yet been fixed. 1020

(b) A bad case of flour stealing; between Part

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and Warehouse, has been reported and is under investigation.

C.T. Francis

C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Chief of Public Safety.

CTF/tp.

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HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464, U.S. ARMY

17 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Chief of Staff.

1. This report covers the activities of this Division for the week ending 15th January 1944.

2. Personnel.

On 13th Jan. 1944 Lieut. A.B. Mack was released from VI Corps (now the French Expeditionary Corps) for duty elsewhere. He has not been replaced.

3. Evacuation.

The evacuation of the area for the 1st Armoured Division was completed at 0800 hours on 9th Jan. 1944 in accordance with the schedule. The whole operation was carried out successfully and without incident. C.I.C. Fifth Army again visited the area with Major Cullerton, of the Field Refugee Section, and found that the feeding of the evacuees was proceeding satisfactory. Excellent work has been done by the C.C.R. policing the area.

4. Movement of Civilians.

Inspections of the control posts at bridges over the Volturne and Calore rivers showed that five leakages existed - in four places rowing boats and barges were being used while at a point, 3 Km. south east of FORTIS civilians were crossing an old foot bridge. C.C.R. have been ordered to seize the boats and the F.A. Fifth Army is arranging to blow up the foot bridge.

5. Passes for C.I.C. agents.

At the request of G.2 (1) Italian Agents employed by C.I.C. have been issued with passes

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allowing them to circulate in Corps and Army areas and to carry arms.

6. CC.RR. coming from enemy lines.

Arrangements have been made with C.I.G. that CC.RR. arriving from enemy lines should be sent to the HQs of General Basse in Naples before recommencing their service in the CC.RR.

7. Civilians wearing Army clothing.

The Provost Marshal states that he is unable to give written authorizations to civilians who have been issued with Army clothing by unit commanders as Fifth Army Admin. Instruction 19 of 5th Dec. 1943 prohibits the issue of Army clothing to civilians.

8. Mobile CC.RR.

Arrangements have been made through Colonel Kirk, A.C.G., and General Sannino, CC.RR. for a group of 150 CC.RR. to be obtained from Region II (Pescara and Cosenza). This group will be permanently attached to the Fifth Army under the control of the C.I.P.C. As soon as it is ascertained that the 150 CC.RR. are ready to move they will be transported to Fifth Army HQ. where their billeting and rationing have been arranged.

9. Weapons for CC.RR.

A supply of weapons for CC.RR. in the French Expeditionary Corps area has been obtained from General Basse and forwarded.

10. CC.RR. Caserma at Vairano Scalo.

The CC.RR. Caserma and HQ. at Vairano Scalo (II Corps) has now been vacated by Fifth Army troops on representations from AMG., and is now re-occupied by CC.RR.

11. Crime.

The work of arresting and prosecuting offenders for black market dealings, violations of the circulation and curfew regulations is being carried

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out vigorously. All possible steps to combat
venereal disease are being taken.

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

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

18 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : R.C.A.O., Region 3.

1. Changes in Personnel.

Major W. Huntzicker transferred from HQ, Region 3, to
5th Army (Went planning)

Capt. S.J. Harvey, Reg. 4, " " " "

Capt. W.H. Scott, " " " " " "

Lieut. Kelster " Naples City to Poggia

Major R.K. Mac Donald from Naples Province to Algiers
for G.B.

Lieut. L.F. Shaw, from Naples City to 5th Army

" M. Corbin, " " " " "

Capt. Gilreath, " " " " "

2. Police.

Police system in the new Military Police Stations:

Two new Military Police stations were setup in the
City this week. No. 2 station located in the Venera section
and No. 3 in the Peggiorale section. To each of these
stations the CC.M. have assigned 25 men and the Questura 25
men.

Each CC.M. or agent works with two Military Police-
men for eight hours either on a motor or foot patrol. There
are three shifts per day. 1st relief from 0800 hours to 1600
hrs. 2nd 1600 hrs to 2400 hrs. 3rd from 2400 hrs to 0800 hrs.

Each shift also has a patrol sergeant in charge and
a desk sergeant. There are three men on reserve in the
station at all times.

Rations for the Police Units of Province:

The Italian Army supplies the CC.M. and R. Guardia di
Finanza with their food rations. 1015

As yet there has been no change regarding the rations

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of the Questura or Guardia Forestale. They still draw their rations from the Sezione dell'Alimentazione.

3. Prisons.

Lieut. Bailey inspected ^{and} carried out tours of inspections at the following prisons:

Benevento - The buildings were intact and bathing facilities are good. A well conducted prison. The food situation is not good however, the Italian Alimentation is not functioning too well and in consequence the prisoners have had to rely only on the bread issued by AMG. I anticipated however, that as a result of representations made to the Alimentation, priority will be given to the prison regarding food.

Avellino - Conditions are satisfactory. Classes on a small scale at present have been started in which the boys are taught shoemaking, woodwork and tailoring.

Reggiocella - The conditions are as good as the present circumstances permit. The hygienic conditions will not improve until such time as we have use of the women's wing in which the laundry is situated.

Typhus - cases are still confined to Reggiocella - there being two further cases registered which brings the total to nine cases.

Segregation of all new arrivals is enforced until such time as they are disinfectant and ~~inoculated~~ inoculated.

Apart from the above, activities have been mainly confined to obtaining statistical information from all prisons for 15th Army Group report.

4. Civil Defence.

Capt. MacFarlane visited Benevento and Avellino on Monday, 10th January and found that some progress is being made in both places in general Civil Defence matters. It would, however, now appear to be very desirable to dismiss Eng. De Rienne, who is the Commander of the Fire Brigade in Benevento. This man combines the duties of City Engineer and Fire Chief, and he does not appear to have sufficient competence to carry out the duties of the latter post. I am therefore suggesting to the SCAG of Benevento Province, in a memorandum ~~attached hereto for signature~~, that ¹⁰¹⁴ he be discharged with the appropriate period of notice.

Captain Holt (AMG 5th Army), who is still attached to me for duty, is returning to Benevento on Monday 17th inst., and will report back on progress made.

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I did not
ask for
statistical
info from
Holt

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4. I have found it necessary to press for the completion of the installation of telephones at Fire Stations and UNPA posts, and I am assured that progress will be considerable during next week.

In view of the frequent collapse of bomb-damaged buildings in the City of Naples, I have arranged with the Genio Civile to commence an inspection of the worst areas on Monday 17th inst. I have instructed Captain Mac Laggall to submit to the Genio Civile a list of those sectors of the City which he considers to be most dangerous and I am assured that action in this matter will now be very rapid.

5. Other matters which would normally be included in this weekly report are dealt with in my monthly report which is being submitted herewith.

M. Francis

C. I. FRANCIS

Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

CFF/tp.

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

9 January 1944

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region 3.

For the week-ending 8 January 1944 I have to report as follows:-

1. Personnel.

The following changes affecting personnel have taken place:-

- Lt. Col. W. Doherty from Naples City to HQ Region 3 (at present sick).
- Lt. Col. Millhouse from Naples City (attached) to HQ Region 4.
- Major R.P.S. Stephens from Naples Province to Benevento Province.
- + Major A.F. Wilcox from HQ Region 3 to 5th Army.
- Captain J. Macill from HQ Region 3 to Naples City
- Lieut. Molater from HQ Region 3 to Naples City
- Lieut. Paolino from HQ Region 3 to 5th Army.

Although written intimation has been given of assignment to 5th Army, Major Wilcox is still doing part-time work at Region HQ, and owing to pressure of work and shortage of staff his services are much appreciated.

Captain A.S. MacDougall has been temporarily loaned to Naples City as Fire and Civil Defence Officer.

2. Meetings of CAPCs.

Arrangements have been made to continue the fortnightly meeting of CAPCs.

3. Meetings and Demonstrations.

Major Knight or Captain Dollard are now receiving applications and issuing permits in respect of meetings in Naples City, after which this department notifies SCAC Naples, G-2 Section Metropolitan Area, and the Questore. In Provinces SCACs are granting permits in appropriate cases. A directive has been issued and specimen forms sent as guidance.

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4. Hunting Licences.

Many applications were being received by the Questore and at the Regional Conference it was decided that a general return of shotguns could not be countenanced at the present time. A memorandum to this effect has been sent to SCAGs.

5. Carabinieri - Changes in Personnel.

Colonel Mario GURCIA has replaced Colonel COZZO as Commander of the Naples Legion CC.RR.

Lt. Col. SERREA, temporarily commanding Group of CC.RR at Avellino has reported back to Legion HQ for re-assignment.

Major ANGRISANI who has been deputed to investigate complaints against members of the CC.RR has been relieved of this duty.

6. Spontura - Removal from Office.

Going to pre-occupational activities, Major BRUNO MERCADENTE, Special Division of the Questura, has been removed from police duties.

7. Courts, Process etc.

(a) Calendar. This is now fairly stable with 40-50 cases a day. The Courts can handle this number and the work is proceeding more smoothly. The Courts appear to have some difficulty in finding qualified interpreters.

(b) Arrest Reports. The Arrest Report has been revised and is printed both in English and Italian. It can, therefore, be used by Italian as well as Allied Police. Although there is a marked improvement reports still arrive lacking witnesses and specification. Co-operation with British S.I.B. and American C.I.B. has been established which should lead to more efficient handling of important cases.

(c) Serving of Process. Arrangements have been made with the Questura to serve all process within the City and, in conjunction with CC.RR to serve process outside the City.

(d) Card Index. A new file card has been designed to be used as a record card in the Prosecution Office at the Tribunale. By means of this card system it will be possible to get a brief informative sketch of any individual who has been arrested.

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- (e) Italian Prosecutor. Dr Carella, prosecutor in No. 1 Court, was a former member of the EVRA. He will be replaced.
- (f) Transport of Prisoners. This is still a problem and until suitable transport is permanently assigned to convey prisoners to and from the Courts difficulties will continue to arise.

8. Prisons.

Typhus cases in Foggia Prison increased by 5 during the week, bringing the total to 7, one of which has proved fatal. Every effort is being made to combat the epidemic and both staff and inmates have received the first part of the typhus inoculation. All inmates have been deloused and each new arrival is so treated. The prison is constantly swept to keep down dust. Unfortunately the bathing facilities are inadequate and ablutions have to be taken in the cells. It is not possible to provide hot water. The ablution rooms, put out of order by bombing, are now being repaired.

There are no cases of typhus in other prisons.

A further report of abuse of prison property has been received and is being investigated. This and previous cases will be brought to notice of 15 Army Group in the monthly report at present being prepared. An Army Order should issue.

Application for an increased ration for Warders, to bring them into line with G.O.B.R., has been submitted.

Generally the position of delivery from prison to court is much better. Unauthorized releases appear to have stopped after issue of suitable instructions to prisons. A case has been brought to light suggesting corruption among a section of U.S. M.P.s and a report has been forwarded to the G.O. of the 803 Bn on the matter.

9. Licensing and Registration.

(a) A conference has been held with 15 Army Group, Economics and Supply and Public Safety, on the question of registration and licensing of motor vehicles. The various plans were discussed at length in an attempt at standardization. Full directives will issue from 15 Army Group in time for the next registration at the beginning of March.

(b) Progress has been made in the field of licensing and registration (other than motor cars) and our efforts have resulted in the rounding-up of greater numbers of illicit vendors.

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10. Italian Army Vehicles.

A list of all vehicles to whom AMG permits have been assigned and which may be Italian ex-Army vehicles has been handed to General Masao.

11. Increased Rations for Police etc.

Arrangements are being made with Economics and Supply to increase the rations of all Police Forces, prison guards, and firemen to the same scale as received by the CO. RR.

12. Loss of Civilian Supplies.

Captain G.H. Owen of Public Safety, Region 3, is going fully into this matter and on 5 January attended a meeting arranged by Major E.S. GATE, AMG 5th Army when the result of certain investigations were reported and recommendations made. You are in possession of a copy of this report.

13. Fire and Civil Defence.

- (a) Captain R.J. HOTT made a visit of inspection to Benevento and succeeded in initiating much of the work which remains to be done there.
- (b) On Tuesday, 4th inst, Captain Macfarlane attended the enquiry into the explosion at Fontanella on 26 December, and gave evidence regarding the death of Captain Glenn G. Griswold.
- (c) On Friday 7th inst a new Fire Boat was taken into service by the Naples Corps of the Vigili del Fuoco. It will be put in operation within the Port as soon as proper trials have been carried out.
- (d) There were no fires or other incidents due to enemy action within the Region during the week.

14. Lights on Vehicles.

I am awaiting the Prefect's draft order for approval.

15. Communist Propaganda.

Full enquiry into the responsibility for the notices which ~~have~~ recently found posted within the City has been made but it has not yet been possible to trace the printer of the notices.

C.F. FRANCIS.

Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Commissioner of Public Safety

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8 JAN 1944

PS
Public Safety Division,
HQ, AMG, Fifth Army.

2nd January 1944.

Subject. Weekly Report.
To. Chief of Staff.

1. This report covers the activities of this Division for the week ending 1st January 1944.

2. Personnel.

It is understood that the Table of Organisation for the Division provides for:

- 1 Lieut. Colonel
- 2 Majors
- 4 Captains
- 5 Lieutenants.

At present there are 3 C.A.P.Os at Corps and one C.A.P.O. at Adv. AMG. HQ.

It is desirable to fill the vacancies at the earliest opportunity in order that duties may be defined and allotted and the organisation of the Division put on a working basis.

3. Territory.

While Corps areas are now controlled by C.A.P.Os directed by this Division, the Army area to the rear of Corps is under the control of Region 3.

It will soon become necessary to define the responsibility for the Army area at present in Region 3.

4. Movement of Civilians.

The nine control posts manned jointly by Military Police and CC.RR along the Volturno and Calore Rivers are working satisfactorily.

5. AMG Food Dump at Calvi Risorta.

As a temporary measure, until Army Italian guards can be supplied, 4 CC.RR have been taken from the Company at Capua to act as guards at the AMG warehouse at Calvi Risorta. It is hoped that arrangements will be made at delay for this guard duty to be taken over by Italian soldiers thus releasing ~~xxxx~~ trained CC.RR for more important duties.

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6. Weekly Meeting.

On 31st December 1943 at Adv. AMG. HQ. a meeting of C.A.P.Os was held. The undermentioned officers attended:

Major A.F. Wilcox.
Capt. A.K. Jefferson.
Capt. Dixon
Capt. Brooke
Lieut. Mack.

The following matters were discussed:

a) Courts. C.A.P.Os were instructed that it was not part of their duties to write up the records of trials. That was the function of the Judge.

Curfew offences must be tried in AMG Courts as they do not fall within the jurisdiction of Italian Courts.

b) Prisons In spite of the shortage of disinfectant every effort must be made to keep Prisons in a ~~xxxx~~ clean and sanitary condition, particularly in view of the danger of typhus.

c) Requisitioning of CC.RR Barracks. Cases of CC.RR being turned out of their barracks by the Army should be fully reported to this HQ for representations to be made through official channels.

d) Removals of CC.RR C.A.P.Os were instructed to bring to the attention of Army personnel, particularly F.S.S. and C.I.C. the 15th Army Group Directive (15AG/8653/4/BGS) requiring all arrests, dismissals, transfers and removals of CC.RR to be made in consultation with AMG.

e) Lights on Vehicles. Local police are to be again reminded to enforce the existing Italian regulations on the lighting of vehicles, especially carts, at night. As regards rear lights on vehicles other than motor vehicles and bicycles ~~no~~ discussions are now taking place on the advisability of publishing a Proclamation or General Order to make such rear lights obligatory.

f) Venereal Disease The seriousness of the present position was stressed and C.A.P.Os were instructed to take a personal interest in the problem and to report by 10th January 1944 on the action taken through the local police.

7. C.I.C.

On 31st December 1943 I discussed with Major

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Spingarn, C.I.G., Fifth Army, the undesirability of arrests and removals of CC.RR being made without the knowledge and consent of the Public Safety Division.

8. Evacuation of Civilians.

The Officer Commanding 1st Armoured Division gave instructions that all civilians were to be cleared from an area comprised in the rectangle 188880/264843/214221/234900 (Sheet 172, 1:50,000, Gaizzo) for a period of about three weeks. This area is to be used for Army training purposes. Various Divisions are concerned in making the necessary arrangements. As far as the police are concerned, namely in assisting in the evacuation of civilians and in guarding property in the area, Capt. Jefferson is preparing a plan with the CC.RR.

9. Mobile Group of CC.RR

In Divisional, Corps and Army areas the CC.RR are very thinly spread and quite unable to meet the calls now being made on them. Apart from their normal duties of preserving law and order, and protecting life and property, they are constantly being required to deal with the undermentioned tasks:

- a) Manning road blocks in connection with the movement of civilians and the checking of contraband goods.
- b) Guarding food dumps, etc.
- c) Controlling civilian traffic and enforcing lighting restrictions.
- d) Entering towns and villages badly damaged to preserve order, prevent looting, etc.
- e) Dealing with disturbances, demonstrations, etc.
- f) Investigating and prosecuting Proclamation offences.
- g) Controlling prostitutes, pimps and unlicensed brothels.

In my opinion it is desirable to have a mobile group of CC.RR attached to Fifth Army to be at the disposal of the Public Safety Division. The Provost Marshal favours the scheme and is prepared to assist with rations and accommodation. At the moment it is thought that a group of 100 to 150 CC.RR (organised under CC.RR officers) would meet the need, bearing in mind the possibility of expansion at a later stage. General Sennino, Divisional Commander CC.RR, agrees in principle. A plan will be prepared.

