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CAPO'S REPORTS ON THEIR ACTIVITIES
AUG. - OCT. 1943

24

C.A.P.O.s REPORTS
ON THEIR
ACTIVITIES

RPS/319.1

BMGOT/1094/RPS

(BS) RPS/319.1

C.A.P.O.s REPORTS ON THEIR

ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITIES

S/319.1

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THIS FOLDER

CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM

AUG 43

TO

SEPT 43

CATALOGUE

1. 317/HQ. 24 Aug To: SCAPs Lima & Calaisville
 2. 30 Aug From: Major Pollock (Extracted by Col Martin 24/10/103)
 3. 7 Sep To: CP Sec, Prison Sec, Tre & CP Sec, Housing & Registration
 4. 7 Sep To: Major Pollock
 5/6 27 Aug From: Cto Callagione - Report on activities
 7 1094/PS. 11 Sep To C.S.O.: Ref. C
 8 1094/PS 7 Sept. To: Liaison P's - ref C.A.P.O's Reports
 9/17 Aug. Report by SCAPs
 18 1094 17 Sep To SCAPs Lima
 19-20 1094/PS 7 Sept. General Report on Bureau of Hygiene
 21-27 1094/PS Progress Report from C.A.P.O. Chassius Province
 28-29 105/571 11 Oct. From: SCAPs Synch. - Reports of Field Officers
 28/32 1065/PS. 6 Oct Minutes of C.A.P.O's Meeting 6 Oct 43
 33/34 105/420 4 Oct Report from C.A.P.O. Lima
 35/36 105/571 11 Oct Report from Lima
 37 17 Oct To Lt Col. Clough. re 35
 38-43 From H.P.S. Report by SCAPs
 44 Extract from Monthly Report from SCAPs Trapani
 45 Mail. From Lt Col. R.H. Blaine

1925

44
EXTRACT FROM MONTHLY REPORT FROM S.C.A.O. TRAPANI.

SCAO/1002/TP

48 October 1943.

1094/PS

B. Political Tendencies.

Adverse political activities seem to be operating under cover in three regards: first, a persistent rumor that the Allied occupation currency is not worth face value (we have tried to run some cases for prosecution without success), second, food demonstrations which sometimes look as if they were "inspired" (the best answer to that, we realize, is to keep grain and other products rolling in until a surplus is built up); third, pamphleteers in the Partanna, Castelvetro, Mazara area who paste up "anti-fascist" and repressive posters. This area is recognised as a political hotbed, and leaders there have been warned against any attempts of organizing for political purposes of any kind. The tenor of these posters indicate a radical source, socialist or communist. We are trying to find out where they are printed. Their attack seems to be against continuing in a governmental job anyone who held one under the previous or present regimes.

D. General State of Crime.

The general state of crime becomes worse. In this area large numbers of prisoners were released from jails at the time of the occupation and many of them were of the hardened criminal type. By this time they have become organized and their depredations, in the Mafia manner, are increasing. There have been two unsolved civilian murders during September, many masked robberies and much stealing of livestock. The rough terrain in the eastern and central part of the province is the scene of most of this activity. Major Bartlett, with the assistance of the Carabinieri and combat troops in the area, have on several instances conducted a drag-net search of selected areas and plan to continue this work. Several "wanted" characters have thus been captured, including reputed leader, one Spellino whom Major Bartlett personally took at the point of a gun, literally "with his pants down" at 6 a.m. behind a tree (a cause for much merriment among the surrounding cordon).

E. Reliability of Police Agencies.

The work of the Carabinieri and other Police agencies has improved. More settled political conditions resulting from the armistice and its future implications for Italy have given them more incentive, and in several instances they have by their own initiative acted energetically. In a recent notable instance the Carabinieri chief at Marsala has traced down extensive black market dealing between Marsala and Salemi operators, and some twenty-five or more arrests already have been made.

F. Air Raid Precautions.

B. Political Tendencies.

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P. Air Raid Precautions.

Nothing new.

2. *Supst (Ziv-cd)*
2. *Supst Civil Police*
502/13
1 OCT 1943

9/17/43

SECRET
4.13
10914

SUBJECT:-- Report by S.C. O.

SECRET

Military Government Section,
A.F.H.Q.
(For Lt.Col.Michell, School of
Instructions)

15AG/7836/1/CA.

22.Jul.43.

1. A report has now been received from the S.C.A.O. with the 3th (British) Army on the civilian position up to Friday, 16.Jul.43, inclusive.

2. Civil Affairs Officers have been installed in a number of towns in SIRACUSA and RAGUSA Provinces. No information is available as to the distribution of C.A.P.Os.

3. CARABINIERI AND POLICE.

In SIRACUSA and in the towns in the surrounding country, i.e. NOTO, AVOLA, PACHINO, VIGORIBIA, AUGUSTA, the Carabinieri have cooperated and have been kept armed.

In RAGUSA, MODICA, ISPICA and ROSOLINI the Carabinieri had been originally disarmed and were not functioning. They have since been rearmed and are cooperating.

4. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE.

The Civilian attitude in every town covered by the report is reported to have been friendly and in fact welcoming. At NOTO the C.A.O., who had organized an official reading of the Proclamation setting up the Military Government, had an enthusiastic reception. The only case of rioting reported appeared to be made chiefly against the Fascist Administration and was quickly suppressed.

5. FASCIST OFFICIALS.

Most of the Fascist Officials have fled and are probably in hiding in the towns, or in the country side.

6. LOOKING AHEAD.

There has been some looting by the civilian population, mainly in connection with food stocks in SIRACUSA. Matters were made more difficult by the breaking open of the city jail and the release of all prisoners, only two of whom were political prisoners.

7. GENERAL.

The main difficulty of the present is the distribution of food and the restoration of the electricity services, but these are not of immediate consequence to the Police, although any disorder arising therefrom must of necessity produce difficult situations from the police point of view.

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ANGOT H. Q.,
15 Army Group,
Field.

Lieut. Colonel,
For Commissioner of Public Safety.

6287
Angot

OUT

MOST SECRET

MOST SECRET

17 July, 1943.

TO Chief Civil Affairs Officer
AMSCOT
15th Army Group
Tunis

FROM Headquarters AMSCOT
Region II
Syracuse

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF CIVILIAN POLITICAL IN
OCCUPIED TERRITORY

1. This report covers a period from Saturday July 10th to Friday July 16th, inclusive.

2. (a) Towns entered immediately after capture on July 10th were as follows:- Avola, Roto, Pachino, in each of which a civil affairs officer was installed. (b) Syracuse was captured on the night of 10/11th and in the early morning of the 11th three Civil Affairs Officers were installed. (c) Between July 12th and July 14th the following towns were entered and Civil Affairs Officers installed in them:

Augusta
Floridia (includes Melilli, Sortini and Solarino)
Lentini
Modica (includes Ispica)
Ragusa
Rosolini
Palazzolo

(d) On the afternoon of Friday July 15th 6 officers, who had arrived that day from North Africa, were despatched to reinforce PANUSA, and to proceed into VIZZINI and GALLAGHERS which had just been captured.

3. CARABINIERI & POLICE

(a) In Syracuse and the towns in the surrounding country, namely ROTO, AVOLA, PACHINO, FLORIDIA, AUGUSTA, the Carabinieri have cooperated and have been kept armed.

(b) In RAGUSA, MODICA, ISPICA and ROSOLINI the Carabinieri had been originally disarmed and were not functioning. They have since been retrained and are cooperating.

4. BUNKS

All banks have been closed, and though it has not been possible as yet to ascertain the total amount of money which has been left, it can be taken as a certainty that the amounts will not be large as instructions were given in every case for live notes to be burnt. The only place where any considerable sum was found and seized in time was in Syracuse, where 90,000,000 lire have been secured.

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5. HEALTH

(a) In general the health of the civilian population is good and there doesn't appear to be a threat of any epidemic despite the overcrowding in the country towns due to refugees from the bigger cities.

(b) In Syracuse, the health is good and the chief difficulty is dealing with some 5,000 persons living in grottoes without sanitary facilities, and the sanitation of 42 air raid shelters in the town.

(c) There are 17 Italian doctors in Syracuse at this time.

(d) It has not been possible to obtain any detailed reports from the RAUSA area, but a medical officer was despatched to take over this province on July 16th.

/(e)

- 2 -

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(e) The worst position is to be found in Palamelo, which had been very severely bombed and where a considerable number of dead bodies are still lying about. The CAO in the town has the matter in hand, however, and is organizing local labor from the surrounding country to get the bodies buried. Most of the inhabitants have left so that the fear of epidemics arising there is unlikely.

(f) Medical supplies are extremely short and are urgently needed.

6. WATER

(a) Water supply is curtailed in nearly every city. In Syracuse there is no water in the houses and in all the water supply available can give no more than a maximum of about 4 gallons per head per day. This is based on the pre-invasion population, but the numbers are no doubt considerably reduced owing to refugees going out into the country. The position is improving and does not give cause for any great anxiety.

(b) The water supply in the Moto area is plentiful and good.

(c) The water supply in the Laguna area is poor, owing to the electricity supply being damaged. Water is being drawn from a reservoir which caught last long. It is essential to get the electricity supply going.

(d) In the Florida region the water supply is good.

7. ELECTRICITY

There is no electrical current available in any of the occupied part of the island. It is hoped that current will be available in a limited way by July 18th, sufficient to work the docks and produce current for running the flour mills. There will not be enough as yet available for lighting. The Laguna area will still be without electricity even when Syracuse is on, owing to the line being broken. Steps are being taken to attend to this.

8. CIVILIAN ATTITUDE

In every town the civilian attitude has been friendly and in fact welcoming. In particular at Moto where the civil affairs officer, who had organized an official reading of the Proclamation setting up military government, and the C-in-C's proclamation, from the steps of the town hall, was carried shoulder high by the crowd.

In only one place has there been any sign of rioting and that was in Florida, where it appeared to be aimed chiefly against the Fascist administration. It was quickly suppressed and Florida is now normal.

9. ARREST OF FASCIST OFFICIALS

Very few arrests have been made, chiefly owing to the fact that the Fascist officials have fled. They are probably in the town or in the country side, but instructions have been given to locate them. The Gestapo and the Questore of

a machine to produce electricity. The position is improving and does not pose any great anxiety.

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(c) The water supply in the Bayusa area is poor, owing to the electricity supply being damaged. Water is being drawn from a reservoir which cannot last long. It is essential to get the electricity supply going.

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9. ARREST OF FASCIST OFFICIALS

Very few arrests have been made, chiefly owing to the fact that the Fascist officials have fled. They are probably in the town or in the country side, but up to date it has not been possible to locate them. Instructions have been given for the arrest of the Prefect and the Vice-Prefect of Bayusa and the Prefect of Modica, who are all avowed Fascists. It may be necessary to arrest the Prefect of S. Marcus.

10. ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA

There has been no sign of this as yet and no indications have come to light of any organized body of people left behind for sabotage or other reasons. There are undoubtedly large numbers of Italian soldiers who have put on plain clothes to avoid capture, but more in fear than for any other reason.

Just before the invasion a certain amount of agricultural leave had been granted. In one place, Modica, these soldiers gave in their arms and asked for instructions. They have temporarily been left on the land.

11. CHURCH

Contact has been made with the Archbishop of Syracuse and with the Bishop of Noto. Both are very cooperative. The Bishop of Noto laid on a special mass in honor of the arrival of the Civil Affairs Officer, and entertained him to lunch. This may have been because the Civil Affairs Officer is a Roman Catholic.

12. LOOTING, ETC.

Looting by the civilian population will be dealt with under SUPPLY. There have been a few unfortunate cases of looting and wanton destruction. In particular, the Post and Telegraph Office in Syracuse was wrecked, and all records scattered and valuable stolen, this reportedly by the first invading troops. Matters were made more difficult by the breaking open of the city jail, and the release of all prisoners, only two of whom were political prisoners. Whether this last act was done by troops or others is not yet made clear. On the whole looting (apart from the requisitioning of transport) has been on the bad side.

13. SUPPLY

The most difficult problem is the question of food supply for the civilian population. Before the arrival of the troops most of the masses had been looted by the civilian population and in nearly every case, excepting in Rosolini, the cupboard was bare. It would appear that orders had been given by the Fascist authorities to destroy or distribute food stocks and this has been faithfully carried out. Whether they have been destroyed or looted the result is the same and the feeding of the civilian population has to be carried out on a day to day basis with stocks which are being collected here and there until such time as an organization can be brought into force to enable this year's crops of wheat to be collected and turned into flour.

The position of the principle places is as follows:

(a) SYRACUSE (1) No stocks were found in the masses, which had been looted by the civilian population. The people had been on short rations for several months and an immediate supply of bread was available for one day and of rice for two days. Cooking libelously hiding places and the posting of an order to bring in any hoarded food supplies will enable the civilian population in the city to be fed until approximately July 19th.

(2) There are doubtless certain stocks still to be found and this year's harvest to be collected and milled. Three factors are militating against the collection and milling of the harvest.

Firstly, the lack of electricity. Most of the flour mills are run on electricity and until this has been reinstalled, the mills are inoperative. It is hoped to have sufficient electric current available by July 18th to start certain units running.

Secondly, the fear that the civilian population have of bringing in foodstuffs from the country owing to having their carts seized. Seizure of carts and mules on a large scale has been carried out by the troops, which though possibly difficult it is hoped that the

release of all prisoners, only two of whom were present. The last act was done by troops or others is not yet made clear. On the whole looting (apart from the requisitioning of transport) has been on the bad side.

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Secondly, the fear that the civil population have of bringing in foodstuffs from the country owing to having their carts seized. Seizure of carts and mules on a large scale has been carried out by the troops, which though possibly operationally necessary or convenient, has served to dislocate and make extremely difficult the very serious problem of feeding a foodless population. It is hoped that the carts may be returned and steps are being taken by 86 Area to this effect.

Thirdly, the location of supplies of wheat in the country side. 4284

(3) Olive oil has not been given to the population for the last two months. There would appear to be stocks in the country, but they have not yet been located in any large quantity.

(4) Vegetables and fruit are fairly plentiful and arrangements have been made for collection and for distribution to the civil population and the troops through 86 Area.

(5) The normal demand of feeding the civil population through the existing machinery of the country has not been functioning. All stocks of grain for flour have for the last few months been imported from the Holland under very cordial and subsidized by the army to the extent. Until very recently these grain imports have come in through Belgium and Germany and brought on to Germany by land. The result is that stocks have been very high and the location of these stocks have been not hard to the municipal authorities. Very stocks have undoubtedly been destroyed, what little there were.

(6) The new crop is not up to standard and is extensive rain. In addition the primary for this part of Italy is the land area, which at this time of writing is still a battle zone. A certain amount of crops have been absolutely suffered through the incidence of battle.

(7) Up to date it is estimated that well over 3,000 tons of wheat has been located in the Avola-Vote area and an organization has been set up to bring this in to the mills for conversion into flour as such an electricity can be applied again to run the mills. The time element, however, is a cause for anxiety.

(8) Though the position is definitely very serious, it is by no means insurmountable and in fact is clarifying daily. It is, however, a day to day solution of the hazard, and transport and electricity are vital factors.

(9) FOOD, FUEL and MEDICINE. The position in these spheres is seriously the same as in Germany, particularly in regard to (a) (3) above.

(a) FOOD. The same as in Germany. A serious amount of food has been accumulated and the situation is in hand.

(a) FOOD. In fairly good shape and gives no cause for worry at the moment.

(c) FOOD. Food situation is poor but not really serious.

(f) FOOD. This has been the cause of most fighting and the loss of about 2,000 inhabitants) is practically described and a complete disaster.

(g) There are certain mills in Messina which can be set running again on a regular basis. Stocks of this have been located and sent to Messina. It is hoped to get the mills running in a short time which will relieve the pressure in that area.

