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PUBLIC SAFETY
NOV. 1943

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION REPORT, 22 MAY-24 OCT. 1943
NOV. 1943

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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FORWARD SAFETY INFORMATION

REPORT

32 May 43 to 24 Oct 43

PS/4

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNI No. 785016

FORREST SHIFFETTS MISSION

REPORT

22 May 43 to 24 Oct 43

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS
FROM
TO NOV 1943
CATALOGUE.

Report on Public Safety Division.

Lt. Col W Chanler.

1440 Hours.
2 November

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Herewith report of activities Public Safety Division AIGOT
covering period 22/5/43 to 24/10/43, as directed by the D.C.C.A.O.

LMUEL L. BOISE 878
Colonel, Infantry.

CONFIDENTIAL 16

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ASST H.Q. Sicily.

1 November, 1943.

I. MISSION - PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

The Mission of the Public Safety Division appears in the 11 paragraphs taken from the USGOT Plan:

" (6a) Civil police forces are to be reorganized and supervised by the Public Safety Division.

(a) Coordination with Provost Marshal. In the operational phase the Provost Marshal or other appropriate arm of the combat forces will be the authority finally responsible for order in the occupied area. C.F.O.'s and local military police in this phase will coordinate all police activities. The C.F.O. will report to the Provost Marshal or other appropriate authority and when the Carabinieri or other local police organization is ready to function.

(b) Coordination with Security Personnel. As stated in paragraph 23 there will be close coordination between C.F.O.'s and Counter Intelligence Officers of the tactical forces. Information will be furnished to C.F.O.'s on persons arrested or detained by tactical units.

(c) Traffic and Licensing. Traffic control in military centers is to be under military police. Road control, except in military centers, will be under supervision of C.F.O.'s. Registration of all civilian vehicles is to be under the Traffic and Licensing Bureau of the Public Safety Division.

Fire Services and Civil Defense.

(6b) Existing fire fighting departments and organization will be supervised by the Public Safety Division. Civil air raid protection and civil defense will likewise be under the supervision of the Public Safety Division.

Prisons.

(6c) Prisons are to be supervised by the Superintendent of Prisons of the Public Safety Division. He will submit to the Legal Division (USGOT) lists of prisoners and the offenses for which they were convicted. Measures will be taken for the prompt release of political prisoners.

Appendix A - IV

"(c) Civil Police. All civil police functions in the territory will be exercised by the Civil Police Officers (C.F.O.'s) who will be stationed in important cities and towns in the territory. The general function of the C.F.O.'s will be: to take over and supervise the administration and control of the existing police forces; to set up patrols for use in conjunction with combat units where necessary; to coordinate with military intelligence and military police officers to assist the Civil Affairs officers in enforcing military law locally.

II. ~~ORGANIZATION~~

Part I(a), 10(c), does not provide for the Public Safety Division as follows:-

"The division shall be responsible for all civil police matters, including the supervision and reorganization of the existing civil police forces, the operation of prisons and the registration and control of civilian motor vehicles. It shall also be responsible for civilian fire protection and for the organization of civil defense.

There will be a Commissioner of Public Safety who shall be Chief of the Public Safety Division. He will be assisted by a Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety. Staff subdivisions will be established under the following officers:

Superintendent of Prisons - prisons and detention institutions.
 Superintendent of Traffic and Licensing - registration and circulation of civilian vehicles.
 Superintendent of Civil Police - general supervision of all units of national, provincial and local police organizations.
 Superintendent of Special Police - investigation of loyalty and activities of administrative officials and investigation into black market operations.
 Superintendent of Fire Departments and Civil Defense - fire and civil defense matters.

An organization chart of the Public Safety Division is attached (Appendix J).

Part I(a), 22-23, provides the organization in the field:

"(22) At least for the initial period, it is planned that the civil police will be organized on the basis of the Commission's suggestion by forming local police organizations on any to be considered suitable. These police organizations will be supervised by C.A.S.'s.

(23) In each city or town where a C.A.S. is stationed there will be one or more C.A.S.'s. In the operational phase the C.A.S.'s will act under the direction of and in close conjunction with the nearest branch. It will be the function of the C.A.S.'s:

- (a) to take over the administration of the existing police forces, disarming where necessary and reorganizing as the situation may require;
- (b) to set up patrols for security in conjunction with combat units where necessary;
- (c) to coordinate with military intelligence and military police offices;
- (d) to assist the C.A.S.'s in enforcing law.

AMGOTPUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.Report on Activities from 22 May to 24 October 1943.

In conformity with verbal instructions of the Commanding General 27 October 1943, the following account of the operations of the Public Safety Division AMGOT is submitted:-

This report can be conveniently divided into three phases, viz:-

- A. The Preparatory.
- B. The Operational.
- C. The Administrative.

A. THE PREPARATORY PHASE.

Planning for Public Safety was entrusted by the C.A.B. to Colonel Lionel BOLTON (A) as Commissioner of Public Safety, and Lieutenant Colonel R.M.J. MARTIN (B) as Deputy Commissioner, who arrived at SIDIYA on 22 May and 27 May respectively. They were assisted by Major Colonel Russell A. MOORE (A), Superintendent of Civil Police, Major Colonel Allen B. HENNING (A), Superintendent of Business and Major C.E.L. MOORE (B), Wing Officer, in their respective spheres. Major BOLTON acted as Superintendent of Fire and Civil Defence in the absence of the officers designated as Officer in Charge of Fire and Civil Defence (B) and Superintendent of Fire and Civil Defence (A).

With the arrival early in June of the first draft of officers from the U.S. the planning staff had to divide their attentions between planning and instruction from the departmental point of view.

The syllabus of instruction was under the direction of a Chief Instructor who organised the lectures on Italy and its form of government, whilst the student officers were at the disposal of the P.A.B. officers for varying periods. A recommendation that Public Safety Officers undertake a detailed study of SIDIYA by city, commune and province, based on maps and Intelligence Reports, was not approved for security reasons. Therefore, instruction in Public Safety had to be general in character. It is believed that greater initiative in this respect would be successful in future. In future operations it would be advantageous to have a greater proportion of the time available for instruction devoted to Public Safety under specialist officers and less devoted to general subjects.

Meanwhile, General Administrative Instruction No. 4 (Appendix 'F') was prepared for issue to the first main assignments to the two Task Forces. Form indicating the type of information required from C.A.B. as soon as possible after assuming their duties in SIDIYA were issued subsequently and are reproduced in the printed Manual (pp. 98-104). In addition, questionnaires (specimen attached Appendix 'G') were prepared for all the important cities and towns in SIDIYA, the information given being obtained from all available sources such as I.S.I., C.S.A., 'white' and 'black' lists from 141 Force, C.A.B.I.C., etc. The intention was that a C.A.B.O. on entering a town would start with this information and would be able to fill up the gaps as a result of his own observation and enquiries: the questionnaires would then be handed over to incoming officers.

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whenever a change was necessary. Four sets of the questionnaires were prepared, the intention being that there would be one each for AMCT H.Q., the Regional C.A.P.O. (it was then planned that there would be two Regions), the Provincial C.A.P.O. and the C.A.P.O. of the town itself. It was only possible in the limited time available to prepare questionnaires for the towns covered by the original landings: the remainder were kept for issue when H.Q. reached SILOH. A lack of information in the realm of Public Safety was found to exist in the intelligence compilations available.

There were no British officers in GHSA, other than those already mentioned, until the arrival of a draft of 69 from the U.K. on 27 June, 13 days before "D" Day, and 27 of these had to be despatched to SOUSSE on 2 July, where they were held in reserve for Eighth Army. In spite of the very limited amount of preliminary instruction which it was possible to give them, these officers were able to give a very satisfactory account of themselves.

It is, perhaps, difficult to say anything about the material available for the Public Safety Division. On the British side, a very fine body of men, nearly all from the Metropolitan Police (London), with working from 6 to 25 years' service, started with a background which enabled them to adapt themselves readily to the varied situations which were to confront them in the field. On the American side, and these remarks are not intended to reflect in any way upon the officers themselves, they appeared to have been selected on account of their general rather than special qualifications. But few had any experience in civil police work. Some were equally inexperienced in military matters. However, what these officers lacked in experience, they made up for by their eagerness to learn. Due to the different national systems governing appointment of officers, great disparity was found to exist as to grade between British and American officers. The British filled their contingent in 5/6 grade, while the U.S. side was short in all grades from Captain up, and over in lower grades as set out in 7/8. No friction has developed to the date of this report, but it is a potential source of jealous discord and should be corrected in future.

The first officers of P.S.D. H.Q. staff to leave GHSA were Colonel BOLLEN, Major Colonel MARTIN and Major Colonel BROWN, who arrived in AMCT on D + 3, but the Division was not represented in SILOH, except by officers with the Task Force, until 29 July (see Appendix "H").

B. THE OPERATIONAL STAGE

This can be said to have begun on "D" Day, 10 July. For reasons with which this report is not concerned, the staff of AMCT H.Q., including that of the Public Safety Division, was only able to cross to SILOH in small detachments and it was not until August 9 that the main body of officers and PW/Gs finally assembled in PAMHRO.

The original TO/WE for the Public Safety Division provided for an establishment of 33 officers at Headquarters and 122 in the Field. At no time since 9 August have there been more than 19 officers available at H.Q. and the maximum number of C.A.P.Os doing duty in the Field at such was 33, and that was three months after "D" Day.

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The AMOT Plan provided for the attachment of Civil Affairs Officers and C.A.P.O.s to the staffs of the Tactical Commanders who lay the responsibility for their employment. In practice, it was found impossible to employ the C.A.P.O.s in their proper capacity: in order to give adequate Civil Affairs cover to as many towns as possible, many C.A.P.O.s were assigned to C.A.O. functions: so well did they carry out these duties that very trained police officers are still employed as C.A.O.s, although it is understood that there is a definite shortage elsewhere of officers qualified for C.A.P.O. functions.

It is perhaps fortunate that the public safety situation has been generally satisfactory since the first landing in SICILY: for that reason the Public Safety style has had to give way to other more pressing needs, notably the food situation. It is pleasing to report that uniformly favourable reports have been received of the work of C.A.P.O.s in the field, however employed. It is not out of place to state that, if public safety is not assured, other functions of government, particularly military government, cannot operate.