P. H. Major
G.L.

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

3 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region 3.

For the week-ending 1 January 1944 I have to report as follows:-

1. Fire and Civil Defence.

(a) I regret to report that on Sunday 26 December 1943, Captain Griswold, Civil Defence Officer for the City of Naples, was killed in the following circumstances:

On information received Captains Griswold and Macfarlane went to Fontanelle - map reference 205/512 Town Plan of Naples 1:10,000. At about 1615 hours they found that a fire had broken out in a grotto used by the U.S. Army Chemical Warfare Branch. Military and civilian firemen were in attendance, but, as it was obvious, from the constant series of small explosions which could be heard, that the risk involved in attempting to extinguish the fire was too great, it was decided to withdraw all men to a distance of about 150 yards. It was intended to find out how serious the fire would be in view of the fact that the contents of the dump were unknown to the AMG officers. At 1638 hours there was a very heavy explosion and Captain Griswold was killed.

Macfarlane
Captain ~~Griswold~~ went to PAD Control, Via Tarsia, and reported these facts within a short time. He learned that there was a possibility of another heavy explosion, and an evacuation of the area for a radius of 800 yards was ordered by General Pence. This evacuation of some 8000 people was carried out with assistance from 300 CC.RR. During the night measures were taken to provide welfare facilities for the evacuated people. It was found impossible to evacuate completely the S. Gennaro ai Poveri Hospital, owing to the lack of suitable space in the town. This evacuation was completed during daylight on Monday 27 December.

The whole incident was controlled by the Military Authorities and no other civilian services were in action at any time. At 1700 hours on Tuesday, 28 December, control of the incident was turned over to the CC.RR and most of the area re-opened to the public. Considerable

/structural

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structural damage was done to houses above the grottoes and some of these are dangerous and uninhabitable. The Genio Civile have been asked to make an inspection of these houses with a view to avoiding civilian casualties should there be any collapse.

(b) Very little has been done in Benevento towards the application of the scheme for Civil Defence submitted to the SCAG on 16 December, 1943. I hope that as a result of a personal visit to this HQ more vigorous action will be taken.

In Avellino much progress has been made and the situation there is developing in a satisfactory way.

(c) During the week there were no civil fires or other incidents attributable to enemy action in the Region outside the Corps area.

2. Registration and Licensing.

(a) A survey on the question of Fishing-boat permits, which is in the main a Naval matter, is now being completed.

(b) Taxi-cab report and proposals have been received from Municipio, and are now being translated.

(c) Being unable to obtain from Intendenza di Finanze the complete and detailed statistical information requested, this department obtained two handbooks pamphlets which contain much of the desired information on licences, permits, regulations and fees, and these are being studied. Steps are being taken to tighten up licensing and infringements.

3. Courts + Criminal Justice.

(a) Progress has been made in smoothing out the machinery for the arrest, apprehension, detention and prosecution of offenders against the Allied Military Government laws and regulations.

(b) In the field of arrest, two meetings were held, one with the officers in charge of all stations of Naples for the CC.RR and one for all officers in charge of all stations of Naples for the Questura. Model arrest forms already filled out were distributed and explained. Questions on them were answered. The principal difficulty is still their lack of understanding of the completeness of the report desired: this, however, is now clearing up. Constant supervision and co-ordination is necessary.

(c) Transportation of prisoners again needed attention since the personnel truck which we have been using was taken away because the Medical Officer stated that the prisoners carried lice. Other transport

1005
/has been

35

has been arranged and it is hoped that it will continue. The same difficulty was experienced with the process server's transport.

(d) A meeting of the Legal and Public Safety Departments was held for the purpose of co-ordinating Courts, Police and Prosecuting procedure

(e) Calendar. Number of cases reported by MPs is falling and at present is about 40/50 per day. Calendar will show a corresponding decrease.

(f) MPs Reports. Situation is slightly improved, but reports continue to arrive lacking vital information. Major Marxen, Legal Division, PBS Metropolitan Area, has been contacted and asked to be supplied with particulars of these defective reports. He will take action to have the matter rectified. Difficulty has also arisen in the office through duplication of reports and additional information re crimes supplied a long time after the original rapporto d'arresto was received. This will be taken up with Major Marxen.

(g) Released Prisoners. Owing to the large number of prisoners whom according to my reports are incarcerated but are found on date of trial to have been released by other agencies, I have instructed the Directors of Poggioreale, San Eframio and Filangieri Prisons that no person awaiting trial shall be released except on an order of a P.S. Officer.

4. Prisons and Detention Institutions.

Much administrative work has been done and action taken on numerous complaints and projects submitted by Col. Bonomi. The more important are:-

- Can be left*
- (i) A uniform ration scale for all prison inmates. Prison Staff rations to be brought into line with those issued to similar services. This was discussed with Economics and Supply and a formal request has been forwarded to them.
 - (ii) Problem of segregating miners now that Misida and Portici have been taken over by the Army. A request has been forwarded to higher authority and pending a reply, temporary measures of segregation have been taken.
 - (iii) Requisitioning of Prisons and Prison property. A ruling on this matter has been requested.

/Lieut. Daly 1004

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Lieut. Daly inspected the prisons in Naples City and apart from a few minor points which are being put right, found them to be in a fairly clean state, better than was expected under present conditions. Anti-typhus measures have been taken in all the institutions.

5. Investigations.

Many investigations have been initiated. The more important are:-

(a) An Army truck was seen delivering wine in barrels to a residence in Via Caracciolo, Naples, in the afternoon of Friday, 31 December 1943. The driver of the vehicle was questioned and stated that a Major had detailed him to use the truck with 5 other civilians to deliver the wine at the said residence. Not being satisfied with the driver's statement the truck and the wine were taken to the Provost Marshal of Naples and handed over.

(b) Communist Posters. Details are well known to you. Enquiry is in hand to establish location of printing press, the name of the printer and others actually responsible. As soon as complete full reports will be submitted.

(c) A schooner was chartered by Economics and Supply to convey foodstuffs from Naples to Reggio. This vessel was seized by the Navy owing to the fact that it was well out of its course and in restricted waters. The circumstances are highly suspicious and investigation is being made.

G.F. Francis

G.F. FRANCIS.
Lieut. Colonel, C.L.,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

CTF/jb

1003

785016

33

Subject: Public Safety Reports.

AMC HQ.,
15 Army Group,
C.M.P.

Ref. AMG/422/33.
4 January 44.

S.C.A.P.O. AMC Fifth Army (4) } Thru S.C.A.O.
S.C.A.P.O. AMG Eighth Army (4) }
R.C.A.P.O. Region III (6) }
R.C.A.P.O. Region IV Main (4) } Thru R.C.A.O.
R.C.A.P.O. Region IV Adv. (2) }

In AMG/620 of 4 Jan 44, S.C.A.Os with Armies and R.C.A.Os are directed to furnish monthly reports to this Headquarters covering various aspects of their activities.

Section 5 of the report is concerned with Public Safety. In order to guide you in preparing your reports the attached list of headings has been prepared as indicating the points upon which information is required at this Headquarters. R.C.A.Os and S.O.A.Os may, of course, require the inclusion of other items.

It is requested that a copy of your report to the R.C.A.O. or S.C.A.O. be forwarded, through the usual channels, to the Public Safety Division, HQ. AMG, 15 Army Group.

Sufficient copies of this memorandum are forwarded for distribution down to provinces if considered necessary.

Alan D. ...
Lt. Colonel,
Chief, Public Safety.

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Headings for Public Safety Monthly Report.

A. Police.

- (i) General efficiency of and co-operation received from the various police agencies.
- (ii) State of crime with particular reference to any types of crime which present difficulties or require special measures to deal with them.
- (iii) Conduct of Allied Troops.
- (iv) Relations with Military Police.
- (v) Refugees.
- (vi) Any special problems.

B. Security.

- (i) General State of Public morale.
- (ii) Attitude of public towards :
 - a. A.M.C.
 - b. Italian Government.
- (iii) Political Activities.
- (iv) Riots or Civil disturbances.
- (v) Industrial agitation and industrial conditions generally.
- (vi) Strikes, Lock-outs, etc., - causes - numbers affected - how settled.
- (vii) Sabotage directed against Allies or Italian Government.
- (viii) Control of Movement - Passes and Permits.
- (ix) Civilian Internees (P.O.W.)
- (x) Curfew.

C. Prisons.

- (i) General conditions.
- (ii) Administration.
- (iii) Sanitation.

1001

- (iv) Relations with Military Police.
- (v) Refugees.
- (vi) Any special problems.

B. Security.

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- (viii) Control of Movement - Passes and Permits.
- (ix) Civilian Internees (P.O.W.)
- (x) Curfew.

C. Prisons.

- (i) General conditions.
- (ii) Administration.
- (iii) Sanitation.
- (iv) Discipline.
- (v) Buildings.
- (vi) Food.
- (vii) Political prisoners from Fascist regime.
- (viii) Prisoners awaiting trial - delays.

.....D. Fire and Civil Defence..

1001

D. Fire and Civil Defence.

- (i) Fire Brigades' efficiency, equipment - personnel.
- (ii) Civil Defence organization (UNPA) efficiency, equipment - personnel.
- (iii) Disposal of unexploded bombs and mines.

E. Staff.

- (i) Names of Public Safety Officers (C.A.P.Os) and how employed.
- (ii) Changes in staff and assignments since previous report.

785016

From: Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal
Royal Air Force
BARI

To : The Questor of Bari

Subject: Thefts by civilians from
stationary military vehicles.

Ist It is hereby reported to you that during the past few weeks a large number of thefts have occurred from the rear of stationary Royal Air Force lorries in the town of Bari.

IInd Amongst the articles stolen have been foodstuffs, clothing and firearm as well as other valuable equipment. In several instances the culprits have been apprehended, and have been found to be local civilians, generally children.

IIId These thefts are causing considerable concern and your cooperation is requested. Could it be arranged for all Italian civil and military Police in this district to be warned to exercise special vigilance in an effort to apprehend the culprits.

V. J. J.
Deputy Assistant Provost Marshal
Royal Air Force
BARI

Copies to: D.A.P.M. 103 Sub Area

P.M. U.S. Police

A.M.G.O.T.

n.a. m/k

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

md. 31

28 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region 3.
15 Army Group

During the week-ending 26 December 1943 the undermentioned matters were dealt with at Headquarters of this Division.

1. Personnel.

Lt. Col. C.T. Francis was assigned to duty as Commissioner of Public Safety as from 21 December 1943.

2. Prisons.

Resulting from a Prison Survey concerning the inmates of Poggioreale, 50 persons were released owing to the fact that charges had not been preferred against them. They had been incarcerated for periods ranging from 10 to 35 days.

The problem of food for the prisoners has arisen and after consultation with Colonel Bonomi, Inspector of Prisons, and visits to the local prisons, it does appear that the food issued is inadequate. The Economics and Supply Division said it was not possible to increase the ration. The Italian Alimentazione, who are charged with supplying macaroni, potatoes, rice, beans and oil, have now agreed that a percentage of such foodstuffs will be placed at the disposal of the prisons each month. The position now is that the prisoners will receive at least one good meal a day, which is satisfactory.

The system of arrest reports is now working satisfactorily and since 14 December there is no record of any person being imprisoned without a charge.

...../3.

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3. AMG Courts.

The work of the Prosecuting Office is getting smoother but more needs to be done on the record side so that all cases can be promptly summoned before the Court and tried. The summoning of witnesses still gives trouble because of the difficulties of transportation and communications.

4. Fire and Civil Defence.

In the City of Naples the administrative details of the new Wardens Service have been completed. The City has been divided into 29 Sectors of about the same population. Each Sector Warden has 5 Nucleus Wardens in his Area. The choice of these Sector Wardens is proving rather difficult, and recent Selection Board was obliged to reject many of the candidates. A new batch will be interviewed during ^{this} next week.

Two problems have become rather acute in the City :-

- (a) Many buildings weakened by the effects of bombing have become unfit for habitation, and there have been several cases of collapse during this week. The rescue services are working well. It has been suggested that the survey which is at present in progress should be greatly accelerated, but the Genio Civile are already working at full pressure and any speed up will be limited. The problem has been explained to the Engineer Service, P.E.S., and it is possible that Military assistance may be given.
- (b) The recent resumption of the Gas service in the City has been suspended because of several incidents causing the loss of life. Wherever the Rescue Service intervened the results, from a purely operational point of view, were quite satisfactory.

No civil fires of any consequence have occurred in Region 3 since the date of my last report, and there have been no enemy air raids affecting civilians.

5. Licensing and Registration.

After surveying the Municipio and Questura responsibilities, licensing and registration is now progressing. Governmental agencies have been told that they are expected to enforce the regulations.

Licensing and registration of motor cars is now in the hands of the Economics and Supply Division and C.I./P. 998

...../The

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The question of licensing, registration, regulation and fare rates of taxi-cabs is in hand.

A case of attempted extortion by a Metropolitan licence agent is under investigation.

6. Train Service for Civilians.

A train service for civilians is now operating between Naples and Bari (and return) twice weekly. This has entailed an enormous amount of work in issuing and examining permits and supervision and the employment of a large number of AMG personnel. The position has been fully dealt with in a special report submitted to Lt. Col. Kraege by Major A.F. Wilcox, Acting Director of Public Safety, dated 21 December 1943.

7. Contraband.

Road checks in the Avellino and Benevento areas have resulted in the arrest of a number of persons illegally conveying grain, foodstuffs and other commodities for sale in the Black Market. In several cases Army vehicles were found being used for this purpose. The facts in each case have been reported to the Units concerned for investigation and the Provost Marshal has been asked to call renewed attention to the Army Order forbidding Army drivers to allow civilians and their property to be conveyed in military vehicles.

8. Bogus AMG Organisation.

On 10 December 1943 it was learned that a deserter from the 7th Infantry, U.S. Army, Private Walter Driscoll, had established himself as an AMG officer at PIETRANAIRO, Naples Province (II Corps area). On 15 November, with a staff of four other deserters he had set up an office in the Municipio. His activities included the issuing of passes, releasing of prisoners and the removal of restrictions on the grinding of grain. He also collected weapons from the CC.RR barracks. It was not until he struck the Brigadier of the CC.RR that it was suspected that this was not a normal AMG organisation. Driscoll and one of his companions, Private Keith Martell, have been arrested and search is being made for the other three deserters alleged to be concerned in the imposture.

C.T. Francis

C.T. FRANCIS.

Lieut. Colonel, G.L.,
Commissioner of Public Safety. 997

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report - Public Safety Division, Region 3.

TO : Major Lothian, 15th Army Group.

Herewith copy of weekly report on Public Safety activities
in Region 3 for week ending 19 December, 1943.

A.F. Wilcox

A.F. WILCOX.
Major, G.I.,
Director Public Safety Actg.

JB

*Recd
24/12*

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

20 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Lt. Col. Eruego.

During the week ending 19 December 1943 the undermentioned matters were dealt with at this Headquarters.

1. Parnassos.

Captain I.K. JEFFERSON was assigned to duty as CAPT attached to 5th Army.

2. CC.RR at Port of Naples.

Owing to the area of the Port of Naples being extended it has been necessary to increase the number of CC.RR employed at the Port from 225 uniformed and 18 plain clothes CC.RR to 300 uniformed and 30 plain clothes CC.RR. Two additional CC.RR have also been assigned.

Incidents

The Port Authorities have expressed their appreciation of the work being done by the CC.RR in preventing and detecting thefts.

3. Cutting of Telephone wires etc.

Several instances have been reported of telephone cables being cut and removed in Naples Province. Most of these crimes are being committed by civilians to provide wire for lighting purposes.

Investigations are being made by local police. Warnings have been issued by publishing posters and by giving publicity in the local newspapers.

4. CC.RR Commanding Officer.

General Mannino, Officer Commanding the 3rd Division of CC.RR has set up his Headquarters in the City. The Division comprises the Provinces of Naples, Salerno, Avellino, Benevento, Catanzaro, Reggio, Calabria, Cosenza and Potenza and the islands of Sardinia and Sicily.

...../5.

995

26

5. Control of Civilians.

Arrangements have been made to establish 9 control posts at bridges along the rivers Volturno and Calore to prevent civilians crossing without permits specifically authorizing them to do so. The posts are to be manned by G.C. and Military Police. Wide publicity is being given to the prohibition of civilian movement.

6. ANC Courts.

The procedure for bringing civilian prisoners to trial before ANC Courts is gradually being improved. In Naples City on 13 December 45 persons were dealt with, while on 17 December the number had risen to 74 and on 18 December to 92.

The greatest difficulty is being experienced in serving witness summons on soldiers. The time taken to deliver the summonses seems unreasonably long, and in numerous cases the summonses are returned because the soldier has moved up to the front line.

Efforts are being made to get adequate reports from military personnel who make arrests.

Under constant supervision the civilian police are supplying more satisfactory reports on persons arrested.

7. Unexploded Bombs and Mines.

Arrangements have been made with the PAB Officer 5th Army to give full priority to the disposal of unexploded bombs and mines in forward areas where essential services to the community are being impeded.

8. Marshal.

The normal routine work of directing and supervising police, prison and civil defence organisations has been carried out.

A.P. WILSON

Major, G.I.,

Director Public Safety Sect.

APB/jb

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Economics and Supplies
(Capt. Batt.)

