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RPSO REPORTS, REGION I
JULY 1943 - NOV. 1944

1964

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

AMG/1401/PS

R.P.S.O. REPORTS

Region I

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Region I

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THIS FULLER

CONTAINS 283

FROM JULY 1943

TO NOV 1949

CATALOGUE.

1966



1966

1966

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1987

11/15/10

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UNCLASSIFIED
 SECTION AND MEMBERS
 ADD 394

SECRET

22A

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION).

FILE - 123/503/15

5 Nov 1944

SUBJECT - Monthly report of activities - October, 1944

TO - HQ ARMY COMMISSION
 (Att: Public Safety Sub-Commission)

I

General Summary of Situation

1. General Situation

The month of October, from a Public Safety point of view, has shown symptoms of serious problems which exist. Although crime has not increased, it has continued to be a serious threat. In the field of politics it has been very definitely shown that certain groups stand ready to profit by and exploit social and economic conditions even to the extent of threatened violence. The menace of a shortage in the basic food and its unaffordable consequences has become more fully realized; the disparity in prices has been the cause of unrest; and the existing Italian Government does not appear to be sufficiently strong to confront these problems.

Hence the month may be termed as symptomatic and the symptoms are herein presented as they appear from the Public Safety point of view.

2. Demonstrations

a. Any demonstration here (an illegal gathering of people protesting against conditions and/or making demands) actually has as its potential base the threat of violence. The masses of the people are impetuous and poor, with a low level of education; various cross-currents of opinions and desires exist; there are many who can justly be called bad; there is a considerable group in the upper or wealthier classes separated from the masses; and, at present, there are the various recognized political parties and unrecognized minor groups - one of the latter is the large and rapidly increasing separatist organization. Thus the demonstration may be the symptom of existing conditions or the result of agitation or planning by a few.

There were 3 demonstrations during the month.

II

General Summary of Situation1. General Situation

The month of October, from a public safety point of view, has shown symptoms of serious problems which exist. Although crime has not increased, it has continued to be a serious threat. In the field of politics it has been very definitely shown that certain groups stand ready to profit by and exploit social and economic conditions even to the extent of threatened violence. The menace of a shortage in the basic diet and its unremediable consequences has become more fully realized; the disparity in wages has been the cause of unrest; and the existing Italian Government does not appear to be sufficiently strong to confront these problems.

Hence the month may be termed as "unstable" and the symptoms are herein presented as they appear from the public safety point of view.

2. Demonstrations

a. A demonstration here (an illegal gathering of people protesting against conditions and/or making demands) actually has as its potential cause the threat of violence. The masses of the people are impulsive and poor, with a low level of education; various cross-currents of opinions and desires exist; there are many who can justly be called bad; there is a considerable group in the upper or wealthy classes separated from the masses; and, at present, there are the various recognized political parties and unorganized minor groups - one of the latter is the large and rapidly increasing separatist organization. Thus the demonstration may be the symptom of existing conditions or the result of agitation or planning by a few.

b. There were 3 demonstrations during the month:

Oct. 19, Palermo (see 3.(c))
 Oct. 20, Termini - 200 Communists attempted to take over U.I.S.I.A. premises
 Oct. 31, Corleone - 300 people protested against grain searches.

In addition there were 6 strikes.

c. Palermo Oct. 19. The incident at Palermo may be termed "unfortunate", following a 3-day strike for more pay by public employees, on the morning of the 19th some private

employees were reported to have started a strike. Stores and banks in one of the principal streets were entered by the strikers who demanded that the workers there join the strike. A demonstration was thus started and its influence spread rapidly with the result that the crowd grew, augmented, it was reported, by elements of low class. A number of excited youths and boys were in the crowd. The demonstration continued during the morning without violence. As a crowd gathered in front of the prefecture the Italian troops were called by the capo di gabinetto of the prefecture. The troops, 36 men commanded by one officer, arrived in trucks at the prefecture and stopped. It is reported that a bomb was then thrown from the crowd, wounding some soldiers. The soldiers immediately returned the fire with 7 hand grenades and about 40 rounds of rifle fire. A great number of casualties resulted - later reported to be 22 dead and 156 wounded.

The strike seems to have been originally a protest against low wages and high prices and the situation was exploited, but the violence and casualties were apparent to have been due to the use and method of employment of Italian troops.

The conditions in the city for 2 or 3 days were somewhat tense and there were a few demonstrations. A wave of resentment directed against the troops spread through the city.

The separatists in congress at Palermo gave considerable attention to the incident. Exploitation in the form of printed leaflets of inflammatory and separatist character distributed in the city resulted in arrests of 34 persons on the street, the raid of separatist headquarters and confiscation of the printed propaganda.

The cause of the strike and the use of troops are matters under study and covered by separate correspondence and reports. The Italian Government is conducting an official inquiry.

It was at first feared that the situation in Palermo would be followed by other incidents elsewhere, but only one at Termini - a strike of public workers without incident - can as yet be connected with it.

3. Crime

2. Crime in Sicily must be considered in individual rather than relative terms. Traditionally, the Island has had its distinctive and serious crime problem. Since the occupation, a return of the control by criminal and delinquent elements has been a constant threat. The high crime rate reached as a logical consequence of the occupation was confronted by

are being used to control the situation in the city. The situation in the city is not as serious as it was a few days ago. The situation in the city is not as serious as it was a few days ago. The situation in the city is not as serious as it was a few days ago.

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5. Crime

Crime in Sicily must be considered in relation to the situation in Palermo. Crime in Sicily must be considered in relation to the situation in Palermo. Crime in Sicily must be considered in relation to the situation in Palermo.

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murders 21, robberies 170, extortion 23, attempted extortion 22, attempted theft 249, simple theft 249. These are not complete statistics and must be considered only as a guide. The number of crimes not reported to the police is indeterminate but the large unannounced and the known fear of reprisals are basis for the belief that a considerable number are not reported. When a criminal gang develops fear spreads and its activities are not reported; to the contrary, it is aided by the people. The fear may even reach the point where the gang gains complete control. The gangs have at times openly resisted the police in armed conflict.

The police, although still lacking all means, have done good work. The average of crimes cleared is less than 50%. The 10 intervention offices in particular have done effective work against the gangs. This month the leader of the strong Musso band was captured after months of work by the police. The band, headed by the young, vicious Musso operated since August in the provinces of Catania, Caltanissetta and Zama. Had it not been for aggressive activity it would have developed a complete reign of terror. The actual number of crimes committed by it is as yet undetermined but it included numerous robberies and extortions; the leader started with the killing of 4 members of a family. The money collected by extortion reached several million lire.

4. Politics

a. The political situation in general during the month showed but little change - the masses still remaining somewhat aloof. The multiplicity of parties - the 6 recognized parties - makes it difficult to distinguish the various programs, and among the intellectual class there is indecision. But the exponents in order to gain support make use of propaganda, apart from their political platforms and attempt to exploit any situation.

The separatist movement under leadership of Pinochiaro while has gained considerable ground. The actual membership is not known but it claims 500,000. Its efforts to put itself in place touch with the chaotic political, economic and food situation for purpose of exploitation, principally by criticism of the existing Italian Government, have become more pronounced. Definite efforts were made to turn the Palermo incident to advantage by distributing printed propaganda, definitely inflammatory against the troops as the representatives of the King.

Official cognizance of these activities, however, was taken by the Italian Government and resulted in the arrest of several persons, confiscation of the printed material and the closing of the Separatist Headquarters in Palermo. This police action was followed by further investigation which has connected a chain of events for which a recommendation has been made that the leaders, including Pinochiaro Aprile, be denounced.

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b. Most alarming have been a considerable number of reports that the Separatists are making actual preparations for a revolt. These reports came from F.I.C.I. and F.I.S. and followed the incident in Palermo and the congress of the Separatists at Palermo on October 20th. The reports, while they were at the time unconfirmed, were of such a serious nature that inquiry was made of the High Commissioner who confirmed the receipt of rumors that actual plans were being made for the assumption of control by violence, and stated that at present the activities of the Separatists were of 3 types:-

- (1) To collect contributions,
- (2) To collect money,
- (3) To organize action squads by seeking support of the delinquent elements.

but the High Commissioner stated that no verification of this action had been secured, although investigations were being made.

The efforts of the Government to exploit the Palermo situation resulted in the police action cited (a) above. The Congress was in session at Palermo when the Palermo incident occurred and considerable attention was given to it. But, with respect to plans for a revolt, there is no evidence of official action by the Congress. However, the development of plans might be carried on secretly by the committee. Investigations are being conducted and close contact will be maintained.

In spite of any existing plans, past events have demonstrated that any opportunity may be exploited. A report of the Congress is attached (Annex 1). Also a police report on investigation by police (Annex 2).

C. With respect to the recognized parties, the Communists have been most active through the press and political meetings. Some action is reported to have been taken to organize cells. The Government claims to have a Communist section and supporters from that party. Present for reports that the Communists attempt to create a class struggle, and for a demonstration at Leningrad attributed to the Communists, there have been no other evidence of political activities than immediately arrest law and order.

5. Crime

a. The possible shortage of grain appears at present to be the most serious potential threat to law and order. With general unsettled conditions it is quite likely that a shortage of grain may cause serious trouble. As to the program of collection, within some Government acts should be considered.

- (1) Grain has never been self sufficient.
- (2) The state has self sufficient under M.S. In fact, it is reported that more grain has been amassed this year than in the previous year.
- (3) Estimates indicate that there are 1,200,000 quintals not amassed. But the police say that if the grain is seized and will be found principally in small lots in the houses of the peasants. To collect it will require a great force and no one fears conflict or results.

It is expected that action by the police will have been done

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5. Grain

a. The possible shortage of grain appears at present to be the most serious potential threat to law and order. With several unsettled conditions it is quite likely that a shortage of grain will cause serious trouble. As to the possibility of collecting grain in some pertinent facts should be considered.

- (1) Italy has never been self sufficient.
- (2) She was not self sufficient under A.M.C. in fact, it is reported that more grain has been imported this year than in the previous year.
- (3) Estimates indicate that there are 1,200,000 quintals of grain in Italy. But the police say that it has been lowered and will be found principally in small lots in the houses of the countrymen. No collect it will require a great force and no one should consider of results.

With respect to action of the police, good work has been done by all organizations; since July they have made 14120 arrests and denunciations divided as follows:-

Agents of Public Security	6250 (data not complete)
Carabinieri Regali	3432
Guardie di Finanza	758
Railway Police	679

The police in this program have been supported by the Italian troops.

The program to find the hidden grain is not yet definitely organized. Specialized squads, such as the ones organized

In Palermo with the results, have been proposed.

Based on the views of the police the use of force will not be effective in finding sufficient grain and will aggravate the situation.

6. Italian Government and Public Safety Agencies

... Close contact has been maintained by means of liaison officers, personal contact and written correspondence with the following agencies: - Agents of Public Security, Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza, Railroad Police, Prison Services, Fire and Civil Defense Services and Vehicle Registration authorities. Contact is also maintained with the Italian military command. All of these agencies continue to maintain contact with and recognize the prestige of this office.

5. The Italian government has not as yet shown either complete comprehension or moral and material strength to meet the existing conditions. During a period of what appeared to be neglect morale was lowered. But there has been some improvement during the past month in the strength shown by the Government and the material provisions made. The present situation cannot be adequately met unless considerable improvement is made to:

(a) Give support to the agencies that they may fully gain prestige and feel a sense of moral security. The police agencies have shown some evidence that they felt that the central government either was too weak or was not inclined to support them in the performance of their duty.

(b) Clearly define the relations between the various divisions of Government to develop close coordination. The Regional sub-division of Government is recognized by the central government in name only and not in fact. The central office of public security - the direct representative of the Minister and the High Commissioner - although that prove the need of it and the High Commissioner suggests it, is not yet fully recognized and feels a definite sense of uncertainty as to its future. The Railroad Police, although in operation and promised recognition, are still uncertain as to their position. Likewise with the registration authorities, the positions of A.A.C.I. and Tesserato Motorizations are not yet clarified. Another handicap is the failure to clearly define the duties and provide for collaboration. For example, between the C.C.I. as the body of the disposition of the civil government and the Agents of Public Security as the technical police representatives of the civil government.

(c) To organize the agencies on definite lines, establish personnel standards and provide physical means - both organizational and personnel. The willing use of untrained personnel from a viewpoint of technical proficiency, physical

Police, Fire and Civil Defense Services and Vehicle Registration authorities. Contact is also maintained with the Italian Military Command. All of these agencies continue to maintain contact with and recognize the prestige of this office.

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(c) To organize the agencies on definite lines, establish personnel standards and provide physical means - both organizational and personnel. The culling out of undesirable personnel from a viewpoint of technical proficiency, physical or mental, and political tendencies, and the recruiting should proceed rapidly. The apportionment process has been delayed and tends to produce a moral uncertainty as to the announcement of reorganization of the police without making clear the policies.

Many undesirable elements are still on duty and constitute a retarding influence. All personnel is underpaid and thus cannot be kept above reproach and cooperative. Personnel and organizational equipment is needed. Much valuable service has been lost because men were without shoes; and the lack of transport and arms has been forcibly emphasized in the efforts to break up the bands. In comparison with the Italian troops the Italian police agencies, including the Carabinieri, do not appear to have received the same material

benefits, notwithstanding the fact that they are assigned constantly on duty and that an efficient well-trained police force would conserve troops for combat duty.

6. Some improvement has been noted in recent provisions for assignment of recruits and the receiving of equipment, but the organization has not been improved. It is hoped that the lines suggested by the police agencies will not be able to continue the situation in Sicily.

III

Activities

7. Prisons

The Public Order Representative has expressed upon the Italian authorities the urgent necessity for completing the additional accommodation now being prepared, as quickly as possible, in order to relieve overcrowding, and it is hoped that part of this will be made available in the near future.

8. Fire and Civil Defense

Com. DiC, the Regional Director, is not in Rome. Certain questions have arisen as regards recognition by the Italian authorities of the special schemes for civil defense which have been put into force in the cities of Messina, Catania, Augusta, and Siracusa. Com. DiC has been asked to obtain the decision of his Ministry as to whether the schemes are (a) to be continued, in which event approval for necessary expenditure is needed at once or (b) discontinued, in which case the Military Commander, whose request the schemes were formed should be consulted and arrangements made for future responsibility to be taken over by the fire brigades.

9. Registration and Licensing

The issue of the new permits is now being completed - the number to be granted in each province having been agreed with the Allied Commission. The Regional Commission has taken up with the Italian Commission the necessary for such stricter police control over the circulation of traffic and the division is continuing to advise police agencies on the steps to be taken. It is, however, felt that this subject cannot be adequately dealt with until a Corps of Roads Service Police has been organized to replace the former Italian Guardia.

10. Control of Movement

In spite of the efforts made by Quastore and Allied Commission through the Pass System and R.T.M. to control the movement of civilians, it is known that unauthorized travel is taking place particularly between the mainland of Italy and Sicily and vice-versa, with Sicily being used as a stepping-stone. The Guardia di Finanza are well aware of their responsibilities in

CMR
CMM
not

CMR
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2008-09-14

8. How did you pay?

9. Agglutination and flocculation

10. "Control of Movements"

In spite of the efforts made by Gustore and Allied Commission through the Pass system and I. R. A. to control the movement of civilians, it is known that unauthorized travel is taking place particularly between the Kingdom of Italy and Africa and vice-versa, with Sicily being used as a stepping-stone. The Cambric of financial are well aware of their responsibilities in this matter, but are very much hampered by ill coats. The Memo dealing with illegal travel together with the one dealing with ill travel, it has just been learned and will receive attention. In addition, it has just been learned from 33 that some persons are now employed at Legation for attempting to enter illegally from Africa without proper authorization. Further information will be given on this matter in due course. It is believed that there are some who are engaged in human ventures to enter Africa, the majority of which are desperately and to return to Africa. Many of these persons are well known for financial and have already been identified to other persons in connection with a vessel in which to return. There is no question but that fishermen and others with the promise of large monetary rewards, will be tempted to continue this illegal traffic, and it will be an extremely difficult matter for the

(c)

Police to entirely prevent it. Similar conditions exist in the streets of Messina which have already been reported upon.

11. Defascistization

The new provincial commissions are not yet functioning. The subject is being borne in mind and returns in the prescribed form will be forwarded when operations are in progress.

12. Forgery of A.M. Currency

A return is appended showing particulars of forged A.M. notes recovered from circulation during the month. The number of notes has further increased, out of the 136 recovered 64 are of the 1045.... series which were produced on a plant at Catania recently raided, and separately reported upon.

13. Relations with Military and Naval Authorities

These are being maintained, particularly as regards the co-operation necessary in connection with civil disturbances.

14. Organisation - Public Safety Division

The strength of the Division remains at two officers, viz.

Lt. Col. Russell A. Snook,
Capt. J. M. Hannel

both of whom operate from Headquarters at Palermo, visiting and maintaining contacts in provinces from time to time.

For the Regional Commissioner,

R. A. Snook
Russell A. Snook,
Lt. Colonel,

Regional Public Safety Officer.

COPIES TO: Regional Commissioner, Sicilian Region III.

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Regional Public Safety Officer.

CORRESP TO: Regional Commissioner, Sicily Region HQ.

TO	INIT.	DATE
DPS	10/13/11	13/11
DOA	10/13/11	13/11
EXP. OFF.	10/13/11	13/11
POLICE	10/13/11	13/11
Major L. Luchini	10/13/11	13/11
FIRE & C.D.	10/13/11	13/11
PRISONS	10/13/11	13/11
LIC & REG	10/13/11	13/11
ADM. OFF.	10/13/11	13/11

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION 1 = PERIOD FROM S
T. 10

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of For Notes.
Palermo	(1) 10 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant, Palermo. (2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant, Palermo. (3) 15 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on. do do	A 0678 A 062 A 062 A 062 A 062 A 002 A 002 A 002 A 002 A 002 A 027 A 053 A 06 A 081 A 081 A 087 A 08 A 45 A 45 A 45 A 45 A 45 A 00 A 00 A 21 A 21

*Notes in office
SR 7/11*

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION 1 = PERIOD FROM September 26th
To October 25th, 1944.

22B

Brief Particulars cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful informa- tion.
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 06785982 A A 06285923 A A 06285931 A A 06285945 A A 06285991 A A 00285913 A A 00285918 A A 00285921 A A 00285921 A A 00285939 A A 02760008 A	Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.		do		Note attached
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.		do	A 05379864 A A 06453879 A A 08153642 A A 08153642 A A 08796453 A A 08647953 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 00455323 A A 00455323 A A 21515778 A A 21515778 A	Notes attached

*Notes in office
SR 7/11*

-2-

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION 1 = PERIOD FROM

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Series of Notes
Palermo	(4) 6 notes of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 450520 (5 notes same series) A 215157
	(5) 13 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at unknown plant.	nil	Nil	A 176694 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596 A 162596
	(6) 5 notes of 500 forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which has been raided.	nil	Nil	A 04560 A 04506 A 04504 A 04504
Agrigento	(1) 4 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 00285 A 00285 A 06285 A 06285

-2-

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION 1 = PERIOD FROM September 26th
to October 25th, 1944.

Particulars	Number of forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes	Any additional useful informa- tion.
10 lire forged lithographic Lacomio Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases special- ly reported on.	A 45052019 A (5 notes bearing same serial No. A 21515778 A	Notes attached
1000 lire for- ged by lithographic own plant.	nil	Nil	A 17669466 A A 16259629 A A 16259629 A A 16259620 A A 16259620 A A 16259620 A A 16259624 A A 16259624 A A 16259624 A A 16259624 A A 16259625 A A 16259652 A A 16259657 A	Notes attached.
1000 forged in lithographic process. at Catania Plant aided.	nil	Nil	A 04560411 A A 04506411 A (2 A 04504611 A A 04504611 A	Notes attached (2 notes)
1000 lire for- ged by lithographic Masino Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases special- ly reported on.	A 00285920 A A 00285929 A A 06285946 A A 06285938 A	Notes attached.

- 3 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM SEP
TO OCT

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Forged Notes.
Agrigento	(2) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process.	nil	nil	A 004553 A 162596
	(3) 2 notes of 50 lire raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted with yellow crayon. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 222028 A 262473
Trapani	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant, Palermo.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 21515
Enna	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at an unknown Plant.	Nil	Nil	A 07872
	(2) 32 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which has been raided.	Nil	Nil	(5 notes ing ser A 04561 (3 notes serial A 04516 A 04560 A 04560 A 04560 A 04560 A 0451

- 3 -

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM September 26th
TO October 25th, 1944.

Particulars of	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
of 1000 lire for- ety by lithogra-	nil	nil	A 00455323 A A 16259629 A	Notes attached
of 50 lire raised erasure of figures n centrally of . Tinted with n. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 22202807 A A 26247320 A	Notes attached
f 1000 lire for- ety by lithogra- at the Flacomio mo.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially re- ported on.	A 21515778 A	Note attached.
f 1000 lire for- ety by lithogra- at an unknown	Nil	Nil	A 07872151 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire for- ety by lithogra- . Believed for- ia Plant which has	Nil	Nil	(5 notes bear- ing serial No: A 04561401 A (3 notes bearing serial No: A 04516410 A A 04560114 A A 04560114 A A 04560114 A A 04560114 A A 04516401 A (4 notes)	Notes attached

-4-

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM Sep
TO Octob

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
continued Enna	(3) 13 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which has been raided. (4) 100 lire note raised to '1000' lire by additional of '0' to original figures. Tinted colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	A 045601 A 045601 A 045011 A 045011 A 045011 A 045011 (8 notes ing ser A 045161 A 045011 A 045011 A 045601 A 045640 A 045641 A 045164 A 045110 A 045114 A 045601 A 045601 A 045141 A 045411 A 045011 A 045641 A 045416 A 192089

-4-

MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM September 26th
TO October 25th, 1944.

Particulars of	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful informa- tion.
500 lire for- by lithogra- believed forged which has	N11	N11	A 04560141 A A 04560141 A A 04501146 A A 04501146 A A 04501146 A A 04501146 A (8 notes bear- ing serial No.) A 04516140 A A 04501164 A A 04501164 A A 0456011 A A 04564011 A A 04564101 A A 04516401 A A 04511064 A A 04511406 A A 04560141 A A 04560141 A A 04514106 A A 04541106 A A 04501146 A A 04564101 A A 04541610 A A 19208547 A	
raised to ditional of figures. Tinted specimen.	N11	N11		Note attached.

- 5 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM Sep TO

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Messina	(1) 3 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant, Palermo. (2) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at Flacomio Plant. (3) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which was raided. (4) 2 notes of 500 lire, as above (5) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and centrally insert figures '500'. Very poor specimen.	N11 N11 N11	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on. do N11 N11 N11	A 064798 A 002859 A 002859 A 004553 A 203700 A 045116 A 045161 A 045611 A 045411 A 013631
Catania	(1) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at Tomasino Plant. (2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at Flacomio Plant. (3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which was raided.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on. do N11	A 002859 A 002859 A 215119 A 045011

- 5 -

IED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM September 26th
TO October 25th, 1944.

Particulars of	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
1000 lire for- by lithogra- the Tomasino		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 06479853 A A 00285933 A A 00285912 A	Notes attached.
1000 lire for- by lithogra- Flacomio Plant.		do	A 00455323 A A 20370002 A	Notes attached
1000 lire for- by lithogra- Believed forged at which was	N11	N11	A 04511640 A A 04516140 A	Notes attached
of 500 lire, as	N11	N11	A 04561140 A A 04541160 A	Notes attached
note raised to re of figures insert figures or specimen.	N11	N11	A 01363021 A	Note attached.
1000 lire for- y by lithogra- t Tomasino Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 00285915 A A 00285918 A	Notes attached.
1000 lire for- y by lithogra- t Flacomio Plant.		do	A 21515778 A	Note attached.
1000 lire for- y by lithogra- Believed forged at which was		N11	A 04501614 A	Note attached

- 6 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM Sept TO Oct

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Catania	(4) 4 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which was raided.	Nil	Nil	A 0456401 A 0451104 A 0450461 A 0451460
Siracusa	(1) 2 500 lire notes as above	Nil	Nil	A 0450611 A 0450111
Ragusa	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Plant unknown.	Nil	Nil	A 039579
Caltanissetta	(1) 3 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety at Tomasino Plant.	N	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially report on.	A 062859 A 062859 A 002859 A 004553
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety at Flacomio Plant.			do
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety at Terrasini Plant.			do
	(4) 1 note of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Believed forged at Catania Plant which was raided.	Nil		Nil
	(5) 2 notes of 100 lire, as above.			do
	(6) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion of figures '500'. Poor specimen. Tinted colour wash.	Nil	Nil	A 4505 A 4505 A 00462

- 6 -

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM September 26th
TO October 25th, 1944.

Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
Notes of 500 lire for- falsely by lithogra- phers. Believed forged at Plant which was	Nil	Nil	A 04564011 A A 04511046 A A 04504611 A A 04514601 A	Notes attached.
Notes of 1000 lire for- falsely by lithogra- phers. Plant unknown.	Nil	Nil	A 04506141 A A 04501164 A A 03957944 A	Notes attached.
Notes of 1000 lire for- falsely at Tomasino	Nil	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially report on.	A 06285915 A A 06285930 A A 00285928 A A 00455323 A	Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire for- falsely at Flacomio	Nil	do	A 00455323 A	Note attached
Notes of 1000 lire for- falsely at Terrasini	Nil	do	A 40600070 A	Note attached
Notes of 500 lire for- falsely by lithogra- phers. Believed for- ged at Plant which	Nil	Nil	A 04511046 A	Note attached
Notes of 100 lire, as the note raised to measure of figures on of figures specimen. Tinted	Nil	do Nil	A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 00463563 A	Notes attached Note attached.

22c

FIRST SEPARATIST CONGRESS, TAORMINA, 20-22 OCT. 44.

The first "National Congress of the Sicilian Independence Movement" was held at the Hotel Belvedere, TAORMINA, SICILY, from 20 to 22 Oct 1944. ESP were present throughout the Congress. Special police precautions were taken by the Questura, MESSINA, some 50 Carabinieri and 10 Polizia Sicurezza agents being sent to TAORMINA for the duration of the Congress.

The Congress was attended by some 250-300 persons, mainly from CATANIA, MESSINA and PALERMO; 50% were youths in their 20's or younger; there were about 20 women. Admission was granted on production of a specially printed programme. There were no openly hostile elements present.

Among the prominent separatists present were recognised, -

FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, ON. Andrea (Palermo, leader of the movement).

TASCA Ing. (ex-Sindaco of Palermo), recently dismissed for separatist views)

VARVARO Avv. (leader of a PALERMO political group)

RINDONI On. Santi (of Catania).

LA ROSA On. Luigi (of CALTAGIRONE, author of recently published pro-separatist book "SICILIA, CONSIDERAZIONI STORICHE").

BRUNO DI BRIMONTE On. Cesare (of CATANIA)

The younger Duke of CARACCI (of CATANIA)

CARACCI Guglielmo (of CATANIA) leader of Separatist Youth Section.

CALAPSO Prof. (of MESSINA).

MILIMAGGI Avv. (Leader of pro-separatist Communist faction of MESSINA)

VILLASEVAGLIOS Pietro (of Messina).

The following political parties were officially represented, -
Unione Siciliana dell'Ordine Democratico (of PALERMO, led by

Avv. VARVARO - this party originally aspired to the incorporation of SICILY into the USA.)

Partito Social-Comunista (recently formed in CATANIA under a Prof. SCARDINO).

Partito Democratico Siciliano (led by CATTABIANO Ing. Giuseppe of CATANIA - a separatist faction which recently broke away from the main body of the Party).

Partito Comunista Siciliano (of MESSINA, led by Avv. MILIMAGGI).

The hall was decorated with red and yellow drapings (the "national" colours of SICILY), with the "Trinacria", the national emblem of SICILY in the centre. A wall-sheet denouncing the "Corriere di Sicilia" as a traitor to SICILY and the fatherland

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The hall was decorated with red and yellow drapings (the "national" colours of SICILY), with the "Trinceria", the national emblem of SICILY in the centre. A wall-sheet denouncing the "Corriere di Sicilia" (CATANIA daily newspaper) as a traitor to SICILY and the fatherland was prominently displayed at the front of the hall.

The Congress began at 1530 hours, 20 Oct 44, under the chairmanship of BRUNO DI BELMONTI, who introduced the first speaker FINOCCHIARO-APRILE, leader of the Movement, who was enthusiastically acclaimed. He spoke for an hour and a half, and his speech was punctuated with loud and unanimous applause from the audience.

FINOCCHIARO-APRILE'S Speech.

FINOCCHIARO-APRILE began with a passing reference to the recent disorders in PALERMO, in which troops of the SABAUDA division were reported to have fired on Sicilians. This incident later dominated the whole conference, as further reports and rumours reached it, and became interpreted as an example of Italian oppression.

The main points of FINOCCHIARO-APRILE'S speech were, -
 Refutation of the accusation made by the Separatists's enemies, that the Separatist movement is being supported and financed by the Allies (Great Britain and the United States). The Separatist movement is a purely Sicilian movement.

SICILY has an historic right to be recognised as a nation, has a national consciousness and should not be treated merely as a part of ITALY.

Since the unification of ITALY up to the present day, SICILY has suffered under Italian domination, - BADOLIO and now BONOMI are trying to continue that domination; but SICILY wants to be free and independent of ITALY.

BADOLIO tried to appease RUSSIA by including Communists in his Government; Togliatti and the Communists want to sell ITALY to Russia.

The prospective Democratic Republic of SICILY has centuries of democratic and parliamentary tradition, which ITALY has not, it could base its constitution on WILSON'S constitution, on that of the USA, or on King RUGGERO'S (the Norman who conquered SICILY in the Middle Ages and founded the Sicilian parliament.)

The rest of that day's session, which lasted till 1930 hours was taken up with a number of speeches by various lesser lights which confirmed or expanded the various points raised by FINOCCHIARO-APRILE. Constant reference was made to SICILY'S claim to be recognised as a nation distinct from ITALY, and this was always followed by loud applause.

Avv. MILLIMAGGI dealt exhaustively with the point that SICILY must be a Republic and not a Monarchy; this was unanimously accepted by the Congress. MILLIMAGGI'S son said that Sicilians must not be called up into the Italian army; that when the Allies entered MESSINA, he proposed to them the formation of armed forces to fight with them under the Sicilian flag; that the Sicilian youth were ready and anxious to be called to the colours by the prospective president of SICILY, FINOCCHIARO-APRILE.

The chairman, BRUNO DI BELMONTI, appealed to the Delegates to refrain from demonstrations in public while the Congress lasted, and not to provoke any incidents involving the police. Apart from

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The chairman, BRUNO DI BELMONTI, appealed to the Delegates to refrain from demonstrations in public while the Congress lasted, and not to provoke any incidents involving the police. Apart from a youth who was stopped from selling Separatist literature in TAORMINA on the afternoon of 22 Oct, this appeal was respected, and no incidents occurred.

The Congress reopened for the second day at 0915 hours, 21 Oct 44, under the chairmanship of RINDONI. The programme was to have been a succession of speeches on various aspects of the Movement by a number of delegates. This programme, however, was set aside after a dramatic opening announcement by RINDONI about the incidents at PALERMO.

RINTONI said the previous night they had received a telephone call from PALERMO informing them that Italian troops of the SARAUDE division had fired on crowds in PALERMO, killing 16 and wounding 104, and that a large crowd of people had gone round to the Separatist headquarters there, calling on RINOCCHIARO-APRILE to take over. "In questo momento tutta Palermo e' separatista".

This announcement was followed by a number of impromptu fiery speeches from the floor abounding in such references as the spilling of innocent Sicilian blood by the brutal Italian soldiery, Sicilian history is being written in blood by the people of PALERMO, now is the time for deeds, not words; finally one speaker suggested that it was RINOCCHIARO-APRILE's duty to return immediately to PALERMO and call the Congress off.

RINOCCHIARO-APRILE then took the floor and proposed that he and the delegates from PALERMO return there immediately, and take with them a Commission elected by the Congress and representing all the provinces of SICILY. This was unanimously agreed by the Congress, and the chairman announced that the Congress was to close after the election of this Commission. The leading Separatists (members of the Comitato per l'Indipendenza della Sicilia) then held a private meeting for the rest of the morning, while the rest of the delegates hung about speculating on what was going to happen. At the private meeting it was decided to be impracticable to go to PALERMO immediately unless transport could be found, as there would be no train till the 23rd, consequently this decision was suspended; instead a Statute of Sicilian Independence was drawn up.

After the private meeting, the Congress reassembled to hear a speech by AVV. VARVARO of PALERMO, who apart from passing references to the PALERMO "martyrs", pledged the "Unione Siciliana dell'Ordine Democratico" to support the Separatist Movement.

The Congress met again in the afternoon, and the following speeches were made,--

CARACI Guglielmo (of CATANIA, leader of the Separatist Youth Section) said old men make speeches, young men do actions; the Sicilian youth are ready to carry out the instructions of their seniors when the time comes for action; if the Italian Government will not grant a plebiscite to decide the separatist question, the separatist will have it by force; the youth are ready for action, to shed their blood.

VILLASTAGLIOS Pietro gave a survey of SICILY's 3000 years of history, proving that the Sicilian people has age-long traditions of independence and democracy, has the right to be recognised as a separate nation, and has always fought for its freedom.

RINOCCHIARO-APRILE then spoke briefly, saying that the movement for Sicilian independence has now left the preparatory stage, and is entering the executive stage. This did not mean that action would necessarily be immediate, but that separatists must be ready

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PINOCCHIO-APRILE then spoke briefly, saying that the movement for Sicilian independence has now left the preparatory stage, and is entering the executive stage. This did not mean that action would necessarily be immediate, but that separatists must be ready for greater responsibilities from now on.

The Statute of Sicilian Independence in its original form was then read out, and the rest of the evening was devoted to free discussion of it.

The Congress reopened for the third day at 1100 hours, 22 Oct 44.

The Chairman, RINCONI, began with a communique from PALERMO

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announcing that the streets of PALERMO were now being policed by Allied troops, and on behalf of the Congress he wished to thank the American or British authorities responsible for this measure.

Speeches were then made by the following,-

Signora VANVARO (wife to the above named Avvocato) spoke for the women separatists, pointing out their responsibilities as the birth-givers and educators of little Sicilians.

Prof. SCARDINO pledged the support of his recently formed Partito Social-Comunista of CATANIA, and said that the main enemies of the Sicilian working class were the Capitalists of Northern Italy.

The closing speech was made by TIMOCCHIAO-ARFIM the main points being as follows,-

From now on Separatists should call themselves Independentists.

He does not recognise either the Italian Government or the Italian State.

He does not entirely reject the idea of Federation; a Federation such as the Confederation of the Rhine would not be unacceptable; but it is essential that SICILY should first be free and independent and in a position to choose for herself.

SICILY must become a sovereign democratic state, in accordance with the will of the Sicilian people.

AUDISIO (High Commissioner for SICILY) constantly lies about the Movement; he has said TIMOCCHIAO ARFIM has advised farmers not to consign their grain to the Amassi, which is not true; he has said SICILY has no leaders fit to govern it- the intelligence exhibited by the delegates to the Congress is an answer to that. The memory of the recent shedding of Sicilian blood by Italian soldiers must be engraved on the heart of everybody, and he reiterated that the Movement was now leaving the preparatory stage and entering the executive stage.

The present deplorable state of SICILY is due entirely to the Italian government; the Allies should be requested to "reoccupy" SICILY and take it out the hands of the Italian Government and Italian troops.

After this speech, the Statute was read out and the Congress closed. A translation of the Statute is appended hereto.

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After this speech, the Statute was read out and the Congress closed. A translation of the Statute is appended hereto.

From observation of the Congress, the following points are obvious,- Although the delegates have different political views (Communists, Demochristians etc.), there is complete unanimity over the fundamental aims of the movement - Sicilian independence from ITALY and a republican form of government under the presidency of PINOCCHIARO-ARPILE. PINOCCHIARO-ARPILE is the undisputed leader of the movement; an astute politician, he is able to weld the movement into an unswerving unity behind his leadership. If, as he claims, the Congress was the true voice of the Sicilian people, there is no doubt that PINOCCHIARO-ARPILE will be an enormous force to be reckoned with in local politics.

23 Oct 44
GMB.

Capt
C.O. 21 Port Security Section.

Translation.

The First National Congress of the Movement for the Independence of Sicily met at Palermo 20, 21 and 22 October 1944 with representatives from the Committee and all the Provinces of the Island and with the adhesion and participation of all the Sicilian parties.

Having heard the talks on the various themes listed in the programme and the relative discussions,-

"We confirm to the Allied Military Government those feelings of sympathy and deep gratitude already manifested by the Sicilian people to the liberating troops at the moment of their landing in Sicily.

Protests (Stigmatises) that the present government, expression of a coalition of self-elected persons with no following and no prestige in Sicily, where it has imposed a dictatorship much more hideous (spresavevole) than the fascist one, denies to our Independence Movement, which in addition to its 500,000 members, is surrounded by the trust and sympathy of the whole island, every liberty of press and assembly.

And, reaffirming solemnly the right of Sicily for its will as a Nation to triumph.

DECLARES

- 1) To repeat the Order of the Day passed at Palermo on 8 July 1943 by the Central Committee of the Movement for Sicilian Independence, by which was established the right of the Sicilian nation to constitute itself into a Sovereign Independent State with a democratic republican form, declaring no longer existent in Sicily the monarchy of the Savoyas, principal accomplices of fascism which placed in front of the future, the greatness and the honour of a kingdom, its own selfish interests.
- 2) That it has no objections to adhering the formation of possible Italian and European confederations, after the recognition of the sovereignty of the Sicilian State.
- 3) That it refuses all the insidious offers made on a regionalistic basis, whether these include decentralisation and more or less wide autonomy, as all these tend to renew the age-long deception offered to the people of Sicily to bring it under the continental yoke.
- 4) That while it approves the organisation of the Movement for the Independence of Sicily, which overcoming all party differences unites in itself men of all tendencies for the supreme good of our martyred, exploited and calumniated Land, it makes a solemn undertaking to create in the State of Sicily,-
 - A) An order whereby the people is given the right to choose the government which most corresponds to its interests, by means of an electoral law with universal suffrage, eventual extended also to women.
 - B) To effect in the economic and social field the most modern and the boldest conquests of democracy for the progress and the well-being of the Sicilian people, and to that end,-

coalition of all-elected persons (spregiole) Sicily, where it has imposed a dictatorship much more hideous (spregiole) than the Fascist one, denies to our Independence Movement, which in addition to its 500,000 members, is surrounded by the trust and sympathy of the whole island, every liberty of press and assembly.

And, reaffirming solemnly the right of Sicily for its will as a Nation to triumph.

DECLARES

- 1) To repeat the Order of the Day passed at Palermo on 8 July 1943 by the Central Committee of the Movement for Sicilian Independence, by which was established the right of the Sicilian nation to constitute itself into a Sovereign Independent State with a democratic republican form, declaring no longer existent in Sicily the monarchy of the Savoyas, principal accomplices of fascism which placed in front of the future, the greatness and the honour of a kingdom, its own selfish interests.
- 2) That it has no objections to adhering the formation of possible Italian and European confederations, after the recognition of the sovereignty of the Sicilian State.
- 3) That it refuses all the insidious offers made on a regionalistic basis, whether these include decentralisation and more or less wide autonomy, as all these tend to renew the age-long deception offered to the people of Sicily to bring it under the continental yoke.
- 4) That while it approves the organisation of the Movement for the Independence of Sicily, which overcoming all party differences unites in itself men of all tendencies for the supreme good of our martyred, exploited and calumniated Land, it makes a solemn undertaking to create in the State of Sicily,-
 - A) An order whereby the people is given the right to choose the government which most corresponds to its interests, by means of an electoral law with universal suffrage, eventual extended also to women.
 - B) To effect in the economic and social field the most modern and the boldest conquests of democracy for the progress and the well-being of the Sicilian people, and to that end,-

INVITES

the National Committee to request the intervention of the Allied Governments so that also the Movement for the Independence of Sicily should have recognised and respected its right to freedom of press and assembly in accordance with the principles solemnly declared by the Heads of the Allied Governments. And this together with the plebiscite which, expressed in the free agreement of the peoples and under the control of the allied governments, will allow the Sicilian people to extrinsicate and concrete its will as a Sovereign and Independent nation.

That it approves without reserve the action of the National Committee for the Independence of Sicily and expressing to it its unconditional trust, gives it the instructions to carry out in the terms and in the will its expressed programme, always within the forms of legality.

- 6 -
even when the Government of Italy has resource to odious systems of police oppression which have never in history succeeded in suppressing and stopping the developments of peoples.

COPIA TELEGRAMMA SPEDITO DA CATANIA ALLE ORE 21.15 DEL 25.10.1944.

DRM C A T A N I A 79910 127-23-21,15.

D. SIR CHARLES NOEL AMBASCIATORE INGHILTERRA ROMA.

PREGO TRASMETTERE PRIMO MINISTRO CHURCHILL SEGUENTE DISPACCIO,-
COMITATO NAZIONALE INDIPENDENZA SICILIA RENDESI INTERPRETE PROFONDA
INDIGANZIONE POPOLO SICILIANO CONTRO GOVERNO ITALIANO PER CRUDELE
STRAGE COMPIUTA PALERMO DI AFFAMATI INVOCANTI PANE LAVORO STOP
AUTORITA LOCALI PREOCCUPATE CONSEGUENZE LORO COLPA TENTANO SALVARSI
RIVERSANDO SU MOVIMENTO INDIPENDENZA RESPONSABILITA FATTI CRIMINOSI
PESANTI UNICAMENTE SU LORO STOP PROTESTIAMO ENERGICAMENTE CONTRO
INAUDITO ARBITRIO CHIUSURA NOSTRA SEDE PALERMO STOP INVOCIAMO
CHE VOSTRI RAPPRESENTANTI IN SICILIA ESEGUANO SEVERA INCHIESTA
ET ADOTTINO IMMEDIATI PROVVEDIMENTI ONDE EVITARE PERICOLOSE
RIPERCUSSIONI CONTRO GOVERNO REAZIONARIO DETESTATO DAL POPOLO
SICILIANO ET A PROTEZIONE LIBERTA' VITA CITTADINI STOP DENUNZIAMO
ALLE NAZIONI UNITE CONTEGNO DELITTUOSO ET FALSO ALTO COMMISSARIO
ET PREFETTO PALERMO STOP CONFIDIAMO VOSTRO ALTO SENSO CIVILTA'
- UMANITA' - STOP PRESIDENTE ANDREA FINOCCHIARO APRILE - SEGRETARIO
ANTONINO VARVARO.

Similar telegram was despatched to Consul General of U.S.A.
for onward transmission to President Roosevelt.

copy.

TELEGRAMMA SPEDITO DA CATANIA ALLE ORE 21.15 DEL 23/10/1944.

= ROMA CATANIA 79810 - 58 - 23 - 2115 = D PRESIDENTE

CONSIGLIO BOFOMI ROMA = COMITATO NAZIONALE INDIPENDENZA SICILIA

ESPRIME PROFONDA INDIGNAZIONE PER BARBARA STRAGE COMPIUTA PALERMO

ET PER VIGLIACCO TENTATIVO ALTO COMMISSARIO ET PREFETTO ROVESCIARE

SUL NOSTRO MOVIMENTO GRAVISSIME CONSEGUENZE LORO INDEGNO OPERATO

STOP DOMANDARE ARRESTO DIRIGENTI MOVIMENTO SOLO COLPEVOLI

ILLIMITATO AMORE PATRIA SICILIANA PARETTI BENE PUNIRE INETTI

FUNZIONARI CHE DISONORANO AMMINISTRAZIONE ITALIANA = ANDREA

FINOCCHIARO APRILE =

R. G. L. S. I. A. OF PALERMO

Div. Gab. No. 011256

Palermo, October 28, 1944.

