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

ACC

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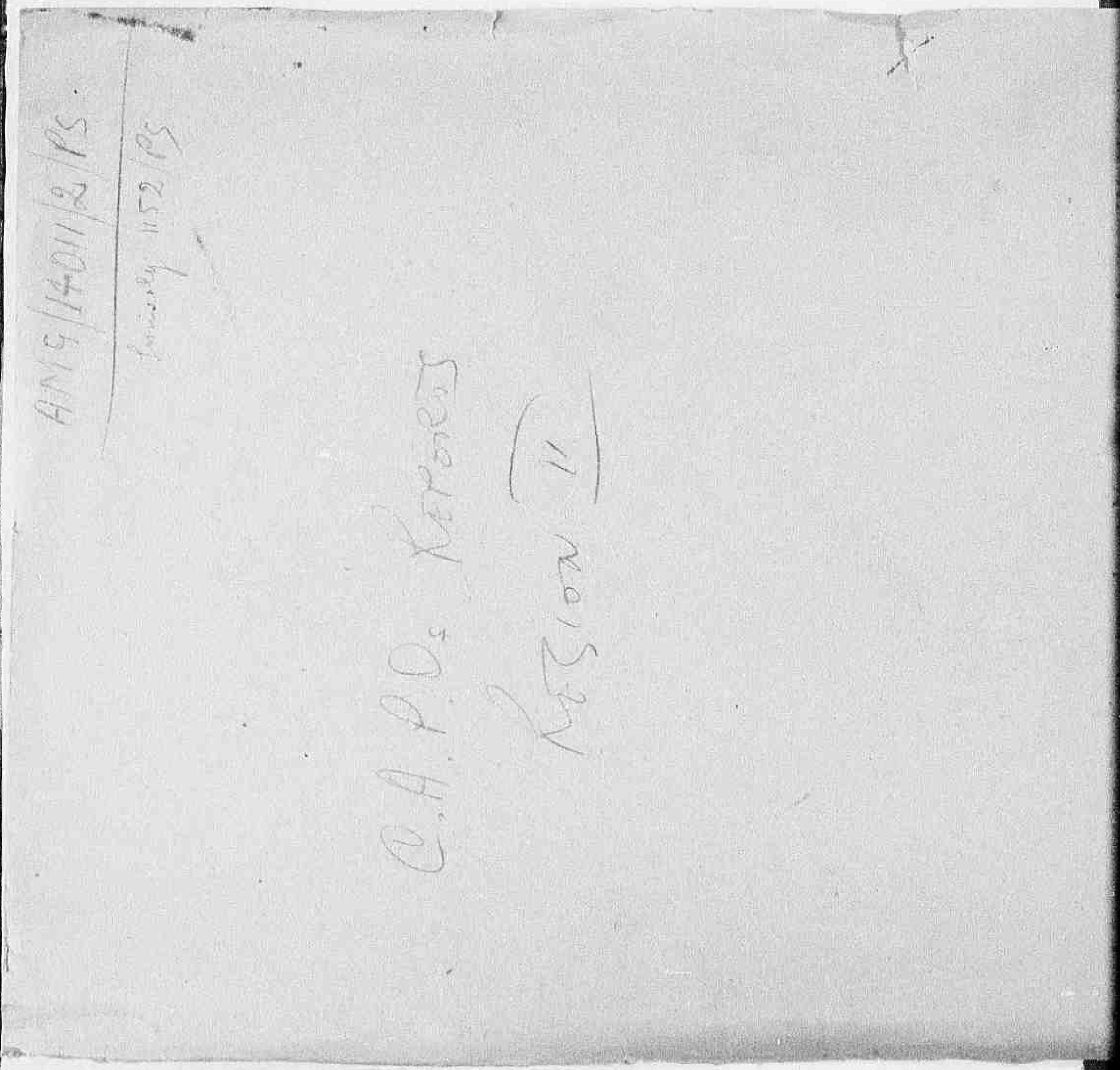
CAPO'S REPORTS, REGION II
SEPT. 1943 – JULY 1944

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73



C.A.P.O.: KAPOROS

MISSION II

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 75

10000/143/285

THIS F[illegible] CONTAIN [illegible] ITEMS
FROM SEPT 1943
TO JULY 1944
CATALOGUE.

C17738 L. - 39

MINISTERO DELLE CORPORAZIONI

ISPETTORATO CORPORATIVO

X - 30/21 - 25

21) Pello Francesco

22) Leni Clemente

23) ~~Bonomello~~ Bonomelli Ivo

24) Romano Alvino

25) Nardi Clemente

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21) Hello Francesco
22) Ferri Francesco
23) ~~Scannello~~ Mandanici Gio
24) Mannino Fabrizio
25) Pardi Salvatore

DATES
FROM 27 Dic 943
TO 12 Genn 944
TOTAL 30
FILMED 30

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759

HQ/11 Acc ADV. HQ

FRS 11872

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

4 July, 44.

REF : PS/11

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Activities.

TO : Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission, ~~A.C.C. Rear~~. APO 394.
(Thru Regional Commissioner, Region II.)

1. CIVIL POLICE.
ACC. Personnel 30 June, 1944.
Headquarters.
Regional Public Safety Officer.
Lt. Col. Lloyd E. Kelly, (A) A-114550.
Prisons Officer, None.

PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

Bari Province	Maj. C.K. Reveley,	(B)	6009.
Brindisi Province	Lt. H.F. Strand	(B)	279022.
Matera Province	Lt. C. Anderson	(A)	01797504
Potenza Province	Capt. A.H. Scott	(A)	05220
Lecce Province	Maj. R. Haynes is performing the duties of Provincial Police Officer in addition to other duties.		
Taranto Province	After the departure of Lt. W.J. O'Neill on the 20 June, Lt. Molfetto assumed the duties of Provincial Police Officer. Lt. Molfetto departed for Region V. 28 June, 1944. There is no Provincial Police Officer in Taranto at the present time.		

TRANSFERS.

5057

Maj. P.C. Cochead, 279399, Reg. IV. S.O.124. 5 June, 44.
Capt. H.W. Alden, 50657. Reg. VIII. S.O. 123. 10 June, 44
Capt. R.J.P. Dawson.279969. Reg. VIII. S.O. 125. 9 June. 44
1st Lt. W.J. O'Neill. 01797517. Reg VIII. S.O. 129. 20 June, 44.

The Regional Public Safety Officer visited all Provincial Police Officers in this Region during the past month.

2. GENERAL REPORT ON POLICE ACTIVITIES.
All Civil Police in the Provinces are functioning well,
[illegible] discussions by the P.S.O. Bari, with the Prefect

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

1. CIVIL POLICE.

ACC. Personnel 30 June, 1944.

Headquarters.

Regional Public Safety Officer.
Lt. Col. Lloyd E. Kelly, (A) Allied.

Prisons Officer, None.

PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICERS.

Bari Province	Maj. C.M. Beesley,	(B) Army.
Brindisi Province	Lt. A.F. Strata	(B) Army.
Matera Province	Lt. C. Andersen	(A) Civilian
Potenza Province	Capt. W.H. Scott	(A) Allied
Lecce Province	Maj. R. Hayes is performing the duties of Provincial Police Officer in addition to other duties.	
Taranto Province	After the departure of Lt. W.J. O'Neill on the 20 June, Lt. Nolfetto assumed the duties of Provincial Police Officer. Lt. Nolfetto departed for Region V, 28 June, 1944. There is no Provincial Police Officer in Taranto at the present time.	

TRANSFERS.

Maj. P.L. Cochead, [illegible], Reg. IV. S.O.124. [illegible]
Capt. H.W. Alden, 50507. Reg. VIII. S.O. 125. 10 June.44
Capt. R.J.P. Dawson.27969. Reg. VII. S.O. 125. 9 June. 44
1st Lt. W.J. O'Neill. 01/3517. Reg VIII. S.O.132. 20June,44.

The Regional Public Safety Officer visited all Provincial Police Officers in this Region during the last month.

2. GENERAL REPORT ON POLICE SERVICES.

All Civil Police in the Provinces are functioning well.

As a result of discussions by the R.P.S.O. Bari, with the Prefect and Questura, there has been an improvement in the efficiency of the Questura at Bari.

3. STATE OF CRIME.

Bari Province

From 27 May to 27 June the following persons have been arrested:-

22	Theft.
46	Unlawful possession.
1	Rape.
6	Murders.
146	Total

5057

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A large amount of miscellaneous war Department property including food, clothing, gasoline etc, was recovered.

NAPLES

During the month 27 May to 27 June, 44, the following persons have been arrested:-

59 Theft.
5 Robbery with violence.
51 Unlawful possession.
1 Rape
125 Total

The following have been denounced:-

41 Theft.
32 Unlawful possession.
1 Rape.
74 Total

Arrested and denounced in co-operation with Military Police for unlawful possession of War Department property:-

115 arrested
145 denounced.

A considerable amount of W.D. property was recovered also a large amount of Italian goods consisting principally of foodstuffs was recovered.

CASERTA.

The following civilians have been arrested:-

15 Theft.
5 unlawful possession.

A small amount of W.D. property consisting of cigarettes, explosives and gasoline, was recovered.

Miscellaneous Italian property consisting largely of foodstuffs, was recovered.

Black Market

12 Operators arrested.
454 persons denounced.
70 Suspension of Commercial Activities of Shops.

5056

BRINDISI PROVINCE

Offences against Allied Personnel or Property.

No outstanding cases have occurred during the past month.

There has been a large decrease in this type of offence during the last month (100 as compared with 150 for previous month;)

Civilian Crime. One homicide reported.
No other serious crimes

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1 Rape
126 Total

The following have been denounced:-
41 Theft.
32 Unlawful possession.
1 Rape.
74 Total

Arrested and denounced in co-operation with Military Police for unlawful possession of War Department property:-
115 arrested
145 denounced.

A considerable amount of A.M.G. property was recovered also a large amount of Italian goods consisting principally of foodstuffs was recovered.

G.G.F.F.

The following civilians have been arrested:-
15 Theft.
5 Unlawful possession.

A small amount of A.M.G. property consisting of cigarettes, explosives and gasoline, was recovered.

Miscellaneous Italian property consisting largely of foodstuffs, was recovered.

Black Market

12 Operators arrested.
434 persons denounced.
70 Suspension of Commercial Activities of Shops.

5056

TERAMO PROVINCE

Offences against Allied Personnel or Property.
No outstanding cases have occurred during the past month.
There has been a large decrease in this type of offence during the last month (100 as compared with 150 for previous month;)

Civilian Crime. One homicide reported.
No other serious crimes.

Black Market.

125 persons have been reported this month.

TARANTO PROVINCE.

Crimes Reported:-
1 Murder.
1 Burglary
59 Thefts
1 Rape, A seven year old girl was raped by two negro soldiers in S.Giorgio Ionico.

Juvenile delinquency is increasing.

Black Market

In the campaign to repress black market 205 persons were

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denounced to the Judiciary Authorities, 17 public shops were ordered closed for various periods of time.

LECCE PROVINCE

One Italian Civilian killed in street fight.
No other crimes of violence reported.

Black Market

Is active but no reports of arrests have been received.

POTENZA PROVINCE

Crimes reported:-
4 Attempted Homicide.
1 Robbery,(By 5 men wearing American Uniforms)
1 Attempted Robbery.

Black Market

All Police Agencies have been active in confiscating contraband foodstuffs etc.

CAMPOBASSO PROVINCE

Crimes reported:-
2 Abortion.
2 Theft.
35 Petty Crimes.

Black Market.

The Carabinieri and the Questura have been controlling the black market through the confiscation of large amounts of contraband from civilians travelling on trains from Bari and Naples. Also through the use of road blocks and control and check of vehicles.

Three British deserters engaged in black market activities with two stolen military trucks, using stolen military gasoline, were arrested in Matera Province and turned over to the Military Police. As a result of further investigation, four additional British deserters, who had stolen and sold 1000 pairs of British shoes, were arrested by the Military Police and CC.RR. patrol.

4. Brothels AND PROSTITUTES

BARI PROVINCE

Prostitutes arrested	313
Have passed for examination at the Hospital	562
Admitted to hospital	139
Discharged from hospital	63
Clandestine Brothels closed	4

5055

BRINDISI PROVINCE

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Crimes reported:-
4 Attempted Homicide.
1 Robbery,(By 5 men wearing American uniforms)
1 Attempted Robbery.

Black Market

All Police Agencies have been active in confiscating contraband foodstuffs etc.

MATERA PROVINCE

Crimes reported:-
2 Abortion.
2 Theft.
35 Petty Crimes.

Black Market.

The Carabinieri and the Questura have been controlling the black market through the confiscation of large amounts of contraband from civilians travelling on trains from Bari and Naples. Also through the use of road blocks and control and check of vehicles.

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4. Brothels AND PROSTITUTES

BARI PROVINCE

Prostitutes arrested	313
Have passed for examination at the Hospital	582
Admitted to hospital	139
Discharged from hospital	63
Clandestine Brothels closed	4

BRINDISI PROVINCE

V-D continues scarce in spite of the fact that no hospital facilities exist in the Province. A move is being made to convert a Red Cross Hospital, containing some 50 beds, into a hospital.

TARANTO PROVINCE

146 prostitutes underwent examination . 55 were found to be infected with various venereal diseases.

Insufficient beds at hospital for hospitalization of all infected prostitutes.

LECCE PROVINCE

135 prostitutes treated in hospital during May. The figures for June are not yet available.

5085

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There has been considerable activity in connection with arrests and examination of known clandestine prostitutes.

FOGGIA PROVINCE

Lezzi, Lucello and Lontemiano have all been "placed off LIMITS" by Allied Commanding Officers, this month, due to increase in "V-D" among their troops. Situation elsewhere appears normal.

MATERA PROVINCE

Only one brothel in the Province which is "OUT OF BOUNDS" to all troops.

5.LIASON WITH MILITARY POLICE AND SECURITY POLICE

Both liason and co-operation between Provincial Police Officers and other Police Agencies of the Military is very good.

6. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS

In general the conduct of troops throughout the Region is good with the exception of Bari. P.P.O. reports the conduct of troops in Bari, fair. This may be due to the fact that there are a large number of troops in Bari and consequently a larger number of disturbances. One American was killed and two British Soldiers were stabbed during a street fight with Italian Civilians. (See Para. 10.)

Crimes by Allied Soldiers are reported in paragraph 9.

7. FUNCTIONING OF COURTS

The results of an A.M.G. court held in Lecce from 23 May to 10 June for the trial of 34 defendants charged with Political Consptracy, with attempt to assist the enemy, were as follows:

9 were convicted with sentences as follows:- 20 yrs, 20yrs 18,17,12,9,6, 6, 6, yrs.

25 were acquitted.

8. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

BARI PROVINCE

5054

On 22 June, 1944, there was a strike of 1000 workers at the Manifattura Tabacchi, Bari, for an increase of pay. Strike lasted approximately two hours. Situation now normal.

On 19 June,1944, the Loco Depot, Bari, Station Centrale struck for the same reason. Situation now normal.

TARANTO PROVINCE

There were several strikes during the month of June. The st

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9 were convicted with sentences as follows:- 20 yrs, 20yrs 16,15,12,9,6, 6, 5, yrs.

25 were acquitted.

8. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

50154

BARI PROVINCE

On 22 June, 1944, there was a strike of 1000 workers at the Manifattura Tabacchi, Bari, for an increase of pay. Strike lasted approximately two hours. Situation now normal.

On 19 June, 1944, the Loco Depot, Bari, Station Centrale struck for the same reason. Situation now normal.

TARANTO PROVINCE

There were several strikes during the month of June. The street cleaners staged a strike on 8 June. They went back to work the same day after they obtained a raise in wages from L.75 per day to L.100 per day.

On 14 June the railroad personnel went on strike asking for the supplementary food rations and a raise in wages. They went back to work on the following day after they obtained concessions from the Prefect and the Capo Compartimento of Bari.

On 20 June Post Shipyard workers staged a strike followed by ARSENALE and BUFFOLUTO the next day. Reason, raise of wages.

They returned to work on 22 June. No incidents.

Other Provinces nil.

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9. LABOR

Very little unemployment. The labor situation presents no Police Problem.

10. RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTIONS

BARI PROVINCE

In Bari City, 17 June, 44, 1930 hrs during a streetfight with Italian Civilians, one American Soldier killed and 2 British soldiers stabbed.

The American who was killed was engaged in a street fight with an Italian Civilian. After he was surrounded by a crowd of Italians and appeared to be in difficulties, two British soldiers, who were not initially involved in the affray, went to his assistance and were stabbed.

The knife wielder an Italian Civilian was arrested by Military Police..An A.M.G. Court is expected to try this case.

LECCE PROVINCE

During a street fight on 15 June, between the hours of 8 & 9 pm, in the commune of ARNESANO, one Italian was killed, one slightly wounded, and two Yugo-Slavs were seriously wounded.

No arrests were made.

Case under investigation by CC.RR.

MATERA PROVINCE

At FERANDINA, on the night of 5 June, 1944, in order to disperse a group of members of the Circolo Filippo Pascola Club, communist fired three shots in the air. After a visit by ACC officers conditions returned to normal. No further disturbances reported.

TARANTO PROVINCES

In Mottola on 13 June, 50 sailors of S.Marco Regt. asked that prices be cut down in public shops. When this was not done, they, together with some civilians invaded the local flour mill and carried away a somewhat great quantity of flour.

Order was restored with the intervention of Carabinieri.

POTENZA PROVINCE

On 16 June, at ~~between~~ Venosa, Potenza Province, during speech by a communist leader, general disorder, which threatened to turn into a riot, resulted in the arrest of two civilians by Military Police. A report was submitted directly to the Executive Commissioner by P.R.O. Potenza.

5973

11. CURRENCY

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British soldiers stabbed.

The American who was killed was engaged in a street fight with an Italian Civilian. After he was surrounded by a crowd of Italians and appeared to be in difficulties, two British soldiers, who were not initially involved in the affray, went to his assistance and were stabbed.

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Order was restored with the intervention of Carabinieri.

POTENZA PROVINCE

On 18 June, at ~~Lavello~~ Venosa, Potenza Province, during a speech by a communist leader, general disorder, which threatened to turn into a riot, resulted in the arrest of two civilians by Military Police. A report was submitted directly to the Executive Commissioner by P.P.O. Potenza.

4953

11. CURRENCY

Cases reported	3
Localities	Altamura. Rutigliano Carbonara
Forgers taken into custody	3
Convictions	0
Serial N°s of forged Notes:	A19754028 A34052998 - 1943 A35513027 - 1943

In the Altamura case, value of the note (A19754028) was raised from 100 lire to 1000 lire;(the others from 50 to 500 Lire.)

No arrest.

One person denounced.

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Note retained for prosecution.

12. REFUGEE

There were about 30,000 refugees in Region II, on 30 June, 1944, including approximately 3,000 received during the month of June.

The situation has been well handled by the P.Cs. and Provincial Committees.

The Refugees present no police problems.

13. POLITICAL

It is reported that a party called the MONARCHIC PRO-LIBERAL party headed by a Mr CHIERICO, has been organised at Altamura.

An investigation is being conducted by C.S.I.(b) N° 2 District.

It is reported that an organisation called "VETERANS OF THE REVOLUTION" exists in Bari. This has been the subject of a secret report.

During the month a certain amount of trouble has been caused by the Students at Bari University in their campaign against Italian women and Girls associating with Allied Personnel. It was thought at one time that this agitation was engineered for Political reasons.

As result of prompt action by the P.P.C. Bari, the situation was brought under control and conditions are now normal.

Considerable unrest is reported among the Italian Army, Navy, and Air Force at Bari, at the GOVERNMENTS failure to take the OFFICERS oath of allegiance to the Prince.

APULIA PROVINCES

A new party is being organised in this Province called the "DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO" under the direction of Ing. PIGNATI.

As yet no activity has taken place and there is very little known about the party or its intention.

No other unusual activity in Brindisi, Lecce Taranto 50: 2 Potenza.

14. PUBLIC MORALE

In general public morale throughout the Region is good.

In Bari the morale is low, this is attributed to low wages and high cost of living.

15. PRISONS.

Detailed report on prisons submitted 25 June, 44.

16. DEFASCISTIZATION.

Committees are now functioning in all Provinces, a detailed secret report submitted to Regional Commissioner, Region II, for onward transmission.

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13. POLITICAL

It is reported that a party called the MONARCHIC DEMO-LIBERAL party headed by a Sr CHIARICO, has been organised at Altamura.

An investigation is being conducted by C.S.I.(c) N° 2 District.

It is reported that an organisation called "VOLUNTEERS OF THE REVOLUTION" exists in Bari. This has been the subject of a secret report.

During the month a certain amount of trouble has been caused by the Students at Bari University in their campaign against Italian women and Girls associating with Allied Personnel. It was thought at one time that this agitation was engineered for Political reasons.

As a result of prompt action by the P.P.C. Bari, the situation was brought under control and conditions are now normal.

Considerable unrest is reported among the Italian Army, Navy, and Air Force at Bari, at the GOVERNMENTS failure to take the oath of allegiance to the Prince.

OFFICERS

14. OTHER PROVINCES

A new party is being organised in this Province called the "DEMOCRAZIA DEL LAVORO" under the direction of Sig. BLASUTTI.

As yet no activity has taken place and there is very little known about the party or its intention.

No other unusual activity in Brindisi, Lecce Taranto or Potenza.

20: 2

14. PUBLIC MORALE

In general public morale throughout the Region is good.

In Bari the morale is low, this is attributed to low wages and high cost of living.

15. PRISONS.

Detailed report on prisons submitted 25 June, 44.

16. DENAZIFICATION.

Committees are now functioning in all Provinces, a detailed secret report submitted to Regional Commissioner, Region II, for onward transmission.

17. SUMMARY

As a whole, the civil police are functioning well.

There has been close liason and co-operation between Provincial Police Officers and Police Agencies of the Military. There has been no great amount of political activity. The communists are the most active. Road blocks and patrols are being maintained within the Region for the suppression of black market activities, particularly in grain. Many Police are now engaged in work connected with the harvest. As a result of the fall of Rome and the notice of the increase in the bread ration, public morale has improved.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

Lloyd E. Kelly

LLOYD E. KELLY
Lt. Col. Inf.
Regional Public Safety Officer.

LEK/ar

5071

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

Allied Control Commission
Headquarters Region 2
Regional Public Safety Office.

14011/1

17 June 1944

Ref: P.S./11/

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report of Activities

TO : - Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission A.C.C.
Rear Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
A.F.H.Q. APO.
(through Regional Commissioner Region 2)

1. Civil Public Security Report.

A.C.C. Personnel - 31st May 1944.

Headquarters.

Regional Police Officer.
Major F.A. COMYNS (W) 270369

Prisons Officer.
Capt. R.W. ARNOT (W) 80867

Provincial Police Officers.

Bari Province . Major G.E. REVELEY (W) 8088
Brindisi Province. Capt. C.D. BLAND (W) 279422
Lecce Province. Capt. H.C.E. LAWSON (W) 279098
Taranto Province. 2nd.Lt. P.J. O'NEILL (W) 01797717
Matera Province 2nd.Lt. R. ANDERSON (W) 01797564
Foggia Province. Capt.Lawton F.SOOTT (W) 052220

Transfers:-

Major T.A. MOODY (W) 279378
Region 2 to Region 7 - 1st May 1944
1st.Lt. O.H. FAIRES (W) 0521767
Region 2 to Region 4 - 1st May 1944
Lt.Col. LEONARD V. TRULL (W) 01745e
Region 5 to Region 2

50 v

During the past month I have visited all provincial Police Officers.
I have to report that Major Reveley has in the time that he has controlled the police Agencies of the Provinces of Bari, brought them to a high standard of efficiency. Captain Strang and Lt. O'Neill have produced similar results in the Provinces of Brindisi and Taranto. I am of the opinion that , when, the question of legal procedure against the numerous prisoners held awaiting trial in [illegible] Court Branch, a withdrawal of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795046

1. [illegible] Provincial Section.

...d. Stationed at that day 1944.

Headquarters.

Headquarters Police Officer.
Major R.A. Collard (A) 47019

Liaison Officers.
Capt. C.F. Ames (A) 50657

Provincial Police Officers.

[illegible] province. Major R.A. Revely (A) 0065
Manitoba Province. Capt. C.F. Ames (A) 47019
Ontario Province. Capt. R.T.H. Nelson (A) 47956
Toronto Province. and Lt. C.H. Stevens (A) 01797517
Quebec province and Lt. C. A. Dubeau (A) 01797504
Nova Scotia province. Capt. Burton F. Scott (A) 05284

Detachment:-

Major [illegible] (A) 47970
Region 2 to Region 7 - 1st day 1944
Lt.Col. [illegible] (A) 0021767
Region 2 to Region 4 - 1st day 1944
Lt.Col. [illegible] (A) 01745
Region 5 to Region 2

50 v

During the past month I have visited all provincial police Officers.
I have to report that Major Revely has in the time that he has controlled the police Agencies of the Provinces of Que., brought them to a high standard of efficiency. Captain Ames and Lt. O'Neill have produced similar results in the Provinces of Manitoba and Toronto. I am of the opinion that , when, the question of legal procedure against the numerous prisoners held awaiting trial in this area is resolved by legal branch, a withdrawal of Public Safety Personnel could be effected. A small staff of police liaison Officers being sufficient to meet our requirements, under the direction of a Regional Police Officer and Staff Officer.

2. GENERAL REPORT OF POLICE AGENCIES

MARITIME PROVINCES

All Police Agencies continue to function well, they are now quite reliable and are ready to function with the minimum of control.

Major Fiaschetti, Marine Group was transferred this

../..

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

month to forward area .
Capt. de Zanche fills the vacancy temporarily. It would be an advis move to see that this man, who is inscribed upon the rolls for promotion, is promoted to Major and retain the command of the Group.
He is a well conducted officer, rigid in the performance of his duty and has at all times since his transfer to Lecce in December served the Allied cause to the best of his ability He is well respected in this area.

BARI, TARANTO , LECCE AND BRINDISI PROVINCES

All Police Agencies in Bari working well and efficiently.
Brindisi - Police Agencies arriving at the stage where minimum control is needed.
Taranto - All Agencies highly satisfactory.
Lecce - All Agencies improving steadily.

3. ARREST OR CRIME IN AREAS.

BARI PROVINCE

The CC.RR. have effected the following arrests during the month.

5 Murder
1 Robbery with violence
10 Unlawful possession
64 Theft

They have recovered the undermentioned property which has been handed over to the authority concerned.

Blankets	13	Shoes (pairs) (pair)	130
Waterproofcoats	4	Cigarettes (Italian)packs	2920
Shoes (mens)	11	Sugar	386 Kilos
Motor cycle	1	Material	2000 Metre
Cigarettes (A)cartons	90	Beans	13.98 Quint.
" (B)	750	Soap	40 Kilos
Tins Bacon	76	Lentils	1732 Quint.
Tins Pork	71	Bread	267
Tins belly	93	Olive	2340 Litres

Road-Blocks manned by-CC.RR. produced:- 50's

17 denouncistions - M/Vehicle not licensed
17 denounciations - Black Market operators
7 denounciations - Curfew Rege.
12 denounciations - possession U.K. property

27 May 1944 150 CC.RR. moved from Bari to Vasto by order from Salerno transport arranged through 5 Base Sub-Area.

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PART. TARANTO , MESSINA AND CATANZARO PROVINCES

All Police Services in part working well and efficiently, attended - Police Services arrival at the stage where minimum control is needed.
Taranto - all Agencies highly satisfactory.
Lecce - all Agencies improving speedily.

3. STATE OF CRIME IN DISTRICT.

CRIME PREVENTION

The CC.RR. have effected the following arrests during the month.

5	Murder
1	Robbery with violence
10	Unlawful possession
84	Theft

They have recovered the undermentioned property which has been handed over to the authority concerned.

Blankets	13	Shoes women (pairs)	333
Mackintoshcoats	6	Cigarettes (Italian)packs	2920
Shoes (pairs)	11	Sugar	340 kilos
Motor cycle	1	Material	4350 Metres
Cigarettes (A)packets	99	Beans	13.50 Quint.
" (B)	730	Soap	40 Kilos
Tins bacon	76	Lentils	1732 Quant.
Tins pork	71	Bread	257
Tins meat	93	Olive	2340 Litres

Road-Blocks manned by CC.RR. produced:- 20'5

17 Circumcisions - M/Vehicle not licenced
17 Denounciations - Black Market operators
7 Denounciations - Curfew Case.
12 Denounciations - possession U.S. property

27 May 1944 150 CC.RR. moved from Bari to Vasto by order from Salerno transport arranged through S Base Sup-Area.
26th May 1944 1 Officer 1 Maresciallo 17 C.Rs. of CC.RR. were provided for Guard of Honour for visit of supreme Allied. Commander in Chief to Bari Guardia Vigili assisted in Traffic Control.
Letter of appreciation received from Major General Force A.C.C. re 2 District.

On 26th May 1944 at Bari. The Carabinieri whilst Checking visitors identity documents at the apartment of PORCELLI Elvira 20 Via Dieta da Bari found a civilian (Italian) without means of identification. In his possession was found a German Tommy Gun, 22 bullets to the same, 134.000 lire in

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new Italian notes, $ 100 American & 100 English & pocket compass. He was dressed in civilian clothes made of Italian material, wearing new German boots. Subsequently was stated to be [redacted]Aldo aged 2[illegible] born at Foggia, late of Via Ognissanti N° 32 Rome.
He was subsequently handed over to U.S. Army by Carabinieri, Major [illegible] & 2 (1). N° 2 District receiving report & result of investigations not yet received, but is suspected that info may connect us with alleged enemy parachutist dropped in vicinity of Monopoli on 20/21 May 1944.

GENERAL

Results for May: -

Persons arrested	7	Murder
	7	Robbery with violence
	201	Theft
	23	Unlawful possession
Persons denounced	2	Murder
	2	Rape
	2	Robbery with violence
	155	Theft
	51	Unlawful possession.

Arrested persons in co-operation with Military Police for unlawful possession of U.S. property.

Arrested	152
Denounced	137

Confiscated Property U.S.

Packages cigarettes	492	
Tins Bully	80	
Tins Bacon	83	
Flour	76	Kilos
Sugar	4	Quintals
Cheese	26	Kilos
Cheese Soap	28.	

Confiscated Black Market Food - as alimentarios Service.-

Olive Oil	171	Quintals	46	Kilos
Barley	53	"	67	"
Grain	43	"	31	"
Flour	47	"	73	"
Coal	27	"		
Hay	73	"	56	"
Sugar	3	"	50	"
Eggs	2147			
Soap	337	pieces		
Rice grain	1	Quintal	75	"

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may connect up with alleged enemy parachutist dropped in vicinity of Ulangoli on 26/27 July 1944.

ARREST:

Results for July: -

Persons arrested	7	Murder
	7	Robbery with violence
	208	Theft
	43	Unlawful possession
Persons deported	2	Murder
	2	Rape
	2	Robbery with violence
	150	Theft
	37	Unlawful possession.

Arrested persons in co-operation with military Police for unlawful possession of U.S. property.

Arrested 182
Deported 137

Confiscated Property U.S.

Packages cigarettes	466	
Tins Bully	50	
Tins Bacon	51	
Flour	76	Kilos
Sugar	4	Quintali
Cheese	25	Kilos
Issue Soap	28.	

Confiscated Black Market Food - to Alimentation Section.-

Olive Oil	171	Quintali	46	Kilos
Barley	52	"	67	"
Grain	43	"	31	"
Flour	47	"	78	"
Coal	27	"		
Hay	73	"	56	"
Sugar	3	"	50	"
Eggs	2442			
Soap	337	pieces		
Fava beans	1	quintal	75	"
Cheese			44	"

GUARDIA DI FINANZA

9 Thefts
21 Unlawful possession U.S. property recovered.
Includes 600 litres of petrol and 30 kilos wear box Grease as well as many articles of clothing.

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Black Market Offences.

27 Operators arrested
561 Persons denounced
56 Suspension of trading - Shops Price control working smoothly.

MANICA PROVINCE

No important cases of Offences against Allied Property. Civilian Crime - normal . Illeg. Market. 123 arrests for small offences, high prices, moving without permits etc.

GAZA PROVINCE

Two Civilian Homicides reported in May one arrest effected. 1 case of Robbery by unknown Italian soldiers no arrests made.

Black Market.

270 persons denounced of whose 20 arrested, and 11 shops closed for various periods.

A flour mill owner in Manjacaze has been sent to confinement for 2 years for repeated violations of food provisions. He awaits trial.

TETE PROVINCE

Criminal Activities very quiet. Probably because Province is in good condition.

Black market.- not in great evidence.

New Petrol restrictions advised by Provincial Police Officer complied with.

ZAMBESIA PROVINCE

(a) Homicides 2
(b) Robberies 3

(a)1. On 5th May 1944 in the Secoto section of the commune of Molve, the dead body of one Damone Miguel age 61 a farmer was found. The killer, Salvadore Santuzzelo age 36 of Molve has been arrested. motive "Old drudge".

(a 2.) On 23 May 1944 in the Saleade section of the commune of Porenge the dead body of one Delfina Filomare was found killed with a pistol shot by her husband Ascedra Pasquale, who is yet a fugitive. Reason for slaying Infidelity.

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NAMPULA PROVINCE

Homicides 1
Abortions 2
Thefts 10

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NYANZA PROVINCE

Two Civilian Headmen reported to have one wife each.
1 case of Robbery by unknown Kisumu soldiers no arrests made.

Black Market.

170 persons convicted of these 20 arrested, and 11 shops closed for various periods.
A Kisumu wife owner in Bandwata has been sent to confinement for 2 years for repeated violations of food provisions. No wives tried.

RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

Political activities very quiet. Probably because Province is in good condition.
Black Market.- Not in great evidence.
New Permit regulations advised by Provincial Police Officer complied with.

CENTRAL PROVINCE

(a) Homicide 2
(b) Robberies 3

(a) On 5th May 1944 in the Nairobi section of the Kasanga or Solve, the dead body of one Dennis Nicola age 51 a Farmer was found. The Killer, Kanyanga Kaufengelo age 35 of Solve has been arrested. Motive "Old Grudge".
(a 2.) On 23 May 1944 in the Nairobi section of the Kasanga of Embakasi the dead body of one Pelino Kimemia was found killed with a pistol shot by her husband Ngeche Ikequals, who is yet a fugitive. Reason for slaying Infidelity.

NAIROBI PROVINCE

Robberies 1
Assaults 2
Thefts 10
Other crimes 17

Black Market.

Guardia Finance has brought 70 cases to trial for black market offences and CO.KB. have seized over 100 quintals of goods and 3100 shams.

4. BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES

RIFT PROVINCE

On night of 29/30 May at Nakuru during air raid alert 55 patients panicked and broke out of the V.D. Hospital.

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Instructions issued to all police agencies to locate the women and return them to Hospital.
34 located and returned to Hospital.
Record for month.
- 208 prostitutes arrested
- 670 passed for examination at Bermondsey Hospital
- 65 Admitted to Hospital
- 48 Discharged from Hospital
- 0 Clerkenwell brothels closed.

NORTHERN PROVINCE

Low V.D. rate reported only 4 women found to be infected out of the examinations.
As there is no hospital for treatment of these women the Provincial Medical officer is treating them.
They have been placed under house detention and surveillance by Questure.

ROMANO PROVINCE.

240 prostitutes arrested in May.
87 found diseased and sent for treatment
2 arrests for pimping
33 women repatriated to their hometowns.

LIGOU PROVINCE

Reports progress in anti V.D. progrm. System working well and supervision tightened up.

POTENZA PROVINCE - MATERA PROVINCE

Well under control no problems.

5. LIAISON WITH MILITARY POLICE AND SECURITY FORCES

In all provinces liason maintained at highest level. No complaints assistance and advice tendered by A.C.C. Police to Military Police in preparation of matters of fact for evidence.
In Potenza F.S.S. section posted for duty at my request.

6. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS

BARI PROVINCE

Shows considerable improvement.

FOGGIA

Good with exception of Negro troops in vicinity of Francavilla
Representations made to Provost.

TARANTO

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EQUATEUR PROVINCE

Dove V.D. rate reported only 4 women found to be infected out of five examinations.
As there is no hospital for treatment of [illegible] the Provincial Medical officer is treating them.
They have been placed under house detention and surveillance by Matrons.

KATANGA PROVINCE.

240 prostitutes arrested in May.
57 found diseased and sent for treatment
2 awaited for clearing
33 women repatriated to their hometowns.

KASAI PROVINCE

Reports progress in anti V.D. program. System working well and supervision strengthened up.

SOUTH KIVU PROVINCE - MANIEMA PROVINCE

Well under control no problems.

5. LIAISON WITH MILITARY POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICE.

In all provinces liaison maintained at highest level. Co-operation assistance and advice rendered by A.P.M. Police to military Police in preservation of matters of fact for evidence.
Ex Forces F.S.S. section posted for duty at my request.

6. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS

KIVU PROVINCE

Shows considerable improvement.

ORIENTALE

Good with exception of Negro troops in vicinity of Francqville Representations made to Provost.

KATANGA

1 case of wounding of a civilian by unknown Indian soldier.
1 case of Robbery with violence by 3 unknown Allied soldiers.
1 case of murder by rifle shot by coloured allied soldier. Soldier wounded and in hospital under arrested. Drunkenness decreasing and it is hoped that conditions will now improve as troops move out.

LEOPOLD - Good

EQUATEUR

Generally Good.
one case of robbery with violence of civilians by 3 unknown Allied soldiers reported.

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LATINA

1 Case of soldier exposing his person to a young girl. Otherwise conduct good.

7. Administration of courts

Duty of lawyer by Regional Legal Officer attached at 1A.