- ① Will you please see pages 14 and 20 on Rations for Police, Prison Guards and Prisoners. You may wish to comment ^{Police} ~~Prison~~ a higher ration being allowed to ~~Prison~~ than for Prison Guards. I wonder why?
- ③ are you aware of this supply being made?
- ④ Please say if you know of any action being taken to make something uniform and in line with Reg I and Reg II

20/12/43

W. Rothman
S/S

P.S.

1. I know of no action to make rations uniform. Sicily was forced to put in a strictly high ration for police when the large number of desertions occurred in the Carabinieri over the restricted bread ration.
2. I suggest you raise point of getting Prison Guards on equal basis with police.
3. There is a tremendous quantity of sugar available at Naples. WRM 20 Dec

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U. S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

13 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report

TO : Colonel E.H. Buse.

1. During the week ending 12 December 1943, the under-mentioned matters were dealt with by the Public Safety Division, Region 3, Headquarters.

2. Personnel

- a) Colonel Wilson, Director of Public Safety, was relieved to take up other duties.
- b) Lieut. G. Daley was attached as Superintendent of Prisons.
- c) The following officers of Region 4 were attached to this Headquarters to gain experience:-
 - Capt. S. J. Harvey
 - Capt. A. W. Mac Dougall

3. Prosecution of Offenders

During the week, conferences were held with CC.MR officers and commanders of stations in Naples to explain the operation of the arrest reports which have been designed to prevent any person being lodged in jail without a specific charge. A similar conference was held with officers of the Questors and Metropolitan Police. Another meeting was held with the Provost Marshal to co-ordinate the reports on the detention of civilians on the orders of Military Police.

As a result of these conferences it is hoped that the work of bringing prisoners to trial will be speeded up.

Transportation of Prisoners.

The Prison Van used for conveying prisoners from the jails to the Court broke down, and as a temporary measure, military

.../Page 2.

-2-

transport has had to be utilized.

Warning of Witnesses to Attend Court.

Owing to the lack of communication and transport, great difficulty has been experienced in securing the attendance of witnesses (particularly military) at Courts. Efforts are being made to organize a civilian staff to carry out the work of serving witnesses summons on foot.

Rations for Prisoners.

Recommendations have been made to the Economics and Supply Division for prisoners and prison staffs in Naples City and Naples Province, to receive rations at the following rates:-

Bread	150 grams a day
De-hydrated soup	25 " " "

In certain prisons where conditions do not permit of the rations being supplemented in any way from outside sources, an increased ration has been recommended.

In the other Provinces, the rationing of prisoners is being carried out through the local ~~administration~~ ^{administration} officer.

Traffic.

The figures of fatal road accidents in Naples City during the past five weeks are:-

1st week in November	18
2nd " " "	45
3rd " " "	39
4th " " "	32
1st " " December	15

991

The decline in the number of fatalities is believed to be largely due to the stricter control of military traffic, more particularly, the speed restrictions.

Lights on Vehicles

-3-

Instructions have been issued to police agencies to enforce the existing regulations on the lighting of civilian vehicles at night. Publicity has also been given to the danger of using vehicles on roads without adequate lights.

Existing Italian law does not provide for the carrying of rear lamps by vehicles other than motor vehicles and bicycles. It has been decided that it is unadvisable for ANO to make such a regulation at present as lamps and lamp oil are unprocureable.

Meeting of CAPOs

A meeting of CAPOs in Provinces and Corps was held at this Headquarters on Sunday 12 December 1941.

W. Wilcox
A. F. WILCOX

Major, G. I.

Director of Public Safety, Actg.

APW/8jm

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

7 December 1943

SUBJECT: Weekly Report.

TO : Colonel E. E. Rame.

1. During the week ending 5 December 1943, the undermentioned matters were dealt with by the Public Safety Division, Region III Headquarters.

2. Registration of Motor Vehicles.

A comprehensive plan for the registration of motor vehicles in Region 3 was prepared and submitted for approval.

3. Rations for Police

Arrangements have been made for police agencies in Naples City and Naples Province to obtain food on the following basis:

Bread	250 grammes a day
Soup	2 oz. a day
Olive Oil	500 grammes a month.

4. Circulation Passes

AAC officers have been instructed that circulation passes should:

- a) Be carefully prepared
- b) Never authorize subject to enter enemy-occupied territory or our forward battle area.
- c) State precisely what the holder may do or where he may go.
- d) Be properly identified with the person to whom issued; the latter's name, identity card no.,

.../Page 2.....

*Will ask
Furler
to sign*

-2-

- and signature should appear on the pass.
- e) Bear the legible signature and appointment of the issuing officer and AEC stamp.
 - f) If not an official form, it should be typed.
 - g) Show the period of validity.

5. Veneral Diseases

Police have been instructed to take steps to enforce the laws against solicitations and the use of unlicensed brothels. In Naples City, during the last two weeks, of November, ²⁰unlicensed houses of prostitution were closed.

6. Civil Defense

Captain Mac Farlane visited Avellino and Benevento Provinces to inspect local organization and equipment with a view to preparing a Regional scheme of mutual assistance.

The possibilities of collaboration between military and Civil PAD services have been discussed with:

Major Field	Inspector Army Fire Service (Br)
Major Smith	PAD Adviser AFHQ (Br)
Capt. Tilletson	PAD Adviser AFHQ (Am)

General

Satisfactory relations have been maintained with Army organization and Italian police agencies.

A. F. Wilcox

A. F. WILCOX

Major, G. I.

Director of Public Safety, Actg.

AF/fjm

388

785016

70
RSafety / 95

Intermittent report.

Have orders been issued
to remove hand grenades from
all Carabinieri?

Chief P/S.

No orders have been issued from here
that CC. RR will not carry grenades

12/12/43

W. M. H.

Brig Lusk

Sir, Re your minute
 1 above, three weeks ago
 I spoke personally to
 the Comanda of the
 Carabinieri at BARI
 who issued necessary
 instructions (1) against
 use of h/rocades and
 (2) re calling them
 Holbrook loc
 of P. Safety

P/S. Seen. File

Brig.
 C.C.O.

13/12/43

785016

Subject :- Public Safety.

To :- R.O.S.O.

Public Safety Branch
Region 2 R.O., Matera.
7th December, 1943.PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT NO. 6.

I submit for your information, the following brief outline of the general situation to date :-

1. Population. The approximate numbers of civilians in Region II are as follows :-

Reggio Province		384,000
Catanzaro "		557,000
Cosenza "		390,000
Potenza "		377,000
Matera "		175,000
Salerno "		725,000
Total, Region II		3,040,000 persons.

In addition we are receiving an influx of Civilian Refugees from the North, and likely to have considerably more within the next few weeks.

2. Public Morale. Generally very good now, and in fact a noticeable improvement since submission of my previous report on 5. When I outlined the changes in civilian morale and reaction following our arrival on the mainland on 3. 9. 43. For a time (due no doubt to enemy propaganda) although the civilians were pleased to be rid of the Fascist yoke, they were still apprehensive as to the attitude the Allies would adopt towards them, and we were regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

Now that they are satisfied as to our bona fide intentions, and that they will in time be running their own affairs, they are happier, more contented and anxious to be co-operative in civil affairs.

3. State of Public Order. Very good, with only a few isolated exceptions. For information, I attach at (1A) copy of reports setting out specific cases of civilian disorder during the past few months. Since (1A) was submitted there has only been two incidents of any consequence during November, 1943 :-

(a) On 24th November, 1943 a hand grenade was thrown into the printing offices of a newspaper at Catanzaro causing slight damage only. Fortunately no persons were injured, and although no arrests have been made, there is strong suspicion that the culprits were soldiers of the Italian Partisan Regiment. The case has been investigated by Major Moody, C.I.S.O., Calabria, copy of his report is attached at (2A).

(b) At CITTADUVA (Reggio) on 22nd November, 1943, 3 civilians (including a woman and child) were following a dispute over the use of a hall for meetings. Captain Hobbs (C.I.S.O.) who has just arrived in Region II has the enquiry in hand.

Reggio Province	534,000
Catanzaro "	607,000
Cosenza "	590,000
Potenza "	377,000
Salerno "	175,000
Calabria "	752,000
Total Region XI	3,048,000 persons.

In addition we are receiving an influx of Civilian Refugees from the North, and likely to have considerably more within the next few weeks.

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(a) On 24th November, 1943 a hand grenade was thrown into the printing offices of a newspaper at Catanzaro causing slight damage only. Fortunately no persons were injured, and although no arrests have been made, there is strong suspicion that the culprits were soldiers of the Italian Paratrooper Regiment. The case has been investigated by Major Moody, C.A.P.O., Calabria, copy of his report is attached at (2A).

(b) At CITTANNOVA (Reggio) on 22nd November, 1943, 3 civilians died, a Carabinieri and a wife were wounded following a dispute over the use of a hall for meetings. Captain Hobbs (C.A.P.O.) who was just arrived in Region 2 has the enquiry in hand.

4. Food. Our main problem in Region 2 from the Public Safety aspect. Although the authorized daily ration is 150 grams of bread per person it was not possible in the past for this amount to be issued in various provinces, owing to lack of transport, fuel and local difficulties. This caused dissatisfaction in some Communes, but the position is being rapidly rectified by Supply Section, and improved distribution is, I understand, well under way. The arrival recently of a shipload of flour at Reggio will also help to solve the whole problem.

5. Public Safety Personnel. The following is a list of officers who are now serving in Region 2, together with the dates on which they commenced duty within the Region:-

..... /2.

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2.

Assignment.Name and Rank.Date commenced Duty in Region 2.

Senior Public Safety Officer Lt. Col. Pollock
 Assistant Public Safety Officer Capt. Cornwell
 C.A.P.O., Lucania Constabulary Major Saunders
 C.A.P.O., Calabria Constabulary Major Moody
 C.A.P.O., Matera Province Capt. Edgings
 C.A.P.O., Potenza Province Lieut O'Neill
 C.A.P.O., Cosenza Province Capt. Eyer
 C.A.P.O., Cosenza Province Lieut Franklin
 C.A.P.O., Catanzaro Province Lieut Hays
 C.A.P.O., Catanzaro Province Lieut Stachursky
 C.A.P.O., Reggio Province Capt. Hobbs
 C.A.P.O., Reggio Province Lieut Neubauer
 C.A.P.O., Salerno Province Major Green

5. 9. 43
 15.11. 43
 10. 9. 43
 8. 9. 43
 27.11. 43
 15.9. 43
 16.11. 43
 18.11. 43
 25.11. 43
 15.11. 43
 25.11. 43
 10.10. 43

Our establishment provides for 3 additional Officers (1 British Captain and 2 American Lieutenants). According to sub. 2, instruction dated 5. 11. 43, Lieut. Noble (a British C.A.P.O.) was assigned to Region 2, but has not yet reported. If Noble is not coming to us, I have to ask that we obtain another British Lieutenant and in any case, another 2 American Lieutenants.

6. Ref. Non-existent in Region 2.

7. State of Crime. In due course detailed reports concerning the state of crime generally are being obtained from each Province. Meanwhile the position in that respect of violence has decreased considerably since our occupation; in fact, Officers of Carabinieri report that there are only about one-fourth the number of crimes now as compared with last year.

Our chief concern at the moment is Black Market activity which is fairly prevalent throughout the whole Region.

A few weeks ago, a rumor was spread around some Provinces that there was going to be a serious food shortage this winter, and this inspired many to buy up and hoard foodstuffs at exorbitant prices.

The Italian legal and Police authorities have been seen about the matter, and heavy sentences have been imposed when offenders are caught. Unfortunately, I have to admit that we are only catching the "small fry", whilst the racketeers in a bigger way are escaping. With only a mere handful of C.A.P.O.'s, one cannot do real justice to this problem, but we are doing all that is possible in the circumstances.

8. Carabinieri. By way of interest the total numbers of Carabinieri in Region 2 are as follows:-

	Officers and Men.
Reggio Province	975
Catanzaro Province	1020
Cosenza Province	982
Potenza Province	515
Matera Province	182
Salerno Province	715
Total	4702

986

For the first few weeks of our occupation I was frankly disappointed with the efficiency of the C.C.R.B., which was lower than the Sicilian C.C.R.B.

Some of the regional areas have

C.A.P.O., Reggio Province Capt. Hobbs 25.11.43
 C.A.P.O., Reggio Province Lieut. Newbauer 30.10.43
 C.A.P.O., Salerno Province Major Green ?

Our establishment provides for 3 additional officers (1 British Captain and 2 American Lieutenants). According to encl. 3, instruction dated 5.11.43, Lieut. Noble (a British C.A.P.O.) was assigned to Region 2, but has not yet reported. If Noble is not coming to us, I have to ask that we obtain another British Lieutenant and in any case, another 2 American Lieutenants.

6. Mafia. Non-existent in Region 2.

7. State of Crime. In the course detailed reports concerning the state of crime generally are being obtained from each Province. Meanwhile the position in that serious crime of violence have decreased considerably since our occupation; in fact, officers of Carabinieri report that there are only about one-fourth the number of crimes now as compared with last year.

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8. Carabinieri in Region 2 are as follows :-

	By way of interest the total numbers of Officers and Men.
Reggio Province	975
Catanzaro Province	1020
Cosenza Province	962
Pesimara Province	515
Marone Province	182
Salerno Province	745
Total	5399

For the first few weeks of our occupation I was frankly disappointed with the efficiency of the C.O.P.R., which was lower than the Sicilian C.O.P.R.

Some of the practical steps taken to re-invigorate and tone up the Carabinieri have been as follows :-

- C.A.P.O.'s have seen all the Officers and told them that great improvement was very necessary, not only in their work but appearance.
- I, myself, and other C.A.P.O.'s have gone on parade at Cassino and struck off duty at once those found dirty, slovenly unclean and unmannerly.
- Some stations were dirty and untidy, and a general "spring clean" was effected.

- It was found that many Marescialli had been serving too long in many Commands, some over 10 years in one place, and were too well known (for good or bad). In the public and A.M. interests, therefore, I took up the general question with the C.O., C.O.P.R. at Bari, and as a result, he was gradually effecting a wholesale switch-round which, it is hoped will do much to improve the efficiency of the Force.

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(e) In order to attack the whole problem from a higher level, I have been in contact several times with the General and Colonel of the C.C.R.R. We are obtaining their co-operation in trying to elevate the standard of efficiency of the whole force under their command. I have outlined to them our ideas of Policing, fair play, justice and impartiality towards all - rich or poor, and fresh instructions are being disseminated to all ranks, adding that they have the full support of the C.C.R.R. in the proper performance of their duties.

(f) Higher Officers of the C.C.R.R. admitted that the force had deteriorated considerably during the Fascist Regime and explained that their authority generally had been greatly weakened and undermined by the rottenness of the Political system, which prevented them from carrying out their duties in accordance with the higher traditions of their Force which dated back to 1814. Now that they are freed from Fascism, I have no doubt that within a few months we can confidently anticipate a very great and all round improvement.

(g) During the past two months, I have found it necessary in public and A.N.C. interests and with the concurrence of R.O.A.O. to ask the C/C at Bari to replace three officers, viz., the Lt. Col. at Cosenza, the Major of Potenza Province and the Major of Matera Province. The changes have been effected and an immediate improvement has resulted.

(h) Since my first Syracuse report in July, I have constantly pressed for an increase in salaries for the Carabinieri in some degree commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. I am gratified to hear that increases have been authorised for the C.C.R.R. in Sicily and I earnestly ask that this may apply in Italy without delay, now more than ever that the C.C.R.R. are faring so badly at the hands of the Germans.

(i) In my previous reports I have stressed the need for various reforms and complete re-organisation of the whole C.C.R.R. system if we are to remain in Italy for any length of time. I am strongly of the opinion that the Military Police system be abolished in favour of an entirely civil force with a merging of the Questorini and the Municipal Guards.

(j) It is rather a pity that Palermo has decided to cut the C.C.R.R. food rations down, just at a critical time here on the mainland when we expect, and are getting so much co-operation and assistance from them. If C/C Public Safety, Palermo reads this report, I hope he will investigate the matter and see if they could have their former rations for say, another three months anyhow.

(k) Brief lectures to Officers and Carabinieri are being arranged by our C.A.P.O's (now that we have a few extra officers) this will all help to give them confidence, and get more work out of them when they know we are behind them.

(l) Good as the Carabinieri are, generally speaking, the higher officers readily recognise that there are still a number in the ranks who are bringing, or have brought discredit on the reputation of the Force. I have authorised the Majors to make a clean sweep and be ruthless if necessary, with any undesirable ones who are corrupt, grafters or in any way mixed up with "Black market" rackets.

Only one regrettable incident during this month. In Matera Province, a Carabinieri shot at and killed a civilian who failed to stop when challenged in the street after curfew. Whilst enquiry revealed that the victim was probably engaged in some criminal pursuit, and under Italian law, the Carabinieri in question was exonerated, nevertheless it is hardly the type of incident we can condone. Written instructions were at once issued that such cases - if it was necessary to shoot at

1944. Now that they are freed from Fascism, I have no doubt that within a few months we can confidently anticipate a very great and all round improvement.

(g) During the past two months, I have found it necessary in public and A.M.C. interests and with the concurrence of V.G.A.O. to ask the C/C at Bari to replace three officers, viz., the Lt. Col. at Cosenza, the Major of Potenza Province and the Major of Matera Province. The changes have been effected and an immediate improvement has resulted.

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9. Public Security Agents (Questorini). Please see my general remarks in previous report which still apply.