The outstanding lessons which have been learnt from the operations in SICILY are (1) the need for adequate transport for Civil Affairs Officers who cannot expect any assistance in this direction from the combat troops; (2) the provision from the commencement of operations, of sufficient M/Vs to enable the C.A.O.s and C.A.P.O.s to function effectively; and (3) adequate provision for I. & C. troops to give physical support to Civil Affairs Staffs. It does not seem fair to expect the latter to tackle their tasks without it. In SICILY, it was more than fortunate that the Carabinieri, on whom the AMOT Plan relied for the maintenance of order amongst the civil population, continued to function. It is by no means certain that similar conditions will prevail in other theatres, particularly in GERMANY, and it is to be hoped that provision will be made for Occupational Police Battalions to be available.

The only immediate alternative is the employment of elements of tactical troops withdrawn from combat commands for the purpose. It is desirable that tactical commanders be freed from this responsibility at the earliest. Certainly it should not remain with them after the conclusion of the immediate tactical phase. Additionally, the use of tactical troops against civilians for purposes of restoration or maintenance of public order is unsound and fraught with serious possibilities, all or any of which may adversely affect the national policies of the Allied Governments in their own war aims.

The Military Government has employed a large number of civilians in various capacities. The proper scrutiny of these is an exceedingly important matter and with the further advance of our forces into new areas will become increasingly so. Interpreters occupy a position in which they may exert a direct influence upon Allied Officers and also upon the population. All C.A.P.O.s should be provided with interpreters of absolute integrity, preferably from Allied personnel.

C. THE ADMINISTRATIVE FRAME

With effect from 31 July the administration of the greater part of SICILY was transferred from the Tactical Forces to the Military Government. The Senior Civil Affairs Officer in each of the nine provinces was designated as the key official in his territory. On his staff was a Senior C.A.P.O. for public safety matters: and for some time in some provinces he was the only officer charged with these duties.

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The functions of P.S.D. R.C. were to advise and co-ordinate policy. For the various aspects of Public Safety the policy was as follows:-

Police. The Carabinieri having been designated as the chief law enforcement agency, the object was to support and reinforce the authority of the Superior Command, Brigadier General SALINCO. As a result of the centralization of control in the provinces in the hands of the S.C.C. there was a tendency now and then to treat the provincial units of the C.A. as separate units and to issue orders to the subordinate commanders which completely undermined the authority of the higher command; senior officers were removed or transferred, men were given leave to which they were not entitled under the regulations of the service, and so on. The S.C.C. issued instructions to stop this practice and the morale of the C.A., which had received some severe jolts in the early days of the occupation has gradually recovered.

The Agencia di Pubblica Sicurezza, the function only in the larger towns, were the subject of varying reports from the provinces. It must be remembered that this agency is in the main responsible for the investigation of crimes; they are organized on a provincial basis operating under a system which is responsible to the Prefect, but nevertheless their activities are normally co-ordinated from Rome and the policy of the S.C.C. has been to take the place of Rome in this co-ordination.

The Guardia di Finanza is an organization which owes allegiance to the Ministry of Finance as a revenue securing agency and has also limited police powers. Steps have been taken to tighten up the discipline in this Corps, with satisfactory results.

The Guardia Municipale have only limited police powers and owe allegiance to the commune. The personnel are generally inefficient and seem to consist of friends of the local officials who have secured employment or at any rate a salary through them. In many cases they have been discharged without in any way reducing public safety.

One of the functions of the security services with the Tactical Force was to secure the arrest and detention of prominent fascists, whether holding office or not; many such were arrested by the S.A.V. and C.I.V. but the reasons for the arrests were not always recorded and, as a result, when the tide of battle had passed and it was decided to review the cases of all civilian internees with a view to settling their disposal, considerable difficulty was experienced in reaching a decision in many cases. In order to clear up the situation a committee was set up early in September, consisting of representatives of 5 Army Group, Seventh Army, Eighth Army and AM-OF R.C. to review the cases of all civilians internees in custody on August 31. The recommendations of the committee follow:-

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1. () To be interned indefinitely	249
() To be interned and case to be reviewed	191
2. For prosecution	20
3. For further inquiries by Security Services or ASCT	109
4. (a) To be released unconditionally	13
(b) To be released conditionally	390
(c) Released prior to the review	72
5. To be treated as Prisoners of War	31
	1161

The special Police Section, under the Department of Civil Police was not established until the middle of August and set to work at once on building up a central register of all persons coming to notice as Fascists, Anti-Fascists, political agitators, etc., maintaining close liaison with the Security Services. The many demonstrations, meetings or otherwise, which reached Headquarters were referred to this Section, as were enquiries regarding civilian internees, so that when the clerical work involved in the review referred to above was added to the section's duties it threw a particularly heavy burden on the Section.

Shortage of clerical staff and typewriting equipment has been a general complaint in this Section, and it has not been possible to obtain temporary assistance from Headquarters.

The over-riding policy throughout the Division has been to avoid direct operating and to encourage to make the Italian agencies do the actual work. Some C.A.P.Os with their police background have found it difficult at times to avoid operating, on the principle that if you want a job done well, and quickly - it is better to do it yourself.

The main complaint to be made at this stage is that the organization of ASCT provided for all operating to be carried round the C.A.P.Os. This had the result of destroying the excellent local spirit which it had been possible to inculcate at ASCT. The link between the C.A.P.O. in the province and P.S.A. H.Q. has become a very weak one; the Commissioner of Public Safety has no say in the allocation of duties of members of the Division in a Province and is frequently not aware of transfers or re-allocation of such members until they have taken place. The fact that all official communications to C.A.P.Os have to go through the P.S.A.H.Q., however, numerous it may seem has the dual effect of reducing the authority which Headquarters should have over its provincial officers and the spirit of mutual respect and confidence which should exist between them.

The move of the whole of the Civil Police Section to the Carabinieri H.Q. early in September, at the suggestion of the C.A.P.O., proved an excellent move and assisted in no small measure in engendering a spirit of mutual regard which helped to restore the morale of the C.A.P.Os.

One of the most pressing, if not the most pressing, needs of the moment is the pay of the C.A.P.Os and the other police agencies. The serious increase in the cost of living since the occupation, coupled with the food shortage 365 and prevalence of black market prices, has made it impossible for the Carabinieri to live; the meagre rations with which they are supplied are barely enough to keep body and soul together and certainly not enough to enable them to do a hard day's work. In Messina the bread ration was only 100 grams per day, a mere handful,

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and the only other source available is the black list which they cannot afford to betray if they would.

A substantial revision of the scale of pay has recently received the approval of the Executive Council, and is being referred to the Consiglio Government before being put into force. Meanwhile assertions are taking place in the province of Messina and, unless something is done quickly it will be necessary to close down the police stations in that area. In Britain or America there might have been a strike long ago, under similar conditions.

Political activities have not been at all general and there is little evidence at present of any widespread demand for separation from Italy. The Sicilians have not shown any great interest in Russia in the past, but there is evidence of a tendency to develop a political movement which might link up with the more vocalized element amongst the separatists.

Sicily's ancient scourge, the Mafia, has not as yet indulged in overt action, although there have been some arrests for crimes which were definitely attributed to members of the Mafia. There are, however, strong reports from various quarters that the Mafia is about to raise its head, that it is definitely concerned in the operation of the black market and that many persons in high places are playing under its sinister influence. Profoundly aware of the danger against the Mafia, which commenced in 1926, did not destroy it although the operations of the Mafia were driven underground. Firm action will be required if it is not to regain the hold it once had on the island.

Triennial conferences of provincial A.M.P.O. meetings all day were held at all of them on 3 September and 6 October. The minutes of these conferences (see appendix 'Y') give a good idea of the varied nature of public safety problems.

In conclusion, it may be said that, although for various reasons, the operation of the Public Safety Division in the field and in the administrative phase did not entirely follow the plans laid down in the preparatory phase, the general principles which in that phase and the adaptability of the Officers of the Division enabled them to cover the Public Safety angle in a manner which earned general commendation. It should be noted that the general principles laid down were sound and effective. The plans for the control of circulation, although it was not possible to follow them in complete detail owing to lack of communications and shortage of clerical personnel, were intrinsically sound, except that there was insufficient decentralization of responsibility.

APPRECIATION

It has been a unique privilege to serve as Commissioner of Public Safety in the occupation of Sicily under the leadership of Major-General Lord Bennett of Roml and Brigadier-General Frank J. McNamara, U.S.A. It has been an honour and inspiration to direct and supervise the splendid officers assigned to this Division. With but few exceptions the standard of performance of duty has been superior whether acting in their proper spheres or on other capacities. Great credit is due to all of them.

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In particular I wish to commend the officers of the London Metropolitan Police Force without whose contribution such success as has been attained would not have been possible. They are a credit to the highest traditions of that Force. As worthy of special commendation I wish to mention Lieut.-Colonel R.M.J. MARTIN, Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety, Lieut.-Colonel Russell A. SHOOT, Supt. Civil Police Section, Lieut.-Colonel Allen B. MICHAM, Supt. of Prisons, Major M.F. LOTHIAN, M.C., Deputy Supt. Prisons, Major G.H.L. MASON, Acting Supt. Fire and Civil Defence, and Captain W.C. BALLANCE, Acting Supt. Registration and Traffic Control.

The performance of duty by C.A.P.O.s in the Field has been of such a uniformly high standard that it is undesirable to single one from the rest for personal mention.

Mention, however, may be made that the name of Major G. BARTLETT (B) has been submitted with a view to official recognition for bravery in line of duty, and that Major Ray ASHWORTH (A) has been recommended for promotion and assigned to duty as S.C.A.O.

Respectfully submitted.

1 November, 1943.

LEONARD L. BOLLES
Colonel, Infantry,
Commissioner of Public Safety
(for the period covered by
this report).

