

ACC

10000/143/49

10000/143/49

MONTHLY REPORTS, DEC. '43
DEC. 1943 - JAN. 1944

30.

1. ACC 170

If you have time, I would ask you to read Lt. Col. Francis' excellent report at 3-14. AMG Fifth Army report at 15-20 is also interesting & informative. I feel that the labours involved in the preparation of these reports was well worth while. May I convey your appreciation?

2. D.P.H.

Pl: see pp 4-6, 8, 12, 16 & 19

Seen. I am
cautioning for
repetition action
taken on the
points raised
JPR

3. Legal Pl: see pp 7, 12, 13, 17, 23 & 24

X P23. Prisoners VII. These men should be released. DR (23/1/44) 597 20/1/44
Seen - la. R.

4. ES, Pl: see pp 6, 13 & 16.

Seen. Increased ration for prisoners
halt with. 20/1/44

Rush

21/1/44

5.

ATTACHED WITH YOUR COLLECTION

Public Safety Division,
AMC Hq.,

Ref. AMG/467/

To:-- C.S.O.

Public Safety Division

Report for December 1945.

1. Police Agencies. The co-operation of the Carabinieri Regali and Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza has been generally satisfactory and their efficiency, based on Italian standards, good. The latter depends on the zeal and energy of the Officer in Command. Numbers were, and are, insufficient in all areas due to additional demands for guards of all kinds and for security controls.
2. Crime. Crime was normal, the most difficult offences being those connected with the black market. This is largely a question of supply and demand but operators are frequently assisted, perhaps unwittingly, by drivers of military vehicles who carry contraband goods for civilians. These vehicles are not subject to inspection by Italian police.
3. Food and Equipment. All police agencies are short of warm clothing and equipment, and steps are being taken to increase their food ration above that of the ordinary civilian.
4. Discipline of Troops. The discipline of Allied troops in L of C areas left a good deal to be desired. Drink was, and is, the chief contributory cause. Relations with the Military Police were excellent, but the number available was rarely sufficient. Combined patrols of CC.RR and military police were introduced in the NAPLES area with satisfactory results.
5. Morale of Public. Generally good, given adequate food, warmth and shelter. AMG Officers welcomed and popular, but people reluctant to do anything for themselves. Except in NAPLES apathetic towards Italian Government and little interest in politics. Industrial workers interested in Communist activities.
6. Communications and Transport. Shortage of transport and general breakdown of communications was a serious handicap to police administration.
7. Prisons. Administration greatly handicapped by requisitioning of prisons, reformatories, etc. by troops, especially in L of C areas. General conditions of prisons left a good deal of room for improvement which is being effected as shortage of qualified Prison Officers permits. There were some cases of typhus fever at ROCCIORELLA Prison, NAPLES.
8. Control of Movement. The establishment of the Army Control Lines and the prohibition of ingress into, and egress out of, PUGLIA province worked satisfactorily, but caused a heavy drain on CC.RR personnel. If this duty is to be carried out effectively it cannot be allotted to other agencies.
9. Civil Disturbances. The few disturbances which occurred during the month were related to economic conditions and were in no cases directed against AMG.

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9. Civil Disturbances. The few disturbances which occurred during the month were related to economic conditions and were in no case directed against AMG although the tendency to regard AMG as the panacea for all troubles is bound to lead to disappointment.
10. U.X.Bs. The disposal of unexploded bombs and mines which do not affect military interests is held to be an AMG responsibility and the possibility of having this handled by Italian personnel is being explored.

21 Jan 44.


 Lt. Colonel,
 Chief, Public Safety.

Prisons

General

Through the SCARPOs with First and Eighth Armies
giving considerable attention to the supervision of
prisons no marked improvement seems to
be shown here made. The places are so many
and ~~so~~ ^{are} all ~~over~~ so badly looked after that
it takes an officer nearly a year to visit each
Province for a long period before the

Station staff can or will realize what is required.

In the forward areas the primary supervision
is security, feeding and general cleanliness
but as soon as a prisoner is handed
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Conclusion

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The method of appointing an Station Director for the whole of each Province is the ^{only} method which can be effective and though at first some time and patience is required to be spent in guiding the Director time is

saved in the end. ^{improvement} There has been an ^{improvement} of the past visit for prisoners but this is not yet universal and it is hoped to arrive at and settle a standard nation for prisoners to be effective throughout the country.

The Prison buildings are all required for the improvement of civil prisoners and only the small local "lock-ups" which are all unimproved places can be closed down, ~~but~~ the closing of these places should be made by Province administration should transport of convicted prisoners is possible.

Director

Diet

Buildings

Occupation of
Prisoners

This is essential in order to keep prisoners in a reasonable mental state, and though they should be employed on the improvement of the buildings themselves other work must be looked for.

Staff

Generally sleep at first. But they will respond if given a deal and ^{not} ~~be~~ ^{be} to improve their own conditions. Prisoners in Detention would be able to do much to tighten up discipline and improve conditions for the men.

21/1/44.

W.H.H.

1594

19 JAN 1944

HEADQUARTERS REGION 4 MAIN
Allied Military Government
APO 394

RTM/g

TO : Public Safety Division, 15th Army Group.
FROM : Public Safety Division, Region 4.
SUBJECT: Monthly Report.
DATE : 14 January 1944.