Early in November, I found it necessary to investigate the history of over 100 Questorini agents in Matera Province. Quite a number had bad records, many were proved Pro-Fascists, 5 were G.P.A. agents, some were Squadrists and others greatly assisted the Germans when they were in occupation.

As a result of my enquiry 6 were dismissed immediately, strictly cautioned and ordered to leave the Province forthwith and report weekly to the Carabinieri.

Fourteen more Questorini at PISTOIA were found to be not only useless, but were a bad influence in the neighbourhood, and were given indefinite leave with pay to the end of November, 1943.

Twenty-two others were also dismissed and cleared out of Matera, vide my report at 3A attached.

In all, over 100 Questorini have been relieved of their appointments.

Superintendent of prisons, with approval of his judge, he supplied to Region 2 no way as possible.

12. Exile - On 4-15-43 an explosion occurred at a place about 4 miles north of Reggio in an isolated spot where Italian army shells had been stored. 5 Allied soldiers and 14 Italian civilian were killed as a result of the explosion, which it is believed was caused by old Italian throwing sticks, one of which struck a Russian. An official military meeting is being held in Bay of Genoa (G.A.O.) is also making enquiries.

13. Local Courts etc. Govt of an empire removed at all attacked.

14. Arrests of Civilians on Security grounds. Some 257 civilians have been arrested in security grounds in Region 2 by P.O.s and military and lodged in Civil prisons. Their citizenship has presented considerable difficulty as with the view by copies of reports 51, 58 and 59 attached. It will be seen from these reports that the position is far from satisfactory. An inter-Departmental Law Civilian Interests should not be detained in Civil Jails.

15. Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles. At the end of September last commencing with the Province of Reggio we issued orders that no motor vehicles would be used on the road unless under a permit granted for a specific purpose by the Provincial G.A.O.

In the first instance the applicant applied to "G.A.O." under the existing Italian regulations for periods of one, two or three months, saying the required fee; however, these were granted for only weekly essential work and if approved a special window was issued, together with a driver's license, both of which were signed by the Provincial G.A.O. In order to obtain a license through-out the Region, however, a Regional Order is about to be issued calling for the registration of all vehicles from 1st January, 1944, (including Salerno Province) on the same lines as the system now operating in Region 1.

The use of civilian vehicles will be strictly restricted and only allowed for really essential services.

16. Public Security On 4-11-43 at Genoa whilst Major "Lito" (then G.A.O.) and Major "Maurizio" (then G.A.P.O.) were absent from the town, some civilians rushed the Prefecture and forcibly entered the Prefect's office. At the same time the Prefect was taken over the head with the leg of a chair. It appears that prior to the incident Lt. Col. Lord R. G.A.O. (Maurizio) had advised Major Lito to get rid of this particular Prefect but before the change could be effected the public took the matter into their own hands. The incident has been the subject of a separate special report (see para 7(c) of 14) Major Lito will be leaving here since been relieved of their assignments in Genoa.

17. Fascists holding Public Offices. G.A.O's and G.A.P.O's have continued to weed out public officials who had Fascist backgrounds and are replacing by suitable substitutes.

A fortnight ago we sent out 12,000 "Fascist Propaganda" for completion by all Public Officials including Public, Legal, Court Clerk, Magistrate and school teachers. When completed each one will be carefully reviewed with the aim of removing undesirable. (See separate attached)

18. Political Matters (A) At the beginning of the month it was to appear that a few so-called Communists at Genoa were trying to stir up some trouble against the new Prefect Mancini (a Socialist). As a result I visited Genoa on three occasions during the month, saw the Prefect and the three leading Communist leaders. I told

the latter in no uncertain terms that we would not under any circumstances tolerate any public demonstrations of a political nature, any subversive activities or actions by any party which would lead to political strife amongst the people or against the Allied Military Government. Instructions were issued to S.O.A. Calabria as in 6A and certain unbecomable were cleared out of the Province. No trouble since. I took

(b). Rome. I banned a presumed Communist demonstration on 8-11-43. I took immediate action as outlined in 7A attached.

(c) Corigliano. I visited Corigliano on 8-11-43 and dealt with certain political activities and alleged prisoners in its respect as in 7A.

(d) Communist activities. I few in Cosentino, Catanzaro and Reggio who want watching. S.O.A. is fully cognizant of the situation which is under control.

(e) Refugee's observations. A copy of a note issued to us by the Prefect of Cosentino is being a worthy of reading (2A) attached, and also a civilian's observation at (2B) attached.

19. Regiment of Italian Militia Concentrations. To clear any doubts in the mind of C.O.A., Prefect and S.O.A., a clear order was issued (see 10 A attached) prohibiting public meetings, demonstrations or assemblies of a political nature, either indoors or out of doors.

20. Italian Motor Car Recovery. Lord Hilditch's A.L.I. car was taken away temporarily by an Italian soldier early in the month. Last week the car was recovered by Public Safety Branch Region 2.

21. Fascist Militia. Over 200 members of the fascist militia were found to be at large at the end of October. By 4th November, 1943, I understood he had them all finally cleared out of the Region.

22. American Red Cross Relief Agency. Several Relief Officers arrived recently in Region 2 and are sending money to do. It is a great pity we did not have their services early in September when the need for assistance was great. May I suggest that, in future operations, a few Relief workers be sent into large towns soon after occupation.

23. Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, save for two allegations as follows: (a) On 5-12-43 at Viterbo German soldiers are alleged to have held up civilians with a money gun and shot several soldiers. G.A.A. Italiana receives and A.L.I. have the matter in hand.

(b) Corruption, received that on 5-12-43 two coloured P.O. soldiers at Ravello (Naples) shot a civilian dead after entering the line from him. Report of allegation forwarded to Provost Marshal Central, American Forces, Naples, for necessary action.

24. Brothels and Prostitutes. Seven registered Brothels in the Region. All under effective control by C.O.A. Several infected women have been sent away for necessary medical treatment, and all prostitutes are being regularly examined. All brothels officially off limits to Allied troops.

25. Checking of Soldier by S.O. (Unofficial) Calabria. Report at 11 A attached for information. The soldier was a deserter and is in prison pending Court Martial.

26. Medical Work. (a) Doing fairly good repair and construction work on lines of communication, particularly in Calabria.

(b) At Cosentino we had some trouble early in November with the Italian

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19. Timing of Public Meetings, Demonstrations, etc. In closer proximity in the minds of C.A.S.'s, Prefects and C.G.S.'s, a closer order was issued (see 10 A attached) prohibiting public meetings, demonstrations or assemblies of a political nature, either indoors or out of doors.
20. Public Meetings, etc. recovered. Lord Alton's A.C.S., car was taken away temporarily by an Italian soldier early in the month. Last week the car was recovered by Public Safety Branch Region 2.
21. Fascist Militia. Over 200 members of the Fascist Militia were found to be at large at the end of October. By 4th November, 1943, I understood we had them all finally cleared out of the Region.
22. London and Other Welfare Workers. Several welfare officers arrived recently in Region 2 and are trying to do. It is a great pity we did not have their services early in September when the need for assistance was great. May I suggest that, in future operations, a few welfare workers be sent into large towns soon after occupation.
23. Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, save for two allegations as follows:—
(a) On 5-4-43 at Salerno German soldiers are alleged to have held up civilians with a gun and stole several chickens. C.A.S.'s. letters previous and A.C.S. have the matter in hand.
(b) Complaint received that on 3-4-43 two soldiers at Ravello (Positano) shot a civilian dead after receiving 50 lire from him. Report of allegation forwarded to Provost Marshal General, American Forces, Naples, for necessary action.
24. Brothels and Prostitution. Seven registered Brothels in the Region. All under effective control by C.A.S.'s. Several infected women have been sent away for necessary medical treatment, and all prostitutes are being regularly examined. All brothels officially open of course to Allied troops.
25. Shooting of Soldier in 20th Street, 1st C.A.S. Column. Report at 11 A attached for information. The soldier was a deserter and is in prison pending Court Martial.
26. Italian Army. (a) Doing fairly good repairs and maintenance work on lines of communication, particularly in Calabria.
(b) 14 Companies are now crossing early in November with the Italian Army Commander. He interfered with A.C.S. administration, and took away the civilian supply of petrol which seriously hampered civilian food distribution. On 14-11-43 I.C.S.A.C. saw the Italian General concerned and in short put him severely in his place.
(c) On 13-11-43 November, it came to my notice that some higher Italian Army Officers were anti-Allied and pro-Fascist, and that the German Italian General had expressed anti-Allied sentiments. Immediate action was taken and as a result statements of witnesses were obtained and also the names of eight Italian Officers concerned and full report forwarded to C.A.S. 16. 2 District. I understand that prompt measures are being taken against all concerned which will have a salutary effect.
(d) Another complaint has reached me about an Italian General at Potenza but I am not in a position at present to state whether the facts are true. The matter is in the hands of Major Saunders, C.A.S.O.
27. British Major killed by civilian. No previous report submitted (para. 6) no further action against the civilian concerned has been approved by the Military Authority.

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(20) Conclusion. I regret this hastily prepared report as today I have received orders to report forthwith to A.A.G. 15th Army Group. Considering that there are over 3,000,000 civilians living in this tremendous area comprising Region 2 and with only 11 C.A.P.O.'s out in the field, I think that the Public Safety situation can be generally regarded as very satisfactory indeed. May I place on record my appreciation for the most valuable assistance rendered by all my C.A.P.O.'s who have had to perform a most arduous and difficult task, and have done so in a most praiseworthy manner.

Pollock

1st. Colonel.
Senior Public Safety Officer
A.A.G. Region 2.

To General Lord RENNELL
15th Army Group. H.Q.

Region II H.Q.
A.M.G. MATERA.
16th November, 1943.

Subject: Civilian situation in Region II.

I have read Major Pollock's hasty summation of the civilian situation and I think it will give you a fair picture of the present position in this Region.

As you are well aware, we are still facing a potentially explosive situation which, as the winter season wears on, will probably become more tense, particularly if we cannot obtain and distribute reasonable amounts of supplies.

The extreme shortage of personnel in this Region has been a great handicap. Today the first re-inforcements arrived and more are on the way, but even when all who are selected to come arrive, we shall be spread to gossamer thinness.

We shall however continue to do our utmost to keep the lid on the situation.

G.H. McCaffrey, Lt. Col. Inf.,
R.C.A.C.,
A.M.G., Region II.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.
REGION 2 HEADQUARTERS.

MATTEA.

16th November, 1943.

Subject: CIVILIAN SITUATION IN REGION 2.

To: Gen. Lord RENNELL (through R.C.A.O.)

I have just heard through Lieut. Berizzi that Lord Rennell would like a report from me, through you, on the civilian situation generally. With examples of any trouble we have had with examples of any trouble we have had with Italian civilians. Without staff at the moment and many other urgent problems, perhaps it will suffice meanwhile if I attach copies of various rough reports I have submitted which touch on the civilian situation :-

1. At 1A is copy of my Public Safety Report at the beginning of this month with regard to Region 2. Attention is invited to passages marked in blue pencil.
2. At 2A, et seq., is copy of report submitted yesterday to Palermo answering certain points with regard to civilians arrested, public officials replaced etc. At 2D is a list of the civilian internees at Tarsia Camp - we are having some trouble with a few of these and ex-internees, trading in black market and other activities. When my enquiries are complete, I hope to launch a prosecution against several - failing a prosecution, the facts are already strong enough to kick them'lock, stock and barrel' out of this country.
3. At 3A is a report on situation at Corigliano where we had to arrest certain individuals - not only in Allied Military and security reasons, but for the safety of the individuals concerned. I can say now that there was a plot on part of certain irresponsible individuals with Communist leanings to lynch certain of these Fascists if they set foot in Corigliano again. Why I include this report is because it is a typical example of the growing feelings in villages and towns everywhere, which I will refer to later.
4. At 4A is copy of RUSSANO report which again illustrates the rising feeling in the country. There are a few extreme Communists (or who profess to be, but are simply unemployed good-for-nothings) going around ready to stir up trouble where they can. I was ready to smash up this proposed Communist-versus-Socialist demonstration if necessary, but all was quiet. Please see the passages I have marked.

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4. At 4A is copy of ROSSANO report which again illustrates the rising feeling in the country. There are a few extreme Communists (or who profess to be, but are simply unemployed good-for-nothings) going around ready to stir up trouble where they can. I was ready to smash up this proposed Communist-versus-socialist demonstration if necessary, but all was quiet. Please see the passages I have marked. My R.C.A.C. (Lt. Col. McCaffrey) is issuing an order forbidding public meetings, demonstrations and assemblies of a purely political nature. This, I repeat again, is a growing menace and unless we face the problem firmly and squarely, it will get out of hand. The people are not yet in fit condition to govern themselves and it would be a calamity - I am convinced - to draw out and let them run their own show. I am not an alarmist - my job is in Region 2 to maintain law and order, and we can only do this by having AMO officers either in the larger towns, at Provincial HQ, or touring round, to 'show the flag'. The people are not bad or vicious at heart

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-they simply want leading in the right direction by our officers, and if left alone, chaos will follow.

5. At SA is one report at random showing how we are tackling the difficult problem of arrests on security grounds. In the early days of fighting, many arrests were effected by FSS and AMG. After the Fighting forces are no longer interested in these cases, AMG is faced with the problem of dealing with these persons still detained in prison. We have still to vet and examine cases of several hundred suspects who were not roped in.
6. At SA is another brief list of decisions in 2 provinces of arrests on security grounds. Over 250 cases have so far been dealt with.
7. To come now to the trouble with civilians generally. A few examples are quoted:-
 - (a) IRSINA (Matera Province). When our troops were advancing through, on 22.9.43, an angry mob killed the Secretary of the Commune (ardent Fascist who was intensely hated by the people). 12 arrests have been made and await trial (a delicate situation indeed).
 - (b) MONTESCAGLIOSE (Matera province). On 23.9.43, civilians killed the Political Secretary (again a Fascist of the old gang whose day arrived). Here again several arrests have been made and awaiting decision.
 - (c) COSENZA. On 4.11.43, when the CAO and CAPO were absent, a mob rushed the Prefecture (alleged communists) hit the Prefect over the head with a chair, and forced him to resign there and then. Actually, the CAO had instructions to replace this man, and it was awaiting the selection of a suitable successor when the crowd took the law into their own hand. I regret to say no arrests have so far been effected, but I hope to go there myself within next few days, and I feel convinced that the culprits will be roped in.
 - (d) COSENZA PROVINCE. Following the incident described in (c) above, two Mayors in outlying Communes, without waiting to be asked, handed in their resignations. From this can be judged the local feelings!
 - (d) COSENZA PROVINCE. Towards end of October, there were

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(a) IRBINA (Matera Province). When our troops were advancing through, on 22.9.43, an angry mob killed the Secretary of the Commune (ardent Fascist who was intensely hated by the people). 12 arrests have been made and await trial (a delicate situation indeed).

(b) MONTESCALICSE (Matera province). On 20.9.43, civilians killed the Political Secretary (again a Fascist of the old gang whose day arrived). Here again several arrests have been made and awaiting decision.

(c) COSINZA. On 4.11.43, when the CAO and CAPO were absent, a mob rushed the Prefettura (alleged communists) hit the Prefect over the head with a chair, and forced him to resign there and then. Actually, the CAO had instructions to replace this man, and it was awaiting the selection of a suitable successor when the crowd took the law into their own hand. I regret to say no arrests have so far been effected, but I hope to go there myself within next few days, and I feel convinced that the culprits will be roped in.

(d) COSENZA PROVINCE. Following the incident described in (c) above, two Mayors in outlying Communes, without waiting to be asked, handed in their resignations. From this can be judged the local feelings!

(e) COSENZA PROVINCE. Towards end of October, there were two separate bread riots (mostly women) as a protest against small rations or unfair distribution (in Cosenza province for some time the daily allowance was only 100 grammes). Some 20 arrests were made by the Carabinieri. Many are still in prison for this and I DO NOT LIKE IT AT ALL.

(e) COSENZA PROVINCE. A few days ago, there was another small demonstration, starting with food complaints, in an outlying village. The Carabinieri were outnumbered (or to put it in blunt terms- lost control of the situation) and the mob rushed the Carabinieri and tried to snatch away two prisoners. Carabinieri fired on the

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crowd and two civilians are seriously injured. Arrests have been made. There was also another similar incident in an adjoining village where the crowd was fired upon - two slight injuries only.

(f) CASTROVILLARI. About ten days ago a small demonstration occurred over the distribution of flour - Carabinieri used their carbines and one woman was badly wounded.

(g) RAZZA (REGGIO PROVINCE). On 3.10.43, a rowdy crowd assembled - mostly women with a few men. Carabinieri lost control of the situation and later the Maresciallo and his men threw several hand grenades at them. As a result six civilians were injured, some seriously.

I have heard since that another similar instance of grenade throwing took place at a small place in CATANZARO PROVINCE where some people were also injured.

As soon as I heard of the 3.10.43 incidents at REGGIO I ordered the immediate withdrawal of all hand grenades from all CC.RR. Caserma. Immediate orders were issued throughout Region II ordering the destruction of the grenades, or alternatively handing them over to the nearest Military Authority.

(h) REGGIO PROVINCE. In the first week in September, last, I arrested over fifty civilians for looting and petty pilfering, some were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, others I released after they had spent some time in prison and before we had the courts functioning. In most of these cases the articles stolen were paltry and the temptation was great, because shops were blasted and bombed, the owners had fled and clothes, shoes, and boots were lying in the roadway. In fact within the first four days I had collected from bombed premises well over one hundred sacks full of new property.