APPENDIX A

PRISON SECTION

There was at ONREA a complete absence of definite information concerning the Italian prison system. The subject is discussed in 12 lines in the Basic Handbook. No details could be obtained as to the location, capacity, administration, or personnel of the various penal establishments. Consequently, little could be done beyond devising simplified immediate reports for C.A.P.O's and more detailed check lists for the Section's Inspecting Officers. Before leaving for the Field, officers were instructed in the use, and on the necessity for completion, of the immediate report forms; stress was also laid on the need for complete lists of political prisoners committed under the Fascist regime to be forwarded at the earliest possible moment.

The outstanding feature of the operational phase was the almost complete lack of any detailed information on prisons from officers in the Field, although there were good reasons for this, viz. lack of any communications and transport facilities, coupled with the absorption of officers' time by other duties. The result was that at H.Q. we had no picture of the Field situation regarding prisons. It was not until a month after the landing that any of the Inspecting Officers on H.Q. staff reached the Island, but they soon got to work and furnished valuable reports, although they also were handicapped by lack of transportation, which caused further delay.

The general impression of the inspecting officers showed a shortage of food, soap, medical supplies and sanitation requirements coupled with a low state of discipline not improved by rough handling of prison staffs by Allied Troops, including the unauthorized release of habitual criminals. On the other hand, persons were put in jail without any charges being laid against them or any information as to the names, units of the military personnel making the arrests.

Food was secured, prisons were thoroughly cleaned, the inmates or prisoners were medically examined, lists of political prisoners were prepared for the Legal Division, and the procedure for arrests and releases was overhauled.

Administration Stage: As soon as it became clear that reliance could not be placed on reports from the Field, one of the Prison Directors was selected for appointment as Chief Director for the Island, and Provincial Directors were appointed to act under him in each Province. Thus the implementing of our policy was passed to Italian Officials and the result has fully justified the step taken.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in tracing the location of prisoners. Due to military action, bombing and other causes, prisoners have escaped, have been released or transferred elsewhere and the need for a central register of all persons in prisons or gaols has been accentuated. A card index record of these is now available at H.Q. and is proving invaluable.

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All returns from prisons, etc., come through the Directorate, who have not been slow to appreciate the advice and direction of the Prison Section. Many small prisons have been closed down and the occupants transferred to more suitable establishments. The food situation has improved, medical and sanitation services have been re-established, morale of prison officers is improving and will be still better when the pay question is adjusted and it may be stated, generally, that, whilst the prisons fall far short of American or British standards, they compare very favourably with that prevailing at the beginning of the occupation.

APPENDIX B

FIRE & CIVIL DEFENSE SECTION

At the beginning of June, at CORDA, instructions were issued to the Acting Superintendent of the Section to prepare a general scheme for the development and re-organization of the Fire and Civil Defense services in a hostile country. Estimates had also to be submitted of the amount of supplies of a technical character which would be required to maintain the above services for a number of un-named towns of a stated population. This scheme and estimate were prepared and submitted.

At a later date the information was given that Sicily was the area concerned. This called for no alterations either to the scheme or to the estimate, and both were approved. The estimate of the equipment was prepared after study of the conditions in North Africa and after consultation with the Fire and Civil Defense Personnel of A.M.H.Q. and was first submitted to A.M.H.Q. on 30/5/45.

In the later stages of the planning Capt. Brown (British) and Capt. Wallace (American) were attached to the Section as Staff Captains and assisted in the work. It was decided that the supervision of the two services in the towns should be carried out by the C.A.P.O.'s and these officers received general instructions in the main features of the services and were provided with proformas of reports so that all reports should be uniform, copies of which are attached (Appendices

All available information regarding the invasion area was obtained not only from official publications but also by interrogation of prisoners of war. The latter source yielded limited information since personnel of the Fire Service in Italy were exempted from military service and most of the information was at least second hand. One thing was evident, however, and that was that the water supply on the Island was generally poor. It was felt that there was every possibility of the Fire Service personnel remaining at their posts. It was felt to be very doubtful as to the Civil Defense organizations and their ability or solidarity.

The Civil Affairs Officers began to operate almost immediately with the invasion forces in the various parts of the Island and on the 29th July the Section R.A. landed at Palermo. On landing, Capt. Brown was detached from this Section and sent out as a C.A.O. Reports were slow in coming in and the Acting Supt. and Capt. Wallace spent the first few weeks of their stay in re-organizing the Fire and Civil Defense of Palermo. Generally things turned out as was expected - the Fire Brigade had remained at their post but the Civil Defense existed only on paper.

The Commandante of the Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. Luigi Digi, proved to be able and co-operative and had his organization well in hand. The Civil Defense Services were placed under Commandante Digi. With the assistance of the R.A. Signal Corps and the local telephone company the town's sirens were made to operate and direct communication was established with C.O.R. At a later date the organization was dovetailed in with the Military P.A.D. system, whilst the Fire Service was linked up with the American Military Fire Fighting units.

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Lt. Bellerose and Capt. Brammigan of the U.S. Army joined the Section as Staff Officers. The Officers of the Section visited all the Provinces of the Island and copies of their reports and the recommendations of this Section were sent to the various C.A.P.O's through their S.O.A.O's.

One of the main difficulties was the fact that the combat units in many cases requisitioned vehicles and equipment of the civilian services and it was not always possible to recover the vehicles.

A few of the Fire Officers had deserted and others had to be removed owing to their political views or on the grounds of incompetence etc. Some S.O.A.O's insisted on running the services as they thought fit and paid little regard to the recommendations of this Section. Under these circumstances it was difficult to obtain smooth running and universal standards of efficiency. In spite of these difficulties, however, the stage was reached when it was felt that the Fire Service could be returned partially to Italian control and with this in view Comandante Signi was appointed Chief Civil Fire Officer for Sicily and proceeded to visit the other Provinces in company with officers of this Section and to issue instructions regarding re-organization.

The Civil Defence Service had to be dealt with town by town but generally the C.A.P.O's were advised to place the service under the control of the Fire Brigade Commander.

The need for Civil Defence is largely confined to the Ports. The Fire Service will now be able to take care of itself under the supervision of a Regional A.S. Fire Officer. Capt. Brammigan has been nominated to carry out this work and also the supervision of Civil Defence re-organization.

A scheme for the re-organization and control of the Italian Fire Service for the mainland has been submitted to the Chief of Public Safety.

APPENDIX CREGISTRATION AND LICENSING SECTION

Very little planning was done at GHQ by this Section. Major Munsticker (A) was assigned to the charge of the section but was sent forward to Tunis shortly afterwards and has done no duty with the Division since then.

Capt. W.S. Ballance (B) was earmarked to the Section on arrival at GHQ towards the end of June but did not join it until 20 August when he assumed charge: he has been the only Officer in the Section since that date.

During the operational phase traffic was almost entirely the responsibility of the Military Police and the control of circulation of motor vehicles was dealt with on a Provincial basis. It was evident that centralisation of system combined with decentralised control was the object to be pursued. This conformed to the practice followed by the Italian set-up.

As soon, therefore, as Capt. Ballance was released, plans were drawn up for putting this policy into effect. It was first necessary to re-establish the Italian agencies which dealt with the Registration and Licensing of vehicles. Then there were protracted discussions with other Divisions affected, i.e. Legal, Finance, Civilian Supply and, later on its creation, with Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities Divisions. The plan had to be linked up with that being drafted for the control of the issue of petrol and a General Order was prepared and finally issued on 9 October which precluded from the road all motor vehicles except those:-

- (a) which serve some essential need;
- (b) which comply with existing Italian laws as to registration, payment of taxes, etc, and
- (c) in respect of which a permit to operate has been issued by an S.O.A.O.

A standard form of permit has been issued and blocks of numbers issued to each Province. In effect the issue of permits will be governed by the essential need which the vehicles serve, which is also the condition governing the issue of petrol.

General Order No. 9 makes it an offence (1) to operate a motor vehicle without a permit and (2) to operate a motor vehicle for a purpose other than that specified in the permit, and came into force on 25th October.

Other activities of the Registration and Licensing Section included the preparation of a subsidiary plan for the registration of motor vehicles, other than military vehicles, in the service of ARMY H.Q. and ARMY Officers in the Field.

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Consideration has been given to particular aspects of the problems affecting:-

- (a) Civilian Passes.
- (b) Licences for Firearms.
- (c) Control of Aliens.

(d)/

-2-

- (d) Issue of railway travel permits.
- (e) Evacuated prisoners of war.
- (f) Issue of AVOCT identification cards to Allied Nationals.
- (g) Miscellaneous matters.

The experience gained during the past months emphasises the necessity in the planning stage:-

- (a) Re-establishing as soon as practicable the agencies of the country concerned responsible for the registration and licensing of motor vehicles: this presupposes full information on this point being available.
- (b) prohibiting from the first landing the circulation of all motor vehicles other than those expressly permitted to operate under the authority of the appropriate Civil Affairs Officer.
- (c) Taking prompt action to ensure that all abandoned petrol supplies and vehicles do not fall into civilian hands. In Sicily so many civilian vehicles were requisitioned or otherwise acquired by personnel of the combat troops that very little was left for Civil Affairs use, although the plans envisaged this as a source of supply to make up for deficiencies in military transport.

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PROGRAM FOR CIVIL DEFENCE REPORT BY C.A.A.P.O.

(To be submitted in duplicate - 1 Copy for S.C.A.O. - 1 Copy for H.Q. .MGOT.)

NAME OF OFFICER PROVINCE

ARE THE FOLLOWING C.D. SERVICES FUNCTIONING & TO WHAT EXTENT?

1) CONTROL

2) WARDENS

NUMBER OF WARDENS POSTS & FREQUENCY

3) RESCUE (With description of Service & Numbers:)

4) PUBLIC SHELTERS (Numbers and Capacity)

5) SANITATION IN PUBLIC SHELTERS

6) GENERAL POSITION REGARDING PRIVATE SHELTERS860

7) HOST CENTRES FOR HOMELESS

ARE THE FOLLOWING C.D. SERVICES FUNCTIONING & TO WHAT EXTENT?