1. Herewith a copy of the first monthly report issued by
Public Safety Division Region 4 for information.


R. T. MILLHOUSE
Lt. Colonel
Commissioner

1 Incl.
Monthly Report

1593

HEADQUARTERS REGION 4 MAIN
Allied Military Government
APO 894

TO : D. C. of E., Region 4 Main
FROM : Commissioner Public Safety
SUBJECT: Monthly Report
REF : R4/1052
DATE : 13 Jan. 44

Monthly Report for December 1943

1. This report is compiled from sketchy returns owing to short notice given combined with non-availability of full returns from the only province actually working under Region 4.

A. Police.

(1) Cooperation by CCR in Foggia province is favorably reported upon. Duties are being efficiently carried out. Total CCR in the province are 800, a force very small for the amount of work to be carried through. For the present other civil police are carrying out their duties without giving cause for comment. Discipline all round in the police force is being tightened up.

(11) State of Crime-Difficulties and Special measures:-

One case of rape, said to have been carried out by three colored soldiers was reported. No identification having been made, it has not been possible to arrest the men.

Looting by Italians early in the month was firmly handled and repressed.

Black Market operations are possibly being assisted in the following manner:-

In order to obtain transport for sacks of illicit goods such as foodstuff collected from farmers surplus from the stocks they have been allowed to retain the goods are stacked by the roadside and the small party concerned stands by. In the party are young women who wave and shout to army drivers until one stops. The driver is invited to carry the party and goods in his vehicle. In payment--he is allowed to have his will of the women.

With the goods and civilians in army transport, the Italian police find themselves in a very helpless position, the army drivers refusing to take notice of a request to stop for control of the civilians. In fact these drivers are helping offenders to outwit their police.

Strict enforcement of orders already issued forbidding the carrying of civilians would necessitate

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Strict enforcement of orders already issued forbidding the carrying of civilians would necessitate increased military patrols.

The armed forces require constant instruction on the seriousness of such assistance given to civilians to evade the food laws. Food consumed in the black market reduces the amount available for the general public from Italian sources. This renders increased importation necessary, and as bottoms can only do one thing at a time, all tonnage so used must affect the armed forces adversely.

(iii) The conduct of allied troops is generally favorably reported upon, but in MANFREDONIA and CERIGNOLA district drunkenness, and breaking by the military have caused concern. Relations between military and Italians are generally good.

(iv) Cooperation between civil police and military is good in the whole province.

(v) 500 to 2000 refugees daily from CHIETI and CAMPOBASSO provinces were being dealt with in the early part of December, a representative of 15 Army Group being attached to help in dealing with this problem.

(vi) The crowded state of Foggia City has led to the proposal to use TORRE MAGGIORE as the provincial capital.

(vii) Summary of Court Cases. Nov. 1 - Dec. 11/43

Traffic and Movement Offenses	Total	% of Total
Custom	91	28
"	49	15
Theft and Illegal Possession of W.D. Property	89	27
Theft and Illegal Possession of other Property	33	10
Prostitution	4	1
Marked offences & Illegal	43	14
Sale of Intoxicants Sundry	16	3
	324	100

Tendency:-

Increases-Market Offences

Sentences: Too low to act as corrective
This is being rectified.

Italian Courts-now functioning

Legal functionaries Of 80 proposed, 8 were originally objected to by P.S.S., but all were subsequently approved.

1591

Security. (i) No adverse reports on public morale have been received.

(ii) The public attitude to AMG is not unfavorable. The new wage scale was, at first anyhow, well received. Of the attitude to the Italian government, insufficient data are available to form an opinion.

(iii) Political activity shows a slight-but healthy increase.

Curfew	"	43	15
Theft and Illegal Possession of W.D. Property		39	27
Theft and Illegal Possession of other Property		33	10
Prostitution		4	1
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Sale of Intoxicants Summary		<u>16</u> 324	<u>5</u> 100

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(iv) No riots have occurred, but a tax collector was attacked at APRICENA. CAO's visit quieted matters.

(v) Industrial conditions are quiet. Inadequate prices for the finished oil have led to low production.

(vi) Neither strikes nor lock-outs have occurred.

(vii) Sabotage-none reported.

(viii) Movement Control has been difficult. A joint scheme arranged by AMG and XII Air Force has relieved the evacuee situation. Under the scheme evacuees are confined to destitute and overcrowded people.

Provincial order No. 4 and AMG notice were published enclosing provincial frontiers except to those in possession of Foggia province special pass. Permit offices were opened at BARLETTA and GRECHI SAVIGNANO with an officer in charge. CRRR posts on NAPLES road at GRECHI together with CRRR control of provincial boundary posts and army control line posts so greatly stretch the weak CRRR force that suggestions have been made to obtain help from the Italian army.

(ix) Political prisoners have been largely dealt with either by release or in accordance with instructions.

(x) Curfew offences from 1 Nov. to 11 Dec. dealt with amounted to 49.

Control of Aliens (Stranieri). In view of circular AMG 53/5 dated January 1, 1944, it appears desirable that a general policy be adopted in place of publication of local orders. The situation would be more effectively coped with by means of such a general order.

Prisons.

(i) General conditions: Of 27 prisons of sorts in the province, the large prison at LUCERA is in satisfactory condition but requires improved supervision.

A general inspection is being arranged with assistance from the superintendent of prisons; Regional Hq.

