Ex. Order No. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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10000/143/249

"PUBLIC SAFETY DIV.," REPORTS BY OFFICERS OF P.S. FOR HOME OFFICE (UK)
(NOV. 1943); JAN. - NOV. 1944

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

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

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Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
Public Safety Sub Commission
Security Division

October, 194-

Dear Wilson

For the information of the Home Office, I am having prepared a short history of the activities of the British Police Officers attached to SCAC in this theatre of war.

It is intended to convey a general picture of the varied activities here of our Police Officers and I attach hereto a pro-forma of the information I require from you.

I would very much appreciate your treating this matter as urgent and would like to have the filled in forms addressed personally to me at the above address at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely
John Macrae
for Draper
Colonel
Deputy Director,
Public Safety
Sub Commission

3229

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: WILSON. F. J.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN

RANK HELD IN POLICE: S. D. Supt

ARMY RANK: Lt. Col.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 18 Nov 44. Major to Lt. Col.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN ATTICA: 6 Nov 44

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Police Division Public Safety S/C AC H/Q.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

NIL

BRIEF DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

3228

DATE: 17/4/45.

Signature Frank Wilson

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

PROTOCOLLO

NAME:

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: STALYBRIDGE BOROUGH.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: CHIEF CONSTABLE

ARMY RANK: LT. COLONEL

DATE OF ARMY RECRUITED (WHERE APPLICABLE): —

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 6th NOV 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: REGIONAL P.S. OFFICER - ABRUZZI-MARCHE REG.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN POLICE DUTIES (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

On 5th March 44. I proceeded to Bolvano near Vietri di Potenza to make enquiries into the cause of the railway catastrophe - in which 500 people were asphyxiated. On 22 March 44 I took charge of detachment of Officers and ORs/ERs and proceeded to Torre del Greco in connection with evacuation of 300 people threatened by the lava flow from the Vesuvius eruption, remained there 6 days.

My time otherwise has been taken up with Black Market, fire Services, Prisons, passes & permits, civil disturbance, Social organization and co-operating with Carabinieri & other Italian Police Agencies. The Patriots presented a difficulty in this Region, as our spearheads were well forward before the formation of the Patriots Sub Commission. Many of the "Patriots" in our area turned out to be Thieves, Rogues and armed thugs of the worst type.

DATE: 25/Oct/44

Signature H. Winkler Jr Lt Col.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: BAKER, Henry.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY COMMISSION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Nil

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: Abt 20th June 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: CAO AMG 8th Army.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): Have never been attached Public Safety - commenced as CAO in Sicily (abt 16th July), moving upwards through the island, finally assigned as CAO at Taormina, then Executive Officer to Province at Messina/Deo. Then, after two weeks course at Caserta (Interior sub-Commission)/Transferred to RO & MG Section, ACC, Naples (HQ). After five weeks, about May or June 1944 joined AMG 5th Army, transferred to AMG 8th Army for the east-side push on Gothic Line.

BRIEF DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Bomb rec. for Unexpl bombs in Caltagirone, Sicily - found abt 25 in all manner of ~~filthiest hovels and cattima~~ under most primitive types of houses(people and animals still living in the premises !)

Part investigation of murder of French soldier by young civilian in Province of Crpasetta (and preventing shooting of him out-of-hand by the French Commander).

~~Trying to get local administration organised in towns like~~ Sangaspiano (near Florence) and Portiapozzi (where I am now) whilst still under shell-fire, or in Tassombrina where many mines suspected.

Running in Messina the best mess (reputedly) in Sicily, incidentally one luncheon guest including Mlle BADOGLIO and members of suite when they visited Sicily.

CAO work is always interesting.

3220

DATE: 2 X 44.

Signature: H Baker Capt

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: Leonard J.T.G. Rarden

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant

ARMY RANK: Capt.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Lieut to Capt 6-1-44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27.6.43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Spearhead C.A.O. 8th Army.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

13/7/43. C.A.O. in Sicily

2/11/43. C.A.P.O. Messina Province.

4/44 Spearhead C.A.O. 8th Army. Italy.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

At 4pm 28th May 1944 I entered town of Colfelice, and at 6pm 2 truck loads of food arrived. At 7pm Jerry counter attacked, and routed 6th Div from Colfelice and approached the town, with 3 MG. men, my Interpreter + self we manned the main road with 2 rifles + 3 revolvers, and could see Jerry approaching about 50 strong. The Allied troops between us + the enemy. + whilst deciding whether to evacuate the town or not. The artillery put down a barrage in front of us, which checked them. They then pounded the town for about 1½ after which time Jerry had enough. + we breathed again.

DATE:

Signature L. Rarden Capt.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: BRICKNELL

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: MET.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SERGEANT. INSTRUCTOR.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ANY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6 JAN 44

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27 JUNE 43

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: G-1 (B) LIGURIA

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): C.A.O. with 3rd & subsequently with 45 Div U.S. ARMY in SICILY 29 JULY 43 to 17 AUGUST 43 - ie capture of Messina. Then until December 43 as Prov. Public Works Officer Messina Province. In December 43 to Italy (Rapino 2) to oversee internees at Refugee Camps & issue Identity Cards. In January 44 to Reg't HQ as Staff Captain. In April 44 assumed role of Reg. Transport Officer" in addition to other duties. In May 44, assistant Regional Executive Officer for British Troops Region 2. In July 44 Regional Exec. Officer for Brit. Troops.

~~BRIEF DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED~~

In Sept. 44 to Liguria Region in present assignment.

I have omitted any "interesting incidents - no doubt you will be glad during your 3224 duty of these forms.

DATE:

Signature

Regards die

Capt H.J. Bricknell.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: GEORGE WHITEHEAD BROOKE

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: CITY OF BRADFORD

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR (1938)

ARMY RANK: T/MAJOR

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 10/4/44

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 20/8/44

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: SPEARHEAD C.A.O., EIGHTH ARMY.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

INITIALLY C.A.F.O. WITH 5TH ARMY FROM SALERNO ONWARDS ATTACHED TO 10 CORPS (BRIT.)

APRIL 44 TRANSFERRED TO EIGHTH ARMY. - CAPRIATI 5/4/44: AGNONE 12/4/44;

ISERNIA 19/4/44: PESCOSEROLI 10/6/44; MARSCIANO 20/6/44: CITTA DI CASTELLO

23/7/44; BIBBIENA 1/9/44; BAGNO DI ROMAGNA 30/9/44: ROCCA SAN CASCIANO 5/11/44.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

PESCOSEROLI. NORTH OF SANGRO R. ALL BRIDGES DESTROYED - PEOPLE WITHOUT FOOD TOOK IN FLOUR ETC. OVER MOUNTAINS LEADING A CONVOY OF 91 MULES - RECEPTION RATHER WONDERFUL.

CITTA DI CASTELLO. - IN BEFORE TROOPS - FIRST REQUEST MADE WAS PERMISSION TO ERECT A STATUE TO A PATRIOT (GABRIOTTI) SHOT BY THE GERMANS. MET REQUEST TWO WEEKS LATER BY RE-NAMING MAIN SQUARE PIAZZA GABRIOTTI FROM PIAZZI CIANO ALSO A STONE TABLET WAS UNVEILED BY THE SISTER OF THE DEAD MAN. BISHOP CO-OPERATED.

BIBBIENA. REMINISCENT OF EARLIER DAYS AT HOME - PEOPLE IN UNDERGROUND CELLARS FOR FIRST TWO WEEKS DUE TO SHELLING. AMERICAN FLAG ON MUNICIPIO ACQUIRED ANOTHER STATE WITH A HOLE MADE BY A SHELL.

1223

DATE:
22/11/44

Signature
E.W. Brooke Major

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

NAME: EVAN POWELL BOLTER,

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Monmouthshire County.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 3 July, 44

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24 Sept., 44

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Officer and Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Pesaro/Urbino Province.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Provincial Officer, Fabriano District. 9.8.44 to 27.8.44
-do- Senigallia District 1.9.44 to 17.9.44
Present assignment 17.9.44 to present date/

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Was engaged in curbing Black Market Activities in Foggia Province from March, 44 until 31 July, 44
Points of interest arising from such work were many.

3222

DATE: 1 November, 44

Signature E.P. Bolter Capt

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

ZEO-P0733A

NAME: BRADBERRY. DONALD ERNEST.

RANK OF POLICE FORCE: OXFORD CITY

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR AND CHIEF CLERK

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ANY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 18th SEPT. 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O. APUANIA PROVINCE BUT ATTACHED TO 4 CORPS.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

SHOW DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN INVOLVED:

LANDED IN SARDINIA 1st NOV. 1943, WITH A FEW OTHER OFFICERS. SITUATION DIFFICULT IN EARLY STAGES OWING TO PRESENCE OF 250,000 ITALIAN TROOPS INCLUDING NEMBO DIV. WHO CAUSED TROUBLE. ON DUTY OVER WHOLE OF XMAS 1943 OWING TO GERMANS DROPPING PAMPHLETS CALLING ON TROOPS TO FIGHT AGAINST ALLIES. ASSISTED IN INVESTIGATIONS AND ARRESTING OF FASCISTS WHO WERE ATTEMPTING TO LEAVE ISLAND TO CONTACT GERMANS. SINCE LANDING IN ITALY IN JUNE HAVE DONE MANY COURT PROSECUTIONS IN CORPS AREA - ALL SUCCESSFUL, PARTLY DUE TO FACT THAT "JUDGES RULES" DO NOT APPLY! THE MOST INTERESTING INCIDENT WHICH I SHOULD LIKE TO BE INVOLVED IN, IS A BOAT OR PLANE BACK TO ENGLAND SO THAT I CAN WORK AND LIVE WITH DECENT PEOPLE, AND FORGET THE ITALIANS WHO RANK WITH THE LOWEST FORMS OF HUMANITY.

3221

Date: 3 NOV. 1944.

Signature: E. Bradberry.

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PLO-FORM A

NAME: **Stanley BEAN**

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: **Doncaster County Borough Police Force.**

RANK HELD IN POLICE: **Sergeant. (Chief Clerk)**

ARMY RANK: **Captain.**

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): **Appointed Captain 30.8.44.**

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: **20th September, 1943.**

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: **Provincial Public Safety Officer, Verona Province, Venezia Region.**

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Always been Public Safety, except period during May and June, of this year when acted as Spearhead C.A.O. 8th Army, Alatri, Tivoli, Terni, etc.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

In Sardinia in 1943 discovered and released 300 Yugo-Slav and Greek partisans who were serving terms of imprisonment up to 50 years in various prisons in Sardinia and penal colonies on islands nearby. Had responsibility of clothing these people, finding quarters and setting them up as self-contained unit.
Whilst in Sardinia , with local Police, prevented attempted escape by boats of Fascist elements on several occasions, offenders being apprehended.

DATE: **1st November, 1944.** Signature **Captain.**

3220

Declassified S.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN No. 785016

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Cecil Ernest BOLT.

RANK OR POLICE FORCE: Plymouth City.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Detective Inspector.

ARMY RANK: T/ Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE).

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN ~~XXXXX~~: Italy: 15th May 1944.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O. Rieti and Terni Provinces.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC DUTIES (GIVING ORGANISATION LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil.

GIVE DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

At Pescara clearing ~~bakehouses~~ of booby traps etc/ before organising baking. Assumed command of Italian Mine Clearance Co. of 200 strong and organised the equipment etc/. Formed fleet of 10 trucks from reclaimed wrecks which I supervised cannabelisation. At one time or another have assumed temporarily most of the specialist posts found in A.M.G.

3219

DATE: 28 Oct. 1944. SIGNATURE: C E Bolt Capt

Particulars of Sec. 12256 Section 3.3/1944 No. 785016

BTSC-8/C.S.S.O.

NAME: BAKER, ALBERT EDWARD

NAME OF POLICE AREA: EXETER CITY

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SERGEANT (STAFF OFFICER FOR C.D. SERVICES).

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY EXEMPTION (UNDER APPLICABLE): -

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AREA: SEPT. 23rd 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.W.B. LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCALITIES AND DATES):

1. EVACUATION OF APPROX. 20.000 REFUGEES FROM ANZIO-NETTUNO BEACH-HEAD, FEBRUARY TO APRIL, 1944. FIRST LARGE SCALE EVACUATION OF CIVILIANS BY SEA, USING CRAFT L.S.T. AND L.C.I.

2. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF CIVILIANS FROM ROME TO AREAS OF LIBERATED ITALY.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY OUTSTANDING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU HAVE INVOLVED-

ENTRY MUST BE MADE WITH "S" FORCE DURING EARLY DAYS OF JUNE 5th 1944.

DATE: Oct. 25th. 1944.

Albert Baker.
Signature

3218

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: **BYE EDWARD JAMES.**

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: **METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.**

RANK HELD IN POLICE: **CHIEF INSPECTOR.**

ARMY RANK: **LT.COLONEL.**

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): **6th. JANUARY 1944.**

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: **27th. JUNE 1943.**

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: **REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER. EMILIA REGION.**

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS AND DATES):

NONE.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:-

Landed in Sicily at Palermo 27th July 1943. Was attached to 43rd and 3rd. American Divisions. 7th Army as C.A.O. Accompanied advance to Messina entering with the troops on 17th August 1943.

In the spring of 1944, whilst Senior Civil Affairs Police Officer, Palermo. wholesale forgieries of A.M.G. 1000 lire notes were taking place in Sicily, chiefly in Palermo Province. Directed Police investigation which resulted in three premises being raided, 42,000 forged lire notes were discovered and seized and 40 persons arrested.

DATE:

E J Bye Lt. Col.
RPSO.
Emilia Region.

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: Cotton. T.P.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR

ARMY RANK: CAPT.

DATE OF ARMY EMPLOYMENT (IF NOT APPLICABLE): 30th August

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN ITALY: 23 SEPT 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O. CHIETI.-PESCARA, and TERAMO PROVINCES

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

CAO. Mountain Region. Foggia West. AREA 12 COMMUNES. 24 Oct - 23 Nov. 43.

CAO. CHIETI PROVINCE. VASTO & ARMY. 24 Nov. 43 - JAN 1944

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

A few days following arrival in Italy visits a Canadian town situated well up in mountains. West Foggia. Not previously visited by Allies but what I then got was the usual glorious welcome by practically the whole population, who in fact a local revolution against the still prevailing fascist officials. Town hall seen Allied Flags- Fascist buildings had been attacked and attempts made to set some on fire. Calling the self appointed spokesmen together and explaining my support. The whole affair was called off. I was then given the "welcome" and talk, following an enquiries, a new administration set up: Two officials, and the Syndaco, were arrested and interned. My exit was marked by what one might call a Local procession. Someone had one idea that town has not seen an A.M.G. officer since

SIGNATURE:

DATE: 16. Oct 43

1216

Italian Capt.

HQ. ACC.
Chieti Florence
N.A. Vet Det

Lt Col Edw Young
Deputy Director
Public Safety Sub Commission.

Although an incident is quoted as requested, it may not be exactly what is required. However the following, applicable to any own experiences is supplementary in the hope that it will afford some assistance.

On arrival in Chieti Florence, Nov. 1943. I took over the town of Vasto as C.A.O. The place then was a vast military hive resting on a town of not more than 16,000 pop. Conditions were bad in the extreme. No water, light, sanitation inadequate, overcrowding — the usual thing. Added to all this, refugees began to pour in. Provision was totally inadequate. I then found myself on demand as the Refugee and Displaced persons Officer, in addition to policeman and "problem solver in chief" to every Army Officer in area and its HQ.

2 SS. and 2 CB. many of whom were ex-regular policeman, must have thought I was sent there for their especial benefit. Work commenced daily 8.15 am or so until 11.30 pm. To cheer matters up it was nothing unusual to be called from bed in the early hours of the morning to provide for anything up to 300 refugees from some town in the battle line at that time 10 miles or less distance.

Men, women and children, injured as the result of war action came in daily transported in Army trucks. Accomodation was only to be found in the hospital with a capacity for 60 patients. To assist, all medical cases

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was a Field Military Unit resting on a town of not more than 16,000 pop. Conditions were bad in the extreme No water, light, sanitation inadequate, overcrowding — the usual thing. Added to all this, refugees began to pour in. Provision was totally inadequate. I then found myself on demand as the Refugee and Displaced Persons Officer, in addition to policeman and "problem solver in chief" to every Army Officer in area and its H.Q.

1st. and 2nd. many of whom were ex-regular policeman, must have thought I was sent there for their especial benefit. Work commenced daily 8-15 am or so until 11-30pm. To cheer matters up it was nothing unusual to be called from bed in the early hours of the morning to provide for anything up to 300 refugees from some town in the battle line at that time 10 miles or less distant.

Men, women and children, injured as the result of war action came in daily transported in Army trucks. Accomodation was only to be found in the hospital with a capacity for 60 patients. To assist, all medical cases were discharged to permit the influx of Surgical cases. By way of improvisation, Verandors, Loading Bays and Stairways were used as wards. As soon as a patient could stand, he or she was discharged and the A.M.S. office was often the sight of men, women and children dischargees, bandaged and in tattered and bloody clothing asking for ~~same~~ help of some sort, many stood there with amputations and wounds almost exposed. The background to this would be comprised of wailing relatives of those who had succombed to their injuries, asking for Coffins and transport to convey their dead back to their towns and villages. Unfortunately this could not be done. The dead was buried locally or in some near by Commune. The living had to be treated as refugees.

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and sent to camps and hospital in southern areas.

Surrounding areas seeded with mines and crimes of rape and murder, alleged by Italians often complicated matters. Many weeks elapsed before the lighting and water problems were in any way satisfactorily overcome.

Then as now the sea road was the life line of the army. Rail head was at Foggia. Weather was very bad. With the weight and density of the traffic, the road began to crumble in many places. Bridges likewise began unstable. A fight began to keep the road in sufficient repair to keep it open. Twice each week a crisis arose. We were called upon to recruit 500 labourers from one place and 300 from another. The Italians were on holidays. Somehow the required number were found inside 24hrs. The road was kept open, but for some days it was touch and go.

After about 2 months our chief problems were mastered, but work had not. As the army advanced our territory extended, and incidentally so did travel. It was wearisome work by "Jeep" over very bad roads. That led very often to a track. From that point journeys was very often by mule. It applied mostly to the more mountainous areas

A mild experience of only a few months ago may be worth recounting. Motoring forward to a town taken the night before, in company with a dispatch rider, we pulled in to a cutting off the roadway. Wood was gathered a fire lit, water on, "M+V" stew heated, tea brewed and we sat down to a meal. When on the point of leaving, a sapper turned up and said, "Did an idea you may have been sitting on dynamite. We haven't cleared this "place of mines yet." Two days later travelling south

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Lt. Col. ORLANDO, OLIVER
Medico - Chief Brigade

after about 2 months our chief problems were mastered. but work had not. as the army advanced our territory extended, and incidentally so did travel. It was necessary work by "Jeep" over very bad roads. that led very often to a crash. From that point journeys was very often very acute. It applied mostly to the more mountainous area

A mild experience of only a few months ago may be worth recounting. Moving forward to a town taken the night before, in company with a driver orderly, pulled in to a cutting off the roadway. Wood was gathered a fire lit, water on, "M+V" stew heated, tea brewed and we sat down to a meal. When on the point of leaving, a sapper turned up and said, "I've an idea you may "have been sitting on dynamite. we haven't cleared the "traces of mines yet." Two days later travelling south by the same route I passed the same spot. Some hundreds of mines were piled up on the roadside. The spot where we had stopped for lunch had about six suspicious patches of loosened earth. We just hadn't touched it quite far enough previously, but how the Ities had bruised them, scouting for dead wood, it's hard to imagine.

Sir, the foregoing, isn't I fear quite just as desired, but if it offers any news for your purpose the effort will not have been wholly wasted

I remain Capt.

Lt. Col. ORLANDO, OLIVIERI
MEDICO - CHIRURGO
CHIEF

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: COOTS Edgar Frank

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Sergeant

ARMY RANK: Captain

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 3rd March 1944

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th June 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Zone Police Officer;Foggia Zone;Southern Region.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

July 1943 to December 1943;Civil Affairs Officer;Territorial area; Ragusa Province,Sicily. 16 Communes December 1943 to January 1944

Civil Affairs Officer;Taormina;Sicily.48 Communes.

May 1944 to September 1944;Provincial Officer;including Police of 30 Communes in Campobasso Province;Italy.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

In January 1944;information that Riots had taken place in two Communes in the mountains in Campobasso Province was received and I as the only British Police Officer in the area was ordered to get there by any means.All bridges were down and there was three feet of snow;the nearest point by road accessible being 20 miles.With a mule team of 4;one for myself;one for a Carabinieri,one for rations and one for bed I eventually got there and lived native for three weeks,showing the flag;without any contact with any troops of any kind. I weigh over 16 stone and shall always remember the look of patient suffering given by my mule every time I mounted for a ride across the mountains through the snow.

DATE: 27th October 1944 Signature E J Coots 321A Capt.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Percy Edward COXHEAD

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police Force.

RANK HELD IN POLICE : Inspector

ARMY RANK : Major

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION: 6th January 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT : Senior Public Safety Officer, Rome City, and Governatorato Area.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Rome Province, Velletri Group June/July 1944. Provincial Officer. Special problems: rehabilitation of destroyed towns, protection of Vatican property and primary steps in reconstructions. (Called with Capt. Fleetwood for a private audience with the Pope arranged by Cardinal Gasperi and thanked for our efforts. (vide Osservatore Romano).

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

During the last 18 months, the incidents that have occurred in service, as with all other policemen, are too numerous to mention. Our main preoccupation has been the surmounting of difficulties day after day - rehabilitation of Italian police forces with little or no transportation, lack of food supplies etc.

A few incidents at random:

Work in connection with removal of Italian General for obstruction of Allies in Calabria.
Commendation by Director of Public Safety in connection with the arrest of Andrie Litchfield Hayward, March 1944 at Matera.
Incident at Piazza Farnese, Rome.
Riot, Regina Coeli Prison, Rome.
Commendation by Director Public Safety on completion of term with R.P.S.O. Region 2 for work in connection with re-organization and cooperation with Italian Police Forces.

Date: 26th Oct.1944.

Signature. [signature] 32918

Geographical M.O. 1235G Section 3.3/WWD No. 785016

Casualty

PRO-FORMA

NAME: William E Collins

RANK OF POLICE FORCE: Gateshead Borough

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Superintendent

ARMY RANK: Major

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): -

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 6 November 1944.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.F.S.O., Ferrara Province. Emilia Region.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil

JBRIEF DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Entry and occupation of Rome

DATE: 4 November 44

Signature

E.E. Collins
Major

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

Headquarters, 46th Division
11th November 1944.

Dear Col. Young

Reference your letter undated of October:

Thank you for the pro-forma to show details of the kind of work I have been doing since leaving England, which I have completed to the best of my ability and attach hereto.

As a matter of fact the only period during which I was on a Public Safety assignment was a brief three weeks in September 1943 when I was loaned from Group Capt. BENSON's HQ to Region 2 as Provincial C.A.P.O. for COSENZA Province. Apart from this short period I have been liaison officer with a fighting formation the whole time. As such I am responsible of course for the whole gamut of A.M.G. duties in the original and early stages, and for covering the Divisional area with the C.A.Os at my disposal. Rather far removed from Police work !

Thank you, Sir, for taking the trouble to prepare the report for the Home Office - I am sure that it will be very valuable in seeing that we do not become entirely Forgotten Men so far as our permanent careers are concerned.

3211

Yours sincerely.

(C.C.F.Duncan)
Major,
A.M.G.O.I.C.
46th Division.

Field

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: DUNCAN Godfrey Curzon Fleetwood

RANK OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police (formerly City of Glasgow Police)

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Inspector

ARMY RANK: Major

DATE OF LAST PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January 1944

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AREA: 28th June 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: A.M.G.Liaison Officer, 46th Division H.Q.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL POSITIONS AND DATES):

A.M.G.Liaison Officer, 30 Corps. SICILY 4 Aug - 29 Aug 1943

A.M.G.Liaison Officer, 78th Division TERMOLI to SANGRO Nov 1943

" " " 1st Canadian Divn ORTONA Jan-Apr 1944

" " " 78th Division CASSINO-ROME-TRASIMENE April-July'44

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Received surrender 30fficers 100 ORs-Francavilla(Sicily) when only Allied personnel in town self and driver.

Am constantly first Civil Affairs Officer to enter town (not infrequently first Allied personnel of any kind) - this is interesting, but incidents in sinister sense are few.

At SUBBIANO (Arezzo) on two successive days I walked two kilos into the town and had long conferences with officials only discovering later that at that time the town was in No Man's Land and more then a kilometre forward of our FDLs. Visits NOT repeated till situation changed.

DATE: 11th November 1944.

In the Field.

Signature: E.G.F. Duncan

Major.
A.M.G.L.O.
46th Division.

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

WAR-WICKSHIRE

NAME: JOHN H. DODRIDGE

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: WARWICKSHIRE

RANK HELD IN POLICE: DET. SERGEANT.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 2nd FEBRUARY, 44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 22ND SEPTEMBER, 43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: PROVINCIAL OFFICER FOR THE PROVINCE OF CHIETI.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

PROVINCIAL OFFICER AT VASTO, CHIETI PROVINCE, from 25 JULY TO 18 SEPTEMBER, 44.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

A COUPLE OF DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE PROVINCE, ONE OF AN ANTI-FASCIST NATURE AND THE OTHER OWING TO FOOD DIFFICULTIES.

THE SHOOTING OF A BRITISH SOLDIER BY A MEMBER OF THE CCRR WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY EXONERATED FROM BLAME.

THE CUTTING OF A DAF OPERATIONAL LINE BY TWO YOUTHS WHILST OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS.

DATE: 25th October, 44. Signature

Dec'd Capt.

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

WALTER • DOHERTY.

City of Glasgow Police Force.

Assistant Chief Constable.

Lieutenant Colonel

No subsequent promotion from above original rank.

Arrived N.Africa 25th August, 1943.

Present Assignment: Chief of Public Safety, A.M.G., Fifth Army.

Assignments(other than Public Safety). C.A.O. at Maári, Minori, Amalfi and Ravello (East of Salerno on Sorrento peninsula). Assisting in clearing up matters caused by refugee youths entering from enemy lines, organising labour and securing food supplies.

Summary of Interesting Events.

With 1 Capt & 1 Lieut. entered Naples with troops on 1st Oct.1943 to take over P.S. Reorganised Police, GG.FF. Met and Agenti also Vigili Fuoco. Took over PAD work arranged Air Warning by ships in harbour. Initiated traffic schemes; control of illicit liquor sales, prevention of V.A.D. by out of bounds zones.

Supervised clearance and evacuation after bomb explosions on 7th & 11th Oct.'43. and Ammunition Dump Explosion at the Grottoes on 26th Dec.1943.

Evacuation(temporary) of 500,000 of population of city on 1st Nov.1943, on resumption of electric power (enemy bomb scare).

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

From Feb.1944 with Fifth Army in Field. First use of mobile CC.RR.

Advance from the line of the Rivers Garigliano and Rapido to the Appenines.

This advance included the ports of Anzio, Civitavecchia, Piombino and Livorno with the attendant duties of policing dock areas for P.B.S. and assisting in the provision of labour.

The principal towns occupied after the Gaeta peninsula were Littoria, Cisterna, Frascati, Rome (exclusive command by C.A.S.) Viterbo, Grosseto, Siena, Volterra, Livorno, Pisa, Lucca and Pistoia. Florence was taken over from Eighth Army.

Arrangements for the housing, reception and dispersal of CC.RR. for forward regions of Liguria, Piemonte and Lombardia.

Security co-operation with all branches, formation of check lines and policing zones in rear of fighting zone. Shore patrols by GG.FF and CC.RR.

Formation of training schools for CC.RR. while waiting to go forward to northern regions.

In each of the towns occupied Spearhead teams were formed from CC.RR. supplied by your Sub-Commission commanded by the Public Safety Officer. In all cases there has been no hitch due to the good team work displayed by all.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: COULT. GILBERT WILLIAM EDWARD.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR (PROMOTED OFF PAY 10TH JULY 44)

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): FROM LT. 6TH JAN.44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27TH.JUNE.1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: TRANSPORT OFFICER LOMBARDIA REGION.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND DATES):

Landed in Sicily on 27th July 43 and was assigned to the 1st American Division as C.A.O. travelled as spearhead with them from Palermo into Enne Province and Messina doing C.A.O. duties in various towns until the Div. was relieved. Then assigned to the 3rd. Div. until Messina. Was then recalled and posted to the Province of Caltanissetta about 4th September 43 where I was posted as C.A.O. to Musselmeli and had 7 towns under my jurisdiction. In November I was recalled to the Provincial Headquarters and posted as Supply Officer for the Province which position I held until 5th June 44 I was then called to Region Headquarters and posted as Regional Transport Officer from there in Sept.44 and posted to Italy, Region Lombardie as Transportation Officer.