These sacks were taken to the Questura and the contents properly registered. Full lists were prepared and referred to the Claims and Hirings who later took over the control of the property.

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These sacks were taken to the Questura and the contents properly registered. Full lists were prepared and referred to the Claims and Hirings who later took over the control of the property.

(i) LOOTING - GENERAL STATEMENT. There has been a fair amount of looting by civilians also in other provinces, mainly in CATANZARO TOWN, CROTONE, VIBO VALENTIA, PIZZOLI and at NICCASTRO (in this town after the bomb episode a looter trying to escape with property was shot dead by Carabinieri. A little in COTENZA TOWN and in POTENZA.

(j) CRIME - GENERALLY. I am sorry to report that crime is on the increase -mainly petty pilfering and black market activities which I will refer to later in this report.

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(K) DEATH OF BRITISH MAJOR. Four weeks ago a Major of the A & S Highlanders sustained a fractured skull following a brawl in a house with two soldiers over a woman. I heard of this case unofficially some eight days later and I took up the enquiry. Subsequently I arrested an Italian civilian when under caution he confessed to me that he struck the Major over the head with a shovel shaft. This man was charged and he now awaits trial by General Court on a charge of 'Killing an Allied Soldier'. The Major died in hospital ten or twelve days ago.

(L) CROTON. At the end of September a BABUTA soldier was found mortally wounded suffering from two gun shot wounds in a place where complaints had been received that coloured soldiers had been molesting women. A civilian was arrested for this shooting, has been found guilty of the murder, and he awaits sentence.

(M) BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES. Please see my remarks in para. E of II attached.

This is still on the increase and the reason is this: There is a food scarcity as is well known. Black market prices are rising. There is a current rumour abroad - properly inspired by the enemy - among civilians that there is going to be a serious food shortage soon in the country civilians are therefore hoarding flour and other food stuffs and this accounts for the higher prices.

E. To get down to the root cause of the trouble, the main reasons are:-

(1) Dissatisfaction over the low amount of the bread and flour ration. We have tried to give 150 grammes per day but unfortunately in COSENZA PROVINCE, for the last four weeks only 100 grammes daily has been given. This has caused serious repercussions and the supply officer has arranged to step up the ration to 150 grammes. This is a serious problem, WHICH WE MUST FACE UP TO NOW. I recommend that we find ways and means of giving each person 200 grammes a day. I shall never be convinced that this is not possible.

(11) MILITARY SUBSIDY. This has now been approved and is in the course of being paid from the beginning of November. This is a sore point.

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- (111) FASCIST OFFICIALS. A big section of the public is very disappointed that we have allowed so many of the old fascist clique to remain at liberty and in fact that many are still holding some kind of public office. It is an old argument that all the best and leading officials were leading Fascists and are in any case are difficult to replace. However, we are facing up to

this problem in No 17 Region and we are now in the process of a ruthless weeding out of the old undesirables. Our Combat will necessitate investigation into no less than 15,000 cases of Public Officials, school teachers etc.. This task with the mere handful of personnel is by no means easy.

(iv) SALARIES. We are holding a grip on the question of salaries to prevent inflation. Before we came most public officials and the Carabinieri were very much underpaid. The average working class Italian and public official also the Carabinieri who are the backbone of our law and order here, are finding it difficult to make ends meet. Sooner or later we must face up to an increase in salaries.

(v) COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES. This is a greater menace than most of us realise and I have a strong suspicion there is a little enemy propaganda behind it. Going round the towns and villages. Officers say 'There are only a handful of communists - they count for nothing'. Perhaps so, but they do constitute a danger to public law and order.

We have now banned the holding of any public meetings, demonstrations or processions of a purely political nature. In places where I have clamped on Communist demonstrations, I have invariably called together the leading representatives of ALL the political parties, and given them a thirty minute talk on OUR POLICY. In the end they have always been ready to agree that now is not the time for squabbling in public or to decide who is going to be FOR DOG. I have told them however that they are at perfect liberty to put forward in writing to the Allied Military Government any views, suggestions or recommendations they may wish to make without fear or favour. I have promised that any such petitions will be forwarded through the appropriate channels to the right authority for full consideration.

9. CONCLUDING REMARKS. The general consensus of opinion of the public is that they want an Allied Officer in the bigger towns to obviate this bickering between the rival political factions. I have never yet come across one single instance where the civilians were not amenable to our orders or instructions.

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2. CONCLUDING REMARKS. The general consensus of opinion of the public is that they want an Allied Officer in the bigger towns to obviate this bickering between the rival political factions. I have never yet come across one single instance where the civilians were not amenable to our orders or instructions. The Italians in this region are not vicious or bad, but they are simply in dire need of good leadership. I repeat, that a few selected officers are ESSENTIAL in each Provincial Capital and a few officers touring round all towns and communes.

I say again, that a few selected officers must be detailed for this duty. I am most emphatically opposed to the school of thought that it is better to have a form of Remote Control over

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the Itelians and to let them run their "Own Show". After twenty years of Fascism they are not yet ready to govern themselves and if we pull out and leave them to it, there will be without doubt RIOTS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, BLOODSHED AND REVOLUTION.

Sa. J. Pollock

MAJOR.
O.C. POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION,
A.M.C. REGION II.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
OF CALABRIA

Your Ref.....
My Ref CL/PL/31

Office of the Senior Safety Officer
CROTONE 28th, Nov. 1943

SUBJECT: HAND GRENADE THROWN AT CATANZARO

To: S.O.A.O. CALABRIA

On the 25th. November, 1943, in consequence of a report received from Lieut. Franklin, C.A.P.O. Catanzaro, I visited the Town where I made enquiries into an incident that occurred on the 24th. November, 1943, at about 10pm., when a hand grenade was thrown into the Printing Office of the newspaper called "La Nuova Calabria", causing a small amount of damage. No persons were injured however.

From the attached report from Lt. Franklin it appeared that the most likely culprits were Soldiers of the Italian Paratroop Regiment at present stationed at Borgia.

I interviewed several persons in the course of my enquiries, but could not obtain any definite proof whatsoever as to who actually threw the hand grenade into the Office, but to me it was fairly apparent that it was a direct reprisal against the article published in "La Nuova Calabria" on 24th. November, 1943. (Copy attached). This article was apparently assumed by the Italian Paratroopers to be directed against them.

I also saw the Colonel of the Carabinieri who had caused very energetic enquiries to be made into the matter and a report from him is attached. It does not however help in tracing the actual offenders.

As a result of the above enquiries, I then interviewed General Mercalli, 31 Corps, Catanzaro, and pointed out to him that as the Officer in charge of the Italian Military personnel in the area surrounding Catanzaro, he was responsible for the good behaviour of the troops.

His reaction to this remark was to appear to resent this statement, as he stated that the Paratroop Regiment was not actually under his Command to which I agreed. He then stated that in any case when an Italian Soldier was on leave, the Italian Military Authorities had no jurisdiction over them whatsoever, and to all intents and purposes they were civilians. I informed him that this was obviously ridiculous and then after some moments he stated that he had already made arrangements to have the Paratroopers confined to their barracks and that he had placed Carabinieri Guards at the entrances and exits of the Camp in order to prevent the men proceeding to Catanzaro. He also informed me that he had given directions for the Paratroopers to be arrested if they were seen in the Town.

He then produced telegrams authorising the removal of the Paratroop Regiment by train to another district and stated that he had already sent an Officer to Reggio to get the matter fixed up with Movement Control. The date of their removal is fixed for 28th November 1943.

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He then produced telegrams authorising the removal of the Paratroop Regiment by train to another district and stated that he had already sent an Officer to Reggio to get the matter fixed up with Movement Control. The date of their removal is fixed for 29th. November, 1943, and in view of this I agreed with the arrangements that he had already made, but informed him that he would be personally responsible for any further trouble of this nature by Military personnel in this particular area.

He then informed me that the men of the Paratroop Regiment were selected from all the most violent persons in Italy and that they had been selected for the Paratroop Regiment solely for this reason. He stated that owing to this fact control over them was very difficult and nearly impossible. I told him that as a High Ranking Officer in the Italian Army this statement did not reflect too much credit to himself. He finally

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agreed to do his utmost to prevent any further trouble and we left the matter there.

I do not think we shall have further trouble of this particular nature in the Cotacacero area and the situation is well in hand.

D. W. Tollock

Major.

E.C.A.F.O. Comptinento Calahua.

Copy to Major Tollock

E.C.A.F.O. Region 2.

Ref: 3101/2/2

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
REGION II H.Q.
MATERA

2 November 1943.

To: R.C.A.O.

Subject: Questura Agents Suspended from Duty in Matera.

1. Capt. Canby. CAO. Matera reported to me upon reaching Region II H.Q. last week, that he was not satisfied with a number of the Questura Agents and my own observations since have confirmed this.

2. I have made discreet inquiries, and based on reliable information received, decided that the following four members of the Questura, Matera should be among the first to go (forthwith):-

(1) RIVELLI ETTORE: Quartermaster, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still talks politics and retains Fascist leanings. Not dangerous but not suitable for civil police work.

(2) VERNILE EUGENIO: Clerk, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Not very friendly to the Allies and has retained Fascist leanings. Not dangerous but not a good influence.

(3) MAZZEO GIUSEPPE: Confidant of Farinacci (Mussolini's Minister). Critic of Badoglio. Squadrista of the old regime who doesn't like the present form of government. Not dangerous but a bad influence in civil police circles.

(4) DE STEFANO MICHELE: Secretary to Federal Secretary. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still Pro-Fascist. Not dangerous but thought advisable to remove from governmental circles.

3. At 11 A.M., 2 November, 1943 I saw the above in my office in the presence of the Questore. I explained to them tactfully that the Allied Gov't had decided that they must relinquish their civil police work forthwith and that they would be placed on "indefinite leave" with pay however up to the end of November in lieu of a month's notice. That this course was taken with the public interests in mind. If any complaints were received, they would be immediately interned, probably, until the end of the war. They must regard this course as one of leniency but if they abused their freedom, caused any friction amongst the civil population, or discussed politics in public in such a way as to cause trouble, a most serious view would be taken.

They all confessed that their background was admittedly "black" in the eyes of the public and gave an undertaking to go away from Matera and keep quiet.

4. The Questore afterwards admitted that he had a number of his men at

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They all confessed that their background was admittedly "black" in the eyes of the public and gave an undertaking to go away from Matera and keep quiet.

4. The Questore afterwards admitted that he had a number of his men at Pisticci who not only useless but had done nothing to quell the ~~fever~~ trouble there. I accordingly issued orders immediately that of the twenty Questurini at Pisticci only six of the most reliable men could remain, subject to a fortnight's trial to redeem themselves in the eyes of the public and AMG. The remaining fourteen men were given indefinite leave with pay to 30 November 1943. Lt. Verdirami is going to Pisticci today to see that these orders are carried out and strictly caution all concerned as to their future conduct. They will be made to realize that their freedom is subject to exemplary conduct, and if slightest complaint - only

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one answer. Names of those concerned will be obtained later for record.

5. Questore further admitted that the majority of this Questurini at Matera were doing little or nothing now. I have arranged therefore, and Capt. Canby concurred, to keep the eighteen most reliable men available for duty, crime prevention, black market suppression, etc. The remaining twenty-two men will be disbanded forthwith and some cleared out of the town where their influence was not for the public good. If we cleared them all out, they would be of little less to the community, but after careful consideration, I favour retaining eighteen of the most reliable men. I propose to see each man concerned and let them know in no uncertain terms what we expect of them, and what they can expect of us if they let us down.

6. A full record of all who are relieved of their police work will be made and submitted later.

7. I am compiling a card index record of all people dealt with by this office on Security grounds. Two separate files are to be kept: one for arrests, and one for all other cases. The record will show the personal history, reason for arrest, investigation, or other action; and final disposition of the case. With acute staff shortage, this may take a little time but it is well in hand.

J. Pollock
(Sgd) J. Pollock

Major
RCAP Public Safety Division.
Region II.

JRP/MR:

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

AA

Ref: 2201/22/3

2 Dec 1943

SUBJECT: Report of Legal Division, Region 2,
for November 1943

TO : Chief Legal Officer, Legal Sub-Commission, HQ AMG.

1. Personnel: During the month of November there were no changes in the personnel of the Legal Division. The establishment of a Compartimento Hq for Calabria at Crotone did, however, cause some re-allocation of LO's in that area. The experiment of keeping two of the three LO's at Hq in Crotone and of giving the LO at Cosenza the additional responsibilities of a Political Liaison Officer has not, it is believed, proved successful, and the SLO for Calabria has been directed to have one of the LO's assigned on a permanent basis to Reggio. Captain Guthrie who has been temporarily loaned from Hq to Potenza is being transferred to Calabria in order that a LO may be stationed on a full time basis in each of the three Provinces.

2. Allied Military Courts: The number of cases to be heard by Allied Military Courts continued to be very small. In Potenza Province only one case was tried; the defendant was acquitted by a Superior Court of the charge of making remarks hostile to the Allied Forces. In Matera a Summary Military Court convicted two defendants of operating a passenger bus on a route contrary to the orders of the Allied Military Government and fined them each L.5000. Although a full report from Calabria has not yet been received it is believed that only five Summary Court Cases were heard, all in Reggio. At Crotone a Court composed of three Judicial Officers heard charges of the unlawful killing of an Allied soldier by an Italian civilian and convicted the accused. The appointment of the Tribunal as a General Military Court is now awaited, and upon its receipt the defendant will be sentenced. In all of the Provinces of the Region there are a substantial number of cases under investigation and awaiting trial by Military Tribunals.

3. Committee of Investigation, Lucania: The Committee which has established in Potenza for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reasons, were never prosecuted has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by the

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3. Committee of Investigation, Lucania: The Committee which has established in Potenza for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reasons, were never prosecuted has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by the Committee, and, in accordance with the procedure established in the Order establishing the Committee, fourteen have been referred to the Procuratore del Re for further investigation and possible prosecution in accordance with Italian Law. One case referred by the Committee to the Procuratore, and involving the continuous

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violation of Italian law both before and after occupation, has already been tried by the Tribunal and resulted in a conviction. The Procuratore, feeling that the court showed excessive leniency in its sentence and in its finding of not guilty on one of the five counts, is appealing the case to the Corte d'Appello. The Committee has appointed an investigating agent in the Province of Matera whose responsibility it will be to report to the Committee on cases in Matera of the character with which the Committee is concerned. All reports indicate that the formation of the Committee and its work to date have done much to give the population confidence in the integrity and good faith of AMG.

4. Italian Courts: It is regretted that delay in the arrival of reports from Calabria makes a full summary of the work of Italian Courts impossible. It is believed, however, that the situation in Calabria will not be found to be substantially different from that which has prevailed in Lucania. Unfortunately that situation shows that the machinery of Italian Justice is moving with extreme slowness. In the Corte d'Appello at Potenza 23 criminal cases have appeared on the calendar for hearing between 20 September and 23 November. Of these cases only one has been decided; the hearing of the others had to be postponed for differing reasons, varying from the absence of judges, the escape of prisoners, and defective communications. In the same period 20 civil cases appeared on the calendar; eight of these have been disposed of on their merits. In the Tribunal at Potenza 61 criminal cases have been on the docket for trial; only 17 have been heard. Of the 24 cases on the civil docket only one has been decided. Although the chief reason for this highly unsatisfactory record is defective transport and communication in the Potenza area, a cause which be of diminishing importance, the lethargy of judges is a factor. Everything that the Legal Division can do to make the judges aware of our concern that Justice should be administered with a promptitude unfamiliar to the Italians is being done. In Matera cases have been disposed of more expeditiously; of the 50 criminal cases appearing on the trial calendar of the Tribunale between Oct 27 and Nov 24, 25 have been decided, and each of the three civil cases has been disposed of. In so far as the merits of decisions of Italian courts are concerned accurate judgment is impossible, but the tendency in minor criminal cases to impose sentences which seem excessive according to Anglo-American standards continues to be noticeable. Italian judges and prosecuting

The Committee has appointed an investigating agent in the Province of Matera whose responsibility it will be to report to the Committee on cases in Matera of the character with which the Committee is concerned. All reports indicate that the formation of the Committee and its work to date have done much to give the population confidence in the integrity and good faith of AMG.

4. Italian Courts: It is regretted that delay in the arrival of reports from Calabria makes a full summary of the work of Italian Courts impossible. It is believed, however, that the situation in Calabria will not be found to be substantially different from that which has prevailed in Lucania. Unfortunately that situation shows that the machinery of Italian Justice is moving with extreme slowness. In the Corte d'Appello at Potenza 23 criminal cases have appeared on the calendar for hearing between 20 September and 23 November. Of these cases only one has been decided; the hearing of the others had to be postponed for differing reasons, varying from the absence of Judges, the escape of prisoners, and defective communications. In the same period 20 civil cases appeared on the calendar; eight of these have been disposed of on their merits. In the Tribunal at Potenza 61 criminal cases have been on the docket for trial; only 17 have been heard. Of the 24 cases on the civil docket only one has been decided. Although the chief reason for this highly unsatisfactory record is defective transport and communication in the Potenza area, a cause which be of diminishing importance, the lethargy of Judges is a factor. Everything that the Legal Division can do to make the Judges aware of our concern that Justice should be administered with a promptitude unfamiliar to the Italians is being done. In Matera cases have been disposed of more expeditiously; of the 50 criminal cases appearing on the trial calendar of the Tribunale between Oct 27 and Nov 24, 25 have been decided, and each of the three civil cases has been disposed of. In so far as the merits of decisions of Italian courts are concerned accurate judgment is impossible, but the tendency in minor criminal cases to impose sentences which seem excessive according to Anglo-American standards continues to be noticeable. Italian Judges and prosecuting officials continue to urge upon us the desirability of reducing by legislative order the minimum penalties established by Fascist decrees in black market and price cases.