(ii) Administration generally requires improvement for which advice will be provided by P.S. Division Region 4.

(iii) Sanitation reports are not available.

(iv) Discipline in the few prisons reported on requires immediate attention.

(v) Buildings exist into which prisoners could, and it is suggested should, be concentrated.

(vi) Food in prisons has not been reported on.

(vii) Political prisoners are being rapidly dealt with according to general instructions received. Release or transfer is taking place. For 17 political prisoners, 500 no record or order for confinement was given to the prison.

(viii) Prisoners awaiting trial reports have been called for but are not to hand. However, trials are being expedited. Some prisoners are detained on orders signed by a sergeant. Such matters are receiving attention and procedure is being corrected.

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Fire and Civil Defence.

(i) There is now a fire fighting force of 60 men, centralized in FOGGIA town with a detachment at MANFREDONIA. Apart from inadequate size, the force is in good order.

(ii) Civil Defence. In view of exceptional petrol risks at MANFREDONIA, steps are being taken to reinforce from FOGGIA. Reports generally on C.D. are scanty. Arrangements are in hand to send two (2) additional trailer pumps to FOGGIA.

Arrangements are in hand to have a general survey made with the help of the superintendent of Fire and CD Region 4.

(iii) Bomb Disposal - No Reports.

Staff.

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Dispositions appear in another report from which it is however not possible to say whether CAPOs are acting as CAPOs or CAPOs.

The need for a determination to accept hard work as well as personal integrity was brought out in a recently concluded trial.

R. T. Millhouse

R. T. MILLHOUSE
Lt. Colonel
Commissioner

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HEADQUARTERS
FIFTH ARMY
APO 464, U.S. ARMY

19 January 1944

SUBJECT: Reports.

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

1. Attached is a copy of the December report from this Division together with the weekly ~~LC~~ *LC* report dated 17th Jan. 1944.
2. Forwarded herewith is a report covering the activities of the Region HQs of the Public Safety Division which was prepared at the request of the R.S.A.C., Region 3. *File 466*

A. F. Wilcox

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

AFS/tp.

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20 JAN 1944

NF 465

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Headquarters,

Fifth Army, APO 464 U.S. Army.

Public Safety Division.

14th January 1944.

Subject. Monthly Report for December 1943.To: ~~S.C.A.C., AND Fifth Army and AND Public Safety, 15th Army Group.~~

1. This report deals with the activities of the Public Safety Division, Fifth Army, during the month of December 1943.

2. Territory
The Public Safety Division is responsible for the area included in II, VI and X Corps, Fifth Army. Responsibility for the districts to the rear of Corps boundaries rests with Region 3.

3. Police Efficiency

Apart from small bodies of Finance Guards, Forest Guards and Municipal Guards, the policing of the area is carried out by G.C.R.R., whose strength is insufficient to meet the heavy demands being made as a result of our occupation.

Satisfactory co-operation has been received from all police agencies. Although the standard of efficiency is not comparable with that in England or America, no complaint can be made considering the difficult conditions in the forward areas. The G.C.R.R. suffer from lack of warm clothing (especially boots), shortage of food and absence of transport.

4. State of Crime

Crime is mostly of a petty nature and does not present a serious problem. The "black market" - that is, the practice of buying and selling commodities in short supply at an exorbitant price - is universal, and it is idle to expect that this state of affairs can be cured by police prosecutions. Police are instructed to

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prosecute all black market offenses, but the practice will not cease until adequate supplies are available.

Cases of the unlawful possession of Allied property, including food-stuffs, cigarettes and petrol are being prosecuted. In a number of instances, Allied soldiers are implicated.

Arrests by military police of civilians found in possession of Army clothing causes some difficulty as enquiries frequently reveal that Army units have issued the clothing to civilians employed by them.

5 Conduct of Allied Troops.

The standard of discipline and behaviour among Allied troops is not as high as might be desired. It is true to say, however, that less trouble is experienced in Corps areas than in the rear areas. The chief sources of complaint are drunkenness, theft, and knocking at houses in search of women.

Every effort is being made to suppress the illicit sale of wine to which a large part of the trouble is attributable.

The rate of venereal disease among the troops is regrettably high and local police (in conjunction with Military Police) are taking the strictest measures to deal with prostitutes, tents and unlicensed brothels. It will be realized that Italian police are powerless to deal with women in the company of Allied soldiers who resent any interference.

6 Relations with Military Police.

The closest relations are maintained with the Military Police. CC.RR have been lent to assist in clearing military routes of civilian traffic, establishing control points on roads and bridges, guarding communications, military installations, etc.

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7. Refugees.

So far, refugees have not created any serious problems. The situation has been handled by the Field Refugee Section in conjunction with local welfare organisations. CC.RR have been used

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to control the movement of refugees and to work with Military Police, F.B.I. and C.I.C. in screening civilians through control posts.

8. Public Morale.

In general, the morale of the public is fairly good, considering that in the forward area many have been rendered homeless and all are short of food.

The main preoccupation of people in this area is to find food, warmth and shelter.

Once their immediate needs are satisfied they seem resigned to the present state of affairs.

9. Attitude towards A.G.

Officials of A.G. are welcomed. The people are inclined to rely too much on A.G. and do not make enough efforts to help themselves. They are inclined to expect to be given food and clothing and shelter and to have all their problems solved for them.