Sat as judge in many casas of failing to observe the Proclamations when a C.A.O. especially in Caltanissetta. One of which was a case of 2 men charged with riot etc. Prisoners sentenced to . yrs and fined 20,000 Lire. As supply officer had complete charge of feeding and supplying a Province of about 400,000 people. Re-organised the ration card system which was in such a bad state that it was discovered that at least 40,000 false ration cards were in existence. Many bakers had purchased forged cards and were tearing off the coupons and submitting them for supplies.

On arrival at Caltanissetta as supply officer discovered that 17 million lires worth of almonds were in the warehouses and were rotting. After many days worrying various officials managed to get a ship approved so that I could sell the almonds in England. Organised a country wide search for sacks and bags to hold the nuts, at a cost of three quarters of a million lire, hired the porters, provided the transport and eventually shipped the produce to England. The cheque for 17 million lire was received and in consequence a debt of 12 million lire owing by the Consorzio Agrario to the Bank of Sicily was repaid, the warehouses cleared of stock ready for a fresh seasons crop.

DATE: Signature

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G.Coult, Capt.
P/279385.

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

C/o. Head Quarters
A.M.C.
Fifth Army.
C.M.F.
5TH NOV. 1944

Dear Sir.

I have received your letter and pro-forma requesting information, but unfortunately by the time that they reached me both had suffered from the effects of the weather, and the pro-forma is not useable. In these circumstances I am setting out below the information which you require.

NAME:- EDWARDS. P.A.

FORCE:- SURREY COUNTY.

POLICE RANK:- DETECTIVE SERGEANT.

ARMY RANK:- CAPTAIN.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION:- 6TH JAN: 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA:- 25TH SEPT. 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT:- C.A.P.O II Corps.

(NO OTHER PREVIOUS ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN AS C.A.P.O)

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(over)

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

I arrived in Italy in Nov 1943, and was posted to Region 3. (Avellino Province) where I remained until mid-February 1944.

I was then posted to Fifth Army, and in April, 1944 assigned to the American Corps in which I am still serving, as C.A.P.O.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS:

I was with them in the push from the Garigliano River to Rome, and throughout that period spent most of my time hurriedly organising CCRR and police set-ups in towns as we passed through, occasionally with my CCRR taking a few enemy prisoners.

My S.C.A.O is rather ambitious, and on one occasion, while in his company, I found myself counted in as a part of a "holding force" for a few hours, having entered a town a little too soon.

During the period of service in Region 3, - (with other British C.A.P.O's) traffic holds ups. were arranged, and as a result we were able to obtain several tons of food stuffs being illegally transported, which was distributed to local populations who were then in great need.

I find it a little difficult to classify interesting incidents, but hope this is the sort of information required.

Yours respectfully

L. H. Edwards. Capt.

C.A.P.O. II Corps.

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

SEC-FORM A

NAME: EDDINGS, Leonard Albert Edward.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergt.

ARMY RANK: T/Capt.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January 1944 from Lieut to T/Capt.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th June 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: CITY POLICE OFFICER, AMG. BOLOGNA. (PROVISIONAL)

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

16th July 1943. to 27 November 1943. Civil Affairs Officer, Province of Agrigento, Sicily Responsible to Provincial Civil Affairs Officer, for communes of RIBERA, VILLA FRANCA, CALAMONACI, BURGIO, CALTABELLOTA, BURGO BON SIGNORE, and St: ANNA.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

With Provisional Prefect of Province of Matera, in addition to my duties as Provincial Police Officer, founded the Pisticci Refugee Camp, situated at PISTICCI, province of MATERA, upon instructions from Regional Commissioner on 14 Dec 1943. Refugees from front areas dealt with to Mar.44, approx. 4,000. Refugees arrived in appaling condition Field latrines, cooking, washing and bathing facilities constructed under my supervision . Childrens play ground with swings erected. Families re-grouped and assisted to return to normal conditions. Lived in camp approx 2 days a week. Provincial Commisioner at time Lt-Col Lansing. Discovered very large quantities of builders stores, timber etc hidden in vicinity of camp by Fascist element. (later removed) said stores invaluable to reconstruction work in province.
Letter from my Regional Commander attached, whom I served under continuously from 16th July 43 to 1st May 1944, when transferred as Provincial Police Officer, Cosenza Province.

DATE:

Signature L E Eddings

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COPY.

Headquarters
Allied Control Commission
Region II

11 April 44

Capt. L.A.E. Eddings,
Provincial Police Officer.
Cosenza Province.

My dear Captain;

Before relinquishing the Command of Region II, I want to let you know how much I appreciate your loyal, hard and efficient work under my Command, both in Sicily and this Region.

Your last real task in Matera Province, that of clearing up the situation at the Pisticci Refugee Camp, was a splendid piece of work. I have included a summary of it, with mention of your name and that of the late Lt. Hanshaw in my monthly report, which, as you know, goes to the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Throughout your work you have not onlydone credit to yourself, but to the London Metropolitan Police, and I hope that your record will be given proper recognition when you return to the Force.

If at any time you think a letter from me would be of assistance to you, do not hesitate to ask for it. My home address is:

209 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair, N.J.

If you should happen to visit the United States, you would be a welcome guest at my home. I am proud to have been your Commanding Officer. May only the best of luck be with you and promotion soon be granted as partial recognition of what you deserve.

Signed. G.H. McCarrey.
Lt. Col/Inf.
R.C.

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

H.Q.-FORCE

NAME: FOWLER Norman William Frederick

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: KENT COUNTY CONSTABULARY

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SUPERINTENDENT (AND CHIEF CLERK on AMALGAMATION OF KENT FORCES)

ARMY RANK: MAJOR

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): APPOINTED S.C.II ON JOINING 14-JAN 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 26 JULY 44.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: PUBLIC SAFETY H.Q. Region XI Temporarily Attached LAZIO Reg.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAT PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

CARUSO TRIAL Although I have been in Civil Affairs for nearly a year, I have had little opportunity to be involved in any incidents. I have taken part in the planning and Public Safety training for two operations - Normandy and S. France but have been posted each time before the operations commenced. I am assisting Major Butterley of the Roma Police, in this Region until we can go both. I am still hoping.

3203

DATE: 28/6/44

SIGNATURE: H. Fowler

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

NAME: Richard Pullin Fielders.

RANK OF POLICE FORCE: Birmingham City Police.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Detective Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: T/Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 2nd Lt on enlistment on 30/8/43. Captain on embarkation; I3/9/43.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23rd September; I943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Special duties with No;I; Special Force; C.M.F.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

(a) From 3/5/44 to L/7/44 attached to C.I.C. Detectment; Allied Garrison; Sardinia. Investigation of fascist and subversive activities and effecting the arrest of an enemy agent in Sardinia.

(b) From about I0th September; I944 with No;I. Special Force; for certain duties. Attended Parachute School; 7I Sub Area; C.M.F. and passed as a parachutist on 2Ist September; I944; doing both day and night jumps.

(c) First A.M.G. Officer across the river Arno in Florence. Took 50 CCRR. Increased to I40 next day; Lived alone with CCRR during the whole of the street fighting in Florence; 3 CCRR wounded. Mortar bomb in my Caserma; bomb thrown by fascist outside; Two street fights with Germans in same street as my Caserma; My CCRR taking part in the fighting.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

DATE: 23rd November; I944. Signature Richard Fielders. Captain.

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NOTE. I cannot give details of my present job; but the details are known personally by Colonel A.E. Young.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: FIELDING, Bertie. No.287701.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Warwickshire Constabulary.

RANK HELD IN FORCE: Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: About 28th August, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety Officer, Arezzo.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

CAO with forward troops (American Rangers) in towns as they were liberated immediately after the landings at Salerno. Transportation Officer, controlling circulation of motor vehicles and rationing of POL in Naples for several months from the day of occupation. CAO in Rome for 14 days from day of occupation.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Took part in the landings on the beaches south of salerno.

Nothing outstanding.

DATE: 6/11/44 Signature: B. Fielding, Captain.

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

SEC-TOEMA

NAME: FLEETWOOD, J. B.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6 - 1 - 44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AREA: 27 - 6 - 43

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O. ROME & LITTORIA PROVINCES.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

C. A. O. IONIA/ACIREALE DISTRICT

(Province of Catania)

11 - 12 - 43 to 22 - 1 - 44.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

On August 1943 whilst C.A.P.O for Virginia Division (Catania) I had to organise and lead a mule train of 100 mules for the purpose of collecting grain from the Farms in the Hills.

On 22nd at Ragusa I made a mention for the first time in any report in dispensing rations and supplies that men who had been sick on A.C.C. strength.

Whilst C.A.O of Ionia/Aci Reale I carried out enquiries which led to Courts of 8 persons for robbing the Stocks of American rations. On 12-1-44 I was the Prosecuting Officer at the Trial of 16 persons who were sentenced for various terms to 20, 15, 12, 10, 5, 3 years & 3 mths, 3 mths respectively

DATE: 25th Jan.

Signature: B. Fleetwood 3200 Capt. P.P.S.O.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: CHARLES THOMAS FRANCIS

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN

RANK HELD IN POLICE: CHIEF INSPECTOR

ARMY RANK: LIEUT. COLONEL

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th June 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Regional Public Safety Officer, Lombardia Region (Region XI)

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

29th July to 12th August, 1943, attached to 2nd Corps, 4th Army (American) as Civil Affairs Officer at Castelluzzo, Nicosia, and other towns in Sicily.
12th September to 1st December, 1943 - Instructor at military government School and Holding Centre, Tizi Ouzou, North Africa

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

See attached

DATE: 24th October 1944 Signature [signature]

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

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LOMBARDIA REGION
Regional Public Safety Office

10 October 1944.

TO: Sir Frank Brook,
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary,
Home Office.

Experiences of Police in Italy.

Sir,

In accordance with your request I have the honour to give hereunder a brief summary of experiences and work performed by Police Officers in Allied Military Government.

On or about 21st May, 1943, 65 officers of the Metropolitan Police Force, who had volunteered and been selected for duty in the Army with Allied Military Government were approved by the War Office, medically examined, granted commissions and forthwith handed call-up notices.

The first compliment received was from the Colonel Presiding at the Medical Board who stated he was amazed at the high physical standard of the officers, especially having regard to their age.

On 31st May, 1943, in accordance with the call-up Notice, the 65 officers reported for duty at the London District Assembly Centre, Hotel Great Central, and were granted leave for the purpose of purchasing kit, equipment etc. During this leave the senior officers of the party were entertained to lunch by Sir George Abbian at the Cumberland Hotel. On 10th June, 1943, suitably arrayed in khaki, in lieu of the blue, we reported from leave at the Assembly Centre, and thereafter reported twice daily until the 16th on the evening of which day we paraded, proceeded to and entrained at St Pancras, arriving at Liverpool and embarking on H.M.T. "Samaria" on the morning of the 17th. We sailed on the 19th for our unknown destination. Lt. Col. C. Briggs and I were the senior officers of the party.

After a very pleasant but uneventful journey, we arrived and disembarked at Algiers on 27th June, 1943, proceeding forthwith by motor lorry to the Military Government School and Holding Centre at Chrea.

On 2nd July, 1943, Lt. Col. Briggs in command of some 25 of the party and a number of other officers (mainly Civil Affairs) left Chrea. The remainder of the contingent remained under instruction but I am afraid it was to a large extent a case of the blind leading the blind. It will be remembered that the Metropolitan Police party of 65 had had no Wimbledon or Peel House course. Incidentally, the 4th (American Independence Day) saw us

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.../entertaining

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entertaining our American colleagues to an open-air supper and concert which was thoroughly appreciated and enjoyed, especially as the ceremony had been a closely-kept secret and the Americans were under the impression that they were out for a route march until they arrived at the assembly point where they were greeted by the British who astonished them by an excellent rendering of "The Star Spangled Banner".

On 13th July, 1943, the Military Government School moved from Chrea to the now famous Tizi Ouzou. On the 20th, in charge of 50 officers (half police) I left Tizi Ouzou en route for Sicily and arrived at Algiers. We entrained for Tunis, with large numbers of officers and men of other units. I was, unfortunately, Officer i/c train. Then began the unforgetable 4 days and 3 nights, in Africa's heat, in a train which was packed to capacity. On the second day an unfortunate tragedy occurred when two Canadians, disobeying orders, climbed on the top of their van and were swept off by a bridge. They were very seriously injured and I'm afraid have since died. Looking back on the journey one sees the funny side but at the time it was very tiring and irksome. The wonderful timetable was never kept - 2-minute stops extended themselves into 2 hours, and 2-hour stops frequently terminated in half an hour. It is rather a humorous sight to see a hundred or more soldiers, who had taken the opportunity of having a shower during a so-called ½ hour stop suddenly realise that their train was on the move and have to sprint in the nude to catch up. At practically every stop we left behind a number but they always caught us up by hitch-hiking.

We arrived at Tunis on 25th July, 1943, travelled to Bizerta the following day and embarked on an L.C.I. (Landing Craft, Infantry), sailed on the 27th and after a very rough crossing landed at Palermo the next day. I understood we were the first troops to land at that Port. Proceeding at once to A.M.G.O.S. HQ we were immediately split up and with 12 or so police officers (British and American) I was conveyed to HQ of the 2nd Corps of the 7th Army (American) which was reached in the early evening. We were well received and most of us were attached either to the 1st or 45th Divisions. We slept on the ground that night and early the following morning were allotted to towns and communes which we were told to take over and administer.

Lt. Col. Briggs and his party had a somewhat similar experience but they were attached to the British 8th Army on the East side of the Island. Their tasks, trials and adventures were practically similar to ours, and each individual officer found in general that his experience was much the same as the next man's except of course the many little things which, if put down, would fill a volume. My personal experience is indicative of that of my colleagues who, British and American, of varying ranks and qualifications, found themselves in the forward area, attached to the Army. It should here be mentioned that the S.C.A.O. was an American Colonel, who was the A.M.G. Staff Officer to the Military ~~Governor~~ Commander. During this initial phase the A.M.G. officers were in the forward or combat area and bombing, shelling fire and machine-gunning was no uncommon affair. We were told to take over and administer towns and villages almost immediately after they were liberated and act as Civil Affairs Officers for the purpose of doing those things which were really essential. The length of time one spent in any particular area depended entirely on the rate of progress made by the combat troops. If they

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...../moved

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moved fast, as they did on the whole in Sicily, we moved from one place to another with considerable speed just staying in a town sufficiently long to do the first aid work of administration. It is told of one British Major (a Metropolitan Chief Inspector) that, on instructions, he advanced so quickly that he ~~and~~ got to a town ahead of our own troops. After arrival he thought things were unusual and was certain of it when he found himself being shelled from both American and German sides. He had to make a hasty strategic withdrawal and safely reached our lines. It then transpired that the Germans had evacuated the town during the night but the Americans had not yet realised it. From information received they soon remedied this.

As I previously reported, the party of which I was in charge was split up again and posted to the control of various towns, so journeying on a lorry with our kit, as we reached our respective destinations, we dropped off and the motor vehicle went on. Thus I found myself on the 30th July, 1943, standing at the foot of the steps of the Municipio in the town of Castelbuono, with but a very slight knowledge of the language and wondering what to do next. Fortunately I soon found an interpreter (I never found any difficulty in this respect wherever I went) and, ascending the steps, found the Mayor of the town (then called the Podesta but now the Sindaco) sitting at his desk and looking rather worried. I told him that I was the Civil Affairs Officer of A.M.G. appointed to administer his town and that I expected every assistance from him and his staff. This he promised and in the discussion which followed it was apparent that his town of some 10,000 inhabitants was entirely without food. While we were talking a deputation entered the room and handed the Mayor a small dark object and asked if that was bread fit for human consumption. It was a coarse, evil-smelling object and he admitted that it was not, and I absolutely agreed. He explained that owing to lack of grain and flour the bakers had had to use some diseased grain and even the sweepings from the floor to provide that day's meagre ration. It was apparent that something had to be done quickly and by constant prodding and supervision he managed to put in working order his only remaining communal lorry. It was ascertained which of the neighbouring communes had grain to spare, guards (Carabinieri and Military Police) were provided and grain was transported into the town, ground and made into bread. Surprisingly this took practically the whole of my first day and, after contacting the Provost Marshal and satisfying myself that the state of law and order was nothing to cause alarm, I found night approaching and called it a day. The next morning I was relieved by an American officer and ordered to report back to 2nd Corps H.Q. which I did. I understand that the food situation improved gradually and no trouble from the population, which the Mayor feared, materialised.

On 1st August, 1943, I was sent to Nicosia in much the same circumstances and found that, although the food situation was not too bad, there was not a drop of water in the town. This was serious and it took practically the whole day to put matters right. It appeared that the pipes had been badly damaged by shell-fire and bombing (we had a fair amount even after my arrival) and it was necessary to get the local engineer to get out with gangs of workmen and effect repairs. It further transpired that the Army had established a water point at the main source of supply and what little would have reached the town

...../had been

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had been taken for the needs of the troops. The Colonel of American Engineers whom I contacted was most co-operative and laid-off temporarily and thereafter limited his taking of water. He further provided water wagons which were sent into the town to relieve the situation by providing for the requirements of the hospital, prison and civil population and by dint of real hard work and mutual aid we managed to provide a half-hour's supply of water per day. This was practically my job for the day.

At another town I found that both water and food were in reasonable supply but that the hospital, a large civilian one, was crowded to capacity, all wards and even passages and corridors being crowded with men, women and children, practically all of whom were suffering from injuries caused by shelling and bombing. One wretched Italian Doctor, at his wits end, was endeavouring to cope with the situation which was clearly impossible owing to the fact that his supply of drugs, dressings etc were exhausted. This meant immediate contact with the Army Medical Unit who generously gave large stocks of dressings and drugs and even supplied a U.S. Surgeon to help. Practically another day's work. Much time was wasted owing to lack of petrol.

All the police officers then acting as C.A.Os could tell of similar experiences and they all worked from early morning to late at night. In addition to these first aid jobs, there were always the hundred and one other tasks, time permitting, such as liaising with the Provost and other military organisations; assisting in the requisitioning of property and various articles (especially motor); organising the various Italian Police agencies and making use of their services for police, guard and other duties; issuing passes for travel, curfew and blackout; visiting and supervising fire brigades, prisons, air raid squads etc; posting of Proclamations, Orders and Notices; providing labour for essential work such as clearing roads, recovery and burial of the dead, building and repairing where necessary for military operations; dealing with unexploded bombs and mines; providing for civilian relief; generally taking all steps necessary to enforce the law and the Proclamations etc; keeping in touch with and controlling the municipal administration and essential local services.

This was a most interesting type of work and it was with some regret that I received orders relieving me of my temporary duty with the 7th U.S. Army and ordering me to report to H.Q. A.M.G.O.T. I duly reported at Palermo and found myself re-assigned as S.C.A.P.O. of the Provinces of Caltanissetta and Enna, proceeding to the former city on 16 August, 1943.

My first phase task was over and I was about to take on the second phase, in connection with two Provinces which were outside the actual fighting area and had therefore been handed over to A.M.G. for administration.

It would be impossible to tell in detail the work which devolved upon my small staff of C.A.P.Os. Much has been written and many manuals have been published laying down what our duties were. These and more were executed, special attention being devoted to the taking over and re-organisation of the existing Police Forces, such as the Royal Carabinieri, the Royal Finance Guards, the Royal Forest Guards, the Agents of Public Security and the Municipal Police.

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...../Much time

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much time was taken up with the issuing of passes and the licensing of motor vehicles. A number of investigations, crime and security, were undertaken, many arrests were made and a considerable amount of time was spent in Court, prosecuting or giving evidence.

Everybody worked well and of the many incidents one could recount it is difficult to select one which is really outstanding. I do recall how, on one occasion, arriving early at our H.Q. (the Prefettura) to read up some papers preparatory to prosecuting in a Superior Court, I heard a great commotion outside the building and going out found a crowd of some 2,000 persons assembled, shouting and making a great din. I was unarmed and accompanied only by my interpreter who managed to secure a couple of chairs on which we stood. After considerable difficulty we managed to secure a hearing and gathered that the trouble was all about insufficient rations. I promised that a deputation would be received and reminded them that they were breaking the Proclamation and that they must immediately disperse otherwise severe action would be taken. Then by some gentle pushing and persuasion lasting almost an hour I managed to get them to leave and return to their homes, and on return to H.Q., perspiring profusely was greeted with the words "You Police are wonderful". Most unusual for but I was subsequently asked by some of the American Officers how it was done.

On 11th September, 1943, I was relieved of my assignment at Enna and Caltanisetta and attached to the Military Government School at Pisa Tuscan for duty in connection with training. I travelled by air to Algiers and reached the Military Government School the following day. My time thereafter was devoted to giving lectures and presiding over discussion groups. A large number of officers recently arrived from the United States and United Kingdom had assembled at Pisa Tuscan and were being given a course of instruction.

I was very gratified to receive from the Commissioner of Public Safety Sicily a letter of which the following is a copy

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

TO Lt. Col. C.P. Francis, AREOT IN Sicily
AMG School of Instruction and
Holding Centre, 4 November 1943
c/o AFHQ.

Dear Francis,

Here today and gone tomorrow is the rule in these days so it is not amiss at this moment to let you know briefly of my deep appreciation of your fine support and able performance of duty.

It was a fine day when the stalwart band of Metropolitans arrived at our mountain peak. Subsequent events have, without exception, justified the confidence we all had in them. May all good fortune be yours wherever you may be. It is my hope that our paths may cross again.

Martin joins me in best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL L. POLLEN
Colonel, Infantry.

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Colonel Fellen's words regarding all members of the Metropolitan Police were well merited.

I continued instructing at the Military Government School until 4 November, 1943, when I was assigned as Regional Public Safety Officer to Region VIII (Florence) and journeyed to Taormina where the Region was then situated and took part in planning for future operations. This continued until 7 December, 1943, when, with a number of other officers, I started my journey to Italy. Travelling by road we arrived at Bizerta and after spending a few days in a staging area embarked on an L.C.I. on 16th, arriving at Naples on 17th.

I was appointed Regional Public Safety Officer of Region III (Naples, Benevento, Avellino and Salerno Provinces) and administered this Region in this capacity until 28th August 1944 when it was amalgamated with two other Regions and redesignated Southern Region. I continued as Regional Public Safety Officer of the new Southern Region until 17th September, 1944.

Between 25th April, 1944, and 10th May, 1944, I had the interesting experience of flying to Egypt to give a course of lectures to the C.M.P. in 16, 17 and 18 Areas and at the C.M.P. Base Depot and Training School. This lecturing tour necessitated visits to Cairo, Alexandria and Moascar and was approved of by the Provost Marshal as is evidenced by the following letter which I received on my return to Naples.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
MIDDLE EAST.

23rd May 1944.

Lieut. Colonel C.T. Francis,
HQ Region 3,
ADC, APO 394 U.S. Army

Dear Francis,

Thank you very much for your letter of 13th May 1944.

Your lectures were of the greatest interest and by comments made they were a great success.

I was very sorry not to see you to thank you personally for all the trouble you took over the lectures.

All the best for the future

Yours ever

Sd F.C. Bryant.

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.....7.

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It is impossible to give an account of the work which was performed by the Public Safety Division of Region III and later Southern Region but the whole staff worked exceedingly well and kept up the reputation they had gained in Sicily. Naples, the largest city in Italy with its exceptionally large and busy port proved rather a difficult problem accentuated by an occasional air raid, some of which caused a considerable amount of damage and loss of life. It is pleasing therefore to record that over this long period there were no disturbances of any consequence and the efforts of AMG and subsequently ACC were appreciated by the population at large. In fact the general opinion was against the returning of the Region to the Italian Government. The City of Naples was excepted from the turn over and still remains AMG territory.

On 17th September, 1944, I was relieved from my assignment and duty with Southern Region and transferred to Region XI (Leghorn Region) as Regional Public Safety Officer. This Region has not yet been liberated and consequently the Regional and Provincial teams are engaged in preparations for the day when it will be possible to take over our new territory.

I have the honour to be, Sir Frank,

Your obedient servant

Harriet

Lieutenant Colonel, G.I. B/23758
Regional Public Safety Officer,
Leghorn Region.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: THOMAS WILLIAM MILLS GREENHILL.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE, London,

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Detective Sergeant. 1st. Class.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN (Temp).

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Lieutenant to Captain on 29th. February, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: .....23rd. September, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Public Safety Officer, Modena Province. At present temporarily attached to 13 Corps as Corps Police Officer.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

On 29th.Jan., 1944, whilst a P.S.O., at Lucera, Foggia Province Region 5, I was withdrawn into ~~Reg~~ Hq., and under Lt.Col.C.R.Briggs, I operated solely upon Black Market and illegal movement of contraband cereals,etc. The result over the period up to 14th.May,1944, was a considerable number of arrests of civilians, involving sentences of FIVE years,etc, and the detection of many Allied Soldiers operating in the Black Market. A most important outcome was the discovery of large stocks of undisclosed and hidden wheat, olive oil, etc, with the resultant benefits to the general population at a time when the food situation was not good.

In the early morning of 5th.June,1944,I entered ROME with "S" Force and acted as PSO of Roma Vecchia district, in the centre of the City, under Lt.Col.Pollock. At about 3pm., that day, the body of Lt.Barbarisi, Guardia Finanza,was found in Via Tre Cannelle, with a bullet wound in the chest.The assailant was not known.Lt.Col.Pollock subsequently directed me to investigate the death and later I arrested an Italian civilian, ROSARIO Bentevegna, who was charged and convicted of the murder before an A.M.G., Court. The case has been reported, in detail, to HQ. AC.

DATE: 27th.October,1944.

Signature W.M.M. Greenhill. Capt.
CAPC., 13 Corps.

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ETO-FORM

NAME: **Charles E. GODBOLD**

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: **Metropolitan Police Force.**

RANK HELD IN POLICE: **Inspector.**

ARMY RANK: **Captain.**

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): **?**

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: **June 27, 1943.**

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: **(Temp attd as Prov Officer Perugia Province)**
Provincial Police Officer, Venice.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil affairs Officer	Gibellina (Sicily)	30/7/43	to	I4/8/43
" " "	Castellammare "	I4/8/43	"	28/8/43
" " "	Alcamo "	I7/II/43.	"	2[illegible]/I/44
" " "	Aversa (Italy)	3/3/44.		I0/5/44

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Following 8th Army in advance from Rome I entered small town of Salleno as 1st Allied Officer seen by Population. During conferenc with local officials, local priest asked if I would allow him to ring curch bells in celebration of my visit. Granted. When leaving Municipio some hours after, total population lined up outside; my jeep was almost hidden under masses of flowers, children in best clothes lined up each with posy of flowers. Accepted posies, kissed all clean children, distributed sweets as far as possible and drove off with a lump in my throat but feeling very proud of our Allied Armies and of AMG.

(2) Interesting odd job. Whilst Prov P.S.Officer at Perugia I was visited one day by a young British nurse from a nearby hospital. Blushingly she explained that she was being married next week and asked if I could find her some material for a wedding dress. In a city where all the shops were empty or destroyed, I managed to find the material after exhaustive search, and the lady left thinking more than ever that our British Police were wonderful.

DATE: 31/10/44

Signature: C. E. Godbold.

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

AMG-FORM

NAME: WALTER GREENHOUGH

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: LIVERPOOL CITY POLICE

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant/Temp Inspector

ARMY RANK: Captain (291643)

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): —

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23rd September 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety Officer - PESARO Province.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil Affairs Officer - Castelnuovo (Foggia) 27/IO/43 to I7/II/43

Provincial Finance Officer - Ancona Province 24/6/44 to I2/7/44

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

After I2months practical experience of A.M.G. work there have been many varied incidents of interest, particularly to the individual concerned, which,when related,may hold no particular interest for others. The three following are incidents I can recall on the spur of the moment which hold great interest for me but whether or not they are of the nature requested is another matter;

I; Manfredonia 26th Dec 43. Extending hospitality to Dr.Smudlaka, Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Yugo Slav Govt who arrived at Manfredonia, having, along with more than I500 Yugo Slavs, fled from islands in Adriatic, to seek refuge in Italy.

2; Vieste; April 44. Bread riot. Civilian demostration against local authorities on account of shortage of pasta, farina etc. Leader later dealt with by A.M.G.Court.

3; 3 Apl 44. Being one of only two British Officers invited to opening of American Officers Club, 2nd Bomb Group and meeting General Twining.

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DATE: 30th October 44.

Signature: W Greenhough

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Thomas William Glasspool

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Yorkshire West Riding Constabulary.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Temporary Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23rd September, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety Officer, Venezia Region.
Temporary duty as Patriots Officer with Fifth Army.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):
Executive Officer, Transport Officer and Messing Officer, in addition to duties as Provincial Public Safety Officer in the Province of Benevento, Region 3, from October 23rd to January 23rd, 1944.
~~From 24th January to 11th May was spearhead CAO attached to the 34th~~, 36th American Divisions and 2nd New Zealand Div., Fifth Army; then was spearhead with 6th Armoured Division AMG rigat through Frosinone Province. From January 24th was on duty in front of Cassino until the break through on 11th May. From 29th May till 25thJuly was P.P.S.O. in the Province of Frosinone. From 17th August, 1944, was in the Province of Florence handling the Patriot problem.

~~Quelled clever riots against fascist officials in the~~ Province of Benevento; supervised the arrest of principal offenders and prosecuted them in the Allied Military Courts.