5. General Considerations: The ambiguities of our relationships to the Italian people during the last month and the administrative disadvantages of the organization of a Compartimento Hq

-3-

intermediate between Regional Hq and the Provinces have combined to make the precise and prompt execution of legal policy difficult. Until some of these ambiguities are eliminated and the administration of the Region is reorganized confusion will continue. It is believed, however, that the last month has taught us lessons which will be useful no matter what course future events may take.

MARK DEW. HOWE,
Major, AUS,
RCLO, Region 2.

Copy to: RCAG, Region 2.

969

1st ind.

GHM/pjh

R.C.A.O's. Office, AMG, HQ, Region II, 6 Dec 43
TO: Chief of Public Safety, A.C.C., APO 394

1. Even after making allowance for the pressure under which F.S.S. must work in the assault stage of operations, it is clear from Lt.Col. Pollock's report that the work of F.S.S. in this area leaves much room for improvement. Some of the shortcomings may have been due to inexperience, but review of the cases indicates extreme gullibility or abuse of the power of arrest in many instances.

2. The question of where civilian internees can be held in the field when there is no P.O.W. cage within many miles and the use of civil prisons is barred, poses a good riddle.

3. The civilian pass regulations ordered for Sicily were quite impractical. In the tactical phase there was neither time nor facilities nor personnel to handle any such cumbersome procedure. With the 3d Division task force, for example, during the first week there was no province organization, and the senior C.A.P.O. was fully occupied in reorganizing the Carabinieri and reestablishing public order. He was out of Hqs most of the time, from daylight to long after dark. He was almost completely out of touch with the other C.A.P.O's. for lack of communication and transport. Consequently, C.A.O's. and C.A.P.O's. had to use their own discretion as to issuing passes. The urgency of such primary essentials as preserving order, feeding the population, caring for the dead and wounded left no time to fill in long forms and get anybody's approval, let alone make an investigation.

4. The alternatives were to issue no passes in effect, neglect matters vitally affecting food and water supply and public order and issue passes only after some attempt at checking, or rely upon Italian Officials and the C.A.O's. own judgment and fill in the applicant's name and sign a simple pass. There was no time to record even these. They went to priests, doctors, midwives, night shifts of bakers, electric power plants, flour mills, public works engineers, leading public officials, such as prefects, majors, communal secretaries, aqueduct and power line patrols. At Agrigento, there were from four to a dozen requests daily from husbands whose wives were on the brink of labour, for curfew passes to summon a doctor or midwife. With communications what they were, a child could have been born and cutting teeth before such a pass went through the formalities!

5. With single officers covering from four to ten communes, it was physically impossible to visit all of them daily. Unless authority to deal with passes had been delegated to the local Carabinieri, either none could have been issued, or the C.A.O. would have had no time to consider important public matters of general application.

= 2 =

The Carabinieri knew the local people better than the C.A.O.'s., and from my observation handled the issuance of passes satisfactorily.

6. I realize such procedure took long chances with military security and might not work with a different and less friendly population. The fact that we did grant passes in what we considered deserving cases contributed to that friendliness, a great asset in military government.

7. I respectfully recommend that future pass regulations be drawn with due consideration of the practical limitations of field work in time, personnel, and communications.

(Sd) G.H. McCaffrey, Lt. Col., Inf.
R.C.A.O.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II.

513

Ref:- AMG/I4029/PS.

5th December, 1943.

SUBJECT:- Civilian internees.

TO:- Chief, Public Safety Division, AMG. Headquarters. (through R.C.A.O. Region 2.)

Referring to the above quoted correspondence.

1. I attach herewith at 1A, copy of 8th Army instructions on the subject, which were issued in September, last.

2. Over 250 civilians were arrested on Security grounds by F.S.S., and Military Personnel in Region 2. In the early stages, they were detained for a few days in P.O.W. Cages and later taken by Military personnel to civil prisons without any prior consultation with AMG.

3. About 50 of these persons were subsequently released after approximately 10 days detention. With regard to the remainder, I was deputed by R.C.A.O., as AMG., representative for Security arrests in Region 2. From time to time I consulted with G.S.I. (b) on the outstanding cases and dealt with them according to circumstances.

Later, as 8th Army moved forward, I submitted to G.S.I. (b) my recommendations which in all cases were approved. 76 persons were released from prison forthwith, in the absence of forms or other strong grounds for their further detention. These persons were released with a strong caution to refrain from political activity or from holding Public Office. Some 40 others, after a further detention of 3 weeks were released with similar caution. 5 were passed back to Military as P.O.W., rather than as Civil internees and 17 others were detained for 3 months.

Apart from the above, 72 persons were released by AMG., Officers in the field when they visited the Civil Prisons. In these cases no Arrest Slips had been left at the prison, neither the Prison Governor nor Civil Police could tell why these persons had been arrested, except that they had been put in gaol "by Canadian or English Officers". In the absence, therefore, of any bad Fascist background, they were released.

4. AMG., C.A.P.O.'s and other personnel arrested 37 civilians on Security grounds and took them to Civil prisons. These persons were arrested because they were considered a danger to Security in view of their former Fascist activities, or on serious complaints from reliable sources about their black political ~~opponents~~ ^{opponents}. e.g:- graft; oppression of civilians; responsibility for arrests of Anti-fascists; bribery and corruption, etc.

In these cases, Provincial Committees were set up to investigate the complaints. The Committee usually consisted of L.O., C.A.P.O. Senior Civil Police Officers and three reliable

= 2 =

and dependable leading Anti-fascist civilians.

5. The history and background of each prisoner was carefully sifted and as a result, 22 were released subject to stipulated conditions, e.g:- removal entirely from holding Public Office, to refrain from political activity of any kind and in many cases, ordered to leave the province in which they lived and to keep away from all old associates.

6. 8 other cases were kept in Prison for a further period; remainder are awaiting trial for possible Italian Penal Code Offences.

(NB. With regard to cases mentioned in paras.2 and 3 and 4, these do not include persons charged with Proclamation Offences.)

7. Apart from all the foregoing cases, as a result of enquiries made by me of G.S.I.(b); F.S.S. and 8th Army Hqs., I am told that about 40 civil internees were taken from P.O.W., Cages and sent to North Africa.

8. During the first fortnight of September, 1943, the civilians arrested were kept in P.O.W., Cages. As stated above, the Military transferred them to Civil Gaols. It then became AMG., C.A.P.O.'s responsibility for their custody, feeding and disposal.

It was recognised that it was contrary to international Law to hold civil internees in civil prisons and that it was one of the reasons why I got rid of as many as I could, as quickly as possible, subject to Military requirements and security.

9. Arrests Slips: Although 8th Army instructions were perfectly clear, in about 60% of arrests, no Arrest Slips went either to the Prison Governor or AMG. personnel. To quote only one instance, on 15th September, 1943, I visited Reggio Prison and found 26 prisoners detained on Security grounds and only found 6 arrest Slips lodged for these persons. Enquiries revealed that they had been arrested by 1st Canadian Division F.S.S., and transferred from P.O.W. Cages to this Prison without AMG. knowledge. Throughout other Provinces I found similar omissions.

10. In order, therefore, to check up on every prison, I issued instructions as in 2A attached, calling for particulars of every prisoner detained, at all prisons. With this memorandum, I sent forms for completion vide specimen 2B attached.

11. From actual experience, I found that the reason stated for arrests were, in many cases not sufficiently lucid. You will see from 2B that I asked for recommendations from C.A.P.O.'s as to disposal of prisoners concerned.

I must also point out that in a great many cases no reason for arrest was given and I also attach for your information specimens of some of these Slips taken at random. In my office I hold many more which do not include any reason for arrest.

- 3 -

12. It will be seen from some of the attached slips that although the persons were lodged in civil prisons, internment for duration or specific periods were recommended. (I was not influenced by such recommendations when dealing with these cases.)

I also attach for information 3A, copy of report I submitted recently in connection with certain F.S.S. arrests.

13. The control of civilian movement did present difficulty in the early phases, but these were surmounted in a fairly satisfactory manner. During September and October, 1943, we did not delegate any authority to the Carabinieri to issue passes. This was done by AMG., C.A.P.O.'s. Please see copy of memorandum 4A attached, where we eventually relaxed on Curfew and Circulation Passes and gave C.A.O.'s discretion in the matter of allowing Carabinieri to issue passes.

I have never liked the idea of allowing the Carabinieri to issue travel passes, but it could not be avoided in some of our large Provinces owing to extreme shortage of AMG., staff.

To illustrate my point, for four weeks I was not only R.C.A.P.O., but also S.C.A.O., of Reggio Province, which has a population of 582,000 persons. I had one 2nd Lieutenant C.A.P.O. out in the Province.

It was almost impossible to handle personally some 300 to 400 callers daily, who wanted passes, apart from other duties.

14. I, therefore, obtained the help of F.S.S., Military Police and Carabinieri and with their co-operation, somehow or other we got through the work. The F.S.S., 'vetted' each person before issue of a pass. The Military Police had occasional 'Spot' checks of civilians and vehicles on the roads.

I cannot see how and fast rules can be laid down for future operations. When I reached Reggio on 3rd September, 1943, of the normal population of 150,000, not more than 10,000 were in the town and suburbs, the remainder having fled from the shelling and bombing and were out in the hills and communes in the Northern parts of this Province.

In spite of our efforts to restrict movements and keep the roads clear for Military traffic, thousands of the normal inhabitants drifted back daily and we could not stop them, although we prosecuted between 200 and 300 of them under Proclamation 2, Article 2 (43).

Many more were left in Prison for two or three days and then released, for violation of the above Proclamation.

15. AMG., did not deal with the question of paroling of P.O.W. Sicilians were released and given official release forms for their return to Sicily.

AMG., set up an office in Reggio to deal with these cases; after usual 'vetting' by the Italian Military Commander; R.M. Sub-Area and Navy House, these persons were allowed to return to their respective homes in Sicily.

(Sd) Pollock, Lt.Col.
R.C.A.P.O., Region 2, AMG.

SECRETSUBJECT: Arrest of Civilians on Security Grounds. SD

1. The following instructions regarding the arrest of Civilians by military personnel on security grounds are issued in amplification of this H.Q. instruction M.317 (b) of 29 August. The procedure set out below will be adopted forthwith in Sicily and Italy.

2. CATEGORIES OF ARREST.

There are three categories of civilians who may be arrested on Security Grounds :-

- (a) Those who have committed, or are alleged to have committed, a security offence under International Law or the provisions of our Proclamation in the territory occupied by our Forces. These should be charged with the offence and tried by a military court.

A civilian arrested for the commission of a security offence will be placed in the nearest civil prison or police station approved by AMGOT. If no such establishment is available, they will be placed in the nearest P.O.W. cage.

In addition to the brief arrest records prescribed in para 3 (a) a full report of the case will be submitted to the local Civil Affairs Officer, who will then arrange for the case to be tried by military court, and for the subsequent disposal of the prisoner.

- (b) Those who are not chargeable with a security offence, but who appear on reasonable evidence to constitute a threat to the security of our forces operations and military Government, by virtue of their position, personality sentiments of record.

These should be interned in the nearest P.O.W. Cage. In addition to the records prescribed in para 3 (a) a fuller report of the case will, where necessary be forwarded to this H.Q. It will then be considered whether internment is justified, GSI (b) and AMGOT representative consulting. This H.Q. will either authorise continued internment or order release, informing the P.O.W. Cage accordingly.

GSI (b) records of arrest in internment case will show whether continued internment or release was authorized.

- (c) Those against whom there is insufficient evidence to charge with an offence or to intern, but whom it is desirable in the interests of security to detain pending further investigation, or until a certain (generally initial) phase of operations is completed.

These can put in a civil prison with recommendation to

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C.A.O. which will appear on all copies of arrest report, stating period to be kept in gaol This must not exceed three months.

3. RECORDS AND DISPOSAL.

- (a) whenever a civilian is arrested by Military personnel on security grounds, a report of such arrest must be made. This record will include the following items:-

Particulars of individual arrested including, Surname, Christian Name, Father's Christian Name, Date of birth, FULL address, Employment and identity Card No. Date and place of arrest and by which unit arrested. Disposal (Prison or P.O.W. Cage with location). Reason for arrest Recommendation for length of period of detention.

- (b) One copy of such record will be handed over with the prisoner to the authority in charge of the prison or cage in which he is confined.

A second copy will be submitted to the Local Civil Affairs Officer or C.A.P.O. AMGOT have been warned regarding safe keeping of arrest forms and against divulging of reason for arrest to locals.

A third copy will be forwarded to G.S.I. (b) Corps, who will forward to G.S.I. (b) Army after perusal.

A fourth copy will be forwarded to GSI (b) Army.

- (c) This H.Q. will forward consolidated lists of such records to 15 Army Grp. AMGOT H.Q. Palermo, and A Branch HQ. Eighth Army, at not more than fortnightly intervals.

(NOTE:) Authorisation of internment will be the responsibility of 15 Army Group H.Q. in respect of the area in S.E. Sicily of which that HQ. is directly responsible as regards security.

4. DETENTION PENDING INVESTIGATION.

A civilian detained on security grounds pending further investigation will be placed either in the local prison or in the nearest P.O.W. Cage, according to whether investigations are proceeding with a view to internment or to the preferment of a charge for a security offence.

The Chief Legal Officer of AMGOT HQ. or the Senior Legal Officer of the Province should be informed of any such detention.

The investigation of the case must be pursued as rapidly as possible by the security personnel concerned, so that the civilian detained may either be interned, released or charged with an offence with the minimum delay. If the Security Section making the investigation moves to another area before

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-3-

the case is deposed of, the case must be handed over to the incoming Security Section.

In addition to the records prescribed in para 3(a) above, the ultimate disposal of the case will be reported to those to whom the original record of arrest was sent.

5. EVACUATION FROM P.O.W. CAGES.

Where possible, "A" Branch will ensure that arrested civilians are not evacuated from the Army area until:-

(a) In the case of those charged with an offence.

They are removed by AMGOT for trial or to a civil prison pending trial.

(b) In the case of those arrested with a view to internment.

Their internment or release is authorised by Army

H.Q.

(c) In the case of those detained pending investigation.

Their disposal is authorised by G.S.I.(b).

6. SECURITY PERSONNEL.

The procedure outlined above is based on the principle that security arrests should normally be carried out by Security Personnel (F.S.S. or C.I.C.).

It is realised however, that the arrest of civilians for security reasons may sometimes be initiated by military personnel other than security personnel. In such cases, the civilian arrest should wherever possible be handed over to the nearest F.S. or C.I.C. Section; where this is not practicable F.S. or C.I.C. should at least be informed of the instructions laid down above.

"A" Branch should instruct. P.O.W. Cages not to retain civilians in captivity for more than a week, unless an arrest report signed by a F.S.O. is forthcoming to cover the arrest.

Field.
CDF/DB

(Sgd) De Freitas
Major
for Lt.Col.
G.S.I.

961

SUBJECT: - Public SafetyRef. 6A

S.C.A.O. Calabria

AMG. H.Q. REGION 2

23rd November 1943.

You will take the following action immediately:-

1. (a) The following individuals will be seen personally by the C.A.P.O. Cosenza as soon as possible.

- (1) AVV. CULLIO
- (2) MONTALTO (Secretary of the Workers Club -Camera del Lavoro).
- (3) LA CAMERA Fortunato.
- (4) ANDRETTI Francesco
- (5) SARCONI (Secretary of the Communist Party).
- (6) AVV. SPEZZANO
- (7) MARRAZZO Renato (From Cosenza).

(b) Each person is to be firmly told, in no uncertain terms that we will NOT tolerate, in any circumstances, any insurrection against Allied Military Authority, or the organization, or attempted organization or leading of any political public demonstration, assembly or procession of political flavour. Food demonstrations also must NOT take place in public.

(c) Read to them, and if necessary serve them with a copy in Italian of :-

Proclamation No 2

Article 1 section (21) and section (23) last proviso.

Article 2 section (29) section (32)

Article (34) "intimidates any person acting under the authority of the Allied Forces ..." which would include the Prefect and any SINDACO who have been appointed by AMG.

Article 2 section (37)

Article 2 section (39) (This has been done with our Proclamations 1, 2, and 3).

Article 2 section (45)

Be sure they understand the provisions and that we mean to enforce the Proclamations if violated.

2. The following men will also be seen personally by a C.A.P.O.

-2-

- (8) GUIDO SCANZA -from PAOLA (but at present in Cosenza)
(9) CONTI or MONTE -from TORINO (but at present in Cosenza).
(10) POKER -from TRIESTINA (but at present in Cosenza).

After dealing with these 3 men as in paras 1(b) and 1(c) above, you will SERVE THEM WITH A WRITTEN NOTICE (in presence of the Chief Officer of the Carabinieri) that they MUST LEAVE COSENZA PROVINCE within 24 hours, and report weekly to the Carabinieri of their new address until further notice.

It should also be made clear to these individuals that this action is taken on SECURITY GROUNDS and that if there is the slightest cause for complaint at any time, they will unquestionably be arrested, put in prison and dealt with.