10. Attitude towards the Italian Government.

The people have little news of the Italian Government and they exhibit little interest. On the whole they think it best for the Allied Military Government to maintain control for some time. They are not convinced that an Italian Government would be strong enough and trust worthy enough to govern any part of Italy.

Opinion of the desirability of retaining the monarchy is divided, but it seems that the present King is not personally popular.

Although the general attitude is apathetic, there is a tendency among workmen towards Communism, chiefly out of the admiration for the achievements of the Russian people under Stalin.

11. Political Activities.

In the Corps area no permission has been granted for political meetings to be held.

The Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale is becoming active.

12. Riots or Civil Disturbances.

None have come to notice.

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13. Industrial Conditions.

The people are almost entirely engaged in agriculture. Farmers are cultivating their fields and crops should not be far short of normal. There is no industrial unrest.

14. Sabotage.

A few cases of sabotage have been reported. There is some slight interference with Army telephone wires, but there is nothing to show whether these thefts are being committed by Allied troops or by civilians.

15. Control of Movement.

Circulation permits are issued to civilians having legitimate reasons for travelling more than a distance of 10 kms.

Standardized forms are used and the permits issued are kept to the minimum.

An Army control line has been established along the Volturno and Calore rivers. Nine control posts, manned jointly by Military Police and G.I.s, have been established at bridges and only persons in possession of special passes are allowed to cross.

16. Civilian Internees.

A number of civilians have been arrested for security reasons by F.S.I. and G.I.s. Many of these have been placed in civilian prisons and it has been necessary for G.I.s to make representations to have these internees transferred to the internment camp at Averna.

10 still remain in the prison at Sessa Aurunca.

17. Curfew.

The curfew which continues from 7 p.m. to 5.30 a.m. is enforced by local police. Offenders are tried by MAG. Courts.

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18. Prisons.

The undesignated prisons are situated in the area:

...../5

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<u>Name of Prison</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>No. of inmates</u>
Piedinente d'Alife	32	10
Venafre	15	7
Capriati	12	2
Scase Aurano	55	24
Recessanfine	20	9
Carinola	Completely destroyed.	

a) Administration.

The officials have remained at their posts and are carrying out their duties in the normal manner. There is a shortage of blankets.

b) Sanitation.

The prisons are being kept as clean as possible to prevent danger of disease, but so far it has not been possible to obtain a supply of disinfectant.

c) Discipline.

Good.

d) Buildings.

The prison at Scase Aurano has been badly damaged and the prison at Reccanfine slightly damaged, which has resulted in some overcrowding. It has not yet been possible to undertake repairs to the buildings.

e) Food.

The ration of food for staff and prisoners is very small but cannot be raised until more supplies are available for the population in the communes in which the prisons are situated.

f) Political prisoners from Fascist regime.

None are imprisoned.

g) Prisoners awaiting trial.

In the 5 prisons, 18 civilians are awaiting trial. Every effort is made to hold courts as quickly as possible but delay is caused owing to the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses, at court, especially in the case of soldiers. The present position is not unsatisfactory.

19. Fire and Civil Defence.

a) No civilian fire brigades exist in the area occupied

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- 6 -

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by Corps, and apart from military supplies which are protected by Army PAB units, no real fire risk exists.

- b) The only civil defence measures prepared locally are shelters and some rudimentary system of air raid alarm. No rescue or ambulance services are in existence.

- c) H.A. and Mines.

No indigenous organisation for dealing with unexploded bombs or mines exists. Requests to remove mines or bombs are referred to the PAB officers, Fifth Army. After military needs have been served the bombs and mines are dealt with in order of priority, but the service is inadequate to remove with mines planted in fields, vineyards, etc.

20. Staff.

Director of Public Safety

✓ Major G.P. WILCOX
(assigned on 26 Dec. 1943
but not released from
Region 3)

C.A.P.O. of Advanced A.D.C. Hq.

✓ Capt. A.K. Jefferson
(assigned on 13 Dec. 1943)

Fire and Civil Defence

✓ Capt. Robert J. Mott
(assigned on 21 Dec. 1943)

C.A.P.O. II Corps

Capt. Campbell Dickson
(assigned on 1st Dec. 1943)

"

Lieut. I.R. Whynan
(assigned on 10th Dec. 1943)

C.A.P.O. VI Corps

Lieut. A.E. Mack
(assigned on 25th Nov. 1943)

C.A.P.O. X Corps

Capt. G.W. Preece
(assigned on 25th 1582 1943)

G.P. Wilcox

Major, G.I.
Director of Public Safety

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

14
17 January 1944

SUBJECT: Public Safety Report for the month of December 1943.

TO : RCOA, AMG Region 3.

A. POLICE.

1. Police Efficiency.

Carabinieri. On the whole these are reasonably efficient and are co-operating well, but the standard of efficiency cannot be compared with that in America or Great Britain. Some individuals have been found to be most capable and have done excellent work. Others have been found to be much less efficient and enthusiastic but there is a definite trend towards improvement. Lack of efficiency and initiative in certain areas was found to be largely because the officer in command was lacking in energy or ability. Certain recent transfers of officers is likely to have beneficial results. The strength of this body is insufficient to meet the heavy demands made upon it.

Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. Generally speaking these also are fairly efficient and good co-operation exists when requested by us. Some of the Agents have shown zeal and efficiency, especially in combatting the 'black market' activities. A definite improvement is gradually appearing and in future I think we shall see greater activity. In the Province of Avellino it was necessary to replace the Questore by a younger and more active man. The Metropolitani are inclined to be slack but steps have already been taken to smarten them up.

Guardia di Finanza. These have functioned as well as could be expected and are fast showing improvement. They have co-operated well in their sphere of activity. 1381

Forest Guards.)
Municipal Guards.) Fairly efficient and quite co-operative.

...../The uniformed

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The uniformed bodies are feeling the lack of clothing and boots, and shortage of transport and communication facilities. It has been possible to slightly increase their food ration.

2. State of Crime.

This is becoming more normal and offences and arrests are decreasing. As regards Naples City this to some extent is accounted for by the fact that the City is 'out of bounds' to visiting troops during the typhus epidemic. The various police agencies are improving in their preventive work.

The main types of crime and offence are:-

- (a) Black Market. - this cannot be cured by prosecutions and will not cease until sufficient supplies are available. The most to hope is that it will not increase and active steps are being taken to this end. The 'Black Market' is on occasions assisted by Allied Troops who steal and sell to civilians and until recently have often conveyed civilians and their property in army vehicles.
- (b) Wrongful possession:- usually of WD property, especially foodstuffs and cigarettes. There are many prosecutions and at times Allied soldiers are concerned.
- (c) Unlawful Assembly and Disorders:- These have occurred in widespread parts of the Provinces. They are not purely political but usually to vent a grievance against individuals or a system.
- (d) Prostitution:- Increasing numbers of prostitutes are being arrested and medically examined with a view to checking the VD scourge.

In all above cases special measures are being taken to deal with them.

3. Conduct of Allied Troops.

In the City of Naples until recently the discipline and conduct of Allied Troops was bad. A special order, coupled with the placing of the City 'out of bounds' owing to the typhus outbreak has made for considerable improvement. Throughout the Region conduct is not as good as could reasonably be expected, especially in the rear areas. The chief source is drink and complaints have been received of theft and robbery and violence towards individuals.

...../Hours

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Hours of sale of intoxicants have been restricted and every effort is being made to suppress the illicit sale of wine and local police, working with MPs, are doing good work.

The rate of VD among the troops is alarmingly and disgracefully high, again more in the rear areas than in the Corps areas, and, to a large extent, over-indulgence in liquor is the primary cause. Local police and MPs, with joint patrols, are taking every step possible to deal with prostitutes, touts and brothels. All brothels are now 'off limits' to troops and parts of the City of Naples will shortly be 'off limits' to all military personnel. The joint patrols were necessary as local police were practically powerless to deal with women in the company of soldiers.

4. Relations with Military Police.

Excellent. The closest co-operation is maintained, conferences are held where mutual problems are discussed, and very considerable assistance has been given in providing road checks and drives against prostitution. CC.RR have been furnished to Military Police to assist them in clearing military routes, establishing control points, guarding communications, railways, docks etc.

5. Refugees.

No serious problem, except in the Province of Avellino where at the time of our first occupation the problem was very acute. All the Eastern side of the Province was full of refugees from Foggia and the Western side with refugees from Naples. The greatest problem was the feeding of these people and it has been the lack of food that has made many of these refugees return home. The food shortage compelled everybody with sufficient means to go to the 'black market'. In a few communes in this Province the problem still remains, although not so acute.

6. Special Problems.

In the field of the Administration of Criminal Justice the highest type of police co-operation and co-ordination is necessary in order to accomplish the aim of the Department of Public Safety and that is the prompt arrest, detention and presentation for trial of offenders against the laws and proclamations of the Allied Military Government. During the period preceding the 14th December 1943 there was experienced a great deal of difficulty due to the fact that there was not the proper co-ordination between all agencies concerned and as a consequence the system broke down. We were faced with the problem of persons in prison

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without charges, having been placed there by numerous agencies without any report and consequently proper charges could not be brought against the individuals concerned.

Beginning on 14th December 1943 the Department of Public Safety put into effect a new form of Arrest Report designed to get all the necessary information upon the arrest of an individual so that the case could be followed from arrest to trial. This necessitated conferences with all police agencies, civilian and Military, in order that the procedure could be properly explained. In addition an agent of the Pubblica Sicurezza was placed on duty 24 hours a day with the Military Police Booking Sergeant and the Arrest Reports were filled out at the time the individual was being "booked" by the Police. 3 copies were made out and distributed in the following manner; one copy stays in the files of the arresting agency, two copies accompany the offender to the prison and there one of the copies remains in the files of the Prison, and the third copy goes to the Prosecuting Office where the charges are prepared, witnesses summoned and the case put in the Court Calendar.

As a result of the co-operation received from the civilian and military agencies, this system has been successful and there have been to date no persons imprisoned without a proper arrest report. All the Prison Directors have been instructed to refuse admittance to anyone brought there by a police agency unless they have the proper reports.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced owing to units requisitioning civilian police buildings and barracks and compelling the CC.RR or other police agency to seek accommodation elsewhere. This applies also to prisons, which is dealt with later. Furthermore certain Unit Commanders consider they have the right to call upon various police agencies for any purpose, thus depriving the community of their services. While always willing to assist the Allied Forces, especially Combat Units, I consider that a strong Order should be issued forbidding these practices except with the approbation of AMG.