Whilst in the Cassino Plain for three months supervised the feeding welfare and evacuation of the Italians living in the devastated ~~counties in the front lines.~~
Whilst in Frosinone Province in addition to duties as PPSO was also Executive Officer to the Provincial Commissioner, Transport and Messing Officer.

DATE: 31st October, 1944.

Signature T.W. Glasspool 3188, Capt.
HQ Region XII, AC., CMF.

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

ERO-PCMIK

NAME: Green, Frederick George

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: City of London

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Chief Inspector

ARMY RANK: Major.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): —

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: August 25th 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety Officer

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

/

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Took part in Landing on Salerno beach on September 13. 1943, landing from beach landing craft - Entered town of Salerno the following day - the town being then practically empty of civilians. Remained in charge of Public Safety in Salerno Province for more than a year & was presented by the Mayor & Citizens with the Honorary Citizenship of the City

H. Green Major.

DATE: Signature

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: THOMAS. GOODARE.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: LEICESTERSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: MAJOR.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 29th MAY 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 25th AUGUST 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O. GENOA. LIGURIA REGION.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Nil

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DATE: 25th October 1944.

Signature L. Goodare
Major.

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Pro-Forma.

NAME: JONES, Glyn

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE) 5th January 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA; 27th June 1943.

~~ASSIGNMENT:~~ PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: C.A.F.O. 8th Army.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY(GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES)

Provincial Officer, Rome Province (Civitavecchia Group) and Velletri from 7th August 1944 to 3rd September 1944.

##

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED :

In the early days of the occupation of Sicily whilst acting as C.A.F.O. in Noto, Syracuse Province, a riot took place at the "Case Penale" (State Prison). I was first made aware of this by the sound of rifle firing; on proceeding to the prison I found some thirty warders in a state of pandemonium outside the main entrance, all of whom were firing at the various windows overlooking the street. Being singlehanded and having little or no knowledge of the language, I had some difficulty in ascertaining the reason for the shooting; eventually, however, I learned that some 30/40 of the more desperate prisoners, after overpowering the guard inside their section of the prison, had forced their way to the main entrance and had attempted to break down the doors with a battering ram. The outside guard had fired on the leaders - causing some casualties - and dispersed the gang. None of the outside warders had attempted to enter the prison prior to my arrival as they feared the would-be 'breakers' were armed. I gained access through a private door and on making an inspection of the section in question found every prisoner (except five who were wounded) in their proper cell. Needless to say there was considerable confusion, noise, shouting by the prisoners and other hullabaloo which all could

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F.T.O.

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I could be attributed to the inefficiency of the prison system. Changes and transfers were soon carried out and no further disorders were experienced thereafter.

28th October 1944.

Capt.

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: Harry S.S. GOULD.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: CHIEF INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: MAJOR.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th. JUNE 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: PROVINCIAL PUBLIS SAFETY OFFICER.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

For varying periods, owing to lack of staff, I have acted as Transport Officer, Supply Officer, Liaison Officer with Military and, in the absence of P.C. as Provincial Commissioner in addition to Public Safety.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

The only interesting incident I can recall is during the very early stages. Having given an order overnight in very elementary Italian, to have my car ready by 10.30am. the following day I found that it had been interpreted as an order to have 30 CC.RR paraded for my inspection. In order not to 'let the side down' I duly inspected the parade of 30 men, some without boots, most unshaved the whole taking place in the pouring rain; complimented them in the most colourful English I could muster and found I had to walk as my car had been stolen during the night.

DATE 26.X.44

Signature Harry Gould

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

PRO-PCASIA

NAME: HARVEY, Sydney Joseph.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Inspector (C.I.D)

ARMY RANK: Major

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 10th April 1944

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 22nd September 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Security Division, Headquarters, ACC.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

None.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

"Vetting" refugees from Anzio beachhead evacuated by sea.

Establishing Review Board for Civilians interned as Security threats.

Enquiring into Fascist antecedents of important personages.

Liaison with Military Security Agencies re Rome.

DATE: 24.10.44.

Signature 3183 S.J. Harvey Maj.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND By 785016

PRO-FORMA

NAME: **HEFFORD, Bertram, Joseph**

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: **Metropolitan**

RANK HELD IN FORCE: **Chief Inspector**

ARMY RANK: **T/Major**

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): **Nil**

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: **27 June, 1943**

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: **Regional Public Safety Officer, Liguria Region**

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): **Nil**

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

None other than normal Public Safety incidents

DATE: **25 October, 1944**

B.J. Hefford
Signature

Major 3182

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

PRO-FORM A

NAME: Frederic Cyrus Vine HAYWARD 279407.

RANK OF POLICE FORCE. Metropolitan.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6 January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27 July, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Export Officer(Foreign Trade) West Sicily and Fuels Control Officer Sicilia Region.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

(1) C.A.O. Palermo Province(Communes of Baucina, Cimanna, Ventimiglia, Villarrati, Mezzojuso and Bolognetta) from July 20 to October 20, 1943, inclusive. (2) Fuels Officer, Sicilia Reg. H.Q. from 29 Oct. 1943 to present date (3) Export Officer(Foreign Trade) West Sicily from 1 June 1944 to present date.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Averting a dock strike in Palermo Port in October, 1944, by means of a "soap box" oratory in very bad Italian whereby the strikers returned to work and I was able to complete the loading of 1200 tons of citric and tartaric acids, essential oils and wine for export to U.K. where they were urgently required.

DATE: 8 November, 1944 Signature F C V Hayward Capt.

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: HOWARD. ROBERT.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: SALFORD CITY.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT AND. D.C.C.

ARMY RANK: LT/COLONEL

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 21st SEPT 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: PROVINCIAL ENGR ETC. ETC.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

SINCE 26TH SEPT HAVE BEEN ACTING AS PROV ENGR - C.A.O. PERUGIA CITY, HEAD OF ITALIAN MINE DISPOSAL SECTION ... INTERNED AND DISPLACED PERSONS CITIES, REFUGEES ETC.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

RAISING AND TRAINING OF A SQUAD OF ITALIAN VOLUNTEERS TO DEAL WITH MINES ETC. WHO HAVE SINCE DONE VALUABLE WORK. THE ORGANISATION OF ALL THE PROVINCIAL ENGRS INTO ONE DEPT WHICH HAS TO-DATE SURVEYED 370 BLOWN BRIDGES HAS RE-BUILT 20 AND 114 UNDER CONSTRUCTION. HAS REPAIRED 10 ACQUEDUCTS, MANY MILES OF ROADS. HAVE RESTORED ELECTRICITY WHERE POSSIBLE. THOUGH NOT AN ENGR HAVE HAD A LOT OF SATISFACTION GETTING ORDER OUT OF CHAOS - WITH THE EFFICIENT SUPPORT OF THE CIVILIAN AUTHORITIES.

DATE: 19th Oct 1944.

Signature R. Howard
Lt/Col 3180

PRO-FORMA

NAME: THOMAS PINK HUNTER

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SERGEANT

ARMY RANK: A/CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): TO A/CAPTAIN 24 October 1943

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27 June 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: INDUSTRY SUB-COMMISSION

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Landed Sicily on 27.7.43. From 27.7.43 to 10.8.43 American Armoured Division in (Messina, SICILY

From 11.8.43 to 20.12.43 as Civil Affairs Officer in Mazara del Vallo, TRAPANI.

From 20.12.43 to 13.8.44 at Region I HQ, PALERMO, in Economics & Supply Division.

From 14.8.44 to present day with ACC HQ, Industry Sub-Commission.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

During February 1944, whilst employed in the Economics and Supply Division, HQ Region I, PALERMO, I was given the gigantic task of organising the reception of considerable quantities of foodstuffs from twelve Liberty Ships. The ships were to be discharged, loaded with munitions and turned with high speed for a theatre of operations.

With a meagre staff of 15 OR's to assist me in collecting and controlling some two thousand local labourers, the task was commenced. After fifteen days and nights of hard slogging with scarcely a break for rest of refreshments by myself or the OR's, the whole of the foodstuffs were trucked out to magazines or dispatched by freight to the various provinces on the Island. Irrespective of the magnitude of the task, and despite many holdups of the trucks by armed robbers, a number of whom were killed or wounded, the ships were unloaded, loaded with munitions and turned to sea according to schedule, which at the commencement, had been considered by many as an impossibility.

This I consider to be one of the hardest, dangerous, and yet most interesting

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

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This I consider to be one of the hardest, dangerous, and yet most interesting tasks I have been employed on whilst engaged with A.C.C.

3179

DATE: 24-10-44 Signature H K Hunter Capt.

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

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

NAME: DAVID J. HOPKINS,

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SECTION SERGEANT.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th. January 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 29th. June 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER - ROME CITY.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil Affairs Officer from 29/7/43 to 10/2/44, in the undermentioned Towns in the Province of Palermo, Sicily:- Trabia, Caccamo, Sciara, Alta Villa, Casteldaccia, Santa Flavia, Cefalù, Castelbuono, Pollina, San Mauro Castelverde, Geraci Siculo, Isnello { Executive Officer, Enna Province, Sicily, April May 1944.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

(a). Investigation, arrest and prosecution of persons circulating Fascist propaganda, under name of 'Sicilian Vespers'. Tried by AMG Superior Military Court. Result 2 men, 5 years and 1 man 3 years imprisonment.(b). Quelling disturbances, e.g. Political and food riots. Investigation of Mafia activities. (c). Arranging through local provision, labour and material, for a water system in the Comune of Sciara, Sicily. The water was drawn from springs in the nearby hills. Previously the water was carried on mule back and by hand from a spring about 2 miles away.

DATE: 24th. October 1944. Signature David J. Hopkins.

3178

Geo/Gen/1140 W.O. 12356 Section 3.3/Gen No. 785016

FIELD-POSTCARD

NAME: MANBURY. Henry Ralph.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: STATION POLICE SERGEANT.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN. (Temporary).

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 9th, MAY, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th, JUNE, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Awaiting activation as P.S.O. with Region 12. A. present attached with other officers in obtaining data for the Roll of deceased Canines.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

C.A.C. Portenna and Santa Ninfa Sicily. 9th, September to 19th, January, 44. Sulmona, Italy, 17th, June to 12th, August. 1944. Perme, Italy, 14th, August to 1st October, 1944. Completed the latter with P.P.S.O. Ascoli Province from 22nd September, to 1st, October 1944. Have only performed the duty of police officer for about four months of the period in A.F.S.

GIVE DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Marsala, Sicily considerable numbers of accidents with children playing with explosives, terrible injuries to young children. Burying British airmen at Marsala whose bodies had been washed up on the shore. Recovering bodies of airmen whose craft had crashed on mountain 1000 feet up. Isolated for two periods of 7 and nine days with forward area troops and had to have rations dropped from aircraft. More excitement in retrieving parachutes to make pyjamas rather than retrieving the food. Several tempers fell on Durham side. Exceptionally heavy snow during this period and necessary for field Surgical unit to operate by ski. Responsible for taking food and ammunition to forward troops buried in snow drift owing to heavy storm. Unable to muster in rescue work that night owing to terrible weather. Three mules and one man dead when found next day. One man had hand amputated owing to frost bite. Investigated case of alleged robbery of British and Canadian dead by Italians before the bodies could be recovered by First Aid patrols. Unable to obtain sufficient evidence to convict, handed to Italian authorities for other offences. First British officer to enter several towns. 177 from Castel di Sangro to Sulmona with 20 mules carrying food a distance of 33 miles, unable to use motor transport owing to road mined and destroyed. Had to visit many towns by mule over the mountains only means of communication.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: WILLIAM RHODES HARE.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan, New Scotland Yard, S.W.I.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Detective Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Major.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th. January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th. June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Public Safety Sub-Commission (Security Division)

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): Civil Affairs Officer in charge of seven Communes in the Province of Palermo, Sicily, from the 25th. July, 1943, to 30th. November, 1943. From 1st December, 1943 to present time with Security Branch prior to amalgamation with Public Safety Sub-Commission.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:
The whole of the work has been very interesting. Whilst a C.A.O., I acted as a Summary Court Judge, Prosecutor for Superior Court, and generally controlled the Municiple activities of the Communes under my charge. My first work with Security Branch, of any importance, was whilst attached to the Educational Sub-Commission. During this time I vetted the faculties and staffs at the Universities at Catania and Messina. I finished this work in March 1944, and was then lent to G.S.I.(b), A.A.I., making investigations into cases of Espionage, Sabotage, etc., with the object taking the cases for trial before a General Allied Military Court. I was engaged in this work until 31st. October, 1944, during which time I secured ten or fifteen death sentences, and many long terms of imprisonment. In connection with these cases I prosecuted two myself and secured Death sentence in each case. I also had the unpleasant experience of witnessing eight death sentences carried out. My duty on these occasions was to identify the prisoner.

DATE: Signature W.R.Hare.
Major.

3176

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Arthur George HILLS

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police Force

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sub-Divisional Inspector

ARMY RANK: Major

DATE OF ARMY ERLECTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 10 Apr 44

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23 Sept 43

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: provincial public Safety Officer, Macerata Province.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

None.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Senior P.S.O. in City of Foggia and Dist. from Oct 43 to June 44
Liaison between RAF & US Air Force Police & Italian Police.
Investigated theft of US mail: arrested 6 men who were sentenced from 3 to 12 years.
Organised, in co-operation with Military and Air Force, the strict control and supervision of prostitutes by restriction of travel & medical exams. Very few cases of VD were contracted by Allied personnel.
Foggia Province - principle grain producing area of Italy - centre of large scale "black-market" operators. Arrested and prosecuted many such offenders.
In eight months prepared and prosecuted over 800 cases in AMG courts which included 7 Superior Court cases in 2 days.
Action for safety of public in mined and bombed areas.
Housing, feeding, etc. of refugees and displaced persons.
Recovery of military property including explosives to facilitate subsequent removal by military.

Signature A.G. Hills Major

DATE: 8 Oct 45.

3175

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Hobbs. R. N.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Met. Police

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Lieut. D.S.

ARMY RANK: Captain

DATE OF ARMY FUNCTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6/1/44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 26/6/44.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Z. P. S. O. Naples.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

A. A. O. Palmi di Montalbano
Sicily.
Agrigento
A/Q.M.G. Advanced A.H.Q. Sicily
Actun with forward troops

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Arrived Sicily 20/7/43 joined with American 45th Div. Ltd Palermo Aug'43. Agrigento Termini Italy Oct'43. P.P.O. - L.P.S.O. Salerno - Naples. Reds. disturbances. Agrigento. Reggio Calabria. Arrested 56 Reds with AMGOT. Taken custody of Cannons with machine guns. Enemy guns ale Reggio. 2nd Asst. Reds & Criminals all cleared. F.S. Flak guard. Traffic & Civilians cleared and retained by self as members of Secret Service in Calabria.

DATE: 5/11/44 Signature R. N. Hobbs Esq.

3174

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: HUNT Roger. P/279408/I.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police, London.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Police Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th. January 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th. June 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Public Safety Officer, XIII Corps, 5th. Army.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

From 26/7/43 to 26/9/43, Sanitary Officer, Siracusa City, Docks and Suburbs. From 26/9/43 to 20/4/44, C.M.A.O and P.P.S.O. Siracusa Province. From 20/4/44 to 24/10/44, Spearhead C.A.O. with Eighth Army. Whilst with AMG = Eighth Army, I have took over the duties of CAO. in 54 Towns.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Siracusa = 19/2/44, arrested the President and 7 members of "Separatist Movement" illegally operating in province. Denounced them on three charges to Ministry of Justice, Salerno, for insurrection against Italian Government and Pietro BADOGLIO.

BAGNOREGIO = Prov. VITERBO. 15/6/44. Arrested CARUSO Pietro, QUESTORI of ROMA; also FRUZZETTI Enrico, Corporal in Republican Guard from ROMA; and five German prisoners. Latter handed over to Military and CARUSO and FRUZZETTI, together with large amount of money and jewellery etc. which I found in cellar of Hospital; to F.S.S on 15/6/44.

CETONA = Siena Prov. 22/6/44. Arrested Colonelo De BERNARDI, (one time Schneider Trophy winner), who was escaping to Milano to test out a German one man submarine. Handed over to F.S.S. together with 850.000 lire, on 4/6/44.

AREZZO = 17/7/44. Arrested DEL VITA Alesandro, Editor of Facist newspaper " GIOVINEZZA REPUBLICANA". Handed over to F.S.S.

MONTE S. MARIA à Perugia Prov. = 10/8/44. Information that a farmer had been shot. With local doctor examined body, found .303 bullet in body. Took statements from all witnesses. Held identification parade of company of troops and identified one soldier for crime.

AREZZO & TALLA = Prov. AREZZO, between 17/7/44 and 26/7/44; four cases of rape. After medical evidence, statements and identification parades of troops, was successful in identifying assailants in two cases. In one of the cases I arrested two of the prisoners in the actual combat area after I had been guided through the mine fields.

J. Hunt 3.173 Capt.

28/10/1944.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: HUNTER. Arthur

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 24th Oct 1943.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 26th June 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.R.S.O. Lombardia Region.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Adjutant to Provincial Commissioner Terni Province, Reg IV. June – Sept, 1944.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Landed Salerno 16/7/43 and was greeted by a week of intensive air raids.

Entered Catania at date of occupation while enemy was still sniping in suburbs. The same situation arose at Acireale, here shots were being exchanged in main square and we were prevented by Military Commander from remaining.

DATE: 24th Oct 1944 Signature A. Hunter Capt.

3172

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

NAME: KERR William

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Kirkcudbright County

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Chief Constable

ARMY RANK: Lieut.Colonel

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): --

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 25th September 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Displaced Persons Sub - Commission

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

On arrival at Allied Military Government School and Holding Center,North Africa on 26th September 1943 was assigned S.C.A.P.O. Reg.IX (Amilia) but as this Region was not yet occupied by Allied forces regional personnel could not take up duties there.

On 6th February arrived Naples, and in respect (a) that there was not apparently much work in Public Safety and (b) an appeal by Brigadier Lush for personnel for the refugee problem, asked to be given work in the latter.

On 11th February 1944 was assigned to Displaced Persons Sub-Commission,A.C.C. (Reference H.Q. A.C.C. memo 16004/6-1 of 11th February 1944) and on 13th March was appointed Camp Commandant No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees) Bari, which appointment I have held ever since.

This Camp has accommodation for 4,000 refugees and spacialised in disinfestation, innoculation and vaccination, screening and onward movement to other more Static Camps. A Section of the Camp is used for Static purposes, some 500 persons being kept here.

All nationalities except Italians are handled, and of 50,000 ex-internees and displaced persons passed through in twelve months,about 40 different Nations have been represented, through the greater part have been Yugoslavs. Some Nations have attendant representatives attached and the Camp attracks many official visitors. The responsibilities are great and the work very trying. Continual movement on the one hand,and an anxiety on the other hand to give fair and impartial treatment to all at all times,creates an unrelaxing strain that is only offset by love of the job and a knowledge that the work is in aid of the Great Cause of suffering humanity.

Signature

Lt.Colonel
Commandant
No.1 Transit Camp (Refugees),Bari

DATE:

30th October 1944

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: JOHN KANE.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police Force.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety Officer, Viterbo Province.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

In Syracuse Province from July, 1943, to February, 1944, where I was a C.A.P.O., owing to shortage of Officers I also performed the duties of Civil Affairs Officer for the northern half of the Province. In this present province, for the past month, owing to shortage of Officers, I have performed a similar dual role.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Other than the normal interesting and sometimes complicated incidents that fall to the lot of the Public Safety Dept., my most interesting and difficult experiences have been in dealing with Military ~~and~~(Allied) delinquents whom in the absence of Military Police, it has been my lot to have to deal with. One case of great interest was the murder of a French Soldier, and concealment of the body in this Province in June, 1944, which after much work resulted in three arrests and the subsequent conviction of the persons responsible. In the month of June, when the French Corps were in possession of this Province; seven Morrocan Soldiers were arrested in seven different cases of rape, by this Office. The details of the offences and labour leading to the arrests are in themselves a series of interesting incidents if space would permit their inclusion.

DATE: 26/IO/44

Signature: Capt.

Provincial Public Safety Officer
Viterbo Province.

ALLIED COMMISSION

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: RICHARD CHARLES LIMBERT

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Manchester City .

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Detective Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Promoted to Captain June 2nd 1944 Back dated to January 6th 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: September 26th 1943 (approx.date)

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: A.M.G. Fifth Army Florence City Team.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): a) Refugee Officer, Sessa Aurunca, 10.Corps January 1944.
b) Refugee Officer, C.E.F. Venafro March 1944
c) C.A.P.C. & Refugee Officer C.E.F. from Sessa Aurunca to Siena, May - July 1944
~~d) Refugee Officer, 1V Corps Fifth Army.~~
e) Refugee Officer, Partisan Officer, Prosecuting Officer, A.M.G. Fifth Army Florence City.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Sessa Aurunca, February 1944: Woman declined to have baby in Refugee Centre. Acted as midwife in street and brought child into world. Siena : Entered Siena as C.A.P.O. French Corps I I/2 hrs after Germans were alledged to have lef was later ~~informed that Germans were still in city and advancing towards Questura~~. Set Questura in state of Defense with I4 CCRR. Fortunately Germans turned towards railway Station, no action took place. Worked with Major Lafette, Provost Marshall French Corps as a Military Police Officer. Town was occupied by French Troops, no arrangements made for policing by British M.P. Large number ~~of British troops visited city, acted as interpreter~~ and performed duty of British M.P. Florence: Have served over II/.OOO meals to Refugees Disarmed and set up a Partisans' Barracks for over 400 Partisans. One group of I60 arrived after midnight, had to be disarmed during darkness. CCRR could not be used owing to political situation.

DATE:

Signature Richard C Limbert Capt

3169

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: LACEY. W.A.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: STATION INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: MAJOR.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6/1/44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AREA: 27/6/43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: LOMBARDIA REGION, P.P.S.O.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER PALERMO PROVINCE JULY 1943 – FEBRUARY 1944 — EXECUTIVE OFFICER CATANISSETTA PROVINCE MARCH-APRIL 1944 — CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER 2 CORPS, 5 ARMY MAY-JUNE 1944. —

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICER, VITERBO PROVINCE JUNE 1944 – JULY 1944 — EXECUTIVE OFFICER, VITERBO PROVINCE AUGUST – SEPT 1944.

DATE: 21/1/1946

Signature W.C Lacey
Major

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: James Madill

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: City of Glasgow.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 21(?) Aug 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Z.P.S.O., Salerno Zone.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN POLICE DUTIES (GIVING CHRONOLOGICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

H.Q.Commandant, Transportation & Supply Officer, A.M.G. Naples Province. From 18 Sept 43 till Dec 20,43.

Chief Prosecutor, A.M.G. Summary Courts, Naples, from 20 Dec 43 till 28 February, 1944. (Would willingly bet this was the toughest job any AMG officer ever tackled. Was responsible, with one U.S. Sergeant for all summary courts in Naples. When prosecution was transferred to Legal Division, it was found necessary to have 13 (thirteen) officers and N.C.O.s to carry out the work done by two of us)

In search of information for S.C.A.O. Naples Province, was the first Allied officer to enter Capua, on October 6, 1943, in front of all 5th Army patrols. Sighted German patrols and withdrew - very hastily indeed. Found advanced Allied patrols about four kilometres back!

DATE: 28/10/44.

Signature James Madill Capt.

3167

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/WND No. 185016

WO-FCBSA

NAME: MCCUY, William Arthur.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, NEW SCOTLAND YARD. LONDON.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: MAJOR. No. 279370.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th. JANUARY. 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th. JUNE, 1943. (Sicily 16th.July.'43. Italy. 8th. Sept.'43)

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O. GROSSETO.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Too numerous to quote with the exception of the following.

On 2nd. November, 1944, the worst Flood on record occurred at Grosseto in the vicinity of the City. As the P.P.S.O. I was in sole charge of the situation owing to the absence of the P.C. and was responsible for the organisation of rescue measures viz. preparation of Rafts, obtaining Boats and Amphibian Vehicles directing the work of the Military, Public Safety, Civil Defence and Fire Services. The result of all this work was that the possible very serious Death Roll was kept down to 14 Persons. The water in one place in the City was 12 feet or more deep.

I was later personally thanked and congratulated by H.R.H. Prince Umberto who made a special visit to the City to see the result of the Flood, as stated above the worst ever known in the Province. A letter of thanks was also received from the Sindaco of Grosseto on behalf of the Citizens of Grosseto.

DATE: Signature W.A. Mcudy Major.

W.A. MCUDY. MAJOR. G.L.

3166

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Joseph Thomas MANUEL

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Inspector

ARMY RANK: Captain

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Not applicable.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Asst.Regional Public Safety Officer, Sicilia Region.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): Nil.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Duties at Headquarters throughout my fifteen months service in Sicily - originally as Asst.Superintendent, Civil Police - have been mainly of an administrative and executive nature but have included inspection tours.

In August/September,1943, I made the first AMG survey of public safety conditions in Sicily which was a most interesting and useful experience.

By reason of the nature of my duties it is unlikely that I have been involved in as many interesting incidents as officers in the field. At the same time I have taken an active part in many cases including those concerning murder, disturbances, forgery of A.M. currency,etc. Interesting incidents have varied from the searching of a dock area at night and the apprehension of four men wanted for the murder of an English soldier to attending full dress ceremonials at the Headquarters of the Carabinieri Reali.

My present assignment takes me to all parts of the Island in order to maintain contact with Italian Police, Prison and Fire Brigade Authorities.

DATE: 29th October, 1943.

J. T. Manuel Capt
Signature

3165

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

NAME: NORMAN MACKENZIE

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: EDINBURGH CITY

RANK HELD IN POLICE: DET. SERGT.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 25/5/44

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 11/9/43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Public Safety Parma Province

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Refugee Officer Anzio Beachhead
5/3/44 - 25/5/44.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Ending pub Rome on 4/6/44.

DATE:

Signature Norman Mackenzie
Capt.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Weston V.W.MANN

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Inspector

ARMY RANK: Captain

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Nil

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23-September-1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety Officer, Foggia Province, Region IX.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

C.A.O., Lucera (Foggia Province) 11-January-1944 to 15-March-1944

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

1. In March 1944, in Lucera, Foggia Province, I found the Sindaco of Vico Equinse and his brother transporting grain without authority. They admitted that it was 'Black Market', and they were charged along with the persons from whom they had bought it. Before the trial, however, the C.A.O. of Vico Equinse came to the Provincial Commissioner, Foggia, and stated that he had told them to get the grain, and if they were charged he would accept the responsibility at Court. He now realised that he had given permission to buy grain when he had no right to do it. In view of this the charges were not proceeded with, but the C.A.C. was, I believe, sent back to America.

2. ~~In April~~

DATE: 28- OCTOBER-1944 Signature D Mann Capt.

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

HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

IV CORPS.

MACK. A.G.
Metropolitan Police, New Scotland Yard, London.S.W.I.
RANK :- Inspector.

ARMY RANK :- Captain.
DATE of PROMOTION :- Lt; to Captain - 9th October I943.

DATE of ARRIVAL in AFRICA:- 26th July I943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT:- SCAO IV Corps.

ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY:- First assignment was as C.A.O. with Ist Canadian Division on landing in Scicily and continued as C.A.O. in town of Piazza Amerina. Transferred to Enna as A & Q , officer and prosecutor at A.M.Courts. Begining of September I943, assigned to American 45th Infantry Division as Divisional C.A.O., and continued as such until November I943. Then transferred to VI Corps as C.A.P.C.

SHORT DETAILS OF INTERESTING INCIDENTS;- After three months Civil Affairs work in Scicily, made initial invasion of Italy with 45th Infantry Division in vicinity of Paestum Salerno. After Salerno battlemany towns were 'Byepassed' and my driver and I were the first Allied personnel the inhabitants had seen. The first introduction was to explain the uniforms of British and American personnel.
On 22nd January I944, made 'D' day landing at Anzio as CAPO to Col;, (then Major) Holmgreen SCAO VI Corps. Posted Proclamations within an hour or so of first assault, having walked ashore complete with a set of Proclamations and pot of paste. Remained on 'Beach head', for four and a half months, during this time arranged evacuation of 20,000 refugees by sea to Naples.
Entered Livorno with 34th Division and immediately isolated the much mined area with I50 Carabinieri taken into the town for this purpose.
M.B.E. by London Gazzette 24th August I944.

28th October I944.

A.Mack. Capt:
CAPO IV Corps.

371 P.W.CAMP, C.M.F.
26 Oct 44.

To Major J.A.McKay,
Senior Executive Officer, Security Divison,
Public Safety Sub-Commission, Allied Commission.

Sir,

The following is a brief dummary of my activities in connection with ACC/AMG since the invasion of SICILY in July 1943.

7 Aug 43. Arrived at Palermo, for duty as deputy Public Safety Officer in the Commune of MONREALE in the Province of PALERMO.