(h) FOOD. The situation is very bad. The area has been practically bombed out and is deserted. A problem will arise from the population being so reduced.

(1) FOOD. This has been too recently the cause of fighting to accurately ascertain the position, but in the main it is the same as in other places. There is, however, not as serious a food problem in this city or in Messina.

(j) FOOD. This has been very severely bombed. (see para (5) (e)). What food there was was all looted. There is food available in the countryside, and it is being collected. Transportation is being made.

located in the wide-foro area and an organization has been set up to bring this in to the mills for conversion into flour as even as electricity can be supplied again to run the mills. The time element, however, is a cause for anxiety.

(b) THROUGH THE POSITION is definitely very serious, so far as it is available and in fact is classifying daily. It is, however, a day to day collection at the moment, and throughout and electricity are vital factors.

(c) THE POSITION is very serious. The position in these places is exactly the same as in Syracuse, particularly in regard to (a) (2) above.

(d) THE POSITION is very serious. A certain amount of food has been collected and the situation is in hand.

(e) THE POSITION. In fairly good shape and there is some for money at the moment.

(f) THE POSITION. Food situation is poor but not really serious.

(g) THE POSITION. This has been the scene of street fighting and the town (at about 5,000 inhabitants) is particularly described and a complete situation.

(h) THE POSITION. There are certain mills in Florida which can be put running again on hydro. Studies of this have been located and sent to Florida. It is hoped to get the mills running in a short time which will relieve the pressure in that area.

(i) THE POSITION. The situation is very bad. The town has been practically bombed out and is deserted. A problem will arise when the population begins to return.

(j) THE POSITION. This has been two recently the scene of fighting to somewhat ascertain the position, but in the main it is the same as in other places. There is, however, not as serious a food problem in this city or in Florida.

(k) THE POSITION. This has been very severely bombed. (see item (5) (a)). That food there was was all looted. There is wheat available in the countryside, and it can be collected. Arrangements are being made.

(l) THE POSITION. There is sufficient food in this city for a few days and a good supply of food. Again the problem in the collection of wheat from the surrounding country.

(m) THE POSITION. Food position not as bad as in other cities, though still serious. A large ton of olive oil was found here and on the entry of the oil Affairs Officer he was able to distribute a fortnight's supply of food.

(n) THE POSITION. Food situation bad but again collection from the country is being improvised.

(o) THE POSITION. This city is in fairly good condition and the food supply can be kept going for a month.

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(c) FOCAL. Very bad indeed owing to the large numbers of refugees that have come in.

(p) At the time of this report no information is available about CATAGHANE or ENH, both captured on July 16th.

14. SCARCITY OF FOOD SITUATION.

There is no doubt that the food situation is one of extreme seriousness. That food there has been looted and collections of grain from the country side are hampered by lack of transport and by fear of the populace. The reopening of the mills is urgent. All these matters are being attended to, but the operational necessities of the Army must necessarily dislocate attempts to reinstate an economic life. The removal of transport in the shape of carts has been very serious and has aggravated the position enormously.

It is still too early to say whether it will be possible to carry on without asking for supplies, but there is no doubt that the position is better. The most difficult area is the Laguna area, which geographically prevents transport difficulties and where the speed of advance has been most necessitated, with the result that the towns have necessarily been left without troops. This has thrown a very heavy additional burden on the limited ^{number} of Civil Affairs Officers available.

(Sgd) ^{Samp.} C. F. Benson, Capt.

COPIES TO

MAIN HEADQUARTERS ARMY (2)

FILE (1)

SPARES (1)

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COPIES TO

MAIN HEADS 3 ARMY (2)
FILE (1)
ISSUES (1)

(sgd) ^{Imp.} E.F. Benson, Capt.

4282

1200 37.
17/10/43,

To Lt Col Clough.

Your particular attention
invited to * 35 as matter
of information -

It is common to
the entire P. S. D. not only
in field but at HQ as
as well.

The inevitable result
must be either
delegated personnel,
or reduced duties,
and results required

Personal I quite agree.
Baker
1251

YONG HE

29

04/571

Lt. Col.,
S. C. A. C.,
A. M. C. D. T.

HEADQUARTERS
R. S.
1945
ANGOT

4290

Subject: Field Officers Reports.

S.C.A.O.
Siracusa.

POS/574

1. The difficulties which confront any department of Anzot, but which apply particularly to the Public Safety Division when occupying new territory, are so well known that it is banal to reiterate them.
2. I am firmly convinced that if we are to operate with the necessary degree of efficiency, officers must be given the tools to do the job.
3. Few British Police Officers have any knowledge of the Italian language or customs; neither have the majority had any opportunity since being commissioned, of acquiring the knowledge necessary to secure efficiency, except by personal contact with the people. This is an extremely slow and tedious process, particularly in view of the fact that they are overburdened, and to be perfectly frank, must sleep or leave undone many things they would rather not. There is little time for quiet deliberation.
4. It is essential and in the interests of the good name of Anzot, that there should be a considerable increase in O.Rs strength for the following reasons.
 - (a) In the early stages, sufficient O.Rs (some of whom should be interpreters) should be available to deal with innumerable incidents which require immediate attention, but not necessarily the attention of an already overburdened officer.
 - (b) That when the situation settles somewhat, many of these O.Rs. could be converted into interviewers and clerks, in order to satisfactorily deal with the additional burden of callers, and masses of correspondence which follow in the first phase.
5. The resultant effects of the somewhat precarious food situation are not confined to supplies, as many of its problems are closely connected with Public Safety, to whom frequent complaints of hoarding or mal-administration are referred.
6. As the number of Anzot officers decreased in the Island, so the position will, I think become more acute in spite of the desire to bring more responsibility on to the shoulders of Italian Officials, especially having regard to the general state of affairs, that is, lack of transport, communications, telephone facilities, etc., etc. Most of these people are indolent enough in normal times, but under prevailing conditions tend to learn all the more. What will happen when we reduce our figures still further, I scarcely like to contemplate, for the position of these few officers obliged to remain in a supervising capacity will in view of the Sicilians indifference to shouldering responsibility, be a very difficult one.
7. In the meantime, I suggest, that consideration be given to the points

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4. It is essential and in the interests of the good name of Argot, that there should be a considerable increase in O.Rs strength for the following reasons.

(a) In the early stages, sufficient O.Rs (some of whom should be interpreters) should be available to deal with innumerable incidents which require immediate attention, but not necessarily the attention of an already overburdened officer.

(b) That when the situation settles somewhat, many of these O.Rs. could be converted into interviewers and clerks, in order to satisfactorily deal with the additional burden of callers, and masses of correspondence which follow the first phase.

5. The resultant effects of the somewhat precarious food situation are not confined to supplies, as many of its problems are closely connected with Public Safety, to whom frequent complaints of hoarding or mal-administration are referred.

6. As the number of Argot officers decreased in the Island, so the position will, I think become more acute in spite of the desire to thrust more responsibility on to the shoulders of Italian Officials, especially having regard to the general state of affairs, that is, lack of transport, communications, telephone facilities, etc., etc. Most of these people are indolent enough in normal times, but under prevailing conditions tend to lean all the more. What will happen when we reduce our figures still further, I scarcely like to contemplate, for the position of these few officers obliged to remain in a supervising capacity will in view of the Sicilians indifference to shouldering responsibility, be a very difficult one.

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7. In the meantime, I suggest, that consideration be given to the points raised under (a) and (b) above, and further, that the whole 'Mass' situation be reviewed, with the object of removing most of the restrictions now imposed on movement of civilians.

Siracusa.
1 Oct 43.

Edward L. ...

Major.
S.C.A.P.O.
A.M.C.O.T.

1094 34 2

P03/120

SUBJECT:- Monthly Report, Public Safety - Siracusa Province

Public Safety Division.
R.O., Angot.
Palermo.

1. Submitted herewith is the Monthly Report for September, 1943, in compliance with Angot / 266/M dated 31 August 43.

2. Strength of Police Service.

The undermentioned variation in the strength indicated in previous reports is notified.

The decrease in Carabinieri, due to retirement of the 4886 to 1898 age group.

<u>Verasciallo</u>	<u>Brigadiere</u>	<u>Vice-Brig.</u>	<u>Appuntata</u>	<u>Carabinieri</u>	<u>Total.</u>
2	-	2	10	85	99

3. Arrests during period for offences against:-

(i) Italian Penal code.	127
(ii) Local ordinances	83
(iii) Military Govt Proclamations	246.
	516.

4. Prisoners (other than State) :-

(i) Awaiting trial or on remand.	113
(ii) Committed to Prison during period.	86
(iii) Released from prison during period.	40

5. Important and interesting cases.

A heavy larceny of sugar from a British Military Stores at Floridia occurred early in the month. Chiefly through the efforts Vice-Brigadiere ZUCCARO, Civil and Military Police were able to arrest the culprits.

Military Police subsequently raided several cafes in Floridia, and SAIO Siracusa raided others in Siracusa, recovering nearly 2 tons of sugar which had found its way into the 'black market'. The persons concerned were all convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A separate report from SAIO has been forwarded to R.O.,

During the month 25 British Seamen were arrested for pilfering from a Ship's cargo. Fines from £25 downwards were inflicted in lieu of imprisonment in order that the ship might sail.

The Questura, whilst searching a house for stolen property discovered 2 cases of explosives and 86 small bags of cordite. The owner was dealt with

Handwritten signature and date: 21/9/43

is notified.

The decrease in Carabinieri, due to retirement of the 1886 to 1898 age group.

<u>Marasotello</u>	<u>Brigadiere</u>	<u>Vice-Brig.</u>	<u>Appuntati</u>	<u>Carabinieri</u>	<u>Total.</u>
2	-	2	10	85	99

3. Arrests during period for offences against:-

(i) Italian Penal code.	187
(ii) Local ordinances	83
(iii) Military Govt Proclamations	246.
	<u>516.</u>

4. Prisoners (other than State) :-

(i) Awaiting trial or on remand.	118
(ii) Committed to Prison during period.	86
(iii) Released from prison during period.	40

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A heavy larceny of sugar from a British Military Stores at Floridia occurred early in the month. Chiefly through the efforts Vice-Brigadiere ZUCCARO, Civil and Military Police were able to arrest the culprits.

Military Police subsequently raided several cafes in Floridia, and CAPO Siracusa raided others in Siracusa, recovering nearly 2 tons of sugar which had found its way into the 'black market'. The persons concerned were all convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A separate report from CAPO has been forwarded to H.Q.,

During the month 25 British Seamen were arrested for pilfering from a Ship's cargo. Fines from £25 downwards were inflicted in lieu of imprisonment in order that the ship might sail.

The Questura, whilst searching a house for stolen property discovered 2 cases of explosives and 86 small bags of cordite. The owner was dealt with before the CMC. and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment.

6. Summonses issued.

<u>CAPO.</u>	<u>CARABINIERI</u>	<u>QUESTURA</u>	<u>GUARDIA</u>	<u>MUNICIPAL</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
34	21	23	-	3	78

Almost 100% increase in this process which is coming into effect generally in the Province.

7. Looting. There has been only one case of looting by British Troops reported and one case by an Italian.

-2-

8. Accidents.Traffic.

2. Total.
6 Personal injury.
2 Damage only.

Bombs and explosions.

Nil. Total.
15 Personal injury.
Nil damage only.

9. Brothels and prostitutes.

Prostitutes arrested. 77.
Sent to hospital. (VD treatment) 22.

Siracusa, Lentini and Noto concerned.

10. General Remarks.

In spite of the difficult food situation there has been very little public unrest. In Siracusa, Floridia and Pachino, there have been minor demonstrations comprising mostly women and children who complained about the authorized ration on a particular day. There was no question that these demonstrations could be deemed riots as they were dispersed without difficulty.

There have been a few cases of sabotage of military telephone wires in the Noto and Siracusa area. Special police patrols were established and the trouble appears to have abated.

Drunkenness amongst the troops has decreased considerably. The limitation of the hours of sale of wine is largely responsible for this; but there have been instances of illicit private sale to Black troops which has been somewhat troublesome; a few more prosecutions and sentences will no doubt check this from becoming widespread.

Both the Carabinieri and the Questorini have been very active in this respect, as they have similarly been with other 'black market' activities. But I fear that we shall make little real impression on this, as although the Sicilians complain, they are loathe to implicate anyone, or to help us to help them.

Submitted.

Ant. Lavender

Siracusa.
4 Oct 43.

Major S.C. 43.0.

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Submitted.

Siracusa.
4 Oct 43.

Ant. Lavender

Major. S.C.A.P.O.
for Lt-Col. S.C.A.O.,

Seen by DC P 2277

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SECRET.

AMGOT/1065/ES

AMGOT H.Q., MISTEL.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF PROVINCIAL C.A.P.Os. HELD AT H.Q., AMGOT, PALERMO AT

1000 HRS, 6TH OCTOBER 1943

PRESENT :-

Colonel Lermuel L. Balles
Lt. Colonel R.M.J. Martin.
Lt. Colonel R.A. Snook.
Lt. Colonel A.B. Michell.
Major G.H.L. Mason.
Major E.J. Hoffman.
Captain W.C. Ballance.

Major Ray Ashworth.
Major E.W. Aust.
Major G. Bartlett.
Major E.J. Bye.
Major A.W. Rowlands.
Major George W. Reorio.
Major T.W.J. Walters.
Captain W. Wilkins.

C.F.S.
D.C.P.S.
Supt. Civil Police.
Supt. Prisons.
A/Supt. Fire & Civil Defence.
Deputy Supt. Civil Police.
Registration & Licensing
Officer.

S.C.A.P.O. Agrigento.
S.C.A.P.O. Caltanissetta.
S.C.A.P.O. Trapani.
S.C.A.P.O. Messina.
S.C.A.P.O. Siracusa.
S.C.A.P.O. Palermo.
S.C.A.P.O. Enna.
S.C.A.P.O. Ragusa.

Region IV
AMGOT H.Q.

ALSO PRESENT :-

Colonel Charles H. Manger.
Lt. Colonel E.T. Millhouse.
1st Lt. C. Van Heukelom.

1. S.C.A.P.Os. Reports.

AGRIGENTO

(a) Crimes. Normal, except for cattle thefts and robberies. Military cooperation against operating bands of cattle stealers armed with rifles has been readily given.

(b) Relations with Troops and C.M.F. Liaison with Armies is good.

(c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, although firearms are still

PRESENT :-

Colonel Daniel L. Bolles
Lt. Colonel R.M.J. Martin.
Lt. Colonel R.A. Snook.
Lt. Colonel A.B. Mitchell.
Major G.H.L. Mason.
Major B.J. Hefford.
Captain W.C. Ballance.

Major Ray Ashworth.
Major E.W. Aust.
Major G. Bartlett.
Major Z.J. Bye.
Major A.W. Rowleson.
Major George M. Searle.
Major T.W.J. Walters.
Captain W. Wilkins.

ALSO PRESENT :-

Colonel Charles H. Morgan. }
Lt. Colonel E.T. Millhouse. }
1st Lt. C. Von Heudelen.

C.P.S.
D.C.P.S.
Supt. Civil Police.
Supt. Prisons.
A/Supt. Fire & Civil Defence.
Deputy Supt. Civil Police.
Registration & Licensing
Officer.
S.C.A.P.O. Agrigento.
S.C.A.P.O. Caltanissetta.
S.C.A.P.O. Trapani.
S.C.A.P.O. Messina.
S.C.A.P.O. Siracusa.
S.C.A.P.O. Palermo.
S.C.A.P.O. Enna.
S.C.A.P.O. Ragusa.

Region IV

AUGST H.Q.