Another problem is shortage of AMG staff, both officers and other ranks. It is impossible to effectively carry out the duties which devolve on us when there are so many Headquarters establishments who take officers, who are doing a real job of work, for other duties. Many of these transfers are unnecessary as often the officers are taken for some future task and remain practically unemployed for a time. I feel most strongly that there should be only one authority who can fix an establishment

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and that no officer or man should be employed or transferred without definite orders in writing from that authority.

Bad communications and lack of transport. In ^{BENEVENTO} ~~Avellino~~ Province it is stated that 700 bridges have been destroyed. This makes communications very difficult and there are many communes beyond the reach of a motor vehicle. This means that food cannot be brought in and there is unrest among the inhabitants. One of the most important roads that is useless by reason of a broken bridge is the one from Avellino to S. Angelo dei Lombardi, via Montemarano. A by-pass and a temporary bridge was washed away when the rains came and in spite of repeated examinations by Army officers nothing has yet happened. This is a vital road for quick access to a large part of the Province and is also of military importance as it is a direct road from Naples, through Avellino to Potenza.

B. SECURITY.

1. General State of Public Morale.

Fairly good and will improve if increased food supplies become available. Among a small section there is some unrest, but at present not given to violence. The controlling factor is food and if flour and bread distribution is lowered or ceases for a time there is likely to be trouble.

2(a) Attitude of Public towards AMG.

Satisfactory. I think the people have a genuine feeling of regard for AMG and our officers are welcomed wherever they go. They (the public) however, expect more than we can give them.

(b) Attitude towards the Italian Government.

Rather too early to estimate this as the majority evince little interest. They do not seem too keen on the Badoglio Government and the present King is not popular. The general opinion seems to be that it would be well for AMG to maintain control for some time yet.

3. Political Activities.

These are many and varied. The most active is the National Committee of Liberation, supposed to represent the six leading political parties and whose idea seems to be the establishment of a Republican form of government in Italy when the time is opportune. All meetings require sanction by AMG and permits are being granted with considerable latitude. There have been no disturbances of any consequence. There is some antipathy between the various parties and each delights in denouncing the members of

...../the other

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the other party as being Fascists. In my opinion the Italian people are now trying to exercise that freedom of speech that has so long been denied them and they are not able to control themselves. Many of their expressions are simply so much 'hot air'.

4. Riots and Civil Disturbances.

There have been a number throughout the Region. Some have been caused by lack of food, others have been against taxation and amassment of grain, and others against the local administration on the ground that they are still Fascist. Some of the disturbances have been almost entirely by women who complain about the failure to pay the arrears of military pensions.

A small political disturbance between students and CC.RR occurred on 11 December 1943.

At Frattamaggiore a disturbance was caused by trouble over the hemp industry, but this is now straightened out.

In two cases a fire was started at the Municipio and some damage was caused and records burned.

With a tightening up on police organisation and the severe penalties imposed on offenders it is hoped that less trouble in this respect will be caused in the future.

5. Industrial agitation and industrial conditions generally.

There is no indication of any trouble in this respect. Many factories are not yet functioning. Outside Naples the inhabitants are to a large extent engaged in agriculture. Considerable cultivation is going on and crops should be normal.

6. Strikes, lock-outs etc.

Only two minor strikes reported to date, few persons being affected and settled amicably.

7. Sabotage directed against Allies or Italian Government.

No definite cases of sabotage have been reported. There has been some interference with and cutting of Army telephone wires but there is no evidence that this is sabotage. In the majority of cases it cannot even be said whether these acts were committed by Troops or civilians. In my opinion the cutting is merely theft by civilians who use the wire for lighting purposes or on their farms.

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8. Control of Movement, Passes and Permits.

This is being controlled as far as possible and circulation permits are issued to civilians who have legitimate reasons for travelling more than 10 kms. Standard forms have been printed and permit issues are kept to a minimum. There are, however, far too many individuals who think they have a right to issue passes and permits. Some forged passes are in circulation.

An Army Control Line has been established along the Volturno and Calore rivers. Nine control points, manned jointly by Military Police and CC.RR have been established at bridges and only persons in possession of Special Passes are allowed to cross.

There is undoubtedly some illicit movement but with increased police checking and prosecutions the control is getting tighter.

Civil train passengers have now to be vetted both in and out of Naples.

9. Civilian Internees (POW).

The position of internees in civilian prisons has been the subject of a recent Order and steps are being taken to rectify this. Most of these had been arrested by FSS and CIC for security reasons.

Of a number of internees in Avellino Province, a goodly proportion were Jugo Slavs and they, for the greater part, have been moved to Bari. The conditions of the remainder of these former internees was serious owing to cessation of allowances. Advances had to be made to them by AMG as it was impossible for them to find work or to live on the Government allowance of 10 lire a day. Positions have been found for some of them, especially those qualified to act as interpreters, but the condition of the remainder is still very precarious.

10. Curfew.

Curfew is still from 7 pm to 5.30 am. It is enforced by MPs and local police. Offenders are tried by AMG Courts. In country districts it cannot be said that the regulations are strictly observed or enforced.

11. PRISONS.

1. General.

Generally speaking, the condition of the Prisons in this Region is satisfactory. They cannot, of course, be compared with our own, but, apart from a few black spots, the causes of which are

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dealt with under the various headings below, the conditions compare favourably with those prior to our occupation.