1 General Court M.M.L. in progress at Lecce.
Italian Courts painfully slow in dealing with process.

8. Strikes and lockouts

Potenza - April 1st, a few workmen of a private construction firm struck work for a raise in pay. No violence no disturbance, difficulty peacefully settled.
Street cleaners in Potenza struck for a 20 lire a day increase in wages. Mules (mules and workers returned to duty.

Nil all other provinces.

9. Labour

Unemployment low. Big demands for agricultural labour can only be met by employing Italian Army personnel.

Matera province alone requires 12,000 workers for next three months.
problem appears to be one fixed wage of 80 lire per day for farm workers. 200 lire to 250 lire per day is the price readily offered.

10. Riots and civil commotions

Throughout Region many demonstrations by school students against Unified edict re scheme for examinations.
Students hot at school and education accepted.

TARANTO PROVINCE

Reports minor incidents of disturbances between Italian Naval personnel and Communists. Problem solved by increasing Naval Picket Patrol. Italian Naval authorities proceeding disciplinary against sailors arrested.
No other incidents throughout Region worth reporting.

11. Sabotage for political purposes.

TARANTO PROVINCE

One case reported on 29 May when 3 feet of a signal line was found missing near airport Grottaglie.
S.I.F. investigating.

Nil all other Provinces.

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9. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Potenza - 20th May, a few workmen of a private construction firm struck work for a raise in pay. No violence as disturbance, finally peacefully settled.
Street cleaners in Potenza struck for a 30 lire a day increase in wages. Raise granted and workers returned to duty.

Nil all other provinces.

9. LABOUR

Unemployment Nov. 43 decrease for agricultural labour can only be attributed to employing Italian Army personnel.

Matera Province alone registered 12.00 workers for next three months.
problem appears to be one fixed wage of 40 lire per day for same workers. 200 lire to 250 lire per day is rate prevalently offered.

10. RIOTS AND CIVIL DISTURBANCE

Throughout Region many demonstrations by school students against Quadro edict re scheme for examinations.
Students back at school and situation accepted.

POTENZA PROVINCE

Report minor incidents of disturbances between Italian Naval personnel and Communists. Problem solved by increasing Naval Picket Patrol. Italian Naval authorities proceeding disciplinary against 3 ratings arrested.
No other incidents throughout region worth reporting.

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11. CASUALTIES FOR ANGLO AMERICANS.

BARI PROVINCE

One case reported on 25 May when 3 feet of a signal line was found missing near Airport Trattoglie.
S.I.P. Investigating.

Nil all other Provinces.

12. CURRENT OFFENCES

Nil : Report.

13. REFUGEES

POTENZA, BARI, LECCE, BRINDISI

Situation normal, no change from last month.

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BARI

ATC Rangers in Province. Assistance considered being good work, satisfactory.

FOGGIA PROVINCE

Refugees housed in refugee camp at Colle di. Agricultural Labour being drawn from this source.

All Provinces ready to receive their quota for June.

14. POLITICAL MATTERS

Continues to be great many people who are of the present Government sympathy, who put them in power a question which is difficult to answer. For the most part the people are content to tolerate the present Government but they earnestly hope for order after the occupation of Rome. Communist Party is the most active in progression to stability. No political disturbances reported.
Arrest of 35 Ass consultore & lawyers before A.M.G. Council Court for attempting to reform Fascist Association and for other offences.
Trial expected to terminate on or about 10th June.

15 FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Dealing with the advance of the Allies.
Generally Public spirit good.
Shoes and food are the things which will make the people contented (for a while).

16 PRISONS

Special Reports submitted to H.Q. on 21st May 44th and 27th May 1944 dealing with position to which I beg reference.
Prisons in the Region continue to be overcrowded.
Efforts to ease the crowded conditions have been published by letter AG/3 of 23rd May from Army Sub-Commission A.C.C. to General Orlando and the letter AG/3/7 of 30th May 1944 to the Minister for War which apparently make Italian armed Forces personnel in prison for more than three days a civil liability, negotiations are proceeding.
The main hopes for relief lay in the removal of these prisoners to camps to be established by Italian forces.

The prison at Taranto is to be derequisitioned on the 15th June 1944.
Work is proceeding on the Prison (improvised) at Brindisi.
Prison populations at Bari and Taranto have been vacuna-

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jj. PROVINCE OF PADUA

PADUA PROVINCE

Prefect is now replaced by Prefect Antonio Pajaro. This Prefect considers a provincial Commissioner to be entirely unsuited to hold his present position, is ineffective, uncooperative and incapable of taking any decisive or effective action.
Removal recommended.
New Prefect has not yet had time to organize his committee of Epurazione.

PROVINCIAL PROVINCE

State employees, Provincial and Commune employees under review by Committee of Epurazione.
Meeting held on 28 April 1946, result:-
8 cases heard, 5 Discriminato and 2 proposto per la dispensa.
Meeting held on 4th May 1946.
11 cases heard, result: 6 Discriminato, 3 sospesa la decisione and 2 Proposto per la Dispensa.
Meeting held on 11 May 1946
11 cases heard, result: 2 Discriminato, 5 sospesa la decisione and 4 Proposto per la dispensa. This meeting included 2 of the suspended decision cases of meeting of 4 May 1946 (which resulted in retention of one employee and dismissal of the other these cases are included in N° heard viz 11).
Meeting heard on 18th May 1946
10 cases heard, Results: 4 discriminato, 6 proposto per la dispensa.
Totals to date:-

40 cases heard,
(a) 18 Discriminato
(b) 10 Sospesa la decisione
(2 have since been discharged from employment)
(c) 12 Discharged from employment not including 2 as at (b).

PADUANO PROVINCE

Provincial Committee for Defascistizzazione held meeting on 31 March, 21, 28 April and 11 and 18 May (a) 70 have been judged and discharged from employment.
(b) 14 have been "discriminated" for extenuating circumstances, and are working again.
(c) 10 have been acquitted and are working again.
(d) 39 cases have still to be judged, suspended from

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1. Nella Questura:

2. Dr. Angelo Vicentini - Comm.Agg. di P.S. - Squadrista.
3. Bucci Alberto - Commissario di P.S. - Squadrista.

Ufficio di Gabinetto della Questura — Nella Questura

4. Dr. De Paolo Emanuele - Segretario del Fa. - Squadrista.

Ufficio dell'Agricoltura e Foresta
Ispettorato provinciale dell'Agricoltura

5. Sagn. Cervo Giuseppe - Perito agrario Squadrista.
6. Sign. De Maria Arturo - Perito agrario Squadrista.

Ufficio del Regio Provveditorato agli Studi

7. Prof. Dott. Ugolini - Reg.lo Provveditore agli Studi - Squadrista.
8. Ing. Paolo Mayerni - Presidente R. Istituto Tecnico Industriale Legalmente Pareggiato.
9. Prof. Gattoni Mayerni - Insegnante R. Istituto Magistrale - Schiarpe Littorio.
10. Prof. Zuccarini Angelo - Insegnante R. Liceo Scientifico - Squadrista.
11. Prof. Magnoni Giovanni - Insegnante R. Scuola Tecnica Industriale - Squadrista.
12. Sr. Orlando Decimo - Segretario della Scuola d'Arte di Trattegia - Schiarpe Littorio (Dismesso)

All legend from the Ministries was are still in power except
(1) Cassilli who is suspended.

13. Prof. Tumai Domenico - Direttore Didattico Scuola elementare di Partina Grande, membro del Direttorio Federale.
14. Sign. Casavilli Giuseppe - Maestro Elementare -Squadrista.
15. Sign. Casavilli Michele - Maestro Elementare -Squadrista.
16. Sign. Guarini Giovanni - Maestro Elementare - Squadrista.
17. Sign. La Selvia Amato - Maestro Elementare - Schiarpe Littorio.
18. Sign. Martino Vitantonio - Maestro Elementare - Schiarpe Littorio.

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24. Carvillo Tommaso - Pratica di competenza del Ministero dell'Educazione Nazionale.
25. De Martino Nicola - Fireman - Vigile Fuoco del Corpo.
26. Venneri Antonio - Fireman - Vigili Fuoco del Corpo 40.

MATERA PROVINCE

Meeting of May 16, 44.

Complaints examined	7.
Office holders ordered removed	5.
Office holders exonerated	1.
Officials removed at earlier period	1.

Meeting of May 21, 44.

Complaints examined	23.
Office holders ordered removed	12.
Office holders exonerated	1.
Officials removed at earlier period	2.
To be investigated further	5.
To be examined at the next meeting	3.

LECCE PROVINCE

The Committee for defascistization has met on 7 occasions with the following results:-

95 cases considered

57 proposed for dismissal
25 discriminated
4 no cause for action

It is presumed that the committees proposals to the Prefect will be complied with.

POTENZA PROVINCE

Except for four ex-Segretari Politici now holding appointments as Podesta, there are it is believed no fascists in office in this Province.
Action taken by Italian Government against other Fascists will be reported in due course.
No progress has been made towards implementing the Government's declaration.

504.

18. SUMMATION OF SITUATION

Generally from the Public Safety angle satisfactory. The Provinces of Potenza and Matera are well policed .

The work of the Police Agencies in Apulian Provinces reported above demonstrates that they are attaining a degree of

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Office holders arrested removed 2.
Offices holdover encountered 1.
Officials removed at earlier period 1.

Leaving as may el, 61.

Complaints examined 21.
Office holders ordered removed 10.
Offices holders encountered 7.
Officials removed at earlier period 2.
To be investigated further 2.
To be examined at the next meeting 3.

SOUTH PROVINCE

The Committee for denazification has met on 7 occasions with the following result:-

96 cases considered

67 proposed for dismissal
25 discriminated
4 no cause for action

It is presumed that the committees proposals to the prefect will be complied with.

FOREIGN PROVINCE

Except for four ex-Segretari Politici now holding appointments as stated, there are it is believed no Fascists in office in this Province.
Action taken by Italian Government against other Fascists will be reported in due course.
No progress has been made towards implementing the Government's declaration.

10. SITUATION OF SITUATION

Generally from the Public Safety angle satisfactory. The Provinces of Potenza and Matera are well policed.

The work of the Police Agencies in Apulian Provinces reported above demonstrates that they are attaining a degree of efficiency and can soon be regarded as competent to act under the guidance of Police Liason Officers only.

There is some evidence of attempts in Bari Province attempting to revive the Fascist Organisation, which matter is being investigated.

In Taranto Province Admiral Manfredi Miorevenco as Italian C. in C. of the area, which has met with the approval of the population.

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nation Card check figures are not yet to hand but there is every reason to believe that the Police Agencies conducting the surveys are meeting with success.

There is no reason to believe that there will be any deterioration in the present satisfactory position.

P.E. Coxhead

P.E. COXHEAD, Major
Regional Police Officer
Region 2

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[illegible] property. Individually valued, in aggregate would represent a serious drain on the war effort.
Killed cause have been as high as Dak 20,000, and have lower than Dak 10,000.

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Of more serious cases, there have been comparatively few. But there are 5 cases of killing of killed soldiers during the period of complete absence, which yet remain outside.

5. To cope with such circumstances, a registrar was opened at each of the four Ajudian ports. In those were entered particulars of all offences affecting Allied interests which had occured in the past 5 months, and those still occuring. The registrars are so devised as to enable the progress of each case to be noted until final judgment.

The variety of sources of such information, and the irregularity with which returns were rendered made the work very slow.

But by the end of April, 2090 cases had been registered and only some 700 had been tried.

(continued)

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(b) In the week preceding 1st of May, arrests and charges were approximately 400, so that the period 1st to 15th May should be considered as relatively quiet, since only 281 were reported. As against this, Italian courts tried only 47% cases in the same fortnight.

Admittedly, some trial cases involve a considerable number of friendly nationals, but even so, it is doubtful whether such a appreciable lessening in delay could be brought about as could materially alleviate the situation.

10. [illegible] for [illegible] of [illegible] the trial of [illegible] or the cases - one of accused, the use of interpreters, [illegible] the [illegible]. In the light of such [illegible] would be at least [illegible]. It is [illegible] desired to [illegible] Region - for [illegible] trials.

But there is [illegible] one point, which could be [illegible] remedied into the [illegible] Region, there is not one single [illegible] to [illegible] at present. It is the situation of Italian men and [illegible] to [illegible] Courts consisting of a single Staff Officer (as opposed to the present 3 in a Military Tribunal) and one representative of the Ministero Publico, armed with adequate powers of punishment for offences against Allied interests.

And now will have to be tackled, the long unsolved problem of the Civil prisons. At present every gaol in Region 2 is crowded beyond all limits. Sant Jail, for instance, has a capacity of 150 and inmates amounting to 1500, several of whom are in the tertiary stage of syphilis.

11. Otherwise, the present [illegible] cannot fail to become gradually known, and the [illegible] of that are obvious.

Please [illegible] Allied Armies will [illegible] to [illegible] the difficulty - if [illegible] any [illegible].

It [illegible] that [illegible] to be attached to [illegible] Italian [illegible].

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[illegible]
HQ
Region 2.

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PLACE: APULIA

CASES AFFECTING ALLIED INTERESTS

PERIOD: 1

Number of cases registered up to date	Number of cases tried up to date by:	Number during period 1st - 15th May	Number of cases tried by Civil Courts in period 1st-15th May	Nu by pe
	(a) Civil Courts	(a) Arrests reported	(a) Assaults on Allied Personnel	(a) A F
3517	535	159	1	
	(b) Military Courts	(b) Charges reported	(b) Thefts	(b) T
	481	122	56	
			(c) Unlawful possession	(c) U
			47	
			(d) Miscellaneous	(d) M
			2	
Total	Total	Total	Total	
3517 + old cases still unregistered At Bari 700 At Barletta 250	1016	281	106	

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CASES AFFECTING ALLIED INTERESTS

PERIOD: 1st - 15th May 1944

ber of cases ed up to date by:	Number during period 1st - 15th May	Number of cases tried by Civil Courts in period 1st-15th May	Number of cases tried by Military Courts in period 1st-15th May
Civil Courts 535	(a) Arrests reported 159	(a) Assaults on Allied Personnel 1	(a) Assaults on Allied Personnel Nil
Military Courts 481	(b) Charges reported 122	(b) Thefts 56	(b) Thefts 60
		(c) Unlawful possession 47	(c) Unlawful possession 113
		(d) Miscellaneous 2	(d) Miscellaneous Nil
Total	Total	Total	Total
1016	281	106	173

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

REGION 2. HEADQUARTERS

Your ref _____

My ref Ro 11.

Subject Monthly reports.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL POLICE OFFICER

5 May 1944

TO : Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C.
Rear Headquarters. APO 394.

I forwarded herewith two copies of Monthly Report of Activities, Public Safety Division, Region II, for your information.

For the Regional Commissioner.

P.E. Cornell

P.E. CORNELL.
Captain.
Regional Police Officer.

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
HEADQUARTERS REGION 2
REGIONAL POLICE OFFICE

Ref: P.S./11/

4th May 1944

SUBJECT: - Monthly Report of Activities

TO : - Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission A.C.C.
Rear Headquarters, Allied Control
Commission A.P.O. 394.
(through Regional Commissioner Region 2)

1. CIVIL POLICE. PROGRESS REPORT.

A.C.C. Personnel on 30th April 1944.

Headquarters.

Regional Police Officer.
Capt. P.E. COXHEAD (B) 279389.
Prisons Officer.
Capt. H.W. ALDEN (B) 60667.

Provincial Police Officers.

Bari Province . Major G.M. REVELEY (B) 6099
Brindisi Province. Lt. H.F. STRAND (B) 279422
Lecce Province .1st.Lt. C.R. FARBER (A) 0921167
Taranto Province .2nd.Lt. W.J. O'NEILL (A) 01797517
Matera Province. Capt. R.J.P. DAWSON (B) 279969
Potenza Province. 2nd.Lt.C. ANDERSON (A) 01797584

Transfers.

Lt. R.N. HOBBS (B) 279423) Region 2 to
Lt. L.A.S. EDDINGS (B) 279405) Region 7
w.e.f. 29.4.44

Note: - Capt. W.A. MOODY (B) 279370 who is posted to Catanzaro Province does not appear in transfer list. Enquiry in hand to ascertain position.
1st. Lt. C.R. FARBER (A) 0921167 has been ordered by Executive Dept. AMG/ACC. HQ. to report to Region 4 a replacement from Region 4 is expected.

5034

During the past month I have visited all Provincial Police Officers and I find that liason with security services and Military Police is good.

The amount of work for the Provincial Police Officer has not decreased.
The Provinces of Reggio, Catanzaro and Cosenza were trans-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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2. GENERAL REPORT ON POLICE AGENCIES.

MATERA PROVINCE.

All Police Agencies working smoothly and reliably. There is neither difficulty or friction.

POTENZA PROVINCE.

The various Police agencies in the Province have

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performed their respective duties satisfactorially. There has been no outstanding work during the month, but all agencies continue to carry out routine work, to control movement of contraband from province, and during the month have confiscated quantities of foodstuffs which has been delivered to the Alimentazione.

APULIAN PROVINCES - GENERAL REVIEW.

Provincial Police Officers have concentrated upon advice to all Police Agencies in this compartimento. It was believed by this Branch of Public Safety Sub-Commission that the Police in this Area did need a deal of guidance, and instruction on the desires of Allied Control Commission. With these objects in view all Provincial Police Officers in this area have given advice within the limits of our administration. As a result of two months effort a definite improvement in the working of Police is noticeable in the Provinces of Bari, Brindisi and Taranto. Lecce Province however is proving a little more difficult but it is to be anticipated that this Province will in the near future work in accordance with the advice tendered.

Throughout Region conferences with all Police agencies continue and co-operation between the various Police Forces is encouraged.

3. STATE OF CRIME IN REGION.

MATERA PROVINCE.

Crimes of Violence. 1. murder (family quarrel) arrest effected.

Offences against		Italian Penal Code	93
"	"	Town Bylaws	12
"	"	Allied Ordinances	2
"	"	Ration Card Ordinances	112

POTENZA PROVINCE.

Crimes of Violence . 7. Homicides and 3 Robbery.
1. In Rionero in Vulture, Criscito Francesco aged 37 was Killed by Galasso Vincenzo aged 37 of Avigliano. The Killer has been arrested and awaits trial. Held in Lagonegro prison.

3. The body of a baby was found near Rionero. Body not yet identified. Killer not yer traced.

4. In Roccanova. Palma Maria aged 24 gave birth to a baby which she later strangled. The has been denounced to the Judicial Authorities.

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5. In Laurenzana the body of a baby was found drowned in a well. No arrest yet made.

6. Near Tricarico. The bodies of two babies killed by gunshot wounds have been found. No arrests.

Robberies

1. Near Maschito, Debilla Giuseppe, aged 53 was robbed of 3 sheep and 8.000 lire by Chiarella Vincenzo who has been arrested.

2. Near Chiancola, Sabia Leonardo was robbed of a sack of,

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flour by three unidentified persons.

3. On 19-4-1944 near Piccrno, Abate Alberto and Desiat Pierino were stopped by 5 American soldiers and robbed of 35.150 Lire. This case is being investigated by C.M.P., Questore and S.I.B. Salerno.

BARI PROVINCE

During the past month the CC.RR. have effected the following arrests:-

8	Murder
3	Robbery with violence
258	Theft
38	Unlawful possession

The following property has been recovered and handed over to the authorities concerned:

400	Litres Olive Oil
115.40	Quintali flour
7	Raincoats
46	Blankets
83	Tins Fully Beef
47	Pairs Shoes
567	Gallons of Petrol
370.36	Quintali American Flour
2	Quintali British Flour
500	Litres of Petrol
40	Kilos of sugar.

On the nights of 21st 22nd and 23rd April at Barletta Rly. Goods Yard, the following Black Market Goods were confiscated.

1400	Kilos Salt
144	Kilos Grain
492	Kilos Flour
7	Kilos Cheese
802	Kilos Barley
52	Kilos Pasta
245	Kilos Bread
67	Kilos Fish
48	Litres Olive Oil

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Road checks revealed the following offences.

5 Persons , No Motor vehicle licence
2 Persons , No Driving licence
5 Black Market operators
1 Person , in possession U.S.D. motor tyres (unlawfully)

Result:-

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1	Person , in possession W.D. motor tyres (unlawfully)

Result:-

14 Persons denounced to Judicial authorities.

QUESTURA

During the past month the following persons have been arrested for the offences shown:-

9	Murder
312	Theft
3	Robbery with violence
38	Unlawful possession.

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The following number of persons have been denounced for offences shown.-

2.	Murder
1	Rape
3	Robbery with violence
135	Theft
44	Unlawful possession

The following number of persons have been dealt with in co-operation with Military Police for unlawful possession of W.D. property.

192	Arrested
114	Denounced

On 18th April 1944 Dr. FIORESE Arturo principal of the firm ORTOFRUTTICOLA, Bari who had received authorization from the Sezione Provinciale dell'Alimentazione for the use of Railway wagons was arrested by Questura for unauthorised loading of Railway wagons and alteration of destinations on authorities granted. On arrest he made a full confession, he is under close arrest in BARI Jail and awaits trial.

Italian authorities have now formed a committee under the Prefect for control of prices.

BRINDISI PROVINCE

(a) Offences against Allied Personnel or Property

200 persons arrested for offences during the month 35 have been dealt with in court.

Serious cases On 15-4-44 at Carovigno an attempt was made by cr armed gang of thieves to loot a train . Some £. 400 ($ 1.600) worth of material was left at the scene by the thieves who got away with nothing.

33 persons have been arrested for participating in this crime. S.I.B. and CC.RR. are working together on this case and many of the persons arrested have confessed to offences of a similar nature.

The break up of this armed gang is a satisfactory conclusion to good work by the CC.RR. and at the conclusion of the case full particulars will be forwarded to H.Q. for commendations to CC.RR.

On 21st and 25th April from Nº 6 Ordinance Base Depot. Francavilla a large quantity of hand grenades, 1650 lbs.of gelinite and 1500 detonators were stolen S.I.B. investigating. Some of the property has been traced to homes of youths living near the dump.

6 arrests have been effected. It is believed that a person in San Vito dei Normanni has been buying the explosives. Enquiries

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783046

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Civilian Crimes.
One case of violence.
1 murder, arrest made.

Black Market

129 denounciations for small offences.

Special Case

On 21st April 1944 Provincial Police Officer investigated a case

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of substitution of Goods for transit.
Permits had been issued by A.C.C. Supply Officer, Brindisi for shipment by Rail 18 trucks of figs to Naples, on investigation at MESSANE Rly. Stn. it was found that the trucks contain wine and were destined for PAGANI and Sboli.

It was ordered to be off loaded, but it has subsequently been discovered that the Italian State Rly authorities cancelled the order, saying that the wine should be confiscated at Naples.
It appears that this is the part of a huge racket to get wine to places where high prices obtain. It is to be deprecated that the Italian Rly authorities, should have thwarted an attempt on the part of A.C.C. to right a wrong, but it is fairly obvious that the Railway Officials are in some way engaged in the affairs otherwise the wine would not have been loaded on a fig shipment order.
CC.RR. are preparing a verbale and the papers will be submitted to Legal Division for advice.

TARANTO PROVINCE

8th April - PESCANO Gino attempted to kill ZINNOTTI Giuseppe by stabbing him.
Pescano arrested by CC.RR. and awaits trial.
20 April - An Allied soldier on board a ship fired at some civilian workers who were picking up biscuits one Killed 2 others wounded soldier arrested by C.M.P.
23 April. An Indian soldier killed a sheppard BASILE Paolo with a knife Basile was endeavouring to rescue a boy who was being assaulted by the soldier when he was killed.
Soldier arrested by C.M.P. 28th April A 15 year old boy was shot in the stomach whilst playing in the street in Taranto.Assailant unknown. Civil Police and Military Police on enquiry.
20 persons arrested during the month who had formed 3 gangs of thieves.
Two gangs operating on shop burglaries and the other on Railway trucks and transport.
During April 290 persons denounced for contraventions of (Black Market Laws") Food laws . 30 dealers shops closed for similar violations.

LECCE PROVINCE

No cases of violence reported. Black Market trading receiving attention.

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4. BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES.

Matera Province.

Brothels out of bounds to troops, no trouble experienced with troops.
Vice squad of C.M.P. together with Agenti di Public Sicurezzi have been very active.
Clandestine Prostitution at low level.

POTENZA PROVINCE

Questura vigorously enforcing control. Reports received that soldiers are using brothel at Venosa under investigation and Military assistance requested to maintain restrictions.

BARI PROVINCE.

205 prostitutes arrested.
501 prostitutes undergoing treatment.
66 confined to hospital.
4 clandestine brothels closed.
As the horse drawn cab has been so frequently used as a " brothel on wheels" representation has been made to Base Sub Area to place this type of conveyance "Out of Bounds" to troops. The matter is receiving consideration.

BRINDISI PROVINCE.

Questore advised on principles of A.C.C. counter V.D. program.
Questore working in conjunction with D.A.P.M. results good.
2 suspected brothels discovered, closed, process against keepers pending.
6 Registered prostitutes found to be suffering from V.D.. (7 of whom were arrested for failing to report for Medical Examination)
10 other registered prostitutes in Province have failed to report for Medical Examination and their arrest is sought.
53 women suspected of being engaged in prostitution arrested 14 found to be infected.
The system of hospitalization of all suspected women is not yet in operation in the Province owing to lack of hospital space.
A.D.M.S. and Medico Provinciale are working together with the object of finding hospital space. In the meantime all suspects are subjected to inspection

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

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The system of hospitalization of all suspected women is not yet in operation in the Province owing to lack of hospital space.
A.D.M.S. and Medico Provinciale are working together with the object of finding hospital space. In the meantime all suspects are subjected to inspection by Civil Authorities with a Military Doctor in attendance. Only when suspects are found to be infected are they hospitalized for treatment.
It is however anticipated that the system as laid down by authority will be operating in the near future.

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TARANTO PROVINCE.

Illegal or clandestine prostitution increased in April. but the activities of the vice squads assisted by C.M.Ps. are coping with the increase.
During the month 153 prostitutes were arrested and examined, 98 found to be free from disease and 55 infected with V.D. The latter were hospitalized for treatment. 28 women have been sent back to their villages and/or communes.
All brothels are "Out of Bounds" to Allied troops.

LECCE PROVINCE.

Prostitution and treatment of persons infected in Lecce are causing grave concern.
Capt. Joseph A. Dugan, V.D. Control Officer, 98th Bomb. Group, has been for the past two months treating prostitutes for V.D. in the Sala Celtica hospital Lecce.
110 women have been rounded up from brothels the majority of them remain under treatment at the hospital. Only 6 women have been released from the hospital by Capt. Dugan as definitely cured.
When Capt. Dugan began using the Sala Celtica he found a Dr. Angelozzi in charge of the V.D. service. Dr. Angelozzi has been a source of trouble from the inception of the service.
Angelozzi is reported to let patients out of the V.D. section despite positive proof of infection.
It has been reported that Angelozzi has in the past accepted money for declaring prostitutes free from infection. It is stated that his fee for this service is 1,000 lire.
Pressure was applied to Angelozzi and he commenced treatment with sulfathiazole, A.C.C. has supplied sufficient sulfathiazole to treat patients with 5 gram dosage daily.
It is alleged that the dosage given was from a half a gram to three grams daily.
Single sulfathiazole tablets are sold at 30 to 50 lire each on the Black Market.
Through A.C.C. the services of Dr. Antonio Rini a Venereal Disease specialist has been obtained. Rini has worked well. When Rini was posted it was decided that he or Capt. Dugan would be the final authority for discharge of patients. On 1st April and 2nd April

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Through A.C.C. the services of Dr. Antonio Rini a Venereal Disease specialist has been obtained. Rini has worked well. When Rini was posted it was decided that he or Capt. Dugan would be the final authority for discharge of patients. On 1st April and 2nd April Angelozzi is stated to have released 17 women without consultation of the authority; of these women 9 were known to be infected with Gonorrhea and one was a suspected Syphilis.
None of these women had been treated and they should not have been released.
Of 63 cases reported by Italian laboratory as negative on check at an American Hospital it was found that 21 had Syphilis XXXX and that nearly of the 63 were positive Gonorrhea.
At present there are under treatment: 65 women.

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A report from A.C.C. Lecce as to process against Angelozzi for misappropriation of stores has been requested.
Public Health Office A.C.C. nw. Region I have requested removal of Angelozzi.
Further report of results will be submitted.

5. LIASON WITH MILITARY POLICE AND SECURITY SERVICES.
In all Provinces liason maintained at highest level
All sections working with team spirit.
Highly Satisfactory.

6. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS.
Potenza Province.
At Rappolla.reported a few differences between Military and Civilians.
C.O. of unit has taken necessary action.
Bari Province.
Drunkenness amongst Dominion and British troops gives cause for concern especially from the viewpoint of Italian civilian reaction.
D.A.P.M. 6 Base Sub-Area contacted who reports return of charges against soldiers shows improvement on previous figures.
Brindisi Province.
4 cases only reported in Province to CC.RR.
a. 3 British soldiers at point of revolver stole 14 Kg of fish from a fish cart.
b. 6 U.S. soldiers under influence of drink came into conflict with civilians on way to church on a Saints day. A fight ensued, no one injured.
c. One American Negro engaged in conflict with 3 civilians Negro wounded by knife, no arrests.
d. 15 American Negros stopped 4 women and offered money with a view to prostitution. Women declined and ran away. One married woman age 24 was caught and it is alleged raped. No arrests made.
Sub-Area A.P.M. informed of all cases and investigations continue.
Taranto Province.
In addition to cases mentioned under para 3 there have been numerous cases of clashes between civilians and Military, due entirely to wine. On 26 April 1944 Military Police were called in to Taranto to quell a disturbance between civilians and Military

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Taranto Province.

In addition to cases mentioned under para 3 there have been numerous cases of clashes between civilians and Military, due entirely to wine. On 26 April 1944 Military Police were called in to Taranto to quell a disturbance between civilians and Military.
Order restored before any damage occurred.
On 21st April, 2 Allied soldiers stole a gun from a Carabinieri on a train. At Mottola the Carabinieri pointed the two soldiers out to Military Police and they were arrested.
On 21st April at Mottola a number of New Zealanders attacked two Carabinieri, one of the Carabinieri was hit over the head with the butt of his carbine the other fired several shots in the air and the aggressors withdrew.
The Carabinieri/

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The Carabinieri assaulted was hospitalized and M.Ps. are investigating the case.
The above represent the whole of reported incidents in this Region. Where so many troops are stationed it represents only a small minute percentage of men who are not disciplined. The summation must necessarily be, Conduct of Military high except for few quoted cases.

7. FUNCTIONING OF COURTS.
Allied Courts:- (ACC/AMG) NIL.
Italians Courts. Slow, Legal Department constently advising quicker process.

8. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.
Brindisi.
16th April, strike threatened by street cleaners Brindisi City.
They ask for a family allowance of 7 lire for wife and 3 lire for each child.
Contractor states he is losing money on the contract now. Prefect ordered arbitration.
Work resumed on 19th April.
Taranto Province.
At 8-45 am on 13th April, 2,000 workers of Tosi Shipyards and 500 Tosi workers loaned to the Arsenal went on a sit down strike. Demands were a 75% increase in wages.
At 1600 hrs 14th April work resumed pending negotiations Compromise asked was increase in rations & smaller financial increase. Public order not threatened and all necessary precautions for maintenance of good order taken by local authorities.
Negotiations continue.
ALL OTHER PROVINCES.
No strikes or lockouts reported.

9. LABOUR.
Matera Province.
No problems, Agriculture Area. 3026
Potenza Province.
Increase in unemployment of clerks.
Agricultural employment slight increase in unemployment.
Bari Province.
No improvement from last month. Difficulty is that army pays more than civilian enterprises with the result

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Allied Courts:- (Also/Axis)
Italians Courts. Slow, Legal Department constantly advising quicker process.

8. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

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18th April, strike threatened by street cleaners Brindisi City.
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Potenza Province.

Increase in unemployment of clerks.
Agricultural employment slight increase in unemployment.

Bari Province.

No improvement from last month. Difficulty is that army pays more than civilian enterprises with the result that army gets the labour.
Very little unemployment.

Taranto and Brindisi Province.

No unemployment, difficulty is in finding sufficient number to work.

Lecce Province

No problems; Authority D.A.DL.

10. Riots and Civil Commotions.

In Lecce Province there is reported a few minor demonstrations over food supplies. Reports submitted.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795046

14. POLITICAL REPORTS

Matera Province

The changes made in the Government have been well received, the criticisms heard are not violent, and depend largely upon the speakers particular type of political party. This is an agricultural Province fairly rich and the people are less interested in politics than in agriculturenow.

Potenza Province

Changes well received one small parade followed by a meeting in the theatre at Potenza on 29th April failed to attract public interest. It appears therefore that politics and politicians are now received with apathy in this area.

Bari Province.

On the night of 13th/14th April 16 young persons were arrested at Barletta, They are alleged to have attempted to form a new Fascist Republican Party.
Tickets, propaganda pamphlets and laws have been impounded.
The investigation and interrogations continue and it is intended to apply for Allied Military Court for trial.
The accused are in jail awaiting trial.
The Communist Party is continuing its program of en-Largement.
The reaction to the new Government is favourable.

Brindisi Province.

Investigation instituted during April on Fascist cells, and reformation of party, resulted in the arrest on 2 May 1944 of 12 persons.
Investigations and interrogations in hand.
Further report will be submitted in due course.

Taranto Province.

The formation of the new Government on a large democratic basis has been received favourably by all parties except the Liberal Democratic Party.
Since not one of its members have been included in the Government.

Lecce Province.

As a result of investigations F.S.S. arrested 58 persons in this Province for subversive activity.
This was subject of my report on 8th April 1944 to Chief, Public Safety, PB 8.
Representations have been made to C.L.O. and subse-

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Potenza Province

Changes well received one small parade followed by a meeting in the theatre at Potenza on 29th April failed to attract public interest. It appears therefore that politics and politicians are now received with apathy in this area.

Bari Province.

On the night of 13th/14th April 10 young persons were arrested at Barletta. They are alleged to have attempted to form a new Fascist Republican Party.
Tickets, prop ganda pamphlets and laws have been impounded.
The investigation and interrogations continue and it is intended to apply for Allied Military Court for trial.
The accused are in jail awaiting trial.
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Further report will be submitted in due course.

Taranto Province.

The formation of the new Government on a large democratic basis has been received favourably by all parties except the Liberal Democratic Party.
Since not one of its members have been included in the Government.

Lecce Province.

As a result of investigations F.S.S. arrested 36 persons in this Province for subversive activity.
This was subject of my report on 8th April 1944 to Chief, Public Safety, PS 8.
Representations have been made to G.L.O. and subsequently to higher authority and these people are to be tried before an A.M.G. Court on 17th May 1944.
Charges will be served by me on 6-5-44.
A successful prosecution will, it is hoped do much to discourage the persons disposed to revive Fascism in this Province.
Full report will be submitted after the trial.

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In all other Provinces, nil reports received.

11. SABOTAGE and/or ATTEMPTED SABOTAGE.

Brindisi Province.

Two cases of telephone wire cutting. In both cases wire was stolen, so it is not definitely established whether it was the intention to steal the wire or interfere with Military Communications.
Reported to N° 2 District HQ.

Taranto Province

On 14th April 1944 outside of Grottaglie Commune in direction of Manduria a fault in the communication line was discovered. A piece of iron chain was found securely wrapped around the wires. As the chain was so securely attached to the wires it is highly probable that there was a definite intention to interfere with communications.
Listed as sabotage.
Reported to N° 2 District HQ.
Nil reports received from all other Provinces.

12. CURRENCY OFFENCES.

Brindisi.

On 30th March 1944 Army Post Office S 573 paid into 47 Area Cash Office a 50 lire note N°A.[illegible]28126A. altered to represent 500 lire note.
The note was tinted to conform to colouring.
Nil reports received from all other Provinces.

13. REFUGEES.

Matera Province.

Being passed out to Province as arriving.
System good.

Potenza Province.

6,000 refugees in Province, Italian committee working in cinjunction with two Red Cross representatives.
No Public Safety problems reported.

Bari Province

Questura has published an order re. Registration.

Brindisi Province.

Less than 4,000 refugees in the whole of the Province which represents less than 2% of the population and therefore as yet their presence does not constitute a serious problem to Public Safety.

Taranto Province.

Approximately 2,750 in Province.

5024

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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Listed as sabotage.
Reported to N° 2 District HQ.
Nil reports received from all other Provinces.

12. CURRENCY OFFENCES.

Brindisi.

On 30th March 1944 Army Post Office S 975 paid into 47 Area Cash Office a 50 lire note N°A.32428126A. altered to represent 500 lire note.
The note was tinted to conform to colouring.
Nil reports received from all other Provinces.

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Less than 4,000 refugees in the whole of the Province which represents less than 2% of the population and therefore as yet their presence does not constitute a serious problem to Public Safety.

Taranto Province.

Approximately 2,750 in Province.
Civilian organizations are endeavouring to collect funds The revenue obtained for refugees assistance, from local tax on entertainments (civilian cinemas etc) has stopped owing to closing of theatres, (smallpox precaution)
There is however no problems as far as Public Safety Division is concerned.

Lecce Province

Position satisfactory.

5024

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

15. PUBLIC MORALE.

Generally static.

The alimentation system is the gage. It is vitally necessary for huge PROPAGANDA notices to be published on the amassing of Grain and the necessity of all to help. Otherwise the problems after the harvest will be manifold.

Public morale is being stepped up by the knowledge that the Defascistization Committees in the Apulian Provinces are doing something. The people generally want whole-sale cuts, little realizing the immediate difficulties of replacing removed officials.

Food prices remain high, every endeavour is being made to check black market transactions.

Checks on Ration Cards (Bakers) have been instituted with the hope that rationing will be made equal for all.

16. PRISONS

On 25th April 1944 at 0340 hrs at the Potenza Jail 30 prisoners escaped.