15 Aug 43. Promoted to Civil Affairs Officer, and posted to the Communes PRIZZI, PALAAZO ADRIANO, and ROCCAMENA, with instructions to proceed forthwith as the inhabitants were rioting on account of a food shortage. Given full financial and judicial powers. Maximum penalties allowed, 12 months imprisonment and a fine of Lira 50,000.
With Major J.A.Davies, ex-Inspector "J" Division, Metropolitan Police, inaugarated on the 25 Aug 44, the first Allied Military Court to be formed outside Palermo City, tried 45 Offenders.

30 Sep 43. Transferred to COMMUNES of BAUCINA, VENTIGMIGLIA, CIMMINA and BOLOGNETTA, obtained a successful prosecution of two Sicilians for highway robbery with arms, sentenced to ten years imprisonment by a Superior Court. Highest sentence awarded by an A.M.G. Court up to that date.

Nov 25. Highly commended by Col.Jordan, Provincial Commissioner (American) for rescue of Pilot Officer V.J.Murray R.C.AF after the crash of British Wellington on Monte Cane, (6,000 feet) . Suscessful captured of two Sicilians for robbing the crew of this plane, one sentenced to death and the other twenty years imprisonment. Subsequently death sentence was commuted.

Dec 10.43. Withdrawn to PALERMO City. Second in Command Public Safety under Major Searle (American) also in charge of PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION Palermo Province (Hospitals, Orphanages, Asylums, poor persons etc).

15 Jan 44; To Special Political Police Section. Engaged in purging Public Officials (Fascist) from office.

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15 Jan 44; To Special Political Police Section. Engaged in purging Public Officials (Fascist) from office.

5 April 44. To Security Section of Public Safety Division A.C.C. under COL. A.E.YOUNG, on loan to AAI. and attached to 37I P.W.Camp, C.M.F. for the purpose of advising the Commandant on difficult cases, preventing persons being unjustly interned, Reviewing cases and recommending persons for release . Up to date 2,500 cases of Civilian Internees have been reviewed, and I, 500 releases have been made. Numerous interrogations have been carried out, and as the result of information obtained a number of persons have been interned.

3161

F. G. Geach

Gen.Lists. 279406. (F.G.GEACH) Capt.
Security Div. ACC attached 37I P.W.Camp.
Ex- Sergeant . I3"M"
Deptford Sub-Division.
Metropolitan Police.

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PRO-FORM A

NAME: Thomas Graham Mackenzie.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: City of Glasgow.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant (Uniform Department)

ARMY RANK: Major.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 10th April, 1944. (Captain to Major)

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23rd September, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.P.S.O., LIVORNO Prov.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

25 Jan. - 11 Mar. 44. District Commissioner in southern part of POTENZA Province.

21 Mar. - 11 Jun. 44. C.A.O. (Spearhead) at ORTONA A MARE (CHIETI Province) and district.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

At beginning of February, 1944, in POTENZA Prov., 4000 refugees (many in very bad condition) in course of several ~~xxxxx~~ hours, arrived by road, without prior warning. Ground covered by snow one foot deep. Medical attention, feeding, housing and clothing necessary. (Provided).

During stay at Ortona a Mare, Germans shelled town day and night. Only one house (normal population 16000) actually undamaged. Uncovering of hidden stocks of grain and olive oil. Investigation and ultimate arrest (latter by F.S.S.) of a woman (much publicised in a certain Forces newspaper as "Queen of the Moro") and her husband as German agents. Local population greatly appreciated this. Reception of refugees (some bogus) by boat from enemy held territory.

11 Jun. 44. Entered PESCARA town. Laid waste. Mines, booby traps. About 10 of normal population of 70000 actually in town. Remainder in hills.

3100

DATE: 31 Oct. ~~44~~.

Signature: Mackenzie.

Major. G.L.

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

PRO-FORMA

FORCE: Wolverhampton Borough.

RANK: Police Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Capt.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Lt to Capt. 6 Jan 44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AREA: 23 Sept 43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.S.O.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Nil.

SHOW DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

1. Several mths investigation in 'black-market' in grain and oil in Foggia with many incidents; following may be of interest. Local Mayor used his house as collecting point for grain for the 'black-market in Naples. Estimated that 500000 lire changed hands for only two loads. Operators from Naples assisted by Brig. of Carabinieri. Local priest lived in same building and needless to say gave evidence for the defence. Mayor finished term of office in prison . A good combination.

2. Marscia Carlo not satisfied only with buying the grain supplied brand new Military trucks stolen from Naples and had a pool of Allied drivers (all absentees) under his orders. Had regular service between Foggia and Naples. Was accustomed to carry the lire in a sack. Paid out over 400000 lire in bribes in just over a week. Took no chances, carried two revolvers I understand he was born in the same place as Al Capone. Will not operate again for ten years. He never paid a soldier less than 50.000 lirefor one journey.

3. A True Story. On taking over empty Caserma shortly after our occupation, a prisoner was eventually found in the cells by Maresciallo. No records

3159

DATE: 29 Oct 44.

Signature J Mash Capt

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNR By NARA Date 7/25/01

785016

left and no information available. Thought to have been put inside for Security reasons by spearhead. When ordered to bring the prisoner in for interrogation , Maresciallo apologised and stated that he had sent him out to the market to buy the vegetables for the Carabinieri.

J. Marsh.
Capt.

29 Oct 44.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNN By [illegible] 785016

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

NAME: Charles NOBLE.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Station Police Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6 January 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN SPHERE: 28 June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Regional Fire and Civil Defence officer, Southern Region.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil Affairs Officer - Sciacca, Sicily, (with 4 other towns)
August 13 to October 8, 1943.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Put in charge of grain drive in Agrigento Province in late Oct. 43 with 5 other Met. Police officers - joint efforts in 10 days brought in 200 tons of grain which carried over period until American flour arrived. In Agrigento Province - 12 kidnappings in 5 months, 9 were solved be-fore I left. Put in charge of potato drive for Allied troops in Naples area with 6 Lieuts. Combined efforts brought in thousands of tons, 230 tons seized and 42 arrests. Whilst in Agrigento was put in charge of supervising shipment of 10,000 tons of sulphur for England.

DATE: 2 Jan 44

Noble Capt
Signature

3158

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS

SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Ref: PS/ _____ Date 11 October 1944.

SUBJECT: Special Report.

TO : Col. Sir Frank Brook, DSO., MC. H.M. Inspector of Constabulary.

1. In company with 65 other Police officers, all from the Metropolitan Police, I set sail from England on 18 June, 1943, for an unknown destination, later we landed at Algiers and were driven in Army trucks to Chrea (over 5,000 feet up in the Atlas Mountains overlooking Algiers) where we went to school. Amongst other subjects we started to learn Italian and were being told a lot about "Horrified" which we later found out was the operational name for Sicily. We had not been there very long before we moved off to the second school at Tizzi Ozzou, after four days there we were off again, this time to the third and last school, the school to which we had been looking forward - the hard school of experience.

2. On a very hot day in July, 1943, we set off by train from Algiers for Tunis which we reached after 4 days and 3 nights in a crowded train where it was more comfortable to ride in the luggage wagon than in the compartments even though they were 1st Class. At Tunis we boarded LCI's. (Landing Craft - Infantry) and crossed the Mediterranean Sea in convoy to Palermo where we landed. There were about 35 LCI's in the convoy and those of us that were surviving the journey owing to a heavy sea were rewarded with the beautiful sight of a heavy British destroyer going all out through our convoy after a submarine.

3. We were in Sicily, the first thing that impressed us was the excellent precision bombing of Palermo docks which were badly damaged, the next was the bomb damage in the town, little or nothing had been done to clean the town up. That made we Londoners feel a little happier. I stayed in Palermo for 2 days awaiting orders in a bomb damaged hotel, we had an air raid that first night but nobody bothered. At last my orders came through and off to Agrigento I went with a number of other Officers, British and American and reported

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to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, a further two days of waiting and then I was posted - Civil Affairs Officer at Sciacca on the South coast of Sicily with an American second Lieutenant as my civil affairs police officer!

4. We took over from an American Major and settled down in a hotel where we had our offices and private accommodation, unfortunately the Hotel had been previously occupied by German Air Force officers and they had transferred all the crockery, cutlery, cooking utensils, even the cooking range and a large refrigerator which they installed at the Sciacca Airport some six miles out of Town. The loss of the refrigerator was a sad one as it played such an important part in keeping foodstuffs edible during the hot weather. My driver, a husky South American, was converted to a cook and with the assistance of an empty 5 gallon oil drum with the bottom knocked out, plus a piece of rag soaked in petrol in an empty "C" ration can we had the wherewithal to cook our tinned food, an occasional fresh egg and fish straight out of the sea.

5. I had 5 towns to look after with a total population of about 56,000 and had to get busy straight away in controlling the fishing industry which the American Major had started. The fleet consisted of about 55 sail boats and 20 motor boats which went out day and night under an armed escort, they were bringing in a vital food so it was decided to put as few restrictions on them as possible.

6. A search of my district revealed dumps of cement, about 30 tons, which I placed in a central warehouse and sold to persons for repairs to bomb damaged houses and local tile and brick merchants who opened up business again.

7. A visit to the big Sciacca Airport (left by the forward troops without a single guard on it) revealed the presence of some 150x50 gallon drums of oil and benzine in addition to three underground tanks containing about 4,000 gallons of benzine, all undamaged. The acute shortage of petrol made this a find worth while. I caused all this to be transported to a local petrol station where a former Italian petrol dealer was still operating, placed him in charge to sell this on my orders; naturally the sale had to be restricted to essential purposes, such as transportation of food, street cleaning, maintenance of Police and ambulance services, tractors on farms, flour mill and olive grinding plants in the Province. I was also in the happy position of being able to supply my less fortunate colleagues in neighbouring districts. The fact of selling Italian benzine to Italians and putting the proceeds

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into AMGOT funds was highly amusing.

8. The next noteworthy item was getting the local soap factory functioning with what little material could be obtained, the soap was not of very good quality but it was soap!

9. Next came the formation of an AMGOT garage with a team of Italian civilians working solely for AMGOT in repair and maintenace of captured German and Italian military vehicles. Within a short space of time we had 5 x 3 tons trucks operating, transporting food, petrol, street cleaning, an occasional Police raid and a hundred and one other uses. The demand for trucks from Italians engaged in essential food services was met with some of these trucks and the cost of the hiring again went into AMGOT funds.

10. Grain was coming steadily into the Ammasso, the mills were getting sufficient fuel and electric current to satisfy the needs of my district and the bakers were able to bake sufficient bread. Vegetables, fruit and eggs were plentiful and being sold at prices controlled from my office and considering the short space of time that had passed following our occupation of this particular part of the Island everybody was fairly happy and had sufficient to eat whilst not having plenty. The great shortage of course was cigarettes and German cigarettes were still being sold on the black market. A search of a suspects house revealed the presence of 5,000 German cigarettes, he paid dearly for that and lost the cigarettes.

11. One of the biggest difficulties encountered was the shortage of electric light, to conserve supplies that was cut off nightly at 22.00 hours, consequently the paper work that had accumulated during the day had to be done with the aid of torches after that hour. It was at night, after all the callers had gone, that we could settle down quietly and plan for the morrow.

12. On my second day after taking over I had to change a former Fascist Mayor (Podesta in Italian), I installed a former Mayor who held office prior to the Fascist regime and gave him the old pre-Fascist title of "Sindaco" (Italian for Mayor). The installation ceremony was very brief but to the point, the only difficulty experienced was in teaching the Town crier what to say because he could neither read not write! 3155

13. I found the Carabiniere without transport and their communications in a bad state, whilst I could not help much in the latter I was able to supply my 5 Police Stations with a motor cycle each and a car at the Head Station, these were

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captured German and Italian military machines that had been found, some abandoned, some in the possession of Sicilians. The motor cycles were given to the Maresciallo of Carabinere at each Station and those that could not ride soon learned. These motor cycles enabled a courier service to be maintained connecting my 5 communes and provided the Marescialli with the necessary transport to attend the weekly conferences held in my office each Sunday morning. These conferences were a huge success, the majority of the Carabiniere were 100% co-operative and entered into the spirit of things with renewed vigour and excellent results. It is true that a spirit of competition permeated the atmosphere of these meetings but it was a healthy spirit, it answered its purpose without introducing persecution which savoured so strongly of Fascism. The population seeing the Carabiniere backed up by Allied Officers began to hold them in higher esteem, they were able to control the situation with the greatest of ease and thus solve one of my greatest worries.

14. In the early days my office was never without a caller, West End Central Station in London was a very quiet place in comparison! I endeavoured to see everyone and deal with their little problems, a piece of advice here, a little assistance there brought about a little satisfaction and secured their co-operation. I tried to get them to settle their own affairs so far as was possible, to get them back on their own feet in readiness for the day when we should pull out and leave them to fend for themselves.

15. My first real blow came when they pulled my Second Lieutenant out and held him in readiness for the invasion of the Italian mainland, there I was, all alone with my American driver, with the nearest troops some 20 miles away.

16. My little industries carried on in a satisfactory manner and the towns settled down more-or-less in an endeavour to get back to pre-war life. The surrender of Italy was welcomed enthusiastically and the Sicilian in my district thought the war was over and had to be reminded that curfew and black-out was still in operation.

17. Now I was able to get around and do a little Police work, so were the Carabinere and the Finance Guards with the result that I had to sit on a bench as an Allied Military Court Judge (Summary Court) having been appointed such by my Senior Civil Affairs Officer. The Court opened with a little pomp and ceremony as befitted the occasion, though not on the style of the Old Bailey, and I adjudicated under a large American flag -

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(Union J..cs were unobtainable in my part of the Island) and dealt with cases of "black market" , larceny of Allied military property, possession of firearms, curfew and so on. The Italian lawyers soon found out that I was well acquainted with the Judge's rules! My curfew cases were held on special days and were rattled off with the speed associated with London Magistrates when dealing with speed summonses. The speed of dealing with cases (after a fair hearing) certainly impressed the Sicilians as did our Justice which was a very welcome change to them after Fascist methods, that was one bit of Democracy that was soon highly appreciated and favourably commented upon, so much so in fact that I was besieged with requests from relatives, etc., to deal with persons in prison awaiting trial under the Italian Penal Code. The Courts were always packed with spectators and it was hard to maintain that silence that is so much a part of the English Courts.

18. Late in August, 1943, "black market" in grain raised its ugly head and a drive was instituted against the clandestine movement of grain into other districts where there was a shortage of grain and were very high prices could be obtained. The Sicilians were very cunning in their efforts to move grain, motor lorries and carts were found with false bottoms, sacks filled with beans containing smaller sacks filled with grain, sealed wine casks filled with grain and grain bricked in behind walls were some of the ruses employed to avoid detection - not all of them were successful.

19. In Mid-September, 1943, the remainder of my Hotel was filled by officers from an American unit who took up duty in Sciacca following the use of the Airport by the American Air Force. I was immediately made a member of their Mess - one British Officer among 25 American - we soon got to know and understand each other and they often accompanied me on raids in search of grain and Allied material.

20. In October, 1943, just as the 5 communes were running nicely and they were handling their own affairs under our supervision I was called into Provincial H.Q., and given a roving commission in the whole Province recovering stolen military material and to restrict black market activities, with a fair amount of success.

21. In late October 1943, I became Senior Police officer in the Province and in view of the shortage of grain and the cut in the bread ration was ordered to organise a drive to search for hidden grain. The Province was split up into districts and 5 British officers (all Metropolitan Police Officers) went out

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in motor lorries with a team of local Police and searched the Province, as a result of the joint effort over 2,000 Quintali (about 200 tons) was confiscated in 10 days and a nuber of arrests made, this eased the situation for a while and carried us over the period prior to the arrival of American flour.

22. The explosion of a lorry laden with captured enemy ammunition gave me some work rather reminiscent of my experiences during London air raids.

23. In January, 1944, I was appointed Provincial Public Safety Officer for Agrigento with 41 communes to look after, Including the Islands of Linosa and Lampedusa. It was at this time that a wave of armed crimes of violence settled over the Province and in 5 months, between December, 1943 and May, 1944, 12 persons were kidnapped for ransom in my Province, 10 of them in one comune! The crime grid would have given a "Crime Chief" in London permanent grey hairs! Extensive enquiries by the Police agencies, including special squads, under the supervision of Allied Control Commission, cleared up 9 cases, all the persons kidnapped were recovered unharmed and some of the ransom money was recovered. A number of arrests were made and a good quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered. That was the position when I left Agrigento at the end of August, 1944. Some of the persons arrested were members of "Maffia" and an organisation (or association) composed mainly of delinquents and bandits running what we would call in Police jargon a "Protection racket". This organisation was a very old one in Sicily and was particularly active in Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento Provinces, its record is a terrible one and prior to 1924 were very much feared by the general public; no one would give information about the "Maffia" because they feared reprisals. In 1924 they were rounded up by the Police agencies and "Maffia", though not completely exterminated, remained quiet thereafter. The invasion of Sicily by the Allies and the consequent lapse of time before the Police agencies settled down again provided an opportunity for members of "Maffia" to start their infamous activities, it never reached the prior 1924 state of affairs and the Police services (Carabiniere and Agents of Public Security) soon had the situation in hand and had a lot of the members in prison charged with various serious crimes.

24. Another odd job that was given me was to supervise the loading of 10,000 tons of sulphur for shipment to England. Time was an important factor as the ships had to sail in convoy. The loading of the ships by the Italian s was as crude as could

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be, bare footed they slouched up planks with 3 or 4 small baskets on their shoulders, dropping the contents into the hold and then down another plank and so on all day long. My job was to see that the requisite amount of sulphur of the right grade went into every ship and that they got away on time, we won by a small margin. I was known as the "Slave driver" at the Port concerned and I doubt if I shall ever be forgotten there.

25. In May, 1944, I was appointed Provincial Public Safety Officer of the Provinces of Caltanissetta and Enna in addition to Agrigento, that meant that I had one-third of the Island to look after. It was at this time that the WHEAT was reaching the harvesting stage and plans were put into operation for the prevention of it being taken out of the Provinces under my control and sold on the black market. Conferences were held with the Police Chiefs of the three Provinces and some excellent work was done by them. The importance of the work can be gauged by the fact that three British Lieutenants were sent to these Provinces to assist. The introduction of road blocks were so successful and so perilous to the would be black market racketeer that he was forced to find some other way to get his black market grain out so he chose the sea. The services of an Italian minesweeper and a fast motor boat were obtained, armed by Carabiniere with automatic weapons and they patrolled the coast off the Province of Agrigento to prevent grain moving out by sea. There was no time to ask for this service "through channels" so we did it and asked afterwards. Before I left the Carabiniere had caught two fishing boats laden with just over 3 tons of grain which was being smuggled out by sea.

26. On 29 August; 1944, I received my orders to report to H.Q. at Rome, my last duty in Agrigento was to send letters of thanks to the Carabiniere and Questore in appreciation of their co-operation during my stay there, this brought very warm responses. I journeyed by car to Rome and was there posted at a Police Officer to Bologna territory but my orders were cancelled on the day I arrived and by virtue of my background as an ARP. instructor in the Metropolitan Police both before and during this war I was posted as the Regional Fire and Civil Defence Officer for the whole of Southern Region of the Allied Control Commission which is almost as large as England itself!

27. My first job upon arrival at my new H.Q. was not fires as I anticipated but to organise a drive to bring in potatoes for the Allied troops! From grain in Sicily to potatoes in Italy!! The potatoes were grown from British seed supplied under contract to Italian farmers to grow for Allied troops, some dishonest farmers in an endeavour to line their own pockets were selling

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or attempting to sell them on the black market rather than honourably discharge their contracts. Six British Lieutenants were supplied, complete with vehicles, a Carabiniere and a Finance Guard to assist in the drive, as a result of the joint effort 42 arrests were made in a month and 2,300 Quintali (about 230 tons) of potatoes were confiscated and supplied to the Allied troops in and around Naples in addition to the thousands of tons that were driven in directly and indirectly as a result of these examples.

28. During the time the potato season was in operation I was able to keep an eye on the Fire Brigade, inspect their personnel and equipment and see that it was maintained in as good a condition as circumstances would allow. Their equipment and warning system as compared with the Fire Brigade in London left a lot to be desired but was quite good when judged by Italian standards. A visit to the Control Centre of the Civil Defence System gave me a similar impression, it was nothing like that found in London boroughs but it was effective enough for the use it was likely to be put to. The big distribution panels were missing but there were direct lines to the services that mattered, that was the main thing.

29. To test the efficiency of the Italian Fire Service and to show Allied Fire and PAD officers what the Italian firemen could do, a demonstration was staged incorporating fire drill, exercises, rescuing and fire-fighting. To be quite frank I was very much surprised with their courage and efficiency, they gave an excellent show which impressed everyone who saw it and made us Allied officers feel that we had a civilian body upon whom we could rely if occasion demanded.

30. To conclude. I have been an industrialist, a judge, a prosecuting officer in MG Courts, a policeman, an administrator, a farmer, a fish market controller, a potato and grain supplier, a garage proprietor and a sulphur exportar, now a fireman - what next?

C. Noble.
C. NOBLE,
Captain.

3150

Over-Classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

PRO-FORMA

NAME: PULLEN, EDWARD JAMES.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: MANCHESTER City.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Chief Inspector

ARMY RANK: major

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE):

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: Enrolled.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: S.C.A.O. Eighth Army.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

As Senior Civil Affairs police officer with army (and listed on the staff of the Army) for Eleven months, moving with Army up the whole line and being required in the performance of my duties to pass an appreciable amount of my time in the forward area life has been one long succession of interesting incidents. I think the most interesting of all was the 11 days I spent in Florence from 4 Aug 44 the day it was occupied on the south side of the river until 15 Aug 44. During the whole of these 11 days when I was i/c civil police arrangements we were continuously under enemy sniper and mortar fire. Our efforts to re-establish the civil police

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PTO

DATE: Signature

Department of Nat. 12356 Section 3.3/1000 No. 785016

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And other branches of public safety in these conditions were extremely interesting. In one day I remember using one 3 tonner successivelyfor conveying ammunition, then flour, then 14 bodies from the civil hospital for burial, since no other vehicles were obtainable and finally (a frequent task) dead and wounded from the scene of mortar bursts.

It is the only occasion I recall when the combat troops commander ordered the U.S. and British flags to be flown inside the premises we occupied as when bullets at in the street they were drawing enemy sniper fire.

Encl 14.

E Bullen.
Lt Col,
AAG,
XXX Eighth Army Rear.

Cf. Amalfi, D.C. 12356 Section 3.3/NARS Date 185016

PRO-FORMA

NAME: John Robert POLLOCK

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police Force, London, England

RANK HELD IN FORCE: Chief -nspector. (District Traffic & Transport Officer)

ARMY RANK : Lt. Colonel.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION: 16th Sept.1943.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 26th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Chief of Public Safety, Region 4.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING CHRONOLOGICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Reggio Calabria (September-October 1943 during initial invasion of mainland) in addition to being S.C.A.P.O.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

1) Syracuse 1943 - organising CC.RR. and assisting Eighth Army movements for Sicily and mainland attack, under air-raids night and day for the first three weeks. (injured in air-raid).

2) Building up police services province by province in Southern Region from "D" day - 3rd Sept.1943. Many security arrests - handling communist uprisings and dealing with local food riots etc.

3) Police work at 15th Army Group HQ and 1945.

4) Police planning for Rome, collection, instruction and equipment of 3100 civil police for Rome plus 70 mounted police, 42 motorcycles and fire brigade unit for the City.

5) Rome policing - copy of brief report attached regarding the early days of Rome occupation.

6) Problem of getting food to supply the Rome population within 24 hours of entry. With the assistance of 450 Italian Finance Guards, this was accomplished. 3147

7) Disbandment of ~~Italian~~ unarmed Police Force (Polizia Africa Italiana) of 2100. Arrests of numerous high ranking fascists, including generals, O.V.R.A agents etc. Dealt with arrest of Caruso - arrested Azolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy. The former was executed and the latter was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment.

8) Averting possible communist riot of 5000 persons at the Piazza Farnese on 25th Aug.1944 - impending serious clash between CC.RR. and public.

9) Involved in riot at Palazzo di Giustizia on 18th Sept.1944, when Carretta, ex Governor of Rome Prison was lynched. Crowd

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV

Regional Public Safety HQ.

26th Sept.1944.

SUBJECT: Regina Coeli prison - disorder 23rd to 25th Sept.1944.

TO : Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner.

1. Detailed reports have already been submitted about the serious disorder at Regina Coeli on 24th-25th Sept.1944, when over 1100 prisoners loose from their cells and freely roaming around 5,6,7 and 8 wings of the prison, presented a serious menace to the safety of the prison and inmates.

2. The feelings of these prisoners were extremely high following the killing of one prisoner and wounding of 6 others by the CC.RR. before Allied arrival.

3. Complete order was eventually established by 4.30 p.m. 25th Sept.1944 without any further casualties or blood shed.

4. It is no use disguising the fact that for a time the situation was extremely grave and we were faced with a distinct possibility of a complete prison break, losing prisoners and the whole or part of prison being burnt to the ground.

5. The facts may be recounted briefly as follows:-

Late on the night of 23rd Sept.1944, the prisoners broke loose from their cells and the trouble was mostly in the 7th wing, and there was some commotion. Some prisoners attempted to force bars and windows leading to the courtyard and others were able to get on to the roof. CCRR. were called on, shot one prisoner dead and wounded 2. Some semblance of order was restored during the night.

At 7.30 a.m. 24th Sept.1944, however, disorder again broke out and wings 5,6,7 and 8 were concerned. I should perhaps say here that these four wings radiate from a central rotunda. Although there were iron gates separating the four wings, all these prison gates have been forced and some 20 odd wardens have vanished. It is understood they have not returned to the prison and have

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5. The facts may be recounted briefly as follows:-

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At 7.30 a.m. 24th Sept.1944, however, disorder again broke out and wings 5,6,7 and 8 were concerned. I should perhaps say here that these four wings radiate from a central rotunda. Although there were iron gates separating the four wings, all these prison gates have been forced and some 20 odd wardens have vanished. It is understood they have not returned to the prison and have deserted.

I was first informed of the trouble at 8 a.m. on 24th Sept.1944 and I went immediately to the prison with Maj. Coxhead.

On arrival I found a slight fire on the roof, and there still a few persons on the roof. The CC.RR. were firing intermittently on the prisoners, who were yelling and shouting in a menacing attitude inside. I appealed to the CC.RR. to cease fire temporarily and without difficulty the prisoners came down from the roof when they saw us. The fire was confined to some old rubbish and timber and it was quickly put out. There was evidence of some

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prisoners' mattresses mattresses being dragged to the roof, no doubt with the intention of setting fire to them but these were not alight.

We went to wing 5, where 500 prisoners were out of their cells and creating serious disturbance. The guards had fled and the Colonel of the fire brigade, after the fire was extinguished on the roof left some 40 fire brigade men to act temporarily as guards together with some Metropolitani in the background. Feelings against police and C.C.R. were very strong.

There were still four wounded men near the gates (men with shot wounds) 2 others had shot grazes but nothing serious. The mob was in fury because nothing had been done to take these men to hospital. With conciliatory methods Coxhead and I approached the crowd and they backed into their cells.

After a cell gate was pick locked with the assistance of a prisoner, we entered and brought out the wounded men for treatment, and moved about 50 whom I thought were perhaps the ring leaders in the disturbance. I found many of the cell door locks burst and the door panels damaged. The four gates dividing off the wings in the rotunda could not be locked properly because the prisoners themselves with a piece of wood could slip the lock.

Things were fairly quiet during the day and extra guards were placed.

The Prison Governor was then advised to get the locks repaired as quickly as possible, and extra guards.

Later in the evening the prisoners of 5,6,7 and 8 wings again became troublesome but an appeal made by Col. Foletti in each of their wings quietened them down a bit. Later, however, the prison governor informed that they were again out of hand and we might anticipate very serious trouble after dark. It was also brought to my notice that it was rumoured that some of the prisoners had arms, probably given to them by the deserting prison guards, and that the prisoners might during the night make a "bid" for freedom and fire the prison.

Special measures were immediately taken and some 350 C.C.R. and Finance Guards remained in reserve at strategic points in the prison out of sight of the prisoners. In view of the possibility of another fire breaking out in view of the

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Special measures were immediately taken and some 350 C.R. and Finance Guards remained in reserve at strategic points in the prison out of sight of the prisoners. In view of the possibility of another fire breaking out, Brig. Low of R.A.A. 21 14 assisted with 2 Allied fire engines with equipment and necessary personnel to stand by outside the prison for emergency. The Questore was asked to provide Metropolitani, but he told Col. Poletti at our conference quite plainly that his Metropolitani were demoralised and no reliance could be placed on them to preserve order or hold the prisoners, which is a lamentable state of affairs. Further the prison director had no confidence reliance on many of his guards on duty.

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It was also within my knowledge that some prisoners knew where the master switch of lights was, and it would not be difficult for the prison to be plunged into darkness.

Special measures were taken by R.A.A.F. to place extra protection on their security wing where some 160 security prisoners were held.