1. S.C.A.P.O. Reports.

AGRIGENTO

- (a) Crime. Normal, except for cattle thefts and robberies. Military cooperation against operating bands of cattle stealers armed with riflen has been readily given.
- (b) Relations with Troops and G.M.P. Liaison with Armies is good.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, although firearms are still occasionally taken from CC.P.R. by troops.
- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The Questura in Agrigento is operating very satisfactorily. There is some improvement in the CC.P.R. but other agencies are slack.
- (e) Political Activities. There exist in this province
(i) The Republican Federalist Party,
(ii) The Communist Party,
(iii) The Liberal-Socialist Party.
These are kept in check and show no great activity.
- (f) Mafia. This is still active, but since the death sentence was passed in connection with the murder of a prominent landowner and the arrest of nine Mafiosi and their despatch to Palermo, the activity has decreased considerably.

CATANISSETTA.

- (a) Crime. No serious crime is reported: only petty thefts and larcenies.
- (b) Relations with Troops and C.M.P. Relations are good. The disposal of non-paroled members of the Italian Forces is still incomplete.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Troops are, on the whole, well behaved.
- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The CC.RR. are pulling their weight and increasing in efficiency. They are tackling a difficult task with commendable energy.
- (e) Political Activities. Very little to report. There are no signs of Communist activities.
- (f) Mafia. No definite reports of Mafia activities have been received and the CC.RR. keep the SCAPO informed of any known members and what they are doing.

CATANIA.

No report available.

MESSINA.

- (a) Crime. Cattle thefts are serious in the Southern Sector. 180 cases of larceny were reported and 74 arrests were made. There were some 20 cases of wounding during the month. The crime situation was described as somewhat better. In connection with the murders of 4 persons, 3 arrests were effected and the fourth suspect committed suicide. There were no undetected cases of murder.
- (b) Relations with Troops and C.M.P. There are very few troops and no Military Police in the province.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good.
- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The CC.RR. are definitely improving. Not a very high opinion is held of the Agenti di P.S. but they are beginning to reorganize. The Guardia di Finanza are working well with a small force which is kept very busy.
- (e) Political Activities. There is some Communist and Socialist activity, with many applications from the Communist Party for permission to hold meetings which have the object of forming cells or nuclei.
- (f) Mafia. No cases were reported, but cattle thefts were the work of bands of terrorists known as the "Black Hand" and the CC.RR. are of the opinion that the Mafia is raising its head again.

MESSINA.

(e) Political Activities. Very little to report. There are no signs of Communist activities.

(f) Mafia. No definite reports of Mafia activities have been received and the CC.P.R. keep the SCARO informed of any known numbers and what they are doing.

CATANIA.

No report available.

ENNA.

(a) Crime. Cattle thefts are serious in the Southern Sector. 180 cases of larceny were reported and 74 arrests were made. There were some 20 cases of kidnapping during the month. The crime situation was described as somewhat better. In connection with the murders of 4 persons, 3 arrests were effected and the fourth suspect committed suicide. There were no undetected cases of murder.

(b) Relations with Troops and C.M.F. There are very few troops and no Military Police in the province.

(c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good.

(d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The CC.P.R. are definitely improving. Not a very high opinion is held of the Agenti di P.S. but they are beginning to reorganize. The Guardia di Finanza are working well with a small force which is kept very busy.

(e) Political Activities. There is some Communist and Socialist activity, with many applications from the Communist Party for permission to hold meetings which have the object of forming cells or nuclei.

(f) Mafia. No cases were reported, but cattle thefts were the work of bands of terrorists known as the "Black Hand" and the CC.P.R. are of the opinion that the Mafia is raising its head again.

MESSINA.

(a) Crime. Not serious. The situation is normal, although the murder of a Scottish soldier is still under investigation. A certain amount of pilfering is reported, mainly by civilians, who in some instances wear American uniforms.

(b) Relations with Troops and C.M.F. Very Good. Cooperation with the Army authorities, as well as with the Navy, is good, the latter being of great help on many occasions.

(c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good. Wine is still a problem. Putting many places out of bounds is a partial solution, but troops continue to obtain wine from street vendors.

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(3)

- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The Agents di P.S. are good and recovering slowly after their bombing experience of the past few months. The C.C.R.R. are trying hard to improve but find 100 grams of bread as inadequate ration. Going to their low rate of pay they are unable to buy in the open market at current prices.
- (e) Political activities. No meetings of any kind have been held.
- (f) Mafia. The Mafia is supposed to be dead in Messina Province, but the situation is being kept under observation.

PALESTINE

- (a) Crime. Reports would seem to indicate that crime is on the increase, but the increase is not out of proportion, owing to the increase in population.
- (b) Relations with Troops and C.M.P. Co-operation is very good. The Navy have established an excellent system of Shore Patrols. Both the Military Police and the Shore Patrols are doing good work.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Drink is still responsible for most of the trouble.
- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The C.C.R.R. are doing well and the Metropolitan are showing more interest.
- (e) Political activities. Some activity on the part of the "Pope Sixty" movement. A few meetings were held but little importance is attached to them. Instructions have been given for the meetings to cease.
- (f) Mafia. No reports of Mafia activities have been received.

RAGUSA.

- (a) Crime. No serious crimes. Petty larceny the main offence.
- (b) Relations with Troops and C.M.P. Excellent.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. There are no complaints. A large number of troops came into Ragusa on leave on eight-day tours of the province. They were orderly and in many cases brought their own Military Police with them.

- (e) Political activities. No meetings of any kind have been held.
- (f) Mafia. The Mafia is supposed to be dead in Messina Province, but the situation is being kept under observation.

PATRONE

- (a) Crime. Reports would seem to indicate that crime is on the increase, but the increase is not out of proportion, owing to the increase in population.
- (b) Relations with Troops and G.M.P. Co-operation is very good. The Navy have established an excellent system of Shore Patrols. Both the Military Police and the Shore Patrols are doing good work.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Drink is still responsible for most of the trouble.
- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. The C.O.R.R. are doing well and the Metropolitan are showing more interest.
- (e) Political activities. Some activity on the part of the "Proo Sicily" movement. A few meetings were held but little importance is attached to them. Instructions have been given for the meetings to cease.
- (f) Mafia. No reports of Mafia activities have been received.

RAGUSA.

- (a) Crime. No serious crime. Petty larceny the main offence.
- (b) Relations with Troops and G.M.P. Excellent.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. There are no complaints. A large number of troops came into Ragusa on leave on sight-seeing tours of the province. They were orderly and in many cases brought their own Military Police with them.
- (d) Progress in the Efficiency of Police Agencies. Very good progress has been made. The C.O.R.R. are working well. Very good work has been done in investigations in the black market by a special squad of Agents di F.S.
- (e) Political activities. } There is no political activity
} nor have any reports of the Mafia
} been received.
- (f) Mafia.

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SYRACUSE/

(4)

SYRACUSE.

- (a) Crime. Crime is on the increase. There were two cases of looting and arrests were less than in August.
- (b) Relations with troops and C.M.P. Quite good. Military Police are working in the closest co-operation with AGENT, and Syracuse is well under control.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, except possibly in the case of colored troops, who are liable to become troublesome after partaking of wine. The sale of liquor has been checked by limiting the hours of opening of wine shops, and preventing the supplying of wine by private houses. The OC.M. and the Agenti di P.S. are co-operating in this respect.
- (d) Progress in the efficiency of Police Agencies. The OC.M. are working well. A conference was held with police officials with a view to tackling black market problems. The Agenti di P.S. are very good.
- (e) Political Activities. There was one meeting of alleged "Young Fascists" but no others of any political significance. Some meetings of trade unionists have been held and a warning has been given that these meetings must be confined to trade union questions, otherwise the meetings will be prohibited.
- (f) Mafia. No activity.

TRAFANI

- (a) Crime. Fairly normal. The most serious were highway robbery and cattle stealing. Some Mafia arrests had been made, including a known leader of the Mafia, as a result of which two known gangs have disbanded. In some cases the gangs were wearing American army uniforms. The total number of arrests in connection with these crimes is 50.
- (b) Relations with troops and C.M.P. Excellent. Every assistance has been given, especially in dealing with cattle theft crimes, by lending troops to search the mountains.
- (c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good.
- (d) Progress in the efficiency of Police Agencies. Excellent. A great improvement in all respects. Members of the OC.M. are now employed as plain clothes agents on black market cases. A new Quastaro has still to be appointed.

(c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, except possibly in the case of coloured troops, who are liable to become troublesome after partaking of wine. The sale of liquor has been checked by limiting the hours of opening of wine shops, and preventing the supplying of wine by private houses. The CC.M.R. and the Agenti di P.S. are co-operating in this respect.

(d) Progress in the efficiency of Police agencies. The CC.M.R. are working well. A conference was held with police officials with a view to tackling black market problems. The Agenti di P.S. are very good.

(e) Political activities. There was one meeting of alleged "Fascist Societies" but no others of any political significance. Some meetings of trade unionists have been held and a warning has been given that these meetings must be confined to trade union questions, otherwise the meetings will be prohibited.

(f) Mafia. No activity.

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(a) Crime. Fairly normal. The most serious were highway robbery and cattle stealing. Some Mafia arrests had been made, including a known leader of the Mafia, as a result of which two known gangs have disbanded. In some cases the gangs were wearing American army uniforms. The total number of arrests in connection with these crimes is 50.

(b) Relations with Troops and C.M.P. Excellent. Every assistance has been given, especially in dealing with cattle theft crimes, by lending troops to search the mountains.

(c) Discipline of Allied Troops. Good.

(d) Progress in the efficiency of Police agencies. Excellent. A great improvement in all respects. Members of the CC.M.R. are now employed as plain clothes agents on black market cases. A new Questore has still to be appointed.

(e) Political activities. There was only one case of Communist activity.

(f) Mafia. See para. (e) above.

The D.C.P.S., reviewing the reports of S.I.P.O.s, said that crime was returning to normal and was under control. He wished to put on record the Division's appreciation of the work of the C.M.P. in both portions of the Island and the co-operation which they had extended to G.A.P.s generally.

The discipline/

-5-

The discipline of Allied Troops had been a question of various concern at the last meeting, and representations on the subject had been made by the C.C.A.O. to the G.O.C.-in-C. He felt sure that the C.C.A.O. would be very pleased to hear that there had been a definite improvement.

Political activity was a delicate subject. It might be that after the war many European countries would have a form of government with a Communist flavour, if not actually Communist. He did not yet know what form of government would be set up in Italy. Marshal Badoglio seemed to be the man with the most influence. With respect to Sicily, there was a strong movement for separation from Italy, not so much with the idea of coming under British or American jurisdiction as of securing complete independence.

The Mafia problem must be dealt with on an island-wide basis. Any information as to Mafia activities should be sent to AMGOT H.Q. where the steps to be taken to meet it would be coordinated and directed.

The method adopted to deal with the sale of wine to troops differed in various parts of the island. The restriction of hours of opening of wine shops had proved a very useful one.

Referring to the progress made by police agencies, the D.C.P.S. said that in the early days some police were disgraced and suffered indignities at the hands of troops, which resulted in loss of morale on the part of the C.C.P.R. Morale was now being gradually restored and C.A.O.s must do all they can to assist in that process. H.Q. had made representations to Commanding Generals stressing this point. Many Italian police officers made very good investigators, and reports showed that special investigation squads were doing very useful work.

Lt. Col. Snook, dealing with the Police System on the Island, stated that our objective had been to re-establish the principle of centralized control. C.A.O.s, reports on the state of crime would in future be coordinated with reports now sent in from the provinces to the C.C.P.R., which reports will in turn be sent to the Questori. This would give a complete picture of the crime situation throughout the island. C.A.O.s will also receive reports from local police agencies. General Samino will be held responsible for the training and discipline of the C.C.P.R. Transfers of Group Commanders and other officers of the C.C.P.R. are to be effected in the near future. C.A.O.s should be forewarned that there may be a tendency on the part of the public to oppose these transfers for political or private reasons.

No telephonic communication was yet available for the C.C.P.R. obtain of command. Efforts were being made to obtain permission for this from the military authorities.

It was again emphasized that all questions of leave, transfers etc. must be dealt with through the Local Commander of the C.C.P.R. Independent action by C.A.O.s or C.A.O.s was a direct weakening of the authority of the of the Superior Command.

An impression existed that the Questum was a Fascist development. This was not the case. The Questum are actually professional police officers.

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The method adopted to deal with the sale of wine to troops differed in various parts of the island. The restriction of hours of opening of wine shops had proved a very useful one.

Referring to the progress made by police agencies, the D.C.P.S. said that in the early days some police were harassed and suffered indignities at the hands of troops, which resulted in loss of morale on the part of the C.C.R.R. Morale was now being gradually restored and CAPOs must do all they can to assist in that process. H.Q. had made representations to Commanding Generals stressing this point. Many Italian police officers make very good investigators, and reports showed that special investigation squads were doing very useful work.

Lt. Col. Snook, dealing with the Police System on the island, stated that our objective had been to re-establish the principle of centralized control. CAPOs, reports on the state of crime would in future be coordinated with reports now sent in from the provinces to the C.C.R.R., which reports will in turn be sent to the Questori. This would give a complete picture of the crime situation throughout the island. CAPOs will also receive reports from local police agencies. General Samino will be held responsible for the training and discipline of the C.C.R.R. Transfers of Group Commanders and other officers of the C.C.R.R. are to be effected in the near future. CAPOs should be forewarned that there may be a tendency on the part of the public to oppose these transfers for political or private reasons.

No telephonic communication was yet available for the C.C.R.R. chain of command. Efforts were being made to obtain permission for this from the military authorities.

It was again emphasized that all questions of leave, transfers etc. must be dealt with through the Local Commander of the C.C.R.R. Independent action by CAPOs or CAOs was a direct weakening of the authority of the of the Superior Command.

An impression existed that the Questum was a Fascist development. This was not the case. The Questori are actually professional police officers and have been trained as such.

Representations have been made about Proclamation No.13, which, though directed at Fascism, had the apparent effect of curtailing the powers of the police in dealing with habitual criminals and crime generally.

The Acting Superintendent (Fire and Civil Defence) remarked that the fire service organization was similar to that of the C.C.R.R. A Chief Fire Officer for the island had been appointed, and he would be responsible for the organization of the Fire Service. Reports coming through him to ALFOT H.Q. will in turn be forwarded to SCAPOs. Transfers, promotions and leaves should be left for H.Q. decision.

The C.P.S. /

-6-

The C.P.S. stated that the reports had given a very clear picture of the general situation. It was particularly gratifying to learn of the improved situation regarding Allied Troops. Lt. Col. Snook had made a particular point of pressure being applied to obstruct transfers of the OCRR for political reasons. It should be remembered that CAOs and even some CAPOs were inclined to interfere with transfers, and this must not be done. It was the responsibility of the OCRR to operate the organization and they must have a free hand to be able to do this properly. We could not do everything ourselves, and to attempt to do so would be disastrous.

The Chief Legal Officer stated he agreed with Lt. Col. Snook that Proclamation 13 seemed to have been misunderstood by the Italian police. The fact was that under the Italian law the Questore and his officials had the power to put anyone in jail for up to two years without bringing any charges against them. The existence of such a power was contrary to our ideals of law enforcement and justice. Such a power was bound to be distorted and used for political purposes. It was for such reasons that the power was removed. The proclamation meant what it said, but nothing more than that. When anyone was arrested he must be charged and brought for trial. If a man was arrested charges must be brought against him within a reasonable time. We did not propose to permit Italian police to do more than that.

Reference was made to Article VII, Section 2 of Proclamation No. 2. When arrests were made under this proclamation the question had to be referred to the Chief Legal Officer, or the Senior Legal Officer, for review.

To sum up, the OCRR can arrest people, but must get charges preferred quickly or the person must be released.