Whilst three of the guards were making night rounds they entered a cell where there was detained nine prisoners held for serious crime. The guards were overpowered in the cell gagged and tied up.

The cell was then locked after the keys had been taken away from the guards. The prisoners released other persons detained, locked the door of the CAPO of the Guard and then walked out of the prison.

The guard outside endeavoured to stop them from escaping and shot one of the prisoners, who subsequently died in hospital.

To date 6 prisoners have been re-arrested.

CC.RR. and Questore are working on the case and are endeavouring to recapture the remaining 23 prisoners.

Report on Prison Situation by Regional Prisons Officers. attached at 1A.

5023

17. SUMMATION OF SITUATION.

The Public Safety position in Apulia is one which requires close attention. Intelligence and Field Security Services are co-operating to the fullest extent.

Just how far the re-organisation of the Fascist Party has progressed is a point for conjecture.

Three major series of arrests have been effected and

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

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requires close attention. Intelligence and Field
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extent.
Just how far the re-organisation of the Fascist Party
has progressed is a point for conjecture.
Three major series of arrests have been effected and
it can reasonably be anticipated that the Lecce cases
which are to be tried before an A.M.G. court is the
precedent upon which the other two cases viz Brindisi
and Barletta, Bari Province will be dispensed with.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

The reactions of the people will be closely watched. All Italian Police Agencies generally speaking are working well, and I submit, as is well portrayed in the preceding paragraphs of this report.
Matera Province and Potenza Province remains calm and it is reasonable to assume that Public Safety Administration has brought the standard of efficiency to a high Level. No major problems can be expected from this area.

18. SPECIAL REPORT.

On 17th April 1944 I was interviewed by Major General SOLODOVNIK, U.S.S.R. Army and he requested information on Defascistization in this Region, special report prepared and submitted to Regional Commissioner. The report has been forwarded to Vice President R.C. and M.G. Section a copy of which has been forwarded under separate cover to Chief, Public Safety on 5th May 1944.

P.E. Coxhead

P.E. COXHEAD.
Captain.
Regional Police Officer.

5022

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780046

358

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

5 May 1944.

Ref: A/PS/109

Subject: Prisons APULIA.

To : Chief of Public Safety Sub-Commission, Rear HQ., A.C.C.
(thru Regional Commissioner, Region II)

I have to report that there has been no effective action on part of the Italian Government to deal with overcrowding in the Prisons of Apulia.

I am informed that the number in Bari Prison is now 1596 against the capacity of 705.

Statement showing populations and capacities on the 21st of March and the 21st of April have been submitted.

May the conclusions of the committee set up by Executive Officer, Rear HQ be communicated please?

BRINDISI PRISON

When this prison was requisitioned by the Military it was agreed that a part of the Prison should remain at the disposal of the Civil Authorities, for housing untried prisoners. This was afterwards altered to complete evacuation. Requests were made in early March to the Local Italian Authorities to find alternative accommodation. The whole matter was handled by the Commander 71 Sub Area. The Italian Authorities finally chose a school known as SCUOLA ELEMENTARI DELLE MATERNELLE. Work of transforming this establishment is in the hands of C.R.E. BRINDISI.

It is estimated that the work will be completed by June 1st. In the meantime there is no alternative accommodation for the Civil prisoners who must be housed in Brindisi to await trial.

My report of 24th March 1944 refers. ~~(Copy attached)~~

5021

H. W. ALDEN, Capt.
Prisons Section
Region II

HWA/vjl

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

35 D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION II

29 April 1944

Ref. :- A/PS/100

Subject :- Prisons: CALABRIA.

To :- Chief Public Safety, Rear HQ., A.C.C.C
(for the information of Prison officer Rear HQ.,A.C.C.)

I made a round of visits to these prisons returning on 27th of this month.

The purpose was mainly directed to the ration problems.

Only in one Prison (Nicastro) did I find that part of the new ration scale was in issue. Supplies had not reached others. I have addressed a letter to the Provincial Supply Officer on the matter,asking amongst others things for a months supply to be delivered. It is doubtful if they will agree to this owing to the difficulty of accounting for fluctuating populations. In any event I think the Ministry should address a letter to the agents for Italian supplies (Local purchases)demanding a certain supply to prisons for I found that some prisons found it difficult to buy locally and one (CASTROVILLARI) had no supply for next issue owing to this difficulty.

The new rations scale demands consideration.
(1) Insuring that proper quantities are issued to prisoners.
(2) That proper accounting is maintained for food received.

My Suggestions are:-
(a) All bread issues must be weighed before issue and made up to or subtracted, from the official amount.
(b) A standard measure for soup issue (New Scale)
" " " " vegetable issue:(New Scale)
(c) Surprise visits from Local Officials to test the weight and consistancy of food.
(d) A monthly certificate from Directors that the correct amount has been issued.
(e) The display of ration cards in cells and rooms occupied by prisoners but I do not recommend this a present as supplies are uncertain and a good deal of unrest might be arroused accordingly.

5020

I suggest that a letter be addressed to Food Sub-Commission, asking for permission:-
(1) To issue other food in lieu of sugar for it is a matter of concern to Directors as to how to issue it in food.
(2) To issue Dried Peas in lieu of Dried Vegetables - the bulk of the Peas having much advantage over the Vegetables.
(3) It is intended to put up Special for the sick?

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780014

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502

I suggest that a letter be addressed to Food Sub-Commission, asking for permission:-
(1) To issue other food in lieu of sugar for it is a matter of concern to Directors as to how to issue it in food.
(2) To issue Dried Peas in lieu of Dried Vegetables - the bulk of the Peas having much advantage over the Vegetables.
(3) It is intended to put up Special for the sick?
(4) It is intended to put up Special Diets for Minors?

<u>GUARDS</u>

The shortage should be made up at once. In some prisons the guards take advantage of the fact that they cannot be replaced and discipline is lax accordingly. LOCRI is a case in point where the Director is very concerned. He has exhausted all the disciplinary measures open to him and asks for the transference of several, notably:-

SINACOS NATALE
CERAVOLO SALVATORE
CHIRICO ANGELO

The discipline of guards must receive attention. Suggestions:-

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(1) That disci inary courts should have wer to remove all those giving unsatisfactory service: but this can only be done if there are replacements available.
(2) That if increases in pay are due or about to be introduced, these increases should not be issued to unsatisfactory men.

It was found at Reggio that shoes purchased through the Consorzio Agrario Provinciale by prison guards were priced at 350 lires, as against, 140 lires charged to other Public Servants.

I recommend that an official be appointed by the Ministry of watch and improve the interests of Prison Guards.

The Bread ration of guards was raised by the Regional Commissioner Region II on Jan 12th to 300 grammes only recently has this been available. It would seem that "interested parties" have been holding it back.

TRANSFERS

Many Guards and Directors are asking for transfers. This indicates to me symptoms of discontent. It would be well if Questionaries be sent to such prison so worked that the real reasons could be revealed.

PROMOTIONS

I suggest that, those of the Prison staffs who have qualified by length of service and efficiency should have their promotion.

OVERCROWDING

5019

The attached list shows in Red ink those prisons requiring attention.

At Reggio a small prison formerly used in a Judicial Prison, located in the Village of GALLINA could very quickly and easily be repaired. The damage is practically confined to the roof and ceilings. It would hold 100 prisoners and could be under the supervision of the Director of Reggio Prison. I recommend that work be started on this at once. In my opinion the Director of Reggio Prison Doc.Magarrini should be given increased authority in this Region. I consider that he is able and energetic and that his influence would increase the efficiency of all prisons in the district.

PALMI PRISON is a very unsatisfactory establishment and should in my opinion be closed. The difficulty of finding another establishment is the only excuse for its existance. I believe it was proposed to build a new one. My suggestion is that this be put in hand forthwith.

REDECORATION

VIBO VALENTIA, NICASTRO, IAGONEGRO and COSENZA Prisons should be redecorated and the plan for extra room at COSENZA be proceeded with.

DELOUSING OF BLANKETS AND BEDDING

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

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REDECORATION

VIBO VALENTIA, MICASTRO, LAGONEGRO and COSENZA Prisons should be redecorated and the plan for extra room at COSENZA be proceeded with.

DELOUSING OF BLANKETS AND BEDDING

Now that warm weather is imminent a vigorous compaign in all establishments to delouse should be commenced. If orders can be given to Directors, I will gain the cooperation of Medical Officers. Reports should be submitted by Directors when this has been carried out.

BABIES

In many women's sections there are babies of the women prisoners. Attention is directed to this. Have the ministry any plans in this regard

H.W. AIDEN, Capt.
Prisons Section
A.C.C., Matera

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785076

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

Allied Military Government

Region 2. Headquarters

Your ref. _____

My ref. II

Subject _____

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER

_____

P. E. Coxhead

F010

A.M.G.

REGION 2. HQ.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT - JANUARY 1944

Morehead
Major
RCAPO

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7

Ref: - PS/1/4.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION,
REGION 2, HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
2nd February, 1944.

Subject:- Public Safety Report N°8.
Monthly Report of Activities.

To:- Chief: Public Safety Division,
Headquarters, Allied Military Government (thru R.C.A.C.
Region 2).

1. CIVIL POLICE:- Progress Report.

(a). Civil Affairs Police Officers.

The following is the present assignment of Public Safety Officers in Region 2.

Headquarters Staff.

R.C.A.P.C. Captain P.E. Coxhead (B) 279389 (acting unpaid local Major).

C.A.P.C. 1st. Lt. H.F. Strand (B) 279422 w/e from 15th Jan.1944.

aR.C.A.P.C. Captain W.A. Moody (B) 279370 (acting unpaid local Major) co-ordinating the Provinces of Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio.

aR.C.A.P.C. 2nd Lt. W.J.O'Neill (A) 01797517 co-ordinating the Provinces of Matera, Potenza and Salerno.

Salerno Province:

P.C.A.P.C. Major F.G. Green (B) 287733

C.A.P.C. 1st. Lt. C.L.Farber (A) 0921167

Potenza Province:

P.C.A.P.C. 2nd.Lt. C.Anderson (A) 01797584

Matera Province:

P.C.A.P.C. 1st Lt. L.A.E. Eddings (B) 279405 (Acting unpaid local Captain)

Cosenza Province:

P.C.A.P.C. Captain W.B.H. Dyer (B) 279381

C.A.P.C. Captain G.H.Hart (B) 279375 w/e from 6th Jan. 1944.

C.A.P.C. 2nd.Lt. E.J.Cisar (A) 01797603

Catanzaro Province:

P.C.A.P.C. 1st Lt. F.Raab (A) 0488302

501.

Reggio Province:

P.C.A.P.C. 1st Lt. R.N.Hobbs (B) 279423 (Acting unpaid Local Capt).

C.A.P.C. 2nd Lt. K.P. Muehlbauer (A) 01797690

Transfers.-

Captain A.Saunders (B) 279320 assigned to H.Q. 5th Army,w/e from 17th January,1944.

2nd.Lt. S.Pinchefsky (A) 0179522 assigned to E.T.O. w/e from 29th January, 1944.

Region 5 Civil Affairs Police Officers.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783046

The following is the present assignment of Public Safety Officers in Region 2.

Headquarters Staff.

R.C.A.P.O. Captain P.E. Coxhead (B) 279389 (acting unpaid local Major).
C.A.P.O. 1st. Lt. H.F. Strand (B) 279422 w/e from 15th Jan.1944.
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C.A.P.O. Captain G.H.Hart (B) 279375 w/e from 6th Jan. 1944.
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501

Reggio Province:
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C.A.P.O. 2nd Lt. K.P. Muehlbauer (A) 01797690

Transfers.-

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2nd.Lt. S.Pinchefsky (A) 0179522 assigned to E.T.O. w/e from 29th January, 1944.

Region 5 Civil Affairs Police Officers.

The following officers of Region 5 Public Safety Division are temporarily assigned as shown for duty in Region 2 W/e from date of arrival at base (18th January, 1944).

Salerno Province. Major B.J. Wilson (B) 294477
Potenza Province. Captain T.G. Mackenzie (B)
Matera Province. 1st Lt J.H. Doaridge (B) 291639
Catanzaro Province. 1st.Lt. T. Marsh (B) 291653
Reggio Province. 1st.Lt. E.P. Bolter (B) 291636

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Monthly Reports C.A.P.O's.

I attach at 1A to 1n copies of the monthly reports by the Provincial C.A.P.O.'s., and copies of the reports submitted by Major Moody and Lt.O'Neill.

I again call attention to the excellent work being performed in the field by all Public Safety Officers and record my appreciation for their unselfish support of the Police Department, for their zeal and devotion to duty.

(b) C.C.R.R.

Generally all P.A.C.P.O's; are satisfied that this branch of the Police Service is now working well;

Reggio and Salerno Provinces have instituted weekly conferences with all chiefs of the Police Services and this has proved to be a good method of obtaining co-operation between the various forces. The system which has proved beneficial will now be instituted throughout the Region.

Reggio Province. The case against Captain DOMINICI, C.C.R.R. Reggio has now been completed and before taking the case into Court the advice of the Legal Officer is being sought.

Captain Hobbs, P.C.A.P.O. has paid particular attention to the C.C.R.R. in this Province and the results he has achieved clearly demonstrates this mans ability to get the best out of the "tools" provided.

Catanzaro Province. Working with vigour under Lt. Raab. Major Moody reports that he has personally inspected the reserves for the special assignment, and he found them to be highly satisfactory, smart in appearance intelligent and keen.

Cosenza Province. Captain Dyer. P.C.A.P.O. although satisfied with the work performed by the C.C.R.R. reports that in his opinion the Carabinieri are handicapped by their association with the Army, and he feels that if they could be dis-associated with the idea of being a Military Force and work as a Civilian Force, their whole prestige would be enhanced.

This, as you know has been the subject of my previous reports. There is a necessity for a complete re-organisation of the Police System and until there is a unified system of Police Service on a civilian basis there will never be an efficient Police Force in Italy.

Matera Province. Co-operation exists with C.C.R.R. and A.M.G. The Carabinieri are considered reliable and are performing their duties satisfactory.

Potenza Province. The New Major of the C.C.R.R. in this

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789016

5916

Department, for their zeal and devotion to duty.

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Generally all P.A.C.P.O's; are satisfied that this branch of the Police Service is now working well;

Reggio and Salerno Provinces have instituted weekly conferences with all chiefs of the Police Services and this has proved to be a good method of obtaining co-operation between the various forces. The system which has proved beneficial will now be instituted throughout the Region.

Reggio Province. The case against Captain DOMINICI, C.C.R.R. Reggio has now been completed and before taking the case into Court the advice of the Legal Officer is being sought.

Captain Hobbs, P.C.A.P.O. has paid particular attention to the C.C.R.R. in this Province and the results he has achieved clearly demonstrates this mans ability to get the best out of the "tools" provided.

Catanzaro Province. Working with vigour under Lt. Raab. Major Moody reports that he has personally inspected the reserves for the special assignment, and he found them to be highly satisfactory, smart in appearance intelligent and keen.

Cosenza Province. Captain Dyer. P.C.A.P.O. although satisfied with the work performed by the C.C.R.R. reports that in his opinion the Carabinieri are handicapped by their association with the Army, and he feels that if they could be dis=associated with the idea of being a Military Force and work as a Civilian Force, their whole prestige would be enhanced.

This, as you know has been the subject of my previous reports. There is a necessity for a complete re-organisation of the Police System and until there is a unified system of Police Service on a civilian basis there will never be an efficient Police Force in Italy.

Matera Province. Co-operation exists with C.C.R.R. and A.M.G. The Carabinieri are considered reliable and are performing their duties satisfactory.

Potenza Province. The New Major of the C.C.R.R. in this Province (D'Amato from Matera Province) is stated to have injected increased vigour and enthusiasim into his men. Discipline is stressed, transfers effected and thus the complaceny of the few is being eliminated.

On 19th January 1944 a Carabinieri was accidently shot at Potenza Railway Station Enquiry held by Lt.Anderson P.C.A.P.O. result no blame attributable - Accidental Death.-

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5016

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785009

Salerno Province.

The Italian Police are co-operating with enthusiasm. Conferences arranged between all sections of Police and it promises to prove beneficial in instituting inter-police relations and co-operation C.C.R.R.. Discipline and transfers of Officers to aid efficiency is receiving attention.

Questura.

Throughout Region.

Satisfactory reports received except from Cosenza.

Evidence of good work clearly demonstrated in the work now being performed by the Questura.

Cosenza Province.

Questura in this Province to be the subject of complete investigation and re-organisation. See Cosenza Report. IE attached.

Guardia Forestale.

Potenza Province reports reorganisation in progress, on the basis of status in pre Fascisti Era. Renamed Reale Corpo delle Foreste. Officers known as Civilian Inspectors. Presumably this reorganisation is instituted from within its own organisation. I am obtaining fuller particulars and will submit report in due course.

Guardia Finanza.

Satisfactory progress.

Enforcing. Price control orders, assisting in control of Fishing industry Reggio Province. Being used on Road Blocks to prevent illegal transference of food stuffs from Provinces.

Guardia Municipale.

Usefully employed.

Satisfactory.

5013

General Observations.

The General improvement in the all Italian Police Agencies is being maintained. Progress is satisfactory. Confidence in A.M.G. Public Safety Personned is of the highest degree. Police Agencies are prepared to work under. Our protection and directions. various newspapers throughout the Region have favourable commented upon the institution of impartially in the Police Services.

State of Crime in the Region.

(a) Crimes of Violence (b) Black market.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795046

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State of Crime in the Region.

(a) Crimes of Violence (b) Black market.

Reggio Province.

(a) 6 Homicides. (4 as a result of family disputes. 1 armed robbery at a private house. 1 armed robbery in country).

3 arrests effected.
1 murderer killed in the execution of his crime.
Investigation continues in other cases.
750 cases of stealing.

(b) Black market on a small scale. Police beginning to get to grips with this perplexing problem.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789018

Catanzaro Province.

(a) No major crimes.
A total of 448 persons were arrested by C.C.R.R. 12 persons by Municipal Guards, 38 persons by Guardia Finance. Mainly for stealing.

(b) As a method of Control 12.-
:Road blocks have been established within the Province. Every vehicle is stopped searched and cargo investigated. At night all persons on the road as well as vehicles come under surveillance.

Cosenza Province.

(a) No major cases.
287 minor cases, (Assaults etc.)

(b) Continuous search of vehicles on the road, of pedestrians carrying suitcases, all trains and passengers are searched to prevent carrying and transportation of contraband.
Allied Military Vehicles are suspected to be removing foodstuffs from Northern Part of Province without proper authorisation.
This aspect is receiving our attention.
49 persons arrested in the province during month for Black Market offences.

Matera

501.

(a) Nil.

(b) 14 persons arrested during month for Black Market offences. C.C.R.R. continue to apply themselves diligently to combat this type of offence.
On 15th January Capt. Eddings P.C.A.P.O. arrested PASTORE GIOVANNI age 34, resident in Bari, for Black Market transactions in Matera. 2 accomplices arrested at same time dealt with under Italian law.
PASTORE sentenced to 16 months imprisonment and fined 5.000 Lira. The accomplices were each sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.
There are 88 cases involving at total of 6.000 quintali awaits trial at Genzano. (GRAIN)
36 at Montalbano involving 900 quintali awaiting trial
68 cases at Pisticci awaiting trial.
32 cases for failing to declare grain have been prosecuted in A.M.G. Courts. The fines exceed. Lire 144.000.-

Potenza.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Every vehicle is stopped [illegible]
At night all persons on the road as well as vehicles come under surveillance.

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Potenza.

(a) 1 Homicide, 1 Robbery.
Homicide:- Committed by Carnevali Guido, victim Coppola, Michele. The accused was arrested and awaits trial.
Robbery:- 3 unknown soldiers Allied Forces committed armed robbery Potenza at a Radio shop. Stole 3 Radios. Investigation instituted. No result.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780070

Salerno.

(A) 1 Case of unlawful wounding (Italian civilians). Investigation continues. Suspects arrest is sought.

(B) Squads of Carabinieri and Guardia Finanza working in an endeavour to curtail operations. Road Blocks and checks produce good results
There is no Mafia Activity in this Region.

3. Relations with Military Police.
Where stationed - excellent.

4. Conduct of Allied Troops.
Where stationed - little to complain about.
Matera. Trivial incidents. not worthy of mention.
Disciplinary action taken by Military Authorities sufficient.

Potenza. Allegation that 3 Canadian soldiers on 21.12.1943 at CC.RR. Station S.Chirico Nuovo illegally requisitioned 31 revolvers for use in Canadian Army. Command communicated with by this H.Q. and case under investigation.

Salerno. Very good, but isolated instances of armed robbery by individuals, and cases of illegal requisitioning have been the subject of complaints.

5. Functioning of Courts (a) Italian (b) Allied Military Courts.
(a) Functioning satisfactorily considering the extreme difficulties presented- viz:- Transportation, collection of witnesses, and the great number of outstanding cases.
Salerno Province. reports that to date it has not been possible to re-establish the Corte d'Assise, therefore it has not been possible to bring cases of a serious nature to trial.
This question is receiving our attention and it is to be hoped that the Court will soon be functioning.

(b) Functioning in all Provinces. Complete unison exists between Legal Office and Public Safety Division.
Position - Highly Satisfactory.

6. Staff Changes
Please see Section 1 para (a) of this report.

7. Cases of (a) Sabotage (b) Suspected sabotage.
(a) and (b) nil all province except Salerno.
Salerno Province See IN page 2 under Sabotage.

8. Strikes and Lock-outs
Nil in all provinces except Napoli Province

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Where stationed - excellent.

4. Conduct of Allied Troops.

Where stationed - little to complain about.
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Salerno Province See 1M page 2 under Sabotage.

8. Strikes and Lock-outs

Nil in all provinces except Reggio Province
Reggio Province.

Labour disagreement.

This incident has the flavour of a strike but prompt action by Public Safety prevented trouble. At Bova Superiore on 22.1.1944 in Burgamonde Perfume factory the workers demanded and increase of pay from 25 Lire per day to 50 Lire per day.

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CC.RR. attended arrested the leaders the strike was called off. Capt. Hobbs attended arranged meeting between agrieved parties. Released leaders of strike from detention Amicable agreement reached between parties. No further disturbance.

9. Labour.- Some unemployment in Industrials. Seasonal unemployment in Agriculture General Order N°17 "Labor Relations" has been posted throughout Region 2 with effect from 18th January 1944.
The Order gives the Right of Organisation to Employees - viz:-
" Employees shall have the right to organize, hold meetings, and select representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with their employment, including such matters as concerns hours, wages, working conditions, grievances, disputes and mutual social and economic assistance"
I do not anticipate that the posting of this order will cause or be construed as giving permission for demonstrations of a political nature.
The aspect however will be viewed with strict impartiality to all concerned and the order will be interpreted liberally until it becomes necessary, (if it ever does) to read it otherwise.

10. Riots and Civil Commotions-Reggio Province.
Copy of a report, by Captain R.N. Hobbs P.C.A.P.O. Reggio, Province, of a Civil Commotion which occurred at Giosa Jonica on 12 Jan.1944 is attached at 2A.
On 20th January 1944 at Africo a number of people demonstrated in front of the CC.RR. Caserma demanding a distribution of flour. (Flour delayed in transit) 501
Dispersed by CC.RR. No Arrests, No injury to demonstrators.
Catanzaro- Serra San Brune. on 30 Jan.1944 a Demonstration occurred. Persons congregated outside Municipio demanding flour and bread. A few persons broke into the bakery and removed Bread and flour. The CC.RR. endeavoured to disperse the people but one of the demonstrators threw a hand grenade thereby injuring seriously 2 Carabinieri, 1 other Carabinieri was slightly injured. All were conveyed to Hospital.
The case is being investigated by Lt.Raab-P.C.A.P.O. Catanzaro.
Reinforcements of CC.RR. sent to Serra San Brune.
Potenza Province. Full report of Demonstration at venosa on 6th ~~28th~~ January 1944 by Lt.Anderson.P.C.A.P.O. Potenza Province attached at 2B
Cosenza - Matera - Salerno . Nil

situation remains calm

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" Employees shall have the right to organize, hold meetings, and select representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of collective bargaining with respect to all matters pertaining to or connected with their employment, including such matters as concerns hours, wages, working conditions, grievances, disputes and mutual social and economic assistance" I do not anticipate that the posting of this order will cause or be construed as giving permission for demonstrations of a political nature.
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The case is being investigated by Lt.Raab-P.C.A.P.C. Catanzaro.
Reinforcements of CC.RR. sent to Serra San Brune.
Potenza Province. Full report of Demonstration at venosa on 6th ~~26th~~ January 1944 by Lt.Anderson.P.C.A.P.O. Potenza Province attached at 2B
Cosenza - Matera - Salerno . Nil

11. Political Situation. The political situation remains calm throughout the Region.
Underneath however there is the obvious quiet organisations of the various parties, in order that they may be in a position to be first off the mark when the doubtful blessing of "Freedom of Speech" is granted.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

The various leaders of the Political Groups understand full well, that they are held responsible to A.M.G. authority for good order within their parties.
Regional Order N°11 copy attached at 3A has been prepared in accordance with the directive received from H.Q. A.M.G. Reference N° AMG/202.
The order, however, has not yet been published as its issuance was stopped by telephonic communication from H.Q. on 30th January 1944 (not yet confirmed).
Briefly the people politically have finished with Facism and all it meant.
There is a large movement definitely Anti-King, owing to his associations with the Duce. The Bari conference is a good indication of the political feelings of the masses, which now trends to the "Left".
Intelligence Service reports. Entire satisfaction of the people living under the administration of A.M.G. but report adversely on the feelings of the people living under the "Kings" administration.
In Region 2 a strict but impartial observation is maintained upon all political Groups.
I feel however that when the change over to the Italian Government is made, the population may in the Calabrian provinces demonstrate in no uncertain fashion their disapproval of the change.
Come what may. I have no doubt that we will soon clear up any disturbance and maintain order.

12. State of Public Morale
Fairly good. The flour and bread ration is the gage of public morale.
Good rationing is definitely required.
In Cosenza Province where it has only been possible to maintain a daily ration of 100 grammes per day. Morale is lower than in adjoining provinces where the ration is higher.
Clothes, Boots and medicines are urgently required.
The Health of the people remains generally good.
There is one case of Typhus reported in Tricarico, Matera Province. This case is isolated. Town Guards are posted to prevent movement of civilians. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease spreading.
The progress of the Allied Armies is watched with interest. The advance against Rome has had an uplifting effect upon the morale of the population who are war weary and desire to return to more peaceful pursuits.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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13. Security Services.
Catanzaro Reports:- Security Services of CC.RR. operating under the direction of H.Q. Naples. Satisfactory.
Cosenza Reports. No security Service operating in Province. Requests establishment of F.SS in area to deal with Censorship Control.

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Matera, Potenza and Salerno Provinces:- F.S.S. in small detachments working in unison with A.M.G. Officials.

Censorship: (ACC)
Postal Services within the provisions of the directive have been established throughout the entire Region.
A Censorship Officer (A.C.C. personnel) is attached to each Province. All mails are censored, and some interesting information obtained, past on to Public Safety Division who has acted accordingly.
The Censorship staff are Italian, have been carefully selected and vetted.
Co-operation of this service has been excellent.

14. Civilian Internees.

Reggio Province	Nil
Catanzaro Province	Nil
Cosenza Province	1 Civilian in custody - German National held pending decision under Aliens Order.
Matera Province	Nil

Potenza Province

(a) No. in custody 1 Jan.1944	29
(b) Arrested in January	13
(c) Released as Confinees	30
(d) Released in January	5
(e) No. in custody 31 Jan.1944	7

Salerno Province

(a) No. in custody 1 Jan.1944	25
(b) Arrested in January	2
(c) Released in January	5
(d) Released as Confinee	1
(e) No. in custody 31 Jan.1944	21

15. Aliens Registration - Control of Aliens.
Regional Order N°12 posted and Registration of Aliens now in progress throughout the province. Copy of Regional Order N°12 attached at 4 A.

16. Motor Vehicles - Registration and Licensing.
I am awaiting orders to proceed with Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles from H.Q., A.M.G.
Major Backhouse, Legal Officer attended H.Q. with my draft order, and returned with the instructions to await further directions.
On 29th January 1944. I sent a telegram requesting permission to proceed, as FLAMBO officials had attended this office and requested immediate action.

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On 29th January 1944. I sent a telegram requesting permission to proceed, as FLAMBO officials had attended this office and requested immediate action.
In Calabria in conjunction with Supply Officer FLAMBO has instituted a rationing system for motor fuel. This will obviously cause double work as the same ground will have to be covered again when I am permitted to give the order to proceed with Motor car Registration.
May I, therefore, have a decision on the issuance of this order please.

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17. Fire Brigades.
See 8A attached for full particulars of Fire Brigades in this Region.

18. Prisons:-
There are 17 Judicial Prisons, 128 Dependent Prisons and 4 Reformatories in this Region with a total capacity for approximately 2800 people. There are at present approximately 2000 persons detained in this Region.
Capt. Alden, Prisons Officer is endeavouring to get some sort of system into the Italian Prison Department, but I can see that his task is one of such magnitude, that it will take a very long time to accomplish if he is to be left on his own to complete it.
Comparision is often odious but I feel that I must draw attention to the fact that the personnel allocated to Region 2 has always been much under that which was allocated to Region 1. I believe I am correct in stating that the Prisons Dept. in that Region had in the first stages of Prison administration at least 1 Major and 2 Captains. I therefore recommend that Capt.Alden be granted for 2 months the service of two officers to enable him to get the machine running.
After the system has been set up the control could be reasonably left to one officer.

19. Brothels and Prostitutes.
Realising in November 1943 the importance of complete control of brothels and prostitutes in Region 2. I have taken all possible action to protect Army from the ravages of V.D. Receipt of AMG/3023/PH in January with its harassing statistics did not in any way surprise me.
It will be seen by reference to Public Safety Reports from this Region that control has always been maintained.
Brothels have been closed to troops, street women arrested, examined and if infected, medically treated.
All P.C.A.P.O.'s in this Region are cognisant with the seriousness of the situation and are doing the uttermost to cope with and eliminate sources of infection.
In Matera, where for some time past Canadian troops have been stationed in large numbers I saw the Chief Medical Officer (Canadian Army) and in conference with him decided that it was useless to endeavour to stop a man from "having a woman" if he had decided that he was going to indulge. There is no sense in using a blind eye to this important question. It effects us now and will effect us when the

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A P.A.C. was instituted in Matera a the doctrine of "If you must" attend the P.A.C. Before and after, was spread amongst the troops. Result over 2000 men availed themselves of P.A.C. in a period of approx 2 months.
No cases of G.C. reported.

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I know that this is not clinically sound as syphilis has an incubating period of 6 months but the absence of G.C. is sufficient for me to recommend Army to consider a campaign to make our men P.A.C. minded.
Salerno Province urges Control of Brothels to the exclusion of use of street women, whom we will never be able to control sufficiently with the meagre staffs at our disposal.
This is sound, providing P.A.C. is attached to the Brothel the figures given of the casualties to the disease are appaling and I feel that now is the time for drastic action to be taken and common sense control instituted.

20. Situation Report.
The attached reports from Public Safety Officers in the Field I submit gives a clear picture of the activities of this Division in Region 2.
Calabria is a complex area ably administered, a peace of tempestuous people, prone to murder, robbing and thieving and lawless to a degree.
They need all the watching we can expend upon them.
The reduction of Public Safety personnel cannot be regarded with optimism.
Already my officers are working to capacity and even more.
I have just received intimation that Capt.Dyer and Capt.Hart are to be withdrawn for E.T.O.
Without staff it will not be possible for me to maintain the high standard of efficiency in this Division, and I have no doubt that you will readily agree that your Public Safety Officers in this Region have set a standard of efficiency which is second to none.
The Public Safety situation is under control in Region 2. and I am sure that it will remain so as long as we retain control.

21. Conclusion.
During the month Lt.Col.G.H.Mc CAFFREY R.C.A.O. Region 2 honoured the Public Safety Division by commending Capt.Hobbs and Lt. Mulnebauer, Reggio Province for their excellent work.
A Police Officer is always proud to be commended by his superior officer.
I bring this to notice as I feel sure that Chief, Public Safety will be glad to know that the work of his men in the Field is appreciated.
I do not feel however that I can separate any man from that commendation as I feel all have done their job and I know

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The reduction of Public Safety personnel cannot be regarded with optimism.
Already my officers are working to capacity and even more.
I have just received intimation that Capt.Dyer and Capt.Hart are to be withdrawn for E.T.O.
Without staff it will not be possible for me to maintain the high standard of efficiency in this Division, and I have no doubt that you will readily agree that your Public Safety Officers in this Region have set a standard of efficiency which is second to none.
The Public Safety situation is under control in Region 2. and I am sure that it will remain so as long as we retain control.

21. Conclusion.
During the month Lt.Col.G.H.Mc CAFFREY R.C.A.O. Region 2 honoured the Public Safety Division by commending Capt.Hobbs and Lt. Mulnebauer, Reggio Province for their excellent work.
A Police Officer is always proud to be commended by his superior officer.
I bring this to notice as I feel sure that Chief, Public Safety will be glad to know that the work of his men in the Field is appreciated.
I do not feel however that I can separate any man from that commendation as I feel all have done their job and I know they will continue to give of their best.

P.E. Coxhead 5008

P.E. COXHEAD
Major
R.C.A.P.O. REGION 2.

Approved.
Chief of Staff
for R.C.H.Q. (Colonel on duty)

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

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF CALABRIA 1a 1a.

Office of the Asst.R.C.A.P.O. Region 2.

CATANZARO. 31st.JANUARY, 1944.

Ref. No.CL/PL/83.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION - LAW and ORDER.

To R.C.A.O., Region 2.

Herewith my report respecting the LAW and ORDER situation in CALABRIA, viz. the Provinces of REGGIO, CATANZARO and COSENZA, for the Month of JANUARY, 1944.

There is possibly not quite so much information in this report as submitted hitherto, as since my last report (CL/PL/59 dated 2nd. 1944), I have directed the Provincial C.A.P.O.s to forward their Weekly or Fortnightly reports to the Regional C.A.P.O. direct in order that he may be conversant with the situation in each Province, without having to wait to the end of each Month for the information.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

The situation Politically is and appears as if it will remain quiet. I know that all classes of the population are keenly interested as to the result of the Meeting of the various Parties at BARI, which is now taking place, and I am sure that the outcome of this Meeting will have considerable effect on the people of Calabria.

They have the feeling now, rightly or wrongly, that our method of Government or Supervision of Local Government is very successful, and know that at least for a short time, they have had the first "Square deal" in the last 20 years and will therefore be very reluctant to see us hand over Calabria.

These are my own personal opinions, obtained by contact with all classes of people since the early days of SEPTEMBER, 1943, when I first arrived at the Town of Catanzaro, and subsequent visits to various Towns and villages of Catanzaro, Reggio and Cosenza.

I will make no further comments on the Political situation, but would point out that the Provincial C.A.P.O.s have all given their opinion in their own reports which are being submitted separately by them and I am sure that collectively, the opinions of each of us should make interesting reading.

REGGIO PROVINCE. 7007

CARABINIERI.

The Establishment in this Province are working very

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799046

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REGGIO PROVINCE.

7007

CARABINIERI.

The Carabinieri is this Province are working very satisfactorily and have made a considerable no. of arrests. (For details see report attached from Captain Hobbs P.C.A.P.O.).

The case of Captain DOMINICI, C.C.R.A. Reggio is now practically completed and is being forwarded by the P.C.A.P.O. within the next few days for decision by the Regional Legal

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 780076

Officer as to procedure. At my directions the papers are being forwarded to me prior to subsequent transmission to Region H.Q.

This case has roused considerable interest and the Colonel of the Carabinieri at Catanzaro has been to see me on the matter, and requested that Captain DOMINICI be transferred to Catanzaro pending the result of the investigations. This I declined to permit however, for the following two reasons. (1) That it was unfair to the Captain not to be at Reggio to give any information required for witnesses to be seen on his behalf and (2) I am fairly certain that the Captain would be sent off to some other District by the General Commanding the C.C.R.R. at Bari in order to obviate any action by A.M.G. in the matter.

The personnel of the Carabinieri have been "Shaken up" a bit since Captain Hobbs arrived at Reggio and with one or two exceptions they are expending much more energy in the performance of their duties.

P.C.A.P.O. at Reggio is having considerable difficulty in preventing the petty pilfering in the Port area but is making a determined effort to stamp it out. This is a very difficult task and I have instructed him to have the Carabinieri Guards changed very frequently, so that they are right up to scratch and do not have the chance to be inviegled into assisting in Petty Larcenies atc., which they may be tempted to do as a result of their small salary.

CRIME.

Several cases of Homicide have been reported and in most cases the perpretrators of the crime have been arrested. (See details in P.C.A.P.O.'s report).

Generally the state of Crime is more or less the same as usual. Quite a lot of petty larcenies, assaults etc., have occurred, but this causes no reflection on the Carabinieri or the Questorini as both these bodies are prompt to arrest offenders sometimes indeed, too prompt.

DISTURBANCES.

On 26th. DECEMBER, 1943, at BAGNARA, it is reported that some persons entered a local resident's house and removed 19 Quintali of potatoes, which they forthwith proceeded to distribute to the population. They were alleged to be armed and caused slight damage to the door of the house. No persons were injured.

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On 24th. DECEMBER, 1943, at REGGIO, a small incident took place at the Prefettura when a number of women demonstrated about the failure to distribute bread. They dispersed quite peacably after one of their number had explained the nature of their complaint to the P.C.A.P.O.