1) CONTROL

2) WARDENS

NUMBER OF WARDEN POSTS & FREQUENCY

3) RESCUE (With description of Service & Numbers:)

4) PUBLIC SHELTERS (Numbers and Capacity)

5) EVACUATION IN PUBLIC SHELTERS

6) GENERAL POSITION REGARDING PRIVATE SHELTERS

800

7) REST CENTRES FOR HOMELESS

8) FEEDING ARRANGEMENTS AT REST CENTRES

9) AMBULANCE SERVICE (Including Number of Ambulances)

(CIVIL DEFENCE - continued)

10) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

.....

 MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND SYSTEM OF AIR RAID WARNING

.....

 METHOD OF TRACING RELATIVES AFTER RAID

.....

 ANY SPECIAL TARGETS

.....

 ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE with neighbouring Communes

.....

 EXTENT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

.....

 ARE STIRRUP PUMPS SUPPLIED AND TO WHAT EXTENT

.....

 HAS ARMY P.A.D. OFFICER BEEN IN CONSULTATION

.....
 IS ARMY P.A.D. SERVICE MAINTAINING CONTROL

RECOMMENDATIONS

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION AND SYSTEM OF AIR RAID WARNING

METHOD OF TRACING RELATIVES AFTER RAID

ANY SPECIAL TARGETS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE with neighbouring Communes

EXTENT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

ARE STIRRUP PUMPS SUPPLIED AND TO WHAT EXTENT

HAS ARMY P.A.D. OFFICER BEEN IN CONSULTATION

IS ARMY P.A.D. SERVICE MAINTAINING CONTROL

RECOMMENDATIONS

CENTRAL REMARKS (Action taken, etc.)

DATE SIGNED

PROFORMA FOR FIRE REPORT BY C.A.P.O.

(To be submitted in duplicate - 1 Copy for S.C.A.O. - 1 Copy for HQ ANGOT:)

NAME OF COMMUNE PROVINCE

PIPE FIGHTING:

IS THERE AN EXISTING FIRE BRIGADE?

STRENGTH OF FIRE BRIGADE OFFICERS MEN:

IS THE FIRE BRIGADE FUNCTIONING?

NAME & RANK OF CHIEF OFFICER

NUMBER OF AUXILIARY FIREMEN AVAILABLE

ARE THEY UNIFORMED & EQUIPPED?

WHAT FIRE FIGHTING APPLIANCES ARE IN WORKING ORDER

1) MOTOR PUMPS (Self propelling - State capacity if known)

.....

2) MOTOR PUMPS carrying escape ladders

3) Motor turntable EXTENSION LADDERS

4) MOTOR ESCAPE CARRYING VEHICLES (non-pumping)

5) MOTOR FIRE TENDERS, RESCUE VANS, CATERPILLARS, etc.

.....

6) HORSE DRAWN STEEL OR MANUAL PUMPS

.....

7) TRAILER PUMPS (state CAPACITY - if known)

8) TOWING VEHICLES AVAILABLE

9) MANUAL PUMPS CAPABLE OF BEING TOWED

.....

WHAT IS THE WATER SUPPLY?

1) SUFFICIENTor INSUFFICIENT 329

2) HYDRANTS IN STREETS?

IS THERE AN EXISTING FIRE BRIGADE?
 STRENGTH OF FIRE BRIGADE OFFICERS MEN:
 IS THE FIRE BRIGADE FUNCTIONING?
 NAME & RANK OF CHIEF OFFICER
 NUMBER OF AUXILIARY FIREMEN AVAILABLE
 ARE THEY UNIFORMED & EQUIPPED?
 WHAT FIRE FIGHTING APPLIANCES ARE IN WORKING ORDER

- 1) MOTOR PUMPS (Self propelling - State capacity if known)
-
- 2) MOTOR PUMPS carrying escape ladders
- 3) Motor Turntable EXTENSION LADDERS
- 4) MOTOR ESCAPE CARRYING VEHICLES (non-pumping)
- 5) MOTOR FIRE TENDERS, RESCUE VANS, CANNERS, etc.
-
- 6) HORSE DRAWN STEAM OR MANUAL PUMPS
-
- 7) TRAILER PUMPS (state capacity - if known)
- 8) TOWING VEHICLES AVAILABLE
- 9) MANUAL PUMPS CAPABLE OF BEING TOWED

WHAT IS THE WATER SUPPLY?

- 1) SUFFICIENT OF INSUFFICIENT 859
- 2) HYDRANTS IN STREETS?
- 3) DISTANCE BETWEEN HYDRANTS
- 4) APPROXIMATE PRESSURE IN HYDRANT & OUTPUT IN GALLONS PER MINUTE:

- 5) IS WATER MAINS SYSTEM FUNCTIONING?
- 6) NUMBER OF STATIC TANKS IF ANY
- 7) NUMBER OF STATIC TANKS under construction or RECOMMENDED
-
- 8) CAPACITY OF (6) & (7)

WATER SUPPLY - continued

9) OTHER MEANS OF SUPPLY (RIVER, SEA, WELLS, etc.).....

10) WATER CARRYING VEHICLES & CAPACITY

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE with neighbouring Communes

EXTENT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE (Appliances, etc.)

NUMBER OF PRIVATE FIRE BRIGADES IN COMMUNE

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PRIVATE BRIGADES

GENERAL APPRAISAL OF FIRE RISK

ANY SPECIAL FIRE RISKS

HAS ARMY FIRE SERVICE OFFICER BEEN IN CONSULTATION

IS ARMY FIRE SERVICE MAINTAINING CONTROL

RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL REMARKS

IS FIRE WATCHING CARRIED OUT & TO WHAT EXTENT

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MUTUAL ASSISTANCE WITH NEIGHBOURING COMMUNES
.....
EXTENT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE (Appliances, etc.)
.....
NUMBER OF PRIVATE FIRE BRIGADES IN COMMUNE
BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PRIVATE BRIGADES
.....
.....
GENERAL APPRECIATION OF FIRE RISK
.....
.....
ANY SPECIAL FIRE RISKS
HAS ANY FIRE SERVICE OFFICER BEEN IN CONSULTATION
IS ANY FIRE SERVICE MAINTAINING CONTROL
RECOMMENDATIONS
.....
.....
GENERAL REMARKS
.....
.....
IS FIRE WATCHING CARRIED OUT & TO WHAT EXTENT
.....
.....
DATE SIGNED

N.B. COPIES OF FIRE BRIGADE ANNUAL REPORTS SHOULD BE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

APPENDIX F

COPY

SECRET

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 6

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 6, A.P. 09

PART I - GENERAL

1. The Public Safety Division is a vital factor in the success of the Military Government and GAOs will bear a heavy responsibility. They should remember, therefore, that a police officer is always on duty and that his conduct in public or in private life must at all times be exemplary. A proper sense of discipline, pride in personal appearance and loyalty to superior officers will help to achieve this end. Three essential attributes of a police officer are firmness, justice and tact and no police officer can be successful without them. The success of the operation on which we shall be engaged may be gravely endangered by the tactless handling of a situation. The operation will be under close observation and its success may have a lasting effect beyond the immediate objective of the operation.

2. Cases in Initial Phase.

The GAO will function directly under and be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached. During this phase the GAO will be assigned as directed by the commander of the combat unit. All administrative instructions will be shown to the combat unit commander. The GAO in each area will be the senior AGO officer and under normal conditions should be the channel of communication by the GAO with commanders of tactical units, except in the case of the Provost.

3. Administrative Instructions to be issued to GAOs

(a) Administrative instructions will be issued by H. A. AGO (Public Safety Division) concerning general policies. The instructions will cover the following:

- (1) General instructions.
- (2) Special instructions.
 - (a) Prison Administration.
 - (b) Civil Police.
 - (c) Legislation and Licensing.
 - (d) Fire and Civil Defense.
 - (e) Intelligence and Security Information.

4. Method of Issuing Instructions to GAOs

(a) H. A. AGO (Public Safety Division). Administrative instructions to GAOs will be issued in the form of summaries covering the subjects listed in para 3 above. The summaries will be distributed to GAOs of lower echelons through Regional AGOs as directed by the AGO. Distribution will be controlled by showing on each summary the date of release, the number of copies and distribution of same.

(b) Operational Instructions. Instructions to GAOs within 1858

1. The Public Safety Division is a vital factor in the success of the Military Government and CAPCO will bear a heavy responsibility. They should remember, therefore, that a police officer is always on duty and that his contact in public or in private life must at all times be exemplary. A proper sense of discipline, pride in personal appearance and loyalty to superior officers will help to achieve this end. Three essential attributes of a police officer are firmness, justice and tact and no police officer can be successful without them. The success of the operation on which we shall be engaged may be gravely endangered by the tactless handling of a situation. The operation will be under close observation and its success may have a lasting effect beyond the immediate objective of this operation.

2. Code in Initial Phase.

The CAPCO will function directly under and be subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached. During this phase the CAPCO will be assigned as directed by the commander of the combat unit. All administrative instructions will be shown to the combat unit commander. The CAPCO in each area will be the senior MGOFF officer and under normal conditions shall be the channel of communication by the CAPCO with commanders of tactical units, except in the case of the forward.

3. Administrative Instructions to be Issued to CAPCO

(a) Administrative instructions will be issued by H. MGOFF (Public Safety Division) concerning general policies. The instructions will cover the following:

- (1) General instructions.
- (2) Special instructions.
 - (a) Prison administration.
 - (b) Civil police.
 - (c) Registration and licensing.
 - (d) Fire and civil defense.
 - (e) Intelligence and security information.

4. Method of Issuing Instructions to CAPCO

(a) H. MGOFF (Public Safety Division). Administrative instructions to CAPCOs will be issued in the form of summaries covering the subjects listed in para 3 above. The summaries will be distributed to CAPCOs of lower echelons through regional SCAs as directed by the CAPCO. Distribution will be controlled by showing on each summary the date of release, the number of copies and distribution of same.

(b) Operational Instructions. Instructions to CAPCOs within a **858** unit will be issued by the tactical commander.

Page II - JRM MGOFF PLAN - CAPCO INSTRUCTIONS.

1. MGOFF Plan. In each CAPCO unit will receive a copy of the MGOFF Plan. It is only necessary to amplify certain portions which directly affect CAPCOs.