SUBJECT - Arrest of GIACCHINO Gaspare, son of GIACCHINO, TRIVINO, Emerico, son of Antonino and VECCHIONI Marcello, son of the late Enrico, responsible for the crimes of which art. 278 and 279 P.C. connected with art. 58 P.C.
Denunciation against FINOCCHIARO-ARILE Andrea, son of the late Camillo, VAVARO Antonino, son of Gaspare, MASTROGIOVANNI TASSA Lucio, son of the late Giuseppe, MASTROGIOVANNI TASSA Alessandro, son of the late Giuseppe, LO VERDE Sebastiano, son of the late Antonino, VILLASEVAGLIOS Pietro, son of the late Gaspare, SANTILIPPO Filippo, son of the late Rosolino, MONTESANTI Fausto, son of the late Emanuele, responsible for the crime foreseen by Art. 241 P.C.

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS KING'S ATTORNEY
PALERMO

In consequence of the painful event of 19th inst. at Via Mequada, in which numerous persons were killed, the various parties wished to express to the people, through bills to be affixed in the town, their deprecation and at the same time to exhort citizens to keep calm. While all requested the prescribed authorization of this office, a handbill was distributed under cover the following day of which I attach herewith a copy. (Encl. 1), the contents of which, on account of the outrageous expression against the Royal House, the Army, instigating disorders and calling for Sicily's independency with a Republican Government, seemed incriminating to this Office, according to Art. 58 P.C.

Many copies of this notice were flung from the seat of the so-called "Movement for Sicilian Independence" located at Via Ruggero Settino, Palazzo Villaroia, Palermo, according to the Agents of this Political Office. Then other Agents at about 1600 hrs. of the 20th caught at Via Mequada, at the corner of Piazza S. Verdi, three young students, identified as CARRUBBA Gaspare, son of GIACCHINO, and of CARRUBBA Carmela, born at Licata on 1.1.1922, living here at Via Pergole, No. 76, TRIVIRO Emerico, son of Antonino, and of Triviro Maria Cira, born at Palermo on 3.5.1924, living No. 79 Via Emerico Amari and VECCHIONI Marcello, son of the late Emerico, born at Palermo on 5.3.1927, living at No. 186 Corso Vittorio Emanuele, while they were distributing copies of the aforesaid printed material to passers-by. Some slips bearing the wording "Mourning of Sicily for the innocent victims of the Sabauda lead" could be seen on the walls of the houses; they by their printing and paper seemed to have come from the same source as the other one.

son of
late Giuseppe, LO VERDE Sebastiano, son of the late ANTONINO,
VINASEVAGIOS Pietro, son of the late Gaspare, SANFILIPPO Filippo,
son of the late Rosolino, MONTESANTI Fausto, son of the late Emanuele,
responsible for the crime foreseen by Art. 241 P.C.

MOST INMENSURABLE KING'S ATTORNEY
PALERMO

In consequence of the painful event of 19th inst. at Via Maqueda, in which numerous persons were killed, the various parties wished to express to the people, through bills to be affixed in the town, their deprecation and at the same time to exhort citizens to keep calm. While all requested the prescribed authorization of this office, a handbill was distributed under cover the following day of which I attach herewith a copy. (Encl. 1), the contents of which, on account of the outrageous expression against the Royal House, the Army, instigating disorders and calling for Sicily's independence with a Republican Government, seemed incriminating to this Office, according to Art. 58 P.C.

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The students, arrested and interrogated, stated they had been charged with the distribution of the notices by companions, members of the Separatist Movement, to which Party two of them, VECCHIONI and CARRUBBA, stated they belonged.

Such statement that supported the report made by the Agents on the source of the notices, made necessary the search of the office of the Separatist Movement.

I must state that I have been appointed to the Questura of Palermo

but a few days and that in sizing up the conditions of local politics my attention was drawn to the aforesaid movement.

From what appears from the papers I am convinced that the work carried out by the Separatist leaders constitute the crime contemplated by the art. 241 of the Penal Code.

Upon the re-birth of public liberty, by acknowledgment of the various parties, the Separatist Movement endeavored to slip within the numerous currents which are now in agitation for the reconstruction of the Country, but it has not been and it will not be recognized.

The Separatist Movement arose in July 1943 as a reaction to the state of abandonment in which the Island, according to the propaganda of this movement, had been kept by the Italian Government. The ex-deputy, Andrea PINOCCHIARO-APRILE, son of the late Camillo and of Sartori Giovanna, born on June 26, 1878, at Palermo, living at No. 13, Via Filippo Cordova, was the man who conceived, founded and animated it.

The program of the Movement aims at the creation of a Sicilian State, governed by Sicilians, the position of which in the international field, should be the same as the other States.

We should attain the creation of an Independent State, according to the ends of PINOCCHIARO-APRILE, through a plebiscite to be effected under an international control (see Encl. No. 8) "Open letter by Hon. PINOCCHIARO-APRILE to the Priest Stefano MORELLO".

In the meantime, while awaiting that the necessary conditions be carried out for the fulfillment of the desired plebiscite, PINOCCHIARO has given thought to the achievement of success through an intensive propaganda by means of hand bills, booklets, newspapers, all printed secretly. From the examination of this propaganda material, copies of which I attach herewith, PINOCCHIARO-APRILE's firm intention appears to attain his end at any rate by also provoking, if necessary, revolutionary movements. "But I tell you" stated PINOCCHIARO to a group of Separatists assembled under the window of the seat at Via Ruggero Settimo, in the evening of 13th September last, "that Sicily shall be detached from Italy, I tell you that it shall be a sovereign and independent State, just as the people want her; they intend, if necessity requires it, to re-enact the "VESPRI" in order to regain her holy liberty".

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Intrepid and proud of full independence, PINOCCHIARO stated on many occasions to be unfavourable to every principle of autonomy or decentralization, since these solutions would not solve, according to him, the urgent problems, which for long have burdened the Sicilian population. "Let us not still lose time in prating about self-government and decentralization. Our people do not want them". stated Pinocchiaro on that occasion. "Self-government is but a cheat, we want independence. There is nothing but independence for Sicily. This is our only salvation. Either independence or death". (See Encl.2).

In his speeches, besides fixing the idea of full independence "the movement for the independence, as the word says, aims at the foundation of a sovereign State in Sicily" - speech delivered at Messina on 21st May, 1944 (See Encl. No.4). "We desire with all our soul that Sicily be a State, a sovereign and independent State" (speech delivered in Catania on May 14, 1944) PINOCCHIARO declared himself to be a firm opponent of the Italian Government "as it is a unitarian government and we are irreducible opposers of Italy's unity." (see Encl. No.6) - speech delivered at Teatro Bellini in Palermo on 23/4/44) and of the same Royal House, against which he uttered in public irreverent words "I too, we too, today, before this wave of shame have a feeling of commiseration and pity for this disgraceful king who has been supported in Palermo only by a few faint-hearted and weak nobles and by some flabby fascists of second-hand. The king does not want to go, yet he shall. "It is fatal, inevitable" stated PINOCCHIARO in one of his speeches delivered at the Massimo Theater in Palermo on 13.2.1944 (encl.7) and added with a threatening voice "Vittorio Emanuele will not go away, but I would not that in his life of king, now so wretched, a tragic and bloody dawn, stronger than his own will, should rise". These words were delivered at the presence of a crowd, among whom separatist elements prevailed.

Worthy of mention for the arrogance shown by the chief of the aforesaid movement, is the message sent by him on July 20, 1944, (see Encl. No.3) to the State Secretary for the Foreign Affairs of U.S.A., to the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of England, to the Commissioner of the Foreign Affairs of Russia, to General DECAUNE to Generalissimo Cheng Kai Sheck and to other personalities of the International politics, by which PINOCCHIARO presents in dark colours the conditions of life of the Sicilian population and calls for a plebiscite through which Sicily can express her own will.

By speculating, indeed, on the inevitable restrictions of life caused by the war, and making believe, by a clever propaganda, that the present misfortunes with which the Sicilian people are afflicted are a direct consequence of the exploiting politics adopted by the Government against the Island, PINOCCHIARO succeeds in getting many partisans. However, there is no doubt that such a system of propaganda has had deleterious effect on the spirit of the population of the Island. - Separatist elements have carried out intensive propaganda among the producers in order to induce them not to deliver grain to the ammassi for the evident purpose of causing such a situation as to drag into difficulties the functionaries attached to the public administrations and of creating against them an hostile atmosphere, which is indispensable to spread the separatist ideas.

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The movement has been able to attain a certain success as it has already been said, by exploiting a special situation brought about by the present state of war; it has attracted the youth who believe they can avoid military obligations by the creation of a Sicilian independent State; it has found large compensations among the owners, who think that only by separating themselves from the Mainland, can the Island avoid the Communist menace. Therefore, in his speech at

the Teatro Massimo in Palermo, =/m, FIMOCCHIARO addressed himself to the aforesaid categories with words which are an open instigation to civil disobedience. "But if through misfortune they should send a representative of a non-Sicilian Government in Sicily, a General, a functionary not wished by us, that would push us towards fight and we would be ready to accept even a desperate struggle. In this unfortunate event - I state it without uncertainty - in order to avoid a misunderstanding - the following things could not be avoided, -

1. an open and full disobedience and a passive resistance to the orders of BULOCCIO's Government;
2. the refusal of soldiers to present themselves upon general mobilisation or call to arms, because Sicilians shall never render military service under the colours spotted with mire of a faithless and weak king;
3. the denial of the contributors to pay taxes and State duties. I understand very well, my citizens, the great responsibility which I am taking upon myself, in this difficult time towards my people and likely towards history. I only must be held responsible".

These are on the whole the ends of the Separatist Movement, which aims at dissolving of the unity of the Italian State, by detaching Sicily from its Fatherland.

The search carried out in the seat of the Association led to the seizure of considerable material, which make the police able to form a full knowledge of the Movement.

In fact, a register showing a list of the members of the Movement has been seized; this register bears the number 3 and it is expected the existence of other two. It contains the names of the members, likely of the only Province of Palermo, from No. 20874 to No. 23341.

There is a register recording the money offerings. A register concerns the reports regarding the meetings.

Moreover, a thousand identification cards already drawn up, ready to be handed to as many adherents have been confiscated, as well as small schedules of membership, completed with the names, and also correspondence with the members, and numerous seals.

A small wooden tablet bearing the wording "Separatist Youth League" and some allegorical sketches regarding Sicily enslaved and enchained have been confiscated. An indicative list about the members of the "Municipal Committee of Palermo" including 33 names has also been found. (Encl. No. 10). Another list of a "Women Committee" with 20 names (Encl. No. 11) a small rubric of the adherents to the culture meeting with 24 names and last a list of the persons proposed to be appointed to the

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to affix the above mentioned legend on the numerous tickets of various size which are in circulation.

It seems, too, that policies of 5.000 Lire each have been issued and distributed as bonds of a "national loan for the Sicilian Independence", about this, however, we have no positive information up to now.

Besides, RINOCCHIAIO, the man who conceived and founded the movement, we have to mention among the leaders of the movement, Lawyer VARRARO Antonino, son of Gaspare and of Pannisi Filippa, born in Palermo on Febr. 2, 1894, living at No. 106 Via Cavour, who fills the office of General Secretary, MASTROGIOVANNI TASSA Lucio, son of the late Giuseppe, born in Palermo on Febr. 13, 1880, living at Mondello, Viale delle Palme, former Mayor of Palermo, his brother Alessandro, born in Palermo on Jan. 22, 1877, living at Corso Calatafimi, Villa Tassa, IO VERDE Coma. Lawyer Sebastiano, of the late Antonino, born in Palermo on Aug. 30, 1885, living at No. 162 Via Emerico Amari; VILLASERVATIUS Lawyer Pietro, of the late Gaspare, born at Polizzi on July 20, 1873, living at No. 12 Via XII Gennaio, President of the Municipal Committee of the Separatist Movement, SANTILIPPO, Lawyer Filippo, of the late Rosolino, living at No. 39 Via Giovanni Meli, and MONTESINTRI Ingénieur Fausto, of the late Emanuele, born in Palermo on July 25, 1893, living at No. 4 Via Volturmo.

The above mentioned persons have also carried out intensive propaganda activity in the movement. VARRARO, as a General Secretary, signed and issued the identity cards to the members, as it appears from the index cards confiscated.

As I have already stated, an episode (the arrest of the trio CARRUBBA, TRIFIRO', VECCHIONI) has enabled us to fix the Association's as greatest responsibility.

At present from the papers we have not been able to establish whether all the members of the Movement are to be held responsible; I denounce to you, according to Art. 241, new line, P.C., eight persons, specified in subject. The progress of the investigations will certainly show the co-operation of the adherents of the provincial groups and of other adherents.

I have ordered the commitment to prison of the three arrested persons guilty of the crimes foreseen by articles 278 and 279 P.C., in connection with art. 58 P.C.

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I have ordered the deposit of the material seized at the Master's Office.

THE QUESTORE
(SESSA)

496
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
 SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
 APO 394.

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION)

FILE - RPS/502/15.

5th October, 1944.

SUBJECT - Monthly Report of Activities - September, 1944.

TO - Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
 Allied Control Commission.

I have to submit my report on the general conditions as regards Public Safety in Sicily and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region I, for the month of September, 1944.

(1)

GENERAL.

The Public Safety position in Sicily is becoming increasingly difficult and has given rise to rather alarmist views in certain quarters as to the imminent likelihood of outbreaks of violence and disorder. That these views have been well founded may be proved by subsequent events. The food situation seems to be a pre-dominant factor and so long as the masses of the population receive sufficient food the danger of widespread serious disorders is minimized. The intake of grain has fallen away appreciably in recent weeks and it has been estimated that the Island can only remain self supporting until the end of this year. If at that time, or before, food does run short, then there is no question but that, taking into account the well-known lawless character of Sicilians, the unrest created by the main political parties competing for authority and the general conditions following war, that circumstances will be ripe for really serious disturbances and threats to public safety. No evidence exists that any antagonism is likely to be shown against Allied personnel or interests, and the few disorders which have recently taken place, have been caused by clashes between Communists and Separatists or through the intervention of police at unauthorised meetings. The most serious disturbance was at Villalba where Separatists and Communists were involved in a conflict in which four bombs were thrown and shots fired - fourteen persons were injured, but not seriously. This incident has been separately reported on.

The crime situation remains unsatisfactory, but there

TO - Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Control Commission.

I have to submit my report on the general conditions as regards Public Safety in Sicily and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region I, for the month of September, 1944.

(1) GENERAL.

The Public Safety position in Sicily is becoming increasingly difficult and has given rise to rather alarmist views in certain quarters as to the imminent likelihood of outbreaks of violence and disorder. That these views have been well founded may be proved by subsequent events. The food situation seems to be a pre-dominant factor and so long as the masses of the population receive sufficient food the danger of widespread serious disorders is minimized. The intake of grain has fallen away appreciably in recent weeks and it has been estimated that the Island can only rely on self supporting until the end of this year. If at that time, or before, food does run short, then there is no question but that, taking into account the well-known lawless character of Sicilians, the unrest created by the main political parties competing for authority and the general conditions following war, that circumstances will be ripe for really serious disturbances and threats to public safety. No evidence exists that any antagonism is likely to be shown against Allied personnel or interests, and the few disorders which have recently taken place, have been caused by clashes between Communists and Separatists or through the intervention of police at unauthorized meetings. The most serious disturbance was at Villalba where Separatists and Communists were involved in a conflict in which four bombs were thrown and shots fired - fourteen persons were injured, but not seriously. This incident has been separately reported on.

The crime situation remains unsatisfactory, but there has been, according to the present incomplete statistics, a slight general decrease in the serious crime. Many police are still occupied in connection with grain collection although there has been less action on the part of police in the campaign during the month. The High Commissioner is disposing squads composed of police and Italian troops in Provinces where the quantity of grain amassed is low. Several Criminal bands which have been operating present a dangerous sign. At least two of these bands have been broken by

HEADQUARTERS
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A. C. B.

2 -
the police, but others are still operating.

Attention has been drawn to the concern felt in this Region over the withdrawal of some 500 Carabinieri and the alerting of a further 1000 for the North of Italy. It is anticipated that sacrifices must be made in order to police new territory taken over, but with the withdrawal of most of the Allied Forces from the Island it is important, in view of the present situation here, as regards public safety, that adequate numbers of Italian troops are available to deal with any contingency which might arise.

Thus the elements which can cause serious and even widespread difficulty do exist, -

- (a) Food situation. - The possible lack of food.
- (b) Confused political situation. - The growing strength of the Separatist movement, the conflict between the Communists and the Separatists and the possibility that the political elements may seek the support of the delinquent elements.
- (c) Increased strength and organization of criminal elements. - Always a threat because of a number of known criminals at large, the general lawless tendencies of the people, the arms in hands of criminal - and recent signs indicate that this element is definitely an important factor.
- (d) Lack of means. - The police forces are becoming weaker - by the withdrawal of personnel, lack of support by and uncertainty of the existing government, low pay, lack of arms and transportation. The troops to support the police serve only in case of definite outbreaks, but cannot replace the police in the daily task of repression and prevention.

(2) PRISONS.

Arrangements are in hand to relieve the present overcrowded conditions in certain prisons by opening up additional temporary accommodation.

(3) FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE.

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(3) FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE.

Comm. BICI has resumed his position as Regional Director pending examination of his case by the Ministerial Defascistization Commission, and has recently been visiting Provincial centres.

(4) REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

A separate report has been submitted calling attention

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to the fact that the new Permits and fuel Ration cards have not been received in the Region which has made it necessary to extend the validity of existing permits to 31st October. A new issue of permits, etc., takes approximately three weeks to complete and it is therefore, pointed out that if the new forms, etc., are not received at any early date, it will not be possible to effect the new distribution by 1st November. It will be most unsatisfactory if permits have to be extended for a third month as the object of issuing them at four monthly intervals, in order to review the position and eliminate non-essential users, will be defeated. Difficulty has been experienced in persuading Police Agencies to check upon the circulation of traffic and the importance of the matter has been brought to the notice of the High Commissioner. It is, therefore, important that the Regulations as to permits, etc., should be kept up to-date and capable of rigid enforcement. In this connection, it is recommended that a Corps of Roads Service Police should be organised as quickly as possible to carry out the functions of the abolished Milizia Stradale. Directions have also been asked, in the report referred to above, as to the respective responsibilities of the Ispettorato di Motorizzazione Civile and the Chambers of Commerce in dealing with the issuance of Permits and fuel ration cards in Italian Government territory. Dissension has arisen in the Region over the matter, both Authorities referred to desiring to retain responsibility for deciding who receives permits, but no authoritative ruling seems to be forthcoming from Italian Government Ministries. The policy adopted here has been that whilst ACC controls the quantities of petroleum for distribution, which in turn governs the numbers of permits to be issued, the question of deciding who authorises and receives permits is one for the Italian Government. It has been suggested that a small Commission in each Province composed of representatives of the Prefect, the Ispettorato della Motorizzazione Civile, Chambers of Commerce and perhaps RACI might be the best solution.

(5) CONTROL OF MOVEMENT.

Passes are now issued by Questori in all Provinces, this Division still exercising close control on vehicles leaving the Island and over the granting of Passes for the Army Zone on the mainland or places outside Italy. The Regulations have been brought to the notice of all Police Agencies and are fully operative.

(6) DE-FASCISTIZATION.

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(6) DEFASCISTIZATION.

Attached is a Schedule showing the progress made by the various Provincial Commissions. All Schede Personali of persons "dismissed", "recommended for dismissal", or "not yet investigated" have been sorted and forwarded to the Administrative Section as regards State employees and to the High Commissioner in the case of Communal employees, etc.

(7) FORGERY OF A.M. CURRENCY.

A return is appended showing particulars of forged A.M. notes, recovered from circulation during the month. There is an increase in these and although many of them are identical with those produced at the Palermo plants which were traced by police, it appears that a further plant or plants may be operating and the matter has been taken up with the Questori concerned.

(8) RELATIONS WITH MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

These remain satisfactory. 70 Sub-area has now replaced 56 Area as the Authority responsible for military security in the Island.

(9) ORGANISATION - PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

The strength of the Division is now two officers who operate from Headquarters at Palermo and visit Provincial capitals or other places of importance from the public safety viewpoint as occasion demands.

By reason of this limited personnel, the functions are necessarily limited to advising and observing public safety activities, principally at the Regional level.

For the Regional Commissioner.

R. A. Snook
Russell A. SNOOK,

Lt. Colonel,

Regional Public Safety Officer.

Copies to-Regional Commission, Region I, HQ.
R.C. & M.J. Section.

TO	
COL. CHAMBERLAIN	1/1/5
COL. YOUNG	1/1/5
LT. COL. W.	1/1/5
MAJ. GIBSON	1/1/5
MAJ. WILSON	1/1/5
MAJ. H. B.	1/1/5
MAJ. GIBSON	1/1/5
MAJ. GIBSON	1/1/5
CAPT. POWELL	1/1/5

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R.C. & M.C. Section.

10	DO	CHAP	10/1/54
	CC	YOUNG	
	IT	QUINN	
	MA	CHAP	
	MA	WILL	
	MA	H. HUB	
	MA	BRADY	
	MA	BALLANTYNE	10/1/54
	CAPT	ROWELL	

Annexes, - 5.

1. Defascistization by Provinces.
2. Forged A.M. notes recovered.
3. Summary of Crime situation (from CC.M. only and therefore an index, but not a complete record of crime.)
4. Summary of Unemployment figures.
5. Summary of Political Parties.

NUMERICAL LIST OF THE OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED BY THE PROV. COMMISSIONS FOR
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THEIR FUNCTIONING UP TO 31ST AUGUST 1944.

PROVINCES	CASES DENOUNCED	CASES WRONGLY DENOUNCED	PERSONS ACQUITTED	PERSONS DISMISSED	CASES UNDER INVESTIGATION	CASES INVES AND HELD FI
PALERMO	2094	2023	3	13	-	55
MESSINA	381	-	5	14	131	231
SIRACUSA	122	-	1	43	44	34
AGRIGENTO	54	-	11	9	23	11
RAGUSA	109	-	50	44	15	-
ENNA	39	-	6	21	5	7
CALTANISSETTA	80	-	12	21	46	1
TRAPANI	81	2	6	12	45	11
CATANIA	140	-	2	20	23	95
TOTALS	3100	2025	96	197	332	445

ANNEX - 1

OF THE OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED BY THE PROV. COMMISSIONS FOR DEFASCISTIZATION
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THEIR FUNCTIONING UP TO 31ST AUGUST 1944.

ED	CASES WRONGLY DENOUNCED	PERSONS ACQUITTED	PERSONS DISMISSED	CASES UNDER INVESTIGATION	CASES INVESTIGATED AND HELD PENDING	DENUNCIAT. FILED FOR EMPLOYEES OUT OF SERVICE
	2023	3	13	-	55	-
	-	5	14	131	231	-
	-	1	43	44	34	-
	-	11	9	23	11	-
	-	50	44	15	-	-
	-	6	21	5	7	-
	-	12	21	46	1	-
	2	6	12	45	11	5
	-	2	20	23	95	-
	2025	96	197	332	445	5

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - PERIOD FROM 20th
TO 25th

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Note
Palermo	(1) 15 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flaconio Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	(3 not A 00455 (3 not A 45052 (5 not A 08151 (2 not A 21515 A 06487 A 06285 A 06785 A 00285 A 00285 A 00285 A 00285 A 00285 A 06285 A 06285 A 06285 A 06215 A 07953 A 04560
	(2) 12 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant.		do	
	(3) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fair specimens.	nil	Nil	

ANNEX 2

Particulars of the notes.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of forged Notes.	Any additional useful informa- tion.
of 1000 lire entirely by litho- graph at the mint.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	(3 notes) A 00455323 A (3 notes) A 45052019 A (5 notes) A 08153642 A (2 notes) A 21515778 A A 06487953 A A 06285968 A A 06785987 A	Notes attached.
of 1000 lire entirely by litho- graph at the mint.		do	A 00285914 A A 00285915 A A 00285915 A A 00285919 A A 00285931 A A 00285943 A A 00285928 A A 06285927 A A 06285931 A A 06285945 A A 06215975 A	Notes attached
of 1000 lire entirely by litho- graph. Fair speci-	nil	Nil	A 07953864 A A 04560114 A	Notes attached. x

- 2 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM. 26th Aug 1942
TO. 25th September 1942

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of for Notes.
Palermo	(4) 5 notes of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 45052 A 21515 A 08153 A 08153 A 45052 A 18946
	(5) 50 lire note raised to '500' by additional of 0 to original figures. Colour tinted with colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	
	(6) 1 note raised to 500.	Nil	Nil	A 084546
Agrigento	(1) 3 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 004553 A 215157 A 215157
	(2) 4 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant.		do	A 002859 A 002859 A 002859 A 002859 A 162596
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	
	(4) 2 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at an unknown plant. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 045061 A 045114

- 2 -

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM. 26th August
TO. 25th September, 1944.

Brief Particulars es.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of forged Notes.	Any additional useful informa- tion.
es of 100 lire entirety by litho- process at the Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 45052019 A A 21515778 A A 08153642 A A 08153642 A A 45052019 A A 18946454 A	Notes attached Note attached.
re note raised to additional of 0 to figures. Colour a colour wash. men.	Nil	Nil		
e raised to 500.	Nil	Nil	A 08454639 A	Note retained Enquiry in hand.
es of 1000 lire entirety by litho- process at the Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 00455323 A A 21515778 A A 21515778 A	Notes attached
es of 1000 lire entirety by litho- process at the Plant.		do	A 00285915 A A 00285913 A A 00285932 A A 00285936 A	Notes attached
of 1000 lire entirety by litho- process. Fair speci-	Nil	Nil	A 16259620 A	Note attached.
es of 500 lire entirety by litho- process at an un- t. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 04506114 A A 04511406 A	Notes attached

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM. 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Forg Notes.
Agrigento	(5) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted by yellow crayon. Poor specimen.	nil	Nil	A 29332
Trapani	(1) 4 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Tomasino Plant.	Nil	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 05285 A 06785 A 00285 A 00285
	(2) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Terrasini Plant.		do	A 09200 A 09200
	(3) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted with colour wash. Poor specimen.		Nil	A 01217
Enna	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Terrasini Plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on	A 07002
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Tomasino Plant.		do	A 00285

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - PERIOD FROM. 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

-3-

Def Particulars es.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful informa- tion.
re note raised to erasure of figures tion centrally of ink. Tinted by rayon. Poor speci-	nil	Nil	A 29332618 A	Note attached.
es of 1000 lire entirety by litho- rocess in the Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 05285990 A A 06785982 A A 00285919 A A 00285923 A	Notes attached
es of 1000 lire entirety by litho- rocess in the Plant.		do	A 09200097 A A 09200097 A	Notes attached
re note raised to erasure of figures tion centrally of ink. Tinted with sh. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 01217425 A	Note attached
of 1000 lire entirety by litho- rocess in the Plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 07002432 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire entirety by litho- rocess in the Plant.		do	A 00285915 A	Note attached.

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes
Enna	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in an unknown plant. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 0456011
	(4) 10 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process by an unknown Plant.	Nil	Nil	A 0454160 A 0450611 A 0451140 A 0456401 A 0456011 A 0456014 A 0451410 A 0451104 A 0451106 A 0451410
	(5) 4 notes of 50 lire raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted by yellow crayon and colour wash. Poor specimens.	Nil	Nil	A 0454116 Q 0800022 A 2220512 A 2220568
Messina	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Terrasini plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 4060007
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in Flacomio plant.		do	A 0045532

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URING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes	Any additional useful information.
1000 lire for- y by lithogra- an unknown ecimen.	Nil	Nil	A 04560114 A	Note attached.
500 lire for- y by lithogra- an unknown	Nil	Nil	A 04541601 A A 04506114 A A 04511406 A A 04564011 A A 04560114 A A 04560141 A A 04514106 A A 04511046 A A 04511064 A A 04514106 A	Note attached. Retained- See footnote Notes attached
50 lire raised sure of figures entrally of nted by yellow ur wash. Poor	Nil	Nil	A 04541160 A A 08000225 A A 22205125 A A 22205683 A	Notes attached
1000 lire for- y by lithogra- the Terrasini		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially re- ported on.	A 40600070 A	Note attached
1000 lire for- y by lithogra- in Flacomio plant.		do	A 00455323 A	Note attached.

- 5 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Forged Notes.
Messina	(3) 1 note of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Flacomio plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 450520
	(4) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in an unknown plant.	Nil	Nil	A 062859
Catania	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Tomasino Plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 002859
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Terrasini Plant.		do	A 027600
	(3) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in an unknown plant.	Nil	Nil	A 045601 A 176694
	(4) 1 note of 100 lire raised to '1000' lire by additional of '0' by ink. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 009820
	(5) 5 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithogra-	Nil	Nil	A 045114 A 045614

- 5 -

ING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUG
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
of 100 lire for- rety by lithogra- s in the Flacomio		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 45052019 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire ntirety by litho- ess in an un-	Nil	Nil	A 06285904 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire ntirety by litho- ess in the ant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 00285910 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire tirety by litho- ess in the lant.		do	A 02760008 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire for- rety by lithogra- s in an unknown	Nil	Nil	A 04560114 A X A 17669422 A	Note attached. " "
of 100 lire raised re by additional nk. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 00982019 A	" "
of 500 lire for- rety by lithogra-	Nil	Nil	A 04511406 A X A 04561401 A	Notes attached

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER,

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Caltanissetta	phic process in an unknown plant.	Nil	Nil	A 04564011 A 04506141 A 04514016 A 01393098 A 15642906
	(6) 2 notes of 50 lire raised to '500' by erasure of original figures and insertion centrally of figures '500'. Poor specimens.			
	(1) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Flacomio Plant.	Nil	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 21515778 A 00455323
	(2) 1 note of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Flacomio Plant.		do	A 45052019
	(3) 4 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in the Tomasino Plant and Terrasini Plant.		do	(Tomasino P A 06285926 A 00285912 (Terrasini A 07002432 A 01382280 A 00025904 (2 notes) A 03957944 A 04561104 A 04561104
	(4) 5 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process by an unknown plant.	Nil	Nil	

- 6 -

ED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN ON CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Particulars	Number of forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
an unknown			A 04564011 A A 04506141 A A 04514016 A A 01393098 A A 15642906 A	Notes attached.
50 lire by erasure res and in- of figures mens.	Nil	Nil		
1000 lire by litho- in the		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 21515778 A A 00455323 A	Notes attached
100 lire by litho- in the		do	A 45052019 A	Note attached
1000 lire by litho- in the and Terrasini		do	(Tomasino Plant) A 06285926 A A 00285912 A (Terrasini Plant) A 07002432 A A 01382280 A A 00025904 A (2 notes) A 03957944 A A 04561104 A A 04561104 A }	Notes attached
1000 lire by litho- by an un-	Nil	Nil		Notes attached

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Siracusa	(5) 15 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process in an unknown plant.	Nil	Nil	All same as A 04516140
	(6) 2 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process by an unknown plant.	Nil	Nil	A 04541061 A 04506114
	(1) 1 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of original figures and insertion centrally of figures '500' by ink. Tinted by colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 26247193
FOOTNOTE. It appears from the similarity of the Serial Nos. that a new Series of notes are being forged. Cases Palermo (3) Agrigento (4) Enna (4) Catania (3) & (5) (4) & (5) refer. A specimen of each type of note has been retained and enquiries are				

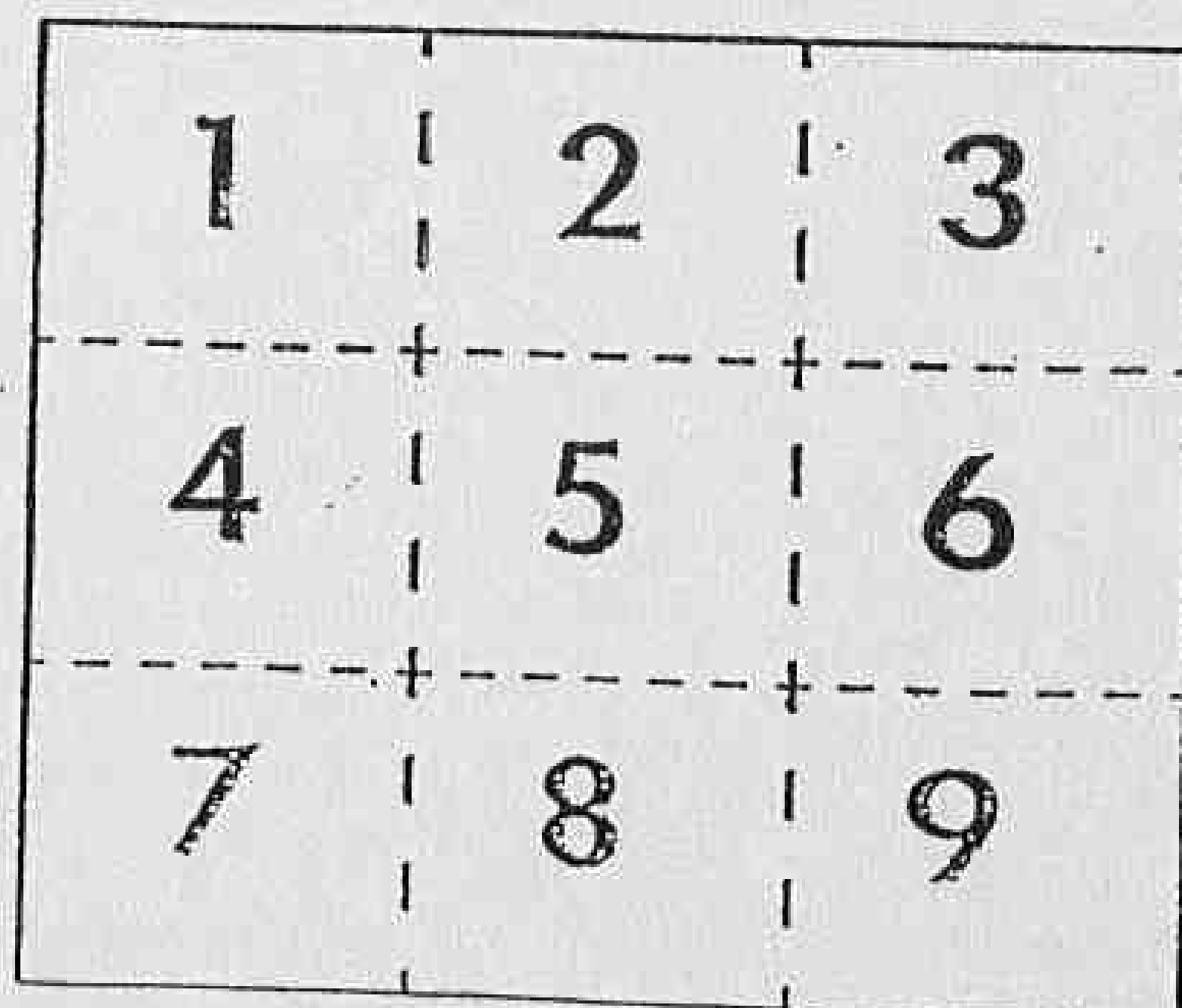
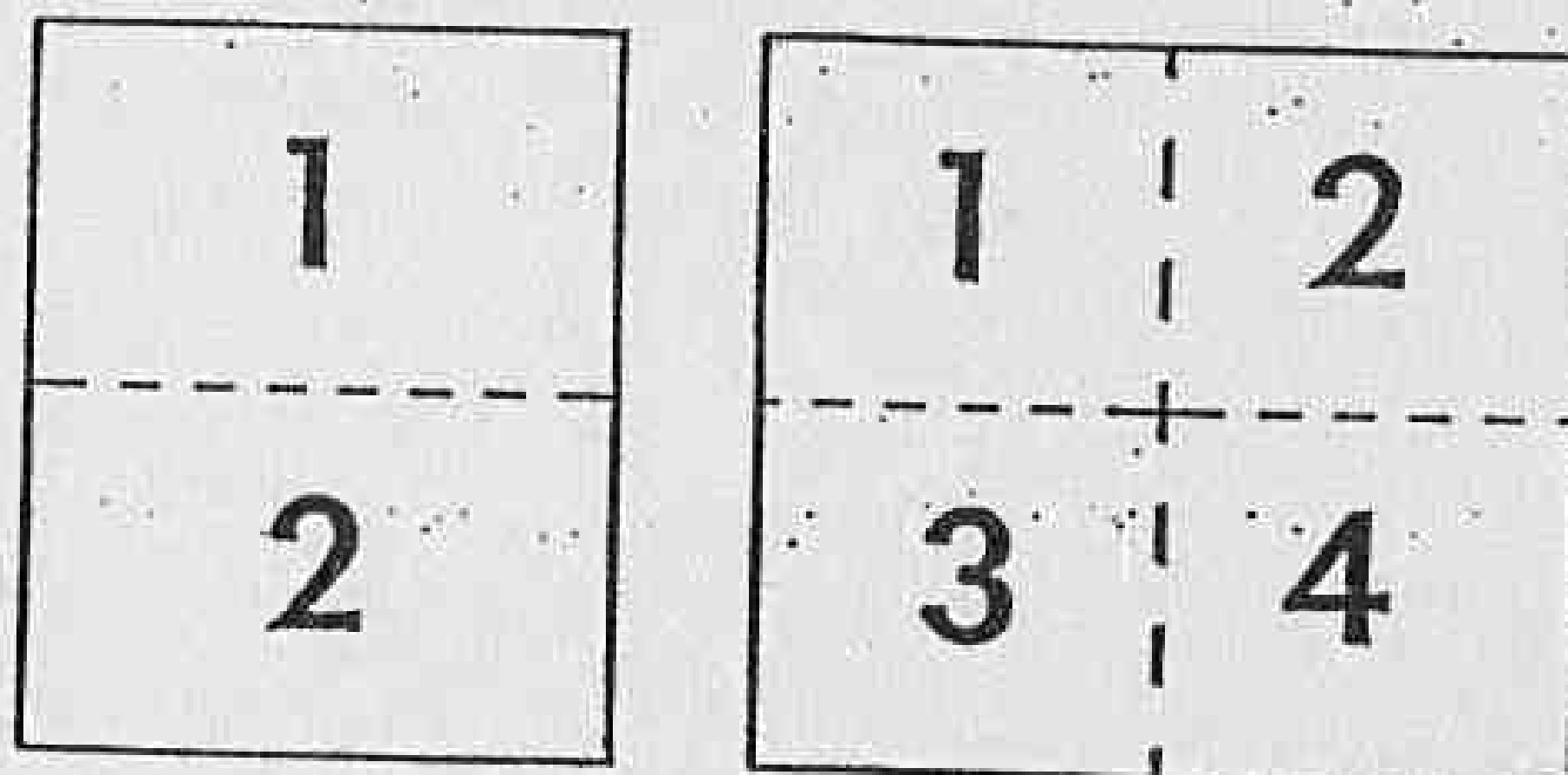
-7-

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - PERIOD FROM 26TH AUGUST
TO 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho-press in an un-	Nil	Nil	All same serial A 04516140 A	Notes attached. 1 retained - See footnote.
Notes of 500 lire entirely by litho-press by an un-	Nil	Nil	A 04541061 A A 04506114 A	Notes attached
One note raised by erasure of figures and irregularity of figures. Tinted by Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 26247193 A	Note attached.
It appears from the similarity of the Serial Nos. that a new Series of 500 and 1000 lire was being forged. Cases Palermo (3) Agrigento (4) Enna (4) Catania (3) & (5) and Caltanissetta (1). A specimen of each type of note has been retained and enquiries are in hand.				

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



ANNEX -

STATISTICA - dei delitti e delle contravvenzioni verificatisi in Sicilia durante il mese di

TITOLO DEL REATO	Reati accertati nel mese.	Reati i cui autori furono scoperti.	NUMERO DELLE PERSONE		Reati rimasti ad opera di ignoti.	Differenza tra i reati accertati nel mese rispetto a quelli del mese precedente.		Reati denunciati
			arrestate.	denunziate.		in più	in meno	
DELITTI								
Omicidi volontari.....	38	12	13	2	26	4	-	
Omicidi tentati.....	34	19	21	4	15	12	-	
Omicidi colposi.....	7	6	4	6	1	-	4	
Omicidi preterintenz.....	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	
Infanticidi.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Rapine.....	156	32	65	15	124	-	37	
Rapine tentate.....	1	1	3	-	-	-	12	
Estorsioni.....	6	1	1	-	5	-	5	
Estorsioni tentate.....	6	1	1	-	5	2	-	
Truffe.....	19	17	6	13	2	-	1	
Peculati.....	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	
Associazioni per delinq..	9	9	53	19	-	1	-	
Danneggiamenti.....	30	23	5	23	7	11	-	
Furti aggravati.....	785	299	189	219	486	-	135	
Furti semplici.....	497	251	70	140	246	92	-	
Falsità ideologiche.....	2	2	1	1	-	2	-	
Appropriaz. indebite.....	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	
Ricettazioni.....	26	26	1	34	-	4	-	
Incendi dolosi.....	22	10	1	4	12	9	-	
Incendi colposi.....	18	14	3	13	4	-	11	
Violenze private.....	2	1	-	1	1	2	-	
Lesioni personali.....	51	51	17	48	-	5	-	
Violenze e res. a Pubbl. Uff.	1	1	1	-	-	-	6	
Oltraggi a Pubbl. uff.....	10	10	5	6	-	2	-	
Risse.....	3	3	10	6	-	1	-	
Istigaz. alla corruzione..	3	3	3	-	-	-	2	
Violenze carnali.....	6	5	2	5	1	-	-	
Sfruttamento di prostit..	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Procurati aborti.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	
Adulteri.....	2	2	2	1	-	-	3	
Atti osceni.....	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	
Ratti.....	2	2	2	-	-	1	-	
Viol. obbligh. Assist. fam..	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	
Maltratt. in famiglia.....	24	24	12	12	-	10	-	
Calunnie.....	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	
Ingiurie.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	
Minacce con armi.....	4	4	3	2	-	-	1	
False dichiarazioni sulla	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	

QINHEX - 3

litti e delle contravvenzioni verificatisi in Sicilia durante il mese di settembre 1944.