On 20th.JANUARY,1944, at AFRICO, a disturbance occurred when a number of people demonstrated infront of the Carabinieri Caserma demanding a distribution of flour. The full ration of flour was apparently delayed in arriving at the Village, owing

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to the inaccessibility of transport to the village. The Carabinieri in an attempt to quell the demonstrators fired a few shots above their heads, and as the crowd appeared quarrelsome, tactfully withdrew, as appears to be the custom of a number of the Carabinieri until the arrival of reinforcements. This incident was fully reported to the H.C.A.P.O. by the P.C.A.P.O. in his report dated 22nd. January, 1944.

On 12th. JANUARY, 1944, at GIOSA JONICA, a demonstration took place where 300 to 400 persons resented the removal of Clothing and Material from the Magazine to Reggio, where it was apparently the subject for discussion and subsequent disposal. The demonstrators threatened to throw hand grenades if the vehicle was removed in which the goods had been placed. They then removed the material and also entered several houses and removed a large quantity of seed grain, which they proceeded to distributs amongst the crowd.

Three persons were arrested by the Carabinieri, but the following morning, the crowd gathered outside the Carabinieri Caserma and by threats of violence, forced the Carabinieri to release the prisoners.

Captain Hobbs and Lieut. Muehlbauer subsequently arrived at the village the next day and with the aid of the Carabinieri and Questura, promptly arrested 25 persons, including the three men who had been released from the Caserma. This incident has been more fully reported by the P.C.A.P.O. on Corres. RNH/POL/ 1879, dated 18.1.44., of which the R.C.A.P.O. has a copy.

LARCENIES etc. ARRESTS.

One very pleasing feature of the Police activities in Reggio Province is the arrest of a number of persons for being in unlawful possession of large quantities of English and American cigarettes, as they were about to board the ferry for Messina. The initial arrest in these cases was effected by Lieut. Muehlbauer Asst. C.A.P.O. Reggio, as a direct result of his own observations and alertness, and in view of the large quantity of cigarettes involved (obviously for sale on the Black Market) and the subsequent information and arrests made, I must agree wholeheartedly with Captain Hobbs P.C.A.P.O. and draw the attention of the H.C.A.P.O. to the very excellent piece of Police work by Lieut. Muehlbauer. Its effects on the C.C.R.R. and Questorini personnel has inspired them to greater efforts.

One displeasing feature however is the way in which the

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One displeasing feature however is the way in which the cars, tyres and belongings of Allied Officers are stolen in the Reggio District. It may, of course, be only a coincidence, but I really think that it is a small repercussion against the very effective manner in which the P.C.A.P.O. has stiffened and encouraged the Carabinieri and Questorini personnel in their efforts to arrest offenders.

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GUARDIA FINANZA.

This body is working fairly satisfactorily. Captain Hobos' directions to the Fishing industry respecting the weekly return to be submitted as to the amount of fisn caught, appears to be very sound, and will possibly serve as a deterrent to some of the fishermen, who are obviously using their boats more for the passage of persons to and from Sicily rather than fishing.

As will be seen from the P.C.A.P.O.'s reports already submitted, the Guardia Finanza have made a considerable no. of arrests for various offences and are just beginning to earn their salary.

QUESTURA.

This body are working exceedingly well. The results they are getting are excellent. Details of their activities have been submitted on the P.C.A.P.O.'s weekly reports and need no further comment. One point I should like to mention and that is the question of an increase of salary, which was submitted on Corres. CL/PL/75 dated 27. 12. 43.

As a point of interest and information I have obtained from the Questura at Catanzaro a report of the amount of salary the Questorini receive in that Province, and the figures are authentic I understand for the Questorini in every Province. The report is attached.

BROTHELS and PROSTITUTES.

The Questura are keeping a strict watch on any suggestion of Prostitution in the Reggio area and the one Brothel is being inspected continuously. Quite a number of clandestine prostitutes have been arrested and sent away for examination.

MILITARY COURTS. 5004

A considerable number of cases of violating Proclamation No.2 have been dealt with in the Allied Military Courts at Reggio by Capt. Guthrie, and the outstanding cases are now considerably fewer than previously reported. There has been no case of outstanding interest this Month, however, and the severest sentence given was one of 6 Months.

PASSES.

There are still a considerable number of persons applying for passes to and from Sicily, and in connection with this matter a system is being arranged for disinfestation of persons travelling from Reggio to Messina. This is being done

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There are still a considerable number of persons applying for passes to and from Sicily, and in connection with this matter a system is being arranged for disinfestation of persons travelling from Reggio to Messina. This is being done by cooperation between the A.M.G. Medical Officer and Movement and Transport Officials.

CATANZARO PROVINCE.

ASSIGNMENTS and PERSONNEL.

On 26th. January, 1944, Lieut.Pinchefsky (US) received his Movement Orders to report to A.M.G. Naples for duties with

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E.T.C. and removing him from his present assignment. He left the Province on 28th. January, 1944, to report to Region H.Q. on route for Naples. I would like to say that he was one of the most enthusiastic CAPCs I have worked with and was a very capable Officer.

In the meantime, Lieut. Raab, P.C.A.P.O. is continuing his work with the assistance of Lieut. T. MARSH (B) one of the Region 5 personnel at present allocated to the Province for training.

Lieut. MARSH is an Ex.Police Officer from England, and has given me the impression that he is a very capable and efficient Officer indeed. At the moment he is dealing with A.M.G. Court Cases and appears to be handling the job very well. He has been sent to various parts of the Province on different assignments, and the experience he is gaining will assist him considerably when he is reassigned to his job in Region 5.

CARABINIERI.

Working very satisfactorily and are making a considerable amount of arrests. At the Caserma 100 Carabinieri are being held on reserve and in readiness for immediate transfer on special assignment, when it is occupied by the Allies. I have inspected these men and they appear to be quite smart and intelligent. They are all very keen to be sent on the assignment. (For details or number of arrests made during the Month see P.C.A.P.C.s report attached).

DISTURBANCES.

There appears to be very little to report on this subject in the Province this Month.

On 17th. JANUARY, 1944, at CATANZARO, a small demonstration occurred outside the Prefetture, when a crowd, mostly women, demanded bread and flour, in the belief that a large quantity had arrived in the Town and was available for distribution. Acting on my advice, Major Holmstrom, the then S.C.A.C., interviewed several of the demonstrators and convinced them that although a certain amount of flour had indeed arrived, it was necessary to conserve some of it for the supply of the populace in the near future, and the crowd dispersed apparently satisfied.

I saw this demonstration myself and it was quite a harmless kind of affair. The Carabinieri, however, unknown to me, with the assistance of the Questorini, had arrested 11 of

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785077

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I saw this demonstration myself and it was quite a harmless kind of affair. The Carabinieri, however, unknown to me, with the assistance of the Questorini, had arrested 11 of the demonstrators. On investigation it was obvious to me that very few of the persons they had arrested had committed any other offence than that of "Catcalling" or whistling. The persons arrested were strictly cautioned by me and then released.

Other minor demonstrations occurred at NICASTRO on 17th. JANUARY, 1944, and at SAVELLA on 25th. JANUARY, 1944. Both were demonstrations against the small bread rations. No disorder occurred at either of these incidents and no persons were injured.

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A telegram has just been received respecting a demonstration that occurred at SERRA San BRUNO, on 30th.JANUARY,1944, where it is alleged that after demonstrating outside the Municipio the crowd broke into the bakeries and removed the bread and flour. The Carabinieri apparently tried to dispurse the crowd but one of the demonstrators threw a hand grenage and several Carabinieri were injured, necessitating the removal of three Carabinieri to Hospital, two of them being reported to be badly injured.

Reinforcements of Carabinieri were sent immediately and the P.C.A.P.C. and the Lieut. Colonel of the Carabinieri have proceeded to the spot to investigate the matter and to arrest all those persons who it can be proved took part in the affair. The result of the investigations and subsequent action will be reported by the P.C.A.P.C. separately on his return from Serra San Bruno.

BLACK MARKET OFFENCES.

These are being dealt with by the Italian Courts where possible. The Public Safety Department and the P.C.A.P.C.s will obviously have considerable difficulty in this matter until there is a general Price List. A Price List is now under review in this Province and will be issued as soon as possible, when the P.C.A.P.C.s will then be able to proceed against a few of the "Backeteers" and put a stop to some of it.

MILITARY COURTS.

Several cases were tried by Major Franklin, Provincial Legal Officer, in Allied Courts during the Month, and one or two of the more interesting cases are described below for information.

On 10th.January,1944, a man named CANDIDUS was tried for being in possession of a Firearm. (The circumstances leading up to his arrest were described in my December report CL/PL/58). After hearing the case the Presiding Officer found the man to be "Guilty" and fined him 20,000 Lire and confiscated the revolver. I prosecuted in this case and agreed with the Sentence as I really think that the accused was misled when purchasing the revolver and his evidence to prove this was fairly well corroborated by witnesses.

On the same day a man named ABATE Dominico was sentenced to 2 Years imprisonment for Forging a Permit and falsely repre-

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On the same day a man named ABATE Dominico was sentenced to 2 Years imprisonment for Forging a Permit and falsely representing himself to be a Police Officer.

This was a welldeserved sentence and caused considerable interest amongst the populace of Catanzaro.

Another case of interest was the first Trial to be held of Being in unlawful possession of 4,500 English and American cigarettes. There were 4 persons involved, none of whom came from the Province of Catanzaro, and their defence to the charge was that they had purchased the cigarettes from Sailors at Bari at 70 Lire per packet. They were each fined 12,000 Lire or as an

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alternative 6 Months Imprisonment. At the same time another man was fined 2,000 Lire or 1 months imprisonment for a similar offence. All the cigarettes involved were confiscated and were subsequently sold to the Officers, O.R.s and E.M. in the Province, and the sale realised 1,750 Lire.

The total amount of Cash paid into Court that afternoon was 50,000 Lire and with the cash received from the sale of the cigarettes, the total amount of cash paid to the Finance Office of the Province for the Month of JANUARY was 71,750 Lire and I think this is a creditable performance.

One point I would like to mention in connection with the above cases is that on asking the prisoners if they could pay the fine, one of them elected to pay all the fines, he being obviously a man of considerable means, and forthwith produced the sum of 350,000 Lire from his pocket and paid the fines on the spot.

I commented on this and he informed me that he was engaged in supplying the 8th. Army with fruit, vegetables etc. This fact had already been made known to the Presiding Officer by me when presenting the case, otherwise I am perfectly sure that the men would have been sent to Prison as well as being fined.

With respect to the above cases I would like to point out that all the A.M.G. Court cases are receiving considerable publicity in the local newspapers and the Questorini have been given a good "Leg up" in the paper for their good work in connection with the arrests.

One other case of considerable interest is still outstanding in this Province and that is the case of MAURO Vincenzo, the former Provveditore agli Studi, Catanzaro, who I have charged with Violating Proclamation N°2 Art.2. Sec.38., respecting his false statement on a Form Scheda Personale. He is at present confined in Catanzaro Prison awaiting trial. All the papers in the case are complete and I have informed Region H.Q. and am waiting the date for the hearing.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The boys have now been reinstated in their former School which they had to leave owing to its being sc badly damaged by our bombing in September. This is a very satisfactory end to a real piece of hard work, and the efforts of the A.M.G. Officers in connection with this matter is very much appreciated

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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BROTHELS and PROSTITUTES.

An intensive campaign is in progress in this Province by the Questorini who are also cooperating with the Carabinieri very well. A number of arrests of Clandestine Prostitutes have been effected and the situation is well in hand.

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FIRE BRIGADES.

Reports have already been submitted to Region H.Q. for additional equipment required. Three fires occurred in the Provinces on the 1st. 8th. and 18th. JANUARY. Small damage was caused in two cases, but damage to the extent of 15,000 Lire was caused in the other one. No suspicion of incendiarism or sabotage in any case.

COSENZA PROVINCE.

REMARKS.

Captain DYER's report is not to hand and I am not able to comment upon the substance of it. I have communicated with him by telephone and the report will be ready by tomorrow 1st.FEBRUARY and I will collect it on my way to Region H.Q. on 1st.FEBRUARY

GENERAL SUBJECTS.

31 ITALIAN CORPS.

General CORONATI, Officer Commanding 31 Italian Corps appears to be extremely efficient and has been very cooperative in all that he has been asked to do. I must say that he is a great improvement on his predecessor.

PASSES.

The issue of passes are being kept down to a minimum. I have directed P.C.A.P.O.s to issue only those which are most vitally urgent, and warned them again against issueing passes to the Naples area in view of the Typhus outbreak in that Town.

ROAD BLOCKS.

Road Blocks are in existence on dozens of roads all over the three Provinces and are proving very successful. I have instructed the P.C.A.P.O.s to vary them from time to time in order to introduce the element of surprise. The system has produced some remarkable results and a large quantity of various foodstuffs, cigarettes etc. have been discovered being transported from one place to another, obviously for sale on the Black Market.

ITALIAN CIVIL COURTS. 5000

These appear to be moving steadily along in the right direction. One pleasing feature in Catanzaro Province is the manner in which Major Franklin, Legal Officer, has convinced the Judges of the necessity of inflicting severe punishment in the cases where persons have been arrested for participating

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REMARKS.

Captain DYER's report is not to hand and I am not able to comment upon the substance of it. I have communicated with him by telephone and the report will be ready by tomorrow 1st.FEBRUARY and I will collect it on my way to Region H.Q. on 1st.FEBRUARY

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VISITS.

Since my last report I have visited many Towns in Calabria, including Reggio and Cosenza. Whilst on a visit to

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Reggio, I accompanied Captain Hobbs and Lieut. Muehlbauer on an inspection of various places, where it was alleged that stolen property could be found.

One such visit was made to a Schooner laying off the shore at CATONA at about 11.30pm. It was alleged that tyres were being conveyed from Sicily to the Mainland by this means. Nothing was found on the Schooner unfortunately to substantiate the allegation. Unfortunately our small boat overturned on our return to the share; we therefore had to swim for it. Captain Hobbs and myself obtained dry clothes and ~~(then on from continued to proceeded.)~~.

We continued our search of various houses and as a result 3 men were arrested and a considerable amount of stolen property was recovered. This action had the desired effect upon the Italian personnel who attended as our assistants, for they realised only to well that A.M.G. Officers mean business when they commence a 'job'.

I visited Cosenza a few days ago where I gained the impression that everything was was going along very satisfactorily, ~~with the exception of the facts mentioned in my par.re assignments.~~

Captain Dyer is being ably assisted by Lieut. Col. Di NUNZIO, o/c Carabinieri and they work together extremely well. The Questorini at Cosenza do not appear to be so efficient as those in Reggio and Catanzaro Provinces and I have instructed Captain Dyer to gige them his close attention in an endeavour to "Wake them up a bit".

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Officers in Catanzaro Province are all now installed in the Institute Nazionale delle Assicurazioni and I am also in the same building as shewn in my report CL/PL/54, dated 19. 12. 43. My telephone No. has been changed however from Catanzaro 1677 to 1570. My private telephone nº. remains unaltered.

REMARKS.

In the closing Pars. of this report I must stress the good job of work that is being done by the Public Safety Officers in Calabria. Every one of them is pulling his weight as much as they humanly can, and I am sure they have earned the respect of the populace and the Carabinieri and Questorini and

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The greatest source of trouble is as already pointed out in my previous reports viz. lack of flour. My honest opinion is that once we can get these people fairly well supplied with the "Staff of Life" etc., we shall have no trouble at all.

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One thing must be remembered in reading these reports and those of the P.C.APO.s and that is that Calabria has been famous for centuries past as being the home of some of the worst people in Italy, insofar as Robbers, Thieves, Murderers etc., are concerned, and it is impossible to alter their own specific way of living with a handful of Allied Officers in a very few months. The results achieved so far are very satisfactory.

W Woody
Major.

Copy to: R.C.A.P.C.
31/1/44.

A/.R.C.A.P.C. Region 2 H.Q.
I/C CALABRIA.

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13.

RES/4

Public Safety Office
Potenza
30 January, 1944

TO: R.C.A.I.C., Region 5

On January 16, 1944, I relieved Major Saunders temporarily as assistant regional CAIC at Potenza, upon him being assigned to temporary duty with the 5th Army. Much of my time has been spent in assisting Lt.Anderson, CAIC, Potenza, since he has a busy job on his hands as the sole police officer of a large province. I would like at this time to give unstinted praise to the marvelous job Lt. Anderson is doing in this province. Having at one time been assigned to Potenza myself, I realize the work and effort that is required, and I would like to bring to your attention again the conscientious, painstaking, and efficient job that Lt. Anderson is doing as RCAIC. This report will not be a lengthy comprehensive one since the provincial police officers have all submitted excellent compilations of their activities for the month of January.

Motor car licensing has commenced in Salerno, but Potenza and Matera are still operating under the old system of permits, pending receipt of orders and official petrol slips.

In order to cope with the venereal disease problem, constant and frequent arrests of prostitutes has been effected. If after examination any are found to be infected with VD, they are immediately hospitalized are forced to undergo treatment. All brothels are still out of bounds to allied troops.

The new officers from Region 5 were very welcomely received by all three provinces, Salerno and Potenza sent their one new police officer down to the southern end of their provinces with a CAC each. Both are large provinces and Capt. Mac Kenzie at Lagonegro (Potenza) and Major Wilson at Sala Consilina (Salerno) will be of great assistance to the regular CAICs in coping with any police problems that might occur in that distant end of the two provinces.

ON Jan. 21, a telephone call came thru from the Salerno legal officer asking for assistance in the apprehension of a man residing in Gravina (Bari). This man had been arrested by Salerno AMG and released on bond pending trial. Result was he skipped town and Salerno wanted for his return. IN all I made three special trips to Gravina at different hours not relying too heavily upon the Carabinieri's promises of cooperation, since Gravina is not under AMG control. CC.RR. affirm he has not been seen in some time but they state they will sincerely make an effort to

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apprehend him if he does show in town. I will continue to make o asional visits to this to to insure this fugitive's eventual return to ANG custody.

As Potenza is on the main railroad line between Naples and Bari, considerable thought has been given to the increasing volume of civilian traffic and the threat of typhus spreading. Civilian travel restrictions have been stringently tightened and no permits to Naples and return are issued except in rare and very exceptional cases. It is true that the insuance of permits has been delegated to the Carabinieri because of Potenza's position as a crossroads and the CARO was spending most of his hours interviewing permit seekers. The CC.RR. have been performing their task conscientiously and well and for that reason they have been permitted to retain this time-consuming task of issuing passes, but an official counteraign by the CARO is necessary for the validity of passes towards Naples. Information had been received from HQS that a case of typhus broke out in Tricarico (Matera). Action has been taken to restrict the movement of persons from this town and instructions have been passed on to the Carabinieri and CARO's not to issue passes to this locality.

The over-all police situation is most satisfactory. The new Major of the CC.RR. has injected increased vigor and enthusiasm into his men of Potenza. Discipline has been stressed and many transfers made, which has done much to eliminate the complacency of some of the easier going CC.RR. Major Green reports he has instituted a daily joint conference among the police heads and he reports the arrangement to be very beneficial to all.

The Forest Guards of Potenza Province are undergoing a change in organization and I presume the same is being done thru-out the region. They are being reorganized along the same lines and basis as they were before the Fascists took them over. They are now called Real Corpo Delle Foreste, and their officers are known as Civilian Inspectors. This reorganization has been instituted by the Italian Government and is an indication, in my humble opinion, of their desire to cooperate fully with the Allied Govt. and blot out the nightmare of Fascism and its old symbols.

There have been one or two gatherings throut the area to protest against the lack of flour. Salerno town had a minor demonstration during the past month, but the people were assured that there were boats in Naples waiting to be unloaded that would in time alleviate

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that situation. Public morale, is on the whole satisfactory, but the food situation is the barometer. If people get sufficient to eat, I have no doubt that we ever have to be too concerned over the state of their morale.

In conclusion, I want to again apologize for the brevity of this report. My short tenure here at Potenza has given me little to record that has not been already compiled by the efficient CAPO's of Salerno, Potenza, and Matera. As you can see by their accompaning reports, their work and efforts, indeed, are most outstanding and we are very fortunate in having such thorough men as Major Green, Lt. Anderson, and Capt. Eddings as provincial police officers.

William J. O'Neill
2nd LT., C.M.P.
A/HCAPO, Potenza.

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I.C.

PROVINCE OF REGGIO
IN CALABRIA

Public Safety Department.
27/1/44

I.16.

Under constant urging this month the CC.RR. have improved considerably in effeciency as will be appreciated from details summarised below.

Morale has improved accordingly and personal supervision effected by myself and Lt. K. Muehlbauer has convinced officers and other ranks that the AMG is particularly aware of the activities of the CC.RR.

In this respect I detail a summary of the work performed during the month under the personal direction of myself or Lt. Muehlbauer in co-opertaion with Major Schichilone chief of the CC.RR.Group.

2 Arrests for murder.
15 Arrests for robbery.
14 Arrests of escaped jail prisoner.
2 Arrests of Army deserters.
19 Arrests for stealing.
I Arrests for impersonation of member of CC.RR.
845 Persons stopped and questioned.
326 Persons detained for investigation.
51 Houses searched.
3 Pistols found.
4 Machine Guns found.
683 Hand grenades found.
2 Rifles found.
7 Vehicles stopped and quantity of contraband articles sequestrated.
4 Arrests for possession of firearms.

The effect of constant pressure has stimulated the activities of the CC.RR. and I feel a personal gratification of the results obtained.

QUESTURA

Strength as previously reported. Arms and equipment are practically nil with the exception of a number of small arms that are distributed amongst the members when performing specific duties. The effeciency has considerably improved under similar circumstances as detailed under CC.RR. heading and in appreciation of the excellent duty performed by four members of the Questura recommendiation for promotion was forwarded to the Prefet by the Questura and a suitable endorsement entered thereon by myself. In consequence of this personal interest, morale is high and various excellent performance of duty is noticeable. To summarise the work performed by the Questura during the past month I detail the following:-

3 Arrests for street robbery.

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4 Arrests for shopbreaking.
10 Arrests for Stealing.
1 Arrest of escaped jail prisoner
4 Arrests on train for offences relating to "Black Market" activities.
1 Arrest of person impersonating Questurina.
10 Arrests for stealing AMG flour from ship in harbour.
2 Arrests for illicit trading.
12 Prostitutes detained for medical examination (5 sent to hospital VD).
I Military rifle found.
2 Pistols found.
20 Vehicles stopped.
45 Houses searched.
1093 Persons stopped and questioned.
27 Persons detained.

In addition in the early part of this month accompanied by Lt. Muehlbauer and the Questura I effected the arrest of 10 criminals engaged in armed street robberies and thus put an end to what becoming a menace to the safety of the Commune. Official recognition of this service was publicly aclaimed in the local press.

Guardia Finanza

Strength and equipment as previously reported. I have been constantly agitating for increased service from the Corps and have found it necessary to reprimand the Commandante and local Captain for dilatoriness in the performance of their duties.
It is apparently extremely difficult to bring about a complete change in character from laziness to activity but under persistent criticism results are being obtained.During the month the following has been performed.

2 Arrests for possession of Military property.
66 Arrests for minor cases of"Black Market" operators.

It is true that for the greater part of the month Guardia Finanza have been engaged on guarding the transport of grain and flour from the ships in harbour to destination in the Communes and it is only due to constant urging and the example shewn by personnel of Military units (Allied) that they have succeeded in detecting and arresting the numbers of persons shewn.
In this respect I am grateful to the local unit of the F.SS and Military Police who at my request have formed an unofficial supervision over the Guardia Finanza especially in the area of the docks;

MUNICIPAL GUARD

Strength and equipment as previously reported. This si a small force subject to the authority of the Commune solely,and interested in principally the conduct of trading within the Commune. During the past month the following has resulted from my repeated demands for greater activity:-

2 Arrests for offences relating to"Price Control".

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12 Arrests of minor "Black Market" operators.
7 Re. urants found to be selli food unfit for humand consuption and the proprietors dealt with at Court.

FOREST GUARD.

Strength and equipment as previously reported. As the denotes the Forest Guard is engaged in the Rural Areas on various duties affecting the rural population and are somewhat beyond the personal supervision that I am able to give to the other Forces. I am endeavouring to have closer contact with them by circulating throughout the Province and paying attention to their activities and have succeeded in convincing them that it is necessary that results are forthcoming they have supplied me with a certain amount of information respecting the presence of military equipment and material in the rural areas and in addition during the month have arrested 3 persons for being in possession of Military equipment.

In regard to the Police Agencies detailed above I have instituted a weekly conference with myself as to their activities during the past week and the submission of reports pertaining to occurrences reported and arrests made. The CC.RR. and the Gaoptare attend this office daily with the results of the previous days and nights activity and the remaining 3 each Saturday.

I feel that since the beginning of the month definite improvement has been made and will be maintained although I appreciate that constant supervision will be necessary.

STATE OF CRIME IN THE PROVINCE

6 cases of homicide have been reported during the month. 4 cases were deaths as the result of domestic disputes and of the remaining two I case was of armed robbery where the householder shot and killed a member of the gang breaking xxxed into his house and was subsequently shot and killed himself as detailed in weekly report dated 15/1/44 and the other where a wayfarer was held up and robbed in an isolated area and in resisting was killed.

3 Arrests were made in the former cases. In the latter two it is suspected that the person arrested for masquerading as a member of the CC.RR. may have been involved. The enquiry is not yet complete.

Approximately 750 cases of robbery have occurred during the month although this includes details of robberies reported by householders returning to their abodes after absence as refugees. 4 cases of assault and robbery have been reported and I person arrested. 3 motor vehicles have been reported during the month stolen. 2 have been recovered including 1t. Lommons vehicle (CAO Reggio) I now report that 7 arrests in connection with the theft of this vehicle have been made.

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Black Market activities on a small scale e.g. attempting to transport cigarettes tobacco, twine, flour etc to and from Sicily are prevalent and are constantly being combatted by vigilance at the port and coastal areas. The most gratifying result during the month was the arrest of 3 black market operators in the possession of approximately a total of 160,000 Allied and Italian cigarettes.

No cases of Rafia have been reported during the month.

A problem of Police administration at the moment is the impossibility to circulate throughout the Province as thoroughly as I would wish owing to pressure of duties at Reggio. I have made visits at night time to certain areas for specific purposes viz the arrest of persons as detailed in weekly reports submitted and this is establishing a feeling of security throughout the Province.

Relations with Military Police both U.S. and British is excellent and much good work has been performed in co-operation with these units especially so with the F.S.S.

Italian Courts continue to function satisfactorily and owing to the more convenient venue it is proposed that the Tribunali Court of Assize, usually held at Messina should in future be held in Reggio.

Allied Military Courts are functioning regularly and satisfactorily. A total of 68 persons have been tried during the month at Courts convened at Reggio and Locri.

A further 20 persons await trial at Palmi on the 28/1/44.

No Staff changes have taken place in officers assignments during the month.

Lt. Boulter CAIO arrived on 24/1/44 and commenced duty as such for purposes of gainigh experience. I propose that he remain in this office temporarily to assist and gain knowledge of administration prior to transfer to an area in the Province.

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION

One case of suspected sabotage occurred during the month of December as detailed in report of the month. Since no further case has been reported and investigation of the former gives rise to suspicion that the occurrence was due to adventurous youths anxious to see the effects of the explosion of hand grenades rather than a deliberate attempt to cause danger.

No cases of subversive activities have been brought to notice. In reference to this item I exclude the Political Report forwarded on the 21/1/44 respecting the proposed meeting of all political parties at Bari and the information contained in my weekly report dated 22/1/44 of the activities of the "Partito Unione" under the guise of "Clubs". A full report on the latter will be submitted in due course.

No cases of lock outs have occurred during the month. An oc-

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currence more in the nature of a strike than a disturbance occur-
red at Bova Superiore on the 22/1/44 when the employees of the
Burgemonde Perfume Factory demanded and increase in daily wa-
ges from 25 lire per day to 50 lire per day. The intervention
of the CC.RR. in a resting the persons responsible resulted
inxx the strike being called off. In consultation with the Pre-
fect I suggested that he attend immediately with the Questure
and ascertain the true facts of the case. On his return he in-
formed me that arrangements had been made for a representati-
ve of the workers to meet the proprietors and discuss the re-
quest for increase. I subsequently saw the Sindaco Geom.Misefa-
ri and informed him that the persons detained by the Carabinie-
bi would be released forthwith to his charge and that he would
be personally held responsible that no further occurrence took
place and that the discussion between workman and employer was
to take place peacefully and constitutionally. There has since
been no repetition and agreement between the parties has been
arrived at.

Details of the disturbance at Gioia Jonica have already been reported in my weekly report of 15/1/44 and special report submitted on 21/1/44.

In reference to the details of alleged occurrence at Africo on the 20/1/44 as shewn in weekly report dated 22/1/44 I report that on the 27/1/44 I interviewed the Sindaco, Secretary and Priest in charge of the Commune. It appears that the cause of the disturbance was as shewn in my report but had been exaggerated by the CC.RR. to justify their abandoning the Caserma and leaving the Commune. I ascertained that in fear of reprisals the whole of the male population had fled from the Commune and were in fear of returning. To appreciate this attitude it must be understood that Africo is a Commune of approximately 1500 illiterate beings who can neither read or write and are confined in a Commune which is practically isolated from the remainder of the Province by almost inaccessable mule and goat tracks high in the mountains. To obtain entry to the Commune it is necessary to proceed on foot or mule back for 4 to 5 hours. The reaction to the non-arrival of flour by such illiterates was a feeling that they had been forgotten and would starve before supplies could reach. During the absence of the Sindaco who had walked for 8 hours to Brancilone (the nearest Commune) to obtain a ration of flour pending arrival of the allotted amount the population demonstrated against the Carabinieri because of their belief that there was a certain amount of flour in the Caserma and that the Carabinieri refused to distribute it. The Carabinieri protested that what small quantity of flour there was remained in wss retained in the Magazine and a discussion on this point developed into demands for

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its immediate release and subsequently friction between the CC. RR. and the popul..ion who resorted to throw.. caked mud at the CC.RR. and firing shotguns. The CC.RR. retaliated with carbine fire and then retreated in good order. No member of the CC.RR. or population was harmed.

I informed the Priest who appeared to have greater control over the population than the others, probably by reason of their faith amounting almost to superstitious fear, that he jointly with the Sindaco was to inform the population of the reason for the flour failing to arrive and in proof of the fact that the population had not been forgotten flour had been immediately transported and was now available in the Commune and those that had fled were to return immediately. I gave him permission to assure the population that if they returned to their homes and conducted themselves peacefully and normally consideration would be given to no further action being taken against any person involved in the occurrence. In addition, to signify their good faith each person in possession of a firearm was to surrender same to the Priest pending collection by myself and further to inform them that I had arranged with a member of the American Red Cross to visit the Commune with necessary clothing and medical supplies for their comfort and welfare. Satisfaction and appreciation was expressed by the Priest and Sindaco of these intentions and the Archbishop of Reggio was informed by the Priest of the assistance to be rendered to the Commune.

Labour in the Province is generally good. Businesses are beginning to re-establish themselves and trading is improving. Public morale is definitely improving the obvious inference being that with the arrival of flour the people are being better fed and thus the principal grounds for complaint is nullified.

The co-operation of all security services is excellent. I have previously reported on the arrival of the Italian counter-espionage unit who were now operating in this area and exchanging information of mutual interest with myself.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

No civilian internees are in custody or have been arrested the month. None have been released during the month. None have been transferred to Police for prosecution or deported to Africa.

FIRE

The Fire Service is satisfactory and comparatively efficient. A separate return of the necessary minimum equipment required was forwrded as requested during the month. No staff changes have been made since the submission of the last report.

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

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The control of civilian vehicles remains as previously reported. Only a minimum number of essential vehicles are circulating. The

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coupon system (C( ) is to be put into effect forthwith.

PRISONS

The locations and conditions pertaining to, prisons remains as previously reported.
The increase of ration during the month (now 300 grammes) has given great satisfaction.
Approximately 300 prisoners are imprisoned. Of these there are:-
(a) Convicted prisoners 180.
(b) Prisoners tried but awaiting final disposition 60.
(c) Prisoners awaiting trial 60.
These include principally under (b) and (c) those dealt with by Italian Courts.
Progress is continuing in disposing of pending cases the Courts sitting regularly for this purpose.
No staff changes have taken place in Prison Directorate.
4 Prison Guards have been transferred to Locri Jail for disciplinary reasons.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The CDF is proceeding in re-organising and equiping itself although this is of a necessity slow due to lack of necessary equipment available.

BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES

There is one brothel only at Reggio and I have inspected this during the month and found it satisfactory It is well conducted and there have been no complaints of its conduct. One inmate was found to be suffering from suspected VD and transferred to hospital.
12 prostitutes were detained soliciting on the streets and 5 transferred to hospital for treatment as suspected VD cases.
There are a total of 21 licensed prostitutes in Reggio. They are subject to medical examination daily and careful control by Police and Medical authorities is exercised.

CENSORSHIP

In co-operation with American censorship officer I have instituted a system of examination of mail of all suspects and as a result of this check 2 arrests were made during this last week of persons in possession of stolen property.

R.H. Hobbs. Capt,
PCATO. di Reggio Calabria.

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I.D

I.D

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PROVINCE OF COSENZA

1.E

Subject: BOI[illegible] SITUATION. JANUARY Cosenza
To : M.C.A.P.C.THRO' S.C.A.C. Ref: 31st. Jan 44

CIVIL POLICE.

Carabinieri: Generally speaking their work is satisfactory, with a definite increase in morale since the rise in pay granted them in accordance with Regional Order No.6. They are, however, still handicapped by their association with the Italian Army, and if it were possible to free them from such influence, their prestige with the public would be raised and their hands strengthened.

Questure: With a few exception not as efficient as they might be. This is probably due to two reasons, (1) the questore himself does not appear to have either the personality or the ability to get the best result from the men under his control, and a transfer would undoubtedly effect a great improvement, and (2) there are a number of young inexperienced agents on temporary duty here who actually belong to districts in the North of Italy, and who are only waiting for their own areas to be freed from the enemy when they will return. The defections of the Questura constitute a great handicap in police administration.

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Other Police Agencies: No change from December report.

CRIME. The situation generally is normal which is satisfactory in view of the prevailing unsettled conditions.

Crimes of Violence: There have been no serious crimes, of this nature during the past month. Minor cases (assaults, etc.) number 287.

Black Market: There has been undoubtedly a decrease during the month, no doubt as the result of measures taken, viz. continuous search of vehicles on the roads and of pedestrians carrying suitcases, observation on trains, etc. It is suggested that Cosenza is being by-passed temporarily in favour of Catanzaro and Reggio Major Moody so informed and the situation is being carefully watched. Uncorroborated information has been received that Allied Military Vehicles, believed without proper authorisation, are still removing foodstuffs from the Northern Section of the Province, and Colonel Findlay, of Castrovillari, is arranging for an Officer, aided by Carabinieri, to make a road check at irregular intervals, with a view to detecting offender. Owing to lack of personnel, a check on military vehicles has not previously been possible.

Black Market activity at the Ferramonti Camp has

1955

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decreased considerably, a contributory factor here being the recent a oval of all Jugo-Slavs wh formed the greater part of the operators.

There have been 49 persons arrested during the month for this type of offence.

Mafia. No evidence of any such activity in the Province.

Serious Crimes. Only one of any consequence, viz. Prison Director of Cosenza alleged to have received a bribe of 5000 lire to show favour to a prisoner. Papers now with Major Franklin, S.I.O., and the Procuratore Generale, for decision as to proceedings. (Also see 'Prisons'.)

Special Problems: The greatest difficulties are still poor communication facilities, lack of adequate transport and lack of C.A.I.Cs. in the field.

Courts. (a) All the Italian Courts are now functioning, but process appears to be a very slow one.
(b) Fifteen persons dealt with in AMG courts during the month.

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION.

There have been no cases of suspected sabotage, subversive activities, strikes, or lock-outs, during the month.

Labour Generally: Mainly employed in agricultural and lumber industries.
Number of unemployed comparatively small.

Conditions affecting Morale: Public morale is fairly good, but deteriorating because of the shortage of shoes, clothes, and food, particularly the latter. The present maximum ration of bread is 100 grammes per day, which I understand is less than in the adjoining provinces of Catanzaro and Reggio.

Security Services: None in Province. The establishment of an F.S.S. unit in Calabria would be an asset, e.g. in dealing with cases brought to light by the Military Censorship Officer.

Several plain clothes Carabinieri under a Maresciallo have recently arrived in this area, and have produced credentials showing them to be engaged in Intelligence work under the direct control of F.S.S., Catania. I suggest that F.S.S. be consulted as to the scope of their duties, and to what extent AMG could make use of their services.

Political Situation: Broadly speaking there are two main groups, the Communist and Socialists on the one hand (approx. 20%), as opposed to the rest of other main par-

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ties (approx 80%). The latter group are strongly opposed to, and very critical of the present Prefect who is a Socialists. There is a strong ant-monarchy feeling throughtout the Province, but this antipathy is believed to be directed more against the 'person' of the King, than against the Constitution.

There have been a few minor demonstrations throughtout the Province during the month, but the underlying motive has always been the shortage of food rather than of a political nature.

Civilian internees:

Number arrested during the month: - NIL.
" in custody on 1st.of " : - 4
" released during month : - 3 (as result of Review Board).
" remaining in custody at end of month:- One (A German National pending directions by A.C.A.O. (Region 2 Ref:- P.S./ dated 22-1-44).

General estimate of Police Situation: Deteriorating solely because of food shortage, which is causing an increase in 'Offences against Property'.

FIRE BRIGADE: No change from December Report.

LICENSING OF CIVILIAN VEHICLES: Applications under the A.F. HQ. Scheme being dealt with by C.I.F. aided by R.A.C.I., under the supervision of Capt. Hart, CMPO.

PRISONS: No. of convicted prisoners:- 63. No. tried but awaiting final dispositions:- 24 No. awaiting trial:- 348. Very little progress has been made in disposing of pending cases in spite of efforts to speed up the local officials. A new Procurator del Legge has been appointed in Cosenza, and it is hoped that he will effect an improvement.