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as such. The following paragraphs especially should be studied by CAPOs: 2 to 10, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 53, 55, 57, 59, 63, 74, 75, 76 (a) and (d).

2. Police Organizations in the Field. (a) In the operational phase CAPOs, as all CAPOs, will be staff officers to the Task Force Commanders whose responsibility it will be to secure law and order in the flight, zone and in the L.O.T. areas. Task Force Commanders will probably seek the advice and assistance of CAPOs in this connection, and CAPOs may very likely be dispatched to make recommendations for the information of the Commanders.

(b) As the Task Forces proceed towards their objectives the duty of maintaining law and order may be delegated by Task Force Commanders to prevent sections but the responsibility will still rest with Task Force Commanders, and CAPOs can report instructions to cooperate with, and have possible, to assist the prevent services. Particulars of the type of information which CAPOs may be required to furnish are given in Part III.

(c) CAPOs must not rely on the possibility of obtaining detachments of Occupational Police to aid them in carrying out their duties of maintaining law and order; as such detachments will not be available.

(d) The disarming of existing police forces will be the responsibility of the Task Force Commanders and not of the CAPOs.

3. Civilian Internments. The arrest and internment or detention of civilian internees, will, at least in the first phase, be the responsibility of Task Force Commanders.

4. Military Courts. CAPOs should familiarize themselves with the grades and procedure of these courts, as they will be responsible for securing the enforcement of Proclamation No. 2 by the civil police organizations.

5. Intelligence and Security. Paras 43 and 44. CAPOs should maintain close contact with their opposite numbers in the I(b) or O-2 services at all times. Standard signs in English and Italian to mark prohibited areas are in course of preparation.

6. Circulation of Passes. The arrangements for distribution and issue of the passes referred to in para 42(a) of JCOF plan are as follows:

(a) Operational Phase. Passes will be distributed to CAPOs attached to tactical formations, and, until the civil police organizations commence to function, will be issued by CAPOs who must keep a record of all passes issued, for ultimate inclusion in a central register to be maintained at HQOAF H.Q. The passes will be issued in pads of 100, and must be numbered. Blocks of numbers are allotted according to provinces, as follows:

Province	General Passes	Special Passes
BANZAS	Nos. 1 to 4,500	Nos. 25,001 to 25,500
BARANGAY	" 4,501 to 7,500	" 25,501 to 25,750
AGRICULTURE	" 7,501 to 10,000	" 25,751 to 25,900
CALABARZON	" 10,001 to 12,500	" 25,901 to 26,200
RAJAHMUNDRAM	" 12,501 to 14,000	" 26,201 to 26,400
SELA	" 14,001 to 16,000	" 26,401 to 26,600
SINAGUA	" 16,001 to 18,000	" 26,601 to 26,800
GUANAJA	" 18,001 to 20,000	" 26,801 to 27,000

in the case of the police, and the police should be made responsible for the information of the commanders.

(b) As the rank forces proceed towards their objectives the duty of maintaining law and order may be delegated by Task Force Commanders to relevant personnel but the responsibility will still rest with Task Force Commanders, and they can expect instructions to cooperate with, and where possible, to assist the relevant personnel. Particulars of the type of information which may be required to furnish are given in Part III.

(c) Police should not rely on the possibility of obtaining detachments of Congolese police to aid them in carrying out their duties of maintaining law and order, as such detachments will not be available.

(d) The disarming of existing police forces will be the responsibility of the Task Force Commanders and not of the army.

3. Civilian Internees. The arrest and internment or detention of civilian internees, will, at least in the first phase, be the responsibility of Task Force Commanders.

4. Military Police. They should familiarise themselves with the grades and procedure of these units, as they will be responsible for securing the enforcement of Proclamation No. 2 by the civil police organisations.

5. Intelligence and Security. Forces HQ and its units should maintain close contact with their opposite numbers in the I(b) or G-2 sections at all times. Standard signs in English and French for rank prohibited areas are in course of preparation.

6. Circulation of Civilians. The arrangements for distribution and issue of the passes referred to in para 49(a) of AITC plan are as follows:

(a) Operational Phase. Passes will be distributed to those attached to tactical formations, and, until the civil police organisations commence to function, will be issued by GRCs who must keep a record of all passes issued, for ultimate inclusion in a central register to be maintained at AITC HQ. The passes will be issued in pads of 100, and must be numbered. Blocks of numbers are allotted according to provinces, as follows:

Province	General Passes	Special Passes
PALEMBANG	No. 1 to 4,300	No. 25,001 to 25,000
SEMPANG	" 4,301 to 7,500	" 25,001 to 25,700
ATJEH	" 7,501 to 10,000	" 25,701 to 25,800
CELEBES	" 10,001 to 12,000	" 25,801 to 25,900
MAKASSAR	" 12,001 to 14,000	" 25,901 to 26,000
RIAU	" 14,001 to 16,000	" 26,001 to 26,100
SIKANG	" 16,001 to 18,000	" 26,101 to 26,200
BOGOR	" 18,001 to 20,000	" 26,201 to 26,300
BOGOR	" 20,001 to 22,000	" 26,301 to 26,400
BOGOR	" 22,001 to 24,000	" 26,401 to 26,500

So long as the passes issued by GRCs in the operational stage conform

to these blocks of numbers, the guiding factor being the provinces in which applicants reside, there is no need for them to be issued consecutively. There will, no doubt, allocate series of numbers within their provincial to date. It is not possible for the numbers to be inserted on the in before distribution, and date, will, therefore, have to add the numbers themselves.

(b) Final Phase. Applications for passes will be made (on a form to be provided) at local police stations and passed through local date to the Provincial date or other designated officers, who will be the issuing authorities. Cards below provincial level will add their recommendations. Card indexes will be maintained at Provincial level, and ALBERT 11, to that in cards will be required in respect of each application.

7. Policy regarding use of local police organizations. As stated in para 22 of the plan, it is planned to make use of the Carabinieri as a basis in the initial period. Any discussions which date may have with local police officials must be guided as to policy by the terms of Proclamation No. 1 and the directives on political matters in the hands of the date. The terms of the proclamations are sufficiently specific to indicate the general policy; if further details are required the date should be consulted.

8. Prisons. Para 63. Cards will be required to obtain as much information as possible for forwarding to the P.A.D. ALBERT so that the up-to-date of prisons can prepare the necessary data.

9. Government records and archives. The proper guarding of all public records and archives, including those pertaining to the police services and financial institutions, is primarily the responsibility of the local police. I(b) and 6-2 will be interested in case of these records, but as soon as the cards take possession of a police No, it will be their responsibility to see that the records are preserved.

PART III

ORGANIZATIONS TO P.A.D. P.O.

From entering an occupied country

1. At least for the initial stage it is intended that the civil police will be re-organized on the basis of the Carabinieri, suggested by such other police organizations as may be considered reliable.

2. Cards working closely with the Front should, as early as possible, see the senior officer of the Carabinieri detachment in his area. He should explain that the Carabinieri will be retained in offices subject to good behavior, provided they administer the orders of the Military Government. Regular rates of pay will be continued and provided the officers concerned are prepared to undertake to continue their civil police duties under the Military Government they may retain their arms.

The senior officer will be told that he is held responsible for satisfactory performance of duties of all individuals under his command. The officers and other personnel who do not give an undertaking to cooperate will be taken into custody by the military authorities and treated as prisoners of war. If the senior officer is not prepared to cooperate, steps will be taken to remove him by the next command.

provided) at local police stations and passed through local courts to the Provincial Courts or other designated officers, who will be the issuing authorities. Civil police provincial level will add their recommendations. Card indexes will be maintained at Provincial H.Q. and District H.Q. so that the cards will be required in respect of each application.

7. Policy regarding use of local police organizations. As stated in para 22 of the plan, it is planned to make use of the Carabinieri as a basis in the initial period. Any discussions which arise may have with local police officials must be guided as to policy by the terms of Proclamation No. 1 and the directives on political matters in the basis of the State. The terms of the proclamations are sufficiently specific to indicate the general policy; if further details are required the State should be consulted.

8. Records. Para 23. Cards will be required to obtain as much information as possible for forwarding to the I.S.D. about so that the apt. of persons can prepare the necessary data.

9. Government records and archives. The proper guarding of all public records and archives, including those appertaining to the police services and financial institutions, is primarily the responsibility of the Carabinieri. I(b) and (c) will be interested in some of these records, but as soon as the Carabinieri take possession of a police HQ, it will be their responsibility to see that the records are preserved.

PART III

PARACHUTING TO S.A.P. Co.

Upon entering an occupied country

1. At least for the initial stage it is intended that the civil police will be re-organized on the basis of the Carabinieri, augmented by such other police organizations as may be considered reliable.

2. CAPS working closely with the Provost should, as early as possible, see the senior officer of the Carabinieri detachment in his area. He should explain that the Carabinieri will be retained in office subject to good behavior, provided they administer the orders of the Military Government. Regular rates of pay will be continued and provided the officers concerned are prepared to undertake to continue their civil police duties under the Military Government, they may retain their area.

The senior officer will be told that he is held responsible for satisfactory performance of duties of all individuals under his command. The officers and other personnel who do not give an undertaking to cooperate will be taken into custody by the military authorities and treated as prisoners of war. If the senior officer is not prepared to co-operate, steps will be taken to replace him by the next senior, suitable Carabinieri officer in the area.

3. The following information should then be obtained:

(a) Status of law and order in the country both in general and as to special problems;

(b) Status of the Carabinieri organization under his direction;

- (c) Location of headquarters and other police establishments
- (d) Names and grades of all designated officers available for duty with recommendations from the commanding officers where it is possible
- (e) Information available for duty with strength, composition, duties, headquarters, other, etc.
- (f) Details of areas and duties regularly entrusted to the above officers and detachments

The staff should keep the current strength and the level and closely in touch with the situation and should inform them as to the extent to which he considered the conditions can be relied upon.

Whether he has been successful or not in obtaining the cooperation of the authorities, the staff should meet frequently other local police forces, other than the local militia or police organizations, and obtain their cooperation if possible on the same level as above. In the event of their proving uncooperative, such civil police forces (other than the authorities) will be treated as informants.