Reati accertati nel mese.	Reati i cui autori furono scoperti.	NUMERO DELLE PERSONE		Reati rimasti ad opera di ignoti.	Differenza tra i reati accertati nel mese rispetto a quelli del mese precedente.		Reati verificatisi nei mesi precedenti i cui autori furono scoperti nel mese in cui si riferisce la statistica.	NOTE
		arrestate.	denunziate.		in più	in meno		
38	I2	I3	2	26	4	-	I	
34	I9	2I	4	I5	I2	-	-	
7	6	4	6	I	-	4	-	
2	I	4	-	I	-	-	-	
I	-	-	-	I	-	I	-	
I56.	32	65	I5	I24	-	37	2	
I	I	3	-	-	-	I2	-	
6	I	I	-	5	-	5	-	
6	I	I	-	5	2	-	-	
I9	I7	6	I3	2	-	I	-	
I	I	2	-	-	I	-	-	
9	9	53	I9	-	I	-	-	
30	23	5	23	7	II	-	-	
785	299	I89	2I9	486	-	I35	-	
497	25I	70	I40	246	92	-	-	
2	2	I	I	-	2	-	-	
I	I	-	2	-	-	-	-	
26	26	I	34	-	4	-	-	
22	I0	I	4	I2	9	-	-	
I8	I4	3	I3	4	-	II	-	
2	I	-	I	I	2	-	-	
5I	5I	I7	48	-	5	-	-	
I	I	I	-	-	-	6	-	
I0	I0	5	6	-	2	-	-	
3	3	I0	6	-	I	-	-	
3	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	
6	5	2	5	I	-	-	-	
I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	
I	I	I	-	-	-	3	-	
2	2	2	I	-	-	3	-	
2	2	I	I	-	I	-	-	
2	2	2	-	-	I	-	-	
I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	
24	24	I2	I2	-	I0	-	-	
2	2	2	-	-	-	I	-	
I	I	-	I	-	-	I	-	
4	4	3	2	-	-	I	-	
I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-	

Truffe.....	I9	I7	6	I3	2	-	I
Peculati.....	I	I	2	-	-	I	-
Associazioni per delinq..	9	9	53	I9	-	I	-
Danneggiamenti.....	30	23	5	23	7	II	-
Furti aggravati.....	785	299	I89	2I9	486	-	I35
Furti semplici.....	497	25I	70	I40	246	92	-
Falsità ideologiche.....	2	2	I	I	-	2	-
Appropriaz.indebite.....	I	I	-	2	-	-	-
Ricettazioni.....	26	26	I	34	-	4	-
Incendi dolosi.....	22	IO	I	4	I2	9	-
Incendi colposi.....	I8	I4	3	I3	4	-	II
Violenze private.....	2	I	-	I	I	2	-
Lesioni personali.....	5I	5I	I7	48	-	5	-
Violenze e res.a Pubbl.Uff.	I	I	I	-	-	-	6
Oltraggi a Pubbl.uff.....	IO	IO	5	6	-	2	-
Risse.....	3	3	IO	6	-	I	-
Istigaz.alla corruzione..	3	3	3	-	-	-	2
Violenze carnali.....	6	5	2	5	I	-	-
Sfruttamento di prostit..	I	I	I	-	-	I	-
Procurati aborti.....	I	I	I	-	-	-	3
Adulteri.....	2	2	2	I	-	-	3
Atti osceni.....	2	2	I	I	-	I	-
Ratti.....	2	2	2	-	-	I	-
Viol.obbligh.Assist.fam..	I	I	I	-	-	I	-
Maltratt.in famiglia.....	24	24	I2	I2	-	IO	-
Calunnie.....	2	2	2	-	-	-	I
Ingiurie.....	I	I	-	I	-	-	I
Minacce con armi.....	4	4	3	2	-	-	I
False dichiarazioni sulla identità ecc.....	I	I	I	-	-	I	-
Usurpazioni.....	2	2	I	I	-	2	-
Boicottaggi.....	2	-	-	-	2	2	-
Spendite di monete false.	3	3	3	6	-	I	-
Sottraz.generi aliment...	2I7	206	82	I34	II	-	573
Pascoli abusivi.....	3I	3I	3	30	-	24	-
TOTALI.....	2033	IO83	596	749	950	-	6IO

CONTRAVVENZIONI

Codice penale.....	76	76	I5	66	-	-	48
Legge di P?S.....	IO6	IO6	II	II3	-	63	-
Caccia.....	6	6	-	6	-	-	5
Pesca.....	I	I	2	-	-	-	8
Leggi sociali.....	I9	I9	-	I9	-	I4	-
Anagrafe e bestiame.....	IO4	IO4	-	IO4	-	-	2
Polizia stradale.....	58I	58I	-	578	-	-	-
Detenzione abusiva di am...	I	I	I	-	-	I	-
Disciplina di prezzi.....	IO	IO	-	IO	-	-	8
Mercato nero.....	253	228	IO4	247	25	-	486
R.D.L. 22/4/I943 n.245....	28I	262	92	228	I9	-	63
Oscuramento.....	4	4	-	4	-	3	-
Norme coprifuoco.....	I	I	-	I	-	-	4
TOTALI.....	I443	I399	225	I376	44	-	543

	I9	I7	6	I3	2	-	I	-
	I	I	2	-	-	I	-	-
	9	9	53	I9	-	I	-	-
	30	23	5	23	7	II	-	-
	785	299	I89	2I9	486	-	I35	-
	497	25I	70	I40	246	92	-	-
	2	2	I	I	-	2	-	-
	I	I	-	2	-	-	-	-
	26	26	I	34	-	4	-	-
	22	IO	I	4	I2	9	-	-
	I8	I4	3	I3	4	-	II	-
	2	I	-	I	I	2	-	-
	5I	5I	I7	48	-	5	-	-
Uff	I	I	I	-	-	-	6	-
	IO	IO	5	6	-	2	-	-
	3	3	IO	6	-	I	-	-
	3	3	3	-	-	-	2	-
	6	5	2	5	I	-	-	-
	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-
	I	I	I	-	-	-	3	-
	2	2	2	I	-	-	3	-
	2	2	I	I	-	I	-	-
	2	2	2	-	-	I	-	-
	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-
	24	24	I2	I2	-	IO	-	-
	2	2	2	-	-	-	I	-
	I	I	-	I	-	-	I	-
	4	4	3	2	-	-	I	-
lla	I	I	I	-	-	I	-	-
	2	2	I	I	-	2	-	-
	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
80.	3	3	3	6	-	I	-	-
	2I7	206	82	I34	II	-	573	-
	3I	3I	3	30	-	24	-	-
	2033	I083	596	749	950	-	6IO	3
	76	76	I5	66	-	-	48	-
	IO6	IO6	II	II3	-	63	-	-
	6	6	-	6	-	-	5	-
	I	I	2	-	-	-	8	-
	I9	I9	-	I9	-	I4	-	-
	IO4	IO4	-	IO4	-	-	2	-
	58I	58I	-	578	-	-	-	-
amh	I	I	I	-	-	5	-	-
	IO	IO	-	IO	-	-	8	-
	253	228	IO4	247	25	-	486	-
	28I	262	92	228	I9	-	63	-
	4	4	-	4	-	3	-	-
	I	I	-	I	-	-	4	-
	I443	I399	225	I376	44	-	543	-

ANNEX - 4

SPECCHIO - statistico dei disoccupati del mese di settembre 1944.

Disoccupati del mese precedente.....N.67598

I disoccupati del mese in corso appartengono alle seguenti categorie:

I°)-Agricoltori (salarati, braccianti, maestranze specializzate, affittuari, pastori, coloni, ecc.).....	N.15345
2°)-Addetti all'industria estrattiva.....	" 8748
3°)- " " metallurgica e meccanica..	" 7067
4°)- " " dell'alimentazione.....	" 1429
5°)- " " edilizia e stradale.....	" 12582
6°)- " " del gas e dell'elettricità	" 2126
7°)- " " tessile e dell'abbigliamento	" 4377
8°)- " " del legno e dell'arredamento	" 4296
9°)- " " chimica e del vetro.....	" 1664
10°)- " " carta e stampa.....	" 2627
11°)- " " dello spettacolo	" 1233
12°)- Esercizi pubblici (personale dell'albergo, pasticci, panettieri, dipendenti da barbiere, parrucchieri ed affini, portieri, personale di istituti privati, ecc.).....	" 4353
13°)- Aziende commerciali (rappresentanti, viaggiatori, piazzisti, dipendenti d'istituti professionali, di aziende di turismo, agenzie d'affari).....	" 4607
14°)- Aziende private di comunicazioni (addetti alle comunicazioni interne, alle comunicazioni elettriche, lavoratori del porto, autoferròtranvieri, ecc.).....	" 2660
15°)- Credito e assicurazione.....	" 1656

Totale N.74770-

SITUAZIONE DEI PARTITI POLITICI

PARTITO POLITICO	NUMERO DEGLI ISCRITTI E NOMI DEI DIRIGENTI IN PROV.					
	Caltanissetta	Palermo	Agrigento	Trapani	Enna	Messina
LIBERALE	Avv. Pietro GUARINO	Avv. Francesco ORLANDO	-	Vincenzo REGINA	Avv. Ettore ARENA	Prof. Salva ALTOMARE
	290	750	-	466	165	100
D'AZIONE	Prof. Michele COLLODORO	Avv. Francesco PURPURA	Avv. Francesco MACALUSO	Avv. Francesco MANZO	-	Avv. Augusto MARTINO
	1060	1370	320	466	-	300
DEMOCRATICO CRISTIANO	Avv. Vittorio MARTINO RUSSO	Dott. Pasquale CORTESE	Avv. Salvatore SCIFO	Cap. Antonio PIAZZA	Farm. Giuseppe TANTERI	Dott. Rosar MILLEMAGGI
	8400	4150	3692	2282	2925	3000
COMUNISTA	Prof. Luigi CARDAMONE	Prof. Franco GRASSO	Avv. Cesare SESSA	Rosario BURZILLERI	Antonino D'ASSORO	Rag. Umberto FIORE
	6148	2800	12887	1355	1185	4000
SOCIALISTA	Paolo CAMINITI	Avv. Gioacch. GIORDANO	Ing. Giosuè FIORENTINO	Prof. Vincen. FUGALLO	Paolo MANCUSO	Prof. Domen PISANI
	1518	890	1112	1464	4885	1000
DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	-	Avv. Gaetano SALINITRO	Avv. Enrico LA LOGGIA	Avv. Stefano STABILE	Avv. Ignazio DE MARIA	On. Giusepp FARANDA
	-	1200	1443	3186	703	300
UNIONE	-	Princ. Vito CALVELLI	-	-	Dott. Salvatore BIONDI	-
	-	300	-	-	330	-
LEGA ITALICA	-	Princ. Stef. DI MIRTO	-	-	-	Avv. Giusep FUGAZZOTTO
	-	1850	-	-	-	20
DEMOCRATICO SOCIALE	-	Avv. Ernesto ANZON	Avv. Giov. GUA RINO AMELLA	Dott. Carlo GUIDA	Dott. Carlo RUSSO	-
	-	80	1318	2500	21	-
REPUBBLICANO FEDERALISTA	-	Prof. Girol. ROMEO	-	-	-	Giuseppe VINCI
	-	50	-	-	-	100
REPUBBLICANO SOCIALISTA	-	Dott. Antonio ALESSI	-	-	-	-
	-	40	-	-	-	-

ANNEX

SITUAZIONE DEI PARTITI POLITICI

NUMERO DEGLI ISCRITTI E NOMI DEI DIRIGENTI IN PROVINCIA DI:

	Agrigento	Trapani	Enna	Messina	Catania	Siracusa	Ragusa
cesco	-	Vincenzo REGINA	Avv. Ettore ARENA	Prof. Salvat. ALTOMARE	Prof. Salvat. GERACI	Avv. Emanuele GIARACA	-
	-	466	165	100	1058	50	-
cesco	Avv. Francesco MACALUSO	Avv. Francesco MANZO	-	Avv. Augusto MARTINO	Avv. Attilio PALMISCIANO	Avv. Salvatore MONTEFORTE	Not. Riccardo SULSENTI
	320	466	-	300	2030	60	100
quale	Avv. Salvatore SCIFO	Avv. Antonio PIAZZA	Farm. Giuseppe TANTERI	Dott. Rosario MILLEMAGGI	Prof. Carmelo CARISTIA	Prof. Giuseppe AGNELLO	Avv. Salvatore MIGLIORISI
	3692	2282	2925	3000	9428	1000	2612
anco	Avv. Cesare SESSA	Rosario BURZILLERI	Antonio D'ASSORO	Reg. Umberto FIORE	Ing. Salvatore COLOSI	Carmelo CAPONETTO	Ing. Guglielmo NICASTRO
	12887	1355	1185	4000	7682	3350	3810
acch. O	Ing. Giosuè FIORENTINO	Prof. Vincen. FUGALLO	Paolo MANCUSO	Prof. Domenico PISANI	Avv. Agatino BONFIGLIO	Avv. Edoardo DI GIOVANNI	Avv. Vincenzo CARTIA
	1112	1464	4885	1000	6469	2000	3197
tano RO	Avv. Enrico LA LOGGIA	Avv. Stefano STABILE	Avv. Ignazio DE MARIA	On. Giuseppe FARANDA	Avv. Vincenzo RINALDI	Avv. Libero BELLONIA	Dott. Mario SCHININA
	1443	3186	703	300	5348	1216	20
Vino. LI	-	-	Dott. Salvatore BIONDI	-	-	-	-
	-	-	330	-	-	-	-
stef. RO	-	-	-	Avv. Giuseppe FUGAZZOTTO	-	-	-
	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
nesto	Avv. Giov. GUARINO AMELLA	Dott. Carlo GUIDA	Dott. Carlo RUSSO	-	-	-	-
	1318	2500	21	-	-	-	-
dirol.	-	-	-	Giuseppe VINCI	Lorenzo VICO FAZIO	-	-
	-	-	-	100	300	-	-
ntonio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNEX - 5

ONE DEI PARTITI POLITICI

SCRITTI E NOMI DEI DIRIGENTI IN PROVINCIA DI:

SE MONARCHICO
O
REPUBBLICANO

Trapani	Enna	Messina	Catania	Siracusa	Ragusa	
Vincenzo REGINA	Avv. Ettore ARENA	Prof. Salvat. ALTOMARE	Prof. Salvat. GERACI	Avv. Emanuele GIARACA ¹	-	Monarchico
466	165	100	1058	50	-	
V. Francesco NZO	-	Avv. Augusto MARTINO	Avv. Attilio PALMISCIANO	Avv. Salvatore MONTEFORTE	Not. Riccardo SULSENTI	Repubblicano
466	-	300	2030	60	100	
V. Antonio AZZA	Farm. Giuseppe TANTERI	Dott. Rosario MILLEMAGGI	Prof. Carmelo CARISTIA	Prof. Giuseppe AGNELLO	Avv. Salvatore MIGLIORISI	Incerta tendenza
2282	2925	3000	9428	1000	2612	
Rosario RZILLERI	Antonio D'ASSORO	Rag. Umberto FIORE	Ing. Salvatore COLOSI	Carmelo CAPONETTO	Ing. Guglielmo NICASTRO	Repubblicano
1355	1185	4000	7682	3350	3810	
Prof. Vincen. GALLO	Paolo MANCUSO	Prof. Domenico PISANI	Avv. Agatino BONFIGLIO	Avv. Edoardo DI GIOVANNI	Avv. Vincenzo CARTIA	Repubblicano
1464	4885	1000	6469	2000	3197	
V. Stefano ABILE	Avv. Ignazio DE MARIA	On. Giuseppe FARANDA	Avv. Vincenzo RINALDI	Avv. Libero BELLONIA	Dott. Mario SCHININA ¹	Incerta tendenza
3186	703	300	5348	1216	20	
-	Dott. Salvato re BIONDI	-	-	-	-	Monarchico
-	330	-	-	-	-	
-	-	Avv. Giuseppe FUGAZZOTTO	-	-	-	Monarchico
-	-	20	-	-	-	
tt. Carlo IDA	Dott. Carlo RUSSO	-	-	-	-	Incerta tendenza
2500	21	-	-	-	-	
-	-	Giuseppe VINCI	Lorenzo VI- CO FAZIO	-	-	Repubblicano
-	-	100	300	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Repubblicano
-	-	-	-	-	-	

	8400	4150	3692	2282	2925	3000
COMUNISTA	Prof. Luigi CARDAMONE	Prof. Franco GRASSO	Avv. Cesare SESSA	Rosario BURZILLERI	Antonino D'ASSORO	Rag. Umberto FIORE
	6148	2800	12887	1355	1185	4000
SOCIALISTA	Paolo CAMINITI	Avv. Gioacch. GIORDANO	Ing. Giosuè FIORENTINO	Prof. Vincen. FUGALLO	Paolo MANCUSO	Prof. Domen PISANI
	1518	890	1112	1464	4885	1000
DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO	-	Avv. Gaetano SALINITRO	Avv. Enrico LA LOGGIA	Avv. Stefano STABILE	Avv. Ignazio DE MARIA	On. Giusepp FARANDA
	-	1200	1443	3186	703	300
UNIONE	-	Princ. Vito. CALVELLI	-	-	Dott. Salvato re BIONDI	-
	-	300	-	-	330	-
LEGA ITALICA	-	Princ. Stef. DI MIRTO	-	-	-	Avv. Giusep FUGAZZOTTO
	-	1850	-	-	-	20
DEMOCRATICO SOCIALE	-	Avv. Ernesto ANZON	Avv. Giov. GUA RINO AMELLA	Dott. Carlo GUIDA	Dott. Carlo RUSSO	-
	-	80	1318	2500	21	-
REPUBBLICANO FEDERALISTA	-	Prof. Girol. ROMEO	-	-	-	Giuseppe VINCI
	-	50	-	-	-	100
REPUBBLICANO SOCIALISTA	-	Dott. Antonio ALESSI	-	-	-	-
	-	40	-	-	-	-
MOVIMENTO SEPARATISTA	-	On. Andrea FI NOCCHIARO APRILE	On. Andrea FINO CHIARO APRILE	Mario POMA	Stefano LA MOTTA	Rag. Milio Eduardo CANGEMI
	-	8600	400	30	1210	8000

Differenza in più o in meno -rispetto al mese precedente
degli aderenti a ciasdun partito:

LIBERALE..... I694 in più - COMUNISTA.....89
D'AZIONE..... 82 in più - SOCIALISTA.....40
DEMOCRATICO CRISTIANO..... 7672 in più - DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO.....86
MOVIMENTO SEPARATISTA.....

2282	2925	3000	9428	1000	2612	
Rosario RZILLERI	Antonino D'ASSO IO	Rag. Umberto FIORE	Ing. Salvatore COLOSI	Carmelo CAPONETTO	Ing. Guglielmo NICASTRO	Repubblicano
1355	1185	4000	7682	3350	3810	
Prof. Vincen. GALLO	Paolo MANCUSO	Prof. Domenico PISANI	Avv. Agatino BONFIGLIO	Avv. Edoardo DI GIOVANNI	Avv. Vincenzo GARTIA	Repubblicano
1464	4885	1000	6469	2000	3197	
Avv. Stefano PABILE	Avv. Ignazio DE MARIA	On. Giuseppe FARANDA	Avv. Vincenzo RINALDI	Avv. Libero BELLONIA	Dott. Mario SCHININA*	Incerta tendenza
3186	703	300	5348	1216	20	
-	Dott. Salvato re BIONDI	-	-	-	-	Monarchico
-	330	-	-	-	-	
-	-	Avv. Giuseppe FUGAZZOTTO	-	-	-	Monarchico
-	-	20	-	-	-	
Dott. Carlo UIDA	Dott. Carlo RUSSO	-	-	-	-	Incerta tendenza
2500	21	-	-	-	-	
-	-	Giuseppe VINCI	Lorenzo VI- CO FAZIO	-	-	Repubblicano
-	-	100	300	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Repubblicano
-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mario POMA	Stefano LA MOTTA	Rag. Milio Eduardo CANGEMI	On. Cesare BRUNO DI BELMONTE	Paolo CIANCI	Avv. Raffaele DI MARTINO	Repubblicano
30	1210	3000	8445	3000	300	

più o in meno -rispetto al mese precedente- nel numero
a ciascun partito:

più - COMUNISTA.....8969 in più - UNIONE.....330 in più
più - SOCIALISTA.....4083 in più - LEGA ITALICA..... 20 in più
più - DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO.....8600 in più - DEMOCRATICO SOCIALE...962 in più
MOVIMENTO SEPARATISTA.....6585 in più.

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394.

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION)

FILE - RPS/502/15.

5th September, 1944.

SUBJECT - Monthly Report of Activities - August, 1944.

TO - Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Allied Control Commission.

(1) GENERAL.

The general Public safety situation has become more delicate during the past month. Serious crime appears to have shown a considerable increase, but statistics are not at the moment complete.

The grain campaign has caused the employment of practically all of the police forces. This creates the opportunity for criminal elements to organize. Definite signs of this threat are now seen in the several criminal bands which have caused some alarm, the increase in crime and the general unrest.

The forces of public order and the Italian troops are functioning well.

The Italian government for the first time since February have shown definite interest in the Public safety problem in Sicily. All police agencies have continued their efforts without strong support on the Regional level. The present High Commissioner, Salvatore ALDISIO, who recently took office, has shown an appreciation of the Public Safety problem and has already taken steps to support the police. The police still lack the necessary physical means, but the appreciation of their importance and the desire of public officials to give them support are first fundamentals which have been lacking in the past.

The great danger in Sicily is a return to the old crime control. This was at one time a problem that required special drastic measures. It has existed as a threat and during the past month has shown direct signs of its return. Based on a study of past and present conditions the problem presents it-

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Brief translated reports of the situation from Dr. MODICA, Regional Director Public Security, Gen. BRANCA, Commander of VI Brigade CC.RR. are attached at Annex I and II.

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(2) PRISONS.

Many of the prisons are overcrowded. A survey of necessary repairs was made during the month and plans made to relieve the situation. These plans are now being executed. Dr. COLUBA who was under AMG, Director of Prisons for Sicily has been returned to Palermo prison. But by special order the Director was appointed by the Ministry of Interior to represent the Italian government for this survey. The present prison situation has a direct bearing on the General Public safety situation in the danger of escapes, the mixing of prisoners and the unsanitary conditions resulting from overcrowding.

(3) FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE.

Comm. BICI, formerly Regional Director has returned to Sicily representing the central government to make inspections. The reports of these inspections are being submitted to the central government. Principal developments have been the recent coordination of civil defense plans coordinated with the Allied Forces in the cities of Messina, Catania and Palermo. A shortage of officers and personnel exists due to suspensions in provinces of Catania and Palermo. *Sine been rectified.*

(4) REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

The total number of cars now registered is 5962.

Registration is effected through Ufficio Motorizzazione with a central office and provincial offices. Recommendations are made by the Chamber of Commerce to Ufficio di Motorizzazione, after payment of taxes to RACI, the licenses are actually issued by Ufficio di Motorizzazione.

(5) PASSES.

Control of travel passes has been turned over to Italian authorities on the basis of regulations issued from Headquarters. In collaboration with 56 Area passes for automobiles to cross the Messina strait, are granted only in exceptional cases.

(6) DEFASCISTIZATION.

The various Provincial Defascistization Commissions

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DEFASCISTIZATION.

The various Provincial Defascistization Commissions are beginning to show more activity. The figures given in Annex III show the results of their labours since their institution up to 4th of August.

With regards to the 7234 schedules held pending at this Headquarters these are now being sorted out and will be forwarded to the appropriate Sub-Commission or Provincial Defascistization Commissions for investigation in accordance with letter from Administrative Section dated 17/8/1944. It is hoped that this will be achieved within the next fortnight.

(7) FORGERY.

A return is appended at Annex 4 showing particulars of forged A.M. Notes which have been recovered from circulation during the month.

(8) RELATIONS WITH MILITARY AND NAVAL AUTHORITIES.

Close contact continues to be maintained between Naval Operating Base Western Sicily and 56 Area H.Q. Eastern Sicily.

Relations are on the whole satisfactory and no untoward incidents have occurred during the month under review.

(9) ORGANIZATION AND MISSION OF PUBLIC SAFETY IN REGION I.

The personnel is now reduced to two Public Safety Officers who will be operating from Palermo.

As the Italian system becomes re-established with its former strong centralization, the mission of advising gives precedence to observation. There are some points which now cause some confusion - provisions were made under AMG for regional operation because at that time no central Italian government existed. In the public safety field an effort was made to maintain a balance between existing needs and the basic Italian system to be later re-established. Thus the following Regional offices were established, - Regional Directorates, - Public Safety, Prisons, Fire and Civil Defence. The Prison Directorate has been disbanded - the others still remain, although not completely operative.

The Italian Government has retained the provisional Regional organization and appear to be now giving greater support to the High Commissioner. But there exists a conflict, in that administration often follows old lines direct to the Prefect or Provincial Offices and cuts the Regional Lines.

With respect to the Public Safety agencies named, the distinctive nature of the crime problem in Sicily makes necessary coordination and control on an Island wide basis. This is particularly true at present with the existing dangers cited. It is questionable whether the true facts of the situation can be learned and met without the medium of Regional coordination between the Central Government and the provinces.

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For the Regional Commissioner.

R. A. Snook

Russell A. SNOOK,

Lt. Colonel,

Regional Public Safety Officer.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394.

ANNEX NO. I

In accordance with your telephonic requests, the following information is communicated relating to the conditions of public order during the month of August, 1944 :-

Public Order. During the month of August there were no cases reported of disturbances worthy of particular attention. Nevertheless, the conditions continue very uncertain because of the ever increasing difficulties of the daily life of the people. The economical food situation continues to be serious and uncertain owing to the disproportion between the cost of living and the various incomes, wages, salaries, etc. There is, therefore, a sense of discontent and mistrust among the population, causing bewilderment especially amongst the poorer classes and those in receipt of fixed incomes. The uncertain functioning of the 'Granai' causes serious preoccupation and contributes in maintaining the situation delicate, also the population, with the approach of winter sees in a bad light the conditions under which it is living.

During the month of August, various hostile demonstrations occurred because of the insufficiency of food rations or on account of the restrictions on grinding grain at the mills. Sudden intervention of police resulted in restoring order. We would particularly inform you that at Ferla (Siracusa) about 300 persons revolted against a patrol of PS Agents and CC.RR. endeavouring to release 4 persons discovered whilst carrying grain illegally. Reinforcements intervened, arrests made and public order restored.

In the province of Agrigento, comune of Alessandria della Rocca on the 9th and in the comune of Caltabellotta groups of demonstrators attempted to prevent trucks of the provincial Agricultural Consorzio of Agrigento, which were carrying flour from being loaded with the corresponding quantity of grain, from the local warehouses of the consorzio.

Police Agents intervened and order was restored, operations were carried on normally.

On the 23rd in Pachino (Siracusa) a Maresciallo of CC.RR. wounded a person illegally carrying grain who refused to stop when challenged. The Maresciallo and Carabinieri who later intervened were subjected to stone throwing and also two rifle shots, from the crowd numbering about 2,000. The Maresciallo was wounded in the foot and later taken to the hospital of Noto for treatment.

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On the same day in Casteldaccia (Palermo), about 1,000 farmers gathered in the square to protest against the orders issued by Captain GRILLONE of CG.FF. for the amassing of grain. CC.RR. intervened and succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators.

On 23rd, in the locality of "Ulterina" (Enna) some unknown persons, armed, prevented farmer BUZZONE Angelo from

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doing his work, with axes, threatening to break his tools.

On 26th in the locality SCAVO and BASCO territory of LEONFORTE, two armed persons presented themselves to the factories threatening to cause serious damages, should they not stop the work of agriculture. Investigations are in hand by the P.S. Interprovincial Office of LEONFORTE for the identification and arrest of those responsible for the two above mentioned criminal acts. The investigation is also being carried out to establish the object the unknown persons are aiming, also to discover if they are isolated cases, or political in character, or common delinquency.

The sanctions established by the Decree dated 4th July, 1944 against transgressors of 'Granai' contribute to maintain a delicate situation because the farmers continue to offer resistance on account of the price being inadequate to the cost of production, whilst prices of other goods which are on the open market are high. The political situation is also affected by this state of affairs. The actions of the various parties, during the month of August has been carried on orderly, but, in fact, there is hostility between the Communist and Separatist parties.

In Catania some incidents occurred during and after a meeting, but due to the opportune and sudden intervention of the police they were stopped, and those responsible were denounced.

The condition of public order is, therefore, delicate, and it cannot be excluded that further disorders may occur owing to the discontent of the people.

Public Safety.

During the month of June the conditions of public safety improved notably, during which month there were 111 robberies reported, whilst in December, 1943, there were 214.

During the month of July the position considerable worsened, in fact 180 cases of robbery occurred. The determining cause of this state of affairs was that during that month the police forces were totally employed in the service of the "Granai".

In the month of August from information received till now, with the reinstatement in part of the activities of police organs, a small improvement is noticeable because 129 cases of robbery have been reported, and it is to be believed that this number will not be considerably increased by the receipt of delayed

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In particular services have been directed at disarming and capture of armed gangs, however the results obtained up to the present are not definite owing to the difficulty of means at the disposal of the police and especially the Interprovincial Offices. Eight months after the formation of these Offices it has not been possible to complete their equipment. The Questure also is lacking of manpower and equipment.

The Needs of Police Organisations.

It is necessary to build up the efficiency of the police forces to face any event.

Firstly, it is necessary to complete the equipment of the 13 Interprovincial Offices which are the proper Organs to fight delinquency in the more serious forms. These offices need at least 30 NCO's, 2 functionaries, motor cars, bicycles, motorcycles, horses, machine guns, and other materials as shown in the following list :

2 functionaries - 30 NCO's - 3 small motorcars - 8 heavy motorcars - 63 motor-cycles - 167 bicycles - 116 horses - 116 sets of horse equipment - 400 flashlights - 86 Tommy guns with ammunition - 108 muskets (model 1891) - Cartridges for these muskets and 3800 magazine clips - 5,000 cartridges for Tommy guns - 140 pistols - 140 holsters - Cartridges for pistols and 3,900 magazine clips - Motor and bicycle tyres - (an adequate number of various types) - 400 blankets - 800 sheets - 400 mattress covers.

The motor cars and tyres used by the Questura and the Interprovincial Offices are in a bad state of efficiency and it is foreseen that in a short time will be unusable.

It is also necessary that the economic position of the personnel of the Interprovincial Offices be taken into consideration because there exists a difference between this personnel and those of the Questura. Special treatment is necessary for this delicate service. To coordinate the activities of the Interprovincial Offices it is necessary to form a mixed nucleus of Regional character, stationed in Palermo, for intervention where the need is greater, so as not to disturb the other forces from their normal tasks.

This nucleus would be under the direct orders of the P.S. Regional Direction for its duties. It would be composed of 30 CC.RR. and 20 P.S. Agents, and would be under the control of a P.S. functionary, also under an Officer of CC.RR. It should be supplied with 3 motor cars, 3 light lorries, 20 motorcycles, 10 bicycles and an adequate number of Tommy guns and abundant ammunition.

The Questura is in need of the following supplies and personnel :

AGRIGENTO. 1 Commissario, 2 subaltern functionaries and 15 NCO's.

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2 functionaries - 30 NCO's - 3 small motorcars - 8 heavy motorcars - 63 motor-cycles - 167 bicycles - 116 horses - 116 sets of horse equipment - 400 flashlights - 86 Tommy guns with ammunition - 108 muskets (model 1891) - Cartridges for these muskets and 3800 magazine clips - Grape ammunition for musket 1891 and 1950 magazine clips - 5,000 cartridges for Tommy guns - 140 pistols - 140 holsters - Cartridges for pistols and 3,900 magazine clips - Motor and bicycle tyres - (an adequate number of various types) - 400 blankets - 800 sheets - 400 mattress covers.

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The Questura is in need of the following supplies and personnel :

AGRIGENTO. 1 Commissario, 2 subaltern functionaries and 15 NCO's.

CALTANISSETTA. A chief commissario or vice questore and 15 NCO's.

CATANIA. A V. Questore, 2 Chief Commissari, 4 subaltern functionaries and 20 NCO's.

ENNA. 1 Commissario, 2 subaltern functionaries and 20 NCO's.

MESSINA. 1 Commissario, 4 subaltern functionaries and 20 NCO's.

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PALERMO.

An able V. Questore, 2 Chief Commissari, 6 subaltern functionaries, 22 NCO's, a deputy Commissario, 1 Maresciallo, 2 Brigadiere and 15 Agents for the reopening of the PS Commissariato of Bagheria.

The special police division requires - 1 Major or Lt. Colonel, Commander, two Captains and 3 Subalterns.

RAGUSA.

1 Commissario, 3 subaltern functionaries, 15 NCO's, 1 deputy commissario to be assigned to P.S. of Comiso.

SIRACUSA.

2 subaltern functionaries, 12 NCO's, 1 deputy Commissario, 1 Maresciallo, 2 Brigadiere and 15 Agents, for the reopening of the P.S. Office of Noto.

TRAPANI.

1 Commissario, 12 NCO's, 1 deputy commissario for the Office of Mazara del Vallo, and 1 deputy commissario, 1 maresciallo, 2 brigadiere and 8 Agents of P.S. for the reopening of the P.S. Office of Castellamare del Golfo.

500 P.S. Agents, armed and equipped, 50 clerks of various ranks and 20 ushers of Questure are also needed.

Therefore in Sicily, it is necessary to assign the following functionaries :-

2 Vice Questori.	
4 Chief Commissari.	
7 Commissari.	
28 Subaltern functionaries.	) For the Special Police
1 Major or Lt. Colonel.	) Division of Palermo.
2 Captains.	)
3 Subalterns.	)

Necessary means for the proper functioning of the Questure of Sicily :-

35	Motor cars.	20 small trucks.	15 trucks.
50	Motor cycles.	350 bicycles.	
500	Muskets (model 1891)		
15,500	Muskets cartridges.		
	Grape shot for muskets 1891.		
4,500	Pistols with 500 holsters.		
25,000	Cartridges for pistols.		
500	Handcuffs.		

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	Grape shot for muskets 1891.		
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25,000	Cartridges for pistols.		
500	Handcuffs.		

Bedding is both deficient in quantity and quality, it is not possible to obtain more because the firm CARUSO, entrusted with the supply, states that it is impossible to obtain materials on the market. The following materials is therefore necessary for the Questure :-

Blankets, sheets, mattress cases, canvas beds.

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It is to be considered that although it is necessary, it is impossible to receive assignments of further agents owing to the lack of bedding. This firm, CARUSO, which is under contract, cannot supply electric bulbs for the barracks, because there are none on the market, there are a few in the hands of speculators which are sold at the very highest prices.

In the interests of public order in Sicily it is necessary that the CC.RR. Brigade be suitable reinforced so that in each provincial chief town there is a nucleus of CC.RR., armed with automatic arms and provided with motor vehicles, in order that they can be rapidly employed in places of necessity. These nuclei should be composed of 150 CC.RR. in each chief town of Palermo, Messina and Catania Provinces, also another 50 CC.RR. for the other chief towns.

It is also necessary in the interests of public order that the military Sabaudia Division, at present in Sicily, be suitably reinforced in order that at any moment it can employ contingents in the service of public safety.

The Regional Director,

- MODICA -

ANNEX II

CC R. VI BRIGADE H.Q.

TITLE - No. 176/28 Palermo, 31st August, 1944.

SUBJECT - P.S. conditions.

The spirit of the public is depressed.

The critical economical conditions, the serious difficulties of the times and the uncertainty of the national future keep the moral of the population low.

News of the continued Allied victories over the Germans gives hope of a quick ending of the war, which is desired by all, although the event does not mean for Italy the end of all misfortunes. However, many people do not expect happy days after the war.

The action of the patriots, who are restoring the honor of the Italian people with their blood, gives us enthusiasm. Until now, 1353 young men have asked the Ministry of War to be enrolled in the ranks of the "Sicilian Volunteers".

The public order has been normal; only a demonstration of employees and wine-labourers occurred in Marsala (Trapani). However, they soon dispersed by the intervention of C.C.R.

During this month a suspension of work of the municipal sweepers for 24 hrs. occurred in Ragusa. This was a protest owing to insufficient ration.

In Villafranca and in Saponara Villafranca (Messina) numerous groups of persons protested on account of not having received the flour-ration for 10 days.

The population were also distressed because of the unfortunate occurrence in Vittoria on 7 August, caused by explosion which were in the Railway Depot. In fact, there 21 dead, 30 wounded persons, and 18 public and private buildings damaged. Another explosion also occurred in Comiso territory where 6 aeroplane bombs had been left.

These population wish that the proper Authority shall not delay the recovery of all these explosives which are diffused in this territory and which cause a permanent damage to the people.

In the zone of Adrano (Catania) a gang of armed criminals, headed by RUSSO Giuseppe, is going throughout the countries and committed some extortions and kidnappings. Other gangs, armed with

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In the zone of Adrano (Catania) a gang of armed criminals, headed by RUSSO Giuseppe, is going throughout the countries and committed some extorsions and kidnapping. Other gangs, armed with hand grenades and machine-gun, are in the suburbs of Palermo and in the zones of Valledolmo (Palermo) and Caltanissetta.

A temporary stoppage of the criminal activity resulted from the police services which are still in progress. Three members

2 -

of the RUSSO Gang have surrendered and various war arms have been recovered.

Delinquents and mafia, taking advantage of police interest in guaranteeing the consignment of grain to ammassi, took advantage, increasing their activities.

In comparison with preceding month, crime has increased, - the figures are as follows, -

8 manslaughter, 8 attempted murders, 2 infanticides, 85 robberies, 4 attempted robberies, 5 extorsions, 9 swindles, 58 aggravated thefts. The conditions of Public Safety in the Island are critical and continue to worsen.

This exceptional situation requires exceptional police measures on the part of the Government putting aside all misundstood principles of liberty, for it is impossible to tolerate a return to the Middle - Age brigandage.

During the past month, depending commands made 58 proposals of admonishment, 7 of which have been examined until now, and 24 proposals of confinement against criminals responsible for common thefts. However, these latter 24 cases have not yet been examined. Statistics of crimes and fines are attached herewith.

Gen. BRANCA
Commander of VI Brigade CC.RR.

28 aggravated thefts. The conditions of Public Safety in the Island are critical and continue to worsen.

This exceptional situation requires exceptional police measures on the part of the Government putting aside all misunderstood principles of liberty, for it is impossible to tolerate a return to the Middle - Age brigandage.

During the past month, depending commands made 58 proposals of admonishment, 7 of which have been examined until now, and 24 proposals of confinement against criminals responsible for common thefts. However, these latter 24 cases have not yet been examined. Statistics of crimes and fines are attached herewith.

Gen. BRANCA
Commander of VI Brigade CC.RR.

COMMAND OF THE VI CARABINIERI REALI BRIGADE

STATISTICS OF CRIMES AND CONTRAVENTIONS VERIFIED IN SICILY DURING THE MONTH OF AUG

Names of Crimes	Crimes Ascertained during the month	Cases Cleared by Arrests	Number of persons		Crimes Committed by unknowns	Difference of crimes ascertained in compare with the previous month.		Crimes past month responsible arrested month in
			Arrested	Denounced.		More	less	
Murders	34	16	21	16	18	8	-	
Attempted Murders	22	10	8	4	12	8	-	
Manslaughter	11	11	4	7	-	-	-	
Preterintentional Homicide	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	
Infanticides	2	1	1	-	1	2	-	
Robberies	193	13	18	17	180	85	-	
Attempted robberies	13	6	11	10	7	4	-	
Extortions	11	5	18	2	6	5	-	
Attempted extortions	4	2	1	1	2	1	+	
Swindlings	20	15	6	16	5	9	-	
Substitutions of person	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Associations Delinquency	8	8	42	10	-	-	6	
Damages	19	3	3	6	12	-	3	
Aggravated Thefts	920	403	275	329	517	58	-	
Thefts	405	163	65	145	242	-	25	
Receivings	22	22	11	2	-	-	3	
Wilful Fire	13	4	3	1	9	-	11	
Culpable fires	29	21	8	16	8	6	-	
Threats by Arms	5	5	3	3	-	-	5	
Personal injuries	46	43	17	43	3	-	12	
Resistances to Pub.Officials	7	7	6	1	-	-	8	
Insults to Pub.Officials	8	8	7	1	-	1	-	
Fights	2	2	8	5	-	-	-	
Extortions of Pub.Off	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	
Istigation to corruptions	5	5	7	-	-	5	-	
Carnal Violences	6	6	4	3	-	-	1	
Caused Abortion	4	4	2	2	-	3	-	
Istigations to prostitution.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Obscene Acts	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	
Rapes	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	
Adulteries	5	5	4	6	-	2	-	
Calumnies	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	
Insults	2	2	3	3	-	-	-	
Ill-treatments in home	14	14	9	6	-	-	2	
Violations of the abode	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	
Simulations of offence	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	
Misappropriations	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	

COMMAND OF THE VI CARABINIERI REALI BRIGADE

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US OF CRIMES AND CONTRAVENTIONS VERIFIED IN SICILY DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1944.

	Crimes Ascertained during the month	Cases Cleared by Arrests	Number of persons		Crimes Committed by unknowns	Difference of crimes ascertained in compare with the previous month.		Crimes verified in past months and responsible persons arrested during the month in question.	Note
			Arrested	Denounced.		More	less		
	34	16	21	16	18	8	-	-	
	22	10	8	4	12	8	-	-	
	11	11	4	7	-	-	-	-	
icide	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	
	2	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	
	193	13	18	17	180	85	-	-	
	13	6	11	10	7	4	-	-	
	11	5	18	2	6	5	-	-	
	4	2	1	1	2	1	+	-	
	20	15	6	16	5	9	-	-	
on	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	
noy	8	8	42	10	-	-	6	-	
	19	3	3	6	12	-	3	-	
	920	403	275	329	517	58	-	-	
	405	163	65	145	242	-	25	-	
	22	22	11	2	-	-	3	-	
	13	4	3	1	9	-	11	-	
	29	21	8	16	8	6	-	-	
	5	5	3	3	-	-	5	-	
	46	43	17	43	3	-	12	-	
ffi-	7	7	6	1	-	-	8	-	
als	8	8	7	1	-	1	-	-	
	2	2	8	5	-	-	-	-	
	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	
tions	5	5	7	-	-	5	-	-	
	6	6	4	3	-	-	1	-	
	4	4	2	2	-	3	-	-	
ti-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	
	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	
	5	5	4	6	-	2	-	-	
	3	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	
	2	2	3	3	-	-	2	-	
ome	14	14	9	6	-	-	-	-	
bode	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	
nce	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	
	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	

Culpable fires	29	21	8	18	8	8	-
Threats by Arms	5	5	3	3	-	-	5
Personal injuries	46	43	17	43	3	-	12
Resistances to Pub.Officials	7	7	6	1	-	-	8
Insults to Pub.Officials	8	8	7	1	-	1	-
Fights	2	2	8	5	-	-	-
Extortions of Pub.Off	1	1	-	4	-	1	-
Istigation to corruptions	5	5	7	-	-	5	-
Carnal Violences	6	6	4	3	-	-	1
Caused Abortion	4	4	2	2	-	3	-
Istigations to prosti-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
tution.	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Obscene Acts	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Rapes	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Adulteries	5	5	4	6	-	2	-
Calumnies	3	3	4	-	-	-	-
Insults	2	2	3	3	-	-	-
Ill-treatments in home	14	14	9	6	-	-	2
Violations of the abode	1	1	1	3	-	-	-
Simulations of offence	1	1	2	-	-	-	1
Misappropriations	1	1	-	1	-	-	2
Frauds in carrying on	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
business.	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Utterances false currency	2	2	2	-	-	2	-
Smuggling amassed goods	790	728	322	590	62	435	-
Wrongful pasturages	7	7	-	9	-	-	25
TOTAL	2643	1558	898	1268	1085	524	-
<u>CONTRAVENTIONS</u>							
Penal Code	124	124	17	124	-	3	-
P.S. Laws	43	43	4	40	-	-	9
Hunting	11	11	3	14	-	8	-
Fishing	9	9	1	6	-	9	-
Social Laws	5	5	-	5	-	1	-
Animal registerings	106	106	-	38	-	-	74
Highway Police	581	581	-	118	-	145	-
Black Market	739	700	74	658	39	-	36
R.D.L.22/4/943 No.245	344	344	52	319	-	123	-
Prices discipline	18	18	-	18	-	-	7
Blackout	1	1	-	1	-	-	10
Curefew Regulations	5	5	-	18	-	-	4
Total	1986	1947	151	1359	39	137	-

23	21	8	18	8	8	5		
5	5	3	3	3	3	12		
46	43	17	43	3	-	-		
7	7	6	1	-	-	8		
8	8	7	1	-	1	-		
2	2	8	5	-	-	-		
1	1	-	4	-	1	-		
5	5	7	-	-	5	-		
6	6	4	3	-	-	1		
4	4	2	2	-	3	-		
1	1	1	1	-	-	-		
1	1	-	1	-	-	1		
1	1	-	1	-	-	1		
5	5	4	6	-	2	-		
3	3	4	-	-	-	-		
2	2	3	3	-	-	-		
14	14	9	6	-	-	2		
1	1	1	3	-	-	-		
1	1	2	-	-	-	1		
1	1	-	1	-	-	2		
1	1	-	1	-	-	-		
2	2	2	-	-	2	-		
790	728	322	590	62	435	-		
7	7	-	9	-	-	25		
2643	1558	898	1268	1085	524	-	12	
124	124	17	124	-	3	-	-	
43	43	4	40	-	-	9	-	
11	11	3	14	-	8	-	-	
9	9	1	6	-	9	-	-	
5	5	-	5	-	1	-	-	
106	106	-	38	-	-	74	-	
581	581	-	118	-	145	-	-	
739	700	74	658	39	-	36	-	
344	344	52	319	-	123	-	-	
18	18	-	18	-	-	7	-	
1	1	-	1	-	-	10	-	
5	5	-	18	-	-	4	-	
1986	1947	151	1359	39	137	-	-	

HIGH COMMISSARIYSHIP FOR SICILY

NUMERICAL LIST OF THE OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED BY THE PROV. COMMISSIONS FOR
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THEIR FUNCTIONING UP TO 4TH AUGUST 1944.