I would suggest that all small local prisons be placed under the direct control of the Carabinieri, which would ensure their being kept clean and habitable, and the prisoners properly treated and fed.

The question of closing the smaller gaols is a debatable one facilities for transporting prisoners being almost non-existent.

Because of the suspected maladministration of the prison at Cosenza. I conducted an investigation, as a direct result of which the Procurator del Legge was transferred on the 20th Jan 1944 to Nicastro for irregularities and neglect to exercise proper supervision. During the interrogation od witnesses, and allegation was made that the Direc-

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tor of the Prison had received a bribe of 5000 lire to show favour to one of the prisoners. The papers are now in the possession of Major Franklin for decision as to proceeding being taken against him.

BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES: Notices have been posted outside licensed brothels showing them to be 'out of bounds' to Allied Troops, but it will be difficult to enforce this order in the absence of M.Ps. The premises are inspected regularly by the Questorini, and the medical cards of every prostitute are inspected twice weekly to ensure that they have been examined by the doctor. Twenty nine unlicensed women have been arrested during the month and medically examined. Only one of these was found to be infected, and she is detained in hospital for treatment.

Capt. FCAFO.
(B.W.H. Dyer)

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I.F.

A.M.G.
PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE
MATERA PROVINCE

January, 30, 1944

TO: SENIOR PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER. REGION II
S.C.A.O., MATERA PROVINCE

SUBJECT: Monthly report, Provincial Public Safety Officer, Matera Province.

1. State of Crime in Province
Crimes of Violence/ Nil.
(a) Offences against Italian Penal Code:- 42
(b) Offences against Local Ordinances:- 1
(c) Offences against Allied Proclamations:- 13

During January 1944, 67 persons were tried before Allied Military Courts. Forty-six (46) persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or fine, and (21) cases dismissed. Fines totaled 166,400 Lira.

2. Brief details of offences committed and tried by Allied Military Courts.

Possession of arms	1
Failing to declare grain	27
Possession of Allied Property	7
Participating in Demonstrations	27
Disobeying lawful A.M.G. Orders	3
Total	67

3. Blackmarket.
Offences still continue and the Carabinieri are taking all precautions to detect and prosecute offenders. During January 1944, 14 persons were arrested for Blackmarkets offences.

4. Arrests.
(a) On January 15, 1944 Captain Leonard A.E. Eddings, C.A.P.O. arrested Pastore, Giovanni, age 34, resident in Bari for
(1) resisting lawful arrest by the Carabinieri and;
(2) Blackmarket of food at Matera. Two other persons were arrested at the same time, an accomplice and the vendor.

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All were dealt with by Italian Law, sentences being:- Giovanni, 16 months imprisonment and fined 5.000 Lira The other 2 prisoners were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment.

Giovanni is of violent disposition and is also wanted by N°62 Special Investigation Section, Corps or Military Police. He is alleged to be the leader of persons who have been systematically robbing mail trains and convoys. The C.M.P. are dealing with this investigation.

(b) On January 28,.1944, Captain Eddings, arrested Marone, Francesco of Matera, age 47 for uttering words derogatory to the Allied cause. This man will appear before an Allied Military Court, in due course.

5. Prisons.

(a) No. or persons in prison, Matera Province and undergoing sentende:- 14

(b) No. of persons awaiting trial:-42

(c) No.of persons liberated from prison during January 1944:- 18

On January 16, 1944 the jail at Pisticci was forced by threat of arms and one Yugoslav prisoner liberated. The prisoner was awaiting trial for minor larceny. Four persons were concerned in the incident, 3 males and 1 female, Yugoslavs and believed resident in the Yugoslav camp at Gravina, Bari Province.

Prompt action was taken by the C.A.P.O. The liberated prisoner being re-arrested the same day. Enquiry proceeds to arrest the jail breakers.

6. Conduct of Military Forces in Province.

Satisfactory and adequately controlled by the Military Forces.

Cooperation exists between officers of the Division quartered in the Province. Incidents have been trivial and have been promptly and diligently dealt with.

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7. Civilian Internees.

Yugoslav internees at Colonna (Displaced persons) are- 14 males, 5 females, 2 children.

Close supervision is maintained by Captain Eddings with the S.C.A.O. of the Province and the camp visited periodically. Good order is maintained and the movement restriction order imposed is being complied with.

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8. Refugees.
At the refugee camp at Colonna, Approximately 600 refugees are housed and fed. The total number of refugees which have passed through this camp including the above, is approximately 2,600. The camp is being administered by the Italian authorities of the Province and close supervision is maintained by the S.C.A.O. of the Province and C.A.P.O. Frequent visits have been made, the refugees contacted, and they are satisfied with their treatment, food and housing conditions. The American Red Cross visited in company of the C.A.P.O. and Welfare officer on January 26, 1944.

9. Prostitution.
The licensed brothel at No. 7 Via Roma, Matera has been conducted without disorder. There are 5 girls, duly licensed and subject to daily medical inspection by the Provincial Doctor (Italian) are inmates.
The Brothel is 'Out of bounds' and/or "Off Limits" to all troops.
The check on amateur prostitutes in December 1943 has had the desired effect and no known cases have since been reported.

10. Courts.
Italian Criminal and Civil Courts are functioning under supervision of the Legal Department. Satisfactory.

11. Carabinieri.
Co-operation exists between the Major of Carabinieri in charge of the Province, and A.M.G. and the Carabinieri are considered reliable and are performing their duties satisfactory.

12. No special Police problems are present.

13. Special Police Sub-Division.
No reported cases of sabotage, subversive activities, strikes or lockouts in the Province during the past month.

14. Public Morale.
Good. Food supply appears adequate.

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15. Forest Guards, Finance Guards, Agents of Public Security & Fire Brigade.
Under supervision of the C.A.P.O. and are carrying out their duties satisfactory. There is a marked improvement

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in the amount of work dealt with by the Agents of Public Security and the Finance Guards, who have been the subject of investigation by the C.A.P.O. as to their daily activities.

16. Grain.

Thirty-two cases were tried by Allied Military Courts for failing to declare grain at Stigliano, Accettura and S.Mauro Forte. Fines imposed exceed 144,000 Lira, all of which were paid.

88 cases involving 6,000 quintels await trial at Genzano.

36 similar cases await at Montalbano involving 900 quintels.

58 similar cases await at Pisticci.

Other towns are being dealt with in a similar manner. The Supply, Legal and C.A.O. Departments have pushed the grain drive with marked success.

(sgd) Leonard A.E. Eddings

Leonard A.E. Eddings, Capt.
Provincial Public Safety Officer
Matera Province

PD/pd

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A.M.G.
PROVINCE OF POTENZA

I.G.

31 January 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report of Potenza Province
TO : R.C.A.P.C. Region 2

CIVIL POLICE

1. State of Crime in Province
(a) Crimes of Violence: 1 homicide, 1 robbery
(b) Black Market of foodstuff has risen this month in comparison to that of the month of December even though the different police agencies have confiscated more foodstuff at the points of exit this month than they did last month.

2. Brief Details
(a) Homicide committed by Carnevale Guido against Coppola Michele. The accused has been arrested by the CC.RR. and is now awaiting trial.
(b) Robbery committed by three unknown soldiers of the Allied Forces. They entered the radio shop and at the point of a gun took three radios.

3. Conduct of Troops
(a) On the 15 of Jan. 1944 at about 2130 hours three soldiers went to the radio shop of Olita Luigi where at the point of a gun they robbed him of three radios. As the unit these soldiers belonged to left Potenza early the next morning I was unable to recover the radios.
(b) On the 21 of Dec. 1943 three Canadian soldiers went to the CC.RR. station at S. Chirico Nuovo where they requisitioned 31 revolvers and 10 aluminum plates, saying they were for military use. The truck driven by the soldiers carried the following identification, on the left door Z4741031, on the right fender 15262 and in the centre a red circle with the number 4. They also interrogated some of the people about the fascists in that town, saying they would return for further investigation. The soldiers left a receipt for the weapons, which has been forwarded to headquarters along with a more complete report.

4. Courts
(a) The Italian and Military Courts are functioning in the same way as last month. 1077
(b) There have been 27 cases tried by the Summary Military Court. Of these 13 were in Potenza and 14 were in Polla, Province of Salerno. Of the 14 tried at Polla 10 were found guilty and fined, the other 4 being found not guilty.

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4. Courts (con)

Of the 13 tried in Potenza 1 was found guilty and fined, the other 12 were dismissed. All of the above were charged with the possession of Allied Military Government property.

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION

1. Sabotage
(a) There were no reported cases of sabotage or subversive activities within the province in the past month.

2. Strikes Etc.
(a) There have been no strikes or lock-outs within the province in the past month.

3. Public Morale
(a) All the population are following with interest the Allied Military success and are sure that Rome will soon be free. The population feels the missing of foodstuff because they have only been issued 200 grams of pasta in the past month. The food situation, the people feel, is critic but not yet tragic. They feel sure that they will have food from America, and some have started the rumor that there are already ships of food in Bari and Naples.

4. Public Order
(a) In the Commune of Avigliano 400 people have complained because they wanted a raise in relief and of bread and pasta ration. The mayor advanced the population some foodstuff thus avoiding any demonstration by the local population.
(b) In the Commune of Pietragalla the people refused to pay their taxes or to ammass their grain, also they wanted the number of employees in the city hall reduced and an accounting of where the money of the commune was used. After a meeting of the leaders of this movement, the mayor, a large group of farmers, the Questore and myself, the people decided that they that they would pay their taxes and turn in their grain. A check will be kept on the commune to see that this is done.
(c) In the Commune of Cerosimo a crowd led by the postmaster VENEZIANO Francesco went to the city hall and demanded that the postmaster be put in as mayor. The CC.RR. were called from Noepoli and broke up the demonstration, arresting the leaders.
(d) Also- See an attached copy of the VENOSA report.

(QB. attached)

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5. State of Labor in Province
(a) About a hundred persons, two thirds workmen and one third employees are out of work this month due to the winter weather. As they are getting relief from the 'Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale for unemployment there is no immediate danger of any demonstrations.

6. Political Internees
(a) Number in custody at the first of Jan. -- 29
(b) Number arrested during the month -- 13
(c) Number released during the month -- 5
(d) Number transfered to the police for prosecution- none
(e) Number deported to North Africa - none
(f) Number in custody at end of month -- 7
(g) Number sent out of the province -- 30
(1) Of thoes sent out of the province:
20 to Calabria
1 to Salerno
2 to Tricarico
7 to Padula (POW Camp)

7. Special Police Problem
(a) Due to the generousity of soldiers many civilians have in their possession various quantities of military food and other articles belonging to the Allied Military. The problem arises when these things are found in their possession by the local police agencies. Whether to try all cases or merely try thoes that seem to be the most serious and to confiscate the material from thoes other people where such material is found. In court many people are able to prove friendship with officers and men alike and it is hight probable that they did receive these things as gifts. If all people were to be arrested who have in their possession articles of the Allied Governments, whether acquired by gift ot otherwise, ther would be time for nothing else.

PRISONS

1. Approximate number of:
(a) Convicted prisoners -- 6
(b) Prisoners tried but awaiting final disposition -- 13
(c) Prisoners awaiting trial -- 84
Many of these people awaiting trial are not being held in prison.

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MONTHLY RETURN OF ARRESTS

1. Arrests; Arresti, per mesi corrente, per offese contro:-
   (a) Codice Penale Italiano -- 54
   (b) Ordinanze locali -- 1
   (c) Proclami del Governo Mil. -- 17

2. Prigioni; (oltre quelli dello stato):-
   (a) In attesa di prova da rimandare -- 49
   (b) Condotti alla prigione durante il periodo -- 59
   (c) Rilasciate dalla prigione durante il periodo-10

3. Misc; Also during this same period there were 99 persons held for investigation by the Italian authorities but released after investigations were complete.

PROSTITUTION

1. There are still the same number of houses of prostitution in the province as was reported last month. During the month there has been a check made on the unlicensed prostitutes and one case of V.D. was discovered. Arrangements for the treatment of this woman have been made by the local authorities.
Also, one prostitute has been transfered from the Commune of Montemilone because of the presence of troops in that area. The woman did not have V.D. but she was unlicensed and it was thought advisable for the protection of the military personnel that she be removed from the commune.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST

1. The Forest Guards have been reorganized under the same set up prior to the introduction of Fascism, that is, now they are under the name REAL CORPO DELLE FORESTE and their officers have gone back into civilian clothes and are to act more or less as civilian inspectors. This has been ordered by the Italian Gov't.

2. On the 11 Jan. 1944 I visited the local railroad station for the purpose of viewing the crowded conditions on freight and passenger trains. The people riding all over the cars and engine were in danger of being killed. There were attempts made to keep them from the freight trains but this met with little success. Since that date an M.P. Co. have been stationed here and the freight situation has been relieved to a great extent, but the passenger trains are still overloaded.

3. On the 19 Jan. 1944 at the local railroad station a C/ri was killed as the result of the accidental discharging of a pistol which was being held or inspected by another C/ri. All investigation conducted shows the shooting to be an accident.

Lt. C. Anderson
Lt. C. Anderson
C.A.I.C. PROVINCE OF POTENZA

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1 H

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SALE O PROVINCE

Public Safety Department

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1944

CIVIL POLICE:

(1) State of Crime in the Province:

The condition of this Province as regards crime during this month has been very satisfactory. The only crime of violence reported was the wounding of a civilian by another civilian with a knife from motives not yet elicited. The person wounded was not seriously injured and the perpetrator escaped to the hills: his arrest is being sought.

There have been no cases of mob violence and no public demonstrations of any serious nature.

The thefts of petrol (mentioned in my last monthly report) from the Battipaglia area have decreased considerably, although from time to time cases come to light. Attention is being paid to this matter by civil and military police.

The black market dies very slowly. The experiment which was instituted before Christmas of removing price control of all foods other than rationed commodities is being continued until the end of the month. There is some evidence that producers are deliberately holding goods back from the markets to maintain high prices and efforts are being made to counter this. Enquiry has established that the people generally are in favour of the free market as giving them the opportunity to obtain sufficient food even at higher prices. It has been found possible to increase the amount of the bread ration to 150 grammes per day.

This is a step in the right direction and if it is possible eventually to increase it to 250 or 300 grammes and to also provide pasta and oil the bottom will fall out of the black market.

Much contraband food continues to be illicitly moved by road and rail. The food squads of Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza have been doing excellent work in this direction and during this month large quantities of food stuffs of all kinds including livestock have been turned over to the Provincial Alimentation Section. 1973

During the month, a special squad of Carabinieri for duty on the railway under a Captain of the CC.RR., (who will eventually have 100 men under his command)

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has reported f duty on the line betweer Naples, Salerno and Agropoli. He has been instructed to give the matter of contraband food moving by rail special attention and has already had result in this direction.

CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS:

This continues generally very good with still the isolated incidents of armed robbery by individuals. Special Military Police patrols have been posted to deal with this matter. Cases of unsactioned "requisitioning" by Officers and others continue to be irritating: the latest case being the requisitioning of tables and chairs from a civilian hospital by an American Major who declined to give any form of receipt.

COURTS:

The Italian Courts continue to function satisfactorily but the fact that it has not yet been possible to re-establish the Courts D'Assise is holding up the prosecution of grave cases. It is understood that Italian Officials are aware of this deficiency and are doing their best to remedy it.

(2) Military Courts.

Summary Courts have been very busy throughout the Province and have disposed of numerous cases. One such case brought before the Summary Court in Salerno City was of that of the publication of the newspapers "Il Lavoro" and "Il Soviet". In these cases fines of from 10,000 lire to 30,000 lire were imposed.

A General Military Court was, during the past week, set up in Salerno City and tried the two cases of attempted:murder of British soldiers referred to in my report for December. In each case the death penalty was imposed. A serious black market case in which civilians endeavoured to bribe a British soldier (who promptly reported the matter and thereafter acted on instructions) who transported for the civilians 3 tons of macaroni, was also tried by this Court who sentenced one defendant to fifteen years imprisonment and a fine, and others to 10 years imprisonment and a fine.

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION: 497

(1) Sabotage:

No serious case of sabotage has come to notice. Several cases of interference with signal cables in this area under investigation. In some cases arrests have been made and cases dealt with. The motives for these cases are somewhat doubtful; theft, malicious damage and youthful spirits all

obey

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play their par[illegible] Instructions have been given to civil po-
lice to investigate all cases very through_y and to prosecu-
te firmly in each case.

(A seperate return is being compiled of cases having co-
me to light during the past month. This will be submitted
as soon as available and thereafter a fortnightly return will
be rendered in accordance with instructions).

(2) Strikes and Lock-Outs:

No cases have been reported in the Province but there is a certain amount of unrest and talk of strike-action in certain areas resulting from high prices and low wages. Wage increases are being sought and the matter is under consideration.

(3) Labour:

Nothing further to report.

(4) Public Morale:

With a slight improvement in the food situation, the general morale improves accordingly. During the last few days a temporary check on the importation of flour, due to the war situation, has led to a temporary set-back in this respect. Generally the people are quiet and well behaved. Their main pre-occupation is food and it can not be over-emphasised that the chief agency to maintain law and order is a full stomach.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES:

Number in custody at end of December	25
Number arrested during month	1
(a) by security services	1
(b) by AMG	
Number released during month	5
(a) by security services	1
(b) AMG (to status as Confinee)	Nil
(c) by review boards	Nil
Transferred to Police for Prosecution	Nil
to North Africa	21
Number in custody at end of month	

BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES:

Vigorous attention is being paid to this question by Military Police and Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza. Fifty-three prostitutes have, to date, been removed to the newly opened venereal block of the civil hospital at Nocera. It is worthy of grave notice that, on examination, fifty one of these

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women were found to be suffering from venereal disease.

There can therefore be little surprise at the growing rate of VD among the Armed Forces. Realising as I do that it is not my prerogative to formulate policy I nevertheless feel that the only way to diminish VD among the armies is by the institution of properly organised and controlled brothels The present policy of closing brothels to soldiers is merely leading to an ever-growing army of clandestine prostitutes who very quickly become a diseased menace to the Army.

MOTOR CAR LICENSING ATC:

During this month arrangements have been made for R.A.C.I. to re-register all motor vehicles throughout the Province. Applications for circulation permits are being dealt with in this office and applications for petrol permits at the office of Economics and Supply. Owing to the size of the task it will be some little while before it is completed but after the end of this month motor supervision squads will be established to deal with unlicensed cars and to remove them from the roads.

SITUATION REPORT:

The police situation remains satisfactory. An AMG Police Officer from Region 5 has been temporarily loaned to the S.C.A.O. of the Province and has been sent out with a similarly loaned C.AC. to take over certain communes in the Region of Sala Consilina which is at the southern end of the Province and which has been the center of a rather troublesome area It is felt that if these Officers can be left in this district for an appreciable time they will be in a position to really assist in straightening out many difficulties.

The Italian Police are co-operating with enthusiasm. It has been my practice to see the Chief Officer of each branch of the Police daily, but I have now arranged a daily joint conference with them and this promises to be very useful. A fortnightly conference has also been arranged between the Italian Police. British Military Police and AMG Police Officers. The first meeting was held in my office last week and it was felt by all that it was a very useful experiment and will be continued. The Colonel Commanding CC.RR., for the Campagnia Region has visited me and we have discusses the Provincial situation at some lenght. He is making various transfers of Officers and Sotto Officers and is generally tightening discipline.

Military operations have removed from this Province the only section of the Field Security Police. This was a section of twelve commanded by Captain B.F. Rafter who has worked with me in an extremely co-operative and helpful man-

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ner. I am extremely sorry to see him go and more so because the only security personnel in the Province is one solitary Officer of the C.I.C. who although anxious and willing to fill Captain Rafter's place is manifestly unable to attempt to perform duties throughout the Province previously performed by 12 experienced F.S. Police. It is, in my opinion, too early yet to withdraw special security Officers from this Province and if it is at all possible to replace the F.S.S. this should be done.

(Sd) W. G. Green.

Major - P.C.A.P.C.

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EGT

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2A

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
PROVINCE OF REGGIO CALABRIA

Public Disturbance-Giosa Jonica

It is reported from Giosa Jonica that on the 12th/13th of this month a demonstration took place by approximately 300 to 400 persons against the removal of clothing and material from the ma= gazine thereat where it had remained subsequent to the invasion.

The goods were to be brought to Reggio by order of the Pre= fet for consideration as to disposal and the population apparently considered this should not be done. A number of the more violent members threatened to throw hand grenades at the motor vehicle if attempt were made to transport same.

Succeeding in their endeavours by threat only the partici= pants gaining courage then forcibly entered several houses of leading members of the community and searched the houses. A quantity of grain conserved for seeding was found and distributed to the crowd. Three arrests were made by the CC.RR. and the prisoners placed intthe lo= cal jail. On the following morning a large crowd gathered outside the jail and demanded the release of those arrested. The CC.RR. ap= parently fearing violence released the prisoners and the demonstrat= ion subsided. As a result of information I have gathered identifying the culprits I intend on the 16/1/44 to proceed to Giosa Jonica for the purpose of re-arresting the prisoners released and in addition all those engaged in bringing about by threat the release of the prisoners together with the ringleaders of the demonstration and transporting them to Reggio Prison pending investigation and trial.

Arrangements have been made for a sufficient number of CC. RR. and Questurina to accompany me to search all houses and premises in the area for hidden arms and weapons.

With reference to disturbance at GIOISA JONICA (Marina-Superiora),on the 12th/13th instant,as detailed,I report that accom- panied by Lt.K. Muehlbauer CAPO - Lt. Harris CAO and members of the CC.RR. and Questura Ipproceeded to the above mentioned Communes and effected the arrest of a total of 25 persons (including the 3 pris- oners released from the CC.RR. Station under threat of violence on the previous date) and transported them forthwith to Reggio jail.

The property,which is alleged to have been the subject of the disturbance I removed from the magazine and transported to Local under the custody of the local CC.RR.

The arrests were effected quietly and discreetly and no incidents of an untoward nature took place.

3 of the prisoners were found in the possession of Hand grenades and a small quantity found elsewhere.

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All prisoners are held in jail at Reggio pending appearance before A.M.G. Court.

The arrests and search commenced at 20-00hours on the 16/1/44 and terminated at 10-30 hours on the 17/1/44.

The Community remains calm and no further incident has occurred or is expected to occur.

On the 17/1/44 at my suggestion the Prefet of the Province of Reggio visited Gioisa Jonica accompanied by Lt. Harris CAO and in company with the Sindaco addressed the population in the Piazza in the following form:-

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"The recent regrettable occurrence in which disturbance and trreats of violence were utilised by the population to enforce their demands is loked upon with grave concern by the A.M.G. Immediate and appropriate action has been taken against these responsible and it is sincerely hoped that no ocurrence demanding drastic action will take place inthe future.
The population are informed that any just grievance pertaining to the removal of commodities from the local magazine will receive consideration on particulars being forwarded to the Prefet and pending the receipt of such information the commodities have been transferred elsewhere for safe custody."

On te conclusion of the speech and a further speech by Lt. Harris the population expressed satisfaction fo the action to be taken in giving consideration to any just grievances and applauded the method of A.M.G. in granting to each and every person an opportunity of being dealt with fairly.

I have informed the Prefet that he is to undertake immediately an investigation into the ownership of the goods in dispute and to return to persons establishing a right of ownership the goods they lay claim to. Any goods which remain unclaimed are to be distributed at is discretion throughout the Province.

(Sgd) R.N. Hobbs,Capt.,
P.C.A.P.O.,
Reggio Province.

491/

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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

2B.

A.M.G.

TERRITORY OF TRIESTE

Ref. G/W/3 10 January 1944

SUBJECT: Public Order in Venezia Giulia

TO : 5.C.A.C. Venezia Giulia
R.C.A.T.C. Section 2

On the 25 of January 1944 I made a visit to Venezia to investigate the following report submitted by Major A. A. Howell.

"The activities of a small group of Communists headed by an ex-political confinee under Giardina have certain cause for anxiety. It appears that some time ago this group formed a Camera del Lavoro which was housed in the same building as the C.G.L. Being dissatisfied with this, they prevailed upon the mayor to rent them three rooms in a medieval castle which had been furnished by the Fascists but which was now empty. On the 6 Jan. 1944 they transfered themselves in a body (reported to be some 300) to the castle, carrying the British, American and Red Flags. The procession was orderly and unobstructive, but upon arrival the three flags, the red flag in the center were exposed from the windows of the castle for the rest of the day. Recently a large number of houses in the centre of Venezia were plastered with the Communist hammer and sickle sign. As these were still in position I gave orders of their cancellation. On the morning of 9 & 10 Jan., the day after their removal the mayor was accosted in the street by ZANUSSI, who said that for every sign removed he would put up ten more. On the 10 Jan. a letter was received by the mayor and signed by the president of the Camera del Lavoro asking that the stipendi militari be paid by the Camera del Lavoro instead of through the normal channels. This is an indication of the pretensions of this group, who evidently wish to set themselves up as an authority equal or superior to that of the commune"

2B

I found upon investigation the following. The Camera del Lavoro has a membership of some 700 people, headed by a committee of 24 members. The club itself has a just purpose behind its organisation. That of a cooperative composed of workers and laborers. It has obtained shoes and clothes for the poor at reasonable prices, given food to those who need it and in general helped a good many people. It has been able to do this from a treasury built up from entrance fees of the members and various donations from outsiders and members of the organisation. Although its purpose is good, the leaders are not there for the good of the working people but rather for their own personal gain. The president, ZANUSSI Giovanni, is an ex-politica interned and has spent sometime in an mental asylum. He is being influenced and led about by the two honorary presidents, [illegible] and ANTOLINI. Doctor [illegible] Carlo, the only professional member of the organization, is a communist, partuphor and addict of violence, once sentenced to jail for four years on a charge of fraud.

4976

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The other honorary president, BRUGH Giordano, is a watchmaker, now in jail for the violation of a breach of the peace and also under investigation by this headquarters with the possibility of removal from the Commune of Venosa. He is also a communist and was confined to Venosa by the Italian Government for his political activities. His police record is one of pick-pocketing and also three convictions for robbery in Italy and France.

Two other members of the committee, Ti Genova Antonio and Soldaviere Viro. Of these one is a communist and addicted to alcohol of various types. The other is a perturber and of limited education.

It is true that when the Camera del Lavoro moved its headquarters that there was a large following and BRUGH carried the red flag, but everything was controlled and quiet and no demonstrations took place. A large number of houses which were painted with the red hammer and sickle have had them removed by the mayor. In my opinion BRUGH did make the statement to the mayor that he would put up more of them again; although he did say that this was not true when I questioned him.

The Camera del Lavoro did call the commune let them handle the money for the sussidi militari. They it was to help the commune and the people, but more likely it was for the purpose of fraud, graft or embezzlement.

At the time I visited Venosa I dissolved the Camera del Lavoro temporarily, telling the president I would confer with the G.A.F.O. and give him a final answer in a week. Since then General Order No. 17 has come out and answers the question. Next week I intend to return to Venosa to let them weapon the club, but with certain restrictions; that BRUGH and ANTONINI be removed from the club, that a president of their own choosing be elected and that the organization is not to enter into politics or assume any political tendencies.

Lt. C. Anderson
G.A.F.O.
Province of Potenza

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7[illegible]

On His Majesty's Service

WAR ECONOMY

Open by slitting along the flap edge.

RE-USE ENVELOPE

by sealing with Economy Label to cover old address and post marks.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 79 [illegible]

REG ORDER N°12

On His Majesty's Service

WAR ECONOMY

Open by slitting along the flap edge.

RE-USE ENVELOPE

by sealing with Economy Label to cover old address and post marks.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 79

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

Allied Military Govern
CALABRIA, LUCANIA AND P
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Governo Militare All
CALABRIA, LUCANIA E PR
ORDINE REGIO

POLITICAL MEETINGS AND ASSEMBLIES

In pursuance of the powers vested in me, I, G. H. McCaffrey, Lieutenant Colonel. Infnatry, Regional Civil Affairs Officer of Calabria, Lucania, and the Province of Salerno hereby order as folows :

1. Political meetings and assemblies, other than Fascist, may in future

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78-0016

Military Government - Region 2.
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no Militare Alleato - Regione 2
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AND ASSEMBLIES

e, I, G. H. McCaffrey, Lieutenant
Officer of Calabria, Lucania, and the
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other than Fascist, may in future

(TRADUZIONE)

ADUNANZE ED ASSEMBLEE

In conseguenza dei poteri, con i quali io, G. H
lonnello di Fanteria, Ufficiale Regionale per gli affa
Lucania e Provincia di Salerno, sono stato investit

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 789016

overnment - Region 2.
ND PROVINCE OF SALERNO
ORDER N. 11

Alleato - Regione 2.
PROVINCIA DI SALERNO
GIONALE N. 11

(TRADUZIONE)

ADUNANZE ED ASSEMBLEE POLITICHE

In conseguenza dei poteri, con i quali io, G. H. McCaffrey, tenente Colonnello di Fanteria, Ufficiale Regionale per gli affari Civili nella Calabria, Lucania e Provincia di Salerno, sono stato investito, ordino il seguente:

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783016

In pursuance of the powers vested in me, I, G. H. McCaffrey, Lieutenant Colonel. Infnatry, Regional Civil Affairs Officer of Calabria, Lucania, and the Province of Salerno hereby order as folows :

1. Political meetings and assemblies, other than Fascist, may in future be held provided that the provisions of this Order are strictly observed.

2. If any person or committee desires to organise and hold such a meeting or assembly, the following requirements shall be observed :

(a) A written application shall be presented to the local A M G Headquarters, signed by the person or persons making the application, statings :

(i) The names, addresses, ages, and occupations of all persons responsable for convening the meeting or assembly.

(ii) The purpose of the meeting or assembly in full detail.

(iii) The place, date, and time at which the meeting or assembly is proposed to be held.

(iv) A copy of the Agenda.

3. The application will be presented at least 10 days prior to the date on which the meeting or assembly is proposed to be held.

4. Attached to the application there shall be :

(i) An undertaking that the meeting or assembly wil be held in an orderly manner, and that sufficient arrangements will be made to avoid any public disorder.

(ii) An undertaking that the agenda will be strictly adhered to, and that no speeches, debate, argument, or questions outside the agenda wil be permitted.

5. An officer, or designated representative of the Allied Military Government will be present at every authorized meeting or assembly, and

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

...ND PROCLAIMED

I, G. H. McCaffrey, Lieutenant
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ADUNANZE ED ASSEMBLEE P

In conseguenza dei poteri, con i quali io, G. H.
lonnello di Fanteria, Ufficiale Regionale per gli affari
Lucania e Provincia di Salerno, sono stato investito,

1. Adunanze ed essemblee politiche, eccetto Fas
tenute in avvenire, sotto la condizione che le misure
strettamente osservate.

2. Se una persona o un comitato desidera organi
adunanza o assemblea, dovranno essere osservate le s

(a) Una domanda scritta sarà presentata al Quartie
locale, firmata dalla persona o dalle persone
dichiarando:

(i) I nomi, gli indirizzi, l'età e la professione di
sabili per la convocazione dell'adunanza o de

(ii) Lo scopo dell'adunanza od assemblea, dettagli

(iii) Il posto, la data, ed il tempo nel quale l'ad
dovrebbe essere tenuta.

(iv) Una copia dell'Agenda.

3. La domanda sarà presentata almeno 10 giorn
cui l'adunanza o l'assemblea dovrebbe essere tenuta.

4. Aggiunto alla domanda dovrà essere:

(i) Un impegno che l'agenda sarà tenuta in ma
sufficienti preparativi saranno fatti per evitar
pubblico.

(ii) Un impegno, che si aderirà strettamente all'
discorso, dibattimento, argomento, o question
dell'agenda.

5. Un ufficiale o designato rappresentante del G

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 795016

ADUNANZE ED ASSEMBLEE POLITICHE

In conseguenza dei poteri, con i quali io, G. H. McCaffrey, tenente Colonnello di Fanteria, Ufficiale Regionale per gli affari Civili nella Calabria, Lucania e Provincia di Salerno, sono stato investito, ordino il seguente:

1. Adunanze ed essemblee politiche, eccetto Fasciste, potranno essere tenute in avvenire, sotto la condizione che le misure di quest'Ordine siano strettamente osservate.

2. Se una persona o un comitato desidera organizzare o tenere una tale adunanza o assemblea, dovranno essere osservate le seguenti richieste:

(a) Una domanda scritta sarà presentata al Quartier Generale dell'A.M.G. locale, firmata dalla persona o dalle persone che fanno la domanda, dichiarando:

(i) I nomi, gli indirizzi, l'età e la professione di tutte le persone responsabili per la convocazione dell'adunanza o dell'assemblea.

(ii) Lo scopo dell'adunanza od assemblea, dettagliatamente.

(iii) Il posto, la data, ed il tempo nel quale l'adunanza o l'assemblea dovrebbe essere tenuta.

(iv) Una copia dell'Agenda.

3. La domanda sarà presentata almeno 10 giorni prima della data in cui l'adunanza o l'assemblea dovrebbe essere tenuta.

4. Aggiunto alla domanda dovrà essere:

(i) Un impegno che l'agenda sarà tenuta in maniera ordinata, e che sufficienti preparativi saranno fatti per evitare qualunque disordine pubblico.

(ii) Un impegno, che si aderirà strettamente all'agenda, e che nessun discorso, dibattimento, argomento, o questione, sarà permesso fuori dell'agenda.

5. Un ufficiale o designato rappresentante del Governo Militare Alleato

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

(i) An undertaking that the meeting or assembly wil be held in an orderly manner, and that sufficient arrangements will be made to avoid any public disorder.

(ii) An undertaking that the agenda will be strictly adhered to, and that no speeches, debate, argument, or questions outside the agenda wil be permitted.

5. An officer, or designated representative of the Allied Military Government will be present at every authorized meeting or assembly, and unless he is so present such meeting or assembly shall be deemed to be a breach of this Order.

6. Should any disorder occur, or should the representative of A M G so direct the meeting or assembly will be disbanded at once.

7. Permits to hold meetings or essemblies will only be granted to thoroughly reliable and dependable persons, and any applicant may be required to produce one or more guarantors to ensure that the terms of this Order are obeyed.

8. If any meeting or assembly is held in violation of this Order, or if any speeches, debates, arguments, or questions outside the agenda as stated in the application are permitted, or if any disorder shall occur, both the applicants and their guarantors and all persons attending the meeting or assembly will be liable to trial by an Allied Military Court and upon conviction be punishble by imprisonment or fine or both.

By Order of the Allied Military Government :

24 January 1944.

G. H. McCAFFREY,
Lieutenant Colonel Infantry,
Regional Civil Affairs Officer,
Region 2.

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

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. McCAFFREY.
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Region 2.

4. Aggiunto alla domanda dovrà essere:

(i) Un impegno che l'agenda sarà tenuta in maniera sufficienti preparativi saranno fatti per evitare qua pubblico.

(ii) Un impegno, che si aderirà strettamente all'agend discorso, dibattimento, argomento, o questione, sar dell'agenda.

5. Un ufficiale o designato rappresentante del Govern sarà presente ad ogni adunanza od assemblea autorizzato, presente, a tale adunanza od assemblea sarà ritenuta c quest'ordine.

6. Se dovessero succedere dei disordini, l'adunanza, subito sbandata se il rappresentante dell'A.M.G. lo ordina

7. Permessi di tenere adunanze, od assemblee, saran mente a persone degnissime di fiducia, e si potrà richiede di produrre uno o più garanti per assicurare che i termi siano osservati.

8. Se un'adunanza, od assemblea, sarà tenuta in vi ordine, o se discorsi, dibattimenti, argomenti, o questio fuori dell'agenda, come è dichiarato nella domanda, o se qualche disordine, ambedue, l'aspirante e il garante e tut senti all'adunanza od assemblea, saranno soggette ad esse Corte Militare Alleata e, se colpevoli, condannato a reclusione

Per ordine del Governo Militare Alleato :

24 Gennaio 1944.

G. H. McCA
Tenente Colonnell
Ufficiale Regionale d
Region

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

4. Aggiunto alla domanda dovrà essere:

(i) Un impegno che l'agenda sarà tenuta in maniera ordinata, e che sufficienti preparativi saranno fatti per evitare qualunque disordine pubblico.

(ii) Un impegno, che si aderirà strettamente all'agenda, e che nessun discorso, dibattimento, argomento, o questione, sarà permesso fuori dell'agenda.

5. Un ufficiale o designato rappresentante del Governo Militare Alleato sarà presente ad ogni adunanza od assemblea autorizzato, e se non fosse presente, a tale adunanza od assemblea sarà ritenuta come infrazione a quest'ordine.

6. Se dovessero succedere dei disordini, l'adunanza, o assemblea, sarà subito sbandata se il rappresentante dell'A.M.G. lo ordina.

7. Permessi di tenere adunanze, od assemblee, saranno accordati solamente a persone degnissime di fiducia, e si potrà richiedere ad ogni aspirante di produrre uno o più garanti per assicurare che i termini di quest'Ordine siano osservati.

8. Se un'adunanza, od assemblea, sarà tenuta in violazione di questo ordine, o se discorsi, dibattimenti, argomenti, o questioni, saranno messi fuori dell'agenda, come è dichiarato nella domanda, o se dovessero succedere qualche disordine, ambedue, l'aspirante e il garante e tutte le persone presenti all'adunanza od assemblea, saranno soggette ad essere giudicate da una Corte Militare Alleata e, se colpevoli, condannato a reclusione, multa ad ambedue.