At 8.15 p.m. with Sqn. Ldr. Cowhead we had a chat with the prisoners and - got them to form committees of 5 or 6 men in each wing to be spokesmen, and assured them that their complaints would be carefully considered by the prison authorities the following morning if they behaved themselves during the night. - addressed a request to all the prisoners to help me to maintain order and that we were anxious to avoid any bloodshed or harm to any of them. They became quieter and settled down shortly after.

Cowhead and - remained on duty at the prison and during the night arrangements were made in conjunction with the prison authorities to remove 500 of the most dangerous convicted criminals who were serving sentence up to 10 years, to Yiterbe prison.

G-4 of R.A.A.F. kindly loaned me 7 large trucks with drivers, and at 7 a.m. on 28th Sept.1944, under C.S.M. supervision the prisoners commenced to be loaded. When about 40 were taken, the others selected refused to emerge from the riotous wing and preparations were made for a concerted attack by the C.S.M. on the whole 5,6,7 and 8 wings to drive them all back into their respective cells.

I should here mention that it was then reported that 2 fires had broken out: one on the roof of the 7th wing and the other on the ground floor, which is near the carpenter's shop where there is a lot of wood and inflammable materials. A few prisoners had again got on to the roof. One fire brigade, assisted by the Allied firemen quickly extinguished these small fires by 10 a.m. without much difficulty.

One prisoner who claims to be communist named Carlo BEVILACQUA age 27 years, awaiting trial for horse stealing volunteered that he could get the rest of the prisoners out without a show of armed force or possible blood-shed. This man Bevilacque was supplied with a list of the prisoners wanted and it is a tribute to this prisoner that he went in among the angry mob and succeeded in bringing out over 100 wanted

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Cornhead and I remained on duty at the prison and during the night arrangements were made in conjunction with the prison authorities to remove 200 of the most dangerous convicted criminals who were serving sentence up to 10 years, to Viterbo prison.

C-in-C of A.A.A.C. kindly loaned me 7 large trucks with drivers, and at 7 a.m. on 28th Sept.1944, under C.M.P. supervision the prisoners commenced to be loaded. When about 40 were taken, the others selected refused to emerge from the riotous wing and preparations were made for a concerted attack by the C.M.P. on the whole 5,6,7 and 8 wings to drive them all back into their respective cells.

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On recommendation the A.A.A.C. agreed to evacuate wing 4 and keep all security prisoners in wing 3. This released the congestion considerably and by 2 p.m. 285 prisoners were taken from the dangerous wings to wing 4 where they were less congested and at all events finally secure. About 100 more prisoners were moved from wing 7 to wing 2, which also helped.

Some repairs were effected to the locks in the rotunda, order was restored and prisoners in 5,6,7 and 8 wings went quietly back to their cells and got started to "clean up the mess".

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At 4.30 p.m. 25th Sept.1944, good order was completely restored and conditions became normal. Some additional guards were on duty and arrangements had been made to bring other guards from the Viterbo area.

Later in the day Italian engineers and 2 British R.E.M.E. engineers (by arrangement with Brig. Low) made a survey of all the broken locks, doors, insecure bars etc. and early steps are being taken, I understand, to get the necessary repairs carried out.

6. Although the general position is quiet, the following urgent remedial measures are necessary, in my opinion, to prevent any recurrence of this extremely ugly situation:-

a) an immediate purging of the whole staff of the prison guards. It was clearly evident to me throughout that they were weak, demoralised and in the event of a prison break could not in my opinion be relied upon to take any measure to stop it. To replace the desertion some new guards should be on duty today but in my submission this is not enough. Surely there are plenty of good, honest and fearless ex- Italian army officers and men who could be appointed to prison guard duties forthwith. I place on record that some such steps should be taken immediately by the Italian Government in this direction. Normally there are only some 70 guards for all the wings and with the present heavy population of the prison there should be at least 150 guards. I recommend the Italian Government face up to the question immediately, a clean sweep, replace the guards by good ex- army men and give them a new revised scale of wages which will afford the men a reasonable living and stamp out corruption, which I understand has been so rotten in the prison.

b) Security measures: Practically all the locks on gates and cell doors are old and worn, many of them useless and can easily be opened. As a matter of fact after the trouble had died down yesterday one person inside wing 5 made a special appeal to me to hear his case. He said he felt he could not tell me the facts properly from inside the bars and he promptly took out a piece of wood from his pocket, slipped the lock, opened the gate and came into the rotunda to lodge his petition. This, whilst certainly very amusing - was alarming. I advised them to get chains and padlocks around these gates quickly.

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c) Overcrowding: The prison was very much overcrowded and this inter-alia was part of the trouble. About 200 convicted criminals have gone but it is recommended more convicted criminals be removed. Really serious attempts should be

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made to keep the "ceiling" of prison population to not higher than 1100 or not more than 1100.

d) Cases outstanding: Over 450 cases remain outstanding for June, July and August, which have not yet processed through the Italian courts. Here again was the cause of restlessness and many prisoners have been languishing for months without trial. The trouble has precipated the speeding up of these cases, but unless better legal machinery is introduced the trouble will "boil over" again in three or four months' time or sooner. Every case should be dealt with quicker by the Italian courts and in all minor cases of theft, selling black market goods at higher prices, curfew offenders and the least serious Italian penal code offences, should be examined, and where the person's address is known and a suitable "surety" could vouch for the individual, the prisoner should not be detained in prison at all, or even taken to prison but released pending trial. If this procedure were introduced with broad interpretation it would not matter much if 2 or 3 months occurred before the prisoner came before the courts. In England for very many years past, prisoners brought to Police stations, for less serious crimes, are "bailed" out either on their own recognisance or by written guarantee or surety, pending their appearance at court. To quote only one example of what I mean is when a prominent Roman citizen, who for 30 odd years has had a shop in Rome, sells a bar of soap for Lire 35 is sent off to prison and there he remains indefinitely until his trial. I do not sympathise with this individual and his breaking the law but I think his continued detention is a real deterrent to other would-be black-marketeers. In these cases persons should be allowed freedom, subject to certain guarantees, until their appearance before the courts.

e) Policing: Col. Poletti and I received a nasty shock when the Questore told us that his Metropolitani could not be relied upon to deal with the rioters in the prison and that they were afraid. The whole question of policing in this city seems also to warrant immediate action by the Italian Government. I have reported time and again that the civil police are not getting enough food and their rations should be increased if they are expected to do a good job. Next their pay is too low and simply opens the way for graft, bribery and corruption - they should have better pay, pensions and improved conditions of service. Thirdly they have not the backing and support of the general population or the press. It is doing a great deal of harm and more and more undermining the morale of the civil police. No police officers, I do not care how good he is, can work well unless he has the respect and confidence of the

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7. Conclusion:

I would like to place on record the excellent work performed by Maj. P. Coxhead (B) 279389 - who is now doing the Rome A.C.C. policing. He has performed outstanding service recently in connection with the political riot at Piazza Farnese (French Embassy), the Caruso trial and the rioting at Regina Coeli prison. But for his assistance I am of the opinion that we might have experienced a complete prison break with tragic consequences. It is all very well saying that it is the responsibility of the Italian Government, but if things had gone wrong badly it would be a reflection on us because the Italian people know we are still here, and whatever is said to the contrary, they look to us for help, guidance and support. Coxhead has been recently recommended for promotion, and I think his great responsibility in Rome, apart from his outstanding qualities, warrants his immediate advancement to the rank of Lt. Colonel.

J. R. POLLOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief, Public Safety
REGION IV.

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J. M. POLLOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief, Public Safety
REGION IV.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV

Regional Public Safety HQ.

22nd September, 1944.

SUBJECT: RESULT OF CAPUTO TRIAL.

TO : Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner, Region IV
acyg to Public Safety Sub-Commission ACC.HQ.

1. Original trial was due to be held on 18th Sept.1944, against:

a) Pietro Caruso
b) Roberto Occhetto.

for treason against the State and other offences.

2. The trial was to take place in the large courtroom in the Palazzo di Giustizia (Palace of Justice). A total of 250 police, mounted and on foot on duty, which in the ordinary way was more than adequate to meet contingencies.

3. At least 2000 or 3000 people streamed into the building which has many entrances and gates.

4. Owing to disorder the trial was adjourned, and outside the mob broke out of hand and battered to death the ex-Prison governor, Donato Carretta. Some inaccurate reports say that Carretta was still prison governor, but this is untrue. By order of Col. Poletti, I removed him entirely from service at Regina Coeli early in July.

5. Under A.M.G. Police supervision a fresh trial of Caruso and Occhetto took place at the Accademia dei Lincei (Palazzo Corsini) on 20th and 21st Sept.1944. H.E. Orestano Rocchi presided the Court, assisted by 6 judges and 2 reserve judges.

6. Maj. Orshead controlled the entrance and Lt.Col. [illegible] the prisoners. Escort [illegible] police officers

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2. The trial was to take place in the large courtroom in the Palazzo di Giustizia (Palace of Justice). A total of 550 police, mounted and on foot on duty, which in the ordinary way has more than adequate to meet contingencies.

3. At least 2000 or 3000 people streamed into the building which has many entrances and gates.

4. Owing to disorder the trial was adjourned, and outside the mob became out of hand and battered to death the ex-Prison Governor, Vincenzo Gerretta. Some inaccurate reports say that Gerretta was still prison governor, but this is untrue. By order of Col. Poletti, I removed him entirely from service at Regina Coeli early in July.

5. Under A.F.H.Q. Police supervision a treason trial of Caruso and Occhetto took place at the Accademia dei Lincei (Palazzo Corsini) on 30th and 31st Sept.1944. H.E. Orazio MAGNI presided the Court, assisted by 6 judges and 4 reserve judges.

6. Maj. Woshead controlled the entrance and Lt.Col. Pollock supervised the proceedings. Several AMG. police officers awaiting orders to northern regions rendered valuable assistance with the police arrangements.

7. The whole proceedings were orderly throughout - there were no incidents of any kind. Verdict reached at 8.15 p.m. 31st Sept.1944, after 2 days hearing:

Caruso sentenced to death
Occhetto to 30 years imprisonment and payment of charges for proceedings.

received calmly and there was no demonstration of any kind.

8. An appeal for clemency immediately lodged by the

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Counsel for Caruso with H.R.H. Prince Umberto was rejected.

9. Special civil police arrangements were made in the vicinity of Regina Coeli Prison and Col. Pollock kept closely in touch with the Italian authorities and police pending execution.

10. At 10 p.m. 21/9/44 information received by Chief, Public Safety, that Fascist reprisals in Rome were threatened. Steps were at once taken to place police guards at the residence of the President of the Court and the judges. General Police patrolling during the night throughout the city strengthened, and military police informed through A.M.L.C. Reasonable precautions were taken by civil police in Rome for 22nd Sept.1944. It is not anticipated that any real trouble will occur however.

11. Conclusion. The general arrangements made for the re-trial of Caruso on 20th and 21st Sept. proved satisfactory. The President of the Court and judges expressed themselves as very satisfied with the arrangements (see translation attached).

12. It is contemplated that future trials of this kind will be held on similar lines and possibly in this or a similar type of building, with only one entrance and not overlooked by other buildings. The street in front was closed off entirely, and this assisted materially in keeping the general public away from the building, which is of great importance.

13. Caruso was executed at 2.10 p.m. by firing squad on 22nd Sept.1944 at Forte Bravetta, Via Aurelia, Rome. There were no incidents and everything was quiet.

14. The body of Pietro Caruso was immediately taken away after the execution from Forte Bravetta and reached the Verano cemetery at 14.40. It was buried at 14.45 in square 72, line 88, grave 24, alone. No incidents of any kind.

W.R. POLLOCK
Lt.Colonel
Chief, Public Safety
APO [illegible]

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real trouble will occur however.

11. Organisation. The general arrangements made for the re-trial of Caruso on 30th and 31st Sept. proved satisfactory. The President of the Court and judges expressed themselves as very satisfied with the arrangements (see translation attached).

12. It is contemplated that future trials of this kind will be held on similar lines and possibly in this or a similar type of building, with only one entrance and not overlooked by other buildings. The street in front was closed off entirely, and this assisted materially in keeping the general public away from the building, which is of great importance.

13. Caruso was executed at 2.10 p.m. by firing squad on 2nd Sept.1944 at Forte Bravetta, Via Aurelia, Rome. There were no incidents and everything was quiet.

14. The body of Pietro Caruso was immediately taken away after the execution from Forte Bravetta and reached the Verano cemetery at 14.40. It was buried at 14.45 in square 72, line 26, grave 24, alone. No incidents of any kind.

S.N. POLLOCK
Lt. Colonel
Chief, Public Safety
ROME IV.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION IV
APO.394

Regional Public Safety HQ.

26th August, 1944.

SUBJECT: Public Demonstration outside French Embassy, Palazzo Farnese.

To : Col. Charles Poletti, Regional Commissioner.

1. At 5.45 p.m. 25th August, 1944, Brig. Nash telephoned me regarding the assembly of the Committee of Liberation which would take place outside the French Embassy about 6 p.m. This was the first I knew of this event.

2. I went immediately, and in the road converging to the square several hundred civilians with Socialist, Communist and French banners, were going to the front of the Embassy.

3. By 6 p.m. there would be approx. 5000 - 5500 Italian civilians in the square in front of the Embassy. The majority appeared to be communists and socialists or their supporters.

4. The crowd was very orderly, there was some shouting and singing, and enthusiastic cheering when any person of note entered or left the French Embassy. Red flags and French national flags were suspended from most of the windows.

5. There were about 50 CC.RR. on duty (10 amongst the crowd and the remainder on the first floor of No.48 opposite the French Embassy entrance. Some of them were leaning out of the windows watching the crowd.) I remained amongst the crowd, near the entrance to the French Embassy, just in case there might be any trouble at this point.

6. About 5.30 p.m. I looked across to No.48 and there saw an Italian National flag (House of Savoia) suspended from the balcony, and the CC.RR nearby. I cannot say definitely whether the CC.RR. had themselves put up this flag. There

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3. By 6 p.m. there would be approx. 5000 - 5500 Italian civilians in the square in front of the Embassy. The majority appeared to be communists and socialists, or their supporters.

4. The crowd was very orderly, there was some shouting and singing, and enthusiastic cheering when any person of note entered or left the French Embassy. Red flags and French national flags were suspended from most of the windows.

5. There were about 50 CC.RR. on duty (10 amongst the crowd and the remainder on the first floor of No.48 opposite the French Embassy entrance. Some of them were leaning out of the windows watching the crowd. I remained amongst the crowd, near the entrance to the French Embassy, just in case there might be any trouble at this point.

6. About 6.20 p.m. I looked across to No.48 and there saw an Italian National flag (House of Savoia) suspended from the balcony, and the CC.RR nearby. I cannot say definitely whether the CC.RR. had themselves put up this flag. There was some commotion in the crowd below the windows, and some booing and hissing. I then saw a CC.RR. rush out to the balcony, accompanied by a civilian. The civilian caught hold of the Italian flag, threw it down to the ground below and raised a red flag with a hammer and sickle thereon.

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7. The CC.RR. on the balcony immediately leaned over caught hold of the Red flag and threw it in no unmistakable manner down on the crowd below. This immediately incensed the crowd below, several hundred started shouting and made a concerted rush towards the entrance of No.46 were 6 or 7 CC.RR. were inside the doorway. Maj. Coxhead, who was nearby went to the entrance of No.46, and did his best to calm the crowd and prevent them rushing on the CC.RR. By this time the CC.RR. had their firearms in position ready for the mob.

8. I felt the only thing to do to prevent a serious disturbance was to raise the flags again. I appealed to two communists to bring up their flag and with them - went to the balcony and allowed this communist to raise a communist flag, the ~~Nice~~ Savoie Flag that had been thrown down, and in the centre I got him to raise the French flag. This immediately appeased the crowd and in about 5 minutes the situation was quiet again.

9. A section of the crowd however, was very menacing towards the CC.RR. some of whom were anxious to rot out into the crowd, but I advised them to remain indoors and Coxhead and I had no difficulty in dispersing the crowd ourselves.

10. By 7 p.m. the crowds had dispersed quietly without further incident.

---

11. In my planning arrangements for Rome, not only did I issue written orders on the subject, but time and again impressed on the whole CC.RR. contingent the need for carrying out their duties in Rome in an impartial manner and without any political bias whatsoever. In the early stages of our occupation - still got them to bear this in mind and up to the present there has been no trouble.

I feel, however, that perhaps the SOC. of the CC.RR. might be told by Col. Clark in a tactful way that incidents like this - however well meaning - might only lead to public disorder and they should refrain from political influence when performing their duties.

J.K.POLLOCK
Lt.Colonel
Chief Public Safety
Officer

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9. A section of the crowd however, was very menacing towards the CC.RR. some of whom were anxious to get out into the crowd, but I advised them to remain indoors and overhead and I had no difficulty in dispersing the crowd ourselves.

10. By 7 p.m. the crowds had dispersed quietly without further incident.

---

11. In my planning arrangements for Rome, not only did I issue written orders on the subject, but time and again impressed on the whole JC.RR. contingent the need for carrying out their duties in Rome in an impartial manner and without any political bias whatsoever. In the early stages of our occupation - still got them to bear this in mind and up to the present there has been no trouble.

I feel, however, that perhaps the GOC. of the JC.RR. might be told by Col. Kirk in a tactful way that incidents like this - however well meaning - might only lead to public disorder and they should refrain from political influence when performing their duties.

J.A.POLLOCK
Lt.Colonel
Chief Public Safety
Section IV.

copy to Brig. Nash
Col. Kirk

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ROME REGION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Police Headquarters

To General Johnson
(thru' Col. Poletti)

1st July, 1944.

Rome Police Report No.11 for period 5th to 30th June, 1944.

1. Public order very good - civilian behaviour exemplary. Good cooperation with police and our proclamations better observed in Rome so far than elsewhere. No ugly incidents, no clashes between police and public, no reports of any rioting or civil disturbances. One Italian police officer shot dead 6.6.44 by alleged communist - since arrested, admits crime and awaits trial. Civilian arrests average 28 daily, mostly trivial. Apart from security arrests, 567 prisoners in gaol - courts in full operation. No sabotage reported.

2. Population on entry 1½ millions, including 200.000 refugees. Food reached Rome on 6.6.44 thanks to our 400 special Finance Guards who unloaded supplies day and night stripped to the waist. Six newspapers published first day, banks and post offices opened within a week and normal conditions returned faster than anywhere I have been throughout Sicily and the mainland.

3. Special police force and fire brigade brought into Rome on 5.6.44 of 3100 men as planned - law and order established quickly and effective police measures immediately taken to guard large numbers of German prisoners in hospitals - most of those who escaped were quickly mopped up. Guards placed on 1200 buildings.

4. Polizia Africa Italiana Force of 1.950 dissolved and disarmed without clash 5.6.44. The P.A.I. General since arrested, all others being screened. P.A.I. Assets of 2½ million lire now frozen by our Property Controller. Records intact.

5. Partisan political police force of some 17.000 dissolved, disarmed on 5th, 6th June. I deemed it necessary in public safety interest to strip them of their over-night police authority immediately, their armbands were taken away. Leaders of all political parties interviewed and they submitted when they realised we meant business. Subsequently I raided two places and found firearms and explosives - leaders seen and cautioned - no further trouble but we are watching a few extremists.

6. All former Chiefs of Police removed from office. General Poleti, Chief of Military police, and Caruso, Chief of Civil Police arrested. Apart from war crimes they have acted against Italian Civil codes.

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6. All former Chiefs of Police removed from office. General Solati, Chief of Military police, and Caruso, Chief of Civil Police arrested. Apart from war crimes they have acted against Italian Civil Laws. Also General Presti, Chief of the P.A.I. arrested. 7 other police generals placed on indefinite leave. In all about 2800 undesirable police removed, 600/700 more will go shortly - screening and checking continues.

7. We are clearing out from the Police Forces any who took part in the execution of Italian political civilians. Similar action has been taken with regard to officers who gave the orders, and these will be arrested and sent to P.O.W. camp. Each member of the execution squad received Lire 200. Some 500 officers and men are involved in this.

8. A number of ex- army officers, prior to occupation became some how or other attached to the Police Forces, some good, some bad. I am in the process of going into these individual cases and clearing them out where necessary. Most of them are non- professional police

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officers with no police experience, and simply "hangers on". They are useless in the police forces and perhaps might be more useful in the Italian Army, and when they are being referred to. In due course will submit a separate report to the Army Sub-Commission on these people.

9. There are now some 17,000 officially recognized police in service, and majority working well. If A.M.G. was here on long term policy, a complete reorganisation of police force essential. A beautiful city, nice people, worthy of first class police force: non political, well paid and unarmed.

10. I find that there are insufficient police in outer areas of the Rome Governatorato area to preserve order and adequately protect properties, farms and growing crops. Measures are being taken to have transferred 400 police from inner to outer areas. We are in course of requisitioning 80 motorcycles so as to provide armed police motorcycle patrols in outer areas.

11. Owing to the shortage of staff we are simply trying to train the Italian police to do more and more for themselves and when we find tried and trusted officers we are giving them ~~more and more~~ the reins to hold.

12. We are preparing notes for the guidance of every police officer and man in the discharging of their duties & to bolster up their morale, and have public confidence in them restored.

13. Efficient fire brigade in service. U.K.F.A. (air raid precautions organisation) useless and need complete overhaul. This will take time.

14. 18 brothels (all out of bounds) with 450 prostitutes, closely supervised. Few undesirable places closed - big percentage prostitutes arrested.

15. Police radio scheme put into operation in 10 districts and proved invaluable in early stages.

16. I started with 22 A.M.G. police officers, have now only 10 left and we are doing our best with overwhelming odds. I had 4 military vehicles (2 of which were weapons carriers and going to use for conveying prisoners). All 4 with drivers taken away from me without previous notice. Will simply requisition such civilian transportation as we need for our police work.

17. I was given ONE E/M clerk to run the police force of Rome. I prefer to make no comment about this ridiculous situation.

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17. I was given ONE E/M clerk to run the police force of Rome. I prefer to make no comment about this ridiculous situation.

18. Police doing everything possible to remove fascists, deal with constant denunciations and try to handle incessant stream of callers descending on police headquarters about all sorts of matters.

19. Italian Fascist Republic Army. Arrests are in hand. Major Dotti, S.I.M. has lists of over 1000. 237 arrests to 30th June, 1944. Also M.V.S.N. members are in hand.

20. Daily average of 400 tons of flour being transported to Rome under police special supervision. Leakages pratically nil, 300 special police being used to suppress black market vigorously, and I think being held in check. This special force is on duty under Capt. Correa and doing good work. Road checks round the perimeter of the city working to check in and out movements and black market racketeers.

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21. Large quantities weapons, rifles, revolvers, ammunition surrendered to police. Arms and explosives located at various dumps handed over to military.

22. At early stages discipline of troops deteriorated and a few nasty cases reported. Few cases of rape by Moroccan troops, but effective measures introduced by Commanding General have improved situation. Relations between A.M.G. and military police excellent - in fact work closely together from same headquarters. Military police, Metropolitani and CC.RR. patrol together on foot and cars, with successful results.

23. German war crimes - Via Rasella March 23rd,1944. A Committee has been formed to investigate the facts and present a consolidated report. A bomb was thrown in Via Rasella, and 320 civilians were rounded up, shot in the Caves of Domitilla, and the caves blown up. I am on the Committee, appointed to investigate the facts and present a report on this war crime.

24. Street accidents. Standard of driving in Rome has deteriorated badly, both military and civilian. Since we came 8 civilians have been killed in street accidents and 527 civilians injured. At all events these are the police figures, but no doubt there are many more not reported. Civilians killed or injured by military 357, and 128 civilians killed or injured by civilian vehicles. I have under consideration therefore the question of recommending a speed limit for the whole of the city area.

25. Conclusion. Police arrangements functioning well. All my A.M.G. police have performed outstanding work against innumerable difficulties and shortage of staff.

J.R. POLLOCK,
Lt. Colonel
Chief Public Safety, Rome.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OF

ROME

UNDER THE FIFTH ARMY

5 - 15 JUNE 1944

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Extracts from REPORT
to the Army Commander
submitted by

3132

EDGAR KESKINE HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps
Chief Military Government Section
Fifth Army Headquarters
(Senior Civil Affairs Officer)

ROME
1944

*)(*)(*)(*

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Personnel:

Lieutenant Colonel John K. Pollock, Chief of Division

Major Alfred W. Betteridge, Deputy Chief of Division

Major A.C. Saunders, Executive Officer

Major William E. Collins, Chief, Rome Section I

Major Henry S. Harris, Chief, Rome Section II

Captain A.E.Baker, Police Officer of Nasso-Esquilino

Captain A.J.Brown,Chief,Fire Brigade Station

Captain R.M.Freeman,Prison Officer

Captain Sam B.Gilreath,Legal Prosecution Officer

Captain Thomas W.M. Greenhill,Police Officer,Roma Vecchia

Captain Lenbon L.Mitchell, Officer in Charge of Carabinieri

Captain Leslie A. Tompkings,Police Officer,Celio-Aventino

Lieutenant E.D. Arndt,Police Officer,Parioli

Lieutenant John W.Atkinson,Staff Officer

Lieutenant George W.Clegg,Police Officer, Appio

Lieutenant John G. Davenport,Police Officer,Nomentano

Lieutenant Clarence L.Farber,Police Officer,Trastevere

Lieutenant D.J.Hopkins,Police Officer,Ludovisi

Lieutenant George E.Lee, Police Officer,Prati

Lieutenant Norman N.Mackenzie,Staff Officer

Lieutenant A.P.Shaw;Police Officer San Lorenzo

Lieutenant William L. Wilson,Adjutant

Lieutenant Albert Park,Communications Officer

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CARABINIERI FOR ROME

The preparation of our plans for Rome government had hardly begun when it was learned that the Germans had abolished the Carabinieri, the well-known and higly efficient corps of military police who serve in a special capacity as civil police. We were told that this was done because the enemy could not control a body of men whose loyalty had been so long known and well proven. Since the notorious P.A.I. (Polizia Africa Italiana), a group created by the Fascists originally for service in the colonies but later operating in Italy, was being used as a substitute, it became all the more necessary that we give immediate consideration to this. It was decided to take into Rome a group of selected Carabinieri supplemented by Finance Guards, another highly respected group of military police. This project receiving the approval of higher authority, camps were established in Sardinia and on the mailand, where the men were equipped and schooled. The Carabinieri were trained by nuclei on the basis of their future assignments in Rome. Thus both officers and men, as well as the Allied police officers in charge of them, gave consideration to the local needs in the several quarters of Rome. An immense amont of thought and work went into this phase of our preparation, but both were justified when we found how effective these loyal Italians officers and men were when faced with their great task. The people of Rome were pleased at the return of the Carabinieri whom they had known and trusted for generations. The Carabinieri were all the more needed as we knew we would have to cope with bands of armed civilians in the city, many being the very men the Allies had secretly assisted in advance of our arrival. In order to round up all police already within Rome, as well as those who were operating as such, either in uniform or plain clothes, the following notice, in Italian and English was posted immediately on our arrival:

NOTICE TO ALL POLICE IN THE CITY OF ROME

3130

"1. All members of the Carabinieri, public Security Agents, Metropolitani, Polizia Africa Italiana, Guardie di Finanza, Forest Police, Railway Police and other agencies who have been performing any form of police duty in the city of Rome prior to occupation by the Allied Forces will report immediately to their respective Headquarters and await orders of the Allied Military Government.

"2. They will not continue duty until authorised by the Allied Military Government.

Edgar Erskine HUME

Brigadier General, General Staff Corps
U.S.Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer"

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GENERAL SITUATION ON OUR ARRIVAL

The police scheme organized for Rome during the planning stage has functioned efficiently since Allied forces entered the Cuty. The bringing into the city of Rome of a special police force of three thousand men assisited materially in maintaining order during the initial period, for there existed at the time of the Allied entryn into Rome, one thousand two hundred and fifty members of the Polizia Africa Italiana , an avowedly Fascist police force which was well uniformed and well armed. As will be reported later in more detail, this potential menace to the security of the Allied troops was disbanded and its commanding officer surrendered without any show of resistance or force.

The removal of police authority from large groups of armed civilian political police, organized by the Partisans underground to take over the government following the German flight, was effected with but slight interference, due to the force brought into the city by Allied Military Government.

Unfortunately military police were not available for service in the city during the initial period, and the entire weight of resposibility for guarding 1200 places of special importance(embassies, legations, churches, historic monuments, collection of fine arts, public utilities, etc.) fell upon the imported police force, plus small elements of civil forces. It is hoped that complete integration of the five seperate police forces may be affected within the earliest possible. Each entity has been jealous of its own prerogatives, and limitations set upon the duties of each body by the Fascist Government have prevented close collaboration.

The fault does not rest with the motive of the individuals commanding officer of this organisation, but with the foundation of the Italian police wherein bribary, corruption and political intrigue were all too common.

3129

PUBLIC ORDER

The state of public order since the day of liberation has been uniformly good, and the friendliness and cooperation of the people have been of material aid to the police officers entrusted with maintaining security and order.

Almost without exception the curfew orders (IO p.m. to 5 p.m.) have been obeyee, and the surrender of the fire-arms has progressed satisfactorily.