2. Administration.

On the whole the Italian prison system is efficient, and as it is our policy to utilize the Italian machinery at our disposal rather than to impose our own system, our efforts have been more in the sphere of a 'polishing up' process.

The prison staff have had to contend with many difficulties - lack of food, bomb damage, insufficient staff, requisitioning of buildings and equipment, and the fact that hundreds of prisoners were thrust upon them with little or no information regarding charges, which led to confusion in the prison records.

Efforts have, and still are being made to iron out these problems and some results have been achieved, especially regarding prison records, where, by the institution of a uniform arrest form, a complete record of each inmate is now held in the prison.

3. Sanitation.

In undamaged prisons the conditions are not too bad. There is a definite lack of disinfectants, but a lot has been accomplished by the plentiful application of water.

In the prisons which received bomb damage nearly all the bathing facilities were put out of action, and although efforts are being made to get them repaired and temporary arrangements have been made, the conditions are still very poor.

Typhus cases have been confined to one prison - Poggioreale - (1200 inmates) in which over a period of four weeks nine cases have been reported, one of which proved fatal. Every effort is being made to combat the epidemic. Both staff and inmates of prisons in Naples area have been inoculated, and it is hoped that in the very near future all prisons in the Region will have been treated.

All new inmates are segregated until such time as they have been bathed, disinfected and inoculated.

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...../4. Discipline.

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4. Discipline.

Discipline, apart from one or two disturbances over the lack of food, is quite good. Supervision of the inmates would, according to our standards, appear to be lax, but I am informed that this has always been the case under the Italian system.

Segregation of those serving sentences and those awaiting trial, of the sexes, and of adults and minors, is enforced.

5. Buildings.

The larger prisons, apart from Avellino and Poggioreale which were badly damaged, are intact. Most of the Mandamentali prisons have received minor damage, but are able to carry on. Generally speaking the buildings are old and need renovating.

6. Food.

There are two ration scales in issue to prisons at present - "A" - 150 gr of bread and 25 gr of soup, and "B" - 300 gr of bread and 50 gr of soup, and it would appear that the difference is that at some prisons there is a practice which allows inmates' relatives to bring along food for them and to this type of institution the smaller scale is issued, not however, to individuals, but to the prison as a whole.

This procedure would be satisfactory if all prisoners received food from their relatives. But on investigation I find that only a small percentage receive food in this manner, due to various reasons such as poverty, no relatives, and, as many of the prisoners' relatives live at great distances from the prisons, travel facilities. Therefore, the majority of the inmates have to depend on the official rations.

Representations have been made to Economics and Supply Section with a view to having this adjusted, but so far without result.

The Italian Alimentation are responsible for the issue of potatoes, rice and oil etc., to the prisoners, but as only very small amounts are available, the prisons have to depend largely on the bread and soup issued by AMG.

Imprisonment under present conditions must, of course, be of a deterrent nature, and as such the restriction of food must play its part. Bearing in mind, however, that prisoners, once imprisoned, lose all rights to fend for themselves, I feel that it is our responsibility to see that they receive sufficient food to keep them in a decent state of health.

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It is suggested, therefore, that 15 Army Group issue a Directive on the subject which will provide a minimum uniform ration of 300 gr of bread and 50 gr of soup.

7. Political Prisoners.

Records of all security prisoners are being kept.

Poggioreale is at present the only prison in which political internees are lodged. To date there are 28 of them.

8. Prisoners awaiting trial.

There were at first a very large number of prisoners awaiting trial in the prisons and much difficulty was experienced in bringing them to trial through the absence of correct records of charges.

In the initial phase of our occupation, persons were placed in the prisons by all manner of people who did not provide the prison staff with sufficient data of arrest, and then in quite a number of instances failed to prefer charges of any kind. Consequently numbers of people lingered in prison for considerable periods until it could be definitely established that they could not be connected with charges.

This situation, during the past month, has eased considerably and every effort is being made to reduce the period of awaiting trial to a minimum.

9. Prison accommodation.

Great difficulty is being experienced in accommodating prisoners in the Naples area, particularly juveniles. There is a high rate of juvenile crime in Naples - 90 minors are awaiting trial at present - and the Courts are handicapped in combatting it due to the lack of institutions.

Prior to our occupation there were four institutions for minors. Now, when juvenile delinquency is becoming more apparent, only one remains at our disposal. Of the other three, two, Nisida and Portici, have been taken over by the Allied Services to house troops, while the third, Filangeri, we ourselves have had to use to accommodate female prisoners due to the fact that the women's wing at Poggioreale has been taken over to house No. 1 Sikh Engineer Bn. 1572

...../At Poggioreale

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At Poggioreale the conditions are most unsatisfactory. There are no proper laundry facilities available. There is quite a good laundry situated in the womens' wing and in which it was the practice of the female prisoners to take care of all the prison laundry, but now, due to the presence of the Indian troops, this is not available.

This is deplorable in view of the fact that there have been nine cases of typhus reported to date.

If the Indian troops, of whom there are some 420, could be removed from the womens' wing it would serve two purposes - firstly the female prisoners could be returned to Poggioreale which would leave Filangieri free to accommodate juveniles, and secondly the women could then renew their normal functions of taking care of the laundry at Poggioreale.