3. The following employees of the CASSA DEL RISPARMIO (Savings Bank) are being dealt with by Major MacFadzean, S.F.O.

- (11) GIORNO
(12) CAVA
(13) CANDELISE
(14) Prof. MAZZUCA (from ROVITO who is NOT really properly attached to the Savings Bank).

Their future movements, however, must be closely watched by the C.A.P.O. and (dependable) civil Police.

4. Report action taken.

5. These steps are based upon confirmed information obtained by Major Pollock, and are deemed necessary by me.

G.H. McCaffrey.

Lt.Col.INF..

R.C.A.O., AMO, H.Q. REGION 2.

JRP/GAS

959

Public Safety Division,
AMG Headquarters, Region 2,
Matera,
9th November, 1943

Subject: Public Order-
Meetings and Processions

To: R.C.A.O.

Copies to SCAO Calabria
Major Watts and Major Mearring,
Major Howe (Legal)

1. On 8th November, 1943, I was at ROSSANO dealing with certain political prisoners in the local gaol (which is the subject of a separate report on other papers).
2. The Maresciallo of the Carabinieri asked to see me and reported that the Communists in the Town had arranged a mass public meeting to follow a procession through the Town timed for 4 p.m. that day. As there were rather high feelings between the Communists and the Socialists, trouble was feared and the Podestà, who was present, confirmed these fears.
3. As a result, I collected all the various representatives of the political parties who had been at each others' throats for the past few weeks and gave a firm talk to them at the Caserma in presence of the Maresciallo and the Podestà. I explained our policy and that since Fascism was dead, our next job was to clear the Germans out of Italy, after which it was up to the Italians themselves to form their own government. They agreed with me that NOW was not the best time to hold public demonstrations and meetings to decide who was to "rule the roost". I told them that any propositions they had to make for the welfare and good government of the people, would be welcomed and I suggested they put up these suggestions in writing to their Podestà which would be submitted to the Allied Government through the Civil Affairs Authority. Meanwhile, they were with me in one accord, eventually, that they could best help us in the war effort by preserving peace and public order, and assisting the Carabinieri in this respect.
4. They thereupon decided to accept my suggestion to refrain from the public demonstration and it was accordingly cancelled. I remained in the Town during the day but there were no demonstrations or incidents - all quiet. Incidentally, I found the walls and buildings all over the Town plastered with Communist slogans, hammers and sickles, Viva Stalin etc. with red paint. I mentioned the inadvisability of this also to the Political Committee of all groups - saying that whilst I appreciated their good motives, this would only encourage others to plaster up their views in public places, and in the end the whole Town might become an unsightly mess, especially after the Allies having such a particularly good impression of Rossano and the people!.
5. I located, before I left, the individual who was responsible for the painting of the slogans. His name is ZAGARESE Giovanni, age 20 years, unemployed, an irresponsible Communist hot-head, who confessed to me that

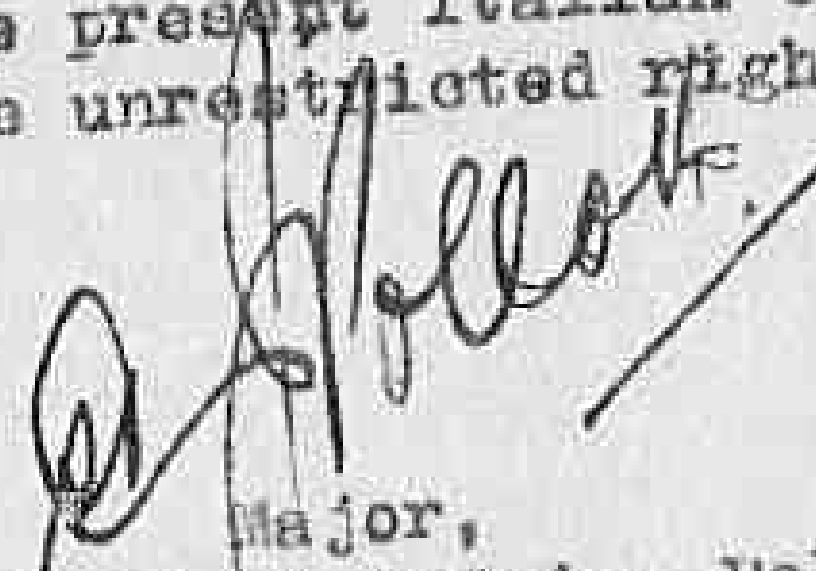
- 2 -

he had done it - prompted by the Communist leaders in the Town. At my orders, he and his personal friends had completely obliterated the slogans from every wall in the Town, within TWO hours, and the Communist leaders promised me they would refrain from this form of publicity in future.

6. For the time being, I am sure there will be no trouble in Rossano but I feel it my duty to point out the growing danger of these various political parties not only in Rossano but in all towns and villages where there is no AMG representative. The Communists and Socialists are both striving for power and are playing sorts of subtle games to influence the people in their favour. I do hope the Allied Military Government and the Allied Military Mission are alive to this VERY GREAT MENACE to public law and order. As a senior London Police Officer with 20 years in London, handling Fascists, Communists and Socialists etc., I do recognise the extreme danger of giving too much rope to these few extremists who are not really out for the welfare of the people but their own ends, and I am not at all sure that some of them are not playing false with us.

7. I am sorry to be so outspoken, as I am only a professional police officer and have no political leanings whatsoever. I say again that we must face these facts before it is too late. The solution is, in my opinion, to 'show the uniform' in the towns and villages, and have more AMG CAOs and CAPOS spread out over the Provinces. For example in COSENZA province I strongly urge for AMG CAOs and/ or CAPOS at Cosenza, Rossano and Castrovillari (the three administrative and geographical areas of the province). The people are not bad at heart and simply want leading in the right direction, and officers of lower rank would be quite adequate.

8. Another matter requiring IMMEDIATE decision is that of allowing or banning PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS by the various political parties. I have discussed the matter with Major HOWE, Senior Legal Officer, and we share the same views that we should COMPLETELY BAN, at least for a time, all POLITICAL PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS. I would favour, however, each party holding one indoor meeting say ONCE a fortnight (not oftener) if they want, subject to condition that nothing is discussed anti-Allied or against the present Italian Government, and that the Carabinieri representatives have unrestricted right of access and AMG officers or men of course.


Major,
Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer
Public Safety, AMG Region 2.

957

Subject: SECURITY (RESTS).

PURE & SAFETY DIVISION
ANG. HEADQUARTERS,
MATERA,
8th November, 1943

To: R.C.A.O.

Copies: S.C.A.O. Calabria,
Major Watts and Major Mearring.
S.L.O.

1. When Region II HQ was situated at Corigliano, on 11 October 1943 it was found necessary to arrest the undermentioned ardent Fascists on security grounds pending investigation of their cases:-

- 1°) CURTI Alfonso;
- 2°) DE GENNARO Michele;
- 3°) DONADIO Adolfo;
- 4°) SALIMBENE Salvatore;
- 5°) FINO Giuseppe;
- 6°) FINO Vincenzo.

2. By directions, I was deputed (with Capt. Backhouse) to make enquiries, and on 6th November, 1943, I interviewed 5 members of the Carabinieri and over 20 members of the public representing all classes and parties, including Communists, Socialists, Syndicates etc, who had laid certain charges against the prisoners.

3. It was very clear from the outset that there were very high and bitter feelings against all the above-named, but in not one single instance could I get any evidence which would support any criminal proceedings. The consensus of opinion was that they had all been leading fascists, had no money or standing before, and they joined the Party for their own ends, but what was worse, they had abused their position, oppressed the people and denounced others to the Fascist government. There was also considerable petty spite and personal venom in some cases. With one accord the whole people of the Town denounced the deceased FINO as the ring-leader and arch-villain.

4. Owing to the strong Communist-versus-Socialist element, I gathered all representatives together and had a long talk with them. In the end, they were persuaded that they could best help our war effort by refraining from public political expression one against the other, and that now was NOT the opportune time to quarrel as to who was going to rule. I explained that if they cared they could put down on paper any suggestions they had to make as to who should govern the country etc., and that through the Podesta the petitions would go to Major Watts, the CAO, for such action as necessary. Meanwhile they promised to do everything possible to maintain law and order.

5. Captain Backhouse and I carefully considered the cases of each individual prisoner and came to the conclusion that, in the absence of specific charges, it would be unwise to recommend their continued detention. On the other hand, it was abundantly clear that to release them and allow them to return to Corigliano was simply inviting serious trouble -

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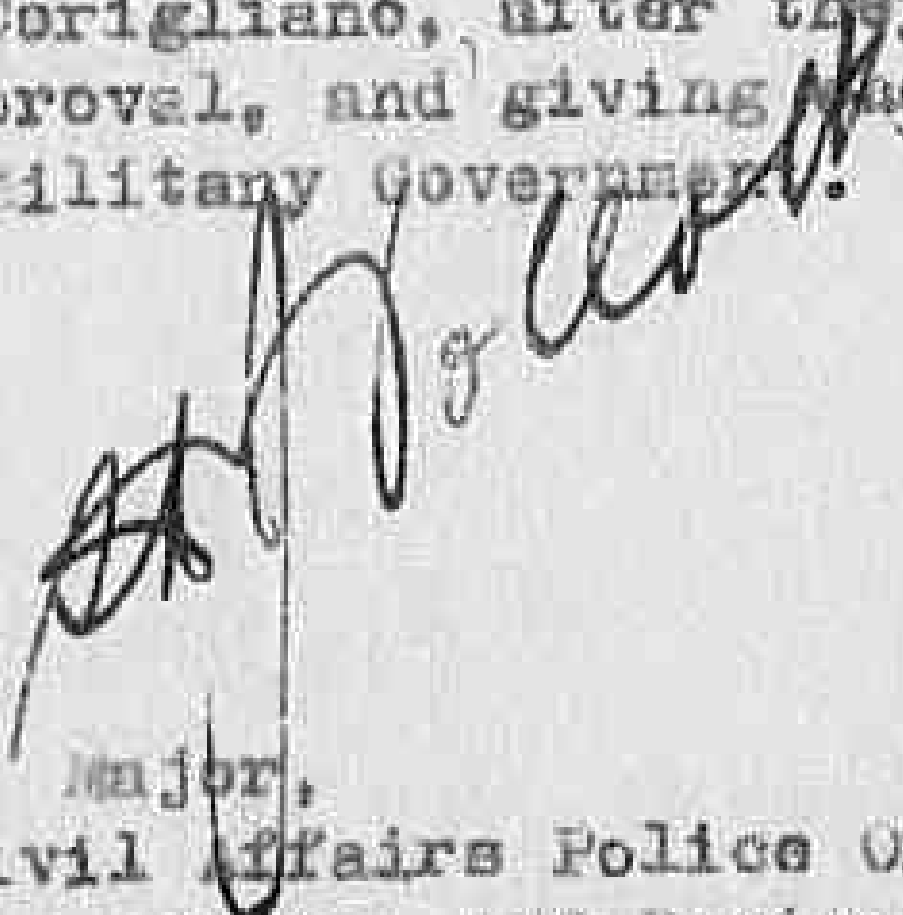
in fact in the course of conversation with the Communists and Socialists, threats were at first expressed until I told them the possible results of taking the law into their own hands.

6. The decision finally reached therefore was to release the remaining five prisoners subject to the following conditions:-

- (1) Not to return in any circumstances - day or night - to Corigliano or to reside there until further orders;
- (2) Not to reside within 50 kilometers of Corigliano for their own safety as well as for public security reasons;
- (3) Not to take part in any public expression of politics or engage in political activity;
- (4) Their release was subject to good conduct on their part.
- (5) That any breach of these conditions would result in their re-arrest and possible proceedings.

7. At 11 am 8th November, 1943, I visited Rossano Prison with the Podesta and Mareschallo of the Carabinieri, saw the prisoners and explained the whole position. They were only too ready to accept the terms for their release, and realised that for their own safety it was better to keep well away from Corigliano where wrath of the population. Before release they gave written undertakings which I have retained for record.

8. Copy of a letter attached which was sent to me spontaneously from representatives of all parties at Corigliano, after they had heard of the decisions which had met general approval, and giving whole-hearted assurance of assistance to the Allied Military Government.


Major,
Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer
Public Safety, AMG Region 2.

Major POLLOCH OF POLICE ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

M A T E R A

I sottoscritti, rappresentanti dei partiti popolari, di Corigliano Calabro, invitati nella caserma dei Reali Carabinieri per deporre innanzi al Maggiore Polloch sulle responsabilità dei signori Donadio Adolfo, De Gennaro Michele, Salimbeni Salvatore e Curti Alfonso, detenuti nelle carceri di Rossano, si dichiarano soddisfatti del provvedimento di confino preso a loro carico e unanimamente accolto dal Sigg. Avv. Battista Policastri, Avv. Arcangelo Liguori, Avv. Francesco Antonio Gallerano, Dott. Michele Fersiani, Dott. Sangregorio Sangregorio, Salatino Francesco, Quintieri Giovanni e Marrone Biagio.

Ringraziano pertanto la Giustizia Inglese, pronti a dare ad essa, in qualsiasi momento, la loro spassionata collaborazione.

(Firmati) Eugenio Alice - Segretario Sezione Socialista
Avv. Portantini Tucci - per i comunisti
Domenico Sterino - Rapp. Sindacati Operai
Quintieri Giovanni - Antifascista

A.M.G.O.T.
GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO TERRITORI OCCUPATI
POTENZA PROVINCE

Subject: Shooting of a soldier.

30 October, 1943.

TO: S.C.A.O., Region 2, AMGOT.

On Oct. 29, 1943, about 2:00 p.m., Private James Rodgers, 4746998 Yorks Lincs. was shot in the left thigh by 2nd Lt. William J.O'Neill, CAPC Potenza Province, when Rodgers, assisted and accompanied by Pvt. A. Semple 6405977, B Coy. 5th BN., Hampshire Reg., (46th Div.), attempted to take possession of a civilian official vehicle the officer was riding in about 10 kms. outside of Vietri di Potenza. Statement of officer follows:

During the past week reports had been coming into my office that some British officers were acting as AMGOT Police And Military Police around the towns of Vietri di Potenza, Savoia di Lucania, Sanangelo, Auletta (Salerno) and Satriana. Carabinieri had been disarmed publicly by these men, adding to the unrest in the provinces, and one of the men had been overheard to speak German with an interpreter they had with them occasionally. Over forty weapons had been taken from the CC.RR. magazine at Vietri, for which receipts were sometimes signed by a Lieut. Rodgers, M.P.O., and AMGOT. This individual wore an MPO brassard and one of his companions was described as tall and red-haired.

On Oct. 29th, 1943, I decided to investigate these AMGOT officials who were causing so much discussion and who, I was certain were imposters. I asked the Questore of Potenza, Antonio Cianci, to accompany me, along with his chauffeur, Maresciallo Grasso, and my interpreter, Luigi Ottavio. Before departing I told the driver to tear the AMGOT sign from the windshield in order that if we did see these men in some town, they wouldn't be able to recognize the car as an official one. We started on our journey and as we rounded a curve about 10 kms. from Vietri di Potenza, two soldiers were standing in the center of the road waving us down. As soon as I saw them, I knew we had reached the end of our quest, since one was tall and red-haired and the other wore an MPO brassard (lettering was in red and the background blue). As the car stopped, both came alongside the left side of the car (I was seated in the right rear) and I observed that they had two home-made pips on each shoulder. The pips were apparently made of cardboard and either glued or sewed on.

They asked us where the AMGOT permit for the car was and I replied that we didn't have any. One said cars required AMGOT

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They asked us where the Amgot permit for the car was and I replied that we didn't have any. One said cars required Amgot permits to travel and then they started addressing me and asked where I was going. (They recognized me as an officer since they added, "sir".) I answered "Naples", and they asked me where I came from. I replied "Potenza" and said these civilians were giving me a lift. They asked again for the travel permits from the civilians and when told they didn't have any, the two pseudo officers said, "Get out, we're taking this car over". I started to open the door and the one with MPO, later identified as Rodgers, said

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that I could stay in, that they'd give me a lift. Then Rodgers again said to the civilians, "C'mon, get out, I'm a Military Police Officer from Potenza" and his hand dropped towards his gun. With that I said "I'm a police officer also", and I jumped out on the right side of the car, drawing my gun (Beretta, Cal.9) and shouted, "Stick them up, Police Officer". I could see Rodgers upper body and he was waving a gun. I yelled, "Drop that gun or I'll shoot" but he continued to wave the gun and said, "I've got you covered, I've got you covered". Seeing he had no intention of dropping his gun, I jumped from alongside the car to the rear where I had a view of his entire body and fired one shot at his legs. After the report some one shouted, "I've got enough" or "I'm thru" and both dropped their guns. Rodgers was lying on the ground and the civilians, who had also jumped out of the car when they saw the guns, were told to search them for other guns. Besides the two revolvers they had dropped, each had an automatic in his pocket and extra ammunition. I asked Rodgers what unit he belonged to and he said he was the Amgot Police officer for Potenza. I believed I asked him two other times and he insisted he was the Amgot Military Police, pointing or nodding to his brassard. Semple (the tall red-head) mentioned some unit when asked and showed me his pay-book listing him as a private. I also asked if one of them spoke German and Semple replied he could speak a little and had done so in the past with the interpreter I sent a note back with the Italian chauffeur to a parked convoy we had passed telling them to send a truck, that we had two British imposter officers and one was shot. A short time later some soldiers (about six) and an officer arrived at the scene. The officer, Flight Lt. R.W. Whitehouse, 253 Squadron, R.A.F., thought I acted rather hastily in shooting before asking for their papers and said he was taking charge. He said he was my superior officer and he demanded the arms I had taken from the men. He neglected to take the brassard and false pips from the men, but he did place Semple under close arrest after he learned he was a private and a deserter for 16 or more days. We brought the two to Montecorvino airfield outside of Salerno, where the Lt.'s unit is based. The wounded man was examined by a doctor and transferred to an ambulance, while the Lt. took me into see his C.O. and explain the case. He had previously realized his error in taking the case out of my hands and had apologized for acting hastily. The guns were returned to me by his C.O. and I was directed to take Semple to the British M.P. Hqs. in Salerno, while the Lt. accompanied the wounded man to the General Hospital. Lt. Whitehouse, the three civilians, and I made

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The next morning (Oct 30th) upon revisiting the M.P. Hqs with Major Green of the Salerno Angot, we learned that Rodgers was the same man whom they had turned over to the MP's on Oct. 12, 1943. He had escaped from a transit camp to which the MP's had sent him while awaiting trial on three charges -- 1) Desertion, 2) Imperso-

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nating an officer, & 3) Illegal possession of firearms.