2. Distribution and Functioning of C.A.F.Os.

The C.P.S. stated that, following the last Conference, a directive was issued that CAPOs employed on other duties were to be released from those duties as soon as practicable, and returned to proper public safety duties. This had not been done in all provinces, and the following figures were given :-

<u>Province</u>	<u>Total Number of CAPOs on duty as such</u>
Agirgento	1
Caltanissetta	5
Catania	7
Enna	3
Messina	2
Palermo	3
Ragusa	3

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Messina	2
Palermo	3
Ragusa	3
Syracuse	7
Trapani	2
	<u>33</u>

3. Recommendations for promotion of EM/ORs in Provinces.

The C.P.S. asked all CAPOs to submit to SCACs the names of EM/ORs working under their immediate control who are recommended for promotion.

4. Security...../

4. Security Measures.

(a) Checking of AMOT Civilian Employees.

The D.C.P.S. stated that proper checking of civilian employees has been neglected as far as Province are concerned and referred to the C.S.O.'s memorandum of the 11th August 1943 to SCAOs, reference number 253/HQ. Reports on the misconduct of civilians in AMOT employ are being received from the Security Services. SCAOs should draw the attention of SCAs to the above instruction. It was agreed that checking forms should be completed in respect of all civilians in AMOT employ and submitted to the Civil Police Section.

(b) Registration of Firearms - re-issue of shot guns.

The D.C.P.S. re-emphasized the desirability of uniformity in the provincial control of permits for firearms. Capt. Bailance, Registration & Licensing, outlined a scheme for the control of all forms of arms which is under consideration. Opinion was divided as to whether permits should be issued to private persons, and Lt. Col. Brock suggested that another drive should be made to confiscate unauthorized arms, and that the forces authorized to carry arms should be fully equipped before permits are issued to private persons.

The C.P.S. said that the existing Italian system of control would be used, and that the scheme was comprehensive enough to meet the points raised.

(c) Restrictions on Photography.

The D.C.P.S. mentioned the steps taken in Palermo Province to control the development and/or printing of films for military personnel, i.e. by restricting this to certain approved establishments.

(d) Circulation passes.

The D.C.P.S. said that 15 Army Group took a serious view of the laxity shown in the issue of circulation passes. It appeared that the GCHQ were in some cases issuing their own passes whilst others were issued over the name of a CAO and the initials of an S/M. The security value of such passes is nil. He did not think that this duty should be left entirely in the hands of the GCHQ.

The SCAPO Agrigento spoke in favour of the abolition of these passes on the grounds that their security value is out of all proportion to the tremendous amount of clerical work involved on the part of AMOT Officers and personnel. This proposal received general support though the SCAPO Messina said some arrangement would still be required to prevent persons returning to Messina. A similar situation prevails in Catania Province.

The C.P.S. agreed to submit the proposal to higher authority.

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The D.C.P.S. said that 15 Army Group took a serious view of the matter shown in the issue of circulation passes. It appeared that the CCRH were in some cases issuing their own passes whilst others were issued over the name of a CAO and the initials of an E/M. The security value of such passes is nil. He did not think that this duty should be left entirely in the hands of the CCRH.

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The C.P.S. agreed to submit the proposal to higher authority.

(u) Subotage of Communications.

The D.C.P.S. said that one of the objects of the curfew order was to make things more difficult to cut telephone cables and thus sabotage communications. An instruction on this point was omitted from 15 Army Group. It had been suggested that the priests should warn country folk of the consequences of such action, however harmless the intention. Reference was made to an instruction to SCAPOs on the question of punishments imposed by Military Courts for offences of this nature. (ASOT/4002/L of 1st Oct. 43).

5. Reconstitution of various sections of the Fascist Militia.

The Supt. Civil Police, referring to the Administrative Instructions on this subject, said that Special Police are being organized as the need arose. He quoted the Posts Telegraphs, Ports and Railway Guards as examples. These special Police are only given special, not general, police powers. Strict supervision is necessary and this will be the responsibility of the agency using them.

SCAPO Roma...../

SCARPO Ragusa urged the institution of road patrols, like the former Milizia Stradale, and suggested the use of the CCRR for this purpose, but this was not considered possible.

The Guardia Forestale which is necessary from an agricultural point of view will be re-organized on the basis of Special Police.

The guarding of Vulnerable Points was raised. Trained police officers cannot be used for this purpose, being required for police duty, and the only solution appeared to be the engagement of Special Police. The C.C.A.O. held the view that this is not an AMGOT responsibility, but as the Tactical Forces are withdrawn requests are being made for AMGOT to take over the guarding of V.P.s. The C.P.S. said that pending a decision by higher authority as to the responsibility for this duty, we must suspend action.

6. Prisoner of War Policy.

The D.C.P.S. explained the policy which had been laid down for dealing with Prisoners of War in Italy which included the unconditional release of Sicilians. Meanwhile existing orders for the collection of unparoled ex-members of the Italian Forces would be followed.

SCARPO Caltanissetta drew attention to the difficulty experienced in finding the nearest Divisional Provost Marshal.

7. Organization and Control of La Guardia di Finanza.

Supt. Civil Police explained that this is a special organization formerly under the control of the Minister of Finance in Rome. The organization had become disrupted following the occupation of Sicily but the following points should be noted:

- (i) The GAFP will co-operate with the Civil Police Section.
- (ii) The discipline and control, including transfers, are the responsibility of the Superior Command in Palermo.
- (iii) The Superior Command will also work in collaboration with the Chief Revenue Officer of the Finance Division, AMGOT.
- (iv) The Finance Division will deal with matters affecting the duties of the GAFP.

8. Prisons.

(a) Policy on closing of Prisons.

Lt. Col. Michell, Supt. of Prisons, explained H.Q. policy on this subject which was to close down as many of the small local prisons as possible and concentrate the prisoners in the main state and/or provincial prisons. It would be necessary to leave the local prisons on a care and maintenance basis so that they could perhaps be used for persons sentenced to imprisonment up to 30 days.

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(b) CAPOs.

The Supt. of Prisons pointed out that although H.Q. Inspecting Officers visited and reported on prisons for the information of the C.P.S. and SCAPs the number of such officers was so small that he would have to rely on periodical reports from SCAPOs. This is one of their functions as representing the Public Safety Division in the provinces.

(c) Petitions...../

(a) Examination of Prison Records.

SCAROs were reminded that petitions should not be forwarded to H.Q. but should be handled in accordance with normal Italian procedure, i.e. through Italian channels.

The Supt. of Prisons said that H.C. must have the fullest possible information on prison records. A Director was being appointed for each province and one of his functions would be to compile and keep these records up-to-date. SCAPs should keep a check on these Directors and report to H.C. on their work.

9. Control of Prostitution.

The SCARF Palermo complained of the inadequate methods available to deal with prostitutes. Pines were of little value. SCARF Syracuse said that they closed down the brothels and then used the Italian law forbidding clandestine prostitution. SCARF Messina suggested an additional clause to Proclamation No. 2 calling for it an offence to solicit allied soldiers etc for immoral purposes.

10. Patients for OCHH etc on detached duty for AMBOT.

In response to an inquiry by SENAO Palermo, the OPS said that the department or agency employing the police on detached duty should be asked to cover their requirements in the way of rations etc.

II. Amendments.

Referring to Public Safety Bulletin No. 7, para. 12, the D.C.P.S. said that the height of the lettering on armbands for special police should be 1 1/2" instead of 2". He reminded SCIPOs that armbands should now be withdrawn from uniformed police agencies. This would also apply to the Fire Service.

12. Transport for prisoners and witnesses attending trials at a distance.

The SCAPO Palermo pointed out the difficulty in securing transport when prisoners and witnesses have to be conveyed to attend trials taking place at a considerable distance from where the offences were committed, e.g., to Palermo from country districts. Major Lothian, Deputy Supt. of Prisons, said that his Section would probably be able to assist in transporting the prisoners to Palermo, but not the witnesses. The C.P.S. said that the shortage of transport was general and he could only suggest that C.I.P.O.s must make such arrangements as are possible.

13. Curfew.

The D.C.P.S. said that 15 Army Group had emphasized the importance of the maintenance of the curfew from a security point of view. It had been suggested, and agreed by 15 Army Group, that SCMOs should be authorized to relax curfew

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11. Arbonds.

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The D.C.P.S. said that 15 Army Group had emphasized the importance of the maintenance of the curfew from a security point of view. It had been suggested, and agreed by 15 Army Group, that SCAPOs should be authorized to relax curfew restrictions in the interests of the economic life of the island provided that there was prior consultation with the military Commanders affected.

The hours during which curfew should operate were discussed and it was pointed out that the Proclamation laid down the period between Sunset and Sunrise. In Palermo Province this had been altered to 2000 hours to 0600 hours. The point would be covered in a directive to be issued shortly.

14. Control of Aliens.

The D.C.P.S. drew attention to the fact that the Italian system of registration of aliens (stranieri) had broken down since the occupation of the island by the Allies. He mentioned that a directive with regard to this matter is under consideration.

Capt. Ballance gave some details of the Italian system of registration, which would be turned to good account under the proposed scheme.

The C.P.S. said the directive would be issued in due course.

The CFS.../

The C.I.S. then introduced Par. 1, General Samino, Comando Superiore of the CCNR to the Conference and in the latter's name assured him of the desire of every Officer in the Public Safety Division to support him in his work. General Samino suitably replied.

Brig. General McSherry, D.C.C.A.O., then addressed the Conference, and threw some light on developments in Civil Affairs in Italy, pointing out that it would be necessary to draw on the Officers now serving in Sicily to help staff the new regions being formed on the mainland. He assured those present that there would be jobs for everyone in the new organization under discussion elsewhere. Brig. General McSherry also expressed his appreciation of the fine work which had been and was being done by C.I.F.s in Sicily.

15. Observance of Black-out.

The D.C.P.S. said that Seventh Army proposed the issue of a reminder to troops of the continued necessity for a strict observance of black-out regulations in the western provinces. It was proposed to issue a similar reminder to the civilian population and the SC/POs concerned asked that this could be on a provincial basis.

16. Miscellaneous Items.

SC/PO Agrianto suggested that Seventh Army be asked to advise units of that Army to ask for the animal's birth certificate when buying cattle for consumption by the troops.

Supt. Civil Police said that instructions regarding the campaign against the Black Market had been issued to the CCNR as the co-ordinating agency. Action would be taken also by the Agenti di P.S. and the Guardia di Finanza.

The Supt. Civil Police also pointed out that the Political Records of all Fascists were at present held under seal at the Questura in each province, and suggested that a decision should be given as to their disposal.

The 4/Supt. (Fire & Civil Defence) referring to recent cases of fires in premises where petrol was stored, pointed out that under Italian law Inspectors in the Fire Service are empowered to make inspections of premises to detect offenders.

The Conference terminated at 1725 hours.

LEONEL L. BOLLES.
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P.S. Reference para 5 Page 2, it has now been decided that the duty of finding guards for V.Ps. must be accepted by AMGOT.

DISTRIBUTION 4.

C. C.A.O.	1	AMGOT Eighth Army Main	1
D.C.C.A.O.	1	M.C.S., AFHQ.	2
C.S.O.	1	No. 1 District	1
S.C.A.Os. Agrigento	2	I.R.S.	1
Caltanissetta	2	Region II	2
Catania	2	Region III	2
Dura	2	Col. C.H. Morgan	1
Palermo	2	Lt. Col. E.T. Millhouse	1
Ragusa	2	Col. A.E. Young	1
Siracusa	2	Heads of Sections P.S.D.	1
Trapani	2	File	1
Messina	2	Fleet	1
AMGOT Liaison 15 A.G.	1	Divisions	10

(1) *See Supply*

not 1457
1094 77

AMTOT,
Messina Province.

SUBJECT:-- Progress Report, Public Safety Division.

TO:-- Lt. Col. Stephen D. Scott,
S.C.A.C.
Messina Province.

Since the invasion of the mainland on 3rd September, 1943, with the battle area moving North Eastwards away from Messina, the conditions in the Province have tended to improve in every respect, but it will be appreciated that in view of the extreme devastation in the City of Messina and the surrounding districts, normal conditions cannot be expected to return immediately.

It can safely be said that at least ninety per cent of the buildings are damaged, to a greater or lesser extent, about fifty per cent being beyond repair.

The population are gradually returning to the City and I should now estimate the population at, between eighty and ninety thousand, compared with between forty and fifty thousand at the time of the Allied invasion. So far as is possible, repairs to both public and private buildings are in hand.

Water.

The water supply although curtailed, is sufficient for immediate needs and repair work is proceeding apace. In addition to ordinary needs, the Navy is being supplied with fresh water from the Town's supply whilst transporting the Army by means of a ferry service of light craft, across the Straits to the Island.

Electricity.

This is supplied from Catania, the total amount at the moment allowed is 1,200 Kilo Watts per day. A considerable portion of this current is required for Naval work in the Dock area. This necessarily seriously curtails light for ordinary illumination purposes--few buildings so far have the current restored--due both to the fact mentioned above and also to the fact that the cables in many roads were damaged by shells and bombs. Repair work in this direction is moving rapidly.

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FOOD.

The food question is still acute, particularly bread and pasta. The bread allowance of one hundred grammes per day is really insufficient for the population and more especially for manual workers. Permits for fishing are being granted and this will ease the situation somewhat. No effort is being spared to improve the grain situation.

THE CARABINIERI.

The Carabinieri continue to give their full cooperation and the only complaint they have is for more food. This is really a serious problem so far as they are concerned.

At present owing to the numerous calls for their services by Naval, Military and the Civil Authorities in providing guards on stores etc; situated in many bombed premises, it has been necessary for them to perform twelve hours duty each day. They do this duty on one hundred grammes of bread, with little if anything in addition. I have endeavored to have their rations increased, but on account of the general shortage, it has been found impossible to grant this request. They are in the unfortunate position of not being able to purchase meat, fish and other commodities as do the ordinary citizens, owing to their extremely low rate of pay. An unmarried Carabinieri's average daily pay is about sixteen lire per day. Before the Allied occupation, I understand the Carabinieri paid approximately eight lire per day into a Mass fund for all their food. Now, prices have risen sharply, meat for instance is forty five lire per kilo in this Province, against eighteen lire heretofore, with the result that it is beyond their reach. It will be appreciated that their position is far worse than the ordinary workman, who, earning fifty, sixty or seventy lire per day, can buy certain commodities at the present high prices. I do suggest that the present review of their pay and allowances be expedited with all possible speed, thus placing them on the same basis as other workmen of equal status. Lastly, it would go far towards removing possible causes for corruption amongst them, but which I think will manifest itself should conditions remain for long as they are at present.

The work of the Carabinieri generally has shown improvement and they appear to be recovering somewhat from the effects of the fighting and bombing of the district.

Up to 2nd October 1943, 201 cases have been reported for decision by a Military Court and 7 by the Italian Courts. These figures indicate fairly commendable activity on the part of the Police. In addition they have been really hard-worked in traffic duties, in connection with Military Convoys, passing through daily to the Coast, preparatory to crossing to the Mainland.

By the recent Order to release certain of the recalled men, 137 men are affected within the Internal part of the Province. The present strength of the Carabinieri within the Commune of Messina is now 651, 34 of these will be released. The strength of the remainder released is 106. The figures

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By the recent Order to release certain of the recalled men, 157 men are affected within the internal part of the Province. The present strength of the Carabinieri within the Commune of Messina is now 651, 31 of these will be released. The strength of the remainder of the Province is 499, the number to be released is 106. The figures for the external part of the Province, under the control of Capt. Valloisio Grissone, are not yet to hand, but both Major Ientini and Capt. Valloisio are satisfied the loss of these men will not impair efficiency.

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DISCIPLINE.

On the whole discipline is fairly good, one Carabinieri at Genoa within the Commune of Massima, through carelessness allowed a prisoner (Italian) to escape from the prison. The desertion of the man has been circulated, but so far he has not been rearrested. Disciplinary action against the man concerned is being dealt with by the Carabinieri authorities.