PROVINCES	Denunciat. forwarded	Denunciat. wrongly forwarded	Persons acquitted	Proposals for dismissal	Denunciat. under investig.	Judgement suspended	Denunciat. filed for employees out of se
PALERMO	2.080	2.023	3	13	-	41	-
MESSINA	188	-	5	11	150	22	-
CATANIA	44	-	2	19	-	23	-
SIRACUSA	99	-	-	45	42	-	-
AGRIGENTO	54	-	11	9	11	-	-
RAGUSA	77	-	34	43	-	-	-
ENNA	38	-	6	21	4	7	-
CALTANISSETTA	61	-	7	-	36	17	-
TRAPANI	35	2	6	12	1	9	5
TOTALS	2.676	2.025	74	173	244	119	5

ANNEX II

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HIGH COMMISSARIYSHIP FOR SICILY

OF THE OPERATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN PERFORMED BY THE PROV. COMMISSIONS FOR DEFEASISTIZATION
FROM THE BEGINNING OF THEIR FUNCTIONING UP TO 4TH AUGUST 1944.

Denunciat. wrongly forwarded	Persons acquitted	Proposals for dismissal	Denunciat. under investig.	Judgement suspended	Denunciat. filed for employees out of service	Requests of acquittals forwarded to the Counsel of Ministers
2.023	3	13	-	41	-	-
-	5	11	150	22	-	-
-	2	19	-	23	-	-
-	-	45	42	-	-	12
-	11	9	11	-	-	23
-	34	43	-	-	-	-
-	6	21	4	7	-	-
-	7	-	36	17	-	1
2	6	12	1	9	5	-
2.025	74	173	244	119	5	36

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGIONAL = PERIOD

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Series of Penalties Notes
Palermo	(1) 8 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 06 A 06 A 06 A 00 A 00 A 00 A 00 A 06 A 21 A 45 A 08 A 05
	(2) 4 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographed process at the Flacomio Plant.		do	A 01
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.		do	A 01
	(4) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process.	nil	Nil	A 00
Agrigento	(1) 8 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant, Palermo.		These note are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 00 A 00 A 00 A 00 A 00 A 05 A 06

ANNEX 4

ENTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGIONAL = PERIOD FROM 26th July
To 25th August 1944.

Ref Particulars Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes	Any additional useful informa- tion.
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 06215973 A 06285926 A 06285921 A 00285914 A 00285925 A 00285927 A 00285936 A 06285980 A 21515778 A 45052019 A 08153642 A 05387964	A Notes attached. A A A A A A A A Notes attached. A A A A
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant.		do	A 01382280	A Note attached.
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant.		do	A 00455323	A Note attached.
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process.	nil	Nil	A 00285913 A 00285935 A 00285942 A 00285942 A 00285943 A 00285945 A 05285990 A 06285945	A Notes attached. A A A A A A A
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially re- ported on.		

= 2 =

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 2
TO 2

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of For Notes.
Trapani	(2) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant, Palermo.	Nil	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 406000 A 013822
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		do	A 053798
	(4) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted with yellow crayon. Poor specimen.		Nil	A 24992
	(1) 3 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 00285 A 00285 A 00285
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.		do	A 4060
	(3) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		do	A 2151 A 0045

= 2 =

FORGED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th July
TO 25th August 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant, Palermo.	Nil	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 40600070 A A 01382280 A	Notes attached
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant.		do	A 05379864 A	Note attached.
note raised to sure of figures a centrally of Tinted with a. Poor specimen.		Nil	A 24992331 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 00285915 A A 00285918 A A 00285927 A	Notes attached.
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant.		do	A 40600070 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant.		do	A 21515778 A A 00455323 A	Notes attached
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant.				
of 1000 lire fired by litho- ess at the ant.				

= 3 =

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th J
TO 25th A

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Forged Notes.
Enna	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.	nil	This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 013822
	(2) 1 note of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fair specimen		Nil	A 045114
Messina	(1) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant.	nil	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 062859 A 067859
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		do	A 215157
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.		Nil	A 045610
	(4) 1 note of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 45052

= 3 =

MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th July
TO 25th August 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
of 1000 lire fidelity by litho- graph at the mint.	nil	This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 01382280 A	Note attached.
of 500 lire fidelity by litho- graph. Fair specimen		Nil	A 04511406 A	Note attached. X
of 1000 lire fidelity by litho- graph at the mint.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 06285973 A A 06785982 A	Notes attached.
of 1000 lire fidelity by litho- graph at the mint.	nil	do	A 21515778 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire fidelity by litho- graph. Poor speci-		Nil	A 04561014 A	Note attached. X
of 100 lire fidelity by litho- graph at the mint.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially re- ported.	A 45052019 A	Note attached.

= 4 =

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURNS OF CASES - REGION I - PERIOD FROM 26
TO 2

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of For Notes.
Catania	(1) 3 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 0028591 A 0628591 A 0028592
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Elacomio Plant.		do	A 0815364
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	N11	N11	A 0456103
	(4) 3 notes of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Good specimen.	N11	N11	A 0454016 A 0451460 A 0451140
	(5) 1 note of 50 lire raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted with yellow crayon. Fair specimen.	N11	N11	A 1677519
Ragusa	(1) 3 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 0138228 A 0700243 A 0700243
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	N11	N11	A 0395794

= 4 =

ED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURNS OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th July
TO 25th August 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
of 1000 lire directly by litho- ss at the t.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 00285913 A A 06285916 A A 00285922 A	Notes attached
1000 lire for- y by lithographic Flacomio Plant.		do	A 08153642 A	Note attached.
1000 lire for- y by lithographic specimen.	N11	N11	A 04561014 A	Note attached
of 500 lire for- y by lithographic specimen.	N11	N11	A 04540161 A A 04514601 A A 04511406 A	Notes attached.
of 50 lire raised asure of figures centrally of Tinted with Fair specimen.	N11	N11	A 16775191 A	Note attached.
of 1000 lire directly by litho- ss at the nt.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 01382280 A A 07002432 A A 07002432 A	Notes attached.
of 1000 lire for- ty by lithographic r specimen.	N11	N11	A 03957944 A	Note attached.

= 5 =

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th June TO 25th Aug

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Caltanissetta	(3) 1 note of 500 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 04506114
	(1) 7 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.			A 40600070 A 40600070 A 20370002 A 20370002 A 01382280 A 0700243 A 01382280
	(2) 18 Notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant.			(3 notes) A 0815364 (8 notes) A 4505201 (7 notes) A 0045532 A 0700243
Siracusa	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.	2	do	
	(2) 18 notes of 1000 lire. Seized by the P.S. agents at Augusta while attempting to utter one note, 17 notes were found in their possession. (3) 2 notes of 1000 lire.			All bearing same serial number A 0451164
			Not yet dealt with at court	

= 5 =

ITARY CURRENCY = RETURN OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th June
TO 25th August 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
5 lire for- y lithogra- r specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 04506114 A	Note attached. X
1000 lire ty by litho- at the		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 40600070 A A 40600070 A A 20370002 A A 20370002 A A 01382280 A A 07002432 A A 01382280 A	Notes attached
1000 lire y by litho- at the		do	(3 notes) A 08153642 A (8 notes) A 45052019 A (7 notes) A 00455323 A	Notes attached.
1000 lire ty by litho- at the		do	A 07002432 A	Note attached.
1000 lire. Agents attempting e, 17 notes their posses-	2	Not yet dealt with at court	All bearing same serial number A 04511640 A	Notes retained. Enquiries in hand.
1000 lire.				

= 6 =

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURNS OF CASES - REGION I - PERIOD FROM 20
TO 20

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
	seized by the P.S. agents, at Augusta, Prov. Siracusa.	2	Not/ ^{yet} dealt with at court	A 04511650

= 6 =

ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY = RETURNS OF CASES = REGION I = PERIOD FROM 26th July
 TO 7th August 1944.

Brief Particulars cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful informations.
the P.S. agents, a, Prov. Siracusa.	2	Not/ ^{vet} dealt with at court	A 04511650 A	Note retained. Enquiries in hand. X

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

AFS 394.

FILE - AFS/502/15.

7th August, 1944.

SUBJECT - Monthly Report of Activities - July, 1944.

TO - Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission.
Allied Control Commission.

(1) I have to submit my report on the general conditions as regards Public Safety in Sicily and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region I, for the month of July, 1944.

(2) Grain.

The principal problem for the month has been the collection of grain. The resistance to amassing continues. Based on the Ministerial decrees, and orders of the High Commissioner, the police, supported by Italian troops, have been mobilized and given special powers. Denouncements reached the total figure of 4981 and 890225 Kg. of grain confiscated.

While force may be necessary there is no definite assurance of the success of this method. The point has probably been reached where greater pressure by the police may do more harm than good. Basically the problem is economic. The plan for the collection of the grain was organized too late to be put into operation in time. The price finally fixed is declared to be too low. Announcement was made that the bread ration would be increased on July 1st and just as this increase was beginning to show a wholesome effect the ration was suddenly reduced. As a result the public confidence fell and more determined became the resistance to amassing and more reasons developed for a Black Market. As the program took shape - the coordination of the agencies concerned - came the rumour that the High Commissioner was to be substituted. Following closely came the newspaper announcement of the dissolution of "tutte le forze della polizia". The effect on men who have been forced to a difficult task by sheer discipline and efforts to inspire their sense of duty has been natural. Underpaid, working without adequate means

(1) I have to submit my report on the general conditions as regards Public Safety in Sicily and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region I, for the month of July, 1944.

(2) Grain.

The principal problem for the month has been the collection of grain. The resistance to amassing continues. Based on the Ministerial decrees, and orders of the High Commissioner, the police, supported by Italian troops, have been mobilized and given special powers. Denouncements reached the total figure of 4981 and 290225 Kg. of grain confiscated.

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The basis of the whole program is the securing of the grain necessary to feed the people. A controlled system is undoubtedly necessary and yet it would seem that control applied in one place requires complete control of the whole economic system.



- 2 -

Within the limit of their means available the police are committed even beyond normal expectations. Thus, if the program fails - that is if insufficient grain is not procured except at the inflated Black Market figures - the failure shall not be entirely the responsibility of the police agencies, because there are too many factors involved, all of which must be considered.

(3) Crime.

Standards in Sicily are difficult to establish. It has always had a high crime rate which was intensified after the occupation and reached a peak in November and December of last year. As the result of reorganization of the police the rate was gradually reduced. At the time of the turnover in February conditions were much improved. This background therefore furnishes the standards.

The month under review has shown little change. The rate of serious crimes - as shown by the following statistics is still high.

voluntary murders	from 28	to 26
attempted murders	" 30	" 14
robberies	" 129	" 108
extorsions	" 9	" 6
swindles	" 19	" 11
damages	" 41	" 22
aggravated thefts	" 1106	" 862
simple thefts	" 645	" 430

However, if we compare these figures with those of December 1943 it will be noted that there has been a considerable decrease in crimes. Herewith comparative figures for December 1943.

voluntary murders	from 36	to 26
attempted murders	" 34	" 14
robberies	" 213	" 108
attempted robberies	" 13	" -
extorsions	" 21	" 6
thefts (aggrav. & sim.)	" 2129	" 1292
damages	" 36	" 22
swindles	" 19	" 11

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The police services will be occupied mainly on the grain problem and existing conditions may cause an increase in serious crimes.

About 600 dangerous criminals are known to be at large, firearms including hand grenades are plentiful and above all one of the most important police services to combat these

these serious crimes, the Interprovincial offices established to meet the problem existing in November 1943 - is becoming demoralized because of lack of physical means and support by Italian government. A promemoria from the Director of Public Security respecting this situation is attached, Annex No. 1. I recommend that it be called to the attention of the Minister of Interior with strong proposals that action be taken to correct the conditions and to support the agency established under AMG which is necessary and can be more actively supported by the central Government.

(4) Black Market.

There has been a very appreciable increase in offences in this category as the following C.C.R.R. figures illustrate but the increase is almost entirely due to the fact that it is the harvest season and grain, etc. forms the greater part of the "Merchandise Sequestered".

Herewith comparative figures for the months of May, June and July 1944.

Period	Value of merchandise sequestered	Persons arrested
Month of May	845,620.95	189
Month of June	1,113,562.45	201
First 28 days of July	4,851,279.30	930

(5) Forgery.

A return is appended showing particulars of forged A.M. Notes which have been recovered from circulation during the month.

(6) Political situation.

The political situation is comparatively quiet. Complete figures for the month are not yet available, but a total of ten meetings and 3 strikes are known to have taken

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The political situation is comparatively quiet. Complete figures for the month are not yet available, but a total of ten meetings and 3 strikes are known to have taken place. These are summarized in Annex No. 2. One demonstration occurred in Grotte as the result of Communist party taking possession of a club house. Eleven persons were arrested, but no serious consequences developed.

(7) Security.

The reduction of Troops on the Island has changed

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the Security problem. Port security and travel to the mainland are the principal problems. The former is handled by military and naval intelligence agencies, in cooperation with Captains of the Ports.

Passes to the continent are granted in accordance with existing regulations and in cooperation with Officer Commanding 56 Area. A great many people are trying to get to the continent and to Rome and administrative work involved is burdensome.

The return of undesirable persons from the continent appears to be a possibility now, because those who previously fled ^{now} want to return to Sicily. Close contact is being maintained with F.S.S. in regard to this.

As to Defasctization, the committees are in operation and this will form the subject of a separate report in due course.

(3) Organisation and operations of the Police.

(a) General efficiency of the police.

The general average of crimes closed as result of police action is about 50 per cent which under the conditions must be considered good.

The lack of transport, uniforms, low pay in comparison with expenses of living, the general lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of the people and corruption in government are factors which influence police efficiency. The achievements in the past and in the present grain campaign are indications that the police are at least as efficient and in many respects more efficient than other fields of Government.

The recent announcement respecting dissolution of the police has affected morale. Reorganization or strengthening of the police system is probably one of the most important factors in maintaining law and order. But experience here indicates that the reorganization should be slow, consistent with the development of the Government and founded on the present basis.

(b) Support of the Police.

Support of the police are now mainly focus-

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(b) Support of the Police.

Activities of the police are now mainly focused on the grain campaign and the danger which has already been reported on, that criminal elements particularly in the way of armed bands, are hoping to exploit the situation will have to be carefully watched. At the present critical period it is of the utmost importance that the Italian Government should be asked

to support and strengthen all Police Agencies in every way possible. Uniforms and equipment, particularly transport communications are still urgently required and under the present difficult economical conditions anything which can be done to improve the conditions in the Police Services as regards pay and allowances would have the greatest possible influence on future efficiency.

(c) CC.RR.

Recently a copy of a cable addressed to various other Regions was forwarded here for information. In this cable it was stated that it will be necessary to reduce the strength of the CC.RR. in all Regions in order to meet needs in newly captured territory. Attention has previously been drawn many times to the peculiar conditions affecting Public Safety in Sicily. At the moment CC.RR. are employed in connection with the grain campaign to an extent which is prejudicial to the prevention of crime. Consequently there is already some evidence that armed bands are exploiting the situation and counter measures will have to be taken against them shortly. Further with the withdrawal of troops from the Island there is a danger that many lawless factions in both criminal and political spheres will endeavour to achieve their objects by any means at their disposal and it is of a paramount importance that policing forces should not be weakened at such a critical period. It is appreciated that an overall picture of the situation must be borne in mind and not merely the needs of one Region but in examining the general question it is earnestly recommended that particular attention should be paid to the conditions in Sicily referred to above otherwise a situation may arise which will prove awkward to remedy at short notice and reflect adversely on the functioning of the Allied Control Commission.

(d) Agents of Public Security.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the news of possible re-organizations in the police system has had a somewhat unsettling effect upon this Force in particular but they are continuing to perform their duties satisfactorily. It is considered of the utmost importance that every possible action should be taken to strengthen and equip the Inter-Provincial Nuclei which form the subject of a separate

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(e) Guardia di Finanza.

This organization is operating reasonably well. In accordance with recent directions arrangements have

been completed for members to cease to draw military rations and receive the supplemented civilian ration.

(9) Prisons.

Attention has already been drawn to the dangers of overcrowding particularly with the increased number of prisoners arrested as a result of the grain campaign. The necessity for taking separate action as regards the incarceration of those persons is apparent otherwise a dangerous state of affairs as regards health, etc., will arise from overcrowding. An officer has just arrived from Headquarters to assist in this matter. The abolition of the Regional Prison Directorate has not helped this problem and so far nothing has been seen of a Prison Inspector. If the latter has not already been appointed for Sicily, it is suggested that Dr. COLUMBA who was appointed by A.M.C. as Director of Prisons in Sicily and has discharged his duties satisfactorily may be recommended for the position of Inspector of Sicily.

(10) Fire Services.

No important changes in these services have been noticed. Comandante BICI is still on duty in the continent and Engineer Serafino FERRI is acting in his capacity as Commander of the Vigili del Fuoco in this Region.

(11) Registration and Licensing.

This subject is now entirely dealt with by the Italian Agencies and the arrangements for the distribution of circulation permits in the new licensing period are now well in hand.

Drastic reductions in the number of permits were made in the last licensing period and in the interest of economy of fuel and essential materials these reductions are being maintained.

(12) Relations with Military.

There has been an appreciable reduction in military personnel in the Region but close liaison is being maintained with the Units which remain.

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TSS is now responsible for security measures and works in close contact with ACC.

(13) Italian Courts.

These are now functioning fairly satisfactorily and deal with all cases involving A.M. property. Close watch

is kept on their handling of cases arising from the grain collection campaign.

(14) Establishment and Organization - Public Safety Division.

The present position as regards the assignment of officers of P.S. Division in this Region is as follows,-

Police Duties.

Lt. Col. SMOCK - Headquarters. Regional Public Safety Officer.

Captain MANUEL - Headquarters. Asst/Public Safety Officer.

Major HAMBURY - Provincial Public Safety Officer, Catania.

Captain NOBLE - Provincial Public Safety Officer, Agrigento.
(covering Palermo, Trapani, Agrigento, Caltanissetta and Enna).

Other duties.

Captain BENTLEY - Administrative Officer H.Q.

Major LEVITT - C.O. 2675 Regt. "

Captain HAYWARD - Export Division "

" COULT - Transportation .

" BULLOCK - Supplies - Palermo.

2/Lt. O'KEEFE - " H.Q.

Captain HUNTER - " "

In my previous report I drew attention to the increasing difficulties by reason of the reduced number of officers in the Division, of dealing with the issuance of Passes for civilians to travel to the mainland. With the closing of various provincial offices, including that situated in Palermo.

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instances now by issuing a Pass is the use of the Messina Ferry and but for the limitations on the use of this Ferry, which is militarily controlled, passes for travel from Sicily are not necessary.

(15) In conclusion the position of public safety in Sicily is delicate. It may become more delicate and may even cause serious trouble. The relation of the Island with respect to the present and future mission of AOC. cannot be commented on, because the latter is not known. But these points are certain that rear areas when uncovered and neglected may become serious sources of trouble and that close contact must be maintained with these areas if there is need of the facts at Headquarters.

For the Regional Commissioner.

R. A. Snook

Russell A. SNOOK,

Lt. Colonel,

Regional Public Safety Officer.

FORGING AND UTTERING ARMED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of For Notes
Palermo	(1) 19 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomasino Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 0628
				A 0628
				A 0628
				A 0628
				A 0621
				A 0528
				A 0628
				A 0628
				A 0621
				A 0621
				A 0621
				A 0028
				A 0028
				A 0028
				A 0028
	(2) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant		do	A 0920
				A 4063
	(3) 9 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomio Plant, Palermo.			A 004
				A 004
				A 004
				A 215
				A 215

FORGED UNITED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM. June 26th 1944 TO. Jan 25th, 1944. 196

Brief Particulars of Cases	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes	Any additional useful information.
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho-process at the Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported on.	A 06285926 A A 06285967 A A 06285943 A A 06285917 A A 06215971 A A 06285930 A A 06285914 A A 06285931 A A 06285949 A A 06215973 A A 06215973 A A 06215976 A A 00285912 A A 00285915 A A 00285921 A A 00285921 A A 00285923 A A 00285931 A A 00285932 A A 09200097 A A 40600070 A	Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho-process at the Plant		do	A 00455323 A A 00455323 A A 00455323 A A 21515778 A A 21515778 A	Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho-process at the Plant, Palermo.				

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - FEB

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases	Number of Forgers taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Sex or No.
continue Palermo	(4) 8 notes of 100 lire forged in entirety by litho- graphic process at the Flacomio Plant, Palermo.	These	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A A A A All see bar A A
Agrigento	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by litho- graphic process at the Terrasini Plant.		do	A A
	(2) 9 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by litho- graphic Process at the Tomasino Plant, Palermo.		do	A A A A A A A A A
	(3) 2 notes of 100 lire forged in entirety by litho- graphic process at the Flacomio Plant			A
	(4) 1 note of 500 lire. Color is brighter, but possibly genuine. "Suspect" and dealt with as forged.	nil	nil	A

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UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM June 26th
To July 25th, 1944.

Brief Particulars Cases	Number of Forgers taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of forged Notes.	Any additional useful information
Notes of 100 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.	These	These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 08153642 A A 08153642 A A 08153642 A A 08153642 A All bearing serial num- ber:- A 45052019 A A 40600070 A	Notes attached Note attached
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant.	do	do	A 06285943 A A 06285933 A A 06285915 A A 06285914 A A 06285914 A A 06285933 A A 06285947 A A 06185904 A A 45052019 A A 08153642 A	Notes attached Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire entirely by litho- process at the Plant, Palermo.	do	do		
Notes of 100 lire in entirety by litho- process at the Plant	nil	nil	A 04692925 A	Note attached
Note of 500 lire. brighter, but genuine. "Suspect" It with as forged.				

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forge Notes.
Trapani	(1) 7 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Tomacino Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 062859 A 062859 A 062859 A 062859 A 062859 A 062859
Enna	(1) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted with green crayon. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 030392
Messina	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flaconio Plant, Palermo.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 450520
Catania	(1) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.		do	A 203700 A 203700
	(2) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 039579
	(3) 1 note of 1000 lire. Border irregular but possibly genuine. "Suspect" and dealt with as forged.	Nil	Nil	A 034734

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ENTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM: June 26th
TO: July 25th, 1944.

Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
Notes of 1000 lire in entirety by litho-process at the Plant, Palermo.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 06285915 A A 06285918 A A 06285920 A A 06285923 A A 06285925 A A 06285920 A A 06285937 A	Notes attached.
1000 lire note raised to erasure of figures in center of ink. Tinted with rayon. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 03039296 A	Note attached.
Note of 1000 lire in entirety by litho-process at the Plant, Palermo.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 45052019 A	Note attached.
Notes of 1000 lire in entirety by litho-process at the Plant.		do	A 20370002 A A 20370002 A	Notes attached
Note of 1000 lire in entirety by litho-process. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 03957944 A	Note attached.
Note of 1000 lire. Irregular but possible. "Suspect" and lith as forged;	Nil	Nil	A 03473460 A	Note attached.

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Forged Notes.
Catania	(4) 50 lire note raised to '500' by addition of '0' to original figures. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 03014
* Siracusa	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 03957
	(2) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A 1833
Tragusa	(1) 1 note of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.		This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 0700
Galtanissetta	(1) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.			A 0700 A 0700
	(2) 10 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at Flacomia Plant, Palermo.		do	A 004 A 081 A 081 A 081

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FORGING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM: June 26th
TO: July 25th, 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Additional useful information
One note raised addition of final figures. men.	Nil	Nil	A 03014851 A	Note attached.
One note raised of 1000 lire entirety by the process. men.	Nil	Nil	A 03957944 A	Note attached. Identical with note reported Catania (2).
One note raised of 500 lire entirety by the process. men.	Nil	Nil	A 18332221 A	Note attached.
One note raised of 500 lire entirety by the process at Sini Plant.	Nil	This note is concerned in the Palermo cases specially reported.	A 07002432 A	Note attached.
One note raised of 1000 lire entirety by the process at Sini Plant.	do		A 07002432 A A 07002432A	Notes attached
One note raised of 1000 lire entirety by the process at Sini Plant, Palermo.	do		A 00455323 A A 08153642 A A 08153642 A A 08153642 A	Notes attached

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION I - PERIOD FROM

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Cases.	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of For Notes.
Cont. Caltanissetta	(3) 1 note of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Flacomo Plant, Palermo. (4) 4 50 lire notes raised to '500' by addition of '0' to original figures. Tinted water wash. Poor specimens. (5) 2 50 lire notes raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Poor specimens.	Nil Nil	do Nil Nil	A 08153 A 08153 A 45052 A 45052 A 45052 A 45052 A 45052 A 065757 A 080153 A 011568 A 065732 A 075275 A 333104

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ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES - REGION 1 - PERIOD FROM: June 26th,
TO: July 25th, 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
			A 08153642 A A 08153642 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A A 45052019 A	Note attached
of 100 lire directly by process at Plant, Palermo.		80		
the notes raised addition of '0' figures. Tinted four specimens.	N11	N11	A 06575751 A A 08015354 A A 01156866 A A 06573200 A	Notes attached.
the notes '500' by erasure and insertion '500' by ink. ms.	N11	N11	A 07527528 A A 33310429 A	Notes attached

POLITICAL MEETINGS AND
STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES
MONTH OF JULY, 1944.

<u>Party</u>	<u>Time - Place</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Communists	July 2, Palermo.	Organization of Young Comm
"	July 2, Sommatino, Caltanissetta.	Eology of ex-detainees.
"	July 16, Modica, Ragusa.	Alliance with Socialists; Italian Army.
"	July 20, Palermo.	Regional Autbnoy.
"	July 22, Palermo.	High cost of living; De-F
"	July 23, Palermo.	Inauguration of new secti
Christian - Democrats	July 12, Palermo.	Delinquent miners.
" "	July 20, Palermo.	Shelter of homeless minor
Socialists	July 16, Ragusa.	Collaboration among Socie Democrats.
CMNI (Non-member of Fascist Party)	July 23, Palermo.	De-Fascistization (by for

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POLITICAL MEETINGS AND
STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES
MONTH OF JULY, 1944.

<u>Time - Place</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
July 2, Palermo.	Organization of Young Communists.
July 2, Sommatino. Caltanissetta.	Eulogy of ex-detainees.
July 16, Modica, Ragusa.	Alliance with Socialists; volunteers for Italian Army.
July 20, Palermo.	Regional Autonomy.
July 22, Palermo.	High cost of living; De-Fascistization.
July 23, Palermo.	Inauguration of new section.
July 12, Palermo.	Delinquent minors.
July 20, Palermo.	Shelter of homeless minors.
July 16, Ragusa.	Collaboration among Socialists, Communists, Democrats.
July 23, Palermo.	De-Fascistization (by force if necessary).

STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES

-
- July 14 - Trabia and Tallarita (Galtanissetta) - Sulphur workers, threaten destruction
conditions not better
- July 17 - Building workers of Sommatino (Galtanissetta) threaten strike.
- July 20 - Palermo - Municipal Gas employees on strike July 20, 21.
-

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STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES

dia and Tallarita (Galtanissetta) - Sulphur workers,

threaten destruction of plant if economic conditions not bettered.

ading workers of Sommatino (Galtanissetta)

threaten strike.

ermo - Municipal Gas employees on strike July 20, 21.

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

APO. 394

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION)

FILE NO: RPS/502/15

DATE 7th July, 1944.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Activities - June, 1944.

TO: Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission.
Rear H.Qs Allied Control Commission.

1. I have to submit my report on the general conditions as regards Public Safety in Sicily and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region I, for the month of June, 1944.

2. CRIME.

Whilst there have been certain increases in crime in particular localities, in General, and especially as regards the more serious crimes, there has been a slight decrease.

The general situation remains stable, but an improvement is of course desirable. In the majority of cases of theft, the materials stolen consist of foodstuffs, such as wheat, potatoes and barley. Arrests are made in respect of approximately 50% of the crimes committed.

3. FORGERY.

A return is attached showing particulars of forged AM notes which have been recovered from circulation. Another case in which a forgery plant has been raided in Palermo Province and 17 arrests made has been separately reported on.

4. DISTURBANCES.

The month has been comparatively quiet and demonstrations practically nil. One of the reasons for this may be the increase of employment in the harvest season, but as regards the future, it is anticipated that the development of the programme for the collection of grain may be accompanied by incidents which affect the Public Safety problem.

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5. COLLECTION OF GRAIN.

Opposition to the programme is of course mainly due to the price to be paid for the grain, but it is being intensified by various political factions, notably Separatists, who are endeavouring to exploit the present situation. In addition the withdrawal of troops from the Island will no doubt affect the position.

It is clear that under existing conditions the grain will have to be collected by force. The police forces have been organised,

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supported by available Italian troops, and are co-ordinated with the interested governmental agencies. It is not anticipated that the situation can be adequately met with the forces now available. With armed criminals at large the constant threats of serious crime are held to a minimum only by police activity. Thus it is obvious that all police cannot be employed solely to collect grain. The military forces available are not sufficient. One and possibly two Divisions were previously promised. One division should be assigned for this purpose immediately. A strong hand is necessary but cannot be employed without adequate means and this fact must be appreciated, otherwise consequences will not be result of police failure.

6. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political situation has been calm as regards public order. A number of meetings have been held on authority of the Questori. As an example, records of 20 meetings (not complete statistics) show that all meetings have been orderly, the Communist and Christian Democrats were most active; average attendance about 300. One meeting was refused to PINOCCHIO APRILE, leader of Sicilian Separatist movement. No disorder resulted but letters of complaint have been written. APRILE has spread propaganda during the month against the collection of grain.

In Messina Province 24 persons were arrested by FSS during the first week of June in connection with the formation of a new underground Fascist group which was beginning to hold secret meetings connected with the Italian Unity Movement. FSS are also investigating the activities of this Movement at Siracusa and Ragusa.

7. SECURITY.

No serious cases of sabotage have been reported. The Squads formed to prevent and detect cases of wire cutting are still functioning. No further cases have been reported in the areas originally covered by them, but several have occurred outside this zone, and the operations of these squads have been extended accordingly.

8. ITALIAN COURTS.

The system of turning practically all cases, including those involving Allied Military Property over to the Italian Courts continues satisfactorily. In two cases - one involving the murder of American soldiers and the other the large scale forgery of AM currency, authority for trial before an AM Court is being sought.

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9. BLACK MARKET.

Active steps are still being taken by all police agencies to contest the black market activities which are on the increase during the harvesting season. In June the value of goods sequestered and number of arrests shows an increase over the figures for May. Several cases involving the stealing of flour are being investigated. The action being taken in connection with the collection of grain has already been referred to.

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10. PRISONS.

Attention has previously been drawn to the overcrowding of prisons in this Region. It is hoped that the re-opening of accommodation at Augusta and Ravenna will shortly be arranged which should do much to ease the situation. The position as regards the Office of the Regional Director for Prisons in Sicily has been separately reported on. If the order to abolish this post must stand it will be much more difficult for ACC to control Prisons, especially as regards the question of over-crowding.

11. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

A review of these services was recently conducted throughout most of the Island by the Commandant in Chief, and conditions found to be fairly satisfactory, except that equipment is still needed in some instances. Owing to impending changes in Allied Military personnel Palermo the question of Passive Air Defence has recently been examined and a Civilian Controller of PAD is being appointed.

12. RELATIONS WITH MILITARY.

During the month various military units have been withdrawn, and arrangements are in hand for the closing of Island Base Section Headquarters. The Military Commander, 56 Area, is now responsible for military security in the Island in lieu of H.Q., No. 1 District, and relations are being maintained with the various military organisations under the changed conditions.

13. CONDITIONS OF P.S. SERVICES.

The improvement in the morale of all agencies has been maintained and is fairly satisfactory under the present somewhat trying conditions. Matters which still require consideration by the Italian Authorities are the pay and allowances generally, particularly as regards the Agents of P.S. and the question of the food rations received by these Agents as compared with the Carabinieri. As regards the Office of the Regional Director of Public Security there was a tendency for this Office to be ignored by the Italian Ministries and the High Commissioner but of late more use of its services has been made, particularly by the High Commissioner. The latter, however, has at his direct disposition two Questori and the position which these officials occupy in relation to the Regional Office of P.S. is obscure and requires clarification.

15. ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANISATION - PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

The present position as regards the assignments of officers

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15. ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANISATION - PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

The present position as regards the assignments of officers of P.S. Division in this Region is as follows:

Police Duties.

Lt. Col.	SNOOK -	Headquarters. Regional Public Safety Officer
Captain	MANUEL -	" Asst/"
Major	HARBURY -	Provincial Public Safety Officer, Catania
		(covering Messina, Catania, Siracusa & Ragusa).
Captain	NODIN -	Provincial Public Safety Officer, Agrigento.
		(covering Palermo, Trapani, Agrigento, Galtanissetta & Enna).

/.

Other Duties.

Captain	BENTLEY	-	Administrative Officer H.Q.
Major	LEVITT	-	C.O. 2675 Regt.
Captain	HAYWARD	-	Export Division
"	GOUL	-	Transportation
"	BULLOCK	-	Supplies - Palermo.
2/Lt.	O'LEARY	-	" H.Q.
Captain	HUNTER	-	"

From this it will be seen that the number of Officers for the work of P.S. Division in this Region has been reduced to four, two at H.Q. and two in the field. In view of this greatly reduced number some guidance is sought as to the future mission and operations of these officers in this Region. It is obvious that the two Officers in the field must have a roving commission in order to keep an eye on public safety conditions generally and cannot possibly undertake investigations or submit reports at short notice on matters affecting the whole of their territory. In spite of every effort being made to turn all matters over to the Italian authorities there is still much paper work at this H.Q. of an Allied character which cannot be so transferred. Two subjects alone which entail a considerable amount of work are applications for (a) passes to the mainland and (b) releases of prisoners of war. As regards the former whilst Questura officials are made responsible for investigating and verifying applications, under present orders the passes must be signed by an ACC Officer, who should to the best of his ability, satisfy himself that travel is necessary. This alone with reducing personnel in the Region, not only in Public Safety Division but other Divisions is becoming an increasingly difficult problem. In reference to (b) during the past month some 150:200 written applications for releases of prisoners of war have been dealt with at this H.Q. Most of these have automatically been rejected, but replies have had to be sent, otherwise repeated calls and renewed applications are made. In other cases investigations are necessary to verify the essentiality of the application. These were formerly referred for the recommendation of Provincial Commissioners, but with only four of these Officers now in the Island and with their many duties and responsibilities it is almost impossible for them to handle such requests for recommendations at any rate in a reasonable time. Information has been received here, although it cannot be vouched for, that in POW Camps notices are posted to the effect that in cases of hardship to dependents, application should be made to ACC for releases of POW and this appears to have led to a vastly increased number of applications. These difficulties are referred to, not because at the moment they are insurmountable, but for the reason that if still further reductions are to be made in our personnel it will become impossible

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For the Regional Commissioner.

R. A. L. L. L.
Russell A. SNODGRASS

Lt. Colonel,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM :
TO:

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Case	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial of Forg Notes
Palermo	(1) 34 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at the Terrasini Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo case specially reported on last month.	See li attach
	(2) 82 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process at Palermo Plant.		do	See li attach
	(3) 2 notes of 1000 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process.	17	Second Palermo case also being specially reported on.	See li attach
	(4) 12 notes of 100 lire forged in entirety by lithographic process.		do	See li attach

FORGED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : May 25th
 TO: June 25th, 1944.

Particulars	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forged Notes	Any additional useful information
Notes of 1000 lire in entirety by the process at the Plant.		These notes are concerned in the Palermo case specially reported on last month.	See list attached	Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire in entirety by the process at the Plant.		do	See list attached	Notes attached
Notes of 1000 lire in entirety by the process.	17	Second Palermo case also being specially reported on.	See list attached	Notes attached.
Notes of 100 lire in entirety by the process.		do	See list attached	Notes attached.

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FORGING AND UTTERING ARMED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION

Provinces.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No
Agrigento	(1) 6 1000 lire notes forged in entirety by lithographic process. Good specimens		Case not yet dealt with	A 0028 A 0028 A 0028 A 0028 A 0028 A 0028
	(2) 1 1000 lire note forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fair specimen		do	A 0756
	(3) 1 1000 lire note forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.		do	A40600
	(4) 9 1000 lire notes forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimens.		do	All bearing same number: A092000
	(5) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of '500' by ink. Tinted colour wash. Fair specimen	nil	nil	C152366
	(6) 50 lire note raised to '500' by addition of '0' tinted by yellow crayon. Fair specimen	nil	nil	A4015790

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MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION

May 26th

10 June 25th, 1944.

Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional noted information.
100 lire notes entirely by li-process. Good		Case not yet dealt with	A 00285944A A 00285944A A 00285929A A 00285943A A 00285933A A 00285937A	Notes attached Appears identical with Palermo case
100 lire note entirely by li-process. fair		do	A 07964853	do
100 lire note entirely by li-process. Poor		do	A40600070A	Note retained. Appears identical with Palermo case
100 lire notes entirely by li-process. Poor		do	All bearing a/m serial number: A09200097A	notes attached Appears identical with Palermo case.
Note raised to measure of figures on centrally ink. Tinted. Fair specimen	nil	nil	01523669A	Note attached
Note raised addition of 'C' yellow crayon. men	nil	nil	A40157907A	note attached

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FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FRCA : 26
TO : 25

Province.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No of Forged Notes.
Agrigento	(7) 50 lire note raised to '500' by addition of '0'. Tinted by yellow crayon. Fair specimen.	nil	nil	A18514110A
	(8) do	nil	nil	A26879363A
	(9) do	nil	nil	A29332075A
Enna	(1) 50 lire note raised to '500' by additional of '0' by ink. Slightly tinted by yellow crayon. Good specimen	nil	nil	AC2521191A
	(2) same	nil	nil	
Messina	(1) 50 lire note raised to '500' by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of figures '500' by ink. Tinted with colour wash. Fair specimen.	nil	nil	A24862792A
	(2) do	nil	nil	A22188036A
Catania	(1) 50 lire note raised to 500 by erasure of figures & insertion of figures 500 by ink. Tinted colour wash. Poor specimens	nil	nil	AC0223747A
	(2) do	nil	nil	A35267765A
	(3) do	nil	nil	
Siracusa	(1) do	nil	nil	A27162328 A
	(2) do	nil	nil	A30949548A

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ED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I. PERIOD FROM : 26th May
TO : 25th June 1944.

Particulars Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions show- ing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No of Forged Notes.	Any additional usual inform in
Note raised in addition of yellow crayon	nil	nil	A18514110A	Note attached
	nil	nil	A26879363A	Note attached
	nil	nil	A29332075A	Note attached
Note raised to national of '01 ly tinted by Good specimen	nil	nil	A02521191A	Note attached
Note raised to are of figures centrally of by Ink. Tinted ash. Fair speci-	nil	nil	A24862792A	Note retained
	nil	nil	A22188035A	Note attached
Note raised to of figures figures 500 colour wash.	nil	nil	A10223747A	Note attached
	nil	nil	A35267765A	Note retained by 22 Area Military Cash Office for transmission to A.F.A.
	nil	nil	A27162328 A	do
	nil	nil	A30949548A	Note attached

4.

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY + RETURN OF CASES REGION I + PERIOD FROM:

TO :

Province	No. & Brief Particulars of Case	Number of forgers taken into custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial of Forged Note
Caltanissetta	(1) 1000 lire note forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fairly good specimen	nil	Nil	A20370
	(2) 1000 lire note forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	nil	Nil	A2037
	(3) 100 lire note forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A4505
	(4) ^{Four} 500 lire notes raised to 500. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A0801 A0657 A0114 A0557
	(5) 1000 lire note forged in entirety by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	A013

4.

FORGED MILITARY CURRENCY + RETURN OF CASES REGION I + PERIOD FROM: May 26th
 TO : June 25th, 1944.

Chief Particulars Case	Number of forgers taken into custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.	Serial No. of Forged Notes	Any additional useful information.
10 lire note entirely by lithographic process. Good specimen	Nil	Nil	A20370002A	Note retained enquiry pursuing
10 lire note entirely by lithographic process. Good specimen.	Nil	Nil	A20370002A	Note attached
10 lire note entirely by lithographic process. Good specimen.	Nil	Nil	A45052019A	Note attached
10 lire notes raised Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	AO8015354A AO6575751A AO1156866A AO6573200A	Notes retained for court proceeding
10 lire note forged entirely by lithographic process. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	AO1302280A	Note retained

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. RECEIVED PLANT = 1000 Line Notes.

1.	A 07002432 A	-	Received by Banco di Sicilia, Ragusa
2.	A 09200097 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Trapani
3.	A 07002432 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Vittoria
4.	A 07002432 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Comiso
5.	A 07002432 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Vittoria
6.	A 07002432 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Canicattì
7.	A 01382280 A	-	Postal & Telegraph Administration
8.	A 01382280 A	-	of Contessa Anteliana.
9.	A 01382280 A	-	Banco di Italia, Siracusa
10.	A 01382280 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
11.	A 01382280 A	-	Cassa Centrale di Risparmio,
12.	A 01382280 A	-	Via Vittorio Emanuele, Calataniusetta.
13.	A 20370002 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
14.	A 01382280 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
15.	A 01382280 A	-	Ufficio Postale, Calataniusetta
16.	A 01382280 A	-	Ufficio Postale, Caltanissetta
17.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
18.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
19.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
20.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
21.	A 40600070 A	-	" " " "
22.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
23.	A 20370002 A	-	" " " "
24.	A 20370002 A	-	" " " "
25.	A 20370002 A	-	" " " "
26.	A 07002432 A	-	" " " "
27.	A 09200097 A	-	" " " "
28.	A 40600070 A	-	" " " "
29.	A 40600070 A	-	" " " "
30.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
31.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
32.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
33.	A 01382280 A	-	" " " "
34.	A 02760008 A	-	" " " "

2. RECEIVED PLANT = 1000 Line Notes.

1.	A 00285961 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
2.	A 00285961 A	-	" " " "
3.	A 00285961 A	-	" " " "
4.	A 06285983 A	-	Banco d'Italia, Palermo
5.	A 00285961 A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
6.	A 06285927 A	-	" " " "
7.	A 06285927 A	-	" " " "
8.	A 00285961 A	-	" " " "
9.	A 06285961 A	-	" " " "
10.	A 00285961 A	-	" " " "

U.S. Army Bureau, 25/5/44.