Per ordine del Governo Militare Alleato:

24 Gennaio 1944.

G. H. McCAFFREY,
Tenente Colonnello di Fanteria,
Ufficiale Regionale degli Affari Civili
Regione 2

5A

PARTICULARS CONCERNING FIRE DEPTS. IN REGION 2

1) Reggio Province

Personnel is 200, and mobile equipment consists of six trucks and two automobiles for officers, which equipment is stationed as follows:

1) Reggio Hqs = trucks and 2 automobiles.
2) Reggio R.R. Station = I truck
3) Palmi = I truck
4) Archi = I truck
5) Siderno = I truck

All of the above equipment is in service and in good working order, but in addition there are three other trucks without tires and efforts are being made to obtain rubber for these vehicles.

All pumps are in good order and hoses are satisfactory. Length available is approximately seven kilometers.

2) Catanzaro Province

Personnel is 68 and there are four brigades located as follows:

1) Catanzaro = Equipment seems to be quite sufficient and efficiently operated.
2) Vibo Valentia = This brigade possessed no vehicle as of Dec.31, 1943, and continued efforts were being made to locate a suitable one.
3) Nicastro = Equipment is in good condition except for old tires and efficiency is satisfactory.
4) Crotone = Equipment is serviceable but tires are in bad condition.

3) Cosenza Province

Total personnel is 60 and there are three brigades in the province stationed at the following towns:

1) Cosenza = Strength = 40 men
2) Paola " 10 "
3) Rossano " 10 "

4962

These brigades are reasonably efficient. Equipment is in fair condition but a number of vehicles and trailer pumps cannot function due to lack of essential parts. Efforts are still being made to find replacements but had been unsuccessful up to the end of 1943.

4) Matera Province

Total personnel is 53 and there are two brigades in province, I) Matera=45 men and 2) Montalbano= 8 men.

Equipment consists of five trucks, I Chemical tank on Motortricycle, I passenger car, and 6 pumps. This is allocated as follows:

1) Matera = I combination pumper and water carriei

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but in addition there are three other trucks without tires and efforts are being made to obtain rubber for these vehicles.

All pumps are in good order and hoses are satisfactory. Length available is approximately seven kilometers.

2) Catanzaro Province

Personnel is 68 and there are four brigades located as follows:

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1) Matera = I combination pumper and water carriei
I Water tank truck
2 Apparatus trucks
I Passenger car
5 Pumps
2) Mont'Albano=
I Apparatus truck
I Pump

./.

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Efficiency is satisfactory. Pumps are in good order and hose is good, of which there are approximately four kilometers. In addition, at the Matera station there is one apparatus truck lacking tires. Efforts are being made to secure the proper size, but have been unsuccessful to date.

5) Potenza Province

Total personnel at the present time is 26, and there is only one brigade operating in the province. This brigade is stationed at Potenza. Prior to our occupation there had been another one at Melfi with a strength of six, but since their vehicle had been taken by the Germans and no real effort was made by their authorities to replace it, these men were disbanded.

Equipment at Potenza consists of 1 Combination pumper and water tank and 1 motor pump carried by hand. Two trailer pumps are immobile due to lack of a few essential parts. This station has 480 meters of seventy millimeter hose and 500 meters of Forty five millimeter hose. A major problem confronting this brigade is the fact that the water supply is turned of intermittently in various parts of the province so that all communes may share the limited water supply, since a part of the Acqueduct was damaged by the enemy in their retreat.

6) Salerno Province

There is only one brigade in the province and the stength of it is 74 men. Equipment consists of 1 vehicle for hauling apparatus, 5small hand pumps, and 2 three-wheeled chemical fire-fighting vehicles. The ~~German~~ firemen are working on producing new ladders, shovels, axes, and standpipes.

94 Sub-area has a complete fire fighting unit stationed at Salerno with the provincial brigade. This unit is available for provincial use.

1.2.1944

Rayer
Reads
Region 2.

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

Ref: PS/1/4.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION,
REGION 2, HEADQUARTERS,
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
6th January, 1944.

Subject:- Public Safety Report No.7.
Monthly Report of Activities.

To:- Chief: Public Safety Division,
Headquarters, Allied Military Government (thru R.C.A.O. Region 2).

CIVIL POLICE.

1. Progress report in respect of each Police Agency.i

(a). Provincial Civil Affairs Police Officers. In order that I can present a more comprehensive picture of the activities of the Public Safety Division within the precints of this Region, I append hereto at 1A to 1F copies of the monthly report in respect of each Province within Region 2.

By so doing it is my object to bring to your notice the particular men who are performing their duties so well in the field and that you may also be readily cognisent with the individual officers.

(b) C.C.R.R. Progression steady. Standard of efficiency improving throughout Region. As will be seen by the various reports attached there are cited many instances of this Police Agency acting with firmness and upon their own volition, there is however, a tendency to resort to the use of firearms where perhaps other methods would be equally suitable. This aspect will receive our undivided attention in the future, but it will not be an easy task to remodel something which is in all probability a matter of temperament. There is room for improvement in the Force, I feel sure with patience and correct guidance we can make an efficient force in time.

(c) Questorini. Working satisfactorily and pursuing the course of duties as directed by C.A.P.O's. Apart from the investigation of crime have performed good work in the control of Brothels and Prostitutes. Copies of a series of reports on this subject are attached at 2A.

(d) Guardia Finanzia. The collection of taxes and Revenue under the auspices of this section progresses favourably. Major MacPherson. R.R.O. makes no unfavourable comments.

(e) Forestry Police.

(f) Municipal Guards.

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Both forces receiving the attention of the C.A.P.O's. to endeavour to get better results in general. Reports show that the forces are in need of better clothing and in some cases footwear. This aspect is receiving attention.

General Observations. A month of steady progress towards a more efficient standard. The Police Agencies will continue to work well and to improve in their work so long as they have the support of an Allied Officer. The removal of the Fascisti Regime with all its vices and corruptions has done much to remove the evil influences that so often prevail against the precepts of law and order. There is a growing confidence in the various commands of Police, which is all to the good, and I feel that we may look to the future with hope, if not with

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

confidence.

2. State of Crime in [illegible] Region.
(a) Crimes of Violence. (b) Black Market.

SALERNO PROVINCE. (a) At Amalfi on 6th December, a British soldier was stabbed in the head and seriously wounded by an Italian civilian named Di Landri, Fillipo. Di Landri was arrested and now awaits trial.

In Salerno City on the night of 15th 16th December, 3 British Soldiers were shot by a civilian, Fortunato Andrea, after a dispute. Fortunato has been arrested and awaits trial.

(b) Many cases of black market transactions being dealt with in the courts. Road Blocks(6) have been instituted as check points on illegal transport of food, this is proving a good preventive measure, and the alimentation department is benefiting by the confiscations, which are subsequently legalised.

POTENZA PROVINCE. (a) one case of homicide, during December, Committed by a civilian= La Guardia, Virola, who killed his wife and two children. La Guardia has been arrested, is detained and awaits trial.

(b) Report states that Police agencies are endeavouring to curtail illegal transactions in black market, and have met with a measure of success in a number of cases.

MATERA PROVINCE. (a) No crimes of violence reported in December.

(b) Many small cases dealt with by Police. One major case is in the process of investigation.

COSENZA PROVINCE. (a) Two cases of crimes of violence reported.. viz.= (i) Murder by stabbing as the result of a fight between two civilians. Murderer in custody, awaiting trial. (ii) An Italian Army Officer shot and seriously wounded an Italian soldier during a quarrel in a brothel. Enquiry in hand by the Military Authorities.

(b) Fifty five cases pending for infringements of Tobacco Monopoly Regulations. 186 other Black Market cases.

One major case of illegal trading dealt with in the month. Gruenberg, D. an ex internee of the Farremonti Camp, was arrested by Capt. Dyer, C.A.P.O. for the sale of Lire and Dollars at rates other than those prescribed in Proclamation No.3. Gruenberg was known to be one of the chief operators in the Black Market in this Province. He appeared before a Superior Court was found guilty and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined Lire 500,000. This case has certainly cured the enthusiasim of a number the convicted man's associates. Capt. Dyer however is in the process of further investigations and it is to be anticipated that he will effect further arrests.

CATANZARO PROVINCE. (a) Two cases of homicide, two arrests. (b). Black market receiving attention.

REGGIO PROVINCE. (a) Throughout November and December nine cases of homicide were reported. No special features attached to these cases, all are as result of family affairs. All cases being dealt with according to law. Twelve cases of robbery with violence.

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All of these cases are being investigated, the figures are at a comparable rate with oth years, and are not excess've.

(b). Black market receiving attention.

3. Relations with Military Police. Good. no complaints made or received.

4. Conduct of Allied Troops. Generally good. MATERA PROVINCE. Canadien troops in this area are behaving fairly well. On Christmas Day a few reports received of drunkenness, and of houses being entered by drunken soldiers, nothing of a serious nature transpiring. Cases brought to notice have been severely dealt with. To prevent a repetition on New Years Eve, I arranged with the A.P.M. for extra patrols. and motor trucks tp patrol to pick up "tipsy soldiers". In addition an early curfew was imposed. Result:= District quiet, no disorder.

POTENZA PROVINCE. Numerous compleints of isolated instances of fowl stealing prior to Christmas by soldiers. On 26th December, C.C.R.R. ACERENZA , reported that on 21st December, isolated groups of Canadian Military of the Princess Louise Regiment in the Country near to OPPIDO Lucana, stole about 100 chicken, and a number of them violated the graves in the cemetery, taking away skulls and bones, thereafter decorating their motor trucks with them. The population were obviously badly impressed by this unseemly and scenduluos behaviour.

The information has been forwarded direct to the A.P.M. and the Command of the Regiment concerned with a request that result of any investigations be forwarded to this office.

There are no other reports of collective misbehaviour of Military throughout the Region. Whilst actions as quoted above are deporable I do not think that it will ever be possible to prevent such incidents for they are the actions of a stupid few who unfortuneately bring discredit on the many disciplined soldiers we have in our Armies. Severe punishment of offenders may, however act as a deterrent to others, when offenders of the type cited above appear before Military Courts.

5. FUNCTIONING OF (a) ITALIAN COURTS (b) ALLIED MILITARY COURTS. (a) Italian Courts are functioning throughout Region. C.A.P.O's report difficulties in bringing outstanding cases up to date, but every endeavour is being made to get the procedure in Italian Courts moving at a faster pace. (b). C.A.P.O's report functioning regularly, and with efficiency. From Police viewpoint, highly satisfactory.

6. STAFF CHANGES IN OFFICER. Lt.Col. Pollock, (B), Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer transferred on 7th December, 1943, to 15th Army Group. Captain P.E. Coxhead (B) P 279389 posted as Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer on 7th December, 1943, vice above, with rank of Major (Acting unpaid).

7. Cases of (a) Sabotage (b) Suspected Sabotage. Under (a) and (b) Nil.

Under this heading I would bring to notice the attitude of the Badoglio Government in respect of certain action taken within Potenza Province. Reference to correspondence at 3A attached will show that the records of 221 individuals were reviewed. 49 serious cases were discovered and the S.C.A.O. recommended that 6 of these persons should be deported to North Africa whilst the remaining 43 be subjected to"confino". Information reached the Badoglio Government, and through its Ministry of the

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Interior sent an instruction to the Questore, Potenza, directing that the men in question shou report to certain named towns within the Province of PUGLIE, outside the jurisdiction of Allied Military Government. The order was promptly quashed by Lt. Col. G.H.McCaffrey, Regional Civil Affairs Officer and the matter reported to Chief, AMG, MILGOV.

SALERNO PROVINCE. reports unfavourably on "Il Soviet" a so called Communist News sheet which is receiving the attention of the C.A.F.O. a further report will be submitted in due course.

8. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS. Strikes = Nil. Lockouts = Nil. A number of factories are not functioning owing to insufficient electricity supply, lack of raw materials and damage to plants. Repaired work is being effected and every endeavour is being made to stabilize conditions. Roads and bridges throughout the Region are under repair and the work of reconstruction progresses.

9. LABOUR. There is some unemployment in the Industrials, mainly due to the causes quoted in para. 8 above, when plants are repaired, supply and transport problems solved then the question of the employment of the masses will naturally resolve itself. There is some little unemplyment in Agricultural labour but this is seasonable.

10. RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTIONS. Attached at 4A are copies of reports of civil disturbances. It will be seen that the situation in some areas may be regarded as tense, although they are cited as RIOTS from the reports it will be seen that good order is soon restored. The people within the Region may be regarded for the most part as improvident, low graded in intelligence without the ability to appreciate existing conditions, and therefore of a type that are liable to be easily swayed by the verbosity of ill informed people (See report on Riot in Salerno Province attached) Nevertheless good order is necessary and the chief demonstrators (if alive) are invariably arrested and dealt with as circumstances permit. Pending Stabilization we must expect such instances, and from the reports received I do not feel it necessary to adopt an alarmist attitude, good order can be maintained with our existing personnel. I do not feel justified in recommending the reduction of establishment of C.C.R.R. as requested by A.M.G. for special assignment.

11. POLITICAL SITUATION. The political situation throughout the Region is of an extremely fluid nature., not easily assessed, but nevertheless, not anti=Allied. Rather would I affirm that it is definitely anti=Fascist and in many places I fear anti=Badoglio.

Throughout the Region there is ample evidence of the diverse political factions all indulging in the blessings of freedom of speech. Political meetings are of course, not allowed. In Cosenza Province, Lt. Col. Nicholl S.C.A.O. has ordered that all political signs irrespective of party shall be removed from the walls. There are many news sheets giving vent to the new times, some produced daily, many are of a political nature, all profess pro=Allied sentiments (exception"Il Soviet" as quoted above).

The known existing parties of any strength are:=

(a) Partito Socialista
(b) Partito Liberale Democratica
(c) Italia Libera
(d) Partito Republicano
(e) Partito della Democrazia Christiana
(f) PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO.

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all of these parties are doing their uttermost to further their own ideals, endeavouring formulate their own organisations, in order that they may be in a position for direct politic action should the day come for free franchise in the New Italy.

I append at 5A an interesting report by Capt. Hobbs. P.C.A.P.O. Reggio Province. He was charged with the investigation of certain Political matters by Lt.Col. G.H.McCaffrey, Regional Chief, and this is the result of his investigations.

The action being taken in respect of these various parties is one of passive observation. At this stage they do not present even a potential menace. All parties are being treated with impartiality. out the whole political aspect is the subject of close observation. No restriction is place upon political discussions, but no facility is granted for Public Meetings or Demonstrations.

12. State of Public Morale and Conditions effecting Morale.

Generally surprisingly high. The situation must of necessity be regarded as unstable. Good administration and goood supply of food will be the essential factors in maintaining morale at its present standard.

The health of the various communities is good, to date we have not experienced any epidemic or mass illness, but the inclement weather that we are now experiencing together with the fact that there is malnutrition of a type, lack of warm clothing, of good footwear, of fuel, of good housing conditions and of sanitation may readily cause a sudden and unexpected deterioration in the health of the general public. Adjoining the Region is the NAPLES Area and the FOGGIA Area refugees are coming into this Region and the question of prevention of the importation of Typhus is receiving the attention of our Medical Officers.

If the health of the populations suffers it is natural to expect a drop in this standard of their morale.

13. SECURITY SERVICES. Not working in all areas of the Region. Where employed co=operating in good faith with A.M.G. Officers. No complaints.

14. CIVILIAN INTERNEES.

SALERNO PROVINCE.

Number in Custody on 1=12=43	27
Number arrested during month.	
(a) Security Services	11
(b) A.M.G.	Nil
Number released during month	
(a) Security Services	13
(b) Review Boards	Nil
Transferred to Police for prosecution	Nil
Transferred to North Africa	Nil
Number in Custody on 31=12=43	25

POTENZA PROVINCE.

Number in Custody on 1=12=43	24
Number arrested during month	
(a) Security Service	Nil
(b) A.M.G.	6

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Number released during the month
(a) Servic (Security) Nil
(b) Review Boards 2
Transferred to Police for Prosecution 4
Transferred to North Africe Nil
Number in Custody 31=12=43 24

Arrangements being made in all other Provinces in Region to finally dispose of outstanding cases, a further report will be submitted in due course.

15. ALIENS REGISTRATION.
CONTROL OF ALIENS. Public Safety Division H.Q. Allied Military Government under communication dated 5th December, 1943, reference AMG/14756/PS, subject "Control of Aliens (Stranieri)", gave certain directions to R.C.A.O's. as to the method to be adopted with regard to the control of Aliens. This direction was received at this H.Q. and after consultation with the Regional Legal Officer, Major Mark deW.Howe, a communication dated 14th December, 1943, Ref. 2201/18/78 was forwarded to Public Safety Division, H.Q. raising points of issue of an important nature, and of policy, a reply is awaited.

On 23rd December, 1943, Col. MacFarlane (A) of Allied Control Commission (Displaced Persons) attended this office and discussed various subjects, including the method of Registration of Aliens. I informed the Col. of the method of Registration of Aliens pertaining prior to the occupation of Italy by Allied Forces, and he formulated a system of Alien Control based upon the Rules and Procedure adopted by the Questorind who were the registering agents.

Col. MacFarlane left me under the impression that he was going to contact Chief, Public Safety, AMG., and discuss with him his various problems concerning Registration.

Pending further information, and a reply to the queries made by this Region I am with=holding action as to Aliens Registration throughout Region 2.

16. MOTOR VEHICLES = REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.
The Registration and Licensing of Motor vehicles within Region 2 has not commenced. Further instructions have been received from H.Q. and the business of preparing Regional Order is in progress. Registration will commence as soon as possible.

17. Fire Brigades. Efficiency throughout Region appears to be good. Records show that fires are a rare occurrence. Short report from Catanzaro attached at 6A.

18. PRISONS. Capatin Alden, Superintendent of Prisons is at present on a tour throughout the Region. I will submit his detailed report when he returns.

There are over 100 prisons in this Region and a complete reorganisation is required. 7955

I attach at 7A copies of reports submitted in reference to prisons and beg reference also to 6A report on Cantanzaro prison.

19. SITUATION REPORT. The situation within Region 2 is still one which requires careful and diplomatic handling. The attached reports from C.A.P.O's. in the field I submit gives a comprehensive

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summation of the entire situation. There is no doubt that the population in general are satisfied that they have been relieved of the Fascist Regime, they have demonstrated that they require an entire "Clean sweep" of Fascism and all it means. For that reason alone there are elements that do not trust the Badoglio Government, and I feel sure that should that Government ever take over control of this area it will be confronted with many diverse political problems and a certain amount of civilian unrest.

The situation insofar as Allied Military Government is concerned is without doubt, Under Control, and it can be readily agreed that Good Government and Good Order will prevail so long as A.M.G. functions in Regions 2. I will not, however, venture an opinion as to what may happen if our authority to GIVE orders ceases, and Badoglio moves in.

20. CONCLUSION. I must again draw attention to the fact that I now require the services of one more C.A.P.O. to bring my limited establishment of Public Safety Officers up to strength.

I respectfully submit that the data produced in this report and it appendices clearly demonstrates the sterling job the C.A.P.O's are doing in the Field in this Region.

I feel it is my duty to bring to notice the diligence with which all are performing their respective duties.

P.E. Coxhead

P.E.COXHEAD.
Major.
Regional Civil Affairs
Police Officer.

Approved: 9 Jan. '44
G.H. Mc Caffrey
Lt. Col. Inf
RCAO

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SALERNO PROVINCE

1A

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT.

30th, December, 1943.

Report for the month of December, 1943

CIVIL POLICE.

(I) State of Crime in the Province.

The state of the Province generally in regard to crime has been fairly satisfactory. Crimes of violence have been few, and with the exception of a serious riot resulting in the death of eight persons and the wounding of fifteen in the Commune of Montesano on the night of the 18th and during the day of the 19th instant, not of an important nature. (This riot has been seperately reported to Headquarters Region 2).

On the 6th December, a British soldier, Gunner Stevenson was stabbed in the head and seriously injured by an Italian, one Di Landri, Fillippo at Amalfi, where the latter resided. This incident arose over an allegation that the soldier had sexual intercourse with Di Landri's wife (with the consent of Di Landri) and subsequently refused to pay. Di Landri was immediately apprehended by military police and will be tried before a military court.

On the night of 15/16th December at Salerno, three British soldiers knocked at the house of a civilian, Fortunato Andrea and asked for food and wine. It would seem that Fortunato has made a practice of supplying food and wine at high prices to semi-intoxicated soldiers and two of the men had been to his house before. The soldiers were admitted, given food (half a chicken and some wine) and paid 400 lire for the same. A quarrel seems then to have arisen between them and Fortunato who demanded a further 750 lire. The soldiers thereupon left and as they were leaving Fortunato fired four shots from a pistol and wounded each of the three men, one of them seriously. He was later arrested by the 66 S.I.S., and will also be tried before a military court in the New Year.

The class of offence which has perhaps been causing most trouble in this Province has been the theft and/or unlawful possession of Allied petrol. A very large P.O.L., dump has been established in the areas of Giffoni, Battipaglia and Paestum. This dump must, owing to military necessity be left practically unguarded and consequently provides a great temptation to the population. Several arrests of persons in possession of small

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amounts have taken place and these people have been brought before summary military courts and punished. Persons in possession of larger amounts have been dealt with by superior military courts and heavy sentences and fines have been imposed; other cases are pending. Human nature being what it is however it is considered that these thefts will continue owing to the very large area over which the petrol is scattered and the impossibility of providing adequate guards.

Regarding the "black market", it is known that a fairly general black market is operating. The Guardia di Finanza and the C.C.R.R., have together with the Alimentation authorities been working on this problem. Eight road blocks have been established in the province for the purpose of preventing the movement of contraband food and large quantities of food have been confiscated and turned over to the Alimentation section. It is felt however that only the fringe of the market is being touched and that while the smaller fry are being caught the larger people are escaping detection. As regards Salerno town price control has been rigidly enforced in the shops, several prosecutions have taken place and the situation is regarded as fairly satisfactory. Since the week before Christmas, as an experiment, prices of all articles of food, with the exception of rationed goods, were temporarily freed. The result has been the appearance in the shops of an abundance of goods which could before only be purchased in the black market. These have been selling in the open market at figures approximately equivalent to the prices charged in the black market but the tendency now is for these prices to fall and it is expected that with the close of the holiday season when people will buy goods at these high prices, that the prices will gradually fall. The civil police are agreed that the black market system is too generally wide spread to be checked by minor prosecutions and that if it is only possible to provide access to sufficient staple foods, bread and paste, the demand for other foods which are merely bought because the supplies of staple foods are inadequate, will drop and the black market in foodstuffs will automatically expire.

There has been widespread marketing of American cigarettes which are selling at prices as high as 30 lire for a packet of twenty. Enquiries tend to show that the bulk of these cigarettes are brought into the province from Naples. Several prosecutions have taken place of persons found in possession of large quantities of cigarettes and convictions have ensued. Other cases are pending.

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(3) Conduct of Allied Troops.

As far as this province is concerned the Army may be said to have "moved on" and only relatively small numbers of troops remain in the area. The Almalfi area is however being used as a rest area and troops are also brought back to Salerno to rest. In the earlier days there was a good deal of complaint regarding looting etc by the troops but with the general exodus these complaints have now ceased. Generally now the conduct of the troops may be described as good. There are however many cases of bad behaviour by individuals which tend to give the wrong impression that the troops en masse are behaving badly. The most serious complaints being received at present relate to civilians being held up by soldiers and robbed of money. It is thought that many of these offences are probably the work of deserters, who no longer having access to army pay are obliged to steal to live. These matters have been referred to S.I.S. and to the military police who are making every endeavour to arrest the offenders.

(4) Functioning of Courts

(a) Italian. The Preture is now functioning in 24 areas, that is to say that the whole province is now covered and all cases under the Italian law are being dealt with in Italian courts. The Tribunali has been re-established in Salerno city and is dealing with cases with despatch. Difficulty has been experienced in dealing with cases arising in certain districts in the south end of the Province, at Sala Consalina, Polla and Caggiano which come under the Procurator del Re at Lagonegro. As a result twenty persons arrested at Caggiano in October for complicity in a triple murder and lodged in Salerno jail have remained in custody untried up to the present. After representations made through the Procuratore at Salerno and after correspondence through the legal department of A.M.G. the machinery has at last been put into operation and active steps are now being taken by the Procuratore to expedite the trial.

(b) Allied Military Courts. These have been functioning very satisfactorily. The five C.A.C.s., have been dealing promptly with cases arising in their districts and cases referred to the superior military courts are also being speedily and effectively dealt with.

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SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION.

(1) Sabotage.

No cases of suspected sabotage have come to light. A few cases of propegende notices being posted on walls have occurred. These, however, while suspect, have not been prima-facie opposed to the Allies but rather the reverse. In one commune a few scattered strips of printed paper "exalting the heroes of the fascist idea" were picked up in the street. Inquiry has been made to trace the printers and distributors but so far without success.

Two cases of publishing newspapers (1) IL LAVORO (a Socialist National Liberation paper) and (2) IL SOVIET, (Communist) without the permission of A.M.G. have been discovered in the town. Each of these journals bore headings stating that they were published without the Province (1) in Taranto and (2) in Bari. The former was quite an innocuous journal chiefly reproducing proclamations and orders and thus serving a useful purpose. The latter was a journal of a definitely mischievious type which, while it published prominently an adulatory panegyric on "our noble allies" yet by very poisonous criticism of food officials working for A.M.G. throughout the Province was actually seeking to undermine Allied Government. Search of printing establishments in Salerno town revealed that these papers were being printed in the town. The printers and the persons responsible for publication were arrested and charges will eventually be brought before a Military Court.

(2) Strikes and Lock-outs.

There have been no cases reported of strike or lock-outs.

(3) Labour.

There is much idle labour in the towns and larger communes. As far as Salerno City is concerned, there is a large call for labour which is not always avaible. In most of the damaged communes local labour is working well to clear the debris of damaged houses etc. In others, the more industrial communes, there is much idle labour, however, due to damaged factories, lack of electric power and lack of transport. As these are repaired or become available this labour will be absorbed. It is felt that it is this idleness which is often one of the causes of minor disturbances and demonstrations which occur from time to time in various parts of the Province.

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(4) Public Morale.

It is rather difficult to generalise on this question. Broadly speaking, morale is surprisingly good. It is, however, seriously bound up with the food question and, as food has been and is in short supply, this is definitely affecting morale. Unemployment is also having a deleterious effect in some districts. In most of the communes minor demonstrations have occurred against Podestas and Communal officials, who are unjustly blamed for lack of food and accused without evidence of converting the people's food to their own uses. Speaking generally, this is the main grumble and if sufficient bread could be made available there would be very little trouble in the Provinces. In this respect it is a matter for some regret that Allied propaganda made such extravagant promises regarding the food which would be supplied when we landed and which promises it has not been possible so far, to implement and at a time when food is difficult it would seem better to explain frankly to the people the difficulties and the fact that efforts are being made to overcome them and to solicit co-operation over a difficult period rather than leave the populace with two erroneous ideas (1) that they are being swindled by their own officials and (2) that nobody cares or is making any efforts to assist them.

CIVILIAN INTERNEES

Number in Custody	27
Number arrested during month	
(a) by Security Services	11
(b) by A.M.G.	NIL
Number released during month	
(a) by Security Services	13
(b) by Review Boards	NIL
Transferred to Police for prosecution	NIL
" to North Africa	NIL
Number in Custody at end of month	25

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SITUATION REPORT

In summing up the Provincial situation from a Police angle the main features that come immediately to mind are distance,

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lack of transport and lack of communications. The hundred and fifty communes in this Province are roughly divided into four and are supervised by four C.A.C.s (Salerno City has a separate C.A.C.). In the southern end of the Province a mountainous district requiring lengthy detours to by-pass mountain ranges, bridges have been destroyed by the Germans making access even more difficult. At times it is impossible for the C.A.C.s to visit some of their communes, except about once a month and even then they can stop for only a few hours at a time. In the more isolated communes which are only policed by three or four Carabinieri there is a very unhappy situation. The populace are largely content to have an Allied officer living in or near them and to see some visible sign of Allied authority. Left on their own they are apt to feel neglected and to feel that the Carabinieri whom they have not yet learned to trust are the symbols of the old Fascist oppression. Lack of transport adds to the other difficulties of lack of communication and if a minor disturbance or a serious crime occurs it is often a matter of days before information reaches the C.A.C. and eventually this office. The officers attached as Police officers to this Province are two, myself allocated as Public Safety Officer and C.A.P.C. for the Province and Lieutenant Farber (American) who is fulfilling a full-time task as C.A.P.C. Salerno City. This leaves the C.A.C.s in the districts with no C.A.P.C. for immediate assistance and the immediate Police tasks have to be supervised by them. The Carabinieri are, I feel, gradually coming to feel more confidence in themselves and to take hold of situations which are presented to them. In the earlier days (if a demonstration were anticipated for instance) they were apt to ask for the presence of an Allied officer for moral support, but they are now more sure of themselves having been carefully impressed with the fact that they must take control of all police situations and not look to Allied sources for executive backing. One such demonstration of an ugly nature occurred on the 1st December at Acerno in this Province when following a food demonstration at the Municipio, a brigadiere of Carabinieri arrested five persons and conveyed them to the Carabinieri barracks. The barracks were then surrounded by a large hostile mob who commenced throwing stones and demanding the release of the prisoners. Having only two men at his command the brigadiere released the prisoners and let them out by a rear door. He was then assaulted and stoned by

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the mob and having been struck in the eye by a stone which produced copious bleeding. At this point being partially stunned he drew his pistol and fired two shots, fatally injuring two of his assailants and the remainder fled. The whole matter will be investigated fully by the Officer commanding the Legion at Naples but from the preliminary reports which have reached this office it would appear that the brigadiere acted with considerable common-sense and resource. The Guardia di Finanza, the Agenti di Publica Sicurezza and the Guardia Forestale are performing their duties satisfactorily.

BROTHELS AND PROSTITUDES

The three brothels at present open for civilians in Salerno town are "Out of Bounds" and "Off Limits" to Allied troops and the Military Police are giving the matter special attention. Five or six clandestine brothels have been closed down. On the Civil Police side the Questura whose duties include the supervision of prostitutes has been specially instructed to give this matter urgent attention. Numbers of prostitutes suspected of having venereal disease have been arrested and conveyed to Salerno jail where they remain until cured. Attention will continue to be paid to this matter.

W. Y. Green

Major - G.A.P.O.

A.M.G.O.T.
GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO TERRITORI OCCUPATI
POTENZA PROVINCE

18

31 December 1943.

SUBJECT: Monthly Activity Report of Potenza Province

TO: R.C.A.C. Region 2

CIVIL POLICE

1. State of crime in Province
   (a) Crimes of violence 2, homicides.
   (b) Black market is in evidence but the various police agencies are making an effort to curtail it, and have succeded in many cases.

2. Brief details.
   (a) Homicide committed by La Guardia Virole against his wife and two children. Now held and awaiting trial.
   (b) On the 29th on Nov. two negros shot and killed an Italian one Francelini Santo at Rivello, Potenza. A previous report of this has been sent to Hq. Due to poor communications this was not included in last months report.

3. The conduct of troops have been the basis for many complaints by the local population. Wherever troops are located there are reports of stolen livestock. The incident which aroused the people most is that of grave robbing which took place at OPPIDO. A separate report of that incident has already been sent to Hq. Troops are located in the following towns: LAGOPESOLE, PIETRAGALLA, ACERENZA, RUOTI, AVIGLIANO, BRIENZA, PICERNO, ANIETTA, TITO, STAZ. S CASTELLO, GENZANO (M), CAGGIANO (S), POLLA (S).

4. The Italian Civil and Criminal courts are functioning under the supervision of the legal department.
There have been four persons tried by Military Court in the past month.
   (1) Giacobbe Rosario was tried and found guilty of violation of Proc.2 Art.2 Sec.30. He was sentenced to 18 months.
   (2) Attilio Federico and Cianci Vincenzo were tried and found not guilty of violation of Proc.2 Art.2 Sec.30.
   (3) Restuccia Giovanni was tried and found guilty of violation of Proc.2 Art 2 Sec.38 and was sentenced to 18 months.

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1. Scope of crime in Province
   (a) Crimes of violence 2. homicides.
   (b) Black Market is in evidence but the various police agencies are making an effort to curtail it, and have succeded in many cases.

2. Brief details.
   (a) Homicide committed by La Guardia Vircle against his wife and two children. Now held and awaiting trial.
   (b) On the 29th on Nov. two negros shot and killed an Italian one Franceline Santo at Rivello, Potenza. A previous report of this has been sent to Hq. Due to poor communications this was not included in last months report.

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   (3) Restuccia Giovanni was tried and found guilty of violation of Proc.2 Art 2 Sec.30 and was sentenced to 18 months.

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SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION

1. There have been no reported cases of sabotage or subversive activities within the province in the past month.
2. There have been no stikes or lock-outs in the province in the past month.
3. As the province is largly agricultural there is little trouble with labor. The working class have found jobs

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with contractors that are either building or that are hauling away and clearing those buildings that were bombed. The abolishment of the various syndicates has put some people out of work.

4. Public morale is good at present. In some communes there is begining to be a shortage of grain and flour. As long as the people have some food and a little money they are satisfied. The changing of head officials has helped a great deal but there is still more that could be done along these lines. The people on a whole do have faith in the Allied Government.

5. Civilian Internees:
   Number in custody at the first of Dec. Twenty Four.
   Number arrested during the Month:
      (a) By the Security Service --- None
      (b) By AMG or civil authorities -- 6

   Number released during the month:
      (a) By Security Service -- None
      (b) As a result of Review Boards -- 2

   Number transfered to the police for prosecution --4

   Number deported to North Africa -- None

   Number remaining in custody at the end of the month --24

6. Special Police Problem:
   At present the main problem is that of the railways. Due to the lack of contol of civilian travel from the Naples and Salerno area, there is a large amount of black market and contraband being taken from the province. Hundreds of people come in from that area and due to the atempted contol of civilians at this end many military trains are overloaded with civilians. Freight cars have been broken open in order that people might ride.

PRISONS

1. Approximate number of:
   (a) Convicted prisoners -- 13
   (b) Prisoners tried but awaiting final disposition -- 2 4945
   (c) Prisoners awaiting trial -- 127 Many of these people included in this figure are not being held in prison.

PROSTITUTION

1. Houses of prostitution in:
   (a) Potenza -- 1 Run by Sicurezza Publica

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4945

PROSTITUTION

1. Houses of prostitution in:
   (a) Potenza - 1 Run by Signorini Luigina. No. of girls -- 5
   (b) Melfi -- 2 Run by Santoro Francesca. No. of Girls - 3
   " " Migioli Silvia. No. of Girls - 3
   (c) Lavello - 1 Run by Bonaveri Enrica. No. of Girls - 3

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These houses of prostitution come under the direct control of the Questore. The girls in these houses are examined three times a week by a doctor. All houses are out of bounds to the troops. There is some evidence of amateur prostitution going on in the areas where troops are located. I have given orders that these houses were to immport no girls from Naples due to the epidemic of typhus which exists in that locality.

(sgd) Lt.C. Anderson

Lt.C. Anderson
C.A.P.C.
Province of Potenza

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1C

A.M.G.
Provincial Public Safety Section
Bolzano Province

January 4, 1946

To: Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Region II
A.M.G., Bolzano Province

Subject: Monthly Report on Provincial Public Safety Section, Bolzano Province.

1. Civil Disorders to Prevent Occurrence.

(a) Number of instances. N.I.L.
(b) Arrests for offences under the Italian Penal Code.....30
(c) Arrests for offences against Allied Troop Regulations.....20

During December 11-, 20 persons were tried before Allied Military Courts. 19 persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and 1 case dismissed. No fines were imposed. 9 cases now await trial.

Five political prisoners were arrested, two of which have since been released. The other 3 are in custody. The Legal Officer, Capt. A.C.A.I. Bergen has contacted and together with the Major of Carabinieri and it has been established that through these persons being returned to custody, order has been restored in the Province, which previously has been a source of trouble.

2. Prisons. The Legal Officer has given consideration to 161 persons awaiting trial and 10 persons were released from prison and 3 were arrested illegally.

(a) Number of persons in prison in Bolzano Province and undergoing sentences are 41.
(b) Number of persons awaiting trial are 11.
(c) Number of persons liberated from prison during December was 10.

3. Brief details of offences tried by Allied Military Courts

Homicide. Homicide Accid. violation of Proc.2,Art.1,sec.11. Shooting Seizure. sentenced 3 months imprisonment.

Attempt. Thirteen persons, violating Proc.2,Art.2,sec.32. taking part in a public demonstration. All found guilty and sentenced to 4 months dispenced imprisonment, as first offenders. One of these persons with previous convictions and of bad character was sentenced to undergo the 4 months imprisonment.

Disturbance, viz. violation Proc. 2, Art. 2, sec. advising members of the public against the acceptance of salary. Case dismissed.

Arrest. Seizure. violating Proc.2, Art. 2,sec.40. unlawful possession of a Military motor car tire. three months imprisonment.

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e. Disarmament. Small cases of disobedience are evident and the Carabinieri of the Province have been instructed to take the necessary action. In minor cases they are taking away the goods and handing them into the Assets, but further effort on the part of the Carabinieri is necessary to prevent any more activity. The Major in charge of the Carabinieri has been contacted and he assures the Allied Military Government that he will do his best to check this class of offence.

f. Conduct of military forces in the Province. The conduct of Allied troops in the Province has been adequately controlled by the Military Authorities. Complaints of trivial incidents have been enquired into by the Provincial Public Safety Officer, during the Christmas festivities, and it is found that there are no serious cases to report. However, it must be mentioned that the troops quartered in the vicinity have in several instances committed larceny by stealing livestock, but in each case the identity of the culprits could not be established. The matter has been brought to notice of the competent authorities and they are taking steps to prevent a repetition.

g. Courts. The Italian criminal and civil courts are functioning under the supervision of the Legal Department and there is no cause for complaint.

h. Special Police Sub-Division. There have been no reported cases of sabotage, subversive activities, strikes or lockouts in the Province during the past month. The Province is largely agricultural and there is no trouble with laborers.

i. Public Morale. Good. The food supply appears to be adequate.

j. Civilian Internees. Yugoslav internees are in and are housed on the camp site at Colonna. These internees arrived from Sari on December 16, 1943. They are being administered by the Italian authorities, and close supervision is being exercised by the A.C.A.O., Captain Canby, and the Public Safety Officer, Captain Leonard A.A. Gaddis. Frequent visits are made to Colonna to ensure that good order is being maintained. A restriction of movements has been imposed and this is being complied with.