Similar steps should be taken to obtain the cooperation of the police and fire fighting services. In the future he should ensure the continued security of the houses and records, and with the latter he should make a survey of existing civil defense equipment and personnel.

The following information should also be obtained on release:

Location of jails, concentration camps and other places in which prisoners are confined or detained, their total capacities, number of persons now under detention, the status and location of prisoners, records, and number of not necessarily under guard. The guard and control system including officials and strength of personnel, use of prison with respect to discipline or punishment, organization, labor and production for supplies, method by which the prison staff is controlled.

The U.S.A.F.O. will also on opportunity officers, collect data regarding movements and position, traffic control, registration of vehicles, etc.

The U.S.A.F.O. must consequently use his best judgment in any situation in doing what most needs to be done at the time and place. His actions should be always firm and decisive. Any reasonable decision properly carried into effect is better than loss of time in attempting perfection.

10. In the early stages there will be no time to consult with the staff. The staff after consultation with the staff and acting as a staff officer of his command unit commander, should take such steps as are necessary to assist in the further action of the unit and staff.

APPX 'G'

SECRET

Aide-Memoire

1...Province _____

2...Town _____ (Any special features, e.g., Capital of Province)

a. Population _____ b. Prevailing Religion _____

c. General Occupation _____ (Estimated) _____
(Percentages if possible, e.g., Commercial-Farming-Fishing-etc)

3...Tracing of plan, showing Industrial, Commercial and Residential Areas,
Principal Places of Assembly, Main Highways and Streets.

4...War Damage:

a. Buildings Demolished _____
(Address, type, size, etc)

b. Buildings Partly demolished _____

c. Evacuation or Inward Refugee Movements _____

d. Present Morale _____

e. Factors likely to affect morale _____

f. Probable reaction _____

g. Probable reaction to invasion _____

5...Local Administration:

a. Details of Government _____

b. Police Authority _____

c. Fascist Organizations: (Location of Offices, Names, Addresses and
Titles of Officials in English and Italian, and their duties):

a. Population _____
b. Prevailing Religion _____
c. General Occupation _____
(Estimated)
(Percentages if possible, e.g., Commercial-Farming-Fishing-etc.)

3...Tracing of plan, showing Industrial, Commercial and Residential Areas,
Principal Places of Assembly, Main Highways and Streets.

4...War Damage:

a. Buildings Demolished _____
(Address, type, size, etc)

b. Buildings Partly demolished _____

c. Evacuation or Inward Refugee Movements _____

d. Present Morale _____

e. Factors likely to affect morale _____

f. Probable reaction _____

g. Probable reaction to invasion _____

5...Local Administration:

a. Details of Government _____

b. Police Authority _____

c. Fascist Organizations: (Location of Offices, Names, Addresses and
Titles of Officials in English and Italian, and their duties):

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6. List of Officials:

[illegible]

7...List of Officials (Retired or Dismissed since outbreak of War)

[illegible]

8...List of Official Buildings and Location (other than Police) and any Damage:

[illegible]

A- List	Carabinieri	Agenti di P.S.	Custom Guards	Guardia Municipale
1- Organization				
2- Methods of Operation				
3- Strength				
4- Ranks				
5- Rates of Pay				
6- Uniforms				
7- Terms of Service				
8- Equipment				
9- Arms				
10- Transportation				
11- Communications				
12- Reliability				
13- Chief Officers (including any dismissed from office since War) Names, Addresses Length of Service-Duties and, if dismissed, reason.				
B- BUILDINGS:				
1- Location				
2- Accommodation				
3- Equipment				
4- Type				
5- Courts				
6- Any Damage				

[illegible]

10...Prisons

List	Judicial	Reform Goals	Concentration	Det
a- Capacity				
b- Detainees: Male				
c- " Female				
d- " Juveniles				
e- State of Records				
f- Particulars of Political Prisoners				
g- Adequacy of Control of Comittals				
h- Check of Visitors				
i- Check of Mail				
j- Scheme for Convict Labor				
k- Condition of Buildings (Air-light-sanitation, etc)				
l- Hospital Adequacy				
m- Discharges				
n- Morale (Employees and Detainees)				
o- Recommendations				
p- Organization of Personnel (Name, addresses, rank, duties, length of service, pay and reliability).				

11...Fire Fighting and Prevention:

A...1..Existing Organizations

2...Personnel

3...Equipment

4...Water Supply

5...Alarm System

6...Special Fire Risks

7...Privately Operated Services

B...P.A.D.

1...Existing Organizations

2...Personnel

3...Equipment

4...Warning System

5...Transportation

6...Communications

7...Training System

8...Hospitals

12...Controls and Regulations:

A...Identity Documents:

1...By Whom Issued

2...Period of Validity

3...Any Special Features

B...Licensing System (s),

Existing Regulations Governing Control of:

1...Residence

2...Movement

3...Communications

5..Alarm System

6..Special Fire Risk

7..Privately Operated Services

B...P.A.D.

1..Existing Organizations

2..Personnel

3..Equipment

4..Warning System

5..Transportation

6..Communications

7..Training System

8..Hospitals

12..Controls and Regulations:

A..Identity Documents:

1..By When Issued

2..Period of Validity

3..Any Special Features

B..Licensing System (s),

Existing Regulations Covering Control of:

1..Residence

2..Movement

3..Communications

4..Publications

5..Others

852

13-

A...Associations:

1..Political

2..Secret

3..Social

4..Youth

5..Trade (inc. Workers Unions)

6..Service

7..Religious

8..Charitable

9..Sport

10..Ex-service

B..Date of formation if Axis inspired

C..Source of Revenue

D..Regarding Ex-service Associations, List of Retired or Demobilised men or all services.

14-

Local Personages: (Not included elsewhere):

15-

Terrain:

General nature with details of any special features, i.e.: Rivers, Hills, etc.

6..Service

7..Religious

8..Charitable

9..Sport

10..Ex-service

B..Date of formation if Axis inspired

C..Source of Revenue

D..Regarding Ex-service Associations, List of Retired or Demobilized men of all services.

14..

Local Personages: (Not included elsewhere):

15..

Terrain:

General nature with details of any special features, i.e.: Rivers, Hills, etc.

(6)

16. Vital Installations and Public Utilities

17. Transportation Facilities:

a. Air

b. Railways

c. Waterways

d. Vehicular

18. For notes or further elaboration of preceding paragraphs:

17.

Transportation Facilities:

a..Air

b..Railways

c..Waterways

d..Vehicular

18..For notes or further elaboration of preceding paragraphs:

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(7)

APPENDIX 'B'DATE OF COMPLETION OF DUTY AT ABOUT
DATE BY PUBLIC SAFETY PERSONNEL.

<u>NAME, RANK AND APPOINTMENT</u>	<u>LANDING AT</u>	<u>DATE AVAILABLE FOR DUTY</u>
C.P.S. (Col. Lemuel L. BOLLES)	PALERMO	29 July 1943
D.C.P.S. (Lt. Col. R.M.J. MARSH)	PALERMO	29 July 1943
Supt. Civil Police (Lt. Col. Russell A. SNOK)	PALERMO	29 July 1943
D/Supt. Civil Police (Maj. E.J. WILFORD)	PALERMO	6 August 1943
Supt. Special Police (Maj. G. RICHARDSON)	PALERMO	9 August 1943
Supt. Prisons (Lt. Col. Allen E. MICHAEL)	PALERMO	30 July 1943
D/Supt. Prisons (Maj. H.P. LEECH, M.C.)	PALERMO	9 August 1943
D/Supt. Fire and C.D. (Maj. G.H.L. HAZEN)	PALERMO	29 July 1943
A/Supt. Licensing & Registration (Capt. W.C. HILLIGOS)	SYRACUSE	20 August 1943
Head Clerk (S.G.H.S. A. BROOKS)	PALERMO	9 August 1943.

APPENDIX 'I'

SECRET

AMGOT/1065/HQ

MINUTES OF MEETING OF PROVINCIAL C.A.P.O.s HELD AT H.Q., AMGOT, PALERMO
AT 1000 HRS, 8TH SEPTEMBER 1945.

PRESENT:-

Colonel LEAHU HOLMES
Lt. Col. R.M.J. MARVIN
Lt. Col. R. A. EROCK
Major A. P. LOHMAN
Major G.H.I. MASCH
Capt. H.C. BALANCE

C.P.S.
D.C.P.S.
Supt. Civil Police
Deo. Supt. Prisons
Acting Supt. Fire
and Civil Defence
Registration and
Licensing Section

Lt. Col. C.T. FRANCIS
Major R. ASHWORTH
Major G.T.A. BARTLETT
Major BARTERSEY
Major E.J. BYE
Major C.E. HIGGINSON
Major A.W. HOMERSON
Major G.M. SEARLE
Major T.W.J. WATERS
Capt. T.I.R. WILKINS

C.A.P.O. (CATANISSETTA)
C.A.P.O. (AGRIGENTO)
C.A.P.O. (TRAPANI)
C.A.P.O. (CATANIA)
C.A.P.O. (MESSINA)
C.A.P.O. (PALERMO)
C.A.P.O. (SIRACUSA)
C.A.P.O. (RAGUSA)
C.A.P.O. (ENNA)
C.A.P.O. (TAORMINA)

1. INTRODUCTION.

In his opening remarks the C.P.S. paid tribute to the work of the C.A.P.O.s and Officers of the Division as to which he had received universally favourable reports. He emphasized that the object of the Division was to secure uniformity of procedure in the various Provinces. This Conference was dealing only with the situation in SICILY.

2. REVIEW OF GENERAL SITUATION.

The D.C.P.S., dealing with difficulties which were common to all Provinces, pointed out that from the standpoint of the Division the AMGOT Plan was not carried out in its entirety for various reasons.

(a) Transport. Difficulties were well known at Headquarters. Instructions had now been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that all transport requisitioned from civilians or otherwise acquired be returned to AMGOT. Not much had been done in the Eighth Army area, and a copy of instructions issued on 3rd September by Seventh Army was passed to C.A.P.O.s operating in Seventh Army area.