6.	A 07002432	A	Banco di Sicilia, Generali
7.	A 01382200	A	Poste e Telegrafi Administration
8.	A 01382200	A	of Contessa Intellina.
9.	A 01382200	A	
10.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Italia, Siracusa
11.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
12.	A 01382200	A	Cassa Centrale di Rappanico,
			Via Vittorio Em. Gallipoli.
13.	A 20370002	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
14.	A 01382200	A	
15.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Sciacca
16.	A 01382200	A	
17.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Gela
18.	A 01382200	A	Ufficio Postale, Galatone
19.	A 01382200	A	Ufficio Postale, Galatone
20.	A 01382200	A	
21.	A 00600070	A	O.I.D.
22.	A 01382200	A	
23.	A 20370002	A	Genet di Alcamo, Rosolino
24.	A 20370002	A	Banco di Alcamo, Rosolino
25.	A 20370002	A	Cassa di Alcamo, Rosolino
26.	A 01382200	A	Genet di Alcamo, Rosolino
27.	A 09200007	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
28.	A 00600070	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
29.	A 00600070	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
30.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
31.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
32.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
33.	A 01382200	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa
34.	A 02760006	A	Banco di Sicilia, Siracusa

2. PALERMO PLANT = 100 Line Notes.

1.	A 00285961	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
2.	A 00285936	A	" "
3.	A 00285958	A	" "
4.	A 06285983	A	Banco d'Italia, Palermo
5.	A 00285915	A	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
6.	A 06285927	A	" "
7.	A 06285927	A	" "
8.	A 00285941	A	" "
9.	A 06285945	A	" "
10.	A 09000659	A	U.S. Army Nurse, 25/5/44.
11.	A 00285933	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
12.	A 00285911	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
13.	A 00285915	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
14.	A 06285930	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
15.	A 06285936	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
16.	A 05285920	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
17.	A 06285965	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
18.	A 00285965	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
19.	A 00285912	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
20.	A 00285920	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
21.	A 00285922	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo
22.	A 00285944	A	Banco di Sicilia, Alcamo

- 2 -

23.	A	06285917	A	Received by C.I.D.	am/ne Poste e Telegrafi, Galtaniscetta
24.	A	00285919	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
25.	A	00285913	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Partinico.
26.	A	06285923	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Ribera.
27.	A	00285927	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Ribera.
28.	A	06285928	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Partinico.
29.	A	06285924	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Trapani.
30.	A	00285938	A	"	Banco d'Italia, Palermo.
31.	A	06215970	A	"	Credito Italiano, Catania
32.	A	00285923	A	"	Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza
33.	A	00285944	A	"	Sociale, Palermo.
34.	A	06215972	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
35.	A	00285914	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
36.	A	00285935	A	"	Banco d'Italia, Palermo
37.	A	00285924	A	"	Cassa Prov. Poste, Palermo
38.	A	00285929	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Partinico.
39.	A	06285927	A	"	"
40.	A	06215974	A	"	"
41.	A	45052919	A	"	"
42.	A	06285937	A	"	"
43.	A	00285910	A	"	"
44.	A	00285949	A	"	"
45.	A	00285924	A	"	"
46.	A	06785982	A	"	"
47.	A	06785984	A	"	"
48.	A	06785984	A	"	"
49.	A	06785985	A	"	"
50.	A	06785986	A	"	"
51.	A	06785987	A	"	"
52.	A	06215975	A	"	"
53.	A	06215975	A	"	"
54.	A	06215970	A	"	"
55.	A	06215971	A	"	"
56.	A	06215972	A	"	"
57.	A	06215972	A	"	"
58.	A	06215973	A	"	"
59.	A	05285987	A	"	"
60.	A	05285987	A	"	"
61.	A	05285988	A	"	"
62.	A	05285988	A	"	"
63.	A	05285990	A	"	"
64.	A	05285990	A	"	"
65.	A	00285943	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo
66.	A	06285947	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Messina
67.	A	00285913	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Cattolica Eraclea
68.	A	00285914	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Ribera
69.	A	00285920	A	"	U.S. Naval Operating Base
70.	A	40600070	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Castelvetro
71.	A	06285939	A	"	"
72.	A	00285962	A	"	Cassa Prov. Poste, Palermo.
73.	A	00285915	A	"	Banca d'Italia, Trapani
74.	A	00285935	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Messina
75.	A	06285926	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Trapani
76.	A	00285910	A	"	Banco di Sicilia, Modica
77.	A	00285914	A	"	Esattoria Comunale, Catania
				2	"

34.	A 06215972 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Partinico.
35.	A 00285914 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Partinico.
36.	A 00285935 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Trapani.
37.	A 00285924 A -	Banco d'Italia, Palermo.
38.	A 00285929 A -	Credito Italiano, Catania.
39.	A 06285927 A -	Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale, Palermo.
40.	A 06215974 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo.
41.	A 45052019 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo.
42.	A 06285937 A -	Banco d'Italia, Palermo.
43.	A 00285910 A -	Banco Prov. Poste, Palermo.
44.	A 00285942 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Partinico.
45.	A 06285924 A -	"
46.	A 06785902 A -	"
47.	A 06785984 A -	"
48.	A 06785964 A -	"
49.	A 06785985 A -	"
50.	A 06785986 A -	"
51.	A 06785987 A -	"
52.	A 06215975 A -	"
53.	A 06215972 A -	"
54.	A 06215970 A -	"
55.	A 06215971 A -	"
56.	A 06215972 A -	"
57.	A 06215972 A -	"
58.	A 06215973 A -	"
59.	A 05285967 A -	"
60.	A 05285987 A -	"
61.	A 05285988 A -	"
62.	A 05285988 A -	"
63.	A 05285990 A -	"
64.	A 05285990 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo.
65.	A 00285943 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Messina.
66.	A 06285947 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Cattolica Marcella.
67.	A 00285913 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Mibara.
68.	A 00285914 A -	U.S. Naval Operating Base.
69.	A 00285920 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Castelvetrano.
70.	A 40600070 A -	"
71.	A 06285939 A -	Cassa Prov. Poste, Palermo.
72.	A 00285962 A -	Banco d'Italia, Trapani.
73.	A 00285915 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Messina.
74.	A 00285935 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Trapani.
75.	A 06285926 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Modica.
76.	A 00285910 A -	Rectoria Comunale, Catania.
77.	A 00285914 A -	2 "2
78.	A 00285911 A -	"
79.	A 06215972 A -	"
80.	A 0085841 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Agrigento.
81.	A 00285926 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Termini Imerese.
82.	A 06285927 A -	Banco di Sicilia, Modica.

3.66 Palermo Plant - second case - 1660 lire notes.

1. A 08153642 A - Received by Banca Comm. Ital. Trapani.

2. A 00455325 A - " Ufficio Postale, S. Cataldo.

4. Palermo Plant - Second case - 100 line notes.

1.	A 45052019	A	-	Received by U.S. Naval Operating Base.	"	"	"
2.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
3.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
4.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
5.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
6.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
7.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
8.	A 45052019	A	-	"	"	"	"
9.	A 08153642	A	-	"	"	"	"
10.	A 45052019	A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Termini Imerese	"	"	"
11.	A 08153642	A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo.	"	"	"
12.	A 08153642	A	-	Banco di Sicilia, Palermo.	"	"	"

14011 17A
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSIONSICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO. 394

(PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION)

FILE NO: RPS/014.1.

DATE June 3rd, 1944.

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities - May 1944.

TO: Chief Public Safety Sub-Commission
Rear Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

1. I have to submit my report on the general situation and the activities of Public Safety Division Region I, for the month of May 1944.

2. CRIME.

The month of May shows a slight reduction in serious crimes - homicide, attempted homicide, robbery and theft.

Cattle stealing while reduced is still a matter of concern; two kidnappings have been reported this month in Agrigento Province as compared with 4 in April in the same province.

Examples of some of the serious crimes are, - robbery of 4 horses, clothing and valuables by an armed band of about 68 individuals in Caltanissetta Province; robbery of 28 cattle and 3 horses by an armed band of 3 in Trapani Province and a similar robbery of 26 cattle by an armed band of 3 in Catania Province.

These are types of serious crimes which with the general crime rate, show that delinquency is a constant threat. The causes in general terms are, - discontent regarding rations, the fixed price of grain, high prices of food, unemployment of sulphur workers, low wages, the number of convicted criminals still at large and the quantity of firearms still in possession of the Civilian population.

176
Forgery. A return is attached showing particulars of forged notes coming into the possession of Police. 39 persons are in custody in connection with one serious case which has been separately reported.

TO: Chief Public Safety Sub-Commission
Rear Headquarters, Allied Control Commission.

1. I have to submit my report on the general situation and the activities of Public Safety Division Region 1, for the month of May 1944.

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Forgery. A return is attached showing particulars of forged notes coming into the possession of Police. 39 persons are in custody in connection with one serious case which has been separately reported.

3. DISTURBANCES.

The total number of disturbances decreased during the month. Two serious disturbances occurred one at Licata, Province of Agrigento, and one at Regalbuto, Province of Enna.

In all cases order was established by the police except at Licata where armed resistance necessitated the use of Italian troops.

- 2 -

Further demonstrations may be expected from the causes of the indicated in para 2 while lawless elements may resort to force and social and economic conditions will probably be exploited by political parties.

An additional cause for trouble now exists in connection with the harvest. The price fixed for grain is generally considered too much low and it is suggested that the price has been fixed regardless of the conditions existing in the Island. A strong tendency to hoarding is threatened.

If developed and exploited frequent disturbances can be anticipated.

Demonstrations of students have occurred in Palermo, Siracusa and Catania against the extension of the School year and examinations.

4. POLITICAL SITUATION.

The principal political parties - Communists, Socialists, Christian Democrats and Separatists have been active. The Separatists and Communists have been most active. Of the exponents of separatism some predict autonomy, others an administrative decentralisation which appeals to all Sicilians who feel that they have been exploited, sweated and neglected by the Continent.

There is evidence of a fear of development of Communism. It is difficult to determine whether this fear is real or imaginary. The situation is delicate and requires objective study, even the police may be biased. The two serious disturbances referred to above were attributed to the Communist party. The disturbance at Regalbuto was definitely an attempt by the Communist party to break up a meeting of Separatists.

There is also some evidence that propaganda contains more suggestions of force and it has been reported that the wealthy and professional classes may, through fear, swing over to Communism.

This fear appears to be a form of "defeatism" that Communism will dominate England and America. Whatever the cause there will undoubtedly be a struggle between classes; the majority of people previously oppressed, uneducated, incapable of understanding free government and struggling against economic conditions may resort to force if aroused by leaders. At the moment it does not appear dangerous but presents possibilities which must be watched and objectively analysed.

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5. SECURITY.

There have been no serious cases of sabotage. Wire cutting cases are still a difficult problem. An epidemic of such cases occurred in Palermo Province but concerted action by Military and Civil Forces are having good effect.

6. ITALIAN COURTS.

Generally speaking the Courts are functioning satisfactorily

in trial of cases involving Allied personnel and property. There is however still room for improvement. The chief difficulty seems to be the restrictions imposed by law on the Courts to differentiate between minimum and maximum punishments.

7. BLACK MARKET.

Still persists, complete facts about it are not procurable; and it is often obscured with mystery.

Realistically, there are broadly 3 sources of supply.

- (a) Food and equipment intended for the Allied Forces.
- (b) Imported food for Civilian use.
- (c) Local produce food and other articles.

The confiscation of all Allied equipment held by civilians is being carried out in cooperation with Civil police, but the illicit activities of military personnel is a danger not yet entirely removed. Now is it always possible to secure from the military a complete report of losses.

The recovery of 40 tons of flour stolen in Palermo involves both military personnel and civilians. This indicates the unsoundness of the system of handling supplies. The weakness of the system is revealed by the fact that a record of losses cannot be determined.

The responsibility for the protection of supplies for civilian use is now being passed to the Italian Government.

Illicit trade in basic foods has been reduced. The hoarded grain supplies have diminished by reason of use and the activities of police. The so called black market is bound up with the economic problem on which foundation it is developed.

8. PRISONS.

The overcrowding of prisons on the Island is still acute and there are no indications that the situation is likely to be eased. A return is attached showing the accommodation and occupants.

A review of closed prisons has been made to determine the amount and cost of reconstruction necessary to enable the Prisons

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9. FIRE CIVIL DEFENCE.

There are no outstanding problems respecting the Fire Brigades but Civil Defence measures still give some cause for concern in consequence of lack of equipment and communications.

A review is being made of the services throughout the Island in order to ascertain the position generally.

10. ITALIAN AGENCIES.

All the agencies set up under A.M.C. connected with Public

Safety are operating and all appear to have been recognised by the Italian Government.

The lack of uniforms, equipment, transport and other essentials still hamper the various Police Services and although they are not likely to be efficient until these requirements are met there is a definite improvement in morale and the performance of duties generally.

The provision of uniforms to the Railway Police is exceptionally necessary for the enforcement of their difficult duties.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

11. The duties of Public Safety Division in this Region have been satisfactorily carried out during the month by a considerably decreased number of officers. The present assignments are as follows,-

POLICE.

Lt. Col.	SNOOK	HQ	
Major	HEFFORD	HQ	
Capt.	MANUEL	HQ	
Major	GOULD	P.P.S.O.	Catania
Lt. Col.	BYE	P.P.S.O.	Palermo
Capt.	CHANEY	P.P.S.O.	(Siracusa (Ragusa
Major	HANBURY	P.P.S.O.	Trapani
Capt.	NOBLE	P.P.S.O.	(Enna (Agrigento (Caltanissetta
Capt.	BOND	P.P.S.O.	Messina

OTHER DUTIES.

Lt.	BENTLEY	Supplies	Enna
Lt. Col.	WALTERS	P.O.	Agrigento
Major	LEVITT	C/O 2675 Regt.	
Capt.	HAYWARD	Ec. & Supplies HQ.	
Capt.	COULT	Supplies	Caltanissetta
Capt.	BULLOCK	"	Palermo
2/Lt.	CKEEFE	"	HQ
Capt.	HUNTER TP.	Ec. & Supplies HQ	

It is gratifying to note the promotions awarded to Officers of this Division during the month.

It is of great concern to me that the outstanding and un-
X
and Captain MANUEL, my assistants

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Major	HEFFORD	HQ	
Capt.	MANUEL	HQ	
Major	GOULD	P.P.S.O.	Catania
Lt. Col.	BYE	P.P.S.O.	Palermo
Capt.	CHANEY	P.P.S.O.	(Siracusa (Ragusa Trapani (Enna (Agrigento (Caltanissetta Messina
Major Capt.	HANBURY NOBLE	P.P.S.O. P.P.S.O.	
Capt.	BOND	P.P.S.O.	

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Lt. Col.	WALTERS	P.C.	Agrigento
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Capt.	COULT	Supplies	Caltanissetta
Capt.	BULLOCK	"	Palermo
2/Lt.	CKEERFE	"	HQ
Capt.	HUNTER TP.	Ec. & Supplies HQ	

It is gratifying to note the promotions awarded to Officers of this Division during the month.

It is of great concern to me that the outstanding and untiring efforts of Major HEFFORD and Captain MANUEL, my assistants at Headquarters, have received no acknowledgement of their labours.

These officers were, in consequence of their former qualifications, specially selected for duty at Headquarters when the Division was formed and have remained throughout by special request. As the officers at Headquarters have been reduced so have their responsibilities and duties increased.

I feel that I should be failing in my duty if I did not

- 5 -

bring this matter to notice.

12. RELATIONS WITH MILITARY.

The improvement in the relations with the Military has been maintained. Military Police agencies are working in closer cooperation.

Some scattered American units in Catania, Siracusa and Ragusa have been without adequate Military Police. This matter is being corrected.

Relations with the French troops has been established by No. 1 District and I.B.S.

Since the incident in Xitta in April no further trouble has occurred. That case is being cleared in cooperation with the Military authorities and recommendations have been made for an Allied Military Court.

For the Regional Commissioner.



Russell A. SNOCK,
Lt. Colonel,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

BEST COPY POSSIBLE
FILMED AS FOUND
IN COLLECTION

at April
th May 1944.

70, Any additional
ed, useful information.
s. : ion.

es Notes attached.
32A Appears identical with
es Palermo case (1).
08A Siracusa informed.
4135 Note attached.

41745 Note attached.

42239 Notes retained

700

03

02

02

01902

95034

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : 1st
TO : 15th

Province.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Palermo	(1) 1000 lire notes forged in entirety by lithographic process. Fair specimens.	39 persons arrested and plants seized at Palermo & Terrasini.	Not yet dealt with at Court.	09200097(6) 01382280(1) 02760008(1) 07002432(2) 40500070(1)
	(2) ditto	"	"	00285914 00285918 00285933 00285932 00285925 00285926
	(3) ditto	"	"	03994824 00713829 00025919 19208581
	(4) Attempted raising of 50 lire note to '500' by addition '0'. Poor specimen	Nil	Nil	02417539 1

ING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY -- RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : 1st April
TO : 15th May 1944.

Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forgers Notes.	Any additional useful information.
1000 lire notes for entirely by litho process. specimens.	39 persons arrested and plants seized at Palermo & Terrasini.	Not yet dealt with at Court.	09200097(6) 01382280(12) 02760008(2) 07002432(12) 40600070(1)	6 uttered Palermo Prov. " " " " Agrigento " " Caltanissetta " " Palermo " " " " " Agrigento " " Ragusa " " Catania "
ditto	"	"	00285914 00285918 00285933 06285932 06285925 06285926	6 uttered in Palermo Province. 39 notes attached
ditto	"	"	03994824 00713829 00025919 19208581	Uttered in Palermo Prov. " " " " Agrigento " " Messina "
Attempted raising of lire note to '500' by 'tion 'C'. Poor specimen	Nil	Nil	02417539 1	Notes retained. Enquiry in hand. Special report submitted re these 3 cases on 15/5/44. Note attached.

- 2 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : 1940 TO : 1945

Province.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial of Forged Notes
Palermo	(5) 50 lire note raised to 500 by erasure of figures and insertion centrally by pen and ink. Colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	29900419
	(6) Two 50 lire notes raised to 500 by erasure of figures and insertion centrally of figures. Colour wash. Fair specimens.	Nil	Nil	4014469 6216838
Agrigento	(1) Three 1000 lire notes forged in its entirety by lithographic process. Fairly good specimens.	Nil	Nil	One = 010 type 05200697 Two = new type with words 1232280
	(2) Three 50 lire notes raised to 500 by erasure and insertion of 500 centrally by ink and brush. Colour wash. fair specimens.	Nil	Nil	2451425 1696941 2117792
	(3) 50 lire note raised to 500 by additional of '0' and colour wash. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	0002355

- 2 -

FEDERAL MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I

PERIOD

FROM : 1st April

TO : 15th May, 1944.

Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
One note raised by erasure of figure of 1000 and ink. Colour specimen.	Nil	Nil	25500419	Note attached.
Five notes of 1000 by erasure and insertion of figures. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	40344693 02815883	Notes attached.
One 1000 lire note raised in its entirety by graphic process. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	One - old type 05100097 Two - new type with words 1232280	Notes retained. Enquiry in hand. Agrigento informed notes identical with Palermo case (1).
One 50 lire note raised by erasure of 500 by ink and brush. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	24534285 16946941 2112782	Notes attached.
One lire note raised with additional of colour wash. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	0004255	Note attached.

= 3 =

FORGING AND UTTERING AND/OR FALSE CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION A PERIOD FROM 1st TO 1st

Province.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forged Notes.
Agrigento	(4) 50 lire note raised to 500 by addition of '0' and colour washed. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	00944580
	(5) 50 lire note raised to 500 by addition of '0' and colour wash. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	0283921
	(6) 50 lire note raised to 500 by erasure of figures and insertion of 500 centrally. Colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	0115951
Caltanissetta	(1) 11 Genuine 50 lire notes raised to '5004' by ink. Poor specimens	Nil	Nil	0273760 1094602 1157316 0148657 0133229 2115284 2222689 2221922 2934045 0283611 2685984
	(2) 50 lire note raised to 500 by erasure and insertion centrally of 500 by ink. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	0246907

= 3 =

UNION REPUBLIC CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION A PERIOD FROM 1st April
to 15th May, 1944.

Particulars of Case	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forger Notes	Any additional useful information
Five note raised by addition of '0' or washed. Fair	Nil	Nil	00944580	Note attached.
Five note raised by addition of '0' or wash. Fair	Nil	Nil	02839219	Note attached.
Five note raised by erasure of figure and insertion of '0' centrally. Colour poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	01155516	Note attached.
Genuine 50 lire raised to '5004' Poor specimens	Nil	Nil	02737602 18946028 11573130 61486573 01332252 21152846 22226857 22219229 29340453 02836110 26859048	Notes retained. Equity in hand.
50 lire note raised by erasure and insertion of '500' Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	08465079	Note attached

- 4 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALIENED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : TO : 1

Province.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No of Forge Notes.
Caltanissetta	(3) 50 lire note raised by erasure and insertion centrally of figure '500' by ink and pen. Colour wash. Poor specimen.	Nil	Nil	16725581
Enna	(1) Two hundred lire notes raised to 500 by erasure of first figure and insertion of '5' by brush and ink. Fair specimens.	Nil	Nil	15690060 04840243
	(2) 50 lire note raised by erasure of figures & insertion of 500 by brush and ink. Colour wash. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	19221939
	(3) Two notes ditto	Nil	Nil	01147057 13713051
	(4) One note ditto	Nil	Nil	08350947
Messina	(1) 50 lire note raised to '500' by ink. Fair specimen.	1	Nil	07089313
	(2) 50 lire note raised by erasure and insertion centrally of figures '500'. Poor specimen	Nil	Nil	01224573

- 4 -

INDIAN MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : 1st April
TO : 15th May, 1944.

Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serial No of Forged Notes.	Any additional useful information.
One note raised by ink and insertion of figure '500' for specimen.	Nil	Nil	16725581	Note attached.
One hundred lire raised to 500 by first figure of '5' by ink. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	15690060 24893243	Notes attached.
One note raised by ink and insertion of figures & of 500 by brush Colour wash specimen.	Nil	Nil	15821939	Note attached.
One note ditto	Nil	Nil	01147037	Notes attached.
One note ditto	Nil	Nil	15710051 08320947	Note attached.
One note raised by ink. Fair specimen	1	Nil	07085319	Note retained. Enquiries in hand
One note raised by ink and insertion of figures for specimen	Nil	Nil	01434573	Note attached.

- 5 -

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : 1 TO : 15

Province.	No. & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Targets Taken into Custody	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed	Serials of Forgers
Catania	(1) 100 lire note raised to 500 by erasure of first figure and insertion of '5' by brush and ink. Colour wash. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	21 82374
	(2) 8 notes raised to 500 lire.	2	Nil	unknown
Siracusa	(1) 50 lire note raised by erasure of figures & insertion centrally of 500. Colour wash. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	09302050
	(2) ditto	Nil	Nil	03627678
	(3) 2 notes ditto	Nil	Nil	16826612
	(4) 1 ditto	Nil	Nil	2624712 16826612
	(5) 50 lire note raised to 500 by Addition of '0'	2	Case not yet dealt with	unknown
	(6) Forty-six notes 50 lire raised to 500	4	Case not yet dealt with at court.	unknown

= 5 =

FORGED MILITARY CURRENCY - RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD FROM : 1st April 1944
TO : 15th May 1944.

Particulars Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions shown and briefly penalties imposed	Serial No. of Forged Notes.	Any additional serial numbers seen
note raised erasure of and insertion wash and ink. Fair specimen.	Nil	Nil	21523744	Note attached.
as raised to	2	Nil	unknown	Notes retained.
re note raised of figures & centrally of wash. Fair	Nil	Nil	09902950	Note attached.
ditto	Nil	Nil	03027678	Note attached.
as ditto	Nil	Nil	15826612	Notes attached.
ditto	Nil	Nil	26247121 15826612	Note attached.
re note raised Addition of '0'	2	Case not yet dealt with	unknown	Note retained Enquiry in hand.
six notes 50 ad to 500	4	Case not yet dealt with at court.	unknown	Note retained. Enquiry in hand. Case referred to in para. 5 of report for March.

= 6 =

FORGING AND UTTERING ALLIED MILITARY CURRENCY -- RETURN OF CASES REGION I PERIOD

Province.	No & Brief Particulars of Case.	Number of Forgers Taken into Custody.	Number of Convictions showing briefly penalties imposed.
Ragusa	(1) Five 1000 lire notes forged in entirety by lithographic process. Good specimens.	1	Nil
	(2) 50 lire note raised by erasure and insertion centrally of '500' by pen and ink. Tinted with colour wash. Four specimen.	Nil	Nil
	(3) ditto	Nil	Nil
	(4) Ten 50 lire notes raised to '500' by addition of '0'.	3	Case not yet dealt with.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394.

FILE : RPS 014.1.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report of Activities - April 1944.

TO : Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission,
Rear Headquarters, Allied Control Commission,
APO 394.

3rd May, 1944.

1. I have to submit my report on the general situation and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region I, for the month of April, 1944:-

2. Crime.

The situation during the month of April showed no marked change over the previous month, the crime record remaining at about the same level. In some parts of the Island there are still many crimes of violence. At the end of the month two counterfeiting cases were in the process of investigation, a number of arrests having been made, and the represented value of the forged notes so far confiscated amounts to more than 40,000,000 lire. The investigation is being conducted in collaboration with the Finance Division and the Military Organisations.

The case will be the subject of a separate report. ✓

3. Disturbances.

One serious disturbance occurred during the month - in the Province of Trapani between the natives of the town of Xitta and French Troops in training in the Province. This case is also the subject of a separate report. A total of 32 disturbances occurred within the Region, all of which were of a minor nature, and most of which were based on demands for more rations.

The food situation, unemployment and high prices are still recognised to be basic factors affecting law and order. Italian Officials say that the population are now finding it difficult to supplement their rations in the black market. These factors superimposed on the background of crime, persons with criminal records still at large as the

1. I have to submit my report on the general situation and the activities of Public Safety Division, Region 1, for the month of April, 1944:-

2. Crime.

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The food situation, unemployment and high prices are still recognised to be basic factors affecting law and order. Italian Officials say that the population are now finding it difficult to supplement their rations in the black market. These factors superimposed on the background of crime, persons with criminal records still at large as the result of improper release in the early days of the Occupation, and access to abandoned arms create a constant threat to law and order.

4. Political Situation.

The political situation has been in a state of suspense as if the parties were waiting for the action of the new government. Greater strength and organisation has been shown by the Communist Party. As an example, on April 30th a meeting of 5,000 was held in Catania. There were no

(1)

9375

(2)

disorders. The food and economic situation creates a position which may be exploited at any time by political groups, particularly the under-cover Fascist elements. There has been some evidence of this, but it is sporadic and there is no definite movement with strength and direction.

5. Security.

There have been no outstanding cases of sabotage. Wire cutting cases present the question as to whether they are sabotage or merely thefts of wire. The most serious threat to military and public security appears to be contraband movement of passengers and goods by sea. Checks on the Ports are being conducted by the Italian Authorities, in cooperation with the Intelligence Agencies. Police Agencies sadly lack the necessary means to check on this traffic, and no other agency seems to be definitely assigned to the task.

Gen. Monahan
Giff is visiting & will examine
the question of port security
(KHD)

6. Italian Courts.

The system of trying Allied Forces cases in Italian Courts is in operation. It is too early as yet to determine what results can be expected. The Legal Division reports that the Italian Courts are cooperating, but complaints are already being received from the Allied Forces to the effect that the sentences are too light.

As a result of the functioning of the Courts the jails are at present overcrowded.

7. Black Market.

The black market is still a problem. With respect to basic food requirements, the source of hidden grain seems to have diminished and the prices have accordingly increased. The Economics and Supply Division report no noticeable losses in imported grain and flour, but the system of control of supplies from ship to consumer still requires considerable tightening. A check was instituted on ration cards, and to date two important cases have been discovered in the Provinces of Palermo and Catania.

There is still traffic in Allied Forces supplies, particularly cigarettes, gasoline and clothing.

8. Prisons.

The principle problem regarding prisons is overcrowding. A return is attached showing accommodation and

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9. Fire and Civil Defence.

In Fire and Civil Defence there were no outstanding problems. Blackout regulations have been issued by the Italian Government, but the enforcement is only fair.

10. Italian Agencies.

Close contact has been maintained with the Italian Agencies at the Regional and Provincial levels.

Gen. Moriconi
Staff is visiting - will examine
the situation of ports & water.

Handwritten initials: BHL

(3)

The month has been marked by the inactivity of the Italian Government. The Regional Offices set up under AMG representing Public Safety, Prisons, Fire and Civil Defence and Registration have not yet been officially recognised. The Regional Commandante of the Fire Brigade and the Commissioner of Railway Police on recent visits were assured that their Offices would be recognised.

This inactivity and failure to recognise agencies tends to break down and make difficult the functioning of the Organisations created under AMG. It is particularly dangerous in the fields of Public Security, where the Regional Directorate was established. This Office was based on precedent, and the distinctive problems which have always existed and are peculiar to Sicily. The Directorate rendered invaluable service up to the time of the turnover. There were created in conjunction with the Directorate, 13 Interprovincial Offices, composed of personnel of the CC.RR. and Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. The Office was used as the means of rebuilding and revitalising the Agents of Public Security. Activity has been suspended as the result of inaction of the Italian Government. The continued failure to take firm action may produce a serious threat to public security.

11.

Carabinieri Reali.

The CC.RR. retains its strength and its general condition has improved. The 6th Brigade is tied in with its higher command. The Commander, General Branca, made a trip to Naples and contacted the Superior Commander. Rations are now being received from the Military. 150 men were received from the mainland during the month, and further contingents and supplies of uniforms and arms have been promised. Morale is improved. The problem of replacing the older men remains.

12.

Guardia di Finanza.

The transfer of that portion of the Messina Legion situated in the Island of Sicily has now been effected, and this Legion has now reverted to its pre-occupation status.

Complications have arisen in regard to the SS Quaranto Barracks, which were formerly occupied by the Italian Army. The Commander of the Italian 12th Army Corps has given Colonel Biondi orders to quit these premises. However, 12th Corps has agreed to hold this matter in abeyance pending approval of the General Officer Commanding CC.RR., who is expected to

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Visit arranged 12/10

13. Railway Police.

The strength of this Organisation has now increased to 210, and personnel have now commenced duties in Palermo, Catania and Trapani. Training of recruits continues satisfactory, and the third course of 80 passed out on 30th March. A fourth course comprising 130 men is now under way.

Recent investigations by the Railway Police has revealed that there are a lot of undesirable characters

(4)

employed by the Railways. In view of the large quantities of Allied Foodstuffs and other Military equipment being conveyed by train, representations have been made requesting that the proper Italian Ministry be asked to eliminate all suspect personnel.

14. Reali Corpo delle Foreste.

The Acting Commissioner has asked for an increase to pre-occupation establishment of 10 Officers and 80 NCO's and other ranks. It is understood that this matter is under consideration by the Italian Minister of Agriculture.

Like the other Police Agencies, the Corpo Forestale is hampered by lack of equipment, clothing, etc.

15. Relations with Military.

Relations with Military and Naval authorities remain good.

As previously reported a conference was held at Catania on 5th and 6th April between all Police and Security Agents, Military and Civil, Allied and Italian. Certain agreements were reached by which it is hoped that still greater cooperation and coordination can be effected.

For the Regional Commissioner :

Russell A. Snook
 RUSSELL A. SNOOK,
 Lt. Colonel, C.M.P.,
 Regional Public Safety Officer.

Enclosure : Return showing Prison Accommodation and Occupants.

U-3344 Public Safety SC
J13A
12011/PS
JR.
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

FILE - N°. RPS. 319.1

4th April, 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - March, 1944

TO : Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C., HQ.

13B
1. Submitted herewith is a copy of the Monthly Report
for March, 1944.

For the Regional Commissioner.

W. J. Wilson, hant
for Russell A. SNOOK.
Lt. Colonel.
Regional Public Safety Officer.

Encl. - 1.
Report referred to. - 138

7497

13R

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394.

FILE - HPS 319.1.

3/4/44.

SUBJECT - MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH, 1944.

TO - REGIONAL COMMISSIONER,
REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS.

1. Submitted herewith is the report on the activities of Public Safety Division, Region No. 1, for the month of March 1944.

2. POLICE AGENCIES

QARABINIERI REALI

Effective strength

There has been a slight decrease in strength and the numbers effective on 29th March, 1944, were 123 officers and 9714 other ranks.

Training Battalion

Satisfactory progress has been made with the training programme of the first company of 250 men and this course is scheduled to finish on or about 15th April, 1944.

Arrangements are going ahead for the organization of a second company of 250 and the required number of recruits has already been enlisted.

Special Stolen Car Squad

Encouraging progress has been made by the Special CC.RR. Squad investigating cases of car thefts. The following results have been achieved.

Thefts discovered	-	79
Machines recovered	-	50
Persons arrested	-	76
Persons denounced	-	76

Value of spare parts,
etc. recovered

300,000 l.

2. POLICE AGENCIES

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Thefts discovered	-	79
Machines recovered	-	50
Persons arrested	-	76
Persons denounced	-	76
Value of spare parts, etc. recovered	-	800,000 Lira

Street Militia

This Corps, recently transferred back to OC.RR. jurisdiction, has now been fully re-established and the present strength is 1 Officer and 150 other ranks who have been mainly supplied from the ranks of OC.RR.

- 2 -

Telephonic Communications.

There has been a decided improvement in communications during the last month. Authority has recently been given for Civil Police Agencies to use all long-distance telephones and telegraph facilities. In addition, the internal civil telegraph system has been re-opened, and it is anticipated that these arrangements will do much to alleviate the difficulties outlined in previous reports.

Food.

No further information has so far been received.

3.

LA GUARDIA DI FINANZA.Effective Strength.

The Effective Strength stood at 19 Officers and 2072 other ranks as at 20/1/44. No further news has been received regarding the 100 men who were promised from the Mainland. Colonel Biondi has written to Bari H.Q. asking for authority to recall from the reserve any NCO or enlisted man who makes a request to rejoin. Arrangements are going ahead for the re-establishment of various Brigades which had to be temporarily closed down owing to the war. However, lack of adequate personnel is still seriously hampering this work of reorganisation.

Control of Legions.

The linking up of that portion of the Messina Legion of the Guardia di Finanza which is situated in the Island of Sicily with that part on the mainland which formerly was under the control of the Messina Legion is now under consideration by the Italian Government and AGO H.Q. A decision in the matter is expected in the near future.

Accommodation.

The question of accommodation remains a problem for the Guardia di Finanza. This is due to the fact that a great many buildings and barracks were badly damaged by air-raids and also because certain barracks have been requisitioned by the military authorities. Representations

3. Fact. No further information has so far been received.

GUARDIA DI FINANZA.

Effective Strength.

The effective strength stood at 39 Officers and 2071 other ranks as at 22/1/44. No further news has been received regarding the 100 men who were promised from the Mainland. Colonel Piondi has written to Herr H.C. asking for authority to recall from the reserve any NCO or enlisted men who makes a request to rejoin. Arrangements are going ahead for the re-establishment of various Brigades which had to be temporarily closed down owing to the war. However, lack of adequate personnel is still seriously hampering this work of reorganisation.

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Accommodation.

The question of accommodation remains a problem for the Guardia di Finanza. This is due to the fact that a great many buildings and barracks were badly damaged by air-raids and also because certain barracks have been requisitioned by the military authorities. Representations have been made to higher authority in regard to those occupied by military. Repair work continues on the war damaged buildings and when the necessary materials become available.

Arms and Equipments.

There has been no appreciable change in the situation detailed in previous reports. Supplies of pistols, transport and other equipment, etc., are still urgently required, and Colonel Piondi has reported that many Finance Guards are compelled to go on duty in civilian clothes owing to the lack of sufficient uniforms. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to bridge these deficiencies from civilian sources.

- 3 -

4. SPECIAL FORCE OF RAILWAY POLICE.

The second course of training for Railway Guards ended on 25th February and the effective force of this organisation now stands at 116 Officers and men. It is intended that this Force shall eventually cover the whole Island and a proportion of the existing personnel will be assigned to certain Provinces in the near future. The third course comprising 80 men commenced training on 1st April.

5. CORPS OF FOREST GUARDS.

Total strength has now reached 10 Officers and 161 O.R's, and Forest Guard personnel are now operating in all the provinces of Sicily. Close contact has been maintained with Lt. Colonel GUZZIO and no particular problem has come to light.

6. AGENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

Effective Strength.

The present total effective strength is 2255.

Training School.

A Company of 60 recruits completed a course of training on 29/2/43 and a second Company of 61 is now formed and undergoing instruction.

7. STATE OF CRIME.

The general improvement in the state of crime referred to in my last report has continued during the month of March. There has also been a very satisfactory number of arrests for serious crimes committed from the date of occupation. The campaign against the black market also shows encouraging results as is illustrated in the following summary -

Type of Crime	January	February	1/25 March
Murder	34	26	31
Attempted murder	19	10	9

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<u>Type of Crime</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>	<u>1/25 March</u>
Murder	34	26	31
Attempted murder	19	10	9
Assaults on Police	6	5	6
Assaults on civilians	29	26	20
Thefts with arms	283	145	158
Extortions	21	9	13
Thefts of animals	160	122	97
<u>Black Market</u>			
Numbers of persons arrested		449	213
Value of confiscated goods (Like).		1,569,033	856,663

8. PROSTITUTION.

A vigorous campaign against prostitution and venereal diseases has been launched by the various Police Agencies, and every assistance is being given them in order to combat this serious menace.

9. STAFF.

Several transfers of Public Safety Officers have been made during the month and the total number now in the Region is 21.

10. REFUGEES.

Several conferences have been held between General Branca, Dr. Modica and this Section regarding the reception of war refugees from the mainland and all arrangements are now complete so far as the Police and security angles are concerned. A comprehensive and detailed scheme of control and registration has been worked out, and arrangements made for the vetting of all arrivees. 50,000 Special Identity cards have been printed and a complete compilation of records has been assured. Adequate and specialized personnel have been allocated to the various transit and reception centres and no appreciable difficulty is anticipated in the handling of these refugees.

11. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF MOTOR-VEHICLES.

Arrangements have been completed by the appropriate Italian Agencies for the issue of civil circulating permits and fuel ration cards for the month of April. The necessary fuel ration cards are being printed locally. Instructions are expected shortly from the Italian Government as to the arrangements to be operated from 1st May. All police agencies are fully co-operating in the enforcement of the various regulations published on this subject, and results are anticipated from the newly re-constituted Street Militia.

12. PUBLIC ORDER.

A total of 27 disturbances and strikes took place in this Region during the month of March, the most serious being at Celoniassetta on 2nd, Riscalante, (Agrigento) 15th, Favara, (Agrigento), Partinico, 29th, and Termini Imerese on 20th March. Although these demonstrations can be attributed in part to

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- (a) General discontent with the present bread and pasta ration.
- (b) Bad feeling over the recent suspension of the war bombardment indemnity.
- (c) Misinformation regarding the existing scale of wages, which people say is not sufficient to purchase the necessities of life.

Though the present situation does not give cause for undue alarm it is expected that the economic and political conditions previously mentioned will be the grounds for further demonstrations in the future. Police agencies have done good work in controlling and preventing disturbances and appear quite capable of handling situations of this kind. A close watch is being kept on developments and such major incidents as do occur will be reported for the information of ABC. HQ.

13. ACQUITTALS.

The Communists and Christian Democrats are continuing ground over the numerous rivals and though there has been considerable activity in the political field no special incidents have come to notice.

14. CHANGE-OVER IN CONTROL TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The necessary contact has been maintained with all Police Organizations by this Section of Headquarters and by field officers at Provincial level.

No untoward incidents have occurred and relations continue to be smooth and co-operative.

Russell A. SHOCK,
Lt. Colonel,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

SCHEDULE D

12A

Handwritten signature

from 12A

FINDINGS

for

INQUIRY INTO PUBLIC SECURITY

SICILY

December, 1943

Population : 400
 Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1945

Sheet no. 10
 Schedule D
 Public Security

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRY INTO PUBLIC SECURITY

1. Purpose of the survey.

The purpose of the survey was to establish the popular degree of confidence in public security, and the public's views in regard to the best measures to be taken to improve the situation. The survey was therefore planned in two principle steps, first to obtain general opinions, and second specific recommendations. This latter class of data is naturally focussed upon the existing means of preserving security and therefore contains a free expression of public opinion in regard to the police.

2. a) Current state of security.

The realization that the state of security has declined in the last twelve months is universal, being shared by over 99% of the total sample (Question II). Backing this view there exists a widespread first-hand knowledge of incidents, that is incidents occurring within the circle of family or friends, the average experience being as high as four robberies per person interviewed, 36% of which actually occurred in the informant's own family, while 66% occurred to one of his friends. The significance of these data is greatly enhanced by the fact that these experiences are alleged to have occurred during the week immediately preceding the interviews (Questions III and IV). [See footnote (1)].

A fair barometer of the sincerity of this general opinion is provided by the reluctance of people to leave their houses after dark. Fear of being at large during hours of darkness is universal, 95% of the total sample sharing this fear whether located in town, suburb or country (Question V). [See footnote (1)].

b) General measures advocated to restore security.

Apart from considerations specifically to do with the police, which are discussed in the immediately following section, there is a widely shared desire to institute more severe punitive measures as a deterrent to crime (Question IV). The outstanding characteristic of this expression of opinion is the high percentage of people (43%) who advocate the institution of the death penalty.

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2. a) Current state of security.

The realization that the state of security has declined in the last twelve months is universal, being shared by over 99% of the total sample (Question II). Backing this view there exists a widespread first-hand knowledge of incidents, that is incidents occurring within the circle of family or friends, the average experience being as high as four robberies per person interviewed, 38% of which actually occurred in the informant's own family, while 62% occurred to one of his friends. The significance of these data is greatly enhanced by the fact that these experiences are alleged to have occurred during the week immediately preceding the interviews (Questions III and IV). [See footnote (i)].

A fair barometer of the sincerity of this general opinion is provided by the reluctance of people to leave their houses after dark. Fear of being at large during hours of darkness is universal, 95% of the total sample sharing this fear whether located in town, suburb or country (Question V). [See footnote (ii)].

b) General measures advocated to restore security.

Apart from considerations specifically to do with the police, which are discussed in the immediately following section, there is a widely shared desire to institute more severe punitive measures as a deterrent to crime (Question XV). The outstanding characteristic of this expression of opinion is the high percentage of people (42%) who advocate the institution of the death penalty.

The prospect of reforms to the Italian prison system attracted but little interest (Question XVI) which, coupled

Footnotes.

(i) The reluctance to admit crimes of "rapimento" in the informant's own family is to be expected, while the knowledge of "cattle thieving" is largely hearsay, since the sample was concentrated on the city and suburbs of Palermo.

(ii) In the less policed country areas the fear of leaving the house in daylight rises as high as 67% of the people.

with the desire for more severe punishment of criminals, probably reflects that the system as a means of implementing the decisions of the Courts is considered to be inadequate as it exists at the moment.

3. Summary of public attitude towards the police.

It is to be expected that living in conditions which they consider to be highly insecure, people should be critical of the police (Question X), and it would not have been unreasonable to anticipate a far higher degree of dissatisfaction than this survey has disclosed. Public dissatisfaction is focused principally upon the *Pubblica Sicurezza* and the *Guardia Municipale*. The *Carabinieri*, though widely criticized, gave a far higher degree of satisfaction than either of the two bodies already referred to, while the *Guardia di Finanza* are most generally approved. There is a marked degree of similarity between these findings and those recorded in Schedule A, Questions 17 and 18 (Confidence in Italian public officials).

Nevertheless, it is significant that there exists no great readiness to discredit the police. When given the opportunity to suggest their corruption, as in Question VI, VII and VIII, the overwhelming majority of people either refused to answer the question or emphatically denied any knowledge of the police being implicated in crime.

On the positive side the view that the police should be strengthened is universal, and the means most often suggested are higher pay and an increase in numbers (Question XII). Public opinion is in favour of police reorganization (Question XIII) and there exists a strongly expressed desire to purge such corrupt elements as are known to exist (Question XIV). Considered in conjunction with their reluctance to make specific charges of corruption against the police and their expressed desire for the reinforcement of this weapon of security, these last two findings probably reflect the peoples' desire to perfect an institution in which they have confidence and not a criticism of that institution itself.

4. Summary of principle findings.

- a) It is universally recognized that public security is deteriorating.
- b) There exists a fair degree of basic confidence in the police. Increase in size of the Force, augmentation of authority and purging of corrupt elements being the steps most clearly advocated in any reorganization.