The shops continue to re-open, and are crowded with Allied soldiers desirous of purchasing souvenirs.

The only resistance to work of the police officers was experienced in the first two days, when several officers were fired upon and one lieutenant of the Guardie di Finanza killed.

Only one obstacle stands in the way of complete public order, and that is a certain lack of discipline in troops visiting the City.

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POLICE SERVICES:

The importing of a specially trained police force with the fifth Army was one of the greatest factors in the maintenance of order and coordination of other police organisations, both clandestine and recognised, which existed prior to 5 June. The Crabinieri and Finance Guards had been carefully trained with a view toward their assuming certain special duties upon their entry into the city so that possible chaos was avoided entirely.

According to survey made on 5 June I944, and on several days following the police situation in the city of Rome was as follows:

Public Security Agents(Questurini).....	5.000	uniformed
Metropolitani(Traffic and general police ..	6.000	" "
Public Security Agents(Questurini)	500	in civilian clothes
Carabinieri (Central Rome).....		none
(Outside Rome).....		very few in service
Finance Guards	3.500	uniformed
Polizia Africa Italiana	1.200	in new uniforms
Total (not including partisans)..	16.700	

The most difficult and yet urgent task in reorganizing the various city police forces consisted in investigations virtually every member of every separate organisation. Although some 20.000 persons were involved the Public Safety staff began work immediately. Over 3.000 Carabinieri some of whom wrrived in Rome after the liberation, plus others who came out of hiding, were examined and immediately equipped and assigned posts. The Polizia Africa Italiana was disbanded in the early days of the Allied occupation, and the commanding officer, General Presti, was removed from office and placed under house arrest.

The disbanding of the Polizia Africa Italiana and the complete surrendering of all uniforms, equipment and arms, was effected within six hours of the first interview between General Presti and the chief of the Allied Military Government Public Safety Division.

A problem in competing unity in the Carabinieri forces presented itself on 6 June I944 when General Angelo Gerica reported to Allied officers, saying that he had been hiding in the hills and that he was the senior carabinieri in Italy. He attempted to take control of the Carabinieri in the city interfering greatly with Colonel Pertinetti, the officer who led the Carabinieri into the City on D-Day.
General Gerica was told that he had not been appointed by the Allied officers and had no control whatever over the Carabinieri in Rome.

The highest chief of the civil police force; Inspector General Coletti, was removed from office for security reasons, and over two hindred members of the civil force were removed at once.

On II June I944, 330 Finance guards arrived at Anzio from Sardinia, and were placed on immediate duty to guard the coastline of the Governatorato prevent civilians from leaving the city, and guard civilians from the mined area at the Lido di Rome.

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Over I.000 Metropolitani were expelled during the first two weeks in Rome.

At the present time, there are 20.000 police agents operating in the city, of which 13.000 still remain to be completely investiga ted. Those who have not been investigated are under close enough surveillance by trusted officials to be of no danger to security. In the meanwhile, Public Safety officers are working day and night questionning those who have not been thoroughly investigated.

PROCLAMATIONS:

One of the first duties of Military Government police officers was the posting of proclamations and general orders concerning vio= lations of Allied Military Government regulations for military gover nment. The following proclamations were posted on the first day:

Proclamation 1. 2. 3. and 4.
Notices Nº 1. 2. and 3 ;
General Order Nº 1.
Order relating to Motor Vehicles.
Order relating to Blackout.
Order releting to Control of Aliens.
Order establishing Maximum Prices.

Other proclamations, such as those reopening of banks and postal institutions, were posted on succeeding days of the Allied occupation.

The Proclamations above mentioned were posted by order of General Sir Harold R.L.G. Alexander, Commander in Chief of Allied Armies in Italy and Military Governor of Italy. The term "Proclam mation" is restricted by Allied Military Government to documents bearing the signature, or issued on order of the Commander in Chief.

Proclamation Nº I. is described on Page 30, and gives the public a general statement of the nature of Allied Military Governmeh.

Proclamation Nº 2. deals with Property Control (see page 111

Proclamation Nº 3. is concerned with general police and security regulations. Among its provisions are those governing private radio acts; the declaration of photographic apparatus and supplies the regulation of news papers and printed matter; the use of the Ita lian flag and anthem, the requiring of permission for holding meetings and assemblies, black-out regulations etc.

Proclamation Nº4 has to do with the closing of the banks and the moratorium (see page 28)

Notice Nº 1 Issued by Lieutenant General Sir Noel Mason Macfarlane, chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission, directs the public to surrender arms, ammunition, weapons and radio sending sets. It likewise requires that all enemy stores be turned in.

Notice Nº 2. also issued by the Chief Commissioner of the

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Allied Control Commission, directs that the curfew begin at the hour of sunset and that as persons leave the shore. It is presumed that this notice was designed for use in coastal tours as there is no shore in Rome save the banks of the Tiber.

Notice N°3 issued by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, in accordance with directeves received from Allied Control Commission, is on the subject of"Declaration of Radio Receiving Sets, Cameras, Telescopes, Binoculars and accessories."The text is:

"1. Edgar Erskine Hume, Brigadier General, General Staff Corp United States Army, Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby order as follows:

" Every person owning or having in his possession any radio or wireless receiving set or equipment, or any parts, accessories, or material used in cinnection with wireless reception, or any private telephone wire or telegraph wire, or any carrier pigeon, or any camera or photographic supplies, or any telescope or binoculars located in the Governatorate of Rome shall within one week after the date of publi= cation hereof, declare the same at the office of the Questura or to the Carabinieri Reali.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General G.S.C/ U.S.Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army

General Order N°1 concerns taxes and public money. (See page 28)
The text of the order relating to Motor Vehicles, prepared to the Trasportation, Communications and Utilities Division, is: 3126

ORDER RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES

In the Governatorate of Rome

"1. Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U.S. Army Senior Civil Affairs Officer of Allied Military Government Fifth Army hereby order as follows:

ARTICLE 1°

Registration of motor vehicles, parts and accessories.

"All persons who own or possess motor vehicles or any motor vehicle parts or accessories, including petroleum products within the Governa torate of Rome shall register the same forthwith at one of the VEHICLE REGISTRATION CENTERS, the address of which may be obtained from any Carabiniere of the Military Police.

ARTICLE 2

Motor vehicles to be driven to a registration center

1. After registration pursuant to the provisions of Art. 1 and within

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one week after the publication hereof, all motor vehicles which are capable of being operated shall be driven to one of such Vehicle Registration Cebters. All persons delivering such vehicles to a re= gistration center will receive a signed document acknowledging receipt of the vehicle so delivered.

"2 Except for the purpose of this artocle no person shall otherwise operate a motor vehicle without first obtaining the permit required under Article 111 of this order.

"3. In the event the owner of any vehicle is without sufficient fuel to drive his vehicle to a registration center pursuent to this article, he shall clearly indicate that fact at the time of making registration in compliance with the terms of Article 1 hereof, in order that appro= priate arrangements may be made through the issuances of special permits or otherwise to effect prompt delivery of the vehicle.

ARTICLE III

Permits to use moter vehicles

1. Applications may be made by or on behalf of the owner of a motor vehicle for a permit to use the same.

2. If the application for a permit be granted, the vehicle will be marked with the registration number and an official sticker will be affixed to the windshield.

ARTICLE IV

Petroleum products.

"Authorisation to purchase fuel and other petroleum products, sufficient for the operation of licensed vehicles for specific purpose will be granted and ration coupons issued therefore In every instance the authorisation shall specify the particular purpose of issue and the period of validity. Petroleum products may be purchased only at stations of the Comitato Italiano Petroli.

ARTICLE V

Removal of motor vehicle parts

" The removal of any part or necessary belonging to or used in the operation of a motor vehicle which shall render the vehicle incapable of functioning, or impair its safe and efficient operation, is forbid= den.

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ARTICLE VI

Requisitioning

"All requisitions of motor vehicles or parts or accessories thereof including any fuel and petroleum shall be made only under authority of the fifth army and any requisition undertaken without such authority or without delivery of the prescribed requisition form shall be immediately reported to one of the registration Centers.

ARTICLE VII

Penalties

"Any person violating any of the provisions of this order shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be liable to imprisonment and fine, and any motor vehicle, motor vehicle parts, accessories, or petroleum products concerned shall be subject to forfeiture.

ARTICLE VII

"This Order will become effective in the Governatorate of Rome on the date of its forst publication therein.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME

Brigadier General, U.S.C.; Senior Civil Affair Officer
Allied Military Government, Fifth Army.

The text of the Order relating to blackouts is as follows:

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

ORDER

Relating to Blackouts in the Governatorate of Rome 3124

"1. Brigadier General Edgar Erskine Hume, General Staff Corps, U.S.Army. Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army, hereby order as follows:
"I; A TOTAL BLACKOUT will be observed will be observed during the hours of darkness, except on vehicles of civilians authorized to circulate after Curfew. With respect to such vehicles all headlights will be blackened out by one of the following methods:

a) Painting face of lens black with paint removed to make a crescenttopped slit 2 inches long and 1/2 inch high with top of slit I inch below center line of lens.

b) Painting upper half of lens black and lower half blue. Sidelightsto be painted over with black paint and paint removed to

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leave an aperture not exceeding I inch in diameter.

2. Any person responsible for illumination in any house, building, or installation which shall be visible from the outside, or for illumination in the open (other on vehicle as aforesaid) shall, on conviction by an Allied Military Court, be subject to such punishment as such Court may impose.

EDGAR ERSKINE HUME
Brigadier General, General Staff Corps, U.S.Army
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Fifth Army.

The text of the order pertaining to the control of aliens is given on page 64. The text of the order establishing maximum prices is given on page 90.

POLITICAL PARTISANS:

Upon arrival in Rome, Allied Military Government police officers found an unexpected problem in dealing with the voluntary unpaid force recruited by the various underground political parties and allegedly numbering 17.000 members. Members of the six political parties (Communists, Socialists, Labor, Democrats, Liberals, Actionists and Christian Democrats) had been armed by the Allies so as to be in a position to offer guerrilla resistance to the German troops. Although it was unanimously recognized that such a police force had been of great value as a harassing agent, prior ro the Allied entry, the existence of a loosely organized armed body was of danger to public security. The leaders of the various political parties were authorized to wear red, white and green armbands, bearing the word Polizia; to carry weapons of all kinds; and to use force against Fascists. It was natural that abuses of such authority were unavoidable, and that no competent central agent existed who would exercise central over the entire organisation.

With those facts in mind, authority was given to the Chief of the Public Safety Division to order the disbandment of the partisan police force and the surrender of all firearms and ammunition. The leaders of the parties were called into conference with Allied police officers, who explained to them the reinstallation of the Carabinieri and the existance of a well-organized Allied Military Government police force to maints in public order.

Good cooperation was manifested by most of the political parties, but on June 6, 1944, reports came to Allied Military Government police headquarters that the Communists were refusing their arms or disband their separate force. The headquarters of the Communists Party was raided that afternoon and forty firearms, a quantity of ammunition and some "red devil" (hand grenades) were confiscated.

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After news of the raid on Communist headquarters was received by the other parties, Allied police found the other five were ready to respond quickly and surrender any additional arms they had for their own use.

Several days following publication of the order disbanding the political police bodies, it was discovered that a few extremists, hiding under the cloak of the Partisans, had been armed to the teeth and, complete with political armbands and police identity cards, were preparing to avenge old scores and set up a reign of terror against Fascists or personal enemies. It is believed that swift action on the part of the Allied police prevented actual terror and un-necessary bloodshed.

AIR RAID PROTECTION AND FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS:

The fortunate absence of actual military operations in the city of Rome facilitated the investigations of the Air Raid Protection and Fire Department units by Allied Military Government police.

Several fire engines had been taken by Germans, but the Allied Military Government unit of nine engines and pumps came into the city from Naples at 6 a.m. on the day of entry.

Two Rome fire brigade officers were arrested on II June I944 for allegedly having attempted to contact enemy agents, but no other incidents were reported.

Differing from similar organizations in the United States and Great Britain, the Rome air raid protection organization (numbering 1.200 men) was heavily armed. The Chief of Public Safety was the leader of the Unione Nazionale Protezione Antiaerea (Italy's Air Raid Protection) who was ordered to surrender all firearms. This was done without incidents.

The air raid alarm system is being coordinated and is already in operation.

FASCISTS ARRESTS:

Police agents were well equiped with lists of Fascists known to be in Rome, and Allied Military Government police, in cooperation with the Counter-Itelligence Corps of the S-Force, immediately proceeded to the homes of the Fascists and iether removed them to confinement or placed them under house arrest.

On IO June I944, Dr? Vincenzo Azzolini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, and over two-hundred Fascist or Nazi sympathizers, all a potential menace to security, were arrested or held for questioning

Removal from political office of Fascists who do not present an actual security menace has been handled through other channels then the Military Government Police (see Intelligence Division)

On I4 June, I944, one hundred and fifty-five members of the Miligia Volontaria Simurezza Nazionale, (Fascist Militia) including generals, lieutenant generals, consuls, senators, centurions, and other personnel, were arrested.

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other personnel, were arrested.

As was expected by the Allies, the retreating German troops opened the three Rome prisons and released sixteen hundred civil prisoners. Todate almost one half of the prosoners have been captured and reincarcerated.

RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN CITY:

Although it was never contemplated that there would be wny willful violation of the neutrality of the Vatican City, it was nevertheless to be expected that some curious and uniformed soldiers would enter the neutral zone without permission.

With that possibility in mind, Public Safety officials in the early days placed Carabinieri guards about the perimeter of the Vatican City, and posted placards explaining the unique occupied by the Vatican.

Only seven days after the Allied entry into the city of Rome, His Holiness The Pope, left the precincts of the Vatican to visit the Church of Saint Ignatius where he was acclaimed by a large crowd. He had not been outside his own domain for nearly a year.

REGISTRY OF ENEMY NATIONALS:

In a city only recently evacuated by enemy troops, it was immediately necessary to rush measures to register all enemy nationals resident in the area. In accordance with orders in the proclamations, therefor over three hundred German nationals have registered with the Allied Military Government Public Safety Division. Most of them have been living in Rome for some years, and at present do not cause great concern, although plain clothes Carabinieri have been assigned to keep them under surveillance. (See also page 64)

During the first few days, numbers of German soldiers voluntarily reported to Allied Military Government police officers. German wounded in Rome hospitals have been guarded by the Carabinieri

CONFISCATION OF FIREARMS

The following numbers of firearms, weapons, explosives, ammunition, etc. have been surrendered by the public in accordance with Allied Military Government directives:

Weapons	1803
Rifles	1745
Revolvers	570
Sporting gun	210
Hand grenades	2500
Ammunition (rounds)	75000
Explosives	varied.

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

DISCIPLINE OF TROOPS

While the discipline of troops is the responsibility of the military command many of the results of lack of discipline have been brought to the attention of the Allied Military Government police by civilians who allegedly have suffered from such breaches of discipline.

The hysterically joyful reception of the soldiers by the Roman population led to excesses in celebration which actually endangered persons who attempted to interfere with the soldiers pleasures or who inadvertently were" in the way".
The large quantity of liquor in the bars and restaurants was seized upon by the celebrating troops who often did not exercise restraint in their drinking.

Daily examples of breaches in discipline have been brought to the attention of Military Government Police Officers by civilians seeking restoration of their property or payment for damages.
Such cases have been turned over to the Military Police and the Provost Marshal of the Rome Area Command.

To prevent excessive drinking, Allied Military Government police set hours of sale for intoxicants from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. as a temporary measure.

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PRO-FORMA

Security

NAME: ANDREW RILEY.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: HUDDERSFIELD COUNTY BOROUGH POLICE FORCE.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SERGEANT.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6.I.44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23.9.43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: SPEARHEAD C.A.O. 8th ARMY.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): SPEARHEAD C.A.O. 8th ARMY FROM DATE OF ARRIVAL IN ITALY. 21.I.44.

1.2.44. 10.2.44 18.2.44
FOSSACESIA, Rocca, Treglio, San Apollanario, San Vito, Ortona,

11.6.44 14.6.44 22.6.44. 28.6.44 30.6.44
Francavilla, Pianella, Citta del Pieve, Sarteano, Chianciano,

3.7.44. 11.7.44. 19.7.44 24.7.44. 7.8.44
Lucignano. Cesa. Civitella Chiano, Arezzo. Citta di Castello,

19.8.44. 1-9-44 23.10.44.
Castiglion Fibbocchi, Bibbiena, Santa Sofia.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

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DATE: 28-10-44 Signature A. Riley Capt.

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PRO-FORMA.

NAME: ROBERSON, DOUGLAS ROBERT.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: STOKE-ON-TRENT CITY.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: T/INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 29 Mar. 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24 SEPT. 1942.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.S.O. TOSCANA REGION (FLORENCE PROVINCE)

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

SPEARHEAD C.A.O. 5th ARMY AND 8th ARMY.
REGIONS OF SIENNA AND TUSCANY.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

I was with the 8th Indian Division when the Anti Fascists of Florence were discovered in three large Country villas, and Town made responsible for their capture. As the time of my first visit the villas were within 1400 yards of the German lines.

The whole experience has been interesting, but it is difficult to select any particular incidents

DATE: 26/10/44.

Signature Douglas Roberson Capt. 3118

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

FMO-FORM A

NAME: PERRETT, ROY A.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: STATION INSPECTOR

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): —

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 1st NOVEMBER 43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Public Safety officer, Pretoria.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Investigations, and the arrest of a Fascist underground committee in Sardinia, including the arrest at sea by the Royal Navy of a messenger carrying documents to the Italian Republican Government.

3117

P. A. Perrett Capt.

Signature

DATE: 27 Oct 44.

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: W. RONNIE

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: BUCKS CONSTABULARY.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: DETECTIVE INSPECTOR

ARMY RANK: MAJOR

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 12 OCTOBER, 1944, w.e.f 28 JULY, 1944

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 5 NOVEMBER, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: S.C.A.O. 6 SOUTH AFRICAN ARMOURED DIVISION and C.C.B (16C ARMOURED DIVISION)

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

C.A.O., II. CORPS from early April to 6 June, 1944. Location — from Garagliano river to Rome. After assignment as C.A.P.O., IV Corps from Rome to Lucca (6 June to 6 October, 1944), transferred to present assignment temporarily for tactical reasons on 6 October, 1944. Location — unwise to state but can be obtained from any WAR ROOM.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

311v

DATE: 24.10.44

Signature W. Ronnie

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: A. W. ROWLERSON.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN. London

RANK HELD IN POLICE: CHIEF INSPECTOR (1937)

ARMY RANK: Lt Colonel.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6. 1. 44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 27. 6. 43.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: RPSO. Toscana Region

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

nil.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Please note attached.

DATE: Signature

3115

STOKE NEWINGTON TO SYRACUSE AND ON .....
- Fun and games of a London police officer under AMGOT. AMG. AOG. -

Being one of the first officers approached by the Commissioner as far back as 16th December, 1942, I can lay claim to being something of a veteran. My D.A.Gs. feeler met with a prompt 'Yes'. It was 15 June, 1943, before we sailed in the good ship 'Samaria' however, eventually landing at Algiers on 27 June, 1943.

After spending 4 days at Cheraa becoming acclimatised to the wine and the rarified air, and listening to a discourse or two by Lord Rennel of Rodd on department, which by the way I considered totally unnecessary in regard to the Police Division, two advance parties proceeded on their way.

27 officers under Lt. Col. Briggs intended for Tripoli and 29 officers under Major Rowlerson for Sousse. Both parties however found themselves after a somewhat tortuous journey of 6 days and 5 nights, sitting up in 3rd class wooden seated French railway coaches across the Tunisian countryside or rather desert to No. 2 G.R.U. outside Sousse. There were one or two amusing incidents on this rather uncomfortable journey throughout which a fierce hot Sirocco was blowing. Most of the boys had what was subsequently known as the G.Is., one officer who shall be nameless acquired considerable agility for his age in performing the requisite rite at night by leaping off the platform at the rear of our coach, shirt tail flying and totally unmindfull of a strong wind and the occupants of the following coach.

Another officer, seeking a cooler at a temporary stop one day had a splash under the engine water filler, a little distant from the train. The train moved off, slowly fortunately for the officer, who had to make a bolt for the train minus clothing and scamper along the rough track in bare feet, managing after a desperate spurt to grab the last coach and climb aboard. To our edification and joy he managed during the latter process to lose also his towel. There were many such, amusing incidents.

Arriving at 2 G.R.U., which was adjacent to a dirty Arab village and located in an olive grove, we went under canvas. A thoughtful Camp Commandant considered the hardening off process of the enthusiastic, but non-military gentlemen of Amgot, should include the pleasures of the cookhouse being adjacent to the latrines.

Inexperienced cooks left food exposed and the flies had to be seen and felt to be fully appreciated. Seven days under these very delightful conditions found us packed like sardines, sitting up in a L.C.I. bound for Syracuse.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 185016

the amusing incidents on this rather uncomfortable journey throughout which a fierce hot Sirocco was blowing. Most of the boys had what was subsequently known as the C.Is., one officer who shall be nameless acquired considerable agility for his age in performing the requisite rite at night by hanging off the platform at the rear of our coach, shirt tail flying and totally unmindfull of a strong wind and the occupants of the following coach.

Another officer, seeking a cooler at a temporary stop one day had a splash under the engine water filler, a little distant from the train. The train moved off, slowly fortunately for the officer, who had to make a bolt for the train minus clothing and scamper along the rough track in bare feet, managing after a desperate spurt to grab the last coach and climb aboard. To our edification and joy he managed during the latter process to lose also his towel. There were many such, amusing incidents.

Arriving at 2 C.R.U., which was adjacent to a dirty Arab village and located in an olive grove, we went under canvas. A thoughtful Camp Commandant considered the hardening off process of the enthusiastic, but non-military gentlemen of Argyll, should include the pleasures of the cook-house being adjacent to the Latrines.

Inexperienced cooks left food exposed and the flies had to be seen and felt to be fully appreciated. Seven days under these very delightful conditions found us packed like sardines, sitting up in a L.C.I. bound for Syracuse.

A not unpleasant journey for one used to the sea, but which found some of our members very ill. One had to be almost carried ashore at Syracuse and laid in the broiling sun on what was left of the quay. The other wasn't much better and was obliged to spend much time during the trip in gazing into his pint mug whilst in a recumbent and abandoned position amongst the stores cluttered on the fore deck of the L.C.I.

We were soon ashore, the Navy saw to that, and erected our camp beds in the disarmed M.G. of the Partito Fanciata Feminile near the harbour.

Very few of us spoke Italian or had the slightest knowledge of the Italian police system. They are various and involved. Personally I know not the difference between a 'bambino' and a 'canine' but I have travelled much of the world in my younger days and am accustomed to looking upon life somewhat philosophically and so get by.

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It was all very strange and puzzling in the extreme. We got ourselves interpreters, mine was an ex-guide in Cairo. An ex-ponce and brothel keeper with a cirminal record, but who was by virtue perhaps of his record, definitely anti-fascist and pro-British, due largely no doubt to the benificence of tourists in the past, but he was useful to me in getting at the underbelly of that important but highly suspect body, the Questura. He was interned by F.S.S. a fortnight later on false denunciation after I had purged the Questura of 40 of its 118 members and throughly scared the whole outfit. The heads, always highly suspected eluded me for sometime and they were eventually cleared out on good evidence to the delight of the populace. I intended in any case to get rid of my interpreter, his internment saved me the trouble of sacking him. He was soon liberated.

Life in Siracuse in these early days was rather hectic, Pollock had charge of the town and I the province, but owing to lack of transport and that combat action was still in progress in the province, I was unable to get far afield, consequently much of my time was spent in the city also.

For the first 3 weeks the bochs bombed us regularly twice nightly, usually about 9 p.m. and 3:30 a.m.. There was much activity in the port of Siracuse as was to be expected. There were many troops and merchant seamen in the City, enjoying the fruits of a newly conquered country, there was much drunkenness until we got the sale of wine etc under control. There was also much looting by troops and civilians of what the germans had left.

The populace spent much of its time, even in the day, in the deep shelters cut in the chalk strata upon which much of the city is built.

The conditions were foul and the drunken soldiers etc, got much pleasure from prowling through these crowded caverns in search of fun. There were few military police, and a good deal fell to Angot police officers by personal contact with these lawless members of our forces, in maintaining some semblance of order. I had to use my revolver on several occasions as well as fists to speed the parting guests who were loath to both part and speed. Great days, but very ticklish at times.

The raids themselves caused much damage and many casualties. There was much panic. The Italian A.R.P. system differs somewhat from our own as they do not consider it necessary to work during an actual raid.

The whole set up goes to ground and it was often necessary for us who were always out on duty at such times, to encourage the mobility of these folk at the end of a revolver or rifle. It was successful, but in the dark they lost no opportunity to halt and we were frequently left alone on rescue work, etc.

We also were hard at work with nothing much in the way of gear -

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NNR No. 78501

of Siracusa as was to be expected. There were many troops and merchant seamen in the City, enjoying the fruits of a newly conquered country, there was much drunkenness until we got the sale of wine etc under control. There was also much looting by troops and civilians of what the germans had left.

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The whole set up goes to ground and it was often necessary for us who were always out on duty at such times, to encourage the mobility of these folk at the end of a revolver or rifle. It was successful, but in the dark they lost no opportunity to bolt and we were frequently left alone on rescue work, etc.

One night we were hard at work with nothing much in the way of gear - the Italians don't consider this very necessary - getting an aged couple out of some wreckage, the woman was unharmed but the man appeared to be in a state of collapse so we carted him off in the dark on a stretcher towards shelter and attention. An adjacent heavy AA gun cut loose - the barrage was terrific in and around this only part - and the still form was off the stretcher and into a shelter we were approaching quicker than nobody knows. We searched for him accompanied by his wife but never found him for days.

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There was much fun and excitement during these hectic days and nights.

The sicilian for instance has little sense of his own natural cruelty to animals, Beasts of burden, particularly donkies and mules are very badly treated. I have seen a small donkey, with father and mother on board astride and two big panier baskets, one on each side containing big scrap-ping wenches of 16 in each. How the animal could proceed far on the flat let alone up hill tracks has always amazed me.

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Another instance of the Sicilians curious attitude towards animals was on one day in Via Roma in Siracusa, a very narrow thoroughfare. A mule drawing a heavy load of rubble collapsed and blocked all traffic. It had fallen down three times and was so weak, aged and emaciated that it was incapable of rising even when assisted. It had been there long enough to cause considerable obstruction to military traffic, so I shot it on the spot and kicked some of the bystanders into dragging away the carcase. There was considerable adverse comment from onlookers on the nearby balconies at my 'cruelty' in causing the blood of this poor mule to flow.

Dogs were seldom seen except in the country side, a curious fact about which I was never able to satisfy myself whether they had been eaten or not.

The people were generally well disposed towards us, many particularly so, and who found their way into AMG Courts for taking a penny too much of our rations. All too frequently though it was found that unknown Allied soldiers had made gifts of rations etc in exchange for fruit, laundry or other home comforts. Some of the recipients however must have done a considerable amount of washing, having regard to stores they had been able to amass in a short time.

The CC.RR. were as helpful as any I have found, many of them were really first class. My Capt. in Siracusa - one Cesare Delphio - a credit to any constabulary. Some of the Marescialli were excellent men, and became very attached to allied officers. They often lack drive and energy and many are content to drift. The result no doubt of a feudalistic system which is also in dying. They work well though usually when under immediate supervision.

One instance when they failed me though occurred when a food demonstration took place outside our H.Q. at Siracusa - the Casa del Fascio - The people were getting short of rations. The locusts stole or burnt much of the harvest for 1943 and supplies were low. A ship load of grain was sunk in the harbour when we needed it most, together with some others, including an ammunition ship, which blew up and burned for three days. 400 to 500 people gathered outside Headquarters, some of them women with babies, and the usual bunch of 'yobs' out for a skirmish. They howled and screeched so much that no work was possible in H.Q.. The CC.RR. could not move them, one got excited and was about to club a woman with the butt of his musket, (apparently quite a normal thing to do) but I restrained him. I called in a Priest to pacify them but all to no end. Something had to be done. I called the fire brigade who turned up with a pump which could not produce pressure and had to get another. Crowd interested but did not budge an inch. Having got pressure and sent the firemen away to obviate them getting knifed later I waggled the nozzle at the crowd, then they started in with stones at the amateur firemen, but did not, except for a few, go any more.

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

Declassified A.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

because very attached to allied officers. They [illegible] and many are content to drift. The result no doubt of a feudalistic system which is slow in dying. They work well though usually when under immediate supervision.

One instance when they failed me though occurred when a food demonstration took place outside our H.Q. at Siracusa - the Casa del Fascio - The people were getting short of rations. The boche stole or burnt much of the harvest for 1943 and supplies were low. A ship load of grain was sunk in the harbour when we needed it most, together with some others, including an ammunition ship, which blew up and burned for three days. 400 to 500 people gathered outside Headquarters, some of them women with babies, and the usual bunch of 'yobs' out for a skirmish. They howled and screeched so much that no work was possible in H.Q.. The CO.RE. could not move them, one got excited and was about to club a woman with the butt of his musket, (apparently quite a normal thing to do) but I restrained him. I called in a Priest to pacify them but all to no end. Something had to be done. I called the fire brigade who turned up with a pump which could not produce pressure and had to get another. Crowd interested but did not budge an inch. Having got pressure and sent the firemen away to dry-up them getting knifed later I waggled the nozzle at the crowd, then they started in with stones at the amateur firemen, but did not, except for a few, make any move.