It is appreciated that the requirements of the Services have to be met, but if this Department is to fulfil its task of maintaining public order, which is of primary importance to those Services, we must have the means at our disposal to properly house those persons arrested, detained and sentenced for breach of Proclamations, Orders and Italian Law.

D. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

1. Fire Brigade: Efficiency - equipment - Personnel.

- (a) Within the City and Province of Naples, the Vigili del Fuoco had only to respond to lull period fires during this month. They operated in a satisfactory manner and, apart from routine drills which are carried out daily, there is no necessity for any special programme to increase the efficiency of the Corps.
- (b) The equipment situation has improved steadily during the month. The workshop is hampered by the lack of spare parts, but everything possible is being done to improve the general situation.
- (c) Adjustments in the strength have been made because of the reorganisation of the UNPA service.

In Avellino and Benevento Provinces it has only been possible, so far, to supply minimum requirements in the way of equipment. The efficiency of these brigades is an unknown factor, because they have not been in operation and in both Provinces I have reduced the strength to the lowest figure compatible with present requirements.

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2. Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (UNPA) - Efficiency - equipment - personnel.

- (a) During the month, because of the proved inefficiency of the existing UNPA service, a complete reorganisation was made and the strength of the whole time employees was reduced from 650 to 200.

The entire duty of the UNPA is now to provide only a wardens service. Light rescue work has been handed over entirely to the Vigili del Fuoco, within which Corps, a special Rescue Service has been established. This has been possible without extending the strength to any considerable degree and it is hoped that the new system will prove more satisfactory than the old.

- (b) All existing UNPA rescue equipment has been passed to this new rescue service. Wardens posts have been established in suitable ground floor premises and it is proposed now to explain the new system to the public by the individual distribution to householders of clear information regarding these posts and the service they can render to the public.

3. Disposal of UXBs and Mines.

Some difficulty has been experienced during the month in arranging the disposal of UXBs in the forward area. I was able to arrange with Captain Brolin, PAD Officer, 5th Army, that AMG could depend on service wherever the existence of unexploded mines was crippling the development of normal civilian conditions. I am now advised from 5th Army HQ that the removal of mines in the 5th Army area is an AMG responsibility.

This situation is most unsatisfactory, as I do not have any civilian mine disposal unit, and I do not consider it possible to organise such a unit in a satisfactory way. I am therefore making new representations to the 5th Army PAD Officer in order that Ordnance may again take over this responsibility.

E. STAFF.

1. Names of Public Safety Officers (CAPOs) and how employed.

See Page 13.

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HEADQUARTERS

Lieut. Colonel C.T. Francis	-	Commissioner of Public Safety
Lieut. Colonel W. Doherty	-	Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety
Captain E. Dell'Osso	-	Administration of Justice
Captain A.A. Lewis	-	Civil Police
Captain J.R. Macfarlane	-	Fire and Civil Defence.
Lieut. G.R. Daley	-	Prisons
Captain C.H. Owen (Attached)	-	Black Market
Lieut. Lynch (")	-	Courts

AVELLINO

Captain T. Goodacre	-	CAPO
Lieut. L. Toes	-	"
Lieut Scafuti (CAC at Montell)		
Lieut P.A. Edwards (Attached)		

BENEVENTO

Major F.J. Armstrong	-	A/SCAO
Major D.F.W. Stephens	-	CAPO
Capt. L.J. Monson	-	CAPO (Attd)
Capt. J.N. Cowan	-	CAC
Lieut. T.W. Glasspool	-	CAPO

NAPLES PROVINCE

Captain Whyte	-	CAC Ischia
Lt. Col. Arnold	-	Courts (Attached)
" " Cornwall	-	" "
Captain Mitchell	-	CAPO "
Lieut. Scaife	-	" "
Lieut D.R. Roberson	-	" "

NAPLES CITY

Lt, Col. Warner	-	CAPO
Captain Gordon	-	Court - external
Captain Madill	-	Court - internal
Lieut. Fielding	-	CAPO
Captain Hoelscher	-	CAPO (Attached)
Captain Luckman	-	" "
Lieut. Clegg	-	" "
Captain Gram	-	" "

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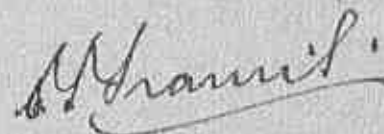
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2. Changes of Staff.

Lt. Col. C.T. Francis (Region 8)	Assigned as Commissioner of Public Safety
Lt. Col. W. Doherty	Transferred from Naples City to Region HQ
Lt. Col. Warner	Assigned as S.C.A.P.O. Naples
Major A.F. Wilcox	Transferred to 5th Army
Major W. Huntsicker	" " " "
Major R.H. MacDonald	Left - returned to Great Britain
Major D.F.W. Stephens	Transferred from Naples Province to Benevento
Captain S.J. Harvey (Region 4)	Transferred to Rome Planning
Captain M.H. Scott	" " " "
Captain Madill	Transferred from Region HQ to Naples City
Lieut. Paolino	Transferred to 5th Army
Lieut. Kolster (Region 8)	Transferred to Foggia Province
" Cornam (Reg. 4)	Transferred to 5th Army
Capt. Griswold, killed in the execution of his duty 26 th Decr. 1943.	

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C.T. FRANCIS
Lieut. Colonel, G.I.,
Commissioner of Public Safety

CTF/jb

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