Survey has disclosed. Public dissatisfaction is focused principally upon the Pubblica Sicurezza and the Guardia Municipale. The Carabinieri, though widely criticised, gave a far higher degree of satisfaction than either of the two bodies already referred to, while the Guardia di Finanza are most generally approved. There is a marked degree of similarity between these findings and those recorded in Schedule A, Questions 17 and 18 (Confidence in Italian public officials).

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4. Summary of principle findings.

- a) It is universally recognised that public security is deteriorating.
- b) There exists a fair degree of basic confidence in the police. Increase in size of the Force, augmentation of authority and purging of corrupt elements being the steps most clearly advocated in any reorganization.
- c) Belief in more severe punitive measures is universal and the introduction of the death penalty strongly advocated.

Sheet no. //
Schedule D
Question 2

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

PUBLIC SECURITY

<u>General state of public security</u>		<u>Percentage of people</u>
<u>State of security</u>		
Greater)		0.27%
Equal)	than a year ago	0.54%
Less)		99.17%

Note: % of the people interviewed either had no opinion or declined to answer the question.

The aim of this question was to appraise the population's opinion of the general state of security.

The view that public security has declined during the last twelve months is shared universally.

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. /2-
Schedule D
Questions 3 & 4

PUBLIC SECURITY

Question 3

Frequency and classification of robberies

Total number of incidents recorded and average incidents per person in one week.

Average

Total

Robberies

1,442

3.95

1.21

Greater) 0.27%
 Equal) 0.54%
 Less) 99.17%

Note: % of the people interviewed either had no opinion or declined to answer the question.

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Population : 400
 Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 12
 Schedule D
 Questions 3 & 4

PUBLIC SECURITY

Question 3

Frequency and classification of robberies

Total number of incidents recorded and average incidents per person in one week.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average</u>
Robberies	1,442	3.95
Robberies with violence	443	1.21
Kidnapping + rape	177	0.46
Cattle thefts	94	0.25

Question 4.....

Question 4

Known to:

	Number of incidents		
	Robbery	Robbery with violence	Kidnapping & capturing
One of your friends	515 (64%)	437 (93%)	338 (100%)
Someone in your family	81	3	0
By you personally	112	8	0
In your house	91	0	0
	799	448	338
			366

The aim of these questions was to give some definition in terms of actual experience to the views expressed in Question 2.

In view of the fact that the incidents referred to are alleged to have occurred during the week immediately preceding the survey it is clear that a knowledge of crime, in particular robbery, is very widespread. The statistical analysis of the answers given to question 4 indicate that the source of this knowledge is largely "first-hand", a high percentage being concentrated in the families of the informants themselves.

Population : 400

Location : Palermo, Sicily

Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 13

Schedule D

Question 5

PUBLIC SECURITY

Fear of leaving the house

	During daylight	After dark
	<u>Dangerous</u>	<u>Not dangerous</u>
	<u>Dangerous</u>	<u>Dangerous</u>
	<u>Not dangerous</u>	<u>Not dangerous</u>

In the streets of your town

11%

35%

2%

In the suburbs of

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Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 13
Schedule B
Question 5

PUBLIC SECURITY

Year of leaving the house

	<u>During daylight</u>		<u>After dark</u>	
	<u>Dangerous</u>	<u>Not dangerous</u>	<u>Dangerous</u>	<u>Not dangerous</u>
In the streets of your town	11%	85%	94%	2%
In the suburbs of your town	33%	63%	96%	2%
In the open country	66%	30%	95%	1%

Note: No opinions 4%
Refused reply 9%
Deducted before calculating above percents.

The aim of this question was to measure peoples' attitude towards public security in terms of their reluctance to leave their own houses.

The danger of going out after dark is universally recognised regardless of whether the informant lives in the town, the

3.

suburbs or the country. The danger of going out during the hours of daylight is increasingly recognised as the location of the informant becomes more sparsely policed, ultimately reaching the figure of 67% amongst those who live in the country.

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 14
Schedule B
Question 6

PUBLIC SECURITY

Knowledge of organized delinquency

	<u>General</u>	<u>With police protection</u>	<u>With political support</u>
Yes	49%	15%	6%
No	19%	34%	43%
No opinion	32%	-	-
Refused reply	-	-	-

The aim of this question was to find out how far a knowledge of organized delinquency exists.

While one-half of the sample alleged that they possessed some knowledge of the existence of organized delinquency, only an insignificant percentage attributed its sponsorship either to police or political sources.

Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 15
Schedule D
Questions 7, 8 & 10

PUBLIC SECURITY

Question 7

Population : 400
 Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

PUBLIC SECURITY

Knowledge of organized delinquency

	<u>General</u>	<u>With police protection</u>	<u>With political support</u>
Yes	49%	15%	6%
No	19%	34%	43%
No opinion	32%	-	-
Refused reply	-	-	-

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Population : 400
 Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 15
 Schedule D
 Questions 7, 8 & 10

PUBLIC SECURITY

Question 7

Crimes committed under guise of police authority

People who have heard of such crimes	25%
" " not heard of such crimes	74%
No reply	1%

Question 8,....

Question 8Seizure of food and clothes by thePolice

People who have heard of such incidents	36%
" " not heard of such incidents	63%
Other answers	1%

Question 10Degree of satisfaction with the police

	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Not satis.</u>	<u>No opinion</u>	<u>Conditional</u>
Carabinieri	34%	44%	16%	6%
Pubblica Sicurezza	19%	59%	15%	6%
Guardia Municipale	21%	53%	21%	5%
" di Finanza	33%	29%	27%	8%

The aim of these questions was firstly to find out to what extent people thought that criminals had taken the name of the police in vain, secondly what knowledge exists of crime actually committed by the police, and thirdly the degree of public satisfaction with the police.

In a country accustomed to police tyranny some reluctance to reply to questions of this nature or a tendency to give replies supporting the authority of the police could reasonably have been anticipated. However, the emphatic character of the responses, that is the absence of informants unwilling to reply, (Questions 7 and 8), added to the volume of criticism disclosed in the answers to question 10 indicates that this factor has not been a source of serious bias.

At the same time there is no evidence that the opportunity presented by these questions to criticise the police unduly for the state of public security has been exploited.

The focal point of public criticism is the Secret Police.

Question 10

<u>Degree of satisfaction with the police</u>			
	<u>Satisfied</u>	<u>Not satis.</u>	<u>No opinion</u>
Carabinieri	34%	44%	16%
Pubblica Sicurezza	29%	59%	16%
Guardia Municipale	21%	53%	21%
" di Finanza	38%	29%	27%
			6%

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Population : 400
Location : Palermo, Sicily
Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 16
Schedule D
Questions 11, 12,
13 and 14.

PUBLIC SECURITY

Question 11

Should the "Forza Pubblica" be strengthened

Yes 86%
No 3%
No opinion 11%

Note: 40 people did not reply.

Question 12....

5.

Question 12Methods of strengthening the "Forza Pubblica"

<u>Suggested methods</u>	<u>By Percent of people</u>
More adequate equipment	36%
More country police stations	25%
Regular night patrols	63%
Increased wages	50%
More larger number of police	42%
Other proposals	4%

Question 13Should the "Forza Pubblica" be reorganized

Yes	60%
No	21%
No opinion	19%

Question 14Methods of reorganizing the "Forza Pubblica"

<u>Suggested methods</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
Purge Carabinieri, R.C.M. and P.S.	15%
Purge corrupt elements	73%
Strengthen with Allied police	26%
Reorganize "Guardia Municipale"	13%
Create body of armed civilians	23%
Permit law-abiding citizens to carry firearms	48%
Create force for country districts	15%

The aim of these questions was to establish public opinion upon the following problems:

- a) should the instruments of public security be strengthened, and by what means?
- b) should the instruments of public security be reorganized, and if so, how?

The public desire to strengthen the instruments of security is universal, and the methods advocated are concentrated largely upon existing police facilities, in increase in regular

42%
4%
Larger number of police
Other proposals

Question 13

Should the "Forza Publica" be reorganized

Yes 60%
No 21%
No opinion 19%

Question 14

Methods of reorganizing the "Forza Publica"

Suggested methods	By percent of people
Purge Carabinieri, R.G.F. and P.S.	15%
Purge corrupt elements	7%
Strengthen with Allied police	26%
Reorganize "Guardia Municipale"	13%
Create body of armed civilians	23%
Permit law-abiding citizens to carry firearms	48%
Create force for country districts	15%

The aim of these questions was to establish public opinion upon the following problems:

- should the instruments of public security be strengthened, and by what means?
- should the instruments of public security be reorganized, and if so, how?

The public desire to strengthen the instruments of security is universal, and the methods advocated are concentrated largely upon existing police facilities. An increase in regular night patrols, higher wages for the police and an increase in their numbers, coupled with some adequate equipment, are the means popularly suggested.

Over half the sample considered that a reorganization is necessary. The suggestion that the existing police forces should be combined received very little support. The outstanding comment was that corrupt elements should be purged, and that law-abiding citizens should be allowed to carry firearms.

6.

Population : 400

Location : Palermo, Sicily

Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 17
Schedule D
Question 9PUBLIC SECURITYReasons for increased delinquencyReasons suggestedBy percent of people

General want	27%
Lack of food	32%
Unemployment	29%
Lack of street lighting	13%
Demoralization due to war	10%
Disarming of population	21%
Release of delinquents	51%
Release of political prisoners	3%
Release of prisoners-of-war	2%
Inefficient authority of "Forza Pubblica"	39%
Dishonesty amongst the Carabinieri	17%
" " " Pubblica Sicurezza)	
No confidence in Administration of Justice	13%
Other reasons	5%

The aim of this question was to find out the popular explanation for the increase in crime.

The factor most generally held responsible is the release of delinquents. Unemployment coupled with lack of food and other necessities are widely recognized as having stimulated the present ~~present~~ position, while "insufficient authority" delegated to the "Forza Pubblica" ranks high amongst the individual factors referred to.

Population : 400

Location : Palermo, Sicily

Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 18
Schedule D
Question 15

<u>Reasons suggested</u>	<u>By percent of people</u>
General want	27%
Lack of food	22%
Unemployment	23%
Lack of street lighting	13%
Demoralization due to war	10%
Disarming of population	21%
Release of delinquents	51%
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Population : 400
 Location : Palermo, Sicily
 Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 18
 Schedule D
 Question 15

PUBLIC SECURITY

Measures to guarantee public safety

Suggested measures

No measures
 No opinions
 Establish a curfew
 Reinforce preventative measures
 Institute reform schools for minors
 Increase penalties
 Treat harbourers as accomplices
 Punish receivers
 Institute the death penalty

By percent of people

1%
 12%
 3%
 37%
 33%
 33%
 17%
 27%
 4%

The aim of this question was to find out what measures the public considered should be taken to restore public security.

The whole tone of the replies indicates a strong desire on the part of the public for the employment of more severe punitive measures against criminals. The outstanding feature of the response is the high percentage of the sample who advocate the institution of the death penalty.

Population : 400

Location : Palermo, Sicily

Date : Dec. 15 - 22, 1943

Sheet no. 19
Schedule D
Question 16

PUBLIC SECURITY

Should the Italian prison system be reformed?

Considered by Percent of people

Yes	22%
No	15%
No opinion	60%
No reply	3%

The aim of this question was to discover whether the public thought that the Italian prison system should be reorganized.

The prospect of a reorganization in the Italian prison system aroused little or no interest amongst the public.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APC 394.

7th March, 1944.

FILE RPS. 319.1.

SUBJECT - MONTHLY REPORT FOR REGION 1 PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

TO - - CHIEF, PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION, AGC. HQ.

1. A copy of the report for the month of February, 1944 is submitted herewith for your information.

For the Regional Commissioner.

R. A. Snook
RUSSELL A. SNOOK,
Lt. Colonel.

5966

1113

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394.

4th March, 1944.

FILE : RPS 319.1.
SUBJECT : MONTHLY REPORT - FEBRUARY, 1944.
TO : REGIONAL COMMISSIONER,
REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS.

1. Crime.

It is not possible to give a correct estimate of the crime situation for the month of February as figures are only available to 19th of the month.

Compared with the months of December and January, the figures for the more serious crimes are as follows:-

Nature of Crime.	December.	January.	2/19 February.
Murder	33	32	16
Robberies	204	278	112

The lack of transport and communications is still a serious problem and although every effort is being made to combat crime with the facilities available, it is doubtful whether these efforts will be successful until the communication system is restored.

During the month of January, 12 cases of forging and uttering Allied Military Currency involving 23 notes came to light. This brings the total number of cases since the occupation to 31st January to 71, involving 176 notes. The total original value of the forged notes was 6,465 lire, and the forged value was 66,630 lire. One arrest was made in January. This arrest was of particular interest, being made whilst the gang of forgers were actually operating. Substantial prison sentences have been imposed.

2. Black Market.

Police have continued their activities in connection with black market offences. During February, 1485 offences were revealed, 449 persons were arrested and goods valued at 260,000 lire were confiscated.

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2. Black Market.

Police have continued their activities in connection with black market offences. During February, 1485 offences were revealed, 449 persons were arrested and goods valued at 1,569,033 lire were confiscated.

3. Food.

The improvement in food supplies has been continued and little difficulty is being experienced. Rations were raised by Order as of February 14th. Imported grain and flour are now the principal source of supply, and it is possible that shortages may be created in certain areas, due to transport, and these may cause disturbances.

4. Political Activity.

As the various groups become better organized it is possible that disorders may occur. So far, however, no serious disturbances have come to notice.

5. Disturbances.

With the change-over of administration the situation as regards law and order has remained quiet. A small number of political gatherings have been held, but were of an orderly nature. The improved food situation has been the main factor in maintaining public order.

6. Security.

Investigations into the integrity of Italian

Officials continues -

Scheda personale forms received from Provinces and Divisions of Region 1.	1622
Personnel dismissed	85
Personnel awaiting dismissal	70
Personnel Interned	2

Several thousands of forms are in process of analysis. The information being obtained under this scheme will be of paramount importance both to A.C.C. and the Italian Government. By the light of information gained, it is felt that this system of "vetting" should be instituted at a much earlier stage in the military occupation of territory.

7. Firearms.

Firearms registration and control is now in the hands of the Questore. A large number of shot-guns have been returned to landowners, etc., but the issue of small-arms licenses is restricted to Government Officials, Bank Employees, etc. Future policy in this matter, so far as this Region is concerned, will be for decision by the Italian Government. Many persons are undoubtedly in unlawful possession of arms which are frequently used in connection with crime, and whilst the necessity is deprecated, it is a strong point in favour of permitting law abiding citizens to

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8. Police Agencies.

There has been a substantial increase in the strength of the Carabinieri Reali during the month, but recruiting is being hampered by the lack of equipment and clothing. Decrees and orders are now being received direct from the Superior Command at Bari, and little difficulty is

being experienced in this direction.

There has been little change in the strength of the Guardia di Finanza, but the enlistment of some 150 cadets has now commenced.

As regards food, the arrangements whereby those two organizations should procure similar rations to the Army have not yet been completed.

The control of the Agents of Public Security, through the Office of the Director of Public Security, was at the time of the turnover working satisfactorily. The services of Agents of Public Security have been improved by changes in personnel and general rebuilding. The programme instituted by the Region under AMG began to show results, but the turnover may cause a delay. Steps will be taken to continue the programme under Italian control.

9. PRISONS.

The prisons service is in good condition. The Director of Prisons is in close contact with the situation and has plans to continue the programme instituted under AMG.

The total prison population is as follows:-

6,837 men.
413 Women.
671 Minors.

Of this number 1,524 are convicted prisoners and the remainder are awaiting trial.

The Director of Prisons and Director of Public Security have been working on plans to reopen institutions previously closed.

10. Fire.

The Fire and Civil Defence services are under control of the Commandante. A lack of equipment exists, and further changes in personnel are required. As in the case of other services, central control is in close touch with the situation and through it the programme should be

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10. Fire.

The Fire and Civil Defence services are under control of the Commandante. A lack of equipment exists, and further changes in personnel are required. As in the case of other services, central control is in close touch with the situation and through it the programme should be continued.

11. Registration and Licensing.

A comprehensive and detailed scheme for the control and regulation of vehicular traffic has now been introduced in this island. All the requisite Orders and Instructions were issued prior to the changeover of Government. It is believed that these will go far in keeping non-essential and unauthorized cars off the roads. To this end, the various police agencies are being strongly advised and urged to enforce these regulations.

12. Staff.

There have been a number of reductions in the staff of the Division during the month, and various transfers have had to be made. These changes are being co-ordinated, as far as practicable, in order to minimize inconvenience to individuals, and to arrange the eventual allocation of Officers permanently attached to the Public Safety Division in this Region.

13. Registration and Control of Aliens.

The former system of control has now been fully established throughout the Island under the various Quarters. The control of Aliens in this Region, including arrest and custody where necessary, is now the responsibility of the Italian Government.

14. Change-over of Control to Italian Government.

The change-over of control to the Italian Government has not caused any serious confusion or dislocation. Close contact and watch is being maintained; advice and assistance are being rendered as and when necessary.

The functioning of the Italian Regional Commissioner is awaited in order that the public safety angle of the present situation can be clarified, and the Central offices of control re-established under AUG continued.

RUSSELL A. SNOOK,
Lt. Colonel, C.M.P.,
Regional Public Safety Officer.

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Sicily Region Headquarters
APO.394

Public Safety S.C.

10A
3998

14011

15th February, 1944.

FILE NO - RPS.319.1

SUBJECT - MONTHLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES.

TO - - CHIEF, PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.C., H.Q.

1. Copies of the monthly reports of Public Safety Division, Region No. 1, for December, 1943 and January, 1944, are attached hereto. (10B)

2. These reports were submitted to R.C.A.O. for inclusion in the Regional Report to H.Q.

A.N. Hancock
for A.N. HANCOCK.
Lt. Colonel.
Regional Commissioner.

10A/4
Encls 2

Repts. retd. to in 1.

4667

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Sicily Region Headquarters
APO.394

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A.N. HAWCOCK.
Lt. Colonel.
Regional Commissioner.

Encls 2

Repts. reld. to in 1.

10B

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

FILE: AFS 319.1

AFO 194

5/3/44

SUBJECT: Monthly Report - January 1944

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, No 1 Region

1. CRIME

The crime figures continue to be high but there is a noticeable decrease when compared with December 1943.

It is impossible to obtain completely accurate figures as soon after the end of the month but the following gives support to the claim that there is a decrease.

	December '43	January '44
Murders	13	25
Robberies	20	92

Every effort is being made by the various Police Agencies in crime prevention and detection and though much is expected in the future, the lack of transport and communications are retarding factors, particularly when most of the serious crimes occur in rural areas.

The forging and uttering of Allied Military currency reports for the month are not yet to hand but there were 130 cases brought to notice from the date of invasion to 1st December 1943. In 127 cases the denomination had been altered by the addition of "0". The remaining 3 had the figures materially altered.

The total original value of the forged notes was £4165 and the forged value was £42,630. The £50 note was used in 67 cases and £1 in 52 cases. There were several arrests during the month for forgery of ration books.

2. BLACK MARKET

Police have been very active in the detection of Black Market offences and considerable convictions have resulted. Many cases of possession of Allied Military property have also been dealt with.

Road blocks are being continued to prevent the unlawful movement of food stuffs for sale through the Black Market. These have not been very fruitful but acted as a deterrent. It is believed

able Dec 1943. It is impossible to obtain completely accurate figures as soon after the end of the month but the following figures are given support to the claim that there is a decrease.

	December '43	January '44
Murders	33	25
Robberies	204	92

Every effort is being made by the various Police Agencies in crime prevention and detection and though much is expected in the future, the lack of transport and communications are retarding factors, particularly when most of the various crimes occur in rural areas.

The forging and uttering of Allied Military currency reports for the month are not yet to hand but there were 130 cases brought to notice from the date of invasion to 31st December 1943. In 127 cases the denomination had been altered by the addition of "0". The remaining 3 had the figures materially altered.

The total original value of the forged notes was £4165 and the forged values was £42,630. The £50 note was used in 87 cases and £1 in 52 cases. There were several arrears during the month for forgery of ration books.

2. BLACK MARKET

Police have been very active in the detection of BLACK MARKET offences and considerable convictions have resulted. Many cases of possession of Allied Military property have also been dealt with.

Road blocks are being continued to prevent the unlawful movement of food stuffs for sale through the Black Market. These have not been very fruitful but noted as a deterrent. It is believed that such movements are made, are in small amounts, a sufficient supply of foodstuffs is the only remedy for this nefarious activity.

3. FOOD

There has been an improvement in supplies of food and the public have been more contented in consequence. The order that a small ration of pasta is being made available has been well received.

4. POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Activity in the political field has not been nearly so great as was expected but considering that a very short time has elapsed since the publication of the order on freedom of political meetings it may be that the various parties are not yet fully organized.

- 2 -

An indication of the position may be obtained from the facts applicable to the Province of Palermo.

There are 10 political parties in the Province; viz:

- (a) Partito di unione
- (b) Partito di azione del Fronte Unico della Libertà
- (c) Partito Comunista
- (d) Partito Socialista
- (e) Partito Repubblicano
- (f) Partito Democratico Sociale
- (g) Partito Democratico Cristiano
- (h) Partito Socialista del Lavoro
- (i) Movimento per l'Indipendenza Siciliana
- (j) Comitato Antifascista di Sorveglianza

During the month of January seven of the parties named convened but the attendances were poor, except for the meetings of the "communist movement" and that of "Free Sicily". Approximately 1000 persons attended these meetings. The meetings were without incident, and the public was apparently apathetic.

It is felt that, generally speaking, these meetings act as safety valves and provide a good opportunity for blowing off steam.

5. DISTURBANCES

Disturbances of peace and public order have been rare and only one serious incident has come to light. This occurred at Caltagirone, Province of Catania, on 25/1/44. The reason or excuse for the disturbance is not yet clear but is believed to have been made to protest against the low bread ration and the payment of certain taxes. About 50 of the bolder spirits in the crowd forced their way into the Municipio where they burned a few papers and created much disorder. Order was soon restored and is maintained. The incident is being investigated.

In previous months there were several instances of official records being destroyed by demonstrations and it would appear that, whatever the main object of the demonstration, a few had reasons for destroying documents.

6. SECURITY

Personnel investigation continues.

Scheda Personale forms received from Provinces and

Divisions of Region No. 1

Cases pending or awaiting completion of investigation

Personnel retained

Personnel transferred

700

383

253

62

- (1) Movimento per l'Indipendenza Siciliana
(j) Comitato Antifascista di Correglianza

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6. SECURITY

Personnel investigation continues.

Scheda Personale forms received from Provinces and

Divisions of Region No 1

Cases pending or awaiting completion of investigation

Personnel retained

Personnel dismissed

Personnel interned

700
383
253
82
2

7. FIREARMS

Shotguns have been returned to landowners and farmers for the protection of their property but permits for sidearms are being sparingly given.

There are too many persons in unlawful possession of firearms. In many cases these are used in the commission of crimes. This continues to receive close attention and offenders caught invariably receive stiff sentences.

8. POLICE AGENCIES

The various agencies improve in morale and efficiency.

The recruiting programme is in operation and with personnel received

from the mainland the strength of the forces is being built up to the required level.

Uniforms, boots, equipment, and transportation are an urgent need.

The food rations, although improved, are still considered inadequate. Arrangements, however, are now in hand to place the Carabinieri on similar rations to the army. There have also been talks to provide 1000 emergency rations for police at provincial headquarters. The remaining provisions will be supplied, if the occasion arises, from military stocks available.

9. PRISON

The system of administration under a Chief Director and provincial directors continues to function satisfactorily.

The number of political internees confined in the Children's Home, Palermo, is decreasing and the home is gradually being used for its proper purpose. The juveniles are receiving education which includes instruction in handicraft and a sports section has been started under a suitable instructor.

The Chief Director has taken a great deal of interest in this and with the sympathy and support of influential Italians it is anticipated that there will be a great improvement in the lot of the juvenile prisoners.

Prison labour continues but is hampered by lack of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of the various articles.

Rations of food are small and every endeavour is made to supplement the meagre supply.

10. FIRE AND SAFETY

Continues to improve but there is an acute lack of equipment and spare parts are difficult to obtain. Fortunately the fire risk is low and no serious fire has occurred. No services of the department have been utilized in buildings which collapsed as the result of bomb damage.

11. CONTROL OF VIOLENCE

The Italian system of registration and control of citizens has not been re-established in the Region in accordance with the order dated 30th December 1945, and is dealt with on a separate page.

2. PRISON

The system of administration under a Chief Director and Provincial Directors continues to function satisfactorily.

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Rations of food are small and every endeavour is made to supplement the meagre supply.

10. PRISON REFORMS

Continued to improve but there is an acute lack of equipment and spare parts are difficult to obtain. Fortunately the fire risk is low and no serious fire has occurred. The services of the department have been utilized in building a new building and as the result of bomb damage.

11. CONTROL OF ALIENS

The Italian system of registration and control of aliens has now been re-established in the Colon in accordance with the order dated 5th December 1943, and is dealt with on a separate report.

RUSSELL A. SMOCK

Lt. Colonel

Chief Public Safety Division

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

APG 394

SUBJECT: Monthly Report, Public Safety Division

TO : Regional Civil Affairs Officer, Region No 1

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1943

I. ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION

The important problems were:

(a) DISTURBANCES

There was a total of 506 incidents during the month which represents a sharp reduction on the figure for November. All cases were handled by the CC.NN. without the use of troops.

The disturbances were based primarily on the food situation which has been improved but which is still a threat.

The CC.NN. is used as the principal arm. Reserves are located in each Province and supported by an additional reserve at Palermo.

Co-ordination with the military is established.

(b) POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Political activities showed a decrease over the previous month. The total number of overt acts committed was six.

The civil police are employed to secure information on political activities. Action is taken against violations under the Proclamations.

There is no doubt that there is some danger in the present situation which does not appear on the surface. This may manifest itself in the event of a return to Italian Government but the actual extent cannot be determined.

(c) CRIME

Crime increased during the month. August, September and October figures showed a 100% increase over the same three months in 1942 and this increase continued during December. Actual records are still incomplete as they are dependent on the process of development in the office of the Director of Public Security.

Fear, created by crime increase, has increased proportionately.

The important problems were:

(a) DISURBANCES

There was a total of 564 incidents during the month which represents a sharp reduction on the figure for November. All cases were handled by the CC.RR. without the use of troops.

The disturbances were based primarily on the food situation which has been improved but which is still a threat.

The CC.RR. is used as the principal arm. Reserves are located in each Province and supported by an additional reserve at Palermo.

Co-ordination with the military is established.

(b) POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Political activities showed a decrease over the previous month. The total number of overt acts committed was six.

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(c) CRIME

Crime increased during the month. August, September and October figures showed a 100% increase over the same three months in 1942 and this increase continued during December. Actual records are still incomplete as they are dependent on the process of development in the office of the Director of Public Security.

Fear, created by crime increase, has increased proportionately.

During the month two kidnappings occurred in the Province of Agrigento.

(d) ACTION AGAINST RACISM

The 'vetting' system continued in operation during the month under Regulations of AMG and Region 1.

From the date of Occupation to the end of December the number of civilians interned was 1427 and of this total 574 have been released.

2. ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

(a) Numerous changes in personnel of Public Safety Division were made during the month and officers are allocated as follows:

Assigned to HQ	- 9
Assigned to Provinces	- 37 (includes 20 performing other duties)
Attached to "	- 10 (includes 17 "

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION - MONTHLY REPORT (Cont'd.)2. (b) POLICE.

There existed at the end of the month the following Police organizations -

10,000.
Agents of Public Security,
Vigilance Guards,
Special Police (authorized by Provincial MOA's),
Railway Guards (being disbanded),
Forest Guards (in process of organization),
Railway Police (to be organized in the near future).

(c) MEASURES ADOPTED FOR RE-ORGANIZATION.

CO. 88. A Training Battalion of 500 men has been established and in addition it is anticipated to increase the strength of CO. 88. by a further 500 trained men from the mainland. About 100 of this group have arrived.

(d) AGENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY. The Office of Director of Public Security operates by virtue of powers vested therein by Order of the Regional Civil Affairs Officer and is now fully established.

The organization of 13 nuclei and a Training School has been completed.

Arrangements are also in hand to increase the strength by 150 Agents, 10 Officers and 20 Functionaries.

3. (a) PRISONERS.

The number of places of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Inside Prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	83

The Local Prisons are only used for the detention of prisoners serving a sentence of not more than 10 days or for persons awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners is -

Men	-	5600
Women	-	254
Juveniles	-	150

(b) CIVIL DEFENCE, AND FIRE.

There has been no major change in this Section.

4. GENERAL REMARKS.(a) FIREARMS.

During the month new regulations were introduced in respect of firearms. The most important part of these was that to permit arms may be issued to a limited

(c) RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ORGANIZATION

CC. RR. A Training Battalion of 500 men has been established and in addition it is anticipated to increase the strength of CC. RR. by a further 500 trained men from the mainland. About 100 of this group have arrived.

(d) AGENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY. The Office of Director of Public Security operates by virtue of powers vested therein by Order of the Regional Civil Affairs Officer and is now fully established.

The organization of 11 nuclei and a Training School has been completed.

Arrangements are also in hand to increase the strength by 150 Agents, 10 Officers and 10 functionaries.

1. (a) PRISONS.

The number of places of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Insane Prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	69

The local Prisons are only used for the detention of prisoners serving a sentence of not more than 30 days or for persons awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners is -

Men	-	566
Women	-	254
Juveniles	-	350

(b) CIVIL DEFENCE AND FIRE.

There has been no major change in this Section.

4. CONTROL MEASURES.

(a) PERMITS.

During the month new Regulations were introduced in respect of permits. The most important part of these was that permits to carry hand guns may be issued to a limited number of responsible persons.

(b) REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

The original system of registration of Motor Vehicles continues but plans for the new system, based on ANAC Directive, are complete to operate as from 1st February, 1944.

5. RELATIONS WITH ITALY.

Through intelligence channels closer relations are being established.

6. CONCLUSION.

The measures which have been adopted are laid on sound principles to enable the Italian authorities to carry out their duties without

MONTHLY REPORT - PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION (Contd.)

without major changes or interruption.

Immediate relief cannot be expected but continuance of the present program should slowly reduce the crime problem.

HUTCHINS A. SWOON
Lt. Colonel.
Chief Public Safety Division.

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for November 1943 - dated 2nd December 43
(AMG/14011/PS).

PRISONS

NOVEMBER 1943

Much has been done to improve the conditions of Civilian Prisons. There are 19 main prisons in the Region for the detention of prisoners serving long sentences.

Seventy smaller prisons are now only allowed to hold prisoners or persons awaiting trial for a period of not more than 30 days.

Five other prisons were closed as they were unfit for the detention of prisoners. At present there are approximately 7000 prisoners. Included in this total are 80 civilian internees but this figure will soon be increased, as those now held in Prison Camps are shortly being transferred to the Civilian Prisons.

The personnel carried out their duties efficiently and there was a marked improvement when the rates of pay were increased.

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for December 1943 - dated 1943.

PRISONS

DECEMBER 1943

The number of place of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Insane prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	89

The Local Prisons are now only used for the detention of prisoners serving a sentence of not more than 30 days or for persons awaiting trial.

The number of Prisoners is -

Men	-	5668
Women	-	251
Juveniles	-	350

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for January 1944 - ref. RPS 319.I - dated 5/2/44. (AMG/14011/PS).

PRISONS

JANUARY 1944

The system of administration under a Chief Director and Provincial Directors continues to function satisfactorily.

The number of Political Internees confined in the Childrens' Home, Palermo, is decreasing and the Home is gradually being used for its proper purpose. The juveniles are receiving education which includes instruction in handicraft and a sports section has been started under a suitable instructor.

The Chief Director has taken a great deal of interest in this and with the sympathy

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

22/1/1944

Dear Col. Kirk;

Your letter of January 11 received and in response to your care in keeping me current, I must take similar steps to do so ^{such} for you. Recently I have sent through direct several matters, as informal summary, the status of our recruiting program Regional Orders on Public Safety, but I am still not satisfied that I have you fully informed. I understand that a liaison officer is being sent to the Region and I will attempt to use that as a means of communicating with you for I consider vitally essential direct contact between the RGAPO and you.

I noted in your memo to the Administrative Director on re-establishment of confino and admonishment, which so forcefully supported my recommendations, that you refer to the crime conditions in Sicily. The statement is true and will continue so but at present I feel more confident that our program is beginning to bring results. The Director of Public Security has just returned from Trapani, Agrigento and Caltanissetta and reports that the police agencies are showing more activity and that there is a decrease in serious crime. Unfortunately I have not completed our crime reporting system because there are some difficulties to overcome and I have given priority to other matters which I considered of prior importance. I will, however, catch up soon and present an accurate picture as indicated in the incomplete reports recently forwarded to you.

The lack of physical facilities remains as one of my foremost problems. I am keeping at it and feel the support which you are giving as indicated in your letter. I have yet to submit to you a complete requisition for equipment and supplies which is in course of preparation. As to telephones, I am repeatedly pushing our Communications Division, after having given them our basic needs. The matter has also been referred to No 1 District; the program is held up, I am told, by lack of repair material. We have about cleaned the Island of supplies but practically all have been frozen by the military. Some exceptions have been granted to us. Food for police is better as the whole food situation is somewhat relieved. The decision to feed the CC.RR. will help us. But clothing, particularly shoes are badly needed.

Transportation still baffles me. The registration system has been quite confused and will finally be based on gasoline allowances. I have directed the police to base the enforcement

being sent to the Region and I will attempt to use that as a means of communicating with you for I consider vitally essential direct contact between the RCAPO and you.

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Transportation still baffles me. The registration system has been quite confused and will finally be based on gasoline allowances. I have directed the police to base the enforcement program on two points-

- (1) remove from the road all cars without permits
- (2) by cooperation with the licensing authorities requisition cars for which permits have been refused.

The prefects have not given complete cooperation on this matter and I have placed before the R.C.A.O. recommended orders to Prefects and SCAO's as there is a tendency on the part of SCAO's to operate all facilities and to fail to recognize the importance of law and order.

By persistently sticking to this program I expect to get some more cars and slowly but surely get priority for police transportation.

- 2 -

As it is now the registration system established by AMG very liberally grants permits, far more liberally than did the Italian Government. But the new system beginning February 1 will be based on rationing and may require a thorough readjustment of cars authorized.

One of the weaknesses in the whole operation has been the failure to recognize and make provisions for the Public Safety problem. Many problems have in the past been considered without reference to Public Safety. This weakness in the planning stage manifested itself in innumerable practical ways and in general may be considered the direct cause of many of our existing difficulties. When the Region was activated this was a bad inheritance of the Public Safety Division and by that time it was so deeply rooted that it could not be immediately overcome. We have worked with two objectives in mind -

- (1) Placing responsibility on Italian officials
- (2) Coordination.

I believe we have reached a point where we can with a minimum of confusion change over. I have tried to place on Regional orders all the basic elements of the existing system in order to give it protection and I feel quite sure that responsibility can be placed on higher level without changes.

But I would like to emphasize the importance of protecting what we have done, e.g. our office of Director of Public Security to which are delegated the powers previously exercised by the Direzione Generale. With it goes the nuclei - 13 in all - most of these are now in operation. The plan has received general approval and I believe it is already effective.

With respect to the CC.RR. we have established the 6th Brigade so that it can become a part of the Division.

The Guardia di Finanza is organized here with one Legion (Palermo) and one provisional Legion, the latter was formerly split between the mainland and Sicily. I am now checking on the effectiveness of this change. In case a change is made it will probably be necessary to restore the original command.

I have in process of organization both the Forest and Railroad police.

Special police forces which sprung up under the SCAO's are soon to be completely abolished; they are unsound in principle and I feel quite useless in fact. I have already arranged to disband the railroad guards. My present plan is to bring all policing under the established agencies and properly coordinate all

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The Prisons are coordinated through the Prison Director and likewise the Fire and Civil Defence are under central direction.

I would like to put forward very strongly these points. The instability of the Italian Government is classical in history - a new government cannot be expected to be more stable. But it is obviously in the interest of the Allied cause to maintain stability - or put this point in the reverse - a breakup may result in chaos and revolution.

- 3 -

One of primary factors opposed to this contingency is Public Safety - precisely, the Italian laws, enforcement agencies to enforce those laws without fear or favor. This can only be accomplished by firm action. I recommend a separate division of the central government for Public Safety. The Minister of Interior will be interested in politics, the Prefects will also be interested in politics. If policing is placed under their control the police will be come, as they have always been, an instrument of politics. Perhaps it may be argued that we do not care, but certainly the Allies do not want law and order to break down, for a collapse will surely follow.

It may be that my view is Regional but I am sure the situation is true here and I strongly propose it for national consideration.

As previously stated I have established the office of Regional Directorate which for this Island actually represents the former central government - but can, of course, be connected directly to a central government when established. This instrument is effective and is already showing results - it places the police where they ought to be, outside of the influence of politics and in the technical field. But I have already had threats from the Prefects who have tried to control the police - and what is of grave concern to me, our own people have been inclined to support them. This strong support - centralized support is needed - support of the Italian system and support of the Public Safety Division - to reiterate, Public Safety has not been properly considered since the beginning of these operations except when someone suddenly discovered an emergency and found Public Safety as a scapegoat - when Public Safety had itself a long time before warned against the eventuality.

A primary concern is to prevent interference and ill-considered action based on a limited view of facts. Possibly you might like to go further into this before any change occurs for I have much detail which will support it.

This I believe makes it necessary that there be a stronger direct contact between the Regional Public Safety Division and central headquarters.

Perhaps you need more in the way of details - these I will furnish later but want to submit now these general points.

At a meeting today (I have written this report in odd moments) of Questori and Functionaries who head the Italian Police offices (13 nuclei) reports indicated that the conditions are better - some areas show a decrease in crime. But the same complaint was present - gasoline - arms - horses - phones - cars - shoes. On

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Russell A. Snook
Major
P.S. I have in addition talked to Capt. VAN DUSEN and am furnishing answers to specific questions he asks. A matter of grave concern to our whole Region and in particular to Public Safety Division, about which I have spoken informally to the Captain, is our relation with Military commands. There seems to be no directive to Military

RUSSELL A. SNOOK
Chief of the Region I

- 4 -

commands which makes clear our mission. Hence the Military is constantly getting into our field. An outstanding example is a proposal by G.O.C. No 1 District that he release P.O.W., put them in British uniform; give them a badge of CC.RR., swear them in as policeman, with powers to arrest civilians - certainly such a proposal is unsound for various reasons and proof of my contention.

RUSSELL A. SNOOK

P.S. You mentioned in your presentation on confining the Dobbs survey here. It contains 2 or 3 important points: the fear of the people; that our methods have not been firm enough and that they were understood as weakness; that there is some confidence in the police. It is however, as you understand, a somewhat exaggerated point of view. I have pointed to the danger of fear for some time. But I believe our present program - simple enforcement, methods, proper publicity, stern courts are the answer - or, when crime is minimized, fear will be reduced.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

8/1/44

TO: Col. Paul KIRK, Commissioner of Public Safety, AMG, HQ

Dear Colonel:

The attached is my present official basis of crime records for a 3 months period of 1943. They are quite accurate but may be subject to some changes.

When a comparison is made, consideration should be given to the contrasting conditions; last year an area under the rigid war measures and Fascism, and then invasion, involving a complete physical and political upheaval. The latter situation stultified the forces of law and order and stimulated the forces of disorder and lawlessness.

Our program is continuing and I feel it is in as good shape as could be expected under existing conditions. Some of our principal points are:-

A training battalion of CC.RR. starting this month.

Additional 500 men promised by Badoglio Government and have confirmed the request by letter.

Organization of nuclei at points composed of CC.RR. and Corps of Agents of Pubblica Sicurezza under a Functionary, coordinated with local Questori and under general control of a Director of Pubblica Sicurezza.

The Corps of Agents of Pubblica Sicurezza is being revitalized. 150 new men are being selected and trained also new officials, as the orders show. The office of Director of Pubblica Sicurezza is so far eminently satisfactory.

Orders have been issued for abandoning railroad guards - also for the organization of RR police and Guardia Forestale. There is little change in prison situation and fire and civil defence.

An order on firearms issued authorizing the carrying of shotguns and pistols by selected people. The registration system is fair, but the new system directed by AFHQ is to go into effect February 1.

The principal problems in the program are equipment, transportation, and telephone. We are exhausting all possibilities and will be submitting calls for help.

I strongly recommend that the Public

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The principal problems in the program are equipment, transportation, and telephone. We are exhausting all possibilities and will be submitting calls for help.

As to our own personnel, I strongly recommend that the Public Safety Division protect its assigned personnel and take steps to recall to Public Safety the experienced police officers. I am doing that in the Region so far as possible. Later I will submit a more complete record of the personnel. I shall strongly urge protection and promotion of original police assignments for this operation - they have made a valuable contribution to AMGOT and AMG.

I lost my Deputy Major HICKINBOTHAM - he fell in a hole in the street during darkness and is miraculously living and recovering.

Our problems continue to be Disturbance (feed the principal cause). This situation is better and we have had only a few disorders; all handled well (about 6).

Politics. Some under-cover activities and some on surface are

- 2 -
being dealt with, but must be watched. The turnover may cause trouble. I am taking steps to more closely coordinate intelligence activities with the military.

Fascists and Internees

Our vetting is moving along. We will move a number of officials and will be able to say that all not yet removed are under investigation.

Crime

Crimes of violence are still serious and have increased some. Kidnapping has been added (2 in Agrigento) to our list. We are working out a number of local programs to put personnel and police measures at points most needed - includes patrols; etc. There is a city and country road-block system in effect.

Our courts are tightening up - orders have been issued by Legal Division at our request. We are forcing police to use their own measures of restriction and admonishment and have so interpreted Proclamation 13 as to permit it.

Executions have taken place in Agrigento (2). We organized the squad which carried out the execution.

A number of rather important cases have given some good results. Fear on part of the people must be combated and, as we employ measures to strengthen the police and stop the serious crimes, I want to simultaneously restore the confidence of the people. This I consider to be very important to the success of our mission.

In general, we are ready for a turn-over, but the conditions speak for themselves - they are not yet good and this Region will always be troublesome - perhaps seriously so when the change comes.

A fuller report will follow. This is an informal one such as you suggested.

Russell A. Snook
RUSSELL A. SNOOK

UNITED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECURITY DIVISION HANOI, VIETNAM

AMC 394

8/1/44

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Dear Colonel:

The attached is my present official basis of crime records for a 3 months period of 1943. They are quite accurate but may be subject to some changes.

When a comparison is made, consideration should be given to the contrasting conditions; last year an area under the rigid war measures and Fascism, and then invasion, involving a complete physical and political upheaval. The latter situation stabilized the forces of law and order and stimulated the forces of disorder and lawlessness.

Our program is continuing and I feel it is in a good shape as could be expected under existing conditions. Some of our principal points are:-

A training battalion of CG.M. starting this month.

Additional 500 men provided by Republic Government and have confirmed the request by letter.

Organization of nuclei at points composed of CG.M. and Corps of Agent of Republic Government under a Functionary, coordinated with local Quarter and under general central control of a Director of Republic Security.

The Corps of Agents of Republic Government is being reorganized. 150 new men are being selected and trained also new officials, as the orders show. The office of Director of Republic Security is so far extremely satisfactory.

Orders have been issued for abandoning railroad guards - also for the organization of the police and Guardia Forestale. There is little change in prison situation and fire and civil defense.

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Our program is continuing and I feel it is in as good shape as could be expected under existing conditions. Some of our principal points are:-

A training institution of 60,000, starting this month.

Additional 500 men provided by Redoglio Government and have confirmed the request by letter.

Organization of police at police composed of 38,500, and Corps of Agent of Public Security under a functional, coordinated with local, national and under general central control of a Director of Public Security.