In addition, one case has arisen of a Carabinieri at Milazzo being arrested for cutting telephone wires. He is at present awaiting trial, but there is no suggestion that it was a deliberate case of sabotage, but simply that he needed some wire to tie some property on to his motor-cycle. He cut the phone wire without thought as to whether it was Military or Civilian wire. This of course does not relieve him of his responsibility and the fact that he was a Police Officer, should have made him more careful to observe the regulations.

On 23rd September 1943, I was informed by Major Ientini that a Portofino Pietro, was performing duty as a Civil Police Officer in the Commune of Caronia and that he had a bad criminal record. I went to Caronia on 24th September 1943, inspected the Police records and found the following convictions recorded against him.

- (1) At Palermo on 19-11-34, sentenced to 5 months imprisonment for abuse of Authority.
- (2) At Cefalù on 8-7-37, sentenced to 6 months imprisonment and ordered to pay 600 lire fine for larceny, confidence trick.
- (3) At the Court of Appeal, Messina on 7-12-37, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, ordered to pay 15,000 lire fine, excluded from holding any Public Office in the future and ordered to be under Police supervision for two years after release, for rape and misrepresentation of Rank or Title.

I ascertained he had been appointed to the post of Police Officer by Lt. Alasia, whilst acting as C.A.O. of the Commune on 8-8-43, who was totally unaware of the man's past. I saw Tortorici, asked him if the convictions recorded referred to him and on his admitting this, I forthwith dispensed with his services but with pay to the end of Sept. 43.

The present strength of Carabinieri at Caronia is:-

- 1 Marshal.
 - 2 Vice-Brigadiers.
 - 8 Carabinieri (3 due for release under the recent order).
- This number is ample to cover the needs of the town. I also ascertained that the Marshal of Carabinieri at Piraino, La Rocca Mariani, had been dismissed from his post on 27-8-43 by the then C.A.O. Major Briny. I have seen Major Briny and ascertained from him, that things were very unsettled in Piraino, a small Commune of about 5,000, and on enquiry, and had

In addition, one case has arisen of a Carabinieri at Milazzo being arrested for cutting telephone wires. He is at present awaiting trial, but there is no suggestion that it was a deliberate case of sabotage, but simply that he needed some wire to the same property on to his motor-cycle. He cut the phone wire without thought as to whether it was Military or Civilian wire. This of course does not relieve him of his responsibility and the fact that he was a Police Officer, should have made him more careful to observe the regulations.

On 23rd September 1943, I was informed by Major Tentini that a Tortorici District, was performing duty as a Civil Police Officer in the Commune of Gerone and that he had a bad criminal record. I went to Gerone on 24th September 1943, inspected the Police records and found the following convictions recorded against him.

- (1) At Palermo on 19-II-34, sentenced to 6 months imprisonment for abuse of Authority.
- (2) At Cefala on 8-7-37, sentenced to 2 months imprisonment and ordered to pay 600 lire fine for larceny, confidence trick.
- (3) At the Court of Appeal, Messina on 7-12-37, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment, ordered to pay 15,000 lire fine, excluded from holding any Public Office in the future and ordered to be under Police supervision for two years after release, for rape and misrepresentation of Rank or Title.

I ascertained he had been appointed to the post of Police Officer by Lt. Alasia, whilst acting as C.A.C. of the Commune on 8-8-42, who was totally unaware of the man's past. I saw Tortorici, asked him if the convictions recorded referred to him and on his admitting this, I forthwith dispensed with his services but with pay to the end of Sept. 43.

The present strength of Carabinieri at Gerone is:-

- 1 Marshall.
- 2 Vice-Ensigns.
- 3 Carabinieri (3 due for release under the recent order).

This number is ample to cover the needs of the Town. I also ascertained that the Marshall of Carabinieri at Pirano, La Rosa Mariano, had been dismissed from his post on 27-8-43 by the then C.A.C. Major Dring. I have seen Major Dring and ascertained from him, that things were very unsettled in Pirano, a small Commune of about 5,000, and on enquiry, he was informed that the Marshall had been very overbearing, and had consequently dismissed him and sent him home to Catania. Anticipating approval, I have ordered Capt Vallorio to return the Marshall to duty in another part of the Province, pending a complete investigation. Capt Vallorio into the Marshall's actions, after which if necessary, appropriate disciplinary action can be taken, within the Service.

UNIFORM AND EQUIPMENT.

The Uniform and Equipment of all the Police Services are somewhat the worse for wear, and in many cases badly require mending. As may be expected uniforms are at a premium and although the Carabinieri have some boots for issue to their men, the Pinnacle Guards are badly off for boots. None are available for issue in this Province.

Colonel Brandt, Commande of the Legion of Pinnacle Guards, visited Messina on 27-5-43. Among other things discussed was the question of the release of the recalled men. He was of the opinion that all recalled men could be released without loss of efficiency. I agreed with him and again anticipating approval, all recalled Pinnacle Guards in this Province la. 329, were released as from 30-5-43. This leaves 394 for duty in the Province.

Similarly, I am arranging with the Questura for the release of 38 Civil Police, leaving 154 for duty.

POLICE SHORTAGES.

The Legion Headquarters, like the majority of other buildings in Messina, received superficial damage by blast. Repairs to this building are going ahead and Colonel Tetano, who is now in charge of five Provinces, has moved back into the Legion Headquarters with his staff from Patù.

COURTS.

Both Superior and Summary Courts have been operating in the City of Messina, 53 persons have been tried by the former and 62 by the latter, 86 cases await trial. The figures for the remainder of the Province are not yet to hand.

In Distretto, 28 persons await trial for offences in connection with a disturbance, which arose there on 8-3-43.

The Italian Courts are opening throughout the Province during the coming week, the Courts at Messina are commencing on Wednesday 6-10-43. So far there are no cases awaiting trial by the Italian Courts in Messina.

CRIME.

Complaints of larceny etc., remain fairly frequent, but this is to a certain degree only to be expected in a district where practically every house has been damaged by bomb or shell blast. The local population in nearly every case, blame English or American personnel, but

Colonel Brondi, Commander of the Legion of Finance Guards, visited Messina on 27-9-43. Among other things discussed was the question of the release of the recalled men. He was of the opinion that all recalled men could be released without loss of efficiency. I agreed with him and again anticipating approval, all recalled Finance Guards in this Province 18, 329, were released as from 30-9-43. This leaves 392 for duty in the Province.

Similarly, I am arranging with the Quasars for the release of 35 Civil Police, leaving 184 for duty.

POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

The Legion Headquarters, like the majority of other buildings in Messina, received superficial damage by blast. Repairs to this building are going ahead and Colonel Tetano, who is now in charge of five Provinces, has moved back into the Legion Headquarters with his staff from Patù.

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In Mistretta, 28 persons await trial for offences in connection with a disturbance, which arose there on 8-9-43.

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CRIME.

Complaints of larceny etc., remain fairly frequent, but this is to a certain degree only to be expected in a district where practically every house has been damaged by bomb or shell blast. The local population in nearly every case, blame English or American personnel, but not often can they substantiate their allegations. It is true that in the past there has been a good deal of pilfering from various premises by both Naval and Military personnel, but it has fallen off a good deal of late and I have no doubt that in quite a number of cases, the allegations by the public are greatly exaggerated.

There has been one case of the murder of a Scotch soldier, a private in the 7th Black Watch, 51st Highland Division, who was stabbed through

(5)

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the heart in a suburb of Messine on the night of 5-5-43. In the absence of Special Investigation Branch Officers of the Army, I took up the enquiry and have been ably assisted by two Carabinieri of the Carabinieri, and during the last few days, Sgt. Higgins of the S.I.B. who has been posted to Messine, has given invaluable assistance.

The enquiry shows, the dead soldier forced his way into a house on the night of the murder, assaulted a sick man there and attempted to interfere with the mother.

Suspicion is definitely fixed on a brother of the sick man, and two or possibly three of his friends, who were present at the time. Since taking statements from them, all of which were contradictory, they have been kept in custody, pending further enquiries.

This course would probably be very unusual in England or the United States, but in this Country, should they be released whilst other lines of enquiry are being pursued, they would probably disappear for all time. It is hoped to be able to reach a decision regarding charging these men, within the next few days.

SPECIAL POLICE.

The Railway from Messine to Villa Franca is rapidly being put in order and the Railway Authorities have asked for Police for guard purposes. Accordingly, 57 men are being employed as Special Police for this purpose.

Arrangements are also in hand for special Forest Police, to prevent unnecessary depredations.

ARMS.

I have had numerous requests for the return of arms for various purposes, but these I have consistently refused with the exception of arms for Bank personnel, engaged in handling large sums of money.

With the concurrence of Major Reesey, Financial Officer, I am returning a limited number of pistols to Bank Officials, in cases where we are satisfied such course is really necessary.

So far I have not returned any shot-guns, as no real case for such a return has been made out, but some guns have been returned in the Province, mainly the Tarcento district, where fairly large farms are situated.

PASSES, SPECIAL AND AUTOMOBILE AND AUTOCAR REGISTRATION.

By direction of Lt. Col. Story, the registration of all motor vehicles is being undertaken.

This scheme requires that all owners register their vehicles with the Carabinieri. If they wish to use the vehicle they then fill in an application form, showing the persons for whom the vehicle is required, and the Carabinieri, on receiving the form, on refusal by the

the inquiry show, the deceased, forced me into a house on the night of the murder, assaulted a sick man there and attempted to interfere with the mother.

Opinion is definitely fixed on a brother of the sick man, and two or possibly three of his friends, who were present at the time. Since taking statements from them, all of which were contradictory, they have been kept in custody, pending further inquiries.

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It is hoped to be able to reach a decision regarding charging these men, within the next few days.

SPECIAL POLICE.

The Railway from Messina to Villa Franca is rapidly being put in order and the Railway Authorities have asked for Police for guard purposes. Accordingly, 67 men are being employed as Special Police for this purpose.

Arrangements are also in hand for special Forest Police, to prevent unnecessary depredations.

ARMS.

I have had numerous requests for the return of arms for various purposes, but these I have consistently refused with the exception of arms for Bank personnel, engaged in handling large sums of money.

With the concurrence of Major Ramsey, Financial Officer, I am returning a limited number of pistols to bank officials, in cases where we are satisfied such course is really necessary.

So far I have not returned my shot-gun, as no real case for such a return has been made out, but some guns have been returned in the Province, mainly the Piacenza district, where fairly large farms are situated.

PASSES, PERSONAL AND AUTOMOBILE AND AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION.

By direction of Lt. Col. Story, the registration of all motor vehicles is being undertaken.

This scheme requires that all owners register their vehicles with the Carabinieri. If they wish to use the vehicle they then fill in an application form showing the purpose for which the vehicle is required.

The application is considered and either approved or refused by the

ARCT Officer responsible for the particular service under which the application applies to use the vehicle, and the form of application, together with the Registration form then filed in my Office.

Each form is numbered and if a permit is granted, a pink approval form is attached to the wind-shield.

No car is licensed unless it is really necessary in the interests

of the Commune or Airport service.

In this city, it is hoped to keep a check on cars in circulation and for ARVN to utilize where necessary, those cars not required by their owners.

U.N.S.A. AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

This service with 183 personnel was practically useless so far as its original functions were concerned and by direction of the S.O.A.O. has been disbanded, these men are being given the opportunity to perform more useful work within the Commune.

Apart from three small tripods, buckets and ladlers they were without equipment.

I have arranged for a number of Carabinieri, in the event of an Air Raid to be on duty at each Station, prepared to go out to any incident and assist in recovering dead and injured persons and to assist the Fire Brigade as and when required.

There is no Air Raid warning system functioning, all former Siren apparatus having been damaged or destroyed, and the only warning now will be the sound of gunfire, or the explosion of bombs, but this I think will be just as effective as any other kind of warning devised, as here we have not the advantage, as in America or Britain, of receiving prior warning from Fighter or Bomber Command.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The Fire Brigade is gradually getting into shape and the Commandant is in the course of recruiting his Engines and appliances.

Since the occupation there have been no large fires in the City, but the Brigade has attended a few forest fires, which are common during the dry season. Now the rainy season is approaching the odds on them for this service will soon cease.

I have allowed the Brigade of 24 men to perform 10 hours on and 40 hours off duty, instead of 4 hours on and 20 hours off as formerly. I understand that in Palermo the rule now is 24 hours on and 24 hours off duty, but I have allowed the 48 hour rule to apply here as many men live some distance from the town and as transport facilities are practically negligible it gives them time to go home when off duty.

PRISONS.

The Prison service at present is now functioning reasonably well. At the present time it can accommodate approximately 100 persons both sexes. The Director is very willing, but not particularly energetic, but this is the case with most of the other services. He is rather perturbed that he is

U.S.A. AIR RAIL PRECAUTIONS.

This service with 193 personnel was practically useless so far as its original functions were concerned and by direction of the S.O.A.C. has been disbanded, these men are being given the opportunity to perform more useful work within the Command.

I report from three small tracks, trucks and loaders they were without equipment.

I have arranged for a number of Carabinieri, in the event of an air raid to be on duty at each station, prepared to go out to any incident and assist in recovering dead and injured persons and to assist the fire brigades as and when required.

There is no air raid warning system functioning, all former Siren apparatus having been damaged or destroyed, and the only warning now will be the sound of gunfire, or the explosion of bombs, but this I think will be just as effective as any other kind of warning devised, as there we have not the advantage, as in America or Britain, of receiving prior warning from Fighter or Bomber Command.

FIRE BRIGADE.

The fire brigade is gradually getting into shape and the Commandant is in the course of retraining his Engines and appliances.

Since the earthquake there have been no large fires in the City, but the Brigade has attended a few forest fires, which are common during the dry season. In the rainy season it is attending the calls on them for this service will soon cease.

I have allowed the Brigade of 245 men to perform 48 hours on and 48 hours off duty, instead of 4 days on and 3 off as formerly. I understand that in Palermo the rule now is 24 hours on and 24 hours off duty, but I have allowed the 48 hour rule to apply here as many men live some distance from the town and as transport facilities are practically negligible it gives them time to go home when off duty.

PRISONS.

The Prison service at Messina is now functioning reasonably well. At the present time it can accommodate approximately 100 persons both sexes. The Director is very willing, but not particularly energetic, but this may be due to his advancing years. He is rather perturbed that he is not being called to attend the Conference at Palermo, he says he is the senior Prison Director and has asked me to speak for him to the Authorities. I informed him that I had no knowledge of the reason why he had not been called, but no doubt the governing Authorities had good reasons for this. Both Spers and their decision would be made known in due course.

There are 25 inmates and layabouts at the Prison. At the moment none of these are being used, as the inside wall of the Prison is being guarded

1286

(7)

by Carabinieri, due to the fact that there are only 11 guards on duty in the Prison, instead of the normal complement of 41.

As half the Prison is still unserviceable, the latter number are not required at the present time.

Arrangements are in hand for the Prison to be put in complete order.

UNEXPLODED BOMBS.

A Bomb Disposal Squad under the direction of Lt. Davis is now stationed in Messina and all reports of unexploded bombs are investigated at once. I understand that to date 200 bombs have been removed.

It will be observed I have mentioned very little about the outer parts of the Province. The reason for this is that I have been alone on U.A.P.O. work throughout the Province and consequently have been practically tied down in Messina, but I have now an assistant in Capt. Borak who will relieve me of much of the work in Messina City, thus giving me the opportunity of visiting all the other Communes in the Province and endeavouring to clear up any difficulties which from time to time may arise.

E. J. Dye
E. J. Dye, Major,
C.A.I.F.O.
Messina Province.

A. M. COT,
Messina.

SUBJECT:- Monthly Progress Report,
TO:- Commissioner of Public Safety, Palermo.

Forwarded.

Stephen B. Story
Stephen B. Story, Lt. Col.
S.C.A.O.

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E. J. Dyke
E. J. Dyke, Major,
C.A.F.O.