(b) Shortage of Staff, especially of interpreters, had handicapped

Col. HENRIE DODD
Lt. Col. R. M. J. MARTIN
Lt. Col. R. A. STOCK
Major M. P. LOTHIAN
Major C. H. L. RASCH

C. C. WILSON, JR.

Lt. Col.	C. T.	FRANCOIS
Major	R.	AGNEW
Major	C. T. A.	PARTISAN
Major		BATHESBY
Major	E. J.	BLT
Major	C. E.	HICKLINGTEAM
Major	A. W.	ROBINSON
Major	G. H.	SEAPLE
Major	T. W. J.	WATERS
Capt.	W. I. B.	WILKINS

C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.C.
C.A.P.O.
C.A.P.C.

(CARPAGNANETTA)
(AGRIGENTO) ✓
(TRAPANI)
(CATANIA)
(MESSINA)
(PALERMO)
(SIRACUSA)
(RABATO)
(MILANO)
(BOLOGNA)

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2. REVIEW OF CENTRAL SITUATION.

The D.C.P.S., dealing with difficulties which were common to all Provinces, pointed out that from the standpoint of the Division the WAGOT plan was not carried out in its entirety for various reasons.

(a) Transport. Difficulties were well known at Headquarters. Instructions had now been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to the effect that all transport requisitioned from civilians or otherwise acquired be returned to AMGOT. Not much had been done in the Eighth Army area, and a copy of instructions issued on 3rd September by Seventh Army was passed to G.A.P.O.s operating in Seventh Army area.

(b) Shortage of Staff, especially of interpreters, had handicapped C.A.E.O.s considerably. A proposal to employ Italian-speaking Maltese who could also help with investigation and other work as warrant officers or sergeants was under consideration.

(c) The need for the immediate reports required by the AMGOT Plan still existed. That this could be managed despite shortage of staff and pressure of work was proved by reports, copies of which had reached Headquarters, by one C.I.P.O.

(a) The pay of the Carabinieri Reali, other police agencies, and the prison and fire services, was being examined and would be considered later by the Economic and Financial Committee (E.F.C.O.).

The D.C.P.S. asked whether the aldes-maire which were compiled in Africa with the expenditure of a considerable amount of labour had proved useful. We particular views either way were put forward.

- 2 -

3. GENERAL POLICY FOR POLICE CONTROL.

The C.P.S. stated that the established policy was that we were noting in an advisory capacity exercising indirect control, leaving the carrying out of the work to the Italians. It was essential that C.A.P.O.s combat the tendency to do everything themselves; the result might be to weaken the local organizations when the time came for MSOT to hand over.

Explaining the relationship between Headquarters and provincial responsibility, the D.O.P.S. stated that where there was an island-wide organization this must be controlled from Headquarters. S.C.A.O.s were responsible for any agency organized on a provincial basis, although it was the desire of Headquarters to coordinate such activities. Where disciplinary action was necessary in the higher ranks of the Carabinieri Reali the matter should be referred to Headquarters unless the Group Commander already possessed the requisite authority to deal with the case. A general interchange of officers and warrant officers of the Carabinieri Reali was being undertaken by Headquarters.

The Acting Superintendent (Fire and Civil Defence) asked that when fire officials had to be arrested the cases should be referred to Headquarters rather than that immediate action be taken by the C.I.C. or other Army unit. There was some discussion on the feasibility of the curfew being enforced during an air raid, the effect of which was to prevent the public from going to shelter. The C.P.S. held that this was a matter in which due discretion might be exercised and promised that a directive would be issued from Headquarters on the subject.

4. PASSES.

The D.O.P.S. explained that it had not been found practicable to carry out in full the instructions contained in Administrative Instruction No. 4 on this subject. It would probably be desirable to decentralize the issue of such passes below the provincial level. Passes necessitating travel beyond the limits of a Province should be referred to Headquarters unless only the adjoining Province was affected, in which case consultation with that Province was desirable.

Lieut-Colonel SNOOK, Superintendent of Civil Police, pointed out that there was a security angle on the issue of general passes. A case had come to light in which the holder of a general pass had proved to be an enemy agent.

5. RELATIONS WITH F.S.P. AND C.I.C. - ARREST SLIPS.

Major DOUGLAS ROBERTS of G.S.I. (b) 15 Army Group, explained the policy which had been adopted by the C.I.C. and F.S.P. detachments. Owing to the recent reduction in these detachments, it had become necessary for teams of security personnel to be concentrated in the main military towns, such as ports, large railway centres, etc. These teams would visit C.A.P.O.s as often as possible for the mutual exchange

848

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The checking of all persons now in custody or in internment camps at the instance of the Security services or of AMGOT was in progress and it was intended to review these cases monthly. The C.F.S. stated that it was of vital importance that a complete record should be available of all persons put in prison to enable cases to be handled properly. The C.O.A.O. would not tolerate persons remaining in prison without charges being preferred against them. Major BOGGIS ROLFE explained the system of arrest slips under which the Security Officer or N.C.O. requiring the detention of a suspect would hand a copy of the arrest slip to the C.A.P.O. or other officer into whose custody the suspect was being transferred. In order to ensure the information reaching Headquarters, a copy of the arrest slip would go to Army Headquarters and thence to AMGOT Headquarters.

- 3 -

6. SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION.

(a) Firearms. Embassies was laid on the desirability of uniformity in the provincial control of permits for firearms. Headquarters authority had already been given for issuance of shot-guns to approved persons employed for the protection of farms and private properties in country districts. Under no circumstances should hand-weapons, such as pistols, revolvers, daggers, etc., be the subject of permits. The Supt. Civil Police pointed out the danger of such weapons getting into the wrong hands.

(b) Vehicles. Uniformity in the method of authority for vehicles to circulate was stressed by the D.C.P.S., who stated that a detailed plan to secure this uniformity was being considered by Headquarters. Captain BALANCE, Traffic and Licensing Officer, summarised the details of the scheme.

7. THE ITALIAN POLICE AND OFFENCES BY ALLIED TROOPS.

The D.C.P.S. pointed out the difficulties experienced in the handling of offences committed by Allied troops. It was neither practicable nor desirable that Italian police should handle these, except in the most serious cases, and the only remedy appeared to be an adequate number of military or regimental police. As the military situation improved, it was likely that more and more troops would visit the towns on leave, and the matter was seriously exercising the P.S.D. Headquarters.

It was pointed out that Seventh Army required specific details of military personnel involved, but the Conference was concerned more with the measures to be taken to prevent such occurrences than with the detection of the offenders. One C.A.P.O. expressed the opinion that the present state of affairs was having a serious adverse effect on the attitude of the Sicilians towards the Allied occupation, and suggested that if the matter did not receive urgent attention, there was a grave danger of comparisons being made between discipline of the Allied and German troops, to the disadvantage of the former. The C.P.S. praised to make urgent representations to the C.O.A.O. on the subject.

8. C.A.P.O.s - PROSECUTIONS IN ALLIED MILITARY COURTS.

Major ROWLETON, SYRACUSE, drew attention to the excessive work thrown on C.A.P.O.s in the preparation and prosecution of cases in summary military courts. Cases in the Superior and General Military Courts were handled by the Legal Officers and it was agreed that C.A.P.O.s should be relieved of the responsibility of preparing and prosecuting cases in the summary courts which would have to be left to the presiding officers to deal with.

9. BRASSARDS FOR ITALIAN POLICE.

The D.C.P.S. gave details of proposed uniform brassards or armbands for police agencies and suggested that it might be possible to obtain the question of

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The D.C.P.S. gave details of proposed uniform brassards or armbands for police agencies and suggested that it might be possible to obtain assistance in the making of these from the convents. The question of identity cards for police employed on plain clothes duties was discussed and specimens of the identity cards already in use in some Provinces were submitted. The C.P.S. agreed to consider the possibility of securing uniformity in these places.

The meeting adjourned at 1215 hrs and resumed at 1430 hrs.

10. DISPOSAL OF UNEXPLODED BOMBS AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES.

The C.P.S. said it was desired to know what arrangements had been made for clearance of unexploded bombs and whether such arrangements were in operation.

The main difficulty in the Provinces was the lack of transport and personnel available for collection of the unexploded bombs.

- 4 -

Reference was made to the existence of mines between TRAPANI and the EGADI ISLANDS. The presence of grenades etc. in the countryside produced, apart from the danger to peasants working in the fields, the possibility of these explosives falling into wrong hands and being used to the detriment of public safety.

It was agreed that the use of civilian labour would facilitate matters.

11. BLACK MARKET.

The C.P.S. stated that after much discussion at Headquarters a plan of action was being drawn up.

The Supt. Civil Police said the general plan was based on Proclamations issued by Civilian Supply concerning the control of prices and on General Order No. 5, which had just been issued. The whole programme would be directed at striking at the core of the evil.

The first thing C.C.A.O. wanted to drive at was grain and its related products, and possibly sugar and olive oil. The finding of surplus in excess of what had been authorised in the Order would lead to the supplier and eventually to the main source.

Details of the plan which would start on 16th September were given by the Supt. Civil Police.

12. THE MAFIA.

Major SMITH was introduced by the C.P.S., and gave a brief talk on the Mafia. Their main activity was to extort money from people in payment for "protection" and instances were cited of property damaged and destroyed when people had refused to make these "protection" payments. Kidnapping and holding to ransom was another activity of the Mafia, as well as extorting passports and travelling expenses. Family vendettas were carried on, often involving many murders. The Mafia was stopped, or at least driven underground, by Prefect MORI sent by Mussolini in 1925, who suppressed the society by making mass arrests wherever Mafia activities were reported.

Reports from local people indicated that Mafia activities had begun again now that the Fascists had gone, and it was necessary to take a firm line at the beginning. In Provinces there were a number of Mafia members released from prison, and some were still in prison. It was suggested that as many as possible should be deported.

There was no formal organization of the Mafia. Every village had its headman, and this office graduated from father to son. "Secret Sects and Subversive Movements" by Norman Webster was recommended as a book giving valuable information on the activities of the Mafia.

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13. PAROLING OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

The D.C.P.S. pointed out that the present plan required paroled prisoners to report to C.A.P.O.s, thus throwing an additional burden on these officers, and the C.C.A.O. had approved of the duty being passed to the Italian agencies. This had already been done in some Provinces where the matter was being handled entirely by the Carabinieri, Reali.