The Corps of Agents of Public Security is being revitalized. 150 new men are being selected and trained also new officials, as the others show. The office of Director of Public Security is so far eminently satisfactory.

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As to our own personnel, I strongly recommend that the Public Safety Division protect its assigned personnel and take steps to recall to Public Safety the experienced police officers. I am going that in the Region as far as possible. Later I will submit a more complete record of the personnel. I shall strongly urge protection and promotion of original police assignments for this operation - they have made a valuable contribution to 1940 and 1941.

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In general, we are ready for a turn-over, but the conditions speak for themselves - they are not yet good and this region will always be troublesome - perhaps seriously so when the change comes.

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RUSSELL A. SNODGRASS

DIREZIONE REGIONALE DI P.S. PER LA

REGIONAL DIRECTION OF P.S. OF SI

STATISTICA REATI VERIFICATISI IL MESE DI AGOSTO

STATISTIC OF CRIMES HAPPENED DURING THE MONTH

PROVINCIA DI	Omicidi	Tentati omicidi	Lesioni gravi vo lontarie	Rapine	Tentate rapine	Estor- sioni	Tentate estor- sioni	Sequestri di perso- na a scopo di rapi- na o di estorsione	As- si- li
PROVINCE OF	Murders	Attempting of murders	Willing grave wounds	Rapines	Attem- pting rapines	Extor- tions	Attempting extortions	Seizure of person for rapine or extor- sion	Tr si ga
PALERMO	10	=	1	8	1	=	2	=	
MESSINA	3	=	=	1	=	=	=	=	
CATANIA	3	=	18	3	=	=	=	=	
SIRACUSA	2	2	=	=	=	=	=	=	
TRAPANI (1)									
AGRIGENTO	=	2	=	4	=	=	=	2	
CALTANISSETTA									
ENNA	3	1	3	=	2	=	=	=	
REGUSA	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	
TOTALE TOTAL	21	5	21	16	2	=	2	=	

(1) gli atti relativi al periodo in esame furono
distrutti dalle incursioni aeree.

*These statistics are not yet complete - the complete record is on
this basis. The present statistics are indicative of the condi-
tion.*

DIREZIONE REGIONALE DI P.S. PER LA SICILIA

REGIONAL DIRECTION OF P.S. OF SICILY

CA REATI VERIFICATISI I MESE DI AGOSTO - SETTEMBRE - OTTOBRE 1942

STIC OF CRIMES HAPPENED DURING THE MONTHS AUGUST - SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1942

Estor- sioni	Tentate estor- sioni	Sequestri di perso- na a scopo di rapi- na o di estorsione	Associazio- ni per de- linquere	Truffe	Abigenti	Furti aggra- vati	Altri furti	Incedi dolosi	Danneggia- menti
Extor- tions	Attempting extortions	Seizure of person for rapine or extor- sion	Trasgres- sing gangs	Knave- ries	Cattle stealing	Aggra- vated thefts	Other thefts	Gulty fires	Damages
=	2	=	=	=	=	489	80	=	=
=	=	=	=	2	=	430	=	=	=
=	=	=	=	=	=	490	=	4	=
=	=	=	=	=	=	170	=	=	=
=	=	=	=	=	2	2	=	2	=
=	=	=	I	I	2	18	=	3	=
=	=	=	=	=	=	226	=	=	=
=	2	=	I	3	4	1833	80	9	=

THE REGIONALE DIRECTOR

F/to Modica

lete - the complete record is being compiled on
are indicative of the conditions following

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
REGION 1 HEADQUARTERS.

AP0394.

2nd December, 1943.

FILE No.

SUBJECT - MONTHLY REPORT OF ACTIVITIES (AMO/14011/PS).

TO - CHIEF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION, HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

1. The report submitted herewith is based on information in hand as of November, 30th. It is a general summary of conditions in this Region with respect to Public Safety and including the background prior to activation of the Region and the course pursued since that time.

2. GENERAL SITUATION.

(a) FOOD. The lack of basic foods - bread and pasta - and the measures adopted to make equal distribution is causing unrest. Sporadic demonstrations have occurred but in each case order has been restored.

(b) POLITICAL SITUATION. The food situation affords opportunity for the political agitators and some of the incidents referred to above were undoubtedly the result of the activities of such agitators.

(c) CRIME. Records show an increase in crime but the general situation is closely related to the food problem. The increase is not inconsistent with the abnormal conditions prevailing at the time of and subsequent to the occupation when there was a complete breakdown of normal conditions coupled with a disintegration of the Police system. Subsequently there was the withdrawal of troops to new theatres of operations. These abnormal conditions are the main reasons for the increase of crime and it is a serious problem.

Fear and superstition pervades this land and if this is allowed to develop a general unrest may result and the blame cast on the Allied Military Government.

The Island of Sicily has always been considered a difficult area to Police and stern measures are necessary with these people.

Reorganisation of the agencies of law

/enforcement

2. (c) (Continued).

enforcement has been put into force and will continue with the object of reducing crime and maintaining good order.

3. ADMINISTRATION.

The Region was activated about October 26th.

The first problem was the organization of the Public Safety Division. Much of the previous organization was retained but changes to meet the new conditions were necessary.

The personnel assigned to the Region and additional personnel previously assigned remained in position.

A number of changes were made and at present the Division is organized as follows -

(a) CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS. Located at Region H.Q.

Personnel at end of month -

Lt. Col Russell A. Snook	- Chief;
Major G. Hickinbotham	- Deputy Chief;
Lieut. W.L. Wilson	- Administrative Assistant

The functions of this Headquarters are central direction and control and coordination of the Sections.

(b) INSPECTORATE.

The lack of communications and the slowness in transmitting orders made necessary a means of keeping in contact with the field and to meet this condition Major A.W. Rowleson was appointed Field Coordinating Officer.

SECTIONS OF REGION HEADQUARTERS.(c) CIVIL POLICE. Located at C.C.R.R. Headquarters.

Personnel -

Major B.J. Hefford	- Superintendent;
Capt. J.T. Manuel	- Assistant Superintendent.

(d) SPECIAL POLICE. Previously located at C.C.R.R. Headquarters but the reorganisation of intelligence activities made it necessary to move to new offices at Via Maqueda. Major G. Richardson - Superintendent.(e) PRISONS. Located at Central Prison.

Personnel -

- 2 -

/Capt.

3. (e) (Continued).

Capt. H.J. Brown - Superintendent.

(f) FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

Located at Fire Department H.Q., Palermo.

Personnel -

Capt. F. Brannigan - Superintendent.

(g) FIELD PERSONNEL.

The original AMGOT plan provided for assignments of experienced Police Officers. As the plan developed many were assigned to other duty. Some adjustments have been made recently.

The present personnel consists of -

Assigned CAPC'S - 22

Attached CAPC'S - 15.

The CAPC'S in the field function under the SCAG'S but technical directions are effected through Division channels.

In general the principal functions of the Sections are to administer the Italian Agencies which are Province-wide through the Italian Officials.

4. (a) PROGRESS IN REORGANISING THE AGENCIES.

The principles on which reorganisation was continued were announced by the H.C.A.O.

(i) Coordination on "Regional Basis" which require direction by Region of the Agencies previously directed by the Central Italian Government.

(ii) Placing the responsibility on Italian Officials which required the continued support and development of the Agencies on previous structure of Italian Government.

(b) POLICE.

Prior to activation of the Region considerable progress had been made in the reorganisation of the Police System.

(i) The Italian system was highly centralised, possessed arbitrary powers for preventative purposes and in general the characteristics of the Italian form of government. The system suffered some changes under Fascist control which made the Police, in some respects, a political tool.

/ (ii) The

4. (b) (ii) Continued.

The system consisted of the following -

CC.RR.

Military under direction of the Minister of War and assigned to Civil Police duties as arranged with the Minister of the Interior.

AGENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

Under direction of the Minister of the Interior; actually the central organ for the study of crime and direction of enforcement activities.

FINANCE GUARDS.

A specialised organisation under direction of the Minister of Finance.

MUNICIPAL GUARDS.

Local Police in cities and towns and mainly under the control of the Sindaco.

MILITIA.

The principal Militia organisations which performed special police duties were -

- Guardia Forestale;
- " Ferrovia;
- " Portuaria;
- " Stradale.

These organisations were abandoned as Militia organisations and provisions made for the employment of the personnel needed on essential services. Provisions are now being made for the reorganisation of the Guardia Forestale, the Guardia Ferrovia and the Guardia Portuaria on pre-Fascist basis.

The present Railway Guards are of a temporary nature and are not to be confused with Railroad Police.

(c)

REORGANISATION.

The program of reorganisation was continued and a number of necessary changes were made.

CC.RR.

The 6th Brigade, comprised of two Legions (Palermo and Messina) is the normal command for

4. (c) (Continued).

for the Island of Sicily. Prior to the Occupation, a superior Command had been instituted as the result of the emergency.

This Command served as the means of principal contact in the early phases of reorganisation but this echelon of command is superfluous and the Commander, General Sannino, was sent on a mission for Allied Military Government. Thus the contact continued through the 6th Brigade, General Amadeo Branca, commanding.

The strength of the CC.RR. is 9198.

The normal chain of command was strengthened and all changes of personnel and direction were carried out through it. Changes are not authorized at Provincial or lower levels in conflict with orders of higher commanders, except in emergency.

The general program with respect to personnel includes transfers, dropping of Reservists and personnel too old for service.

The recommendations from the field personnel are referred through the CC.RR.

TRAINING BATTALION.

An order has been issued for the organization of a Training Battalion. (Copy, with translation, attached.)

MORALE.

The morale of the organization has been somewhat improved but a brief summary of the background of the CC.RR. should be considered. Old, proud and strictly military the CC.RR. has enjoyed a prestige and reputation which placed it high among police organizations of the world. Fascism did not seriously impair it. The AMGOT Plan contemplated the use of it and it remained on duty. The Military Governor recognized the organization and immediate steps were taken to establish the command which was broken by the military operations. The organization responded magnificently and in spite of rumours a sincere effort was made to perform their duty. The lack of central direction, due to the military operations, made it difficult to unite the command but the
/ principal

4. (c) (Continued).

principal difficulty was the lack of physical things such as pay, food, equipment, transportation and communications. Faced with orders to perform important duties without the means and the individuals faced with personal hardship eventually brought reaction. The organization continued to serve willingly but some signs of lowered morale showed during the month and a few desertions occurred.

Means of discipline are incomplete and the plan to develop a system of trial is being made through the Italian Division assigned to the Region which has a military tribunal.

PAY.

An increase of pay has been authorized.

TRANSPORTATION.

There is an urgent need for transport of all kinds particularly to establish and maintain patrols.

The machinery of registration and requisitioning authority of the Italian Government is being employed to secure the needed transportation.

CLOTHING.

Only a small amount of uniforms have been available and these have been distributed. Some Italian Military boots have also been issued together with leather for repairs.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The complete control of telephones by the Military has cut communications. Military authority to use existing lines on a limited basis has enabled some communication to Provinces.

AGENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY.

The organization suffered from the tactical operations. As the central organ of Public Security under the Minister of the Interior this organization was made the direct tool of Fascism. Thus its reputation suffered among the people and one of our objects was to restrict its operations. A few ranking officers had fled, some were

/arrested

4. (c) nd (Continued).

arrested and others removed from office.

The organisation, although formerly nationally controlled, functioned under the Military Government for some time as disconnected units on Provincial levels.

The Questori and all functionaries are career men and the organisation, as a whole, has a professional character and bears the responsibility for the enforcement of the law.

Steps were taken to coordinate the activities of the Provinces and substitute the central authority. Vigorous action has been taken by the Region in this direction.

The steps taken include -

Appointment of a Director of Public Security whose functions are shown on the attached Order.

Appointment of Questori and Acting Questori. Order attached.

Organisation of Inter-Provincial Offices.

The plan is in the initial phase of development at present.

Orders have been issued from the Office of the Director of Public Security implementing the plan.

Adjustments in the field have already been made in several Provinces.

This program is well under way and in a short time definite results will be shown.

The present approximate strength of personnel is 2157.

A true measure of efficiency of this organisation cannot yet be made but on the basis of the present program specific results will be measured.

EQUIPMENT, PAY, FOOD.

The lack of physical means also applies to this organisation. It was included in the increase of pay but as yet special consideration in respect of food has not been granted.

Equipment, transportation, clothing and communications are lacking.

/GUARDIA

4. (c) (Continued.)

GUARDIA DI FINANZA.

The Guardia di Finanza is a specialized police organisation for collecting revenue, taxes, etc. and was under the control of the Minister of the Interior. It was recognized and remained on duty.

In common with other police organisations it was seriously impaired by the invasion.

The present organisation is composed of two Legions. Before the occupation the Eastern end of the Island was part of a Legion on the mainland. Thus it was necessary to organise a Provincial Legion at Messina and the Commander is provisionally responsible to the Commander at Palermo which represents a Provincial Command for the Region.

The organisation is controlled in collaboration with the Finance Department.

The strength is - 2105.

The lack of physical means is the serious handicap but the organisation is gradually showing improvement and as normal functions of government are established its duties are becoming more important.

MILITIA ORGANISATIONS.

These were disbanded as such but provisions were made for employment of previous members as special Police.

A number of groups were employed in forests, ports and on railroads. Since activation of the Region the need has been felt for Forest and Railroad Police and plans for establishing these organisations have been completed. Plans are also being developed for the Port Police.

The control of these organisations will be exercised in collaboration with the Technical Divisions concerned.

RAILROAD GUARDS.

As the result of the sudden removal of Troops many vital points in the railroads were left unguarded. Prior to activation of the Division plans were made for guards. An organisation was set up, designated as 'Railroad Guards' and placed under the supervision of the CS.RR. The necessity of the organisation is being considered and if not

/needed

4. (c) (Continued.)

needed it will be abolished when the Railroad Police is established.

SPECIAL POLICE.

Other Guards, under the supervision of the SCAC'S, have been employed as Special Police.

In general the Police system is in such condition that the Region could be combined with a larger area or picked up directly by the Central Government.

The principal deficiencies are personnel, equipment, clothing, food and pay.

The Police systems were apparently pressed by war conditions prior to the occupation. The operations resulted in the loss of equipment, prestige and control by the tactical forces. During the initial phases tactical forces supplemented the Police.

When the process of rehabilitation of government began the Police were without physical means to function and individuals found that their personal conditions did not fit new standards.

The progress of reorganization directed toward reestablishing the former system and giving the Italian Officials full responsibility in proportion to physical means available.

The present times are critical and reestablishment of any government, either under A.M.C. or under the Italian Government depends on the maintenance of law and order.

5. PRISONS.

Much has been done to improve the conditions of Civilian Prisons.

There are 19 main prisons in the Region for the detention of prisoners serving long sentences.

Seventy smaller prisons are now only allowed to hold prisoners or persons awaiting trial for a period of not more than 30 days.

Five other prisons were closed as they were unfit for the detention of prisoners.

At present there are approximately 7000 prisoners. Included in this total are 50 civilian internees but this figure will soon be increased as those now held in Prison /Camps

5. (Continued).

Camps are shortly being transferred to the Civilian Prisons.

The personnel carried out their duties efficiently and there was a marked improvement when the rates of pay were increased.

6. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

The Fire Brigades on the Island have gradually been reestablished under the control of Commandant Bigi.

Equipment is in some cases out of date and maintenance problems present a difficulty. The water supply is precarious and at times inadequate to deal effectively with large fires. Fortunately the fire risk is slight.

At present there are 30 Stations in the Region with a total personnel of 1210. This is about equal to pre-occupation strength but is, however, much higher than the normal peace time figure.

There have been no serious fires since the occupation and it is felt that the present personnel, with such equipment as is at their disposal, could deal with contingencies which might arise.

CIVIL DEFENCE.

In places where Civil Defence schemes were in operation prior to the occupation steps have been taken to maintain the arrangements made for shelters, sirens, garden services, etc.

In the City of Palermo a complete scheme has been proposed in consultation with the Army P.A.O. Department.

Commandant Bigi, Fire Force Commandant, has also been appointed to be in charge of Civil Defence measures.

7. CONTROL MEASURES.

The control measures under the Italian Government system suffered a severe blow.

Characteristic of a strong central government many forms of licensing privileges and checking individuals existed. Some were political creations of Fascism. The political checking ceased on occupation as did the other forms of licensing.

The principal control measures established were -
/(a) Curfew.

7. (Continued).

- (a) CURFEW. Now fixed, by order, as from 11 pm. to 6 am; with authority to lengthen in localities where deemed necessary.
- (b) PASSES. Now abandoned because of the tremendous administrative task which as reorganisation progressed resulted only in restraint of legitimate travel and an opportunity for persons of wrong intent to secure approval.
- (c) AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION. Passes for use of motor transportation during the first phases were based entirely on local permit systems. A new registration system was designed and went into effect. The present system places responsibility on the Italian Agencies with final approval by Allied Military Government. The system has not yet been fully tested but shows every evidence of yielding practical results - that is, the authorisation of only essential travel. In the process enforcement will be designed to give priority to Police transportation.

8. FIREARMS REGISTRATION.

Proclamations provided for the surrender of arms. As to the completeness of compliance there is no gauge. Many arms turned in were taken by the Military. Enemy military arms were left in storerooms, explosives and ammunition were left in all manner of places. The Military have refused to accept complete responsibility for the removal of this material.

Arms have been granted to Police but losses have been so great that they are inadequately armed.

Evidence is quite conclusive that many arms are in the hands of unauthorized persons.

Arms have also been issued to Guards.

Authority to permit property owners or their agents to carry arms to guard private property was given to SCAC'S.

Since activation of the Region the question has also arisen respecting the granting of permits to civilians to carry arms. So far no permits have been issued and this should continue until there is absolute assurance that the firearms proclamations are in complete force.

OTHER REGISTRATION PROBLEMS.

/The

(8. (Continued).

The registration of paroled Prisoners of War is in operation. This was instituted by the Army for Sicilians only.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

The personal identification cards issued under the Italian system is being reestablished.

Other registration systems previously under the Questura are being reestablished.

9. LAW, COURTS, PROSECUTIONS.

The basic laws are in the form of Proclamations, General Orders and Italian Code.

Consistent with the program of reorganization cases are being laid in Italian Courts. This is a matter of Policy and exigency.

The system initially set up provides for CAPO'S as Prosecutors of cases for violation of Proclamations but the lack of Officers has made it impossible to adhere strictly to this method.

The Civil Police are informed of all Proclamations and it is their primary duty to make arrests for Proclamation offences.

A lack of uniformity in the sentences imposed has not been in support of the enforcement program but the Legal Division is taking steps to correct this.

10. RELATION WITH TROOPS.

On November 1st. security for the Island passed to G.O.C. No. 1 District.

I.B.S. continues to operate its installations in the Area.

The movement of all but scattered units of the tactical forces was completed during the month.

Relations have been developed between the Public Safety Division and the Military but at present are not complete.

11. INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY.

The primary problem following the occupation has been /the

(11. (Continued)).

the investigation of cases made for security purposes. Most of these were made by the Military Authorities of the 7th and 8th Armies but the responsibility for clearing the records, which has been a long and tedious task, complicated by lack of data and clear cut policy, fell to AMCOT.

Since activation of the Region machinery has been organised for clearing the cases.

The number of persons now in prison is 1227.

The question of responsibility for and disposition of these persons is now pending a legal decision.

With reference to the "vetting" of personnel and obtaining political intelligence a reorganisation is now effected. The Region now has the operating machinery to continue the process of "vetting" as directed by Higher Command and for securing intelligence on political activities.

The present organisation also provides for the collecting of information on political activities and subversive activities. Recently there has developed evidence of political activities and in some of the uprisings it appears that agitators have been at work.

This matter is being made the subject of an estimate which will contain available facts with an analysis and a request for policies regarding future action.

As this matter is clearly related to Military Security steps are being taken to establish closer relations with the Military Command.

12. PROBLEMS.

A brief outline of some of the important police problems follows.

(a) UPRISINGS.

The food situation has caused a number of uprisings. A brief summary is attached.

The CC.RR. and other Police have established order in all instances but the exercise of force was sometimes necessary.

Reserves of CC.RR. have been set up and SOAO'S have contacts with military forces but the principle set forth by General Clark, G.O.C. No. 1 District is that troops will be used

13. used only when the situation is out of the control of the civil police.

(b) BLACK MARKET.

A police program against Black Market activities was formulated. (Copy previously forwarded).

When instituted the plan was implemented by direct orders to the Police.

Shortly after the activation of the Region the food problem became more acute. All resources of the Police have been devoted to getting into the Ammassi all available grain and some success was achieved in this direction by the confiscation of grain improperly held.

Basically the problem is an economic one and even if all available grain could be found it is questionable if the basic food problem would be solved.

The Black Market problem has been complicated and in general the Police problem has been, as far as possible, to enforce the supply system established by the methods of control imposed by the Proclamations.

14. The statistics of crime for the month of November are not yet complete but there is evidence of an increase. This increase was anticipated since activation of the Region and vigorous action has been taken to organize against it.

As the facts are not completely available a presentation cannot be made nor will it be possible for some time to measure the result accurately.

The program has involved endless details and will be directed towards the prevention of further increase and establishment of such state of law and order as will be consistent with the reconstruction program.

15. GENERAL CONCLUSION.

This report is general in character and is intended only to present the principal problems which fell on the Region.

/ The

14. The details on which it is based are parts
many routine operations involved in making the tran

As further changes may be anticipated it is
essential that the organization of all agencies be con
rapidly on such a basis as to form a foundation for future
reconstruction. The action which has been taken should,
in the event of changes, be protected.

R. A. Snook
RUSSELL A. SNOOK
LT. COLONEL.
CHIEF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

ENCs. 5.

3 OMB. ORDERS (20, 21 & 22)
SUMMARY OF DISORDERS.
DETAILS OF CIVIL POLICE.

has original

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

BRP/rj

AMG/14011/PS

November 24, 1943

SUBJECT : Monthly Report of Activities.

TO : R.C.A.P.O.'s Regions I and II,
(Thru R.C.A.O.'s).

1. In order to prepare a Monthly Report of Public Safety activities called for by A.M.G., H. A., information is required on the following points as shown on the attached form: this form is only set out as a general guide, and it is not desired that anything in the nature of a Statistical Return shall be submitted - but rather a general survey of the state of Public Safety in the Region. Any important events should be recorded, with action taken, and recommendations; also matters of policy which may have been submitted for decision, with result, or if still under review.

2. This report should reach this office by 3rd December, and should contain information to hand by 30th November 1943.

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Division.

Copy to:

File 14011/1/PS

CIVIL POLICE

1. Progress report in respect of each Police Agency, to be included, where applicable, strength, efficiency, arms and equipment, morale.
2. State of crime in region with particular reference to:
 - a. Crimes of violence,
 - b. Black Market,
 - c. Mafia, where applicable,supported, where possible, by comparative figures.
3. Brief details of important crimes with report of progress of investigations.
4. Special problems of police administration, and steps taken to meet them.
5. Relations with Military Police, U.S. and British.
6. Conduct of Allied Troops.
7. Functioning of:
 - (a) Italian Courts
 - (b) Allied Military Courts from police angle.
8. Staff changes in Officer assignments
 - (a) Regional H.Q.
 - (b) Provincial.
9. Any other points which it is desired to bring to notice.

20

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION.

1. No. of cases of suspected sabotage or subversive activity during the month.
2. Brief details of any important cases under 1.
3. Number of strikes or lock-outs.
Number of workers affected.
Number on strike or locked out at end of month.
4. Brief details of any important cases under 2.
5. State of labour generally in the region.
6. State of public morale.
7. Conditions affecting public morale e.g. shortage of food, unemployment, etc..
8. Co-operation of Security Services, e.g.
Excellent
Good
Satisfactory
Room for improvement.
9. Civilian Internees:-
No. in custody on 1st of month.
No. arrested during month
 (a) by Security Services
 (b) by A.M.G. personnel or civil authorities.
No. released during month
 (a) by Security Services direct
 (b) as a result of review boards.
No. transferred to police for prosecution.
No. deported to N. Africa.
No. remaining in custody at end of month.

10. Appreciation (or estimate)
of situation in region from special
police viewpoint with possible
improvement or deterioration and
reasons therefore.

2D

FIRE

1. General state of efficiency of Fire Brigades, noting exceptions.
2. State of equipment, noting shortages, and steps taken to remedy them.
3. Any particular points brought out in inspection visits.
4. Staff changes - Commandant.
5. Any other points which it is desired to bring to notice.

CIVIL DEFENCE

1. Progress report as to re-organisation and equipment of U.N.F.A.
2. Any particular points brought out in inspection visits.
3. Any other points it is desired to bring to notice.

2E

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

1. Steps taken towards control of civilian motor vehicles and their general effect.
2. Any other Licensing or Registration problems.

2F

PRISONS

1. Number and location of prisons in use, by categories, at end of month.
2. Progress made in closing of small prisons
3. General condition of prisons in respect of
 - a. Administration
 - b. Sanitation
 - c. Prison labour
 - d. Food

N.B. Exceptions to general conditions should be noted.
4. Records
5. Approximate number of
 - a. Convicted prisoners
 - b. Prisoners tried but awaiting final disposal.
 - c. Prisoners awaiting trial.
6. Progress in disposing of pending cases.
7. Staff changes in Prison Directorate.
8. Any other points which it is desired to bring to notice.

1B

29th July 1943.

Subject :- Report

To :- S.C.A.O.,
Syracuse.From:- C.A.P.O.,
Syracuse Town.
.....SYRACUSE TOWN - C.A.P.O.'s REPORT NO. 1.1. OFFICERS.

I commenced duty as C.A.P.O. Syracuse Town on 18th July, 1943 and Capt. Barron as Assistant C.A.P.O. on the 20th July, 1943.

2. C.A.P.O.'s OFFICE.

On the 23rd July 1943 the Office and Staff were transferred from ARBOT H.Q. to the Quarters Building, WLA BOMB.

3. CIVIL POPULATION

Before Italy entered the War, the population of Syracuse Town was some 59,000 persons. Just before the Allies entry on 19th July 1943 there were about 40,000, but there has been a steady daily influx and there are at least 54,000 civilians in the Town and suburbs of whom 10,000 are young children.

4. MILITARY IN OCCUPATION.

A considerable proportion of private property and buildings have been requisitioned and in possession of Naval and Military Authorities.

5. FOOD SITUATION

When Allied troops entered Syracuse the civilian population pleaded starvation, but I understand the real position was that their food stocks, whilst low, were fairly adequate although the distribution was most uneven and unfair. Most of the food stocks were retained for Italian Military purposes only and civilians received 200 grammes of bread only daily and vegetables. Now that shops are open and reasonable supplies of food are being distributed evenly to all the civilians here are happier and more contented and have expressed appreciation of our fairness in this respect.

6. CONDITION OF STREETS.

Until last week the condition of the streets was rather bad. Apart from debris blocking some roads and footways, filth, rubbish and human excrement were lying in most streets (probably the lack of water in the town made this position worse).

This has received special attention, with Military and Civil assistance. Much of the debris has now been cleared back. Some 70 bomb craters in roads filled in and practically all the main thoroughfares are open to "through" traffic.

7. WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

No main water supplies on the island or the Southern half of Syracuse Town at present and no electricity.

SYRACUSE TOWN - C.A.P.O.'s REPORT NO. 1.

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2. C.A.P.O.'s OFFICE.

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3. CIVIL POPULATION.

Before Italy entered the War, the population of Syracuse Town was some 59,000 persons. Just before the Allies entry on 19th July 1943 there were about 40,000, but there has been a steady daily influx and there are at least 54,000 civilians in the Town and suburbs of whom 10,000 are young children.

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This has received special attention, with Military and Civil assistance. Much of the debris has now been cleared back. Some 75 bomb craters in roads filled in and practically all the main thoroughfares are open to "through" traffic.

7. WATER AND ELECTRICITY.

No main water supplies on the island or the Southern half of Syracuse Town at present and no electric light. The lack of water has made conditions especially difficult, especially in regards to sanitation, but the position is being closely watched by C.A.P.O.s in conjunction with Major Warren and Capt. Hall (Medical).

8. AIR RAID SHELTERS.

There are 42 official Air Raid Shelters in the town and in the immediate suburbs. Most of them can fairly be described as reasonably safe and bombproof. I am told that the civil population has been using them for the past three years. The largest shelter is situated in Piazza Duomo about 60 feet below ground level under the cathedral with five separate interconnecting entrances with accommodation for 4,000 persons, but at least 2,500 congregate there nightly. Since the Allied occupation 95% of the population use these shelters nightly, being there at Curfew

It seems of the deep shelter liable to overcrowding (having in mind a recent London disaster when 200 persons lost their lives rushing into a shelter) additional safety measures were taken and side door forces have now been provided on all shops leading down to the basement.

The ventilation of the shelters leave much to be desired and the sanitary conditions were at first appalling, but great improvements have been effected in this respect. A number of civilian A.R.P. personnel have been directed to clean the shelters daily and it is hoped that a distinct improvement will result.

(9) AIR RAIDS FROM 10th JULY TO 14th JULY. During the afternoon of 10th JULY 1940, there was a heavy raid on the town when considerable material damage was inflicted in the neighbourhood of the Tech Area. I understand some 40 civilians were killed and some 180 persons injured.

(10) HEAVY AIR RAIDS FROM 10th JULY. Practically every night, especially during the early hours of the morning, there has been considerable enemy air-raid activity over the town. Since 13.7.43 about 90 small H.P. bombs have been dropped on the town and docks, resulting in some damage to buildings and dwelling houses. No doubt the target is shipping in the Harbour and unfortunately at 4 a.m. on 26th July, 1943, a direct hit was scored on a ship of 3,000 tons (laden with petrol and ammunition) and on fire and later had to be scuttled. As far as records go, only 22 civilians have been killed and 40 injured since our occupation. The A.R.P. services until 20.7.43 were disbanded but a skeleton A.R.P. civilian service is now functioning and will be built up later.

(11) REPAIRS, CHURCHES, ETC. Prior to our occupation, 3 churches were badly damaged by air attack viz., Ysmaelate Church (almost demolished) Carmine Church (badly damaged) and also the Parish Church (Great War Memorial). At 4 am on 23.7.43 the Collegiate Parish Church was also extensively damaged. No other places of worship have been badly damaged except several by blast effects. Apart from the above, no serious damage has been inflicted on any monuments or places of fine art. All places of historic interest or importance where windows have been damaged or blown out, are being guarded by Carabinieri until repaired.

(12) CARABINIERI. The Carabinieri were disbanded at the time of occupation but by 16.7.43, 30 Carabinieri had been vetted by Field Security and placed on duty in the streets during non-curfew hours. Later I was able to obtain the release of a great number of Carabinieri detained as Prisoners of War, refit them with uniforms, rifles etc., and since 22.7.43, 128 Carabinieri have been rendering quite satisfactory service in uniform, equipped with equipment and rifles. No less than 60 of these men are guarding important buildings, installations, banks containing money, etc. I am satisfied that the majority of these men are trustworthy, reliable and anti-fascist and in sympathy with the Allied cause. We are fortunate in having quite a good Colonel (and Captain) over them, who are supporting us in interesting up the men generally, re-organising their duties and improving their efficiency. At first it was noticeable that the public were not inclined to accept their orders but an example has been made of a few (of the public and the position is now rectified. Nations have been obtained on a daily basis from the Army for the Carabinieri but these arrangements have now ceased and they are drawing new civilian recruits. I am pressing for, and hope to obtain, supplementary civilian recruits for those on special work.

(10) ALL-STAR CLUB 10th JULY. Practically every night, especially during the early hours of the morning, there has been considerable enemy air-raid activity over the town. Since 13.7.45 about 90 small H.E. bombs have been dropped on the town and docks, resulting in some damage to buildings and dwelling houses. No doubt the target is shipping in the harbor and unfortunately at 4 a.m. on 25th July, 1945, a direct hit was scored on a ship of 3,000 tons (laden with petrol and ammunition) set on fire and later had to be ~~abandoned~~ sunk. As far as records go, only 22 civilians have been killed and 40 injured since our occupation. The A.R.P. services until 20.7.45 were disbanded but a skeleton A.R.P. civilian service is now functioning and will be dealt with later.

(11) WARREN, GURKHS, etc. Prior to our occupation, 3 churches were badly damaged by air attack via., Translate Church (almost demolished) Garmino Church (badly damaged) and also the Lutheran (Great War Memorial). At 4 a.m. on 25.7.45 the Collegiate Parish Church was also extensively damaged. No other places of worship have been badly damaged except several by blast effects. Apart from the above, no serious damage has been inflicted on any monuments or places of fine art. All places of historic interest or importance where windows have been damaged or blown out, are being guarded by Garabinieri until mended up.

(12) GARABINIERI. The Garabinieri were disbanded at the time of occupation but by 16.7.45, 50 Garabinieri had been vetted by Field Security and placed on duty in the streets during non-surfing hours. Later I was able to obtain the release of a great number of Garabinieri detained as prisoners of war, most of them with uniforms, rifles etc., and since 22.7.45, 128 Garabinieri have been rendering quite satisfactory service in uniform, complete with equipment and rifle. No less than 60 of these men are guarding important buildings, installations, banks containing money, etc. I am satisfied that the majority of these men are trustworthy, reliable and anti-fascist and in sympathy with the Allied cause. We are fortunate in having quite a good Colonel (and Captain) over them, who are supporting us in maintaining up the men generally, re-organising their duties and increasing their efficiency. At first it was noticeable that the public were not inclined to accept their orders but an example has been made of a few (of the public) and this position is now rectified. Actions have been obtained on a daily basis from the day for the Garabinieri but these arrangements have now ceased and they are dressing as civilian rationers. I am pressing for, and hope to obtain, supplementary civilian rationers for those on special work.

(13) DISCIPLINE. This is the plain clothes Police Force organisation, responsible for the prevention and detection of a crime, vice, control of prostitution and public morals generally, movements of the public etc. Unlike the Garabinieri who are widely respected by the public, a great many of the ~~Quartus~~ were detected and no doubt some were corrupt and unfit to be in public service. In conjunction with Major De Lanyon (C.M.G. Syracuse Province) and Field Security, each of the 124 members have been carefully examined and vetted, with the result that 14 members have been dispensed with completely, and 110 arrested by Field Security on 27.7.45 for security reasons. In effect, 73 are now on duty. They have been all individually instructed as to what is required of them, how they are to act and carry out their duties etc. They now all fully appreciate that if there is the slightest suspicion of corruption, bribery or discreditable conduct, they will be removed forthwith, apart from other possible action.

3.

Major Rowleson and I are not yet fully satisfied with all who are left on duty but they are being carefully watched and supervised. Some further weeding out may be necessary in the future but the matter is receiving all possible attention.

- (14) SYLVAUS PRISON. Accommodation usually for 240 prisoners. When the town was occupied by the Allies, it was found that the staff had fled, the cell doors all forced, locks burst, and the 210 men and 25 women prisoners were allowed to escape. With the exception of two political prisoners, all others were serving sentences of terms under MYA years for felonies and misdemeanors (mainly stealing). No actual hardships were in prison when the gaoi was opened. Steps are well in hand for the repair of the cells, lock and doors, the prison staff (1/2) have resumed duty and at the moment 14 persons are in custody and awaiting trial (two on security grounds, four for looting, two for assisting participants to evade capture, two for housebreaking, one for concealing firearms, two for carter offences and one a criminal lunatic). Since 18.7.43, apart from the above, some 52 persons have been arrested for more trivial offences and after short periods of detention, were released by me - with knowledge and consent of MAG and Legal Officer - pending the opening of the Courts.
- (15) BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTION. With so many Military and Naval personnel in the town, this has proved a most difficult problem. Prior to the occupation there were five licensed Brothels with some fifty prostitutes. On 26.7.43, all these Brothels were placed out of bounds entirely by direction of the Military, and 45 prostitutes arrested and detained in prison. They were later medically examined when 14 were found to be suffering from venereal disease. The 14 diseased have since been removed for special treatment at a hospital at Modica. The remainder were strictly cautioned not to solicit in the streets, nor to have dealings with nervous men, then afterwards released after re-registration. GPO, in conjunction with service police are taking all possible steps to keep the brothels out of bounds and prevent solicitation in the streets. As stated above, this is a difficult problem but it is being handled with all possible tact, discretion and firmness.
- (16) PROSTITUTION ARRESTED. Comm. Salvatore COMAU, Prefect, was arrested by Field Security on 19.7.43 and will be dealt with by Military. His post is being temporarily filled by the Vice Prefect and although confined in a Prisoner of War Camp, the Prefect is segregated from other prisoners.
- (17) ITALIAN ARMY DETAINED. There are some Sicilians in town who, just prior to our occupation, deserted from the Italian Army, changed into civilian clothes and are 'on the run'. I have arrested SIX to date and transferred them to POW camps. Field Security and Service Police have also arrested several in town.
- (18) GRUMPY TO MURDER. Some Sicilians treat their animals rather badly, overwork them and quite a number of horses and mules are in bad condition, some with our standards. On 24.7.43, for example, I found an old horse collapsed in the street through excessive load. It had 18 separate and festering wounds (especially on the legs and shoulders) and unfit to be alive. The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon was sent for and he at once

- (15) HOMES AND PROSTITUTES. With so many Military and Naval personnel in the town, this has proved a most difficult problem. Prior to the occupation there were FIVE licensed Brothels with some FIFTY prostitutes. On 26.7.43, all these brothels were placed out of bounds entirely by direction of the Military, and 45 prostitutes arrested and detained in prison. They were later medically examined when 14 were found to be suffering from venereal disease. The 14 diseased have since been removed for medical treatment at a hospital at Modica. The remainder were strictly cautioned not to solicit in the streets, nor to have dealings with service men, then afterwards released after re-registration. CAPO, in conjunction with service police are taking all possible steps to keep the brothels out of bounds and prevent solicitation in the streets. As stated above, this is a difficult problem but it is being handled with all possible tact, discretion and firmness.
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- (17) ITALIAN ARMY DESERTED. There are some Sicilians in Town who, just prior to our occupation, deserted from the Italian Army, changed into civilian clothes and are 'on the run'. I have arrested SIX to date and transferred them to POW camps. Field Security and Service Police have also arrested several in Town.
- (18) CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. Some Sicilians treat their animals rather badly, overwork them and quite a number of horses and mules are in bad condition, compared with our standards. On 24.7.43, for example, I found an old horse collapsed in the street through excessive load. It had 18 separate and festering wounds (especially on the legs and shoulders) and unfit to be alive. The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon was sent for and he at once agreed that it should be destroyed forthwith (although he explained it was not the custom - apparently the rule was to work the animals until they died 'in their tracks'). I detained the owner ONE night in prison as a lesson. The M. Vet. Surgeon has been forced to see into this state of affairs and to date NINE worn-out horses have been destroyed).
- (19) PAFIST SIGNS. Practically all Pafist signs, emblems and slogans, have now been removed from public places.
- (20) POOR PRIORS. Being carefully watched by Police and where in-fittering comes under notice or excessive prices charged - matter is reported at once to the Supply Officer. In TWO cases where inherent street vendors were found supplying lemon drinks to troops (made with muleen fountain water) and also at excessive prices, they were put out of business immediately and completely. At a few other shops supplying bad food

or wine, or where trouble or disorder occurred, have been either closed altogether or for a period, or placed out of bounds in conjunction with Military. Black market activities are also being closely watched and checked as far as can be done with a small staff. Quentorini are not very helpful on this.

(21) LOOTING. This was a serious problem for the first few days after Allied occupation. I referred earlier in this report to the air-raid on 4th July, prior to our landing, when considerable damage occurred in many parts of the town. In this connection I should mention that a high percentage of the civilian houses, buildings, shops etc., were completely exposed as a result of bomb-blast. As a result there was wholesale looting by the civilian population before we entered the town.

Since the Allied occupation, many civilians have complained of looting by Military and civilians by in reality much of it was done by the people themselves. Again when air raids have occurred, most civilians become panic-stricken and rush headlong into shelters leaving their homes and possessions open and unguarded. Then after the raid is over, they come waiting to police that their homes have been entered and property stolen. I think we should strongly resist - if not ignore - most claims for compensation in these respects. However, in an endeavour to prevent looting and simple lawlessness the following steps, inter alia, have been taken:

- (1) Doors, windows and open premises (blasted) are being boarded up and made secure by the owners themselves;
- (2) Owners and householders warned of the steps they themselves can take to protect their own places, especially during raids (before we came, their orders were to leave their houses open, and doors open, so that passers by could rush in and take shelter - good in theory, but rather dangerous in practice!)
- (3) Orders to Carabinieri and Quentorini to exercise greater vigilance and supervision - especially during raids - Now that they are functioning again, they are far fewer complaints or theft.
- (4) Notices to Military and others - "Looting is a serious offence" etc.
- (5) Any complaints re Military Personnel being involved at once referred to S.I.B. apart from any immediate local action. Good co-operation exists between M.P.s, W.P. and G.A.S.O.s, and 30 officers and men of these services patrol the town day and night - but still not enough.
- (6) Local Police. One Major, 1 petty officer, 2 leading serjeants and 10 A.P.s. also patrol the 'black spots' and we are in daily touch with them. I need hardly say they are rendering good service.

Reverting again to claims by civilians for property or valuables alleged stolen, perhaps it may be worthy of mention here that there is a very prevalent impression - quite erroneous of course - amongst the population generally that the Americans and British are very generous and that we are going to pay compensation for all damage done and losses suffered by the civilian population! I have done my part to dissuade in no uncertain terms soldiers, local officials and police.

(22) GENERAL PRISONES INTERD. Owing to Military operations we have severely curtailed the issue of passes to the public. At least 1500 applications have been made to G.A.O., but only 125 general passes to date have been

Since the Allied occupation, many civilians have complained of looting by Military and civilians by in reality most of it was done by the people themselves. Again when air raids have occurred, most civilians become panic-stricken and rush headlong into shelters leaving their homes and possessions open and unprotected. When after the raid is over, they come willing to police that their homes have been entered and property stolen. I think we should strongly resist - if not ignore - most claims for compensation in these respects. However, in an endeavour to prevent looting and simple larcenies the following steps, inter alia, have been taken:

- (1) Doors, windows and open premises (barracks) are being boarded up and made secure by the owners themselves;
- (2) Owners and householders warned of the steps they themselves can take to protect their own places, especially during raids (before we came, their orders were to leave their houses open, and doors open, so that raiders by could rush in and take shelter - good in theory, but rather dangerous in practice!)
- (3) Orders to Carabinieri and postulated to exercises greater vigilance and supervision - especially during raids - Now that they are functioning again, they are far fewer complaints of theft.
- (4) Notices to Military and others - "Looting is a serious offence" etc.
- (5) Any complaints to Military Personnel being involved as once referred to S.I.B. apart from any immediate local action. Good co-operation exists between I.R.S., R.P. and G.P.O. and 30 officers and men of these services patrol the Town day and night - but still not enough.
- (6) Local Police. One Major, 2 petty officers, 2 leading sergeants and 10 A.S. also patrol the 'black spots' and we are in fairly touch with them. I need hardly say they are rendering good services.

Reverting again to claims by civilians for property or valuables alleged stolen, perhaps it may be worthy of mention here that there is a very prevalent impression - quite erroneous of course - amongst the population generally that the Americans and British are very generous and that we are going to pay compensation for all damage done and losses suffered by the civilian population! I have done my part to dissuade in no uncertain terms officers, local officials and police.

- (22) GENERAL PASSES ISSUED. Owing to Military operations we have severely curtailed the issue of passes to the public. At least 1500 applications have been made to G.P.O., but only 125 general passes to date have been issued in real genuine cases such as, clergy, Red Cross personnel, doctors, midwives and extreme dangerous illness or death cases. Strict instructions have been issued to all applicants to keep off main roads so as not to interfere in any way with Military traffic. No other passes have been issued by G.P.O.