We were committed to action, but having regard the infants, I shot half pressure on the walls, above their heads just to splash them and cool their ardour; after a little of this a few began to move. More stones, which were promptly countered by full pressure and directly into the crowd, whereupon the show fizzled out and the firemen able to resume their usual horizontal position and work continued at AMG H.Q..

This happened at 10 a.m. at 12 noon it was on the Berlin radio. We never found the transmitting set. There has been as far as I know no recurrence at Siracusa.

In October I was transferred to Region I H.Q. Palermo and given a job of Inspectorate of the whole Island, a most interesting although exacting task. Done mostly in a jeep, occasionally by air. Lovely rugged country, with many dangerous hairpin bends up in the mountains, and which my wild american jeep driver preferred going around on two wheels and incidentally finding every pothole he could to drive the jeep into.

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

Blown bridges over rivers and many hair raising diversionary crossings. Journey of 10 - 11 hours by road which took 45 minutes by air. Great fun, but a very useful and much needed job of co-ordination done. Many jobs of interest in Palermo, one in which 18 soldiers of the Sabauda Division on guard at the railhead had to be arrested for running American flour and grain out of the yard to their blackmarket friends, at any price up to 6,000 lire a quintal. It must have been well worth the risk to these terribly under fed men who drew 86 lire or about 4/5 a month. But these supplies carried thousands of miles at the risk of allied life and property, had to be protected.

Many interesting episodes including the exercising of Quaestura execution firing squads, wholesale arrests of people suspected of Mafia activities, the detection of American niggers turning over truckloads of stores to black-marketeers and many others too numerous to mention.

March 31st, 1944, found me transferred as Deputy Chief of Public Safety, Region III. Much work in this busy city of Naples, many rackets uncovered but many not. Black-market activity terrific, and a centre for such activity. The Arab has nothing on the Sicilian, but the Sicilian is left in the shade by the Napolitano. A special black-market squad, mixed allied and Italian personnel, persevered but little effect on the problem. Everything was a racket of some sort, for instance a supply of railway tickets (rationed) between two stations, original price of which was 150 lire, passed through the hands of so many agents that when a traveller eventually was successful, the price had reached 1,000 to 1,500 lire. The Italian will sell anything and any body.

Wholesale forgery of allied currency and also the overprinting of Italian postage stamps with AMG destined for sale at good prices to philatelists.

These and many other rackets were uncovered by us and the various gangs placed in the caboose.

Crime is rampant there and prostitution ripe in spite of continued efforts to check same.

In June 1944, Region III, I go in charge of Public Safety Division in this beautiful Tuscan countryside, a countryside worthy of a better race, where once again the struggle has commenced in an endeavour to reach normality in relation to the maintenance of law and order but this time with a reduced and still diminished Staff.

The quality of any success we may achieve must therefore suffer accordingly .....

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PRO - FORMA.

NAME. Edward John ROBERTS.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE. METROPOLITAN.

RANK HELD IN POLICE. Station Police Sergeant.

ARMY RANK. Captain.

DATE OF PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE) 5th January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA. 27th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT. Civil Affairs Police Officer (Spearhead Eight Army).

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES).

Civil Affairs Officer- Gangi, Alimena, Bompietro and Resuttana, SICILY, from 1-8-43. to 24-10-43. Assistant Executive Officer Region One (Sicily) from 24-10-43. to 30-5-44.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED. At Gangi, in the latter part of August, 1943. a serious disturbance occurred, a crowd of about 1,000 (one thousand) people breaking into the Municipio and destroying furniture and Communal Records. With the aid of an American Sergeant, who acted as my interpreter, I persuaded the rioters to disperse with only slight casualties to Communal Employees. The outbreak was alleged to be anti Fascist but on enquiry I discovered that the ringleaders, were notable as prominent members of the Mafia, which had been very strong in this town, and were apparently using the opportunity offered by the Allied occupation to make their power felt again. Consequently I arranged for a large force of Carabinieri to be brought into the town after dark on the following evening and at midnight raided the houses of the ringleaders. As a result 26 were arrested and brought to trial before a Superior Military Court at Palermo. After this incident the Town was perfectly peaceful.

E J Roberts

8th October, 1944.

E. J. ROBERTS.
Captain.
C.A.P.O 8th Army.

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: Gerald Richardson.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police Force.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: 1st Class Det. Inspector (Divisional Detective Inspector), Criminal Investigation Department, New Scotland Yard.

ARMY RANK: Major.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE) None.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24th July 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Regional Public Safety Officer, Southern Region, ACC.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES:

Public Safety duties throughout.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

In this connection I beg reference to attached copy of report submitted for information of Col. Sir Frank Brook, DSO MC., on 10th October 1944. Five 'incidents' are detailed :-

No.1 -	paragraphs	28 to 30
No.2 -	"	31 to 36
No.3 -	"	37 to 40
No.4 -	"	41 to 46
No.5 -	"	60 to 62

DATE: 27th October 1944 Signature. [signature]

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Ref: PS/_____ Date 10 October 1944

SUBJECT: Special Report.

TO : Colonel Sir Frank Brook, DSO., MC.,
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary.

1. Prior to relating my initial duties and certain experiences and impressions in Allied Military Government, I will describe the organisation of Southern Region of the Allied Control Commission so far as it affects public safety matters.

2. Southern Region, as its title implies, is the whole of south Italy excluding Sicily. The northern boundary follows a line drawn roughly across Italy from the mouth of the River Carigliano on the Mediterranean Coast to the River Trigno on the Adriatic. The Region 'holds' a population of approximately 9,000,000 and embraces fifteen Provinces, namely, Naples, Avellino, Benevento, Salerno, Foggia, Campobasso, Bari, Lecce, Matera, Potenza, Brindisi, Taranto, Catanzaro, Cosenza and Reggio Calabria.

3. For administrative purposes the Region, with its Headquarters at Naples, has been divided into six Zones: Resident and operating in each Zone are certain specialist officers such as Public Safety, Legal, Supply and Economics, Finance Officers etc.

4. As Regional Public Safety Officer for this Region, I have with me at present the following officer personnel:-

(1) Asst. R.P.S.O. - Capt. L. W. Toes
(Sergeant and Chief Clerk, Scarborough Boro' Police)

(2) Reg. Prisons Officer - Capt. C. E. Daley
(Borstal Officer, H.M. Prison Service)

(3) Reg. Fire and CD Officer - Capt. C. Noble
(Station Sergeant, Metro Police - selected for Inspector from 3/9/43)

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(4) Zone P.S. Officer, Naples Zone — Major F. Luckman (Captain, Philadelphia City Police, USA)

(5) Asst. Zone P.S.O., Naples Zone — Capt. F. Scaife (Station Sergeant, City of London Police)

(6) Zone P.S. Officer, Salerno Zone — Capt. J. Madill (Sergeant, Glasgow City Police)

(7) Zone P.S. Officer, Foggia Zone — Capt. E. Cocks (Sergeant, Metro Police)

(8) Zone P.S. Officer, Bari Zone — Major G. M. Heveley (Regular Army, BA)

(9) Zone P.S. Officer, Taranto Zone — Capt. H.F. Strand (Station Sergeant, Metro Police)

(10) Zone P.S. Officer, Catanzaro Zone — Capt. R. N. Hobbs (Station Sergeant, Metro Police)

There is another British Police officer in the Region, namely, Capt. J. Whyte (Det. Sergeant, Cumberland and Westmorland Constabulary) but he is assigned as and carrying out the duties of Administrative Officer to Naples Zone.

5. In June 1943 the first group of AMG (then AMGOT) left for North Africa and a short time later, after a speedy yet uneventful journey by sea and air, I joined the main body of my police colleagues at Tunis in July 1943. It was then only a matter of days when we left Africa by American LCI's (infantry landing craft) and eventually landed at Palermo, Sicily, just after American troops had 'taken' the City - it was the worst sea trip it has been my lot to experience; the sea was extremely rough and practically every individual on board was violently ill - these vessels are not built for comfort and furthermore we had only been 'fortified' by American emergency rations.

6. Upon arrival we found Palermo in a state of chaos, physically and economically; public undertakings had been destroyed by the retreating enemy and by pre-invasion bombing whilst civil administration had collapsed more or less completely.

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7. It was also very obvious a serious shortage of food and medical supplies had been existing for some time past - evidence of this was everywhere, homeless and ricket 'ridden' were roaming the streets devouring anything that had the appearance of food whilst half-starved domestic animals were likewise wandering around and accompanying the children in their search for food amongst weeks old garbage dumps.

8. These conditions brought home to us the realisation that we must become 'jacks of all trades' - from thence on many police officers branched out as Administrative, Supply, Transportation, Civil Affairs Officers etc - this, however, did not occur in my case as I was permitted to continue criminal investigation although political investigation was added to that duty.

9. We established our Headquarters at Palermo and Public Safety Division, under the command of an American Colonel, was divided into four Sections, viz., Civil Police, Special Police, Fire and Civil Defence and Prisons Sections. I was placed in charge of Special Police Section and had with me Lieut (now Capt.) Gale of Special Branch, Metro Police - later we were joined by an American Captain, an Officer of the Chicago City Police.

10. In brief the duties of Special Police Section under Allied Military Government were at this time investigation in connection with civil crimes and the more serious crimes under the Proclamations, investigation into political and subversive activity, the control of civilians interned on security grounds and confidential enquiries affecting discipline. Our scope of activity extended to all 'liberated' parts of Sicily and eventually we 'covered' the entire Island when the territory had been handed over to Allied Military Government.

11. Naturally, our particular work called for the closest liaison with the military security services such as G.S.I(b) District (General Staff Intelligence to GOC the District); F.S.S. (British Field Security Sections); C.I.C. (American Counter-Intelligence Corps) and after the Armistice we formed a close liaison with S.I.M. (CS) (the Italian military counter-espionage service).

12. It will also be appreciated by reason of the nature of our work that we required the co-operation of the Italian civil police agencies, the Carabinieri Reali, Questura and Guardia Finanza. The particular functions of these agencies are well known, but broadly speaking the Carabinieri can be likened to the uniformed police forces in England, the Questura to the C.I.D., and the Guardia Finanza to our Customs and Excise officers.

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13. I would like at this stage to give my impressions of the Italian police services. It was a fairly easy matter to 'manipulate' the Carabinieri and I must admit that right from the very start we received some excellent co-operation from them. It was very evident their long standing tradition stood them in good stead and the greater majority remained at their posts after the departure of the Fascist and Nazi troops - although naturally somewhat demoralised they displayed generally a strict sense of duty and discipline and a desire to maintain law and order.

14. Many severe criticisms have been made concerning the Carabinieri - I have been in constant contact with them now for some 15 months and must take the opportunity of saying they have as a body done a good job of work; this can be proved quite easily - no Allied military commander can say that from the time of the initial landings in Sicily to date he has had to withdraw troops from the 'front' to maintain order amongst the civilian population; our AMG personnel has always been too limited in number to participate in operations of this character, therefore, the credit for keeping the 'rear areas' quiet must go to the Carabinieri.

15. Again, the Carabinieri over the many years they have been in existence have always looked upon themselves as responsible only to the Crown. It was not until 1937 when by a decree of the Fascist Government all personnel had to become members of the Fascist Party. Consequently, we found that fascism, except in the case of certain individual officers, was not particularly deep-rooted; therefore our task from the political point of view was not as difficult as we had anticipated.

16. Admittedly, from the efficiency standpoint they were not up to the standard of that demanded of the British police officer, but it must be remembered that they are half soldier and half policeman and have to deal with a general public of a temperament so different from that of the British public.

17. The position of the Questura we found somewhat different: This organisation, consisting of plain clothes police officers and agents (with uniformed personnel for traffic duties in the larger cities) is responsible to the Ministry of the Interior through the Prefect of the Province. Established in the first place to deal with criminal investigation and other police duties locally, the Fascist Party found them 'useful' ground for political intrigue and the forcing of the doctrines of the Party on an imaginative and temperamental public. So, as the years went by the efficiency of the Questura as an instrument of protection for the people gradually diminished and when we entered Sicily we found crime and corruption rife - daily we were receiving complaints of officers and agents being operators in the black market and daily we

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were receiving reports of personnel displaying gross incompetence in their every day police duties.

18. In these circumstances, we in Special Police Section were very wary in our approach to the Questura for information or assistance. Nevertheless, we realised it was our duty to defascistise and rebuild the morale and efficiency of this organisation; step by step we placed more trust in them and although the results have been far from reaching complete satisfaction, I do feel we have had some measure of success.

19. As will be understood much of our work entailed the compilation of political records in connection with suspected and alleged subversive activities also the actual investigation of crimes committed by civilians - at times there were instances of non-collaboration but in the majority of cases when the officers and agents of the Questura found we were speaking to them as police officers they responded very well: To quote one outstanding example; an officer of the Palermo Questura received information that two gangs were at work in Sicily forging and uttering [illegible] lire Allied Military currency notes. Without any prior notification to us he set to work and after operating day and night and travelling many miles throughout the Island, he succeeded in arresting all members of the gangs and 'recovering' the forgery instruments and many millions'worth' of lire notes - this, of course, saved our Finance Division many headaches.

20. This was very good work on the part of the particular officer and his staff - it must be borne in mind that he could have reaped considerable financial benefit by 'turning a blind eye' to the information he had received; he did not choose this course, however, which rather indicates he is one at least who is pleased to be rid of fascist and political intrigue and is desirous of returning to the field of genuine criminal investigation.

21. In our particular sphere we did not come into close contact with the Guardia Finanza, but on the occasions our paths crossed we found they were willing to do a job of work despite the fact they were faced with many 'difficulties', poor pay and living conditions and lack of suitable equipment etc. Since leaving Sicily, however, I have had the opportunity of witnessing them at work and there is no doubt whatsoever their morale is improving as each month passes - the assistance they are giving the Allied military police at road traffic blocks where their function is to recover contraband material, is invaluable whilst their activities in connection with the harvesting regulations have produced very good results.

22. The crime situation at the time of our entry to Sicily can

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only be described as deplorable - murders and all types of crimes of violence were being reported daily, if not hourly - I can well imagine the reactions of my superiors at Scotland Yard if returns such as we received in Sicily had been received at the Yard from any of the London districts.

23. Of course to place a true valuation on the situation one must take into account the make-up of the Sicilian. He has a reputation for being unscrupulous, cunning and revengeful and one who holds every life cheaply excepting his own. During my period on the Island I found he lived up to that reputation and instances came to light repeatedly of long-standing family feuds being 'satisfied'.

24. Then we had the problem of the armed deserter from the Italian Army - there were hordes of deserters and many of those who had their homes on the mainland roamed the countryside stealing food, cash and other property. This, of course, was adding to our 'crime figures' as did the activities of the confirmed criminal and the petty thief who accepted the Allied invasion as a signal for all-out operations.

25. In this last category we must mention the crimes committed in the name of the 'Mafia' - the age old Sicilian terrorist society which ravaged principally the Provinces of Palermo, Trapani and Agrigento and was 'finally' suppressed in 1924 following intensive police activity. After the arrival of AMGOT, we were warned by the Italian police that the Mafia, taking advantage of the conditions, would again come out into the open - personally, I am inclined to believe it did; in the Provinces named the most violent crimes were being committed and of a character that gave the indication the off-spring of the original Mafioso were following in the footsteps of their fathers - however, from all accounts the situation is now in hand due entirely to the prompt and strong action of the Carabinieri Reali operating under officers well versed in this particular subject - at a later stage I will relate briefly my experience when 'involved' in a muder alleged Mafia instigated; this case brought home to me the realisation that the average civilian, particularly those in the rural districts, really believed the Mafia had re-formed.

26. Nevertheless, in spite of my remarks concerning the Sicilian, it must be admitted that on the average he was reasonably receptive to our 'advances' and did not appear to resent our presence - this was due obviously to the fact that the Fascist regime 'courted' the industrial areas of the northern Italy to the detriment of the economic life of the Sicily; this has a lot to do also with the existence in the Island of a strong separatist movement which quotes the Atlantic Charter and calls for separation from the Italian Kingdom.

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27. Many were the cases which faced us in the early days and many were our interesting experiences; hours of duty were long and leisure hours few such as we expect and accept in the C.I.D. at home. Here are a few of the cases in which I was directly interested and which have left their impression on my memory:-

28. In the early days of the occupation a Civil Affairs Officer in a small outlying commune where the old feudal system still appeared to exist, sent a signal to headquarters stating that fascism was creeping back into the civil administration, that black market was flourishing and that his orders concerning the declaration of certain foodstuffs were being deliberately disobeyed by the Sindaco (the Mayor) and his satellites. He added that he was powerless to act without assistance and intimated the Carabinieri were likewise powerless owing to shortage of personnel. Consequently, I received orders to investigate and so with an officer of the American C.I.C. and certain of his assistants, I went at once to this Commune and found, broadly speaking, our Civil Affairs Officer surrounded by 'passive resisters'.

29. Realising that strong and immediate action was necessary we shewed but did not use arms and at once detained the Mayor and nine of his 'henchmen'; it was not until they had been escorted from the area that the true state of affairs was appreciated - the inhabitants were half-starved and had been in 'fear and trembling' of our prisoners. Enquiries revealed that for weeks they had received no flour and very little bread (what they had received was of the poorest quality possible), that sugar had been unobtainable for 7 months and that soap was just non-existent. Thus, we conducted searches of premises occupied by the prisoners and certain suspects and found a considerable quantity of these 'missing' commodities, sufficient to keep the entire community for weeks if not months. When the public saw this hoarded property the atmosphere became very tense and had the prisoners been in the vicinity, I am sure there would have been an attempt at lynching.

30. We collected all these goods and sold a portion of them to the population against the production of ration cards. I have a vivid recollection of that distribution; fortunately, in the store from which I operated I had the assistance of an Italian speaking American corporal, but it was a never-to-be-forgotten experience in fact a nightmare weighing and selling sugar, soap etc upon the production of Italian ration cards (complicated if anything could be) to valuble Italian housewives with screaming children in their arms - my first and, I hope, my last impersonation of a shop salesman. Nevertheless, the people were satisfied and so were the prisoners before a subsequent AMG Court.

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31. Experience followed experience and just as we were preparing for a Christmas in Sicily, I was brought into contact with the crime alleged to be Maffia instigated. It appears that one evening at Partinico, the birthplace of the original Maffia in Trapani, a Maresciallo (senior NCO) of the Carabinieri, whilst on duty in the main street of that town, was severely wounded by a hand grenade thrown by some unknown person. No one dred render the injured man any assistance as they feared they would be treated likewise by the assailant belived by them to be a member of the resurrected Mafia. The local Carabinieri made an attempt to assist their collegue but the poeple crowded round the injured man and eventually the small band of Carabinieri were driven back to their Caserma (Police Station) by snipers without being able to give the necessary aid.

32. The injured man lay in the roadway for over four hours and died from loss of blood on the spot where he had fallen - one of his legs had been practically severed by the explosion.

33. Word was sent to a neighbouring Carabinieri contingent and reinforcement arrived and the snipers or 'bandits of the Maffia' as they were termed locally, were driven into a 'corner'.

34. A despatch rider reached Palermo and with a company of Carabinieri 50 strong and armed with rifles and machine guns, I went to the scene. By this time the gang numbering 36 had been rounded-up, and a finer 'bunch' of criminals I have never seen.

35. Then, the Carabinieri organised a house to house search for arms, ammunition and suspects and although fairly successful in this connection, try as they could, they were unable to trace one person who knew anything of the incident or would testify against the murderer or murderers - the townspeople repeatedly made reference to the Maffia and it was obvious they were all in deadly fear of victimisation.

36. I would like to add, however, that we were not interfered with in any way and not obstructed in our duty excepting in the public's refusal to supply evidence or give information. This brings me to another point worthy of mention; during my period in Sicily - a matter of 10 months - I travelled to most parts of the Island by 'jeep' and traversed barren mountain trails and roads in all weathers, but my driver and I were not accosted in any way which required the production and use of firearms.

37. Another incident which has left an impression on my memory occurred on 8th March this year after Sicily had come under the jurisdiction of the Allied Control Commission. That day as a representative of the

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Commission I attended a judicial execution of two Sicilians who had been sentenced to death in December by an AMG Court for being concerned in an armed 'hold-up'. The death sentences were to be carried out at Caltanisetta, a town in mid-Sicily, so I travelled the previous day and there met the officer in charge of the execution squad; it was my duty to accompany him to the scene of the forthcoming executions and approve of the location. This I did and the officer appeared highly delighted when I stated the location was ideal.

38. The executions were to be carried out in accordance with the Italian Penal Code, viz., by shooting in the back. As is known the official execution squad of the Italian State is drawn from the Questura, Rome, but as this was not possible we accepted a squad from the Questura at Palermo, this being the senior Questura at the time in liberated Italy.

39. The execution ground was, of course, closed to the public and I witnessed the first prisoner executed at 6.15am. and the second at 6.45am., 8th March. The conduct and discipline of the Questura agents and their officer were superb and correct in every detail probably to such a degree that I would term their attitude as being callous - it must be remembered they were only receiving an extra 500 lire (25/-) for this distasteful duty and furthermore they were executing two of their own countrymen arrested, tried and convicted by the Allies, but not one of them wavered from his duty.

40. This, together with another incident, namely, the stripping of the boots (footwear was at a premium in Sicily) from the bodies immediately following execution by the prison warders and their gleeful retention of these articles coupled with the general atmosphere pervading the executions has left me with the lasting impression previously referred to in this report, that the Sicilian or Italian holds life very cheaply excepting his own.

41. Just before I left Sicily in May 1944 an incident occurred at Trapani which I was ordered to investigate from the ACC angle and as a result it has been driven home to me that the inherent hatred of the French for the Italian and vice versa is a reality and not merely a belief - many generations must of necessity pass before this feeling of animosity can be exterminated.

42. The brief circumstances of this case are that a large contingent of Free French paratroopers were sent from North Africa apparently for operational exercises and were stationed in a small commune near Trapani City. It was not long before 'nationality' shewed itself, many regrettable incidents occurred between the French troops

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and the local Italian civilians and eventually the storm burst - an alleged assault on an Italian girl by a French soldier was reported, thsi culminated in a gathering of forces on both sides and eventually a miniature battle broke out; firearms were used by both the Italians and the French, but eventually French reinforcements arrived under the commend of the officer of the day and machine guns were set up at all strategical points thus placing the commune of a state of siege. This action, as will be appreciated, was highly improper as no authority had been received from the military commander of the area. Firing and the throwing of hand grenades was carried out of both 'sides' and the French gradually gained the upper hand and closed in to commence a house to house search.

43. By this time the ACC Public Safety Officer for the Provinca, an American Captain and in a civil life a member of the New York City Police, learned of the affair and there is no doubt whatsoever that his prompt action in personally withdrawing the Crabinieri from the scene and his strong approach to the French military authorities prevented a general conflagration in the Province. The net result of the 'battle' was 2 civilians killed and 5 injured and 9 French paratroopers wounded.

44. In accordance with instructions, I went to Trapani and with our resident Public Safety Officer conducted enquiries into the matter. We found in the case of the death of one of the civilians there was ample evidence to substantiate a charge of murder - the French soldiers responsible was identified later and it is understood he has paid for his crime before a firing squad.

45. Civilians found in the possession of arms and ammunition were 'captured' by the French and taken to their encampment and it was with the greatest difficulty were secured the surrender of these prisoners to the civil authorities for trial - substantial prison sentences were awarded certain of these civilians.

46. On the face of things this may not appear to have been a particularly exciting case from our point of view, but I do put it forward as a typical example of where unbiased police and ACC operations can ease tension caused by a very ugly incident between military personnel and civilians and so materially assist the Allied cause.

47. Before speaking of my transfer to the Italian mainland, I will refer briefly to another aspect of our duty in Special Police Section, namely, the control of civilians interned on security grounds - this particular work took up a considerable amount of our time.

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48. As the combat troops accompanied by security units passed through Sicily many alleged active and well-known fascists were arrested and placed in civil prisons and military POW camps by these units. It would not be an exaggeration to say that during the military operations in Sicily some 3000 civilians or more were arrested in this manner. As will be appreciated this gave AFHQ a difficult problem to solve, particularly when it is borne in mind that many of these internees were left in prison by the advancing armies without any evidence or even information against them; in many instances the name of the person arresting was not even known - this condition was most unsatisfactory as any person or persons evilly disposed towards the Allies could argue that we were adopting the principles of our enemies, viz., imprisonment without trial.

49. The security services concerned, the British Field Security Sections and the American Counter Intelligence Corps did a very good job on the whole, but I feel to be honest to all concerned I must be critical of certain of their activities. It seemed that as these services entered a town or village they accepted without reserve or investigation the stories told them by the first informants they met; many of these informants were no doubt genuine, but at the same time many were just taking advantage of the occasion and to quote police parlance, were 'working one off' on a personal enemy in the true Sicilian style - possibly I may appear too harsh in my criticism, but amongst these security services I have only met one man who was a police officer in civil life; the remainder were from all walks of life and very obviously their first experience of dealing with informants was at the time of their entry to Sicily.

50. Had this personnel received the training and learned by bitter experience how to deal with informants and what valuation to place on their information, I feel much unnecessary work would have been avoided.

51. AFHQ soon realised the 'danger' of these civilian internees and issued some very strongly worded directives which I am pleased to say have had the desired effect. In addition, that Headquarters conferred with Headquarters of AMGOT and it was decided that a Review Board comprising a member of GSI(b) (General Staff Intelligence) to the GOC of the District and a representative from each of the Public Safety and Legal Divisions of AMGOT, should be set up at our Headquarters to deal with the case of every civilian detained. This was done and a Review Board 'operated' once a month in a manner similar to the Home Office Enemy Aliens Tribunals in England at the outbreak of the war - the only difference was that the production of the 'prisoner' was not required as he was dealt with merely on the case papers and the results of further enquiries which had been necessary. I was charged with being the representative of..../12

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Public Safety Division and I feel the experience gained at the Home Office Tribunals stood me in good stead - this work was particularly trying but at the same time it was really interesting.

52. The release of those internees favourably dealt with at the Board was also a problem which had to be solved quickly. Many of them had held reasonably high office in the Fascist Party and a complete release was undesirable particularly as military operations were still in progress nearby on the mainland. Therefore, release on certain conditions seemed the only solution and I was instructed to submit suggestions. Consequently, I merely repeated the conditions appertaining to the release of our own 'convicts on licence' and this plan was accepted by all authorities - I made one amendment however, that there should be a weekly report to police instead of a monthly one.

53. The majority of the internees were released under these conditions and it must be said that the system worked very well and the Carabinieri, as the police authority receiving reports etc, maintained an efficient and exacting control over the movements and activities of these ex-internees. Contraventions of the conditions were few, in fact, to the time I left Sicily they could be counted on one hand.

54. Another duty we carried out in our particular Section was the 'vetting' of AMG civilian internees and officials holding or seeking posts in civil administration - this we did from both the political and criminal aspects.

55. At the beginning of May 1944, in consequence of orders received, I took my leave of my old Regional Public Safety Officer of No. 1 Region AGC (Sicily) and travelled to the mainland to take up a position similar to his in Region No. 7 AGC (Calabria). I there found my Provincial Public Safety Officers to be all experienced British police officers and I must say a word of praise for them here - they worked untiringly day and night with never a thought for themselves, their one desire was to serve the cause of law and order.

56. The experience gained was invaluable in Calabria, but in addition to criminal matters and security I had the added duties of supervision of civil prisons, fire brigades and civil defence services.

57. Here as in Sicily, I found the Italian police services receptive and willing to do a job of work. They received 'all-out' encouragement and assistance from my brother officers and the response was really gratifying. Although we were in AGC thus administrative and not executive, we accompanied them on raids for contraband material

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particularly those where passenger trains were raided - owing to their lack of transport we had to loan them vehicles to transport personnel and property. I recall one such raid in which I accompanied the raiding party consisting of 20 men from each of the Carabinieri, Guardia Finanza and local Questura when they stopped a main line passenger train travelling between Reggio Calabria and Naples. The search was mainly for olive oil which is as necessary for the Italians as bread is for the Englishmen: It is a strictly rationed commodity and by orders of ACC and the Italian Government a licence is required to convey it from one Province to another.

58. The train in this instance was packed with civilians and a four hours search of the passengers and train disgorged sufficient contraband oil in small containers to fill three 3 tin motor trucks. The oil was concealed in all sorts of containers and they in turn were concealed by the passengers either on their person or in odd places of the train. Women appeared to be the worst offenders and one cunning method of concealing the oil was this; a tin container suitably shaped and strapped around the woman's waist beneath her clothes gave the impression she was in an advanced state of pregnancy, thus she hoped to evade detection but she had failed to take into account the experience and local knowledge of a Guardia Finanza who 'tested' her.