Messina Province.

MAJOT,
Messina.

SUBJECT:- Monthly Progress Report.

TO:- Commissioner of Public Safety, Palermo.

Forwarded.

Stephen B. Story
Stephen B. Story, Lt. Col.
S.C.A.O.
Messina Province
6288

1094
SUBJECT: General Report on Province of Agrigento.

7 September 1943.

1. The following general report on the Province of Agrigento is submitted for the month of August, 1943.

- (a)
- (b) The Prose Sicily movement appears to have died down. No news of it has been heard in the last three weeks. The local Carabinieri report, however, that there is Communist agitation afoot in Agrigento with a cell being formed. The Carabinieri are watching this situation closely.
- (c) Governmental officials have been removed during the month. The municipal secretary of Agrigento, Paolo Panitbari, was arrested by UG on August 3rd and evacuated to a prison for Fascist activities prior to the invasion.
- The sindaco of Casteltermini, Sigiore Burgio, appointed by the Fascist regime resigned under popular pressure early in the month, and the people indicated a desire to have a local priest succeed him. This priest was found to have an unsavory record and was, therefore, not confirmed, but the vacancy was filled by the appointment, as requested, of Grasso, Gestani di Bastiglia after careful investigation by Capt. Staples and clerk by Prefectural Secretary.

- (d) The general state of crime is bad, to say the least with respect to murder. During August there were six known murders in the province. One of these is believed to have resulted by the arrest of two men, considered by the police to be Mafia, although they do not consider the murder to have been a Mafia crime. Arrests have been made in three other cases, which are not, however, considered solved as yet. The motives in two murders are believed to be robbery and sex, in the others they are apparently vengeance.

Responsible members of the community, for example, the sindaco of Agrigento, the sindaco of Gandolfo, Hon. Marino, and the Chief Judge of the Tribunal and the Governor all are much concerned over the apparent resurgence of the Mafia. It is said that when the Fascist regime came into power, there was a struggle for the domination of Sicily between the Fascists and the Mafia. The Fascists won. Not as a result of the domination

i. The following general report on the Province of Agrigento is submitted for the month of August, 1943.

- (a)
- (b) The Pro Sicily movement appears to have died down. No news of it has been heard in the last three weeks. The local Carabinieri report, however, that there is continued vigilance effort in Agrigento with a cell being formed. The Carabinieri are watching this situation closely.
- (c) No principal officials have been removed during the month. The municipal secretary of Agrigento, Paolo Ruffinetti, was arrested by GIB on August 3rd and evacuated to Africa for fascist activities prior to the invasion. The sindaco of Casteltemini, Signore Burgo, appointed by the fascist regime resigned under popular pressure early in the month, and the people indicated a desire to have a local priest succeed him. This priest was found to have an unimpeachable record and was, therefore, not questioned, but the vacancy was filled by the appointment, as regente, of Crasio, Gestard di Bastiglia after careful investigation by Capt. Taylor and chief of Prefectural Secretary.
- (d) The general state of crime is back to normal except with respect to murder. During August there were six known murders in the province. One of these is believed to have solved by the arrest of two men, considered by the police to be MAFIA, although they do not consider the murder to have been a Mafia crime. Arrests have been made in three other cases, which are not, however, considered solved as yet. The motives in the murders are believed to be robbery and sex, in the others they are apparently vengeance. Responsible members of the community, for example, the Bishop of Agrigento, the sindaco of Canicottis, Don. Guarino, Mella, the Chief Judge of the Tribunale and the Procurator del Re are much concerned over the apparent resurgence of the Mafia. It is said that when the fascist regime came into power, there was a struggle for the domination of Italy between the Fascists and the Mafia. The Fascists won. Now as a result of the confusion resulting from the occupation and the collapse of Fascism, the Mafia sees a chance to regain some of its former power. Because it has been reported that a man who had been imprisoned for 15 years was released from Agrigento prison when that city was captured, returned to his home and was killed within three hours. His wife is said to know the murderer, but has refused to talk. The only constructive suggestion received is that very drastic action by the Military Government in the first cases tried would

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-2-

be an effective deterrent to the arrest of the Mafia.

.....

(a) The discipline and reliability of the Carabinieri were poor in the first two or three weeks, but there has since been a considerable improvement with the exception of two or three cases. They are being taken through the Palermo Office of the Carabinieri, and through each in reserve or shift the officers above the grade of corporal inclusive.

The agents of Public Security are by no means as reliable or well disciplined as the Carabinieri and their efficiency is low. They have been relatively ineffective against the black market, but have been given another week in which to do something more than make arrests in trivial cases.

The Finance Guards are on the same level of inefficiency as the agents of Public Security although it must be admitted that the continued lack of having facilities hampers effectively the work of collecting taxes.

The Municipal Guards are generally political hangers, who are so poorly paid that they are subject to great temptation. One was found at Santa Margherita di Belice who in the head of a family of nine and is paid 4,500 L. per month. It is recommended that consideration be given to paying these officials a more adequate salary or disbursing them as a Police force.

4283

1. Subject: Monthly Reports

1917/1918/19

1917/1918/19

17 September 1918

TO : S.C.A.P. Province of ALASKA (through S.C.A.P.)

With reference to your report for August the matter of the disposal of explosives scattered over the countryside is being brought to the notice of the military authorities.

Regarding the same reported under the heading of "Important or Interesting Cases" it would save clerical labour if such reports comprised a summary only. The copying of a number of statements involved considerable clerical labour and need not be repeated in future.

[Signature]
Lt Col

WILLIAM L. BAKER,
Colonel Infantry,
Commissioner of Public Safety.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

ROUTING SLIP.

TO SEE :- *70605 012*
C.P.S. *[initials]*
D.C.P.S. *[initials]*
PRISON SECTION. *[initials]*
CIVIL POLICE SECTION. *[initials]*
FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE
SECTION. *[initials]*
LICENSING AND REGISTRATION
SECTION. *[initials]*

2/1/61
[illegible]
[illegible]

Subject :- Monthly Report - Public Safety - Syracuse Province.

HEADQUARTERS
P. 8
Syracuse Province
August 1943
Pos/419

Public Safety Division,
R.Q., AMOT,
PALERMO.

Submitted herewith is the Monthly report for August 1943, in compliance with AMOT/266/HQ dated 31 AUG 43.

STRENGTH OF POLICE SERVICES.

	Carabinieri	Questorini.
Lt. Col.	1 Questore	1
Capt.	1 Secretary	1
Tenente	3 Commissary	2
	Vice "	2
Marasciallo	35	13
Brigadiere	13	5
Vice Brigadiere	34	14
Appuntati	59	-
Carabinieri	453	15
Guardia Scelta	-	58
Guardia	589	111

Arrests during period for offences against :-

	No. of cases	Arrests.
(i) Italian Penal Code	72.	British
(ii) Local Ordinances.	19	Italian.
(iii) Mil. Government Proclamations	426	
	517	314
		458.

Prisoners (other than state)

- (i) Awaiting trial or remand. 67.
- (ii) Committed to prison during period 68.
- (iii) Released from prison during " 87.

Important or Interesting Cases.

See papers attached, case of the shooting of an Italian criminal whilst attempting to escape from custody of Carabinieri. The result of the enquiry has been forwarded to the Procuratore.

Summonses Issued.

Only Syracuse Town seems to have taken advantage of this procedure viz :-
At the instance of C.A.P.O. - 37. By Carabinieri - 3. Total - 40.

Looting.

Comparatively few cases were reported during the month, viz - 9 by troops,

STRENGTH OF POLICE SERVICES.

Lt. Col.	Carabinieri	Questorini.
Capt.	1 Questore	1
Tenente	1 Secretary	1
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Carabinieri	453	-
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At the instance of C.A.P.O. - 37. By Carabinieri - 3. Total - 40.

Looting.

Comparatively few cases were reported during the month, viz - 9 by troops,
20 by civilians.

Traffic Accidents reported - (Persons injured)

Total	Personal Injury	Damage only.
1	36	4261

Brothels and Prostitutes.

The position is well under control. Out of 65 prostitutes examined by the Doctor at Syracuse, 20 were sent to the Hospital for V.D. treatment. Similarly 12 prostitutes were dealt with at Lentini and removed to hospital.

- 2 -

Explosives.

A large quantity of explosive material lies around the countryside, including grenades and live ammunition. About 35 cases of **serious** injury have occurred, mostly through children playing about with same. It is suggested the Military be reminded of this again. So far they have been unable to supply either transport or personnel to remove these dangerous stores. It is not solely on account of damage to civilians I bring this to notice, there is also the risk of these being used by those not well disposed towards us.

Firearms.

Several thousand firearms of all classes, handed in under Article 1 of Proclamation 2 are at present held at various Carabinieri stations etc., in the Province. So far, transport cannot be found to remove these to a safer place, e.g. Captured Enemy Stores Dump at Syracuse. It is desirable that transport is forthcoming at an early date for this purpose.

General.

Carabinieri are working well, but C.A.P.Os are, like C.A.Os much over-worked and under-staffed, and Carabinieri however willing, do not provide an answer to every problem.

It is essential in the interests of efficiency that C.A.P.Os have a little O.Rs assistance for minor matters which cannot at this stage be delegated to Italians with complete satisfaction. Much time is wasted by C.A.P.Os dealing with matters which could well be left in the hands of a bright N.C.O., or Private.

Syracusa.
6 Sep 43.

Andrews

Maj.
P.C.A.P.O.
A.M.G.O.T.,

4260

HEADQUARTERS
P.S.

8 SEP 1943

AMGOT

GARY CURT BARRATT - SYRACUSE

Report Area Coordinator re the death of convicted MARRA Giuseppe of Syracuse.

No blame can be attributed to Carabinieri MONTESANO Luigi who was in the right to repress the rebellion of the dangerous convicted MARRA and to bypass the necessary request to law, especially in the actual circumstances (occupation of the Allied Forces).

REPORT OF DEATH OF CONVICTED MARRA GIUSEPPE

On 26/8/43 at 12.00 hours, the man DE LUIGIANO RABIO of late Sebastiano and of D'Angelo Carmelo, born in Syracuse on 25/4/1910 living there at Via Claudio Mario Iremo n. 3 - Dock Labourer went to a meeting which was held at the Dock Labour Office. There, the a/s observed that the bell and several machine parts with which the bicycle of his friend MONTESANO Armando of Bastano and of late MONTESANO Rosa, born in Syracuse on 20/10/1912 and living there at Via S. Teresa 22, Dock's Labourer, was yet repaired, were of his own property (see attached n. 111).

DE LUIGIANO, to whom nearly 10 days before had been stolen the bicycle, asked BONTANO where did the machine parts and bell come from, and he said he had bought them together with the bicycle from a friend named MARRA Giuseppe of late Sebastiano and Di Luciano Carmelo, born at Belyvedere on 2/1/1920, living in Syracuse at Via dei Pintori Rosso 17 - n. 4. After that DE LUIGIANO went immediately to see MARRA together with a friend named ACCOLIA Giuseppe of Sebastiano and Santoro Serafino, born in Syracuse on 10/10/1917 living there at Via Vittorio Veneto n. 57. (See attached n. 117).

When they reached the place, DE LUIGIANO questioned MARRA and he, very much embarrassed, replied that he had bought the articles in question from a friend and that they had to return and see him on the morrow at 16 hours. (See attached n. 111.)

DE LUIGIANO, not trusting, returned the day after at 7 hours but was sent back again and asked to call at 16 hours. He went away and stayed at Piazza Penicilli, where a little later at about 7.30 hours saw the man MARRA turning round near the Market.

Observing his suspected attitude, DE LUIGIANO made his friend ACCOLIA who just on that point was meeting him, remark that too; MARRA by the time had moved with the crowd and got out of sight.

ACCOLIA then, left his friend and went to the market where he met the five-man RINALDO Paolo of late Salvatore and Francesco Sebastiano, born at Belyvedere on 8/12/1901, living in Syracuse at Via Miana n. 10. The five-man told him that a few moments before they had stolen his bicycle and ACCOLIA suggested to go together with DE LUIGIANO to MARRA's house, because he had seen the man in going round in a suspected fashion.

Then they reached MARRA's house the five-man found there his bicycle. He asked for the other one belonging to DE LUIGIANO and MARRA invited the three men to follow him but as they did so he ran away.

About an hour later, as the five-man MARRA was returning home, saw MARRA at Via Mante while speaking to his wife. He approached and questioned him again but he tried to run away. He caught him and kept him firmly and MARRA worked on him talking and hitting him

On 26/6/43 at 18.00 hours, the men DI LUIGIO and DI ANGELO, born in Syracuse on 25/1/1910 living there at Via Claudio Mario Arnesi n. 3 - Dock Labourer went to a meeting which was held at the Dock Labourer Office. There, the a/m observed that the bell and several machine parts with which the bicycle of his friend DOMENICO AMARDO of Catania and of late ALVARO ROSE, born in Syracuse on 20/10/1912 and living there at Via S. Teresa 22, Dock Labourer, was got repaired, were of his own property (see attached n. 114)

DI LUIGIO, to whom nearly 10 days before had been stolen the bicycle, asked DOMENICO where did the machine parts and bell come from, and he said he had bought them together with the bicycle from a friend named DIANA (alias) of late Sebastiano and DI Luciano Carmelo, born at Belvedere on 2/4/1920, living in Syracuse at Via dei Vittori Ronco IV - n. 4. After that DI LUIGIO went immediately to see DIANA together with a friend named ACCOLLA (alias) of Sebastiano and Santoro Scorfino, born in Syracuse on 10/10/1917 living there at Via Vittorio Veneto n. 67. (See attached n. 115)

When they reached the place, DI LUIGIO questioned DIANA and he, very much embarrassed, replied that he had bought the articles in question from a friend and that they had to return and see him on the morrow at 16 hours. (See attached n. 114.)

DI LUIGIO, not trusting, returned the day after at 7 hours but was sent back again and asked to call at 16 hours. He went away and stayed at Piazza Fucili, where a little later at about 7.30 hours saw the man DIANA having round near the market.

Observing his suspected attitude, DI LUIGIO made his friend ACCOLLA who just on that point was meeting him, remark that too; DIANA by the time had mixed with the crowd and got out of sight.

ACCOLLA then, left his friend and went to the market where he met the Fire-Man RIZZA Paolo of late Salvatore and Vincenzo Sebastiano, born at Conforti on 8/12/1901, living in Syracuse at Via Vittoria n. 10. The Fire-man told him that a few moments before they had stolen his bicycle and ACCOLLA suggested to go together with DI LUIGIO to DIANA's house, because he had seen the man in going round in a suspected fashion.

Then they reached DIANA's house the Fire-Man found there his bicycle. He asked for the other one belonging to DI LUIGIO and DIANA invited the three men to follow him but as they did so he ran away.

About an hour later, as the Fire-Man RIZZA was returning home, saw DIANA at Via delle Mule speaking to his wife. He approached and questioned him again but he tried to run away. He caught him and kept him firmly and DIANA hurried on him kicking and kicking him badly.

Carabinieri Sergeant Luigi of S. Antonio Damiano who is in duty by 7. a.m. near the Storey beside the C.T.I. Tranchesi at Via delle Mule at 20 metres distance from the place, observed that the Fire-Man was waving his hand asking for help. The Carabinieri went in to the two and seeing the blood coming out from the Fire-Man's head, put on and to the Carabinieri with receipt notation. (See attached n. 2)

On doing that the Carabinieri recognized the civilian as the dangerous convicted DIANA Giuseppe who is charged with the following precedents:-

- 1) 27/6/1911 - Admitted in a reformatory
- 2) 1/2/1937 - Absolved because the offence does not prove the theft.
- 3) 2/6/1937 - 5 months and 5 days prison and L. 144 fine for aggravated theft.
- 4) 26/6/1938 - Under-age Tribunal of Catania - absolved for insufficient evidence.
- 5) 2/11/1939 - Tribunale Syracuse - absolved for insufficient evidence of theft.
- 6) 5/4/1935 - Under-age Tribunale di Catania - 10 days prison and L. 200 fine for theft.
- 7) 11/5/1939 - Corteo Appello Catania - 4 years, 6 months and 10 days in prison and L. 1533 fine for aggravated theft.