- (23) LOCAL AMBULANCE SERVICE. Before our entry, I understand there were very ambulances available for use in Syracuse. The position on 20.7.43 was - only ONE ambulance in service at Italian Red Cross Hospital outside the Town - one in bad state of disrepair and another old and worn out without tyres. Others were taken by Military and not seen since.

On 20.7.43 I located a large civil ambulance stationed at the road-side two miles out. We got it back and made it workable again. However, co-incidental with this, the C.I.O. of Rossini had over 10 cases

of typhoid with no transport or ambulances, no adjacent this ambulance on loan where it has been of great service. I hope we get it back next week for Syracuse Town where it is needed badly. Meanwhile, we have been able to get the use of military ambulances in the few emergencies.

(24) FIRE BRIGADE. When I took over, there was no fire engine but on 21.7.45, one was located some miles away. It has been brought back, reconditioned and been in service since. Two large fire fleets at the Docks were sunk and partly submerged - by the enemy before we arrived. I spoke to the R.O.F.C. about them and he hopes to get them raised and into service when possible. The Fire Fighting position is now as follows :-

(a) One civilian fire engine and two motorpumps at VIA MURRO with 216 firemen in the Town.

(b) One Army Fire-Brigade at the Soplane Base (over Bridge)

(c) Army Fire Brigade at Gymnasium rear of Grand Hotel - Navy House.

Water shortage of course presents a problem but it is hoped this will be rectified in next few days.

At 3 P.M. 29.7.45, Syracuse CAPOs raided the Fire Brigade Barfudis and found at least 30 rifles (some good - some not), pistols and some ammunition. Evidence shows that they were hidden away with consent and knowledge of the O/C Fire Brigade. He was arrested forthwith, is being charged and will be tried at first ABCOT court. His Deputy is carrying on for time being.

(25) GATHERING AT CAPO'S OFFICE. There is a continuous daily stream of members of the public and no less than 350 persons receive attention daily on all sorts of matters. This occupies a great deal of time and with my limited staff makes the task difficult but we try to cope with the situation as best we can.

(26) LOOKING AT THE MILL. Before we entered Syracuse, the local mill was plundered and some 200 tons of grain stolen. The KKKK suspects concerned are being rounded up and will be dealt with in due course (No transport a terrible snag) (SEVEN of the suspects now arrested).

(27) CLEANING OF STREETS AND BUILDINGS. This is gradually being improved and some 40 civilians are employed daily. Also 100 ARP paid personnel (surplus now to our requirements) will be employed from tomorrow to clean up and disinfect Air Raid shelters.

We are now also having the services of 120 Italian prisoners, who when properly organized and equipped with shovels etc., should assist greatly in cleaning up the Town.

(28) CIVILIAN ASSISTANT PARAMOUNTS. Two Sicilian farm labourers have been arrested for assisting Italian Paramounts who landed (and later captured) in the suburbs of the Town last week. The civilians concerned supplied him with food and civilian clothes and are now awaiting trial by ABCOT Court.

(29) AIR RAID REMEDIATION. The local ARP (or so called WPM) has been re-organized as far as is possible at present, having regard to the Military in occupation still. The following is the position, briefly: Syracuse. No electricity in Town, one air raid siren destroyed completely, other four repairable later.

water shortage of course presents a problem but it is hoped this will be rectified in next few days.

At 3 p.m. 29.7.45, Syracuse CAPOs under the Fire Brigade Barracks and found at least 30 rifles (some good - some not), pistols and some ammunition. Evidence shows that they were hidden away with consent and knowledge of the 9/C Fire Brigade. He was arrested forthwith, is being charged and will be tried at First AGPS court. His Deputy is carrying on for time being.

(25) CHANGES AT CAPO'S OFFICE. There is a continuous daily stream of numbers of the public and no less than 350 persons receive attention daily on all sorts of matters. This occupies a great deal of time and with my limited staff makes the task difficult but we try to cope with the situation as best we can.

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(29) AIR RAID PREPARATIONS. The local ARP (or so called URM) has been re-organised as far as is possible at present, having regard to the Military in occupation still. The following is the position, briefly: Sirens. No electricity in town, one air raid siren destroyed completely, other four repairable later.

On 25.7.45 I contacted Major Bolland (RAF Officer Base Sub-area) and Lt. Miller (RAF Officer for Boats and Navy). As a result of our talks, N.O.I.C. has put into effect the following arrangements for warning public of approach of enemy craft:

- (a) N.O.I.C. is informed direct of approach of enemy aircraft.
- (b) N.O.I.C. will give order for sounding alarm from Navy House (boat alert). This is indicated by 12 loud, short blasts
- (c) All clear. One 30 second blast (since been a longer period in practice)

ARP HQ. Former controller for ARP was Count Cravino. I have taken over his office at Quarters, he is in office next door and we collaborate daily on his ARP services. He had formerly 3 ARP cars which were taken by Military and not seen since. However, I have got him some pedal cycles for each of his reporting posts.

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AIR RAID WARNERS. Formerly Count Gravino had 150 paid guards (or guardians) who were full time 'warriors', lit shelter lamps, reported incidents etc and also a few nurses and advisers who were (and still are) on duty in each of the principal air raid shelters. The 150 guardians are not, I am sure, afraid, very energetic and in fact though paid, doing much less than our voluntary Fire Guards and A.R. Wardens at home. However, at least whilst Military operations are still in progress, these 150 are necessary and I have to transfer at least 100 of them on more useful work in cleaning and disinfecting shelters, clearing the streets and clearing away the filth generally. Hard work apparently does not appeal to most of them and I only wish I had more staff to teach ~~the~~ their job.

DAILY SITUATION REPORT. After each raid, I have two motor cyclists who patrol the town and these, coupled with Gravino's messengers for what they are worth, get information as to the various incidents, all of which are reported daily at 0730 hours to Army, Navy and S.C.A.O.

Incidentally, at 4 am on 27.7.43, FOUR H.M. dropped on buildings and some civilians were trapped in the debris. Army staff and CAPCs were on the spot within a few minutes but it was not possible to release the victims without assistance. I appealed time and again to the able-bodied men in the shelters near by to come and help us to release their fellow-men but they point blank refused. I then drove some of them out at the point of a bayonet but when they reached the debris and our A.A. guns fired, they fled in every direction - a spineless lot. Later, Count Gravino apologized but explained that their printed ARP instructions forbade any person to be in the streets until after the "ALL CLEAR". They certainly seem pleased to obey this instruction!

REPAIRING OF THE SHELTERS. We have managed to get them some hurricane lamps and paraffin oil but many of the lamps have since been taken by the civilians - Quastorini has the matter in hand.

HOSPITALS. TWO available for reception of casualties (1) Italian Red Cross and (2) Ospedale Paternostro (Mental Hospital).

WORKERS IN SHELTERS. 20 employed and doing good work - in fact much better than the men. They work 10 hours shifts during the night and their pay 15 5 lire daily from City Budget and 30 from the Military at Rome.

STOCKS AND POSSE. These are being re-organized and fitted with certain equipment when we get them. Meanwhile one FIRST AID post established at each shelter.

SHelter ACCOMMODATION. 42 reasonable good shelters accommodating 25,000 to 30,000 people. The risk to the civilian population from air raids in the town is not great, as they disappear into the shelters like rabbits on the first crack of a gun!

(30) COMFORT OF TROOPS. As to be naturally expected, the comfort of the troops in the early stages of occupation left much to be desired. There has been a certain amount of drunkenness partly due to the civilians who were rather jubilant and free and easy with their wine. The FIVE brothers

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LIGHTING OF THE SHELTERS. We have managed to get them some hurricane lamps and paraffin oil but many of the lamps have since been taken by the civilians - Quastorini has the matter in hand.

HOSPITALS. Two available for reception of casualties (1) Italian Red Cross and (2) Ospedale Psichiatrico (Mental Hospital).

NURSES IN SHELTERS. 20 employed and doing good work - in fact much better than the men. They work 12 hours shifts during the night and their pay is 5 lire daily from City Budget and 50 from the Military at Rome.

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SHELTER ACCOMMODATION. 42 reasonable good shelters accommodating 25,000 to 30,000 people. The risk to the civilian population from air raids in the town is not great, as they disappear into the shelters like rabbits on the first crack of a gun!

(30) CONDUCT OF TROOPS. As to be naturally expected, the conduct of the troops in the early stages of occupation left much to be desired. There has been a certain amount of drunkenness partly due to the civilians who were rather jubilant and free and easy with their wine. The FIVE brothels were of course operating and this led to trouble until we closed them temporarily and removed the diseased women.

Over 60 soldiers and sailors arrested for various offences (mainly drunkenness, disorderly and other disciplinary offences) and have been dealt with by Military and Naval authorities.

Military, Naval and ASGOF police, with their limited assistance, have really worked hard to establish better conduct and the position is now much better. We have had several clashes with Service lower ranks (e.g. drunkenness and disorderly conduct in shops, private houses and being a nuisance to girls in shelters, rowdiness outside brothels) and have landed them over to their own Police, or got rid of them in best possible way, as our hands have been so full. I have taken especial care to avoid any unpleasant or ugly situations with Service Personnel and I think this has certainly been achieved.

(31) WINE SHELTERS. Any unregistered wine shops or places where bad wine is being

7.

sold, or disorderly conduct takes place, are being supervised and in some cases, closed completely.

(32) GUARDING RI FURNACE. There were 65 of these officials in the area (some of whom work in plain clothes) to collect outstanding debts, taxes, etc. Others in uniform had the routine duty of supervising and controlling the distribution and sale of all commodities connected with State monopolies. Some are regarded as Pro-Fascist and others no doubt have been steeped in corruption of varying degree. They are in process of being carefully vetted and weeded out before re-employment in conjunction with Col. Burnett, Finance Officer.

(33) COURTS. There will function shortly. There are MILIT cases awaiting trial by the Italian Civil Court and SIX cases by ASSOCI Courts (MILIT looting and TWO assisting enemy paravandist). I am also arresting to-day SEVEN suspects for looting grain before our entry. (Some arrested 20)

(34) RADIO RECEIVING STATION. These (including bimollars and comms) are now being registered with police.

(35) WEAPONS ARE IN SHORT. Well over 1,000 weapons of all sorts, sabres, old pistols, ammunition, etc., surrendered by the public and are being handed over direct to the Military Authorities (Captured Heavy Stores) as I have no safe place for them at present.

(36) TRAFFIC. Many main streets of this town are very narrow, dangerous and unsuitable for two-way Military traffic. Where possible, we are trying to turn "ONE WAY" streets but at present this is difficult owing to bomb debris still blocking certain streets. We are hoping to clear away this debris shortly and thus improve circulation of traffic.

By the way, considering the tremendous volume of Military and other essential traffic in the streets (and number of children playing in the streets) the number of street accidents has been remarkably light. I have only heard of ONE fatal accident in the town and 5 or 4 slight accidents involving personal injury, which is a tribute to our Military drivers. Army drivers, generally, drive too fast I think.

(37) GENERAL FEELING OF THE TOWN. One may say confidently that the Syracuse civilians have given no trouble whatsoever. They accepted our occupation calmly and on the whole, their feeling towards the Allies has been fairly good. Their food position is now very much improved and their rations are better than before our entry. The distribution of food also is more equitable than before - rich and poor being treated alike in this respect.

The people are war-weary and many think we are too easy and should have put away many more of the so-called Fascist officials.

The morale of the civilians is NOT high.

(38) OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

(1) Civilian cars taken away by the Military, owned by Town officials, Judges, Lawyers, Doctors, Civil Police and APP officials should be returned as early as possible.

(2) C.A.P.O. Syracuse needs transport (only one truck between the town and Province. This truck has been at Roumli and we have not had the use of it. At least 1 more truck and a jeep or car is necessary for town police work.

- (34) RAILROAD RECEIVING STATION. There (including binoculars and cameras) are now being registered with police.
- (35) PLUNDERED SYRACUSE. Well over 1,000 weapons of all sorts, sabres, old pistols, ammunition, etc., surrendered by the public and are being handed over direct to the Military Authorities (Captured Enemy Stores) as I have no safe place for them at present.
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- The morale of the civilians is NOT high.
- (38) ARMY OBSERVATIONS.
- (1) Civilian cars taken away by the Military, owned by Town officials, Judges, lawyers, Doctors, Civil Police and Army officials should be returned as early as possible.
 - (2) C.A.P.O. Syracuse needs transport (only one truck between the Town and Province. This truck has been at Roseland and we have not had the use of it. At least 1 more truck and a Jeep or car is necessary for Town police work.
 - (3) Additional staff for C.A.P.O. Could be helpful. If possible a good Sergeant and six privates (good men) could be usefully employed.

I apologise for scrappy report. Written in a hurry amidst repeated interruptions and other pressing work.

J. Black

Major

C.A.P.O. Syracuse Town.

Subject :- Report.

31 August 1943.

To :- S.G.A.O.,
Syracuse.
.....
From:- C.A.P.O.,
Syracuse Town,
.....

SYRACUSE TOWN - C.A.P.O.'s REPORT NO.2.

1. CIVILIAN POPULATION.

Civilians remain peaceful and friendly and no instances of disorder or hostility of any kind have been reported. Now that air-raids have diminished a great many more of the poorer classes have returned to the town from the suburbs.

2. SHOPS.

Trade is rapidly returning and more shops are being opened every day. Active measures are being taken to keep a firm check on prices and prevent overcharging particularly in regard to food, drugs, etc..

3. CONDITIONS OF STREETS.

As pointed out in my last report, the sanitary condition of the streets is far from satisfactory, although a distinct improvement has taken place.

Prior to the Allied Occupation, street cleansing, collection of refuse, etc., was in the hands of a contractor who was paid a certain sum out of which he paid a number of men to do the job. Since our Occupation, most of these men found more remunerative work at the Docks and the contractor could not find sufficient men to ~~do~~ the work required.

When the registration of males between the ages of 16 and 50 has been completed it is hoped to get a sufficient number next week for street cleansing purposes. Meanwhile we have 63 civilians employed on removing house refuse and street cleaning and an average of 60 P.O.W. daily clearing streets and pavements of bomb debris, etc..

It would appear that Sicilians regard road and street cleaning, removing house refuse, etc., as the lowest form of manual labour and those now employed have had to be literally driven to work and under Police threats on the task of clearing up the town.

4. AIR RAID SHELTERS.

I have had to close another 3 (smaller) shelters owing to insanitary conditions inside and ~~possibly~~ possibility of disease. The affected sewers are being repaired as soon as possible and A.R.P. personnel have been directed to get them thoroughly cleaned up before re-opening. As air-raids have slackened off, less people are going to the shelters.

In conjunction with the Army, A.R.P. and Local Health Authorities, it is hoped shortly to get buckets, latrines, etc., in or outside the larger shelters to improve the hygiene. Each morning a lot of urine and human excreta has been observed outside the shelters. The Fire Brigade is now used each morning to wash down these entrances to prevent disease. Many receptacles boxes, biscuit tins, etc., have been provided for the residents, who put out their house refuse daily for collection before 9 a.m.

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5. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply has improved and is now in most parts of the town. The Military authorities called attention to the heavy civilian consumption and all possible steps are being taken to avoid waste and the attention of the whole public is also being drawn to this matter.

6. ELECTRICITY.

None in the town, except at the Docks for Government work.

7. AIR RAIDS.

There has been no enemy/air activity over the town since

28th July, 1943.

8. AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

The A.R.P. or U.N.P.A. has been the subject of certain

/ certain

(2)

reorganisation. Over 50 paid personnel were formally ~~paid~~ employed on full time U.N.P.A. work, but in practice they did very little. Over 130 "Guardia" were paid some 35 to 38 lire per day simply to "stand by", go to the shelters if there was a raid, wait for the "All clear", emerge and simply report incidents, damage, call the ambulance, etc.. The services of 110 of these men was dispensed with on 30th July, 1943. They were offered immediate employment on street cleaning but only one volunteered. After registration they are being vetted and if suitable for manual labour, firm steps are being taken by the C.A.P.O. and his assistant to see that they do work - a lazy lot!

9. BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES.

The five brothels put "out of bounds to troops", are mostly out of business. Many of the prostitutes are operating elsewhere, from private rooms and houses in other parts of the town and so far are not causing any trouble. Since my last report, 12 additional prostitutes have been arrested, registered and medically examined. 5 were found to be diseased (V.D.) and have been removed by train to MONICA for treatment.

The position to date may therefore be summarised as follows,

- (a) 5 registered brothels out of bounds entirely to troops.
- (b) 57 prostitutes in all have been arrested, registered and medically examined. Those confirmed free from infection were immediately released. I am told that quite a number of the girls have found other employment.
- (c) 19 disease women have been sent to the V.D. Hospital at MONICA for treatment.

(d) The difficulties experienced at the brothels in the early days of our Occupation have disappeared. The present position, I think, may be regarded as satisfactory. On the 6th August I received a "deputation" from the Brothel Keepers who wanted Military protection if they opened in order to keep out troops. They were warned of the difficulties which would follow and possible disorders and as a result have accepted my advice to remain closed.

10. REGISTRATION OF RADIO RECEIVING SETS - CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.

The registration of the above articles is now being done by the Police. A simple record is being made in separate registers showing the following particulars :- Date of registration, Name and Address of Owner, Location of Radio Set, etc., Make of Set and Number, Condition. Up to 10 a.m. 8.8.43 the numbers reported were :-

Radio Receiving Sets.	935 registered. (Practically all are out of action and many old and useless).
Cameras.	138 registered.
Binoculars.	37 registered.

All particulars have not yet been completed.

11. CURRENCY TO ANIMALS.

Another two bad cases have been dealt with by the C.A.P.O., of horses being worked in an unfit condition.

12. SALE OF DEMONIADE, etc., IN THE STREETS.

The sale by or to all persons of demonia in the streets from stalls, boxes, carts, etc., is being prohibited as from Wednesday, 11th Aug.

13. SALE OF FOOD.

and soft drinks

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The position to date may therefore be summarised as follows,

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Only 2 are operating on a small scale and I have not seen any troops near them.
(b) 57 prostitutes in all have been arrested, registered and medically examined. Those confirmed free from infection were immediately released. I am told that quite a number of the girls have found other employment.
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All particulars have not yet been completed.

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12. SALE OF LEVYADE, etc., IN THE STREETS.

The sale by or to all persons of levyade in the streets and soft drinks from stalls, boxes, carts, etc., is being prohibited as from Wednesday, 11th Aug.

13. SALE OF FRUIT.

As from 11th August, 1943, fruit will only be sold to troops from 6 authorised markets which will be registered and controlled by the Police in conjunction with the Hygiene Authorities (Military and Civil). All other fruit shops etc., will be either closed or put out of bounds entirely to troops.

14. ITINERANT VENDORS.

Itinerant vendors are being discouraged and the purchase of icecream by troops is being prohibited by the Army Authorities.

15. ALLIED MILITARY COURT - OPENING.

The first Allied Military Court was held on 6th August 1943 and was presided over by Major W. Howe, Legal Officer. The cases dealt with were as follows :-
One Fire Brigade Chief - charged with concealing arms and ammunition. Remanded for General Court.

...../3

(3)

Two men (Sicilian paratroopers) - charged with assisting Italian paratroopers, remanded for the Superior Court.

One civilian - charged with stealing property. Sentenced to six months imprisonment.

One civilian - charged with stealing from the Docks. Sentenced to a fine of 1,000 lire or 10 days imprisonment.

One civilian - charged with stealing an officer's property. He was in prison 10 days and sentence to 1 weeks imprisonment, but was suspended subject to good behavior.

One civilian - charged with a Curfew offence. He was in prison 3 days. Admonished and released.

No doubt Major Howe will be submitting separate observations regarding the experiences gained at the first sitting. From the Police aspect I think that the cases were handled very well under the supervision of Capt. Farron (Assistant C.A.P.O. Syracuse), who really must have some early assistance to prepare case, charges, summonses, etc.; maintaining records and registers, etc.; dealing with the prisoners and the volume of work generally involved. (Please see Item 16, below). I understand that Military Courts will be held on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week.

16. CASES AWAITING TRIAL.

The following cases are now awaiting trial next Tuesday :-

- 34 Civilians - Leaving shore in boats contrary to Proclamation No. 2 Art. II (24)
- 7 Civilians - Stealing Arms and Property.
- 1 Civilian - For looting Property.
- 2 Curfew Offences.
- 1 Deserter wearing American Uniform

17. ARRESTS DURING THE WEEK.

(a) By the Field Security.

- 5 Carabinieri.
- 3 former criminals.
- 22 Italian Army Deserters.
- 35 Fascists.
- 2 Italian air pilots.
- 12 Escaped P.O.W.

(b) By the Military Police.

75 soldiers, mainly for disciplinary offences, drunkenness, curfew, etc..

(c) By the Naval Police.

18 sailors for disciplinary offences.

(d) By the Questore.

stealing etc..

(e) By the Carabinieri.

12 civilians arrested for various offences.

(f) By the C.A.P.O.

17 civilians arrested for illegal fishing, cruelty, urinating in the street, etc..

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- (g) By the S.I.P.

6 Pasatos for rape.
3 soldiers for disciplinary offences.

- (h) By the Port Security.

5 Seamen - absentees and disciplinary offences.

18. RECOVERY OF GRAIN, ETC..

Lieut. Hunt, assistant C.A.P.O., has recovered during the week 80 sacks of grain, 18 cwt of tinned food, 274 gallons of petrol, etc.. Lack of transport has been the chief difficulty in recovering looted grain, etc..

19. FIRE BRIGADE.

The Staff of the Fire Brigade has been retrained slightly; the Fire Brigade Chief being arrested on 29th July, 1943, by the Assistant C.A.P.O. for concealing arms and ammunition and has been remanded in custody for a General Court.

(4)
As stated above, the Fire Brigade are assisting to improve the hygienic conditions inside the Air Raid Shelters.

20. CALLERS AT THE QUESTURA.

There is still a continuous stream of members of the Public calling at the C.A.P.O.'s office requiring advice and assistance. With my limited staff it is not only very trying but takes up many hours of our time daily and interrupts more work. If I had 3 or 4 Other Ranks (Sergeant and Corporal) with a knowledge of Italian it would prove of great assistance.

21. CARABINIERI

130 are now on duty daily and performing good work. Over 70 are guarding Military Installations or buildings of importance. They are rapidly regaining the respect of the Public and are carrying out their various duties with greater firmness.

Some were observed to be slovenly, rather dirty and unkempt but this has been brought to the notice of the officers in charge and I see a distinct improvement.

When reporting for duty one afternoon of last week, four or five who were unshaven were sent off parade and ordered to shave and smarten up before returning to duty.

Having regard to all the circumstances, very little criticism can be levelled against this fine body of men who after all are paid too little money for their work and responsibility.

22. QUESTURA

The 78 Questura Officers in the town are giving reasonably good service. 12 picked men are now employed in the prevention and detection of food offences, black market offences, enforcement of food prices, etc.. Another 4 are attached to S.I.E. Fortbase and others are patrolling with the Carabinieri to enforce curfew, prevention of crime, etc..

23. PASSES

During the week at least 450 persons wanted passes to circulate, visit relations, take their furniture out of or into town, etc.. Only 48 General Passes were issued for bonafide purposes such as priests, nurses, midwives, Red Cross personnel, doctors and Bank Officials.

24. CURFEW

This was not being observed strictly and warning notices to the Public have been posted. The Regulations are being enforced by the Naval and Military Police, Carabinieri and Questura.

It is rather difficult however to keep the civilians indoors during the present hot spell and overcrowded Air Raid Shelters where the ventilation becomes at times almost unbearable.

25. HAIRDRESSERS

Maximum prices have now been fixed and published.

26. STRACUS PRISON

A fortnight ago this place was filthy and dirty from top to bottom. The whole building has now been thoroughly scrubbed, cleansed and generally tidied up under the supervision of Capt. Barua.

Since the 10th July a total of 98 prisoners to date have been handled. Owing to lack of transport it has not yet been possible to round up the prisoners who escaped prior to the Allied Landing.

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The 73 Questura Officers in the town are giving reasonably good service. 12 picked men are now employed in the prevention and detection of food offences, black market offences, enforcement of food prices, etc.. Another 4 are attached to S.I.B. Fortbase and others are patrolling with the Carabinieri to enforce Curfew, prevention of crime, etc..

23. PASSES.

During the week at least 450 persons wanted passes to circulate, visit relations, take their furniture out of or into town, etc.. Only 43 General Passes were issued for bonafide purposes such as priests, nurses, midwives, Red Cross personnel, doctors and Bank Officials.

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It is rather difficult however to keep the civilians indoors during the present hot spell and overcrowded Air Raid Shelters where the ventilation becomes at times almost unbearable.

25. HAIRDRESSERS.

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26. SYRACUSE PRISON.

A fortnight ago this place was filthy and dirty from top to bottom. The whole building has now been thoroughly scrubbed, cleaned and generally tidied up under the supervision of Capt. Barron.

Since the 10th July a total of 98 prisoners to date have been handled. Owing to lack of transport it has not yet been possible to round up the prisoners who escaped prior to the Allied Landing.

27. HEALTH OF CIVILIAN POPULATION.

I am told on good local medical authority that the health of the civil population in Syracuse has never been better than at the moment.

28. MISCELLANEOUS.

Several dangerous structures (due to recent bombing) have been removed also 2 unexploded H.V. bombs (1 British and 1 Navy). Several shops have been closed temporarily for overhauling.

8.8.43

J. Black

Major,
C.A.P.O.,
Syracuse Town.

COPY

8.43.

STRAIGHT COMING ... C.A.P.O's REPORT No. 3.

- (1) CIVILIANS. Civilians continue to be quiet and friendly - no instances of any disorder or hostility. Their morale is now higher and they appear cleaner. Practically all Municipal, Bank and Railway officials, Carabinieri and Carabinieri have now received their salaries up to the end of JULY, 1943. Food is being evenly distributed to all and there is no shortage at present. As air raids are now less frequent many more people are returning from the ghettoes and suburbs.
- (2) SHOPS. About 20% of shops are now open and trade is rapidly returning to the town. I find it necessary to keep a strict watch on shopkeepers many of whom are out to make as much as they can out of soldiers. Where there is evidence of any racketeering, the business concerned is closed at once without hesitation and the culprits either arrested or their business temporarily closed.
- (3) AIR RAIDS. At 2300 hrs. on 11.8.43, two unexploded bombs fell near the Italian Red Cross Hospital - no damage and no casualties. Army airties informed and one of the bombs since removed. Other well roped off.
- (4) STREET VENDORS. Order issued 9.8.43 prohibiting the sale of lemonade, wine, fruit etc., on the streets and this is being rigidly enforced. Carabinieri guards and Carabinieri (with our Military police) patrolled all the streets in the town and every stall was removed. Since 12.8.43, the streets have been entirely clear of this menace.
- (5) WINE SHOPS AND CAFES. On 9.8.43, order was published restricting the sale of lemonade, wine, fruit and nuts to TROOPS exclusively in certain named Cafes. All other unsuitable places have been placed completely out of bounds.
- (6) FRUIT STALLS. Fruit, grapes, lemonade and nuts may only be sold to troops from certain specified street markets and stalls which have been vetted and approved. All other fruit shops etc., are placed completely out of bounds. The sale of fruit at these stalls and in cafes is being supervised by the local hygiene authority (it was difficult to make them move) in collaboration with the Army and Naval representatives.
- (7) STREET CLEANING. A real drive on this very important work has been effected with assistance of Lieut Hunt. Legislation passed 12.8.43, making it compulsory for residents to leave their refuse in receptacles placed outside their premises for collection before 9 am daily. It was also made an offence to throw or leave refuse, or human excrement in the street. In this connection many of the residents have been supplied by police with metal receptacles and more are being supplied when received. No less than 94 men are now employed on street cleaning and removal of house refuse etc. These men have been divided into groups of TEN, each supervised by a foreman who is made entirely responsible for the cleanliness of a certain number of streets. At first this proved difficult task but they were brought to realize that it MUST be done. In addition to street cleaning, for the past week a squad of 50 prisoners of war have been engaged under police supervision in cleaning refuse from the Dock area and it now can be safely said that this matter in the town and at the Docks is well under control. As from 16.8.43 a drive will be made to ensure that the streets are kept clean.

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- (8) GRAIN AND BUILDING RECOVERED. FIVE 5 ton truck loads of stolen grain and

2.

leather belting have been recovered by CAPOs during the week. Evidence against the persons concerned was weak (and in any case it happened before our occupation) so I released them, after questioning.

(9) SYRACUSE PRISON. Since the locks were repaired and prison cleaned up and made safe, staff vetted and returned to duty etc., over 150 prisoners have been handled successfully to date. The O/C and his staff are trying to co-operate but it will be appreciated that a great deal of AMBON supervision is necessary to keep them up to standard scratch.

(10) ALLIED MILITARY COURT. First Allied Military Court held at the Tribunale Syracuse on 6.8.43. Two more sittings were held on 10th and 13th August. When 64 persons appeared before the Court. The most serious case was that of one man charged with pillage and plunder. He was stopped when removing furniture from a house which had been damaged through war operations. He was remanded for medical report.

Three men were each sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment for stealing WD stores. A number of boys (ages ranging from 10 to 16 years) were also found guilty of stealing WD stores. Owing to their tender years, it was not deemed wise to send them to prison, one being fined 200 lire or 2 months' prison dealt with for carrying breaches and for leaving shore without permission.

No less than 40 persons have been arrested since last report and are awaiting trial. The work involved in handling each of these cases is tremendous and throws a heavy strain on CARO's staff. At times we are almost completely overwhelmed with charges prisoners, complaints, callers, military and naval personnel seeking advice and assistance etc. Most days it is not unusual for 200 and 300 persons to be lined up outside my office waiting for advice and assistance. In vain I have tried to get Questurini or Carabinieri trained to deal with them. We badly need assistance - I am not complaining - on contrary we thoroughly enjoy the work.

(11) BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES. Most of the Brothels still closed. The prostitutes are operating singly elsewhere. Two brothel keepers called during the week asking protection as soldiers were trying to force admission. Five prostitutes arrested during the week, medically examined, re-registered and THREE who were diseased (one very badly) removed for medical treatment under guard. I had hoped to get rid of them by train but this was not practicable and they were sent as before, in borrowed trucks, with Carabinieri guard. Rations had to be scavenged for them. Since we entered the town, 62 prostitutes have been arrested and registered, and of this number 22 diseased women have been sent away for medical attention. This means that 38% of the known prostitutes were diseased all of whom have been sent away. Incidentally I brought back a prostitute (diseased) from Pr.ola on 12.8.43. Not only was she badly diseased but had been earning her living by 'hitch-hiking' back and forward on the Catania road on WD lorries and had 1200 lire in her possession, mostly consisting of English 1/- and 2/6 notes! She has gone this evening to Modica-quick.

(12) SICILIAN BOY SHOT DEAD. At 2030 hrs. on 14.8.43, a Sicilian boy age 13 years, whilst playing near a gun site on sea front, was fatally injured by a shot fired from an old Italian revolver being handled by an A.A. gunner named KING. The shooting was apparently accidental and the case is being dealt with by Major Pollock.

(13) CHURCHES. With some exceptions...

...furniture from a house which had been damaged through war ...
...was remanded for medical report.

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No less than 40 persons have been arrested since last report and are awaiting trial. The work involved in handling each of these cases is tremendous and throws a heavy strain on GAF's staff. At times we are almost completely overwhelmed with charges prisoners, complaints, callers, military and naval personnel seeking advice and assistance etc. Most days it is not unusual for 200 and 300 persons to be lined up outside my office waiting for advice and assistance. In vain I have tried to get Questurini or Carabinieri trained to deal with them. We badly need assistance - I am not complaining - on contrary we thoroughly enjoy the work.

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(13) OSTIUMERS' WINE SHOP TEMPORARILY CLOSED. Archimede Square. Following previous complaint of overcharging when the management were cautioned, C.A.F.O. arrested a waiter in this shop for overcharging the Town Major. Shop closed till 17.8.43.

A radio dealer also overcharged excessively for a second hand wireless set. He charged a Naval Officer £23 for the set which did not work. The dealer then absconded but was arrested by GAF some miles out of the town. £13 refunded to the Naval Officer and shop shut up.

(14) REGISTRATION OF RADIO SETS ETC. Now completed. Registered with police as follows:

Radio Receiving sets 1,501 registered,
Transmitting sets NIL (two possible T/Sets handed over to F.S.S.).

Cameras 200
Binoculars 85

..... 3

3.

(15) ARRESTS. Several more arrests of civilians during week by F.S.S. on security grounds. Over 80 soldiers and sailors dealt with by Military and Naval auths. for drunkenness and other disciplinary offences. No serious crimes by Service personnel. Carabinieri and Questurini have handled over 40 offenders and suspects. Other offences :-

Curfew offenders	60 arrests during week.
Leaving shore in boats etc.	27 "
Stealing WD Stores	8 "
Cutting telephone wires	1 "
Pillage and Flunder	1 "
Entering prohibited area ...	3 "
Overcharging	2 "
Italian Penal code offences	11 "

Total arrests 113 "

(In addition to above over 20 other arrests were made but quite insufficient evidence to substantiate a charge, or evidence too flimsy to support prosecution. In addition, 14 cheques were brought to C.A.P.O.'s office for strict caution re charging high prices for goods or articles, e.g. drugs, razor blades, fruit, haircutting, watch repairs, new watches etc).

(16) CARABINIERI. All doing an excellent job of work. We remain in close daily touch with senior Car. officers who are most helpful in every possible way. No less than 47 places of Military and AMOT importance are being guarded by Carabinieri and they have not, so far, let us down.

I feel I would be looking in my duty if I did not again raise the question of their small salaries. They are not paid enough for the work and responsibility - in fact, some paid lower than our street cleaners. Having regard to the fact that in Sicily (and no doubt Italy too) we shall have to depend so much on this body of men for the preservation of law and order, I think we should really face up to the fact and pay them increased salaries, in some measure commensurate with their duties and responsibilities.

(17) QUESTURINI. Doing fairly good work. Over 30 employed on detection of food offenders, overcharging, supervision of brothels and prostitutes, working with AMOT officers (Supply), assisting S.I.B. Military. Others on crime prevention and detection, patrolling with Carabinieri etc.

Speaking for the O/C Questura, I think he is loyal, sincere and honest, but I am not so certain of many of his men. They are paid a low wage (some as little as 14/- a week), some are poor type and it is doubtful if they are free from corruption, having regard to the temptations offered at present.

As mentioned in a previous report, they were all carefully vetted and 1/6 removed from office, 2 others being arrested by Field Security. One can only add that the others are being carefully watched as carefully as possible.

(18) FIRE BRIGADE. Fire Chief stands ready for concealing firearms and awaits trial by General Court. Some re-organisation of the Brigade has been carried out, pumps repaired etc. At 9 pm 13.8.43, I sent them an emergency test call (surprise) and they arrived complete with engine and pumps within 3 minutes. C.A.O. was present and impressed with the result.

(19) SUSPECT ARRESTED. At 10 am 14.8.43, CAPO arrested a suspect spy who was hiding in a house owned by a person arrested by F.S.S. earlier. The suspect admitted being in the Italian Army, was well dressed, had money, and there

Total arrests 113 " "

(In addition to above over 20 other arrests were made but quite insufficient evidence to substantiate a charge, or evidence too flimsy to support prosecution. In addition, 14 shopkeepers were brought to C.A.P.O.'s office for strict caution re charging high prices for goods or articles, e.g. drugs, razor blades, fruit, haircutting, watch repairs, new watches etc).

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(20) PASSES. 42 issued during week - only for essential movements.

(22) CALLING. Incessant stream daily at C.A.P.O.'s office.

14th August, 1943.

Major,
C.A.P.O. Syracuse Town.

CONF.

22.8.43.

SYRACUSE TOWN G.A.P.O.'s REPORT No. 4.

Position during past week, briefly, as follows :-

- (1) CIVILIANS. No disorder or hostility of any kind. On contrary, the relations between civilian population and Allies very friendly. During first two weeks of our occupation, civilians not quite sure of us owing to success of enemy propaganda which had been swallowed by them. They are not only disillusioned now, but becoming extremely bitter against the Italian Fascist regime which has duped them. I hear from many quarters that the population have even greater hate now for their former Italian leaders than the Germans.

- (2) BAND. Syracuse Civilian Band will perform in public at the JMW of the afternoon of 22.8.43 for the first time. This announcement well received by the public and a large crowd is expected.

(3) CRIMES DURING WEEK.

Stealing U.D. Stores	21 arrests
Curfew offences	27 "
Security grounds	1 "
Selling wine to troops	9 "
Act likely to cause disorder	1 "
+ Overcharging	2 "
Prostitutions	3 " (2 dismissed)

Total arrests 65.

+ Seven other cases investigated. Proprietors of 3 places strictly cautioned. Three places closed entirely and one place closed for three days as a warning. Drug store owner cautioned for last time and 2 hairdressers made to return amount overcharged.

A crisis suggested against soldiers. Upon investigation it was proved that furniture and effects were taken by a relation during illness of occupant. But for the malignant illness of complainant, strong measure would have been taken against him.

- (4) RESTRICTION ON SALE OF WINE TO SOLDIERS. Probably one of the most important orders approved and published on 21.8.43. This prohibits entirely sale of wine or other alcoholic beverages for consumption of premises, save in the case of bona fide canteens and messes. Further, sale of above is restricted to licensed cafes and restaurants, and then only between the hours of 1200 and 1400 and from 1730 to 1930 hrs. These restrictions have resulted in immediate improvement in the general conduct of members of HM Forces. Far less drunkenness is observed, especially during afternoon hours.

- (5) FIRE. At 4.30 a.m. 19.8.43, a fire occurred at a petrol dump located on the Catania Road - extinguished at 2 p.m. same day. No sabotage or incendiaryism suspected - case being further investigated by SIB and G2.

- (6) ARMED MILITARY COUNCIL. Held on 27th and 28th August when 43 persons were present. 30 were officers and 13 were enlisted men and 10 were

(2) RAID. Syracuse Civilian Band will perform in public at the INKED of the afternoon of 22.8.43 for the first time. This amusement well received by the public and a large crowd is expected.

(3) CRIMES DURING WEEK.

Stealing W.D. Stores	21 arrests
Curfew offences	27 "
Security grounds	1 "
Selling wine to troops	9 "
Act likely to cause disorder	1 "
+ Overcharging	1 "
Prostitution	5 (2 dismissed)

Total arrests 63.

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(6) ALLIED MILITARY COURT. Held on 17th and 20th August when 43 persons were dealt with. 30 were offenders against curfew and most received 3 days' imprisonment. The most serious case was that of a man cutting telephone wires and he was remitted to a Superior Court. 5 British seamen were charged with having in their possession property of Allied Government. 4 convicted and fined sums ranging between £15 to £25. Several men charged with selling wine illegally to troops and sent to prison from one to 4 months.

(7) PRISON. Cleanliness of the Prison now apparent and the staff are doing their best to assist but handicapped by lack of soap. 230 prisoners have been dealt with since our occupation. No trouble, no escapes and no complaints. 113 persons have now appeared before the Court at Syracuse.

(8) GROTTOES. As mentioned in last week's report, the cleaning of the grottoes and caves is well in hand. 100 men are now employed in this work. At each grotto the old latrines and refuse have been burned and fresh latrines for both sexes are in course of construction. Refuse bins have been

supplied and daily arrangements made to remove the refuse. Voluntary marshals being recruited among the dwellers and these are being held responsible for the future cleanliness of the places.

Notions have also been prepared for posting at each ghetto or camp pointing out the offences of depositing refuse etc.; except in the 1st receptacles provided.

(9) SICILIAN BOY KING. Since submission of last report, Gunner King has been charged with the manslaughter of the boy who was shot dead. Major Bollock principal witness in the case.

(10) QUESTERINI. I referred last week to their work and duties. One of the Questerini sentenced to 15 days detention in cells for dishonesty. Two others I suspected of CIA activities examined closely but insufficient evidence against them - being watched. If we are remaining some years in Sicily one would like to see a wholesale clear out and also reduction of the numbers of Questerini, and a complete re-organization of their system. Actually 10 or 12 really well-trained, efficient and well paid detective officers are all that are necessary for Syracuse town. What about starting a school for this purpose.

(11) CARABINIERI. 130 men now on duty in Syracuse, Tricoli and Cassibile (including Belvedere). I referred last week to their good work and also mentioned about their low salaries.

As in (20) above, if we were to embark on a long term policy in Sicily, the whole Carabinieri force should undergo complete re-organization. At present one can only regard them as a quasi-military guard and NOT a police force as we know the term.

The real answer, therefore, is to swap the whole of the Questerini, Carabinieri and Municipal Guards and merge them into one unified AND TRAINED civil police force. (I know all the arguments in favour of arming them, but will never be convinced that it is necessary for an efficient and expected police system). The whole question is also linked up with the need for better pay, prospects, housing and pensions, so that we can first attract the right type of men for the job.

Based on my few weeks actual experience in Sicily, I fear that a number of all these bodies are prone to corruption (perhaps the Carabinieri least of all).

(12) PROSTITUTES AND PROSTITUTEES. All Brothels still closed. To date, 65 prostitutes have been arrested, of whom 24 were found to be diseased (or 37% of the numbers examined medically) and transferred to Modica for treatment.

(13) REWARDS. Before leaving Syracuse to-day, perhaps I may be allowed to pay a deserved tribute to Captain Barron and Lieut. Hunt.

Knowing their excellent police records (especially under heavy bombing conditions in Lazzaro), one naturally expected a high standard of efficiency from them. Both have excelled in every way in Sicily and have greatly enhanced the reputation of the service to which they belong.

With regard to Lieut. Hunt, it may not be known that the pay of his Army rank is lower than that of his former police rank, and by volunteering for active service he has been able to maintain his pay at the level of his former rank.

(10) CHALLENGE. I referred last week to their work and duties. One of the questions mentioned to 15 days detention in cells for dishonesty. Two others I suspected of CIA activities examined closely but insufficient evidence against them - being watched. If we are running some years in Sicily one would like to see a wholesale clear out and also reduction of the numbers of Carabinieri, and a complete re-organization of their system. Actually 10 or 12 really well-trained, efficient and well paid detective officers are all that are necessary for Syracuse town. ? What about starting a school for this purpose.

(11) CHALLENGE. 180 men now on duty in Syracuse, Priola and Cassibile (including halved). I referred last week to their 3-od work and also mentioned about their low salaries.

As in (10) above, if we were to submit on a long term policy in Sicily, the whole Carabinieri force should undergo complete re-organization. At present one can only regard them as a quasi-Military guard and NOT a police force as we know the term.

The real answer, therefore, is to scrap the whole of the Carabinieri, Carabinieri and Municipal guards and merge them into one unified AND IMPROVED civil police force. (I know all the arguments in favour of arming them, but will never be convinced that it is necessary for an efficient and ~~unbiased~~ police system). The whole question is also linked up with the need for better pay, prospects, housing and pensions, so that we can first attract the right type of men for the job.

Based on my few weeks actual experience in Sicily, I fear that a number of all these bodies are prone to corruption (perhaps the Carabinieri least of all).

(12) PROBES AND PROSECUTIONS. All Butthals still closed. To date, 65 prostitutes have been arrested, of whom 24 were found to be diseased (or 57% of the numbers examined medically) and transferred to Modica for treatment.

(13) REMARKS. Before leaving Syracuse to-day, perhaps I may be allowed to pay a deserved tribute to Captain Berven and Ident. Hunt.

Knowing their excellent police records (especially under heavy bombing conditions in London), one naturally expected a high standard of efficiency from them. Both have excelled in every way in Sicily and have greatly enhanced the reputation of the service to which they belong.

With regard to Ident. Hunt, it may not be known that the pay of his Army rank is lower than that of his former police rank, and by volunteering for active service abroad, he may miss police promotion which he might have received this year.

I certainly think he is worth promotion in the Army.

22.3.43.

Major,
C.A.P.O. Syracuse Commune.