59. The civil prisons, 81 in number, in Calabria were always a source of worry particularly in regard to the food question. There is of course an authorised food ration but this is very meagre. Again, most prisons are very overcrowded whilst sanitary and living conditions are to say the least deplorable when judging by British standards.

60. I was directly interested in a prison riot which was due entirely to the food situation - it occurred at the principal civil prison at Catanzaro last June. Italian military prisoners had been deprived of their military rations and had been reduced to the prison scale which meant that they did not receive their daily issue; they objected to this and late one night they started shouting and kicking and banging the doors and grills of their accommodation cells. This tumult spread to other parts of the prison and the Italian prison director feared a prison 'break'; consequently, he called in personnel from the Questura and the Carabinieri were warned to stand-by. The uproar did not subside so without any more ado the Questura agents and prison warders opened fire with rifles supposedly against the blank walls between the cell doors - it was very poor marksmanship because one unfortunate inmate was mortally wounded by a bullet entering his cell by way of the door.

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61. It was about this time that I arrived on the scene and the firing had not ceased - the warders appeared to have become over excited and practically out of hand. Eventually, however, the tumult died down and the situation became reasonable.

62. It was very apparent that the use of firearms was quite unnecessary in this particular instance but once again the excitable nature of the Italian and his love for firearms 'came to the top'. The fire brigade could have done a far more effective and 'safer' job and when I asked the prison director why he had not called in his local brigade which was only located half a mile away, he merely shrugged his shoulders in the well-known Italian fashion.

63. Towards the end of August 1944 in consequence of the reactivation of Regions for the north of Italy, I was re-assigned to Region No. 9 (Bologna and vicinity) and joined their rear headquarters at Orvieto in Tuscany. Then, on behalf of that Region I visited the 8th Army front and it was brought home to me forcibly that substantial forces of Carabinieri were vital behind the front ready to take over the policing of forward areas as they became liberated.

64. In consequence, I visited ACC Headquarters in Rome and in company with 'competitors' from other northern Regions, commenced an attack on a grand scale to obtain Carabinieri forward as quickly as possible. Promises were given and they have been kept - howwell I know it now because when on that visit to Rome I received orders to take over the duties of Regional Public Safety Officer of Southern Region; this I did and found they were taking the Carabinieri from this Region - now the 'shoe is on the other foot' and I am having to plead for a few to be left to give this Region efficient and adequate police protection.

(signed) C. Richardson

C. RICHARDSON, Major
Regional Public Safety Officer,
HQ. Southern Region ACC.

CR/tp.

3095

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Alexander P. Shaw,

RANK OF POLICE FORCE: Boston Bare' Police Force.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Capt.

DATE OF ANY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th. January, 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: September, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: TD. C.A.C. Bibbiena, Arezzo Province.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT GIVEN THAT INVOLVED SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

On 23rd. January, 1944 I was sent to Cagliari, Sardinia to collect 1,000 Caracinieri and a Squadron of their Cavalrywith instructions to eventually get them to Rome the best way I could. It was expected that I would be in Sardinia about 4 days but as the Anzio Beachhead landing did not make the progress anticipated I remained in this Country exactly 4 months.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

The journey back to the mainland was rather interesting. We were due to sail at 7pm. on Friday, 21st. May, 1944 and just before sailing it was reported that there were two Enemy Submarines in the Tyrrhenian Sea, and that Aeroplanes were already out making a search for them. Instead of the sailing being cancelled the Capt. received orders to proceed as per schedule and at full speed until midnight. During these 5 hours I felt that I had never travelled in anything quite so swift before. The ship seemed to be trying to tear itself apart. On one occasion I looked into the engine-Room and saw that the pipes, where the Asbestos covering had been disturbed were white hot. We docked in Naples at 10am. the following morning. after completing a journey which takes a Cargo Boat 3 to 4 days.

The Ship referred to was the Italian Cruiser 'Monte Cuccole'

DATE: The CC.RR arrived in Rome on
5th. June, 1944.

10th. November, 1944.

A. P. Shaw 3094
Capt.

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

PID-PCRLA

NAME: HARRIS HENRY SIDNEY 294469

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN POLICE

RANK HELD IN POLICE: CHIEF INSPECTOR

ARMY RANK: MAJOR

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): NONE

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: OCTOBER 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER , FIRENZE

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

NONE OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

MANY IN THE EARLY DAYS IN FLORENCE SOUTH ARMO. FROM "D" Day.

PERHAPS THE MOST INTERESTING, AND RATHER AMAZING FOR AN AMG OFFICER, WAS TO RECEIVE GARRISON ORDERS ONE EVENING SHOWING MYSELF IN COMMAND OF TROOPS PURPOSELY TO ATTEND TO THE SNIPING FROM HOUSES IN THE CITY. THIS INCIDENTALLY COMMENCED EVERY EVENING - OR SHOULD HAVE COMMENCED - AFTER CURFEW UNTIL DAYBREAK. APART FROM BEING THE ONLY PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER HERE, WORKING IN A CITY OF HALF MILLION AND SUPOSEDLY IN THE PROVINCE ALSO, DOING EVERYTHING FROM BURYING DEAD AND BEING SHOT AT FROM ALL ANGLES, ALL THE REST OF THE DAY I HAD TO MYSELF.

THE ORDER, OF COURSE, CAME FROM ONE OF THE OLD BRIGADE WHO HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST IDEA OF AMG WORK AND RATHER THOUGHT WE WERE LIKE THE ITALIAN OFFICER WHO DREW OUT HIS SWORD AND CUT DOWN A SIDE STREET.

DATE: 6-11-44

Signature

H Harris
Major.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: D.F.W. Stephens

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sub Divisional Inspector

ARMY RANK: Major

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): Nil

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24th August 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Zone Public Safety Officer, Catanzaro.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Landed in Italy on 9th September 1943 on D Day with 36th American Division, at Paestum, Salerno Province then employed as C.A.O. in Agripoli District till 1st October 1943. Then as C.A.C. in Torre Annunziata District South of Naples till 13th Oct43. Arranged for opening of Pompei Ruins for sightseeing troops at charge of 5 Lire per man.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Whilst S/C.A.P.O. Benevento Province in Campagnia was much engaged in dealing with Black Market of Grain carried over the roads from Foggia on foot by cycle, cart, mule and every type of vehicle including many types of Military Transport. Native police were helpless. I obtained the assistance of other A.M.G. Officers and Men and in two trucks made several raids myself on the offenders seizing their grain etc. Some of the Italian Cars had as many as three false bottoms all loaded with contraband. In twelve such raids over a period of three months I seized over 200 Tons of grain, flour and pasta. At one period when t through shipping difficulties there was a shortage of supply we fed the Province for some while on seized produce. Eventually the native police of whom I took several on raids with me got busy to such an extent that Naples complained that they could get nothing through my Province.

D. Stephens Major.

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: Alfred Charles SAUNDERS.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Divisional Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Major.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January, 1944. (Captain to Major)

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 26th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Chief of Police and PAD Controller, FLORENCE.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil Affairs Officer in district of Agrigento, Sicily, in early days of invasion there.

Responsible for 8 towns. Working as Judge; Medical Officer, Policeman: Supply and Transport Officer. Malaria very prevalent.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

One of the first AMG Officers to enter mainland of Italy, and was Chief of Police of Reggio, Calabria, where I published the first newspaper in liberated Italy giving news in English and Italian. On formation of Region II, had charge of 3 Provinces. Collected 3,000 Carabinieri and Finance Guards from Sardinia and Calabria and trained same for policing of Some. During period of waiting for this objective, worked with these Carabinieri at Anzio Beachhead; living in foxholes in front of our artillery, in the evacuation of refugees.

Entered Rome with first troops at dawn on 4th June, 1944; My first assignment was to see to safety of Pope and establishment of Swiss Guards and Carabinieri at Vatican City. This mission was successfully accomplished.

Entered Florence with first troops and occupied first Carabinieri Station on South side of River; whilst the enemy held Northern bank. Subsequently hoisted allied flags on Palazzo Vecchio in centre of Florence; where I am still in charge of Police.

DATE: 26th October, 1944.

Signature: Saunders Major, R.E.M. Gen. List.

3091

ALLIED MILITARY POLICE and PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION GOVERNMENT

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

PRO-FORMA

NAME: STRAND Henry Frederick

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: METROPOLITAN

RANK HELD IN POLICE: STATION SERGT. (Chief Clerk "L" Division)

ARMY RANK: T/CAPTAIN.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6. JAN 44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 26. JUN 43

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: ZONE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER, TARANTO ZONE SOUTHERN REGION

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Never actually assigned on Paper to other than Public Safety but in Practice was C.A.O in Taormina, Sicily from Aug to Oct 1943, and at Brindisi from 14 FEB 1944 to AUG 44 performed all ACC work with exception of Supply. In Sicily had charge of 6 small towns without there being any Allied Military within a radius of 25 miles in fact was absolutely alone.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Perhaps others have more exciting stories to tell, but my most heartbreaking period was spent at Brindisi, trying to do a job of work in territory which never had the benefit of being under AMG control and which the war virtually passed over and left in dust
One amusing mistake in Sicily - Spent one night in the mountains trying to divert the water supply to my towns which had been without for three months and where typhoid was showing itself. Only to find out later they never did have water during summer and typhoid was no worse than usual. A recent Communist riot in Brindisi which had commenced to break up the Prefects suite of offices with Questura, C.C.R.R. and Italian Army present merely jet seized at onlookers, immediately dissolved and went away when I put in appearance and used a few choice swear words. I have never carried arms (visibly) and have never felt I needed to.

DATE: 29/10/44 Signature H Strand 3090

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

ZERO-FORM

NAME: SOAIFE. Francis.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: City of London.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sub Inspector.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January 1944.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 23rd September 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Public Safety Officer, Naples Zone. ACC.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Finance, Supply & Transport Officer, 10 Corps. Sessa Arunca 20th Jan to 31st March 1944.

Civil Affairs Officer,	2 Corps	Gaeta	23/31 March 1944.
do	6 do	Littoria	31 March to 20 April 1944.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Whilst Civil Affairs Officer being responsible for evacuating 18.000 people, of which 2.500 had malaria, from a zone for a practice invasion, with one civilian car as transport and one other rank as assistant.

~~Arranging emergency landing for the evacuation of Gaeta and~~ later Littoria, in addition to restoring civil government in early days of occupation.

Directing the raising of sunken vessels in Gaeta harbour, and instructing Italian troops in mine clearing.

Assisting Italian doctors in a malaria epidemic.

DATE: 25th October 1944 Signature Francis Soaife. 2038 Capt.

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

P.R.O.-PCI(2)A

NAME: JAMES EDINGTON TOUGH.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SECTIONAL SERGEANT.

ARMY RANK: A/LIEUT.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): —

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24-7-44

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: P.S.O. LIGURIA REGION.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

NIL.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

LANDED IN N/AFRICA WITH DETACHMENT FOR SOUTHERN FRANCE. ONLY LT/COL. AND MAJOR SENT TO FRANCE.
TRANSFERRED TO ITALY FOR DUTY ON 14.9.44.

DATE: 27.10.44.

Signature Jas E Tough. 3088

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: LESLIE WILLIAM TOES

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: SCARBOROUGH BOROUGH

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SERGEANT - CHIEF CLERK.

ARMY RANK: CAPTAIN

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 16 MAY 1944

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24 AUGUST 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Assistant Regional Public Safety Officer, Southern Region, Allied Control Commission.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Carried out duties of Petroleum Officer at Avellino from October to December, 1943 - bound up with my duties as Registration and Licensing Officer of motor vehicles.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

(1) Landing from LCI at Salerno on 14 Sept. 1944 and subsequent bombing and shelling received from the enemy during which one officer was captured after being wounded.

(2) Problem of disposal of bodies of over 40 civilian victims of air raids and shelling at Avellino. Bodies had been lying in hospital three weeks and were found upon occupation by Allied. After consultation with local MOH, decided to burn them - RC priest gave them last rites.

(3) Preliminary investigation during early hours of 20 March 1944 to ascertain danger to local inhabitants in vicinity of Vesuvius which was in state of extraordinary eruption. Was then Regional Fire and Civil Defence Officer. Turned out a tender in case of emergencies; this vehicle was not required at that time in connection with the eruption but on the outward journey on the road to Pompei it arrived ~~on the scene of a burning WD. lorry and~~ promptly extinguished the fire.

DATE: 26 Oct 44. Signature L.W. Toes Capt.

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: **WILSON. W.L.**

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: **METROPOLITAN**

RANK HELD IN POLICE: **SERGEANT**

ARMY RANK: **CAPTAIN**

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): **6/1/44**

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: **27/6/43**

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: **EXECUTIVE OFFICER, PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION, HQ. LAZIO UMBRIA REGION, A.C.C.**

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil Affairs Officer for four Comunes in the Province of Agrigento, Sicily, following the Invasion.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Involved in a Food Riot in Canicatti, Agrigento, in October, 1943, following the publication of an Order that the ration of bread was to be reduced and that of pasta withdrawn. About 2000 people involved. The situation was made worse by the fact that eight trucks containing grain collected in the district for transportation to Trapani were standing in the main square of the town. Barricades were erected by the crowd to prevent the trucks leaving but this made little difference as the drivers had made themselves scarce. Stones were thrown and some shots fired by the CC.RR. at men trying to take the grain from the trucks. Four were wounded. The crowd were eventually quietened when informed that the grain would remain in the town. There were helpers in plenty to unload the trucks into a store. The bright spot in the incident was provided by our Mess Boy who, in the midst of all the excitement, struggled through the crowd and nervously enquired if pea soup or bean soup was desired for dinner. 22 arrests followed.

DATE: **26th Oct. '44.** Signature **W. Wilson Capt.** 3086

There was also our arrival in Rome but this does not need repetition

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HKO-FC1004

NAME: WILLIAM LEONARD WILLIS.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: CITY OF LONDON POLICE

RANK HELD IN POLICE: SUB INSPECTOR.

ARMY RANK: A/ Capt.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): a/Capt. 6/11/44 T/Capt 6/11/44.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 6-11-44.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Police officer Forli Province

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

With Food Sub Commission operating warehouse Naples Feb- ruary 44. April - May. Spearhead G.H.Q. Negroponte, Province Provincial Officer Missenday to July Frosinone Province G.H.Q. Osteria due Pombaroccio from 8th August - 17th October 1944

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

DATE:

Signature W.L.Willis Capt.

3085

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PRO-FORMA

NAME: Leslie Gordon Whyman.

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Bootle Borough.

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Sergeant.

ARMY RANK: Captain.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 9th.Oct.1943.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 24th.Aug. 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Civil Affairs Police Officer, 4th.Corps.

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES): None.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

1. Landed on the Salerno Beaches shortly after D.day.
2. First assignment was as C.A.P.O. of Benevento City, arriving there two days after it's capture. Reorganized the Carabinieri, other Police, Fire Brigade, and Prison Staff, all of which were practically non-existant on my arrival. Left after eight weeks when all services were functioning
3. From 10th.Dec.1943 until 28th.March 1944 served as C.A.P.O. in the American 2nd.Corps, and in the New Zealand Div., on the Cassino front, where I was responsible for Law and order in front line Communes such as Mignano, San Pietro, San Vittore, Cervaro, and Cairo. Here together with the Refugee officer, I evacuated some seven thousand refugees in a week. Had very unpeasant time in this area, sleeping as often in a fox hole as not.
4. 29th.March 1944 rejoined 2nd.Corps as C.A.P.O. on the Garigliano front, only to contract Undulant Fever, being admitted to Hospital on the 6th.April 1944, where I spent the only leasure time I had in AMG.
5. 14th.July assigned as spearhead C.A.P.O. 5th.ARMY. on 28th.July 1944 together with Major Waldron was ordered to enter Pisa in such capacity. On arriving on the outskirts of the City, found the Germans in occupation so beat a hurried retreat. Entered the City on the 2nd.Sept.1944 with Mobile Carabinieri, left after three weeks hard work, placing road blocks, installing the Carabinieri, and restoring law and order. Left a going concern for Province. During my stay in this City I lost three Carabinieri killed by mines and booby traps.
6. At present am a C.A.P.O. attached to 4th.Corps, being responsible for the front line Communes of Viareggio, Pietrasanta, Forte de Marme, and Camaiore.

3084

Date. 27th. Oct. 1944

L. G. Whyman. Capt.
4th Corps.

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BEST COPY POSSIBLE

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ETO-FORM

NAME: T. W. J. WALTERS

NAME OF POLICE FORCE: Metropolitan Police

RANK HELD IN POLICE: Chief Inspector

ARMY RANK: Lieutenant Colonel.

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 6th January.

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: 29th June, 1943.

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Provincial Commissio

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (LOCATIONS AND DATES):

Civil affairs Officer in Enna Province fr
mid-August 1943: S.C.A.P.C. Enna Province - A
S.C.A.P.C. Agrigento Province Nov. 1943 to Jan. 1944. Pro
Agrigento Province Jan. 1944 to June 1944: Provincial
in Pisa Province, Tuscany, July 1944 to date.

SHORT DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Minor riot in Sperlinga in August, 1943. No arrests. No
injured. Minor riot in Piazza Armerina, Sept
18 arrests. No one injured. Maffia activities in
Agrigento Province, including 10 kidnappings for ransom, some
murders and a large amount of highway robbery; all the above
crimes cleared up. Political unrest in Agrigento Province,
agitators using small bread ration in early part of 1944 to stir up
population; situation brought and kept under control although
only acting in "advisory" capacity.

3083

DATE: 29th October 1944. Signature T. W. J. Walters
Lieu

De-classified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

FCO-FOREIGN

NAME: JOHN WHYTE

RANK OF POLICE FORCE: CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND

RANK HELD IN FORCE: DETECTIVE SERGEANT

ARMY RANK: CAPT

DATE OF ARMY PROMOTION (WHERE APPLICABLE): 23rd September 1943

DATE OF ARRIVAL IN AFRICA: Concert or Early September 1943

PRESENT ASSIGNMENT: Army Assistant Zone Commissioner

DETAILS OF ANY ASSIGNMENT OTHER THAN PUBLIC SAFETY (GIVING GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS AND DATES):

C.A.O. Accra Province of Northern Islands of Cabo Delgado Province, Tanga and Tanganyika. 20th October to August 1944

A/AZC Zone Commissioner Northern Zone - September 1944 to date.

SHOW DETAILS OF ANY INTERESTING INCIDENTS IN WHICH YOU WERE INVOLVED:

Please see attached report which is a copy of one submitted to Sir Frank Brooks on my return

Date: 25/10/44

John Whyte
3084
Signature

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

(CONFIDENTIAL)

HEADQUARTERS
SOUTHERN REGION, ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Division

Col. Sir FRANK BROOK, D.S.O., M.C.
H.M. Inspector of Constabulary.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that on the 14th September, 1943, I landed from an LCI, on the beaches at Salerno. There were five or six Police Officers with me, who were in the original party when we left London.

The beaches were being heavily shelled and bombed at the time, and it was a question of everyone digging in and taking advantage of what cover was available. The following afternoon we were moved into Salerno and we left the beaches with only one casualty, a British Major, who was taken prisoner.

It was somewhat of a surprise and bewilderment to find oneself set down in the middle of a battleground after having been a little over a month in the army; however, everyone was calm and resolute, determined to carry on.

When we entered Salerno, we found it under very heavy shell-fire and cruisers lying off shore were replying vigorously.

I received my first job on the morning of the 17th, when I was detailed to patrol main roads leading into Salerno from the South, to keep them clear of refugees with all forms of carts, so that tanks and other heavy armour could move forward. For the first week the situation was very delicate and Salerno was more or less in a state of siege. There were very few civilians in the town and the main occupation of the Police was the preventing of looting by the troops.

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On the 23rd September, 1943, I was promoted to A/Capt and assigned to Naples Province as a Civil Affairs Police Officer. On arrival in Naples, I was instructed to visit the prisons and check on the number of hostages which had been shot by the Germans, before they moved out two days previously. Before this task could be completed, I was assigned to Sub-Region 7 (Aversa district, 35 klos north of Naples) as a Civil Affairs Officer. I arrived there with the enemy still in the northern outskirts of the town and there were also several strong points still holding out.

I interviewed the Mayor and found that the people were in a state of semi-starvation, with no prospects of their needs being supplied. There were also two Criminal Lunatic Asylums in the district, involving 2000 prisoners, who were in danger of breaking out, the majority of the guards having deserted. Thus I was faced with two very serious problems, a quick solution being essntial if rioting and bloodshed was to be avoided.

I found the area to be a good agricultural district, but the farmers were witholding the grain because of the low price which had been paid them under the Fascist Regime. I called a meeting of the farmers' representatives and told them, in no uncertain fashion that I wanted the grain immediately. We agreed on a price and I issued manifestos stating that the grain had to be brought to the marketing Centre by a certain date or it would be confiscated. The grain began to come in immediately, but without electric power and transport the milling of it was impossible. A large mill, with petrol driven motors, was situated about six miles south of the town and directly past it ran an electric tramway. I yoked three horses to a tram and hauled the grain to the mill by this means. I obtained a supply of petrol from a nearby Military Dump, and in two days we were distributing 200 grs. of bread per day per person, thus the situation was temporarily releaved.

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I then found that the Military Police were arresting large numbers of Civilians for Proclamation Offences, and I found myself sitting as s Summary Court Judge and sending people to prison for various terms up to 12 months. It was here that my Police training became very helpful and I was able to deal with the majority of these cases in a common sense manner.

In addition to these duties one found oneself in charge of various sections of Police and other Administrative Bodies. On the face of it the job seemed colossal and here again I consider that my police training stood me in good stead and got me over the many difficulties with which I was confronted.

On the 20th October, 1943, I was assigned, as C.A.C., to the islands of CAPRI, PROCIDA, ISCHIA, VENTOTENE and PONZA (including the small islands of San Stefano, Zannone and Palmorla). I decided to make ISCHIA my H.Q., this being the most central.

I arrived in a small fishing boat, which landed me on the quay. As there were no troops on the Island, and not being able to speak the language, I felt very much alone. I had great difficulty in making myself understood; however, when the islanders found I had come to take over their administration, they gave me a great welcome. My first task was to dismiss from office various Fascists, some of whom I had to lock up, for their own safety.

I found in the Port several Italian Naval AS boats, complete with crews, and I took one of these over for my official use.

I could see that the people were in a sad plight for food, the main production on the island being vino (wine). I made a survey of schooners in the port and placed seven of them at the disposal of the islands, to be used in transporting food from the mainland. I placed a Carabiniere on each schooner, to ensure that all the cargo purchases returned to the islands. This scheme

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worked very well and before long there was a regular, even if limited, supply of foodstuffs, arriving on the islands.

Towards the middle of November a Commando Unit arrived on Ischia and were of great assistance. Many problems faced me, including bad weather, and often I have wondered if we would ever make a particular island for which we were heading.

On the 20th of November, I received a signal that a prison riot was in progress on a "Devil's Island" Santo Stefano, off Ventotene. There were about 250 life prisoners on the island and from what I could learn, they had overpowered the guards, were in possession of the arms, and after making improvised rafts, had made two unsuccessful attempts to invade Ventotene which was about 3 kilos distant. The local Police there, had got together an armed party about 300 strong and on each occasion had been successful in beating off the invaders.

At 2 a.m., on the morning of the 21st, I had a conference with the O.C. the Commandos, and explained the situation to him. He agreed to call for volunteers from his Unit, but as he was on immediate call for an important military operation, the number had to be limited. I decided six as a minimum and the O.C. agreed to this. In addition to the commandos, I called for volunteers from the ship's crew, and by this means the numbers were increased to 16 including the ship's captain, an Italian Naval Lieut. I also took with me 10 Carabinieri.

We set off for Santo Stefano, headed into a 40 mile an hour gale, but made good time, and arrived off the island at 6,20 a.m. I decided to land on Ventotene and get an up-to-date picture of the recent happenings. I was there informed that the Police had captured one of the prisoners, as he was making an attempt to swim ashore from the rafts. I interviewed him and from his story I gathered that the root of the trouble was food, together with the fact that some Allied Forces had landed a few days previous and

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liberated some of the prisoners, thus causing grave discontent. I was able to learn the type of persons we were about to deal with. Most of them were desperate criminals sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. It was thought that they had about 70 rifles and ammunition, two machine guns and a small quantity of hand grenades.

I told the captured prisoner that I was going to send him off in a fishing boat to Santo Stefano with my terms, which were:"Unconditional surrender, all arms and ammunition to be piled in the open court-yard, within half an hour of his landing, a white flag to be hoisted on the highest building, and on the approach of the armed party, all prisoners to place their hands above their heads. I set the prisoner off and 55 minutes later a white flag was hoisted.

We landed on Santo Stefano half an hour later. I decided to advance in battle order, three yards between each man. I climbed to a point of advantage, and through binoculars, I could see the arms piled, and the prisoners standing with their hands above their heads. I gave the signal to advance and 15 minutes later we were in possession of the prison buildings. We found piled in the court-yard about 70 rifles and ammunition, two machine guns and a quantity of hand grenades. The director, staff and guards were imprisoned. In the initial fighting one prisoner was killed and one wounded. We were soon able to restore order and promptly had the prisoners locked up in what cells remained intact. For this operation I was recommended for a British Decoration, (copy of letter attached).

I found the island of Ponza had been used as a political Devil's Island, and two days before we occupied it the Germans removed 600 political prisoners to the mainland. Mussolini was also imprisoned there after his fall from power.

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On one occasion, whilst sailing between Zannone and Ponza, I received a signal that a small boat had put out from Terracina in German occupation. I went to within four Kilos of the shore and picked up two men in civilian clothes, who turned out to be Allied Officers escaping from captivity. One, a F/Lieut, in the R.A.F. had been a prisoner since Nov. 1941, the other, a 2nd Lieut. in the American Air Corps was captured in September, 1943; both had been wandering about enemy occupied Italy for some months, and had some very interesting stories to tell.

I found the islanders most interesting and likeable people. On Capri, due I suppose to its prewar tourist trade, there were a number of crooks and pimps, but I found no difficulty in dealing with them in the good old British Police style.

When the islands were handed back to the Italian to administer, I was transferred to ACC HQ., where I remain. I am at present A/Assistant Zone Commissioner, the Zone comprising the Provinces of Naples, Benevento and Avellino. The work is very interesting, but it is now more in an advisory capacity rather than administrative.

Working as a Civil Affairs Officer, Provincial Officer and later as A/Assistant Zone Commissioner, I have had an opportunity of observing the manner in which the British Police Officers have carried out their various tasks and I am satisfied that when the story of AMG, and ACC, comes to be told, they will be held in high esteem as having been the backbone of the whole organisation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN WHYTE
Captain,
Detective Sergeant
Cumberland & Westmorland Constabulary.

Encl.

2070

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

COPY OF LETTER OF LORD FORRISTER TO AFHQ. RECOMMENDING

Lt. J. WHYTE, 287921 G.L. FOR C.B.E.

On 19 November, 1943, this officer received information that the prisoners of the Penal Settlement of Santo Stefano had make a break, armed themselves and were in p ssession of the island,

He conferred with Lt. Commander Gibbons, N.O.I.C., Ischia and it was decided to proceed to VENTOTENE in the early hours of the 20th November, with a small armed party, consisting of Sub.Liet. Williams, Royal Navy, three naval commanders, three naval ratings, and four Italian sailors, aboard an Italian A.S. Launch. They arrived at Ventotene at dawn and Lt. Whyte immediately went ashore where he learned that nine of the convicts, who had crossed from Santo Stefano, by pontoon, were confined in the Political Prison. He interviewed the leader of these prisoners and later set him off in a rowing boat to Santo Stefano, with instructions to inform the prisoners there that he demanded unconditional surrender, all arms and ammunition to be stacked in the open court-yard, a white flag to be hoisted on the highest building, and on the approach of the Allied Forces each prisoner to stand with his hands above his head. He set a time limit of one hour from the rowing boat leaving the quay at Ventotene. Fifty minutes later a white flag was hoisted on the main prison building.

Lt. Whyte set off to go ashore on Santo Stefano, and landed from a small boat while the A.S. Launch cruised about with her guns trained on the prison buildings. He lead the landing party up the winding path to the prison and whne they came into view of the prisoners they saw them standing with their arms above their heads. All the arms and ammunition were stacked in the open courtyard. The prisoners numbered 246, all serving life sentences, with the exception of fifteen. The arms consisted of 70 rifles, one machine gun, six shot guns, one pistol and a large quantity of ammunition. The director, guards, staff and their wives and families were imprisoned in the administration Building.

He made a quick survey of the prison building and found most of the locks on the cell doors were broken, but found sufficient cells to house the prisoners, three and four per cell. All the records had been destroyed by fire. He locked the prisoners up, and later paraded the guards and re-armed them.

He left the armed party on the island while he made arrangements to transfer the prisoners to another prison. Bad weather hindered the operations but on the 29th of November, 150 prisoners were transferred to the prison of Procida.

The personal bravery exhibited by this officer and his successful completion of this mission merits the highest commendation and award.

Signed FORESTER, Lt. Col.
DRCAO, AMG, Region 3.


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