N.B. Seventh Army have requested that ex-members of the Italian Forces who had escaped capture should be rounded up and handed over to the Military Police (U.S.).

14. PRISONS.

Major LOETHIAN stated that prisons, personnel, guards and prison staff were a national establishment, similar to the Carabinieri Reali.

- 5 -

The central prisons were locked upon by everyone as being national, and the general feeling was that local prisons were administered by the local authority. Most of the local prisons would be closed down when communes were restored. Plans were made to close thirty-seven in PALERMO PROVINCE. They could be made useful as police cells.

Present administration was Italian, under our control, and DR. COLOMBO had just been appointed Chief Director of Prisons.

Petitions. There were two forms of petitions from prisoners, one was a petition proper and another an application for leave to appeal against a sentence. The applications for leave to appeal will come under and be dealt with at Provincial Headquarters.

Uniforms would be provided for prison staff, and there would be a general improvement in food and comfort.

There was some discussion on alleged overcrowding of prisons and political interferences.

The C.F.S. summarised the points that had been made during the conference, and expressed his appreciation of the cooperation extended by all.

In the course of a general discussion of items not on the Agenda, it was pointed out that no provision was made in the AMGOT instructions regarding bail. It was agreed that this omission should be rectified and the C.F.S. agreed to take the matter up with the Legal Division.

Attention was drawn to the large demands on the Carabinieri Royal Guard duties, even for military property. This was considered a military responsibility, and should be taken up direct with the Military Base Authorities.

The meeting adjourned at 1735 hrs.

DISTRIBUTION:

S.C.A.Os.	2
Agrirento	2
Caltanissetta	2
Catania	2
Enna	2
Palermo	2
Ragusa	2
Siracusa	2
Trapani	2
Messina	2
AMGOT LIAISON	1
AMGOT 8th Main	1

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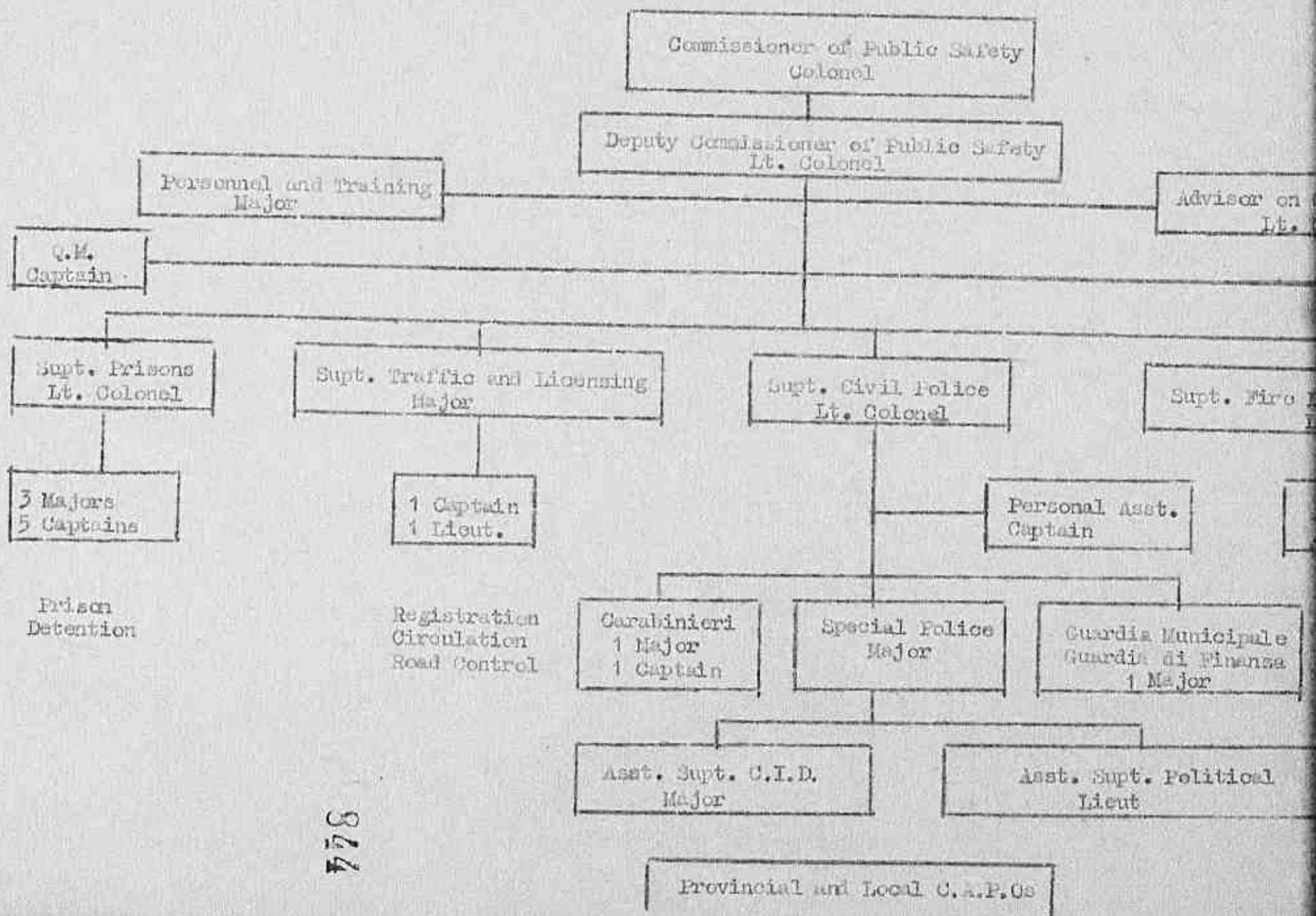
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DISTRIBUTION:

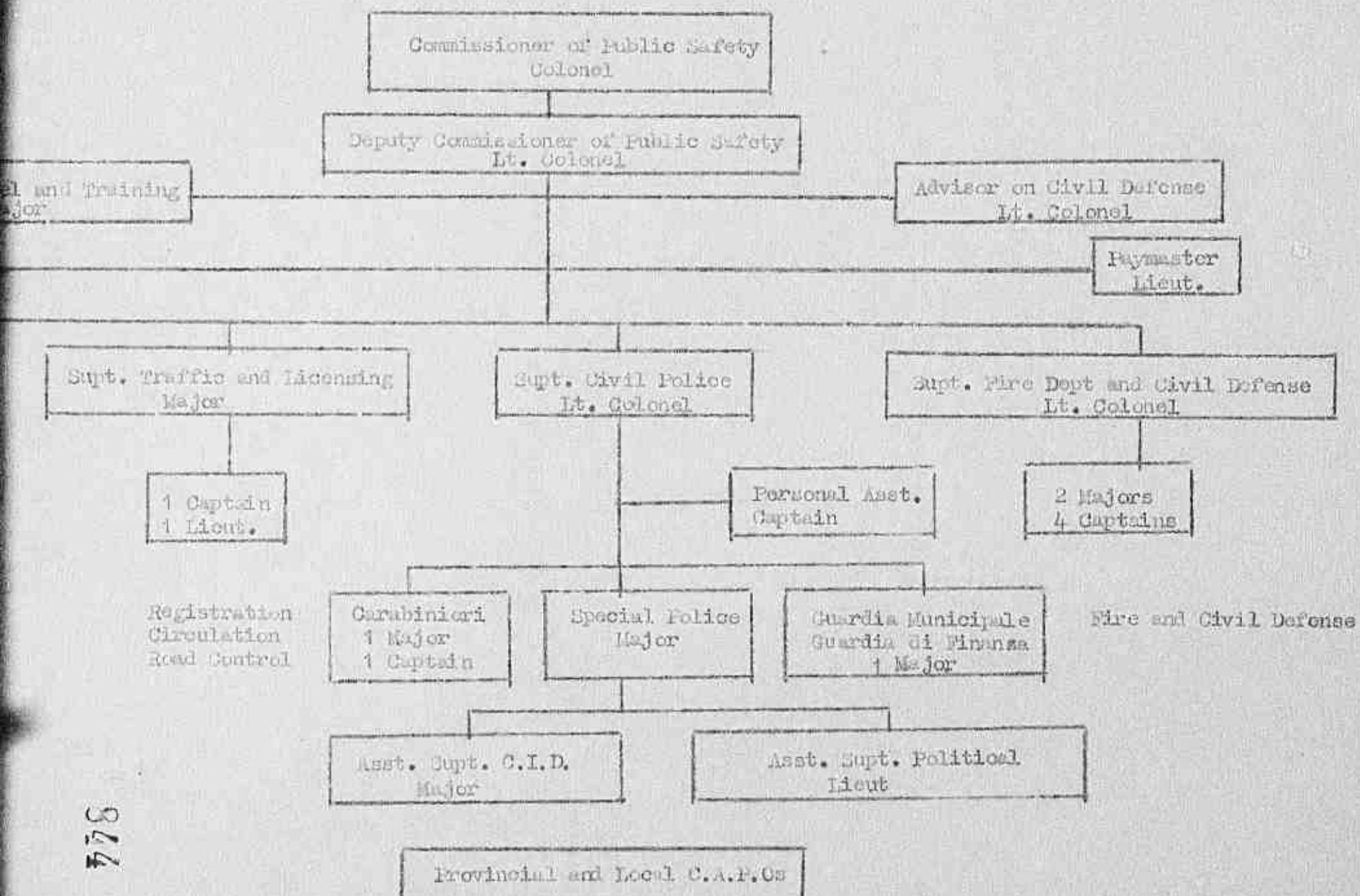
S.C.A.Os.	2
Agrirento	2
Caltanissetta	2
Catania	2
Erna	2
Palermo	2
Ragusa	2
Siracusa	2
Trapani	2
Messina	2
AMGOT LIAISON	1
AMGOT 8th Main	1
Col. Hume	1
M.G.S., AFHQ.	2
G.S.I. (B) 15 A.G.	1
Heads of Sections P.S.D. 1.	
File 266 and original	1
Float	1
Divisions	6

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION



APPENDIX J

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT)PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

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