One of the Yugoslavs, Matekalo Mile has been charged with the good order and discipline of this party, and he appears to be carrying out his duties satisfactory.

k. Prostitution. One house only is licensed in the Province, viz., via Roma, Messina, four girls in residence, duly registered under Italian law and the girls are medically inspected daily.

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the house is out of bounds to troops and there are no cases of disorder reported to the Provost. Twelve amateur prostitutes have been rounded up in Matera and practice checked in this area. Close supervision is exercised on the Provost.

11. Co-operation with Italian Authorities. The Provincial Public Safety Officer, Matera Province has contacted the Staff Captain, Provost Service and Town Major of the troops quartered in the Province and has to report that the closest co-operation exists on all matters affecting public safety.

12. Carabinieri. The Carabinieri in the Province are considered reliable and are performing their duties in a satisfactory manner. Close supervision is maintained.

13. Former Axis, Fascist Agents, Sympathizers, Informers. Have received close attention and they are carrying out their duties satisfactory.

14. No Special Police Problems Are Present.

15. Grain. Strong efforts are being made to force grain into the Ammasi, and this is meeting with success. One case affecting non-denouncement of grain and selling of grain at blackmarket prices on a large scale, is at present under review by the Legal Officer, with a view of presenting the case to a superior Allied Court, the principal being held in prison. Four persons are involved in this case and it is hoped that the prosecution will act as a deterrent to others. The Carabinieri are at present carrying out a strong drive to force the grain into the Ammasi, and there is every reason to believe that this will be successful.

(sgd) Leonard A.E. Eddings

LEONARD A.E. EDDINGS, Capt.
Provincial Public Safety Officer
Matera Province

RD/gd

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PROVINCE OF MESSINA : 30th December 1943.

SUBJECT: POLICE SITUATION - MESSINA Province.

TO: H.Q.A.M.G. ENNA Sub-Area.

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Since the cessation of hostilities only two cases of serious crime have been reported during the month, viz. (1) murder by shooting as the result of a fight between two civilians murdered in custody, (2) Italian Army officer shoots and seriously injures an Italian soldier during a quarrel in a brothel - enquiry in hand by the Military Authorities.

Generally speaking the situation is satisfactory, consisting mainly of minor evasions of the Italian laws, with a few petty larcenies. There has been, however, a considerable amount of activity in the black market, chiefly with regard to tobacco, and a concerted drive by the Carabinieri and the Questore has been instigated with a view to detecting the offenders.

Instructions have been issued for all civilian motor vehicles to be stopped, and the drivers questioned as to road destination, etc., together with similar directions regarding pedestrians carrying heavy suitcases, this latter being the usual method of transporting cigarettes and tobacco. The results have been satisfactory, there being now approximately 50 cases pending under the Tobacco Monopoly Regs, (including 20 'interned' who will be dealt with in Military Court), and there is good reason to believe that this 'trade' has decreased considerably. The amount involved in each case may not be particularly large, but when it is remembered that most of the offenders have undertaken similar journeys on many other occasions, the aggregate total reaches considerable proportions.

One source of difficulty is that civilians have entered this area armed with vague authorisations issued by officers attached to various Military Units chiefly from the East, and Naples Area, to buy various commodities, and there is little doubt in my mind that much of this stuff goes into the black market, and not to the troops for whom it was ostensibly purchased. Another leakage is that many dealers in the black market, with their goods, cadge lifts from drivers of passing Military vehicles, and I would suggest that Military Commanders be requested to issue orders prohibiting these undesirable practices.

The recent successful prosecution of David Ornadorg for dealing in currency in excess of the authorised ration

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unconditionally are dead concerned in many illegal transactions, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction especially as the Permanent Camp, and the substantial sentence imposed has considerably frightened many of the other ex-internees who were engaged in similar illegal activities.

The other big headache is dealing with black market offenders. There has been one absence of an offender being tried, but this is being reconsidered by the A.C.C., Cosenza Province, and such a trial will be published shortly.

The following cases are pending under the proclamations:- ten cases of civilians travelling from Sicily without passes, and three of persons using military tyres on civilian motor vehicles. (Also see 'Disturbance').

Political activity: Apparently dead, no disturbance of a purely political nature having been reported during the month. This is very satisfactory in view of the acute food shortage.

Disturbance. Only one disorder of any consequence has occurred and that at S.Domenico on the 17th. December 43, when a crowd led by Alfonso ALIA broke into private houses and stole food. Another demonstration took place on the following day, the crowd being armed with sticks and ALIA with a shoemaker's knife. The latter advanced threateningly on the Maresciallo of the Carabinieri, who shot him with a pistol inflicting fatal wounds, the verdict of the magistrate being 'self defence'. Lieut. Franklin, C.A.F.O., was sent immediately to investigate, and found the situation quiet and under control. Statements are being taken by the Carabinieri with a view to proceedings being taken in a Military Court against two of the other ringleaders under Sec.33, Proclamation 2, as a deterrent to others.

Press. A check is kept on all matter published in the newspapers, and to date only one instance has occurred of an article to which objection could be taken, and that in a Communist weekly organ consisting of a general criticism of Italian Army Officers. All the editors, including that of the offending journal, were interviewed by me who told them such controversial articles would not be countenanced and must definitely cease. Furthermore that any breaking of this ban would mean that the paper would be permanently suspended forthwith. I think this has had the desired effect, and do not anticipate any further trouble in this direction.

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Public Officials. Very few complaints are now being received regarding mayors, etc. So it must be assumed that the majority of the population are more or less satisfied with their present officials. A Committee has been formed, including the Provost and the Colonel of Carabiniers (the latter a very capable and efficient officer), to discuss any rascists still holding office regarding the advisability of their retention or removal.

It came to my notice a few weeks ago that a few of the mayors were spending but little time in their respective Communes. I spoke to the Provost personally, and pointed out to him the desirability of the Chiefs always being available during the present food shortage and unsettled conditions, and he circulated orders by wire to that effect to all Communes in the Province.

Passes. Every effort is being made to reduce the number of civilians travelling beyond the Northern limits of the Province. Many applications for passes are refused, but as much depends on the rather questionable zeal with which the Carabiniers check persons crossing the border, I am afraid that many unauthorised persons are still getting through, in spite of frequent reminders that such passes are necessary.

(sgd) E.W.H.Myer
Capt. C.A.F.O.
(E.W.H.Myer)

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D.O. C.Y.

30 December 1943.

From : GSO2 Caribbean

To : G2(R) Caribbean

Subject : Geographical report.

Submitted herewith progress report on civil affairs problems of Caribbean.

The civil police of the problems with refugee problems, functions quite satisfactorily. The local police organization under police high. This report covers Barbados and the Windward.

The complement of the civil police in Trinidad and four companies, are shown as follows:-

(a) Barbados 2 officers and 371 men.
(b) Grenada 1 officer and 226 men.
(c) Jamaica 1 officer and 265 men.
(d) Port of Spain 2 officers and 293 men.

A total of 6 officers and 1172 men exclusive of the militia in Caribbean.

All of the men with the exception of the mounted police, are armed with rifles, and in addition they are also issued with batons. Sergeants of mounted police are armed with revolvers. Other ranks are armed with carbines with 10 rounds of ammo. which are used for instruction purposes. Officers in addition to their revolver equipment also has 300 rounds ammunition and Port of Spain has about 120.

Crime is not serious in the Caribbean.
Crimes in this province consist of the theft of vegetables or the trifling sums that are very often handled by the Commissioners.

Two cases of homicide occurred in which the perpetrators of the crime were arrested.

Black Market.
Owing to the large number of uncontrollable points, it is almost impossible to organise black market activities. Very high prices are being paid on the black market. For example in Jamaica 1 lb for one lb. of fish.

Unrest: There seem to be no cause of unrest existing in this province.
No attempt at espionage noted.
On the 11th of Dec. 1943 in St. Vincent two boys both 18 years of age, fired [illegible] at Colonel, as he entered Armoury at Fort about 56, wounding him slightly. He fled and was seen by the police; the boys were arrested. Motive for the crime not yet known.
On 22 of Dec. 1943, in St. Vincent Grenadines, Constable Alexander aged 36, shot and killed Cpl. of Constabulary aged 46. Constable fled on foot [illegible], but was arrested on, Bequia.

Special problems of civil administration.
There are no special problems at the present time in this province.

Relations with military police.
Relations with U.S. and British military police are excellent.

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Appears

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Prisons. There are 30 Prisons in this province of which 3 are Judiciary type and 27 smaller of the Mandatory type, which are located in the following towns:

Judiciary at Catanzaro, Nicastro and Vibo Valentia.
Mandatory at [illegible], Badolato, Borgia, Chiaravalle, Cirò, Cropani,
Crotone, Davoli, Filadelfia, Gasperina, Maida, Martirano, Mileto,
Nicotera, Nocera, Tirinese, Petilia Policastro, Pizzo Calabro,
Sambiase, S. Severina, Serra S. Bruno, Serrastretta, Soriano Calabro,
Soveria Mannelli, Squillace, Strongoli, Taverna and Tropea.

So far no prisons have been closed but it is under consideration.
The general condition of the prisons administration is quite good and efficient.

Sanitation and Health. Prisons are quite clean. Infirmaries are in good condition even though medicine supplies are scarce. They also are visited by the Sanitary Officer at least once a week.

Prison Labour. The only prison labour used is for cleaning the prisons and repair work on shoes and clothing.

Food. The quantity of food seems to be sufficient.

Records. As disclosed by inspections the records are in excellent condition.
a) There are approximately 417 prisoners awaiting trial.
b) 35 prisoners awaiting final disposition.
c) 114 prisoners convicted.
Some of the cases for the Italian Military Court are pending for almost two years.
There were no changes in Prison Directorate.

Brothels and Prostitutes.
In Crotone are two brothels which employ 5 operators. Medical examination are conducted every other day.
Nicastro has one establishment which only two are clean enough to use - total of operators ten - all are inspected every other day by regular medico.
Catanzaro 4 establishments of which only two are clean enough to use - total of operators ten - all are inspected by the Italian Military Medical Dept.
Questura has been instructed to suppress all illegal prostitution.
Vibo Valentia has one establishment with 5 operators and is inspected daily - primarily used by the Italian Military. In general the situation in regard to prostitution is quite well controlled.

(Sgd) F. Rush 1st Lt.
C.A.P.O., Catanzaro.

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Public Safety Dpt.
Report.
29/12/40.

Subject: Reports.

Re: D.C.I.P.C. Dublin.

Civil Ranks.

1) D.M.P.:-

Composed of 1 Major - 1 Captain - 1 Lt. in regard at Galeeria and its other ranks.
In addition in the province there are distributed 2 Capt's 4 Lt's and 7/8 other ranks.
All are armed with revolvers and pistols with a few grenades per man. Also by no means there are a quick firing guns.
Equipment is satisfactory and sufficient. The efficiency of the per ser complement is fairly good but there is vast room for improvement both in efficiency and morale. The post war Garda-ship recruited for service is low in morale.

2) Auxiliary Police:-

Composed of 3 Commandants and six other officers and ranks in the Province. 1 Captain and 6 other ranks are stationed at Regola, all are armed with revolvers. The pistols that were held by a number of officers and men total approximately 40 were alleged to have been handed in care of C.O.R.s. under the proclamation.
Efficiency in office as regards:- Captain Assessin Falmain.
The efficiency of the corps leaves much to be desired and the local officers have been interviewed by myself and directed to exert more forcibly in their duties generally particularly with reference to the contraband that is evading their surveillance resulting passing from Regola and vice versa. This action has resulted in an appreciable increase of persons arrested by the corps for attempting to transport contraband articles. It is necessary that continued observation on their activities be kept to ensure that the improvement is maintained and this is being done.
Complaint is made that they are in need of uniform and boots and attempt is being made to rectify this.

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3) Municipal Guard:-

Composed of Commandants 11 other officers and 36 other ranks.
Commandants Orbo Ambo in charge.
Armed with 40 carbines. No ammunition. All pistols handed

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to DC.Kn. under proclamation. All in need of boots and clothing. Efficiency doubtful. Morale poor. Commandants also interviewed by me and instructed to increase the efforts of the corps to greater efficiency and show results.

a) First Bureau:-
1 Capt. 4 Lt's and 24 other ranks of the Province.
Commandants Accra Central. 24 Stations. 24 officers and other ranks stationed in Accra and vicinity. All armed with carbines and pistols.
Efficiency and morale doubtful. Commandants interviewed by me and instructed as others.

State of Crime in the Province:-

November & December	3 cases of homicide.
November & December	12 cases of robbery with violence.
November & December	two cases of robbery.
November & December	no cases of theft.

All the cases of homicide are without especial feature being chiefly in the nature of family and domestic feuds.
The remainder of the cases are as is usual in comparative records of cases held by the DC.Kn. and other authorities.
Police administration has been curtailed by practically lack of transport's available to transport officers to the scene of occurrences as they occur. This is receiving attention and it is hoped that transport will shortly be available.
Relations with military police both U.S. and British is excellent
The functioning of Native Courts in Accra is proceeding under the watching eye of Capt. Guthrie L.O. without cause for complaint. A/M/G courts are progressing favourably with cases brought before them by the Public Safety Dpt.
No staff changes in officers assignments have taken place in the Province of recent date.
There are no points to be brought to notice at the present date.

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION

There are no cases of subversive activities to be brought to notice during the month.
One case of suspected sabotage occurred on the 15/12/43 at 10-0 pm when grenade was alleged to have been thrown at a stationary train at Nsawkaw by three civilians who ran away. No person was hurt or damage committed. Instant pursuit was made but the culprits succeeded in escaping. An additional police (Military) patrol has been posted at the Station to patrol the vicinity and

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the houses of suspects in the area are in the process of searching for explosives.
No cases of strikes or lock outs are reported for the month. Labour in the province is returning to normal. This is considerably helped by the fact that a great number of those temporarily unemployed have been recalled to the army.
Public morale is satisfactory with the exception of cases of racial which gives rise to occasional discontent. This is greatly by the fact that meat, fruit and vegetables are becoming plentiful.
The only condition affecting public morale is the low wages and cases relief which has been irregular. Endeavour to regularise this rationing is proceeding. Co-operation between police and security services is excellent. Arrests being by mutual
Congestion in several cases.
1 civilian (Arab) was arrested by Fce for conveying illicit wireless sets in lorry and subsequently.
1 man arrested nationality without identification papers arrested by SO.Div. and handed over to Fce who transferred him to Cairo for investigation.
No civilian internees were arrested or released or are now in custody.
None were transferred to police for prosecution or deported to W.Africa. None remain in custody.
The police position in the Province is satisfactory and the trend of offences is on the decline. It is necessary that this be maintained by concentrating of the civilian police forces to concentrate on enforcing law and order.

Civil Fire Brigade.

1. Efficiency:-

There are 200 officers and men in the civil fire brigade in the Province.
Six fire trucks and two cars fro officers are provided and distributed as follows:- 2 Aggio HQ. 1 Railroad Stn. Keneio.- 1 Petah.- 1 Arcat.- 1 Sloerne.- 2 cars Aggio HQ.
All available for use. In addition there are 3 trucks without tyres. 1 Ford truck in need of repair. All pumps are in good order and hoses usable. Length available approximately 7 kilometres.
The HQ were heavily damaged during the invasion and have been abandoned. At the present time HQ are quartered in the Prison Casbelle and whilst this offers accommodation there is insufficient space necessary for equipment and staff.

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The remaining vehicles are in need of tyres 32 x 7 and 600 x 16 (a) Both are scarce and efforts are being made to supply same.
The real strength of the provincial force is 200 officers and men but the present is 187 other ranks.
The present building is unsatisfactory in view of the fact that one part is occupied by refugees. There is no other building available except this one.
No staff changes have been made.
The staff are in need of clothing (uniform) and boots and office equipment. Except for these deficiencies the force is able to cope with any type of a large gathering.
Commandante:- Insp. Giuseppe Arnaud.

Licensing and registration.

The licensing and registration of motor vehicles is being performed by the A.M.A.C.I. on the authority of the Prefetto of the Province.
Sale and exchange is conducted by private owners with registration through A.C.A.I. New drivers are given efficiency tests before being granted licenses. At the present time the system is to follow as closely as possible the old system of licensing under the following instructions from SACC:-
Licenses to be granted only to essential vehicles in public administration.
Doctors (additional number only). Ambulances, buses and passenger vehicles.
Public utilities (water, gas, electricity, postal, telegraph, telephone etc.).
Carriers of goods (food etc) and passenger services.
It is when the new system of licensing is introduced application is made herewith on behalf of A.A.C.I. that the Command of the Area, Corps d'Armee be approached to provide 4 motor cyclists (as military) for the purpose of patrolling the roads in the Province to prevent and detect offences under the system by road users.

PRISONS

There are 3 Prisons in the Province, the main prison is situated in Reggio.
The others are at Locri - Cinquefrondi - Taurianova - Palmi.
In addition the prison situated at Gerace is not now in use owing to damage by bombardment.
There are also 10 smaller gaols in which minor offenders are detained for periods not over 3 months.

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All records are kept in good order. The prison at Reggio was been visited by myself on various occasions in connection with duties and I have found same well kept, clean, well ventilated and disciplined.
Progress in disposing of pending cases has speeded up since the arrival of Capt. Guthrie U.S. (assigned to Reggio province) who has in accordance with instructions taken over all cases reported.
No staff changes in prison directorate have taken place.
Request is made by the Inspectorate of Prisons that consideration be given by the A.M.G. for the promotion of staff as already in force at Perugia, Bari and for the continued increase of salary to the extent of 2 years of service.
Representation is also made for assistance for uniforms, boots and increased ration of food.

CIVIL DEFENCE

U.N.R.R.A. in the province of Reggio consists of 1 commendante - 1 v.commendante and two other ranks.
Accommodation is adequate. The HQ of the UNRRA is situated in the schoolhouse, Rose Marchini, Reggio.
Equipment consists of 2 motor trucks (one under repair).
40 spades - 40 picks. Quantity of ropes and small quantity of first Aid equipment.
The unit originally had 4 trucks but all but 2 were taken by the Military.
The unoccupied accommodation space at the schoolhouse as part of the premises are occupied by refugees.
They are in need of additional equipment and there activities at the present time in the event of being required to perform duties would be almost confined to immediate rescue work of trapped victims in demolished buildings etc.
Negotiations are continuing to provide the necessary additional equipment.

BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES

There is one brothel only situated in Reggio which is licensed. There inmates or prostitutes only of a total of 42 work in the house at the time. With the Questura are Capt. Carrier M.C. I visited and inspected the house and found it clean, sanitary and well kept. No disturbance or complaint has been received 49.30 conduct of the premises.

(Sgd) L Stobbs Capt.
U.N.R.R.A.
Reggio.

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SALERNO PROVINCE

24

4 January 1944

Your Ref: PL/24

SUBJECT: VENEREAL DISEASE

TO : Major A. Saunders, Public Safety Officer - Potenza
: Area Commander -94 Sub-Area (for information)

The position regarding prostitutes and brothels in this Province is as follows:

There were before the war five licensed brothels in the Province all located in the town of Salerno. One of these was damaged by bombardment and it is closed. Another was closed by order of A.M.G. and is still closed, despite application for re-opening, and only the remaining three function officilly although a number of clandestine brothels have been closed down from time to time. All civilian brothels are now out of bounds to troops.

The seriousness of the problems has already been recognised and the Military Police have been taking special action to deal with the matter. The Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza through the Questura have previously been specially warned to be zealous in the apprehension of prostitutes. During the month of November 16 were arrested by them and taken to prison for examination and medical treatment if necessary, afterwards, being charged with offences against the Italian Law. During the month of December 15 were arrested by the Agenti and taken for medical examination a clandestine brothel was closed and two operators will be charged.

A new civilian venereal hospital is being established at Nocera and after full discussion with the Medical Officer A.M.G. and the Questura, the following plan is now being put into operation by the Civil Police forthwith:

(1) (a) If a prostitute with a "tessera" (which is in order) is arrested in the street with a man, civilian or soldier, she will be sent to the hospital for examination. If she is found to be "clean" she will nevertheless be kept at the hospital for observation for seven days and if still healthy, discharged.
(b) If such a woman is again found under such circumstances she will be sent to the hospital for seven days and after treatment will be charged before the Pretura.

(2) If a prostitute with a "tessera" is arrested, as above, and is found to be diseased she will be treated at the hospital until cured and then charged.

(3) A prostitute without a "tessera" arrested and found to be "clean"

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will be detained at the hospital for seven days tr tment and then charged.

(4) A prostitute without a "tessera"arrested and on examination found to be "diseased" will be treated at the hospital until cured and then charged.

The above plan is actually in accordance with Italian Law except with regard to the woman described as at (1) who in practise if found to be "clean" was discharged. It is felt, however, that it is better that such a woman found practising prostitution should be kept under observation for the seven day period and this is being put into practise.

Additionally the Questura has been instructed to send for all the owners of brothels and to inform them that if any soldier is found in any of the civilian brothels, that house will be closed by A.M.G. and will under no circumstances be re-opened during the period of our occupation.

Certain difficulties are from time to time experienced by the Agents who knowing a woman to be a prostitute see her in company with a soldier and yet because of the language difficulty and their perhaps natural diffidence at interfering with Allied troops, refrain from taking action. It is thought that the best way to deal with this situation is to establish mixed patrols of MP. and Agents, the former to deal with the soldiers and the latter the woman and efforts will be made for this arrangement to be put into practise if possible.

Major - C.A.P.O.

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C O P Y

Region 2 Headquarters,
MATERA.
19 December, 1943.

R.C.A.C.
MATERA. (through R.C.A.P.O.)

Prostitution and V.D. in Matera Town.

Following the entry of Canadian troops into this town the question of prostitution immediately arose.

There is one licensed brothel at N°7 Vico Rone, Matera; normal establishment of 4 girls. This place was visited by Captain Poulton on 3rd. Dec., 43, and it was found that only one girl was then working, but that the recruitment of three others was in process, at least.

I visited the house on 6th, 8th and 14th Dec 43, as the result of minor disturbances by Canadian soldiers, which were settled on the spot.

Information was obtained on 14th Dec 43, that several cases of V.D. had been contracted by Canadian Soldiers in this town. This was reported to Major Donwick by me. Up to date about 8 casualties.

Since then, I have been rounding up the suspected infected prostitutes in the town, as it is now believed that these cases of V.D. emanate from the local brothel. There are two licensed freelance prostitutes, and from the evidence that, 14 others who are suspected of this old occupation.

I tried to get these girls together for inspection at the clinic of a local Italian doctor on morning of 15 Dec 43, but after much trouble and waste of time, only two girls turned up, one of which was licensed and is employed at the local baths where she practices. I have stopped her sexual business at this place, and this building has been put out of bounds to troops.

The only course now left is for the arrest by Carabinieri of the suspected infected women and their temporary incarceration in the local jail, until they can be inspected medically and where applicable, discharged. The infected ones will be sent to Bari for treatment under command regulations.

Whilst the arrest of these suspects may seem a rather harsh way of dealing with this problem, it appears to be the only solution (this system worked in Reggio) as the Canadian Authorities have (by suggestion) placed the onus on us.

Major Donwick suggested a conference on this problem, of medical officers of Canadian forces, himself, and representative of Public Safety: with the idea of supervising a properly regulated brothel for troops (to be used during certain defined hours of the day) and this was to be done in as unostentatious manner as possible. When this was put to the Canadian M.O., through medium of F.S.S., they appeared to take a very dim view of the matter and

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the question has since dropped.

Everything will continue to be done by Public Safety personnel to keep this matter under control.

This report is submitted for your information of events up to the present; it may be that you have some suggestions in this connection.

(Sgd) A. SAUNDERS, Major,
Public Safety Officer.

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COPY

R.C.M.P.
PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICE
MATERA PROVINCE

December 21, 1943.

To:- Provincial C.M.P., Matera Province
Senior Public Safety Officer, Region 21.
Staff Captain, 5th Canadian Armd. Bde.

Subject: Prostitutes.

1. Ciarelli, Assessandrina di Pasquale, age 20, formerly of via S.Leonardo; 1943 and now of via Casa Nuova, N-321, a licensed prostitute who formerly worked at the Municipal Casa is now quartered in the brothel at vico Rona and is subject to medical inspections according to Italian law.

2. Her sister Ciarelli, Addolorata di Pasquale, now living with a male, Angelo Triscrico, at via Casa Nuova, N°321, has applied in here prostitute's license.

3. I have left these women in no doubt that if they are found soliciting on the streets from this day, that they will be arrested and dealt with according to law.

4. Any other prostitute, other than those who reside in the Italian brothel at Matera will be arrested.

5. Eight (8) other alleged prostitutes, unlicensed have been arrested under the directions to major A.Saunders, and are now housed in the jail at Matera, awaiting medical inspection. If found free from disease, these will be released and warned that if they practice their professions they will be dealt with according to the law.

(Sgd) Leonard R.S. Edmunds,Capt.,
Provincial Public Safety Officer,
Matera Province.

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C O P Y

MATERA.
23 December, 1943.

PROSTITUTES.

To:- Medical Officer,
MATERA HOSPITAL.
Prison Director,
MATERA PRISON.

The under-mentioned Prostitutes at present in Matera Prison have been medically examined and found to be infected with V.D.:-

1. SACCO, Grazia.
2. BERTOLDI, Virginia.
3. SARLI, Maria
4. LOGALLO, Rose.

It is respectfully asked that arrangements be made for the necessary treatment at Matera Hospital, to prevent any further infection of Allied Military personnel through contact with these prostitutes, and that they be released forthwith from Prison for this purpose.

(Sgd.) A.SAUNDERS, Major,
Public Safety Officer, Potenza.

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C O P Y

Region 2 Headquarters
P. Unit
27 December, 1943

R.C.A.F.C.

P R O H I B I T E D.

Further to report dated 14th December, 1943 in this connection.

On 23rd December, 1943, twelve known prostitutes who had been arrested on my instructions and who were temporarily detained in Matera Prison, were taken by truck to the Commune Clinic and examined by Doctor Biagio Calculli and Prison Doctor Gambetta Nunzio.

Of this number, four were found to be infected with v.D.; two of these women were nursing their babies of 3 to 4 months of age.

Arrangements have been made for the immediate treatment at Matera Hospital of these infected women, and the necessary medical drugs are being supplied by Major Jornwick. The position will be carefully watched.

The remaining eight prostitutes were strictly cautioned by me as to their future conduct and they were released from prison at 6 p.m. same date. These women, all unlicensed free-lance prostitutes (and thereby especially dangerous from a V.D. infection aspect, so far as we are concerned), are now, as a result of the above inspection, well known to the local Police personnel and their sexual activities will be watched and controlled to a certain extent.

Every effort will continue to be made by all Public Safety personnel in Region 2 to combat causes of V.D. and keep the situation under control.

(sgd) A. SAUNDERS, Major,
Public Safety Officer, POTENZA.

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3A

Headquarters
Allied Military Government
Region II

ref: AMG/110/R/1 22 Dec 43

Subject: Interference with AMG, Region II.

To: Chief, Allied Military Mission (thru AMG, 15 Army Group)
(Attention: Lt.Col.McCarthy).

1. The attached letter from the Italian Ministry of the Interior is the most recent example of attempted interference with AMG in Region II which has come to hand.

2. The persons named in it are fascists who, after careful investigation by an AMG committee, are deemed to merit "confino" or deportation.

3. This unwarranted and discourteous attempt by the Italian Ministry to inject itself into these proceedings is reprehensible and has been reported to the Chief, AMG. The Italian order will, of course, be ignored.

4. Still another instance of this continued assumption of authority by the Italian government is the transfer of the head of the Waters Mission to Potenza as of December 1st without even the courtesy of informing AMG of the fact, let alone conferring with it in advance.

5. Since I have received no acknowledgment or action upon several letters of protest against similar acts in the past two months, I am constrained to withdraw the privilege granted by me on October 20th for officials of the Italian government to visit Region II to gather information, and I hereby request you to inform the Government that any of its officials desiring to enter this Region will henceforth be required to obtain specific permission from this headquarters. I am also directing the censors to return all official mail from that Government addressed to civilian officials in this Region, and to intercept any mail from such officials in this Region addressed to that Government. A copy of this order is attached for your information.

G.H. McCARTHY
Lt.Col.Inf.,
ROAO

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HEADQUARTERS
Allied Military Government
Region II

Ref: AGA/110/a/c 30 Dec 43.

Subject: Interference with AMG by Fascist Government.

To: Chief, AMG, Military Province Officer, Naples.

1. As part of the purge of fascists in Potenza Province, a committee of AMG officers and Italian officials and civilians reviewed the records of 221 individuals. Forty-nine serious cases were found. The SCAC recommends that six of these men be deported to Africa and that the other forty-three be given "confino", that is be ordered to change their residence and be kept under close supervision by the Carabinieri.

2. Information of these recommendations reached the Badoglio Government, which through its Ministry of the Interior, sent the attached letter to the Questore at Potenza directing that these men be sent to the Apulian Provinces as listed.

3. Since this would remove them entirely from AMG control, as well as because the order has no validity, the SCAC has, of course, directed that it be ignored and those not held for deportation will be sent to Salerno.

4. In view of the favor reported to be shown to ardent fascists by the Italian government, it is perhaps significant that they went to gether such a choice lot of miscreants under their direct control.

5. A copy of my letter to the Allied Military Mission at Brindisi is attached.

G.S. McCARTHY
Lt.Col. Inf.,
A.C.A.O.

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COPIA

potenza 23 dicembre 1943.

Oggetto: Provvedimenti a carico ai ex gerarchi e fascisti.

Al Signor Cap.rAI:
Capo dell'Ufficio Leggle
POTENZA

Per conoscenza si comunica la seguente lettera del Ministero dell'Interno in data 17 corrente, relative all'oggetto:

"questo Ministero, sotto data, 13 dicembre c.a. ha ricevuto da parte di codesta Prefettura, per Posta e a mezzo di corriere odierno, le note pari numero di cui una con l'allegato elenco dei gerarchi e fascisti da sottoporre al provvedimento del confino. La nota del 13, pure pari numero, che viene indicata con la data del 13 corr. ma che precedentemente avrà portato la data del 13 novembre, non risulta pervenuta. Comunque questo Ministero dispone che i gerarchi ed i fascisti per cui è stato deliberato il Provvedimento di confino, vengano inviati nelle 4 Province sotto il severo controllo di questo Governo, con le destinazioni indicate a fianco di ciascuno:

CATALANO FRANCESCO	BARI	PUGLIA ANGELO	TARANTO
D'URSO CLEMENTE	BARI	D'ANDREA ANDREA	TARANTO
CAPOSSI PALMIRO	BARI	POTENZA ARNALDO	TARANTO
ZAPPACOSTA STELLA	BARI	PITTELLA LUIGI	TARANTO
MONTESANO DOMENICO	BARI	MURRO LUIGI	LECCE
CITTADINI MARIO	BARI	PERRONE GIUSEPPE	BRINDISI
SEVERINO ARDUINO	BARI	ANGELINI AMEDEO	BRINDISI
CAGLIELA NICHELA	BARI	PIACENTINI EDUARDO	BRINDISI
FRANCIOSA DOMENICO	BARI	FINI DOMENICO	BRINDISI
ROSATI SILVIO	BARI	DAMIANO DOMENICO	LECCE
DE NIGRIS FRANCESCO	BARI	FRAGASSO ANTONIO	LECCE
SCHETTINI BIAGIO	BARI	PASTORE MICHELE	LECCE
QUAGLIETTA ANTONIO	BRINDISI	VERTONE EUGENIO	LECCE
D'URSO RODOLFO	BRINDISI	ERRENZA VITTORIO	LECCE
BALDO MASSIMO	BRINDISI	DIMITRIO LUIGI	TARANTO
NICOLETTA MICHELE	BRINDISI	GIULIANO ANTONIO	TARANTO
ANGELI RICCARDO	BRINDISI	TODISCO NICOLA	TARANTO
ALOISI RENATO	BRINDISI	CASOLINI RAFFAELE	TARANTO
DE ROSA SABATO	BRINDISI	PALMIERI DOMENICO	TARANTO
MAULA VINCENZO	BRINDISI	GIANFORCO SANTOLO	LECCE
ANGIOLILLO BERNARD	LECCE	D'ADDEZIO VITO	LECCE
MURRO ROCCO	LECCE		
[illegible] OSCAR	LECCE		

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Ministero dell'Interno in data 17 corrente, relativo all'oggetto:

"Questo Ministero, solo oggi, 17 dicembre c.a. ha ricevuto da parte di codeste Prefetture, per posta e a mezzo di corriere odierno, le note pari numero di cui una con l'allegato elenco dei gerarchi e fascisti da sottoporre al provvedimento del confino. La nota del 15, pure pari numero, che viene indicata con la data del 13 corr. ma che probabilmente avrà portato la data del 15 novembre, non risulta pervenuta. Comunque questo Ministero dispone che i gerarchi ed i fascisti per cui è stato deliberato il provvedimento di confino, vengano inviati nelle 4 Provincie sotto il diretto controllo di questo Governo, con le destinazioni indicate a fianco di ciascuno:

CAPALANO FRANCESCO	BARI	RUSSELLA RAFFAELE	TARANTO
D'URSO DOMENICO	BARI	D'ANDREA ANDREA	TARANTO
CAPUCCI PALMIRO	BARI	PUTIGNA ANGELO	TARANTO
ZAPPACOSTA STELLA	BARI	PITTELLA LUIGI	TARANTO
MOTTESANO DOMENICO	BARI	MURRO LUIGI	LECCE
CITTADINI MARIO	BARI	FERRARA GIUSEPPE	BRINDISI
SEVERINO ARDUINO	BARI	ANGELINI ARDUCO	BRINDISI
CASTELLA ETTORE	BARI	PIACENTINI EDUARDO	BRINDISI
FRANCIOSA DOMENICO	BARI	PINI DOMENICO	BRINDISI
RUOPPI SILVIO	BARI	SATRIANO DOMENICO	LECCE
DE NIGRIS FRANCESCO	BARI	FRAGASSO ANTONIO	LECCE
SCHETTINI BIAGIO	BARI	PASTORE MICHELE	LECCE
QUAGLIETTA ANTONIO	BRINDISI	VERTUNI EUGENIO	LECCE
D'URSO RODOLFO	BRINDISI	ANTENGA VITTORIO	LECCE
ARLEO MASSIMO	BRINDISI	GIACUSCO LUIGI	TARANTO
NICOLETTA MICHELE	BRINDISI	GIULIANO ANTONIO	TARANTO
ANGELI RICCARDO	BRINDISI	TODISCO NICOLA	TARANTO
ALOISI CRISTO	BRINDISI	CASSANI ROBERTO	TARANTO
DE ROSA CARMIE	BRINDISI	PALAMARA GIOVANNI	LECCE
MAGLIA VINCENZO	BRINDISI	GIANTURCO EMILIO	LECCE
ANGIOLILLO GIANNI	LECCE	D'ADDARIO VITO	LECCE
MORRO ROCCO	LECCE		
RUSSELLA OSCAR	LECCE		
GUARINI FRANCESCO	LECCE		
CARRIERO NICOLA	TARANTO		

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L'Eccellenza vostra, pertanto, vorrà provvedere a far predurre i detenuti e i coniugi sopra elencati a ciascuna Provincia di destinazione.
Gli Eccellentissimi Prefetti interessati provvederanno, a loro volta, a destinare nei Comuni interni delle proprie Provincie i coniugati di cui trattasi, avendo cura, di scegliere località interne e militarmente non importanti.
I predetti dovranno essere attentamente vigilati in modo da seguirne l'eventuale attività politica e da impedire che essi si allontanino dai Comuni ove verranno destinati, facendo perdere le loro traccie.
Si attende assicurazione da parte di S.E. il Prefetto di Potenza e si rimane in attesa di conoscere da parte dei Prefetti interessati i Comuni dove i confinati verranno destinati.

Il Prefetto
(M. De Seyssel)

4919

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Allied Military Government
Salerno Province

4A

22 December 1943.

Subject: Serious Riot

To : A.C.A.C. Region 2- S.A.R.A.

Copy A.M.G. 34 Sub Area

I have to report that during the night of the 18th instant and the morning of the 19th instant fighting, as a result of which eight persons were killed and sixteen injured, occurred in the Commune of Montesarno sulla Marcellana, Salerno.

Briefly, the facts ascertained are as follows. The immediate trouble was instigated by one Lauria Vincenzo, age 50 a farmer of Montesarno who, for some time past, has been inciting trouble by telling the populace that they have been "freed" from fascism and that there was therefore no further need for law, no necessity to pay taxes, no necessity for food rationing etc.

As a result of this a demonstration has been arranged to take place on the public square on the Sunday morning with a view to breaking into the Municipio and into the taxing offices to sieze and destroy all forms of legal documents, Fascist cards, tax registers etc and to break into the Carabinieri barracks to take possession of the firearms surrendered under the proclamations.