14
DW

2)

DIANA, who escaped from the prison on 10/7/43 was charged with the following offenses:-

- a) 3 attempted thefts,
- b) 2 attempts of theft
- c) voluntary injuries caused by fire-arms to his wife
- d) carrying fire-arms without permit
- e) seized by
- f) purchasing-selling of precious.

The Carabinieri, keeping fairly DIANA, ordered to follow him at the Barracks. DIANA was accompanying them but as they turned the corner of the street, the convicted hurled on the Carabinieri and biting and kicking him got free and ran away. The Carabinieri ordered him immediately to stop but DIANA instead of obeying started at him putting his hand in his trouser's pocket as if to take out a fire-arm.

xxx

The Carabinieri conscious of the fact that DIANA was a dangerous criminal, pointed his gun and fired. The man fell and soon after he was conveyed with an ambulance to the Hospital (Brototroffio) where he died.

In the night, the Fire-man (see attached certificate of doctor) got injuries in his left wrist and fingers healable in 15 days.

Carabinieri (see attached doctor's certificate) got injured his left knee and face healable in 10 days.

hand in his brother's pocket as if to take out a fire-arm.

xxx

The Garabiniere conscious of the fact that DILLIA was a dangerous criminal, pointed his gun and fired. The man fell and soon after he was conveyed with an ambulance to the Hospital (Bresotrofio) where he died.

In the fight, the Fire-Man (see attached certificate of doctor) got injuries in his left wrist and fingers healable in 15 days.

Garabiniere (see attached doctor's certificate) got injured his left knee and knee healable in 10 days.

4258

REPORT OF INTERVIEW OF CARABINIERE MAURIZIO LUIGI OF LATE ANTONIO AND PIERO

INTERVIEWED ON 20/11/1962 AT S. GIOVANNI A TROVINO (NAPLES)

On 27/3/43 at 20 hours in the Offices of Carabinieri Bureau in Syracuse:

Before us, Officers of the Police Giudiziaria, ROBERTO LUIGI questioned, declares:-

While on duty near the premises of ex-f.I.D. at Via Malta to avoid theft and plunder in the stores beside, at nearly 10.30 hours of this morning I saw at 20 metres distance a civilian and a fire-man struggling and the latter was waving his hand asking for help. I approached the two and seeing that blood was coming out from the head of the fire-man I hastened to stop the civilian. Doing that, I recognized the man as the dangerous convicted DIANA Giuseppe and then ordered him to follow me while keeping him firmly by the arm. He obeyed and the fire-man RIZZA accompanied us; Diana who between us and RIZZA. After a short distance, we turned the corner of the street and DIANA immediately hurried on me and biting and kicking me got free and ran away.

I ordered him to stop, but DIANA while proceeding on started to me thrusting his hand on his pocket as if to take out a fire-arm. Seeing the apt and considering that he was a dangerous man I thought he was possibly in possession of a fire-arm where I, in order to prevent an immediate danger and having seen just a few moments before that he was able enough to assault a fire-man and myself, I decided to fire a shot against him.

DIANA fell on the ground wounded. At the detonation, several British soldiers and a M. Policeman came on the place. DIANA was picked up and taken with an ambulance to the MESSINO HOSPITAL.

After that the M. Policeman invited me, the fire-man and two other civilians who were called by the fire-man, to follow him to the Port Security where they asked our particulars. From there they accompanied us to A.M.O.D.S. and Hotel 30.

(224) ROBERTO LUIGI
MAURIZIO LUIGI MAURIZIO LUIGI
MAURIZIO MAURIZIO MAURIZIO

while on duty near the premises of ex-V.I.L. at Via Balta to avoid theft and murder in the stormy headline, at nearly 10.20 hours of this morning I saw at 30 metres distance a civilian and a Fire-Man struggling and the latter was seeing him hand asking for help. I approached the two and seeing that blood was oozing out from the head of the Fire-Man I hastened to stop the civilian. Telling that, I recognized this man as the dangerous convicted Diaba Guinape and then ordered him to follow me while keeping him firmly by the arm. He obeyed and the Fire-Man ELIZA accompanied us; there was between me and ELIZA. After a short distance, we turned the corner of the street and ELIZA unexpectedly hurled on me and hitting and kicking me got free and ran away.

I ordered him to stop, but ELIZA while proceeding on started at me thrusting his hand on his pocket as if to take out a Fire-arm. Seeing the apt and considering that he was a dangerous man I thought he was possibly in possession of a Fire-arm where I, in order to prevent an immediate danger and having seen just a few moments before that he was able enough to assault a Fire-Man and myself, I decided to fire a shot against him.

ELIZA fell on the ground wounded. At the determination, several British soldiers and a M. Policeman came on the place. ELIZA was picked up and taken with an ambulance to the BIRU ROFIO Hospital.

After that the M. Policeman invited me, the Fire-Man and two other civilians who were called by the Fire-Man, to follow him to the Port Security where they asked our particulars. 7 of these they accompanied us to A.M.S.O.M. and thence to go.

(233) BO BILLO Ialgi
 ELIZO Ialgi Mareschallo Hago.
 ELIZO Ialgi Mareschallo Hago.

OF INTEREST-BARRACLOUGH - SYDNEY

11.

REPORT OF INTERVIEW OF RITA PAOLO OF LATE ARRIVAL AND OF MESSING REINSTATEMENT
AT CALIFORNIA ON 2/12/1964, LATER IN STRANGE AT VIA ROMA N. 10 - FIRENZE

On 27/12/1964 at 18 hours at the Carabinieri Office:

Before us, Officers of Polizia Giudiziarie, RITA PAOLO questioned declared:-

At about 7.30 hours of this morning I went to the Market together with the Signorina
MARIAN for shopping. I left my cycle inside the Market and shortly at the entrance of
the Market. After a few time I returned to the place and did not find my bicycle. I
looked everywhere but in vain and as I was going out of the Market I met my friend
ROCCO then I told I was stolen my cycle.

ROCCO told me that a few moments before he had seen a man carrying a bicycle which
had a chain in the place of broken. From that I understood that it was my cycle and I
used ROCCO to help me. We went together with DI LUCIANO at the suspected thief's house
and as we entered the house we saw the latter while writing the carrier from the bicycle.
I recognized my cycle and took it. Meanwhile DI LUCIANO asked for his own bicycle which
had been stolen to him 10 days before.

The thing which I knew after was used DI LUCIANO, told us to follow him to bring
the bicycle belonging to DI LUCIANO, but as we did so he ran away. After that I left my
companions and went to DI LUCIANO's house where I got his particulars and then I went for
shopping. When returned at Via Roma I saw DI LUCIANO while speaking to his wife and accompanied
him asking the reason of his running away. He answered that he done so in a moment of
insanity but he was going to try and get back the bicycle to DI LUCIANO if only I waited
for him there. I knew he was talking like this because he meant to come on before and
I invited him to go with me. Hereafter he ran away but I pursued him and succeeded to
catch him. He pulled on me and hit me by his arm and stopped him. He took DI LUCIANO
seeing that my hand was bleeding caught DI LUCIANO by his arm and stopped him. He took DI LUCIANO
between us but DI LUCIANO as soon as we reached the corner of the street, he assaulted
unprovokedly the Carabinieri and got them running away. The Carabinieri ordered him to
stop but DI LUCIANO only stared at him putting his hand in his trouser's pocket as if to take
out a fire-arm.

At this moment the Carabinieri fired a shot and the man fell wounded. Soon after
he was conveyed to the Hospital "BENCIGNIO" with an ambulance.

(Sgd) RITA PAOLO
RITA PAOLO L. 12/1
Mareo Francesco Tante.

0227

ACQUILLA told me that a few moments before he had seen a man carrying a bicycle which had a chain in the place of brakes. From that I understood that it was my cycle and I asked ACQUILLA to help me. We went together with DI LUTIANO at the suspected thief's house and as we entered the house we saw the latter while entering the carrier from the bicycle. I recognized my cycle and took it. Meanwhile DI LUTIANO asked for his own bicycle which had been stolen to him 10 days before.

The thief which I knew after-wards was named DIARA, told us to follow him to bring the bicycle belonging to DI LUTIANO, but as we did so he ran away. After that I left my companions and went to DIARA's house where I got his particulars and then I went for shopping. When reached at Via Malta I saw DIARA while speaking to his wife and approached him asking the reason of his running away. He answered that he came so in a moment of insanity but he was going to try and get back the bicycle to DI DIAMANO if only I waited for him there. I knew he was talking like this because he meant to hide as before and I invited him to go with me. He refused and ran away but I pushed him and succeeded to catch him. He hurried on me and bit my hand making me. A Carabinieri intervened and said that my hand was bleeding caught DIARA by his arm and stopped him. He took DIARA between us but ~~the latter~~ as soon as we reached the corner of the street, he assaulted unexpectedly the Carabinieri and got free running away. The Carabinieri ordered him to stop but DIARA only stared at him putting his hand in his trouser's pocket as if to take out a fire-arm.

At this moment the Carabinieri fired a shot and the man fell wounded. Soon after he was conveyed to the Hospital "BENVENUTO" with an ambulance.

(sgd) RIZZO PAOLO
SERENICO I 101
Venezia Francesco Tende .

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF DI LUIGIANO PAOLO OF LANCIA SPANGLAND AND OF D'AMIELLO CARMELO
BORN IN SYRACUSE ON 25/1/1910 LANCIA SPANGLAND No. 3 / 3000 LANCIA SPANGLAND

On 27/8/43 in the 'ordinari' offices in Syracuse:-

DI LUIGIANO PAOLO questioned answers:-

10 days ago at nearly 9. hours of the day I was in the market near Piazza Venezia I was stolen my bicycle which I had provisionally lost unguaranteed near the entrance of the Market. Every search was useless.

On the afternoon of yesterday as I was in the office of the 'ordinari' offices, I observed that the bell of the bicycle belonging to my friend ANTONIO OTTARO, was my own. In fact I understood it and found a yellow spot in it which I knew well. I asked my friend where did it come from and he answered that he had bought it from a friend together with the bicycle. From this friend named DIAMIA CUSCINO. I understood too that the table in the bag of the bicycle was of my own but not the bicycle in question. I asked my friend OTTARO to show me the house of DIAMIA who I suspected had stolen my bicycle 10 days before.

I left my friend OTTARO and went with another friend of mine named ANTONIO CUSCINO to DIAMIA's house. We asked him about the tools and bell of the bicycle and he answered that he had bought them from a friend in Piazza Venezia. I asked him to take me and see this friend but as it was late, DIAMIA told me to return the following day at 16 hours.

I left the house but having observed the embarrassed manners of DIAMIA, instead to call at 16 hours, the following day, I called at 6 hours. He told me to come round at 16 hours and I went away to Piazza Venezia, where half an hour later I saw DIAMIA who in a queer fashion was going round the place. I said to my friend ANTONIO CUSCINO in that exact moment was meeting me: "Will you see that DIAMIA is going to steal a bicycle?"

ANTONIO left me and went towards the Market where he met the friend DIAMIA who informed him that somebody had stolen his bicycle. ANTONIO and the friend DIAMIA came to me and asked to accompany them to DIAMIA's house. When reached his house we saw him while examining the friend's bicycle. The latter took his bicycle and I told DIAMIA that as he had stolen it he must have seen enough that he was the author of the theft of both bicycles and that he must immediately give me back my own bicycle. He told to follow him together with the other two but while going this he rushed away and got out of sight.

I and ANTONIO left the friend DIAMIA and an hour later we went to DIAMIA's house where a woman who lived in the neighborhood informed us that DIAMIA had married his wife to join him at Frosino. He was just going to the village when exactly on the corner of via Frosino the friend DIAMIA and a friend DIAMIA called me. He approached them and asked me if I was DIAMIA; they told us that he had been taken to hospital severely wounded by the Carabinieri when he had resisted.

At this point I noticed that the friend DIAMIA had his head covered with blood and was covered by DIAMIA's shirt.

I went to the Carabinieri station and reported the case.

On the afternoon of yesterday as I was in the Office of Labor Officer, I observed that the bell of the bicycle belonging to my friend ARMANDO OTTARO, was my own. In fact I unscrewed it and found a yellow spot in it which I knew well. I asked my friend where did it come from and he answered that he had bought it from a friend to go with the bicycle. From his friend named DIANA Sanguino. I ascertained too that the table in the bag of the bicycle were of my own but not the bicycle in question. I asked my friend OTTARO to show me the house of DIANA who I suspected had stolen my bicycle 10 days before.

I left my friend OTTARO and went with another friend of mine named ARMANDO Sanguino to DIANA's house. He asked him about the table and bell of the bicycle and he answered that he had bought them from a friend in Piazza Penale. I asked him to take me and see this friend but as it was late, DIANA told me to return the following day at 16 hours.

I left the house but having observed the address of DIANA, instead to call at 16 hours, the following day, I called at 5 hours. He told me to come round at 16 hours and I went away to Piazza Penale, where half an hour later I saw DIANA who in a queer fashion was going round the place. I said to my friend ACCOLLA who in that exact instant was needing me: "Will you see that DIANA is going to steal a bicycle?"

ACCOLLA left me and went towards the Market where he met the Fire-Man DIANA who informed him that somebody had stolen his bicycle. ARCOLLA and the Fire-Man came to me and asked to accompany them to DIANA's house. Then reached his house we saw him while examining the Fire-Man bicycle. The latter took his bicycle and I told DIANA that as things stood it was clear enough that he was the author of the theft of both bicycles and that he must immediately give me back my own bicycle. He told to follow him together with the other two but while doing this he started away and got out of sight.

I and ACCOLLA left the Fire-Man and an hour later we came round to DIANA's house where a woman who lived in the neighborhood informed us that DIANA had married his wife to join him at Prato. We were just going to the Villini when exactly on the corner of Via Vittorio Veneto the Fire-Man and a Polish Policeman called us. He approached them and asked them of DIANA; they told us that he had been taken to Hospital gravely wounded by the carabinieri when he had resisted.

At this point I noticed that the Fire-Man had his head covered with blood and carried by DIANA's wife.

I must add that on 1/11/1934

(sig) RE DIANA DIANA
Pierluigi Luigi 4250
Maurizio Sanguino Veneto

CASEY REEL BARBERS - ATTACHED

REPORT OF INTERVIEW OF ANTONIO GUERRERO OF SEBASTIANO AND OF CARLOS SEBASTIANO
IN SEPTEMBER ON 10/10/1917 LIVING THERE AT VIA VICTORIO VENETO 87 - 10000000

On 26/5/43 at 10 hours 7 min in the Interior Office with my friend DE LUCIANO BILLO.
We met the man DONALDO Armando who had a bicycle heavily damaged. DE LUCIANO examined
the bicycle and found that the bell was of the same brand as his which was not had been
stolen to him 10 days before. He mentioned it and noticed that in the inner part of the
cover there was a yellow spot just the same as in his bell. He asked explanations and
DONALDO answered that he had bought the bicycle from a friend. DE LUCIANO ASKED
also that the tools in the bag of the bicycle belonged to his own bicycle.

DONALDO told that he had bought it from BILLO through the office of the Interior. After that
I went together with DE LUCIANO to the man's house to when we asked DONALDO where did
the bicycle came from. He answered he had bought it from a friend and if they would come
the following day at 16 hours, he would accompany DE LUCIANO to his friend's house. He
couldn't tell the name of the friend.