(sgd) William J.O'Neill
2nd.Lt., C.M.P., A.U.S.
CAPO, Potenza Province.

785016

IL PREFETTO DI COSENZA

Cosenza 18 Nov. 1943

To: Major POLLOCK
H.Q. Region 2

The people of Cosenza Province are not free from want yet. Many are the things they are still wishing for:

- 1°) Food is very scarce. An attached sheet of paper shows the exact figures of the amount of pasta, bread, and sugar needed in this Province each month.
- 2°) All fascists should be removed from public offices. In a particular way, Gerarchi, and squadristi.
- 3°) Families that have their relatives in America and used to live exclusively with the allowance sent to them by these relatives, ask to get the so called sussidi Americani as they used to get in the past.
- 4°) A war pension is asked by those who had their husbands killed in battle.
- 5°) The entire Province is in need of medicines:
 - a) Iodine, anti-typhus, whey, and quinine, anti diphtheric whey.
- 6°) Employees ask that their wage be increased, for the cost of life is too high.
- 7°) The internees of Ferramonte should be sent out of the Province for they are continually practicing black market and often times mingle with politics, and try to cause disorder.
- 8°) Since schools are not being opened many teachers are out of work and without earning anything. These teachers ask to be put on the pay roll, just the same.
- 9°) The Genio Civile of Cosenza asks for 20,000,000 of lire more to be used to reconstruct some 2000 homes in Cosenza Province.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO HELP THE POPULATION OF
COSENZA

I have been in power 10 days only. I found the Province very much in disorder. All the Fascists did was to squander the Province Patrimony and to do as they pleased. I set immediately to work and removed some 100 Podestats. In a few days the other 58 Podestats left will be removed. The position of every man that holds an office will be studied and if they have a dark past they will be immediately removed and placed by new men full
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of life and of morality, men whose hearts bled for 20 years. You cannot imagine how great is our happiness in having a taste of Liberty and Justice. The Liberty and Justice that we had forgotten in the last 20 years of servitude and shame. I keep closely under my eyes the dangerous fascists and gave orders for very accurate perquisitions.

What worries me more than anything else is the alimentation problem. Everything in my power is being doing to feed this starved population. I gave strict orders to the carabinieri, town guards and questura, to watch that no food stuff gets out of the Province. Till now this Province has been the theater for speculators of other Provinces. The Zootechnic Patrimony has been almost completely destroyed. A certain number of guards are being sent around daily to find food stuff that has been hidden.

To avoid the terrible black market I have established new prices. The ration of oil has been increased from 4 to 6 decilitri. I have requisitioned that little honey that can be had in the Province to substitute the sugar, that is so necessary for babies, the innocent victims of war. I have ordered that all the wool, silk, and shins to be brought to the local industries, and distributed to the people in very low prices. These local industries were till now closed because before this material was sent to Northern Italy.

In this moment I have sent some guards to a small forgotten town of the Province to requisition some Potash, because I was secretly told that it was hidden in this town. This way I can give some soap to the people e need about 1500 quintali of potash a month.

I gave orders to employees and employers to come back from all the villages and to live in town and to set to work, and be in time for the office. All my employees are closely overlooked. In the working field I succeeded in obtaining the most perfect discipline for they all see that I help them in all I can. I go from one town to another. My secretary and Capo Gabinetto cooperate with me very much. We have no office hours from 8/30 till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and from o'clock till 9 o'clock in the evening. Everybody is received in my office. Nobody is ever sent out of my office. I listen to 50 their complains, and were I can't help I give an encouraging word, and a word of comfort.

Concluding: I have found an abandoned and disorganized Province. Every village is full of debts. Many small towns are without water, light and sewerage system. No are having many cases of typhus in a suburb of Cosenza called Petrara, for these reasons. I went to these town personally and spoke to the paysans giving them courage. I have also ordered that

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the suburb Petrara be provided with a sewerage system, water and light. The work has been started but water pipes are needed.

I want to thank the English and American authorities for all the help they have given me, and for their daily protection. They have given me much help and in a very nice way, making me forget to be a representative of a unfortunate Province. I am sure that You Gentlemen will always protect me. Your cooperation together with the help I am giving to this population will represent the reward of my daily work.

A. Mancini

12/11/43

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There are two currents in the Communist movement of Cosenza, the official one led by the avv. Gullo and a more extreme one, where certain younger elements exercise their influence.

The avv. Gullo is -as I have been told- a well to do lawyer with a good clientele and besides a big land owner. With a city apartment of about 15 rooms. He and his friends could be easily induced to keep peace and quiet, if it would not be for the extremist movement. One who thinks so is for example the public Prosecutor (Procuratore della Legge) who told me, he would charge himself to keep Gullo to order. The younger element, led by Conti, Montalto, Modisica Castiglio are more fanatic. They exercise their influence and try to expend it also into the province by means of the Camera del Lavoro and the Mensa and the Registry Office. Getting so hold of a number of members for their party and influencing students and more intellectual people. Neither Conti nor Modisica belong to this province, where they remained, after having been released from internment. Very influential circles -the clergy led by the Arch bishop, the Masonic Lodge and their master, members of the Chamber of Commerce etc. etc., are under serious apprehensions about the turn things seem to take.

In my opinion something ought, to be done to stop the more extreme current, then I think it would and ought not to be difficult to come to an understanding with the official Communists led by Gullo.

As to the dealings in foreign exchange, there is to be made a difference, between those who sell some -mostly Dollars and Swiss francs, as well as gold and jewelry, they themselves brought into in this country as their capital, when they fled or left their home and who are selling it to get capital either for living or starting business and those who are buying - especially in Bari and Naples- and selling here for speculation only. Mostly to Italians who try to convert their own money into foreign currency or valuables, out of fear of inflation.

I have heard the names of several ex-internees as being busy in this traffic, staying partly in Cosenza (Imperiali, Vogel) or at the Camp of Ferramonti.

Grünberg, Scharrf, Weinberg-Montes, Guttmann, Heller have been named to me, but there others besides, especially Yugoslaves.

(sgd) Max Melamerson

785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

2 Dec. 1943

SUBJECT: PUBLIC MEETINGS

TO: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.P.Os.
C.A.Os.
PREFECTS
MAJORS OF CARABINIERI

I. With reference to Proclamation No. 2, Article II, Section (3c), permission will under no circumstances whatsoever be given to hold any public meeting procession or assembly of a political nature or flavour, either in doors or out of doors, and either on public or private property.

2. The purely private discussion of political questions and the holding of processions or meetings for wholly non-political purposes is not prohibited.

G.H. McCAFFREY
Lt. Col. (Inf)

QUARTIERE GENERALE
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

2 Dicembre 1943

OGGETTO: Riunioni Pubbliche

AI: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.P.Os.
C.A.Os.
C.A.P.Os.
PREFETTI
MAGGIORI DEI RR.CC.

I. In riguardo alla Proclamazione No. 2 Articolo II° Sezione (3c), per nessun motivo sarà rilasciato permesso per riunioni pubbliche processioni o assembramenti di nature politiche, in chiusi o aperti, pubblici o privati.

2. Non sono proibite, discussioni di questioni politiche private, processioni e adunanze assolutamente non politiche.

I. With reference to Proclamation No. 2, Article II, Section (3), permission will under no circumstances whatsoever be given to hold any public meeting procession or assembly of a political nature or flavour, either in doors or out of doors, and either on public or private property.

2. The purely private discussion of political questions and the holding of processions or meetings for wholly nonpolitical purposes is not prohibited.

G.H. McCAFFREY
Lt. Col. (Inf)

QUARTIERE GENERALE
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

2 Dicembre 1943

OGGETTO: Riunioni Pubbliche

AI: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.Os.
C.A.Os.
C.A.F.Os.
PREFETTI
MAGGIORI DEI R.C.

1. In riguardo alla Proclamazione No. 2 Articolo II° Sezione (3), per nessun motivo sarà rilasciato permesso per riunioni pubbliche processioni o assembramenti di nature politiche, in chiusi o aperti, pubblici o privati.

2. Non sono proibite, discussioni di questioni politiche private, processioni e adunanze assolutamente non politiche.

G.H. McCAFFREY
Lt. Col. (Inf)
F.C.A.O. Region 2

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File P.S. Reports

and to be circulated

8.

HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

25 November 1943

SUBJECT: Public Safety Division Activity Report.

TO : Major Lethian, Public Safety Division, 15 Army Group.

1. In accordance with your request, a copy of the report on the activities of the Public Safety Division, Region III is forwarded for your information.

Orlando W. Wilson
ORLANDO W. WILSON

Lieut. Colonel
Public Safety Division

AFW/Tjm

✓ 29
11/43

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HEADQUARTERS
REGION 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

33 November 1943

SUBJECT: Report on the activity of the Public Safety Division
Region III.

TO : Colonel E. E. Hunt.

1. During the two weeks ending 21 November 1943, the under-mentioned matters were dealt with by this Division.

2. Fascist Questionnaires

Questionnaires to be completed by Italian officials showing details of their Fascist activities were printed and distributed to SCAG and heads of Regional Departments.

3. Proclamations.

Sets of proclamations (small size) were printed and distributed to Police Stations and barracks for the information of law enforcing agencies.

4. Conferences.

A meeting of CAPO's was held on 14 November 1943 at Regional Headquarters.

5. CAPOs attached to Corps Headquarters.

The following officers were attached to Corps Headquarters as CAPOs; Major W.P. Huntzicker, VI Corps, and Capt. Brook, X Corps.

- Page 2 -

A meeting was held at this office on 21 November 1943, when the duties of CAPOs were outlined, (see attached list).

6. Arrest Forms

Forms for the use of Italian Police when civilians are given into their custody by Allied troops have been distributed. These forms are to be filled in by Allied soldiers making arrests, and handed to the Italian Police with the prisoners. (Specimen attached).

7. Traffic

The number of persons killed in street accidents in Naples has shown a rapid increase, i.e.

October - 7
1st week of Nov. - 18
2nd week of Nov. - 45
3rd week of Nov. - 39

Major Montzicker has been assigned to Regional Headquarters to deal with traffic problems in Naples City and the Region.

8. Veneral Diseases

Civilian Police have been instructed to deal vigorously with:

- a) Prostitutes soliciting in the streets.
- b) Pimps and touts accepting soldiers.
- c) Unlicensed brothel.

It is hoped that these measures will lead to a reduction in the rate of venereal diseases.

9. Criminal Lunatics

The prison authorities have been instructed to have all criminal lunatics detained in asylums, re-examined to determine whether or not they are being properly detained.

10. Political Prisoners

It was discovered that the Quastore of Naples Province

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-Page 3-

had arrested 50 persons for political reasons.

after checking with CIC and PSS that none of these persons were wanted for Security reasons, the Questore was ordered to release all prisoners except three who were charged with crimes against the Italian law.

The Questore was cautioned for contravening Proclamation 13, i.e. for imprisoning a person not charged with a specific crime.

11. Provincial Committee for Civil Defence

Information was received that Brig. Gen. Tommaselli under the command of Gen. Russo, (Italian Army), had ordered the replacement of the Committee for Civil Defence for the Province of Naples. Brig. Gen. Tommaselli had nominated new members of the Committee.

On 20 November 1943, Brig. Gen. Tommaselli was told that he had no power to make such changes. He was told that if he cared to make recommendations replacing the existing Committee with more efficient and more experienced members, his suggestions would be considered by this Division. In the meantime, the existing Committee will remain in office.

12. General

Liaison has been maintained between this office and all CAPOs in the Field, CIC, PSS, Prevent Marshal and the Civilian Police and prison organizations.

CWW/fjm

W. Wilson
COLONEL W. WILSON
Lieut. Colonel 943
Public Safety Division

HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE 3, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 464, U.S. ARMY
OFFICE DIRECTOR PUBLIC SAFETY

16 November 1943

SUBJECT: Duties of CAO's in Corps.

TO : Major Huntsinger, CAPO VI Corps
Capt. Brock, CAPO X Corps.

The following is a suggested list of duties to be carried out by CAO's attached to Corps.

Please attend a meeting at this office at 11 a.m. on Sunday, 21 November 1943 in order that your comments and suggestions may be discussed.

Suggested duties of CAO's in Corps.

1. Inspect Public Safety conditions in Divisional areas every third day.
2. Contact PM of Corps and Divisions especially with regard to military traffic in order that civil police assistance may be supplied if required.
Also suggest allowing military police to work where acts of misconduct are being committed by troops, and also suggest measures for preventing such acts, e.g. by cutting area out of bounds, limiting the hours for sale of intoxicants, prohibiting troops from carrying weapons off duty etc.
3. Contact CIO or PMS of Corps and Divisions. Arrange for detention of suspects. If prisoners are used temporarily, ensure that proper records of persons detained are supplied to the Prison Director.
Ensure that someone is responsible for the final disposition of the cases. 342
Discuss reports of the suitability of civilians working for AMG.
4. Read reports from CAO's in Divisions to see if any police problems have arisen in the Communes.
5. Visit at the earliest opportunity, the Major, Captain or Lieutenant

Capt. Brock, GAO X Corps.

The following is a suggested list of duties to be carried out by GAO's attached to Corps.

Please attend a meeting at this office at 11 a.m. on Sunday, 21 November 1943 in order that your comments and suggestions may be discussed.

Suggested duties of GAO's in Corps.

1. Inspect Public Safety conditions in Divisional areas every third day.
2. Contact CM of Corps and Divisions especially with regard to military traffic in order that civil police assistance may be supplied if required.
Also suggest allowing military police to tour where acts of misconduct are being committed by troops, and also suggest measures for preventing such acts, e.g. by putting area out of bounds, limiting the hours for sale of intoxicants, prohibiting troops from carrying weapons off duty etc.
3. Contact CID or JAG of Corps and Divisions. Arrange for detention of suspects. If prisoners are used temporarily, ensure that proper records of persons detained are supplied to the Prison Director. Ensure that someone is responsible for the final disposition of the cases.
Discuss reports of the suitability of civilians working for GAO. 942
4. Read reports from GAO's in Divisions to see if any police problems have arisen in the Communes.
5. Visit at the earliest opportunity, the Major, Captain or Lieutenant of CC.NA and obtain general situation of CC.NA Group or Company, - particularly -
 - (i) Promotions, dismissals, transfers, etc.
 - (ii) Arming of CC.NA who have been deprived of weapons.
 - (iii) Feeding of CC.NA.
 - (iv) Progress made in collecting civilian weapons, and safe custody.
 - (v) Reinforcement of buildings, equipment, etc.
 - (vi) Distribution of acts of treason to CC.NA casernes etc.

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6. Distribution of notices prohibiting the requisitioning of Police Stations, Prisons, etc.
7. Ascertain the number of Police agencies operating in addition to the CC.MP, e.g. Forest Police, Railway Police, Highway Police, P.T.T. Police, Finance Police, etc.
8. Visit at earliest opportunity prisons and obtain details on Form P. Ascertain persons detained without trial - arrange trial. Order prisoners released prematurely to be re-captured. Arrange for prisons to be cleaned up and prisoners to be employed on some kind of work. Arrange feeding of prisoners. Ascertain political prisoners arrested under prior regime whose cases should be reviewed.
9. Submit reports on what has been done, and all information obtained, to Army G.P.C.

APC/jb.

CV
 CARLINO V. ELISON.
 Lieut. Colonel,
 Public Safety Division.

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ARREST REPORT

Relazione di Arresto

TO: ALLIED MILITARY PERSONNEL

At: Personale Militare Alleato

THIS FORM MUST BE COMPLETED AND HANDED TO THE ITALIAN POLICE

AT THE TIME YOU DELIVER AN ARRESTED CIVILIAN.

Siete incaricato di riempire questo modulo per la Polizia Italiana, ogni qualvolta consegnate ad essa un arrestato civile.

NAME OF PRISONER

Nome dell'arrestato

PLACE OF ARREST

Luogo dell'arresto

DATE

Data

TIME

Ora

DETAILS OF INCIDENT LEADING TO ARREST:

Causa dettagliata dell'arresto:

NAME OF MILITARY PERSONNEL MAKING ARREST:

Nome del Militare che esegui l'arresto:

UNIT

Reparto

ASN

Matricola

OVER

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