On the following day at 7.30 hours while I went to the Market for shopping, I met DE
LUCIANO at Piazza Puccelli and he showed me BILLO's drawings who stood near the market in
a suspected attitude. While we were thus speaking BILLO got out of sight. I left DE LUCIANO and
went towards the Market. Just in the steps of home I met the friend BILLO Paolo who
informed me that he had been stolen his bicycle. I told him that the thief must certainly
have been BILLO when I was in a suspected attitude a few moments before, and then, together
with DE LUCIANO who was at Piazza Puccelli, we went to BILLO's house where we found him while
busy in decomposing some machine parts of the bicycle which BILLO recognized as his own.

BILLO questioned him but could get no answer; he took then the bicycle and invited BILLO
to follow him and explain to DE LUCIANO where the other bicycle was. When reached the
street, BILLO pushing me and my friend aside, ran away. After that, I and DE LUCIANO
left BILLO and returned in the town to trace BILLO, but we could not find him. He returned
then to his house, and in the yard we spoke to a woman who told us that BILLO was a criminal
and a few days before he had stolen a pair of shoes to her son for a value of 1.000 lire.
Contemporarily another woman said that BILLO had sent a message to his wife
telling her to join him at the Villini and bring some personal effects in order to go to
prison.

We were just to go to the Villini, when at the corner of Via Elio Bilio, BILLO called us.
He approached him who was in company of a Carabinieri and a Italian policeman and saw
that his hand was bleeding. He showed him and he answered that BILLO had resorted to
him and the Carabinieri was obliged to fire his gun against him causing a mortal wound.

We were accompanied to the First Security where they took our particulars; then we were
placed in a car at the Quattura and soon afterwards left SO.

(sig) ANTONIO GUERRERO

I went together with DI LUCIANO to the man's house to whom we asked for the bicycle and if they would come the following day at 15 hours, he would accompany DI LUCIANO to his friend's house. He could not tell the name of the friend.

On the following day at 7.30 hours while I went to the Market for shopping, I met DI LUCIANO at Piazza Pontali and he showed me DI LUCIANO who stood near the market in a suspected attitude. While we were thus speaking DI LUCIANO got out of sight. I left DI LUCIANO and went towards the Market. Just in the steps of some I met the three-man DI LUCIANO who informed me that he had been stolen his bicycle. I told him that the thief must certainly have been DI LUCIANO whom I saw in a suspected attitude a few minutes before, and that, together with DI LUCIANO who was at Piazza Pontali, we went to DI LUCIANO's house where we found him while busy in decomposing some machine parts of the bicycle which DI LUCIANO recognized as his own.

DI LUCIANO questioned him but could get no answer; he took then the bicycle and invited DI LUCIANO to follow him and explain to DI LUCIANO where the other bicycle was. When reached the street, DI LUCIANO pushing me and my friend aside, ran away. After that, I and DI LUCIANO left DI LUCIANO and returned in the town to trace DI LUCIANO, but we could not find him. We returned then to his house, and in the yard we spoke to a woman who told us that DI LUCIANO was a criminal and a few days before he had stolen a pair of shoes to her son for a value of 1,000 lire. Contemporarily another woman said that DI LUCIANO had sent a message to his wife telling her to join him at the Villini and bring some personal effects in order to go to prison.

We were just to go to the Villini, when at the corner of Via Vittorio Veneto, DI LUCIANO called us. He approached him who was in company of a Carabinieri and a British Policeman and saw that his hand was bleeding. He explained his and he answered that DI LUCIANO had resisted to him and the Carabinieri was obliged to fire his gun against him causing a mortal wound.

We were accompanied to the Post Security where they took our particulars; then we were taken in a car at the Quattro and soon afterwards let go.

(sig) ACTUAL MESSAGE

2254

v.

GACACI - INQUIRY - BUREAU

REPORT OF ITALIAN CLERICAL OF MONASTERY OF GASTIANO AND OF LATE BATTISTO ROSA BORN IN
STRADELLI ON 29/10/1942 LIVING THERE AT VIA S. TERESA N. 22 - MARTINE.

On 26/1/43 at 9.30 hours at Piazza Sanza I met M. A. Minicoppe who proposed me to
change my wrist watch with his bicycle. After preliminary negotiating we agreed for the
price of L. 2.000. This was represented the value of each of the articles.

DIARA gave a receipt to me for the sale of his bicycle and I gave him a receipt for
the sale of my watch. He told me that the bicycle in question was bought by him on 1935
and showed me a receipt which I checked only with the number of the bicycle. After that
we left each other trying away the article thus exchanged.

At 10 hours of the same day while I was in the Labor Office I met my friend DI LINDANO
who, seeing the bicycle which I had in my possession, wished to see the bell. He put me
some questions about it who have sold me the bicycle and I replied that I had bought it
from my friend M. A. Minicoppe who lived in Syracuse at Via dei Tintori.

DI LINDANO before leaving me, noticed that the tools in the bag which was hanging in
the bicycle, were of his own property. After that DI LINDANO left me saying that he
was going immediately to DIARA's house.

(SOL) ROMANO ABALDO

no left each other carrying any the article this exchange.

At 12 hours of the same day while I was in the Labour Office I met my friend DE LAMARCA who, seeing the bicycle which I had in my possession, wished to see the bell. He put me some questions about it who have told me the bicycle and I replied that I had bought it from my friend LILIA Mussano who lived in Syracuse at Via dei Pintori,

page 10

DE LAMARCA before leaving me, noticed that the tools in the bag which was hanging in the bicycle, were of his own property. After that DE LAMARCA left me saying that he was going immediately to LILIA's house.

(330) DOMENICO ARMANDO

4288

CROCE ROSSA ITALIANA

COPY

3

Medical Certificate.

On 27/8/43 at 10 hours has been brought here the dead body
of DIARA Giuseppe of Sebastiano aged 23 - labourer - from
Syracuse, who presented the following injuries:-

Different wounds caused by fire-arms in the breast some
of which penetrating inside and leaving at the back
through the ribs.

The above wounds have caused the sudden death of the man.-

(Sgd) Illegible

4252

COPY OF DOCTOR CERTIFICATE.

I undersigned, certify having admitted to direct medical visit the Carabinieri BORSIELLO Luigi of late Antonio, aged 41, of S. Antonio Barracks in Syracuse and of having found in him bruises and contusions in the left cheek.

He refers having been hit during a struggle with an individual who had opposed to him violence and resistance.

I judge him healable in 10 days unless complications overcomes.-

(Sgd) Dr. Alberto Delitala.

4251

CIVIL HOSPITAL - SYRACUSECOPY OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

On 27/4/43 at 17 hours we treated the named RIZZI Paolo
Fire-Man of late Salvatore and of Vasquez Sebastiano, born
at Camicattini and living in Syracuse at Via Rizzo N. 10, for
the following injuries:-

Bruises and contusions at the back of the left hand,
" " " " " first joint of the left finger.

The above injuries are healable in 15 days.-

(Sgd) Illegible

SUBJECT:- REPORT "LESSONS LEARNED."AMCOT/1094/PSAMCOT H.Q., SICILY.11th September 1943.TO:- C.S.O.

With reference to the report of the C.A.O.,
CALTANISSETTA, dated 27th August 1943, the following
comment is offered.

Paragraph 4. The C.A.O.'s method of
dealing with interviews and requests seems to me an
excellent one, and might well be offered as a suggestion
to S.C.A.O.s.

Paragraph 2. The plan followed in announcing
maximum prices in each commune is excellent. In this
connection, however, public posting of these prices in every
place where such products are on sale is essential.
Without this feature control of violations is almost impossible.

Paragraph 10. The last sentence cannot be
allowed to pass unchallenged. If any Officer is capable
of appreciating what constitutes a riot it is the professional
Allied policeman. Our experience has been that it is the
inexperienced C.A.O. who fails to appreciate the significance
of an incipient riot.

Handwritten: 21/9/43
Handwritten: L.C.O.
Handwritten: 21/9/43
LEONARD S. BOLLEN,
Calcutta, 9
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

C O P Y.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF
OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

CALTAGIRONE

S E C R E T.

REF. C.A.O.C./10/3.

DATE: 27th Aug. 43.

Subject: REPORT "LESSONS LEARNED"

TO: AMGOT H.Q.

Reference AMGOT H.Q. letter AMGOT/266/HQ dated 18. Aug. 43 the following report is submitted for the Southern half of Catania Province.

A. GENERAL.

1. Considerable difficulty has been experienced with transport for C.A.Os. although it has been comparatively simple to find and requisition civilian cars these have proved unsatisfactory as they have most been off the road for some time; tyres and spare parts are extremely scarce. At any rate for the first few weeks skeleton WD transport should be made available.

2. The majority of Italian civilian and military lorries run on Diesel oil; in most cases they were immobilised by removing the "injectors". If every C.A.O. carried two spare sets of injectors (Bosche type) he could have lorries available for food transport almost immediately on entry into a district.

PUBLIC RELIEF.

3. It is considered that the maximum of L.25 for the head of family and L.5 for each dependent is far too high; it would pay the average Sicilian working man to give up work at L.40/50 per day. L.10+2 has been found adequate in this district.

I have made it a rule that no able bodied man (other than pensioners) shall receive assistance unless he is prepared to work say 4 hrs a day on clearing roads, buildings etc. As well as providing ready labour this has had the effect of weeding out "Bogus" claimants among refugees from other places whose circumstances are necessarily unknown to the investigating committee; for instance in one commune 400 able bodied men claimed assistance but of these 398 preferred to do without it rather than work from 8 - 12 daily.

4. While personal interviews with civilians who have claims, requests, and the like are considered necessary they would occupy all the C.A.Os. time if uncontrolled. It has been found that the best results are obtained by allowing interviews only between 14.30 and 16.30 hrs; since the ordinary Sicilian sleeps all afternoon only those with genuine grievances demand an interview; the "time wasters" prefer to sleep.

5. A very high proportion of the country population is illiterate and cannot be expected either to read or understand the proclamations. It was found that the best way of surmounting this difficulty is to get every priest to explain the proclamation at the first Sunday after occupation.

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5. A very high proportion of the country population is illiterate and cannot be expected either to read or understand the proclamations. It was found that the best way of surmounting this difficulty is to get every priest to explain the proclamations simply from the pulpit the first Sunday after occupation.

In this connection it was found that excellent results were obtained by the C.A.O. (whatever his creed) making, by arrangement with the archbishop or senior priest, a formal attendance at the cathedral or parish church the first Sunday after occupation. The clergy have been very cooperative and the importance of utilising their influence cannot be too highly stressed.

6. In almost every comune there exists the elements of a so called Democratic party who regard our entry into a town as the arrival of a terrestrial paradise in which they are the only possible leaders. In most cases they make wild accusation against every member of the present administration (9 out of 10 are pure nonsense) whilst insisting that since they have always been anti-fascist they should take over the administration; this they are quite incapable of doing since obviously they have held no administrative posts for many years.

If they are not to be a nuisance these people want treating firmly.

B. SUPPLY.

7. The word "AMMASSI" has unpleasant connections for the farmers. Where practicable better results are obtained by using some wording, which indicates that the System is controlled by AMIOT.

8. Since most AMMASSI stores are found to be completely empty on entering towns where fighting has taken place immediate transport is required for getting grain into towns. It is suggested that 3 ton lorries for AMIOT use be kept well forward for use in emergency. Mile trains can be useful in emergency but are very slow and difficult to organize.

9. It has been found useful to issue weekly from this HQ a list of maximum prices for eggs, vegetables etc to operate in all the communes. Prices vary from week to week according to season, availability of transport etc and standard prices throughout the area ensure reasonable distribution.

C. POLICE

10. The civilian police have worked very well and only general supervision need be exercised. It is hopeless to expect to impose allied civil police organization on Sicilian police forces; it has not always been easy for a professional allied policeman to realize that what appears to be the beginning of a major riot is merely two Sicilian friends passing the time of day.

11. Police difficulties have occurred all the time with our own troops whose discipline has not always been of the highest standard; it is realized that the C.M.P. personnel in any occupation are necessarily limited, but it would be a great advantage if at least a detachment could be stationed in each major town on the L of C or in rest areas.

D. PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. A much speedier method of distributing imported or captured medical supplies is required. For example this area which is almost totally devoid of supplies submitted full lists of requirements on 1st August but has received nothing as yet.

The immediate needs in any area over which fighting has taken place are for wounded rather than sick people. The hospitals which are not accustomed to dealing with large numbers of civilian wounded don't carry large enough stocks of bandages, dressings etc.

E. LEGAL.

13. It would be an advantage if C.A.Os. could enter a captured area already armed with permission to open Summary military courts and also to try minor cases under the Italian penal code. For example the first person breaking the curfew should be punished and the punishment published on the day the offence occurred, not a week later.

F. REPORTS.

14. The other two C.A.Os. in this area have read this report and have nothing to add to it.

Completed

7.

9. It has been found useful to issue weekly ration cards for food. Prices vary from week to week according to season, availability of transport etc and standard prices throughout the area ensure reasonable distribution.

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(Signed) P.G. Benton Jones.
Major, R.A.
C.A.O. CALTAGIRONE.

Public Safety {1}
Legal {1}
Public Health {1}
Civil Supply {1}

For any comments that you have to make.

P. Benton Jones
.....
Per C.A.O.

9 Sep 45

AMOT/1024/PS.Public Safety Division,
AMOT HQ., SICILY.
7 September 1943.

Dear

Pollock

I have duly received your letter of 30th August and enclosed copies of your reports to the S.C.A.O. Colonel Bolles and I have read these with great interest. The reports give us an excellent picture of a C.A.P.O.'s job in the early stages.

I was sorry to find that you had left Siracusa two days before I arrived there.

All good wishes for success in your present assignment.

Yours

*Sincerely**[Signature]*

Major J.R. Pollock,
AMOT,
Eighth Army Main.

4246

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

Civil Police Section.
Prisons Section.
Fire and Civil Defence Section.
Traffic and Registration Section.

ARECT/102/PS7 September 1943.C.A.P.O.'s Reports.

The enclosed copies of four reports by Major Pollock, C.A.P.O. for Siracusa Town have been forwarded to me unofficially as the originals were made to the S.C.A.O. for the province.

Apart from their general interest the reports show that, in spite of shortage of staff and pressure of work, some C.A.P.Os. can find time to prepare detailed progress reports which must be of value to the recipients.

It is interesting to observe the steady progress (in some cases it is more than steady) achieved from one week to another, and the remarks concerning the activities in which the sections of this Division are specially interested will no doubt, prove of value.

Please pass quickly.



Lt. Colonel,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

4245

C. AMCOT
8th Army Main
30/8/48

Col. MARTIN
AMCOT 4/8

see 4

Sir, SYRACUSE COMMUNE

I am very sorry that it was not possible to see you before I left Syracuse. I would have liked to discuss our various problems, difficulties encountered, and suggestions I have in mind re future operations.

However, perhaps you would care to see a copy of my FOUR to note submitted whilst C.A.P.O. of Syracuse.

Pollock Major

Sill 537
21
SUBJECT: Reports from SCAO's and SCAPO's.

File/317/100
AMGOT H.Q., SICILY.
21st August 1943.

TO: SCAO's Provinces of Enna and Caltanissetta

1. A report was received from Lt. Colonel C. T. Francis, SCAPO for the Provinces of Enna and Caltanissetta, under date of August 19, 1943. The report has been carefully examined by the Public Safety Division and the recommendations contained therein are being given consideration.
2. As the Carabinieri is the principal arm of law enforcement for the Allied Military Government on the entire island of Sicily, and under single command, all matters concerning discipline, pay, central equipment, etc., must be handled by these headquarters. The recommendation of SCAO's will, however, be requested.
3. A memorandum is now being directed to SCAO's from this headquarters requesting an up-to-date report respecting the Carabinieri and other police services.

For The Commissioner of Public Safety :

RUSSELL A. SNOOK
Lt. Colonel
Supt. of Civil Police.

6243