Hearing that this was about to occur, an Italian Lieutenant of Infantry, Guzzio Camillo, proceeded from Padula on the 19 th instant with 10 men of the Italian Army to reinforce the Carabinieri at Montesarno. The Carabinieri received information that a meeting was being held that night in the farmhouse of Laurio, which farmhouse is about 2 kilometers from the town, in order that Laurio could give final instructions as to how to act the following day. They accordingly surrounded Laurio's house when they found it full of people. Laurio apparently found out that the house was surrounded and called to his supporters to protect him from the Carabinieri. Laurio's son then called from the attic window that if any person approached the house he would fire and then threw two hand-grenades at the Carabinieri, two of whom were slightly wounded by the explosion. The Maresciallo in charge withdrew his men slightly and after a while noticed that a number of people were leaving the house. The Carabinieri advanced again when Laurio's son raised [illegible] to strike. Several shots were fired by the Carabinieri as a result

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instant and the morning of the 19th instant rioting, as a result of which eight persons were killed and sixteen injured, occurred in the Comune of Montesarchio sulla Mercogliano, Salerno.

Briefly, the facts ascertained are as follows. The immediate trouble was instigated by one Lauria Vincenzo, age 60 a farmer of Montesarchio who, for some time past, has been inciting trouble by telling the populace that they had been "freed" from restraint and that there was therefore no further need for law, no necessity to pay taxes, no necessity for land registering etc.

As a result of this a demonstration was been arranged to take place on the public square on the Sunday morning with a view to invading into the Municipio and into the taxing Offices to seize and destroy all forms of legal documents, Patron Cards, tax registers etc and to break into the Carbinieri barracks to take possession of the firearms ammunition under the premeditations.

Hearing that this was about to occur, an Italian Lieutenant of Infantry, Vezzio Camillo, processed from Pacula on the 19 th instant with 10 men of the Italian Army to reinforce the Carabinieri at Montesarno. The Carabinieri received information that a meeting was being held that night in the farmhouse of Laurie, which farmhouse is about 6 Kilometers from the town, in order that Laurie could give final instructions as to how to act the following day. They accordingly surrounded Laurie's house which they found to be full of people. Laurie apparently found out that the house was surrounded and called to his supporters to protect him from the Carabinieri. Laurie's son then called from the attic window that if any person approached the house he would fire and then threw two hand-grenades at the Carabinieri, two of whom were slightly wounded by the explosion. The Carabinieri in order to withdraw the men slightly and after a while noticed that a number of people were leaving the house. The Carabinieri advanced again when Laurie's son ~~raised~~ 4918 to strike, several shots were fired by the Carabinieri as a result of which Laurie's son and daughter were killed. Seven persons were arrested by the Carabinieri, the others including Laurie, escaping.

Proceeding to the Carabinieri barracks with their prisoners, they came upon a mob of three or four hundred people armed with clubs and axes who were being held back from the Municipio by other Carabinieri and soldiers. The accompanying

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Guzzio Camillo of the 232rd Regimento of the Coast, who seems to have acted with the greatest gallantry, attempted to parley and reason with the mob but a man about sixty years old summarily approached him from behind and struck him a blow on the back of the head with an axe. The Carabiniere falling to the ground was again attacked with an axe by a woman in the crowd. The Carabinieri seeing this immediately shot the man and the woman both fatally.

The mob then grew bold and a sporadic combat continued for about three hours i.e. the end at which the Carabinieri and soldiers gained the mastery and arrested 30 persons including 5 women. At the end of the conflict the following casualties had been occasioned: to the demonstrators -eight killed including four women, ten wounded, one seriously: to the military -one officer (il sottotenente Guzzio) gravely wounded, one soldier seriously wounded, a corporal and two members of the Carabinieri slightly wounded.

The situation is now calm and in hand. The dead have been buried. The Carabinieri have been reinforced, to the number of fifty-seven under the command of tenente Bianco, who also has at his disposal 2 machine-gun squads of the Italian army. The district has been visited by Captain Posner U.S.A. for this district who has reported verbally on the above lines, which agree with verbal report submitted by the Major Commanding the group of Carabinieri who has visited the district and supervised local Carabinieri dispositions. Both are submitting written reports copies of which will be forwarded to you when available. The immediate cause of the riot would appear to be due to anarchistic propaganda of the above mentioned leader, but the real mob behind the scenes is said to be a lawyer, Avvocato MacCormacci Stefano, of Gela Comitine, an adjoining Commune. The arrest of both these men is being sought, and it is intended to bring all the arrested persons before Allied Military Courts.

Further reports will follow as available.

H. Rhoades

Lieuten't Colonel -S.C.A.O.

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BGS
EAP

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both fatally.

The mob then grew back and a sporadic combat continued for about three hours at the end of which the carabinieri and soldiers gained the mastery and arrested 30 persons including 5 women. At the end of the conflict the following casualties had been occasioned: to the demonstrators -eight killed including four women, ten wounded, one seriously: to the military -one officer (a Subsidiario Questo) gravely wounded, one soldier seriously wounded, 6 corporals and two members of the carabinieri slightly wounded.

The situation is now calm and in hand. The dead have been buried. The carabinieri have been reinforced, to the number of fifty-seven under the command of Tenente Bianco, who also has at his disposal a machine-gun squads of the Italian army. The district has been visited by Captain Fosver U.S.A. for this district who has reported verbally on the above lines, which agree with verbal report submitted by the Major commanding the group of carabinieri who has visited the district and supervised local carabinieri dispositions, both are submitting written reports copies of which will be forwarded to you when available. The immediate cause of the riot would appear to be due to subversive propaganda of the above mentioned leaders, but the real man behind the scenes is said to be a lawyer, Avvocato Nicosimuli stefano, of this consulting, an adjoining commune. The arrest of both these men is being sought, and it is intended to bring all the arrested persons before allied military courts.

Further reports will follow as available.

A. Rhodes

Lieuten't Colonel -C.M.F.U.

4917

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APPENDIX "A"
CATANZARO PROVINCE

Subject: Riots. 27 Dec.46

At Cardinale on 25 Dec an angry crowd broke into the Municipio and caused damage by fire, through the collapse of a roof and the burning of some records. It seems they were angry with the Sindaco for alleged delay in payments of Sussidi, for which the Post Office were partly to blame. The appointment of new Commissario Prefettizio was pending and has now been made, and the responsibility of the Post Office is being examined.

At Gasperina on 25 Dec some fighting occurred through dissatisfaction with the ex-regime Sindaco who was accused of maladministration in the matter of food control, though actually this Comune is relatively well off and has several weeks stocks in hand. The three Carabinieri in the place several times broke up the crowd but were overpowered. Reinforcements of Carabinieri were sent, which have secured quiet and frightened away the instigators so that only five arrests had yesterday been made.

This place is close to Tavarna and Crava described below and the trouble would appear to have spread by infection.

At Tavarna in the mountains north of Catanzaro, it was reported through the Carabinieri that a Communist demonstration was to be held in the afternoon of 26 Dec which might have violent consequences. To examine and endeavour to control the situation SCAT accompanied the Prefect there by car, arriving just in time to forestall -to their surprise - some 60-80 Communists led by Sig.Giuseppe Aurino who were evidently about to demostrate. They gathered round the car and raised a cheer for the Allies. The Sindaco (Francesco MAZZACUCO, appointed Jan '46, a sick man, rather elderly, about to be replaced) and the Communist leader (Giuseppe Aurino, an untidy, muddled, inferiority-complexed little man who has suffered several imprisonments both on political and on criminal grounds) were interviewed in the Municipio, first separately and then together.

Aurino showed lack of precision as to his grievances but was pinned down to the following:

(a) Fear that there would soon be a shortage of bread. (He had to admit that no shortage has hitherto in fact occured, this Comune being lucky in having stocks of flour to last till the middle of January 1946)

(b) Bad quality of bread. (This, it was pointed out, was a purely local matter. To show an interest in

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anew Commissario Prefettizio was pending and has now been made, and the responsibility of the Post Office is being examined.

At Avellano on 25 Dec some fighting occurred through dissatisfaction with the ex-Regime Sindaco who was accused of maladministration in the matter of food control, though actually this Comune is relatively well off and has several weeks stocks in hand. The Carabinieri in the place several times broke up the crowd but were overpowered. Reinforcements of Carabinieri were sent, which have secured quiet but frightened away the instigators so much only five arrests had yesterday been made.

This place is close to Tavenna and Civita described below and the trouble would appear to have spread by infection.

At Tavenna in the mountains north of Castellano, it was reported through the Carabinieri that a Communist demonstration was to be held in the afternoon of 26 Dec which might have violent consequences. To examine and endeavour to control the situation Scaf accompanied the Prefect there by car, arriving just in time to forestall -to their surprise - some 60-80 Communists led by Sig.Giuseppe Nurra who were evidently about to demostrate. They gathered round the car and raised a cheer for the Allies. The Sindaco (Francesco MAZZAROCCO, appointed Jan '44, a sick man, rather elderly, about to be replaced) and the Communist leader (Giuseppe Nurra, an unlucky, muddled, inferiority-complexed little man who has suffered several imprisonments both on political and on criminal grounds) were interviewed in the Municipio, first seperately and then together.

Nurra showed lack of precision as to his grievances but was pinned down to the following:

(a) Fear that there would soon be a shortage of bread. (as had to admit that no shortage has hitherto in fact occured, this Comune being lucky in having stocks of flour to last till the middle of January) 1916

(b) bad quality of bread. (this, it was pointed out, was a purely local matter. To show an interest an it we afterwards visited a bakery and suggested improvements; also a disused but more modern bakery which we arranged to bring into use).

(c) too high prices.

(d) "stranoi di continuare sotto la stessa amministrazione" by which he meant the Sindaco, who we told him was about to be changed anyhow.

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(e) refusal of the commune to hand over the ex-fascist headquarters for use by the party section. It was explained to him that this could not possibly be allowed, as communists are only one party of many and cannot be favoured in the use of public property. He did not press the point.

(f) vague accusations of hoarding and black-marketing. The Prefect asked for concrete allegations and later secured one from a man in the crowd, which he referred to the Carabinieri for investigation.

Meanwhile a crowd of 200-300' had collected outside the municipio, to which the Prefect and Scalo each made a speech from a window. The former was fairly well and the latter very well received. It is thought the visit served a useful purpose.

At Orvea not far from the above, a hostile demonstration took place today, and the Commandante Stazione Carabinieri was seriously wounded. Details are not yet to hand.

At Occhiatana near the Cosenza province border, a crowd of 2000 people collected this morning in front of the municipio demanding that the swine slaughter tax be abolished (as had been done in Cosenza province) and certain mills reopened. The latter were forced open, large stones thrown and some records burned. Carabinieri restored order.

Kent
18/L
Caffo

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

AMG
PROVINCE OF REGGIO IN CALABRIA

SIM

SUBJECT: POLITICAL +- COMMUNISTA.

20th.December 1943.

TO: R.C.A.P.O. Matera.
S.C.A.P.O. Catanzaro

PARTITO COMUNISTA ITALIANO

The principal members of the Partito Comunista Italiano are (in di Reggio Calabria) as follows:-

Dott. Laface Eugenio	-President.
Avv. Musolino Eugenio	-Vice President.
Geom. Misefari Vincenzo	-Organiser & Propagandist.
Misefari Garigaldi	-Propagandist.
Avv. La Cava Carlo	-Printer of "Il Lavoratore"
Avv. Iacopino Mario)	
Laface Francesco)	
Caridi Enzo)	
Cassisi Domenico)	All actively engaged organising
Surace Vincenzo)	and developing the Party.
Mangiola Bruno)	
Giurco Vittoria)	
Incognito Bruno)	
Iacopino Antonio)	

Of 89 Sindaci in the Province 4 are members of the Partito Comunista viz:-

Bagaladi - Avv. Iacopino Mario;	Appointed	19/10/43
Bivongi - Bova Nicola ;	"	10/11/43
Pelizzi - Geom.Misefari Vincenzo (	No date available.	
Roccaforte- Cassisi Orlando (		

The remaining 85 Sindaci are composed of members of the following parties:-

Partito Socialista
Italia Libera
Partito Liberale Democratica
Partito Republicano
Partito della Democrazia Christiana

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The principal members of these respective parties in di Reggio Calabria:-

Partito Socialista

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Priolo Antonino Avv.
Andilcro Diego Avv.
Calario Guglielmo.
Musolino Dott.
Sculli Giovanni.
Gerace Francesco Avv.

:-

Partito Italia Libera

Putorti Enrico Avv.
Carbone Francesco Avv.

:-

Partito Liberale Democratico.

Tripipi Domenico Avv.
Zuccala Antonino "
Zuccala Francesco Dott.

:-

Partito Republicano.

Cilea Enrico Rag.

:-

Partito della Democrazia Christiana.

Madonato Riccardo Avv.
Speciale Rosario.

The most active of these parties is the Partito Comunista which is taking advantage of the prevailing reaction to Fascism to further their cause. The following papers are issued under the auspices of the Party:-

Il Lavoratore Published weekly.
L'Artefice " fortnightly.

In addition the paper "Calabria Libera" issued by the Socialist Party daily has Communist leanings.

Recent publications of each of these respective papers is forwarded for perusal.

The papers ciculate throughout the Province and are printed in Reggio. In addition anonymous pamphlets of a Comunist character are secretly circulating amongst the population. Copies of these are also forwarded. The source of issue is obviously Reggio and appear to be of an amateurish nature being printed on small hand presses. A copy of "Il Manifesto del Partito Comunista" issued and circulating in Reggio is also enclosed. This is the sum total of Comunist literature published by the Partito Comunista.

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From discreet enquiries I have succeeded in establishing that Geom. Vincenzo Misefari is the principal factor in propagating the Comunist cause in the Province of Reggio. He is ably assisted by his brother Garigaldi Misefari and circulates from commune to commune organising and advising on matters relating to the policies of Communism. As Sindaco of Palizzi he is able to foster his Comunist principles on the local population and the following details of an occurrence thereat on the afternoon of the 12/12/43 typifies the local political feelings.

Approximately 200 to 300 persons formed a procession and proceeded to march toward the Municipio. Each person was exhibiting a red metal button in the lapel of their coats and the object of the procession was apperently to demonstrate the strength of the local Partito Comunista. The Sindaco Geom. Vincenzo Misefari did not march in the procession although he was present at the time in the Municipio. It is reasonable to suggest that the intention was that he was to take the "salute" of the march past. The local Marechal of the CC.RR. called on the procession to stop and the persons taking part to disperse before it had reached the Municipio. After an argument with Geom. Misefari, who appeared from the direction of the Municipio the Marechal succeeded in his efforts and the procession halted and dispersed peacefully. No other incidents of a similar nature have occurred since at Palizzi or to my knowledge elsewhere in the Province.

At Bagnara it is reported that a small number of the worst type of young men are victimising the population under the guise of being members of the Partite Comunista and extorting goods and money from persons on the threat of violence. The only incident to support this allegation occurred also on the 12/12/43 when two ex-Fascists were set upon in the road by eight young men all wearing red armbands and assaulted. The particulars of the eight persons alleged to have committed the assault are known to me and I am conducting an investigation into the occurrence and also particularly in reference to it relating to alleged Comunistic activities.

Other incidents such as that which occurred at Cittanova on the 23/11/43 (a full report of which was submitted with my previous report on the 12/12/43) and alleged to have been inspired by the Partito Comunista are in my opinion incidents which have occurred by common action of the population irrespective of political opinion or inspiration by any political body.

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It is true that Comunista "Cells" have been formed in various communes in the Province with the object of recruiting members to the Partito Comunista but under existing administration no exception can be taken to any political party attempting to further its cause peacefully and constitutionally.

The communes in which these cells are known by me to exist are :-
Bagnara - Cittanova - Roccoforte - Palizzi - Bivongi - San Stefano Bagaladi - Gallico - Palmi - San Lorenzo- Plati - Melito - Laganati - Villa S.Giovanni - Bova Marino - Roccella. It is also possible that others exist in the Province confirmation of which is proceeding.

To determine the reliability of persistent information that the Partito Comunista had secreted arms and ammunition amongst members of the Party in the hills who were holding such weapons for use in demonstrations and crimes of violence and distributing same to members on application for specific purposes pertaining to activities of the Comunista I submit the following information. Commencing at 1-00 on the night of the 16/12/43 I searched the houses of the following members of the Comunista Partito who were alleged to have arms and ammunistion concealed therein and be responsible for conserving such arms for the use of the Party.

Friolo Vincenzo)
Calabrese Eugenio)
Musolino Giuseppe) All of San Stefano reputed to be
Penna Rocco) arsenal of weapons and ammunition
Cimino Tito) for use by Partito Comunista.
Zirilli Stefano)

Commencing at 2-00 on the night of the 23/12/43 I conducted a similar search of the houses of the following members of the Partito Comunista for similar reasons.

Filliti Rocco)
Rucitano Pasquale) All of Gambari Basilico (rural area)
Toscano Antonino) where it was alleged arms and
Sinicroppi Antonio) ammunition were stored for use by the Partito Comunista.

With the exception of 2 shotguns a small quantity of gunpowder and materials for manufacturing shotgun cartridges together with 1 Italian rifle nothing was found to justify the allegation of possession of arms and ammunition by any of the members of the Party for illicit or subversive purposes. Every precaution was taken to prevent any information of the proposed

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search leaking out and both searches were conducted personally by myself. No instructions were conveyed to any person until the searches were actually in progress and it can be safely assumed that the action was a total surprise.

As a result of the close wtach I have instituted on the movements of all the principal members of the Partito Comunista I received information that a stranger had visited and remained in the house of Bruno Mangiola of Reggio, on the night of the 8/12/43. Continued observation established that the person was being fed and lodged therein and believed to be of foreign extraction as a local professor of the Italian and Russian language was attending the house for appro ximately 2 hours each day. From various sources I ascertained that this person was named Pietro Ivanovitch SIMONENKO of Russian nationality and that he had arrived at Reggio by illicit transport believed from Naples. He was without identification papers or means of subsistence and was being cared for by Bruno Mangiolo who was also apying for him to be taught the Italian language. I further ascertained that he had been a member of the International Brigade in Spain and fought in the civil war. He had been made prisoner by an Italian Division fighting under General Franco and transported to Italy where he remained in prison until the present invasion. He escaped from prison after the invasion and had arrived at Reggio to contact members of the Partito Comunista. Whilst visiting a local photographer for the purpose of obtaining an identification size photograph he was stopped and questioned by the CC.RR.; on the 16/12/43. He was handed over to the F.SS. Messina for interrogation who report that nothing of importance was obtained from their interrogation. He was subsequently transferred to HQ. 2 District. Bari for further questioning and disposal. A print of the photograph taken of SIMONENKO is enclosed for record and information. In reference to this my belief is that the local Partito Comuniste saw in SIMONENKO an ideal opportunity of furthering there cause by foisting on the more credulous members of the Party a "pukka" member of the Comunist Party as a representative of the U.S.S.R. to influence the feeling that the Partito Comunista was receiving official recognition from the U.S.S.R. in the form of a representative having arrived in Reggio from Russia to advise and work with them. This belief is borne out by the fact that the Partito Comunista allowed to circulate among their members that certain officials of the Party with SIMONENKO would proceed to Bari to contact members of the Russian Mission which are stated to have arrived

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for consultation with Missions of the A.M.G. In point of fact no representative of the Partito Comunista Italiano from Reggio left for this purpose.

On the 18/12/43 2 cars (one owned by Antonio Priolo) left Reggio en route to Naples ostensibly with passengers attending the political meeting at Naples of which it is presumed the AMG had cognisance. These cars contained the following persons (1) Antonio Priolo Sindaco Reggio Socialist. (2) Deigo Andilcro Vice Sindaco Reggio Socialist. (3) Avv. Eugenio Musolino Communist. (4) Dott.La Fece Eugenio Communist. (5) Avv.Iacopino Mario Communist. (6) Avv.Guglielmo Calarco Communist. (7) Farmacista Scilli Socialist. (8) Avv.Futorti Socialist. The vehicles and passengers returned on the 23/12/43 having obtained passes at Catanzaro to travel to Naples and return. It is obvious that whilst publicly it is understood that the political parties are antagonistic to each other the principal members are not adverse to travelling and cohabiting with each other. Presumably therefore if such is the general behaviour of the members of each political party there is little to fear of violence against each other in the political field.

In relation to Naples information affirms that Naples is the HQ of the Partito Comunista Italiano (address unknown). The central movement is concentrated thereat which is in direct contact with Reggio (HQ of the Compartimento). Sub-HQ are stated to be situated in Catanzaro and Cozenzo and all are alleged to be activated from Naples through Reggio to Catanzaro-Cozenso and smaller communes in which are situated the "Cells".

Meetings of the Partito Comunista Italiano have been held in the Casa Militzia Reggio until terminated by myself in accordance with directions contained in memorandum from Reggio 2 dated 2/12/43. These meetings were held each alternate evening commencing Monday at 6 pm. Approximately 250 to 300 persons of both sexes attended (mostly young). Each alternate day commencing Tuesday it was the practice of the principal members to meet at the same place and discuss the ensuing programme. As from the 14/12/43 these meetings ceased and no complaint or criticism of the cessation has been made.

To summarise the total information respecting the activities of the Partito Comunista Italiano it can be stated-that

(1) The prevalent popularity of Communism amongst the certain classes of intellectuals is a natural reaction to Fascism under which they suffered.

(2) The obvious classes to appeal to for support is the lower or peasant class under promise of the maxims of Karl Marx being put into effect to distribute

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all properties and wealth on a basis of equality for all.

(3) The consistent Russian victories on the Eastern front are given prominence in the local press.

(4) Members of the local Partito Comunista Italiano such as Priolo and Musolino are respected by the population as persons who have suffered under Facism and still retained their convictions against all adversity or injustice meted out to them for their principles.

(5) They feel that in Communism is the offer of something new in politics that will result in collective and individual advantage.

At the present time with politices in ferment the Comunista Italiano are merely organising with better effeciency than their contemporales because they appeal to the majority as a new and erstwhile untried Party which offers complete contrast to the Fascism the present generation have known as the only form of Government.

The current gossip in cafes and other social meeting places lends itself to the belief that the struggle for political supremacy will continue as a struggle until such time that the government is restored to Italy and the Allies move out. If and when that occurs it is believed that the real struggle for power will then occur. Until then the various political parties are content to organise sufficient strength to be in a position by weight of numbers to force the issue for the right to a hearing of their own political creed and in this respect the Partita Comunista Italiano is no different than any other political party their only advantage at the present time being that they can offer a new and untried form of government based on the government of the U.S.S.R. which, as they do not hesitate to point out are Allies against Germany who are more than proving their worth.

Diligent enquiries give proof that at the present time the Partito Comunista in Reggio has no connections in Sicily or through Sicily to N. Africa. It is stated that there are strong Comunist Parties in Palermo -Algiers and Asmara but these are concerned with organising and strengthening their own individual bodies without help or assistance from elsewhere. It maybe that in the future each will form a sufficiently strong organisation to be welded together in one united body through Sicily and Italy but consensus of opinion is that this must of a necessity take time and patience and that the presence of the A.M.G. is a deterent

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to any individual party establishing itself to the detriment of others.

A close watch is being and will continue to be kept on the activities of all Political parties and any necessary action taken with impartiality shewn to all irrespective of the particular political party involved.

(Sgd) R.N. Hobbs.

R.N. Hobbs. A/Capt.
CAPO.
di Reggio Calabria.

24/12/43.

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6A

Subject: Special Public Safety Report-Statement.
To: F.U.A.F.U. Command.

Special report made at the request of the Board and Provost Marshal in reference to various reports concerning police activities.

1. Prison Stockade:

Guard: 10- permanent
20- temporary
30- provisional volunteers
15- Cadets

Equipment: Most attached marked no.1, also includes the requirements of the local station.

Uniforms: very good overcoat and in good working condition. Request for repair be done by unit to which attached as need arise.

Shoes or Rubber: appears to be good. All necessary material in place for recommended use.

Recommendation: a light truck should be given to the Headquarters station, to be the responsible fire brigade station, the nearest one currently used of the other stations.

2. Prison:

Administration: appears efficient and very willing to cooperate.

Staff: Consists of 30 guards, 1 doctor, 1 chaplain and 2 interpreters.

Prison Labor: There are 92 inmates doing all the domestic services of the prison. There is no other prison labor.

Food: List attached marked no.2.

Sanitation and Health: The prison infirmary is in good condition, although the medicines are scarce. Notice of this fact was brought to the attention of Major Thompson, medical officer. The doctor visits the prison each morning. Showers are obligatory once a week, no soap, no disinfectant of any kind. There are portable bathtubs in each large cell.

Records: Excellent condition. Complete list of number and types of prisoners attached, marked no.3.

Miscellaneous: Many military prisoners have been charged with desertion, having deserted long before the armistice. Some prisoners are awaiting trial for as long as

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22 months. De Rito, Ricardo, in jail at the disposition of the Carabineri, from Vibo Valentia, claims he was arrested merely for carrying out the orders of Lt.Maiberger. Claims he has documents proving that he was authorized to do what he did drive an Italian military truck.

3. Reconstruction: Work in progress, additional workmen have been requested from the Italian Civil Corps.

4. Hospitals: There are four brothels in town, two of which only are clean enough to use.

All the above brothels are inspected three times a week by the Italian medical dept.

The Questore was advised to make a visit attempt to eliminate all undesirable prostitution.

(sgd) Winchester

Lt. Cmf. AUS.

AFCAFC.

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SUBJECT: - Public Safety

S.C.A.O. Calabria

Ref. _____

AMG. H.Q. REGION 2

23rd November 1943.

You will take the following action immediately:-

1. (a) The following individuals will be seen personally by the C.A.P.O. Cosenza as soon as possible.

(1) AVV.CULLO
(2) MONTALTO (Secretary of the Workers Club -Camera del Lavoro).
(3) LA CASTRA Fortunato.
(4) PADRETTI Francesco
(5) SANCOSA (Secretary of the Communist Party).
(6) AVV.SPEZZANO
(7) AMARAZZO Renato (from Cosenza).

(b) Each person is to be firmly told, in no uncertain terms that we will NOT tolerate, in any circumstances, any insurrection against Allied Military Authority, or the organization, or attempted organization or leading of any political public demonstration, assembly or procession of political flavour. Food demonstrations also must NOT take place in public.

(c) Read to them, and if necessary serve them with a copy in Italian of ;-

Proclamation N°2

Article 1 section (21) and section (23) last proviso.
Article 2 section (29) section (32)
Article (34) "intimidates any person acting under the authority of the Allied Forces ..." which would include the Prefect and any SINDACO who have been appointed by AMG.
Article 2 section (37)
Article 2 section (39) (This has been done with our Proclamations 1,2,and 3).
Article 2 section (45)

Be sure they understand the provisions and that we mean to enforce the Proclamations if violated.

2. The following men will also be seen personally by a C.A.P.O.

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(8) GUIDO SCANZA -from PAOLA (but at present in Cosenza)
(9) CONTI or CONTE -from TORINO (but at present in Cosenza).
(10) FOKES -from TRIESTINA (but at present in Cosenza).

After dealing with these 3 men as in paras 1(b) and 1(c) above, you will SERVE THEM WITH A WRITTEN NOTICE (in precence of the Chief Officer of the Carabinieri) that they MUST LEAVE COSENZA PROVINCE within 24 hours, and report weekly to the Carabinieri of their new address until further notice.

It should also be made clear to these individuals that this action is taken on SECURITY GROUNDS and that if there is the slightest cause for complaint at any time, they will unquestionably be arrested, put in prison and dealt with.

3. The following employees of the CASSA DI RISPARMIO (Savings Bank) are being dealt with by Major MacFadzean, S.F.O.

(11) GIORDO
(12) CAVA
(13) CANDELISE
(14) Prof. MAZZUCA (from ROVITO who is NOT really properly attached to the Savings Bank).

Their future movements, however, must be closely watched by the C.A.P.O. and (dependable) civil police.

4. Report action taken.

5. These steps are based upon confirmed information obtained by Major Pollock, and are deemed necessary by me.

G.H. McCaffrey.
Lt.Col. INF.,
R.C.A.C., AMG, H.Q. REGION 2.

JRH/GAS

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(b) Black Market. - This is undoubtedly our biggest problem, but one which we are fighting with all our available resources. The "big men" manage invariably to elude our attentions. Black Market prosecutions have dropped since our occupation in comparison to figures for corresponding years. I cannot, however, believe that this is due to a lessening of Black Market transactions, rather am I inclined to believe that owing to sheer necessity the victims are failing to inform. We will in Region 2 continue to combat the "racketeers".

(c) Mafia. - Non-existent in Region 2.

3. Brief details of important crimes with reports of progress of investigations. (See attached reports). 3A & 3B. -

4. Special problems of Police Administration, and steps taken to meet them.
There are no major difficulties or special problems of Police Administration within Region 2 with which we, as professional Police Officers in our pre-war occupation, cannot surmount. We have experienced the only too common difficulty - lack of staff, and we still await the day when our TO/WE can be filled.
In the beginning of November, Major FIASCHETTI, Commander of the C.C.R.R. Matera Province was recalled for service in Bari, and replaced by Major D'AMATO. We were not in agreement with this transfer, FIASCHETTI had previously been transferred to Matera Province upon the removal of D'AMATO by Lt. Col. Pollock, FIASCHETTI had entered into the spirit of our desire for re-organization and had accomplished excellent work within the few weeks that he had served for us. I personally saw General PIECHE in Bari, and cancelled the transfer.

5. Relations with Military Police, U.S. and British. - Good, no complaints.

6. Conduct of Allied Troops. - Recently within Matera Province, a number of Canadian soldiers have been garrisoned. Generally speaking there is little to complain of in their conduct. The Canadian C.M.P.'s are doing their work and the command is insistent on good discipline. It would be wrong of me to condemn a fine body of men for an occasional lapse.

7. Functioning of (a) Italian Courts. (b) Allied Military Courts, from Police Angle.
(a) All Italian Courts are functioning within this Region. From the investigations I have made, there are numerous cases awaiting trial. Lack of transport and difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses are the excuses offered for the excessive period which has elapsed before the hearing of cases.
Senior Legal Officer, Region 2 is not satisfied with the rate of progression and he is personally attending to the matter.
(b) Allied Military Courts are functioning well, - no complaints.
I attach hereto, a copy of a report submitted by Major Mark DeW Howe, Regional Chief Legal Officer. (See 4 A attached).

8. Staff Changes in Officers and Agents. (a) Regional Headquarters, (b) Provincial.
For allocation of Officers of Public Safety Division, Region 2 as now posted, see (5 A) attached.

4900

SPECIAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION.

1. No. of cases of suspected sabotage or subversive activity during the month.
No cases of sabotage.
No cases of subversive activity toward Allied Forces and/or Allied Military

within Region 2 each which are, as professional Police Officers in our pre-war occupation, cannot surmount. We have experienced the only too common difficulty - lack of money, and to this date the key men our TO/ME can be filled.

In the beginning of November, Major FLIGHT, O.C. Sector at the S.S.R. Liaison Training and Reception Centre, Pietermaritzburg, made a visit by Motor to Durban. We were not in operational use this Quarter, FLIGHT had previously been interested in Police Services under the command of Brigadier H. Col. Pollock, FLIGHT had entered into the spirit of our desire for re-organisation and had successfully completed, and held the key posts that we had worked for us. I personally was pleased to hear, and cancelled the transfer.

5. Relations with Military Police, U.S. and Allied. - Good, no complaints.

6. Conduct of Allied Troops. - Recently awards above previous, a number of Canadian soldiers have been released. Generally speaking there is little to complain of in these respect. The Canadian R.C.M.P.'s are very, their over and the demand is for good discipline. It would be wrong of me to condemn a fine body of men for an occasional lapse.

7. Prosecutions of (a) Italian Courts. (b) Allied Military Courts. From police courts.

(a) All Italian Courts are functioning under full powers. From the investigations I have made, there is numerous cases available, still, lack of transport and difficulty in securing the attendance of witnesses are the excuses offered for the accepted period which has elapsed before the hearing of cases.

Senior Legal Officer, Region 2 is not satisfied with the rate of progression and he is personally attending to the matter.

(b) Allied Military Courts are functioning well, - no complaints.

Attached hereto, a copy of a report submitted by Inspector Port Town, Regional Chief Legal Officer. (See 4 attached).

8. Staff Changes in Officers and men. (a) Regional Headquarters. (b) Provincial.

For allocation of Officers of Public Safety Division, Region 2 as now posted, see 5 attached.

4900

GENERAL POLICE SUB-DIVISION.

1. No. of cases of suggested sabotage or subversive activity during the month.
No cases of sabotage.
No cases of subversive activity by ex-Allied Forces and/or Allied Military Government.

2. Brief details of any important cases under 1.
Nil.- see above.

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 3.
Throughout region, there has been no serious cases of strikes or lockout known to this office.
In POTENZA Province, Lt. O'Neill, C.A.M.G., reports that during November, approximately 600 oil workers at Tramutola, were temporarily laid off for 3 days owing to supply difficulties; they have now resumed work. The street cleaners in Potenza City struck for a raise of 5 cgs. Pay was raised from 26 lire to 31 lire a day - work resumed forthwith.

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

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Approved:

G.H. McCaffrey
Lt. Col. Inf
RCAO

Dec. 20, 1943.

Refer: 3101/2/2

OFFICE OF PUBL' SAFETY DIVISION
REGION II H.Q.
MATERA

2 November 1943.

To: R.C.A.O.

Subject: Questura Agents Suspended from duty in Matera.

1. Capt. Canby. CAO. Matera reported to me upon reaching Region II.H.Q. last week, that he was not satisfied with a number of the Questura Agents and my own observations since have confirmed this.

2. I have made discreet inquiries, and based on reliable information received, decided that the following four members of the Questura, Matera should be among the first to go (forthwith):-

(1) RIVELLI ETTORE: Quartermaster, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still talks politics and retains Fascist leanings. Not dangerous but not suitable for civil police work.

(2) VERNILE EUGENIO: Clerk, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Not very friendly to the Allies and has retained Fascists leanings. Not dangerous but not a good influence.

(3) MAZZEO GIUSEPPE: Confidant of Farinacci (Mussolini's Minister). Critic of Badoglio. Squadrista of the old regime who doesn't like the present form of government. Not dangerous but a bad influence in civil police circles.

(4) DE STEFANO MICHELE: Secretary to Federal Secretary. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still Pro-Fascist. Not dangerous but thought advisable to remove from governmental circles.

3. At 11 A.M., 2 November, 1943 I saw the above in my office in the presence of the Questore. I explained to them tactfully that the Allied Gov't had decided that they must relinquish their civil police work for-thwith and that they would be placed on "indefinite leave" with pay however up to the and of November in lieu of a month's notice. That this course was taken with the public interests in mind. If any complaints were received, they would be immediately interned, probably, until the end of the war. They must regard this course as one of leniency but if they abused their freedom, caused any friction amongst the civil population, or discussed politics in public in such a way as to cause trouble, a most serious view would be taken.

They all confessed that their background was admittedly "black" in the eyes of the public and gave an undertaking to go away from Matera and Keep quiet.

4. The Questore afterwards admitted that the had a number of his men at Pisticci who not only useless but had done nothing to quell the recent trouble there. I accordingly issued orders immediately that of the twenty

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and my own observations since have confirmed this.

2. I have made discreet inquiries, and based on reliable information received, decided that the following four members of the Questura, Matera should be among the first to go (forthwith):-

(1) RIVELLI ETTORE: Quartermaster, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still talks politics and retains Fascist leanings. Not dangerous but not suitable for civil police work.

(2) VERNILE EUGENIO: Clerk, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Not very friendly to the Allies and has retained Fascists leanings. Not dangerous but not a good influence.

(3) MAZZEO GIUSEPPE: Confidant of Farinacci (Mussolini's Minister). Critic of Badoglio. Squadrista of the old regime who doesn't like the present form of government. Not dangerous but a bad influence in civil police circles.

(4) DE STEFANO MICHELE: Secretary to Federal Secretary. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still Pro-Fascist. Not dangerous but thought advisable to remove from governmental circles.

3. At 11 A.M., 2 November, 1943 I saw the above in my office in the presence of the Questore. I explained to them tactfully that the Allied Gov't had decided that they must relinquish their civil police work forthwith and that they would be placed on "indefinite leave" with pay however up to the and of November in lieu of a month's notice. That this course was taken with the public interests in mind. If any complaints were received, they would be immediately interned, probably, until the end of the war. They must regard this course as one of leniency but if they abused their freedom, caused any friction amongst the civil population, or discussed politics in public in such a way as to cause trouble, a most serious view would be taken.

They all confessed that their background was admittedly "black" in the eyes of the public and gave an undertaking to go away from Matera and Keep quiet.

4. The Questore afterwards admitted that the had a number of his men at Pisticci who not only useless but had done nothing to quell the recent trouble there. I accordingly issued orders immediately that of the twenty Questurini at Pisticci only six of the most reliable men could remain subject to a fortnight's trial to redeem themselves int the eyes of the public and AMG. The remaining fourteen men were given indefinite leave with pay to 30 November 1943. Lt.Verdirami is going to Pisticci today to see that these orders are carried out and strictly caution all concerned as to their future conduct. They will be made to realize that their freedom is subject to exmplary conduct, and if slightest complaint - only

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one answer. Names of those concerned will be obtained later for record.

5. Questore further admitted that the majority of this Questurini at Matera were doing little or nothing now. I have arranged therefore, and Capt. Canby concurred, to keep the eighteen most reliable men available for duty, crime prevention, black market suppression, etc. The remaining twenty-two men will be disbanded forthwith and some cleared out of the town where their influence was not for the public good. If we cleared them all out, they would be of little less to the community, but after careful consideration, I favour retaining eighteen of the most reliable men. I propose to see each man concerned and let them know in no uncertain terms what we expect of them, and what they can expect of us if they let us down.

6. A full record of all who are relieved of their police work will be made and submitted later.

7. I am compiling a card index record of all people dealt with by this office on Security grounds.
Two separate files are to be kept; one for arrests, and one for all other cases. The record will show the personal history, reason for arrest, investigation, or other action; and final disposition of the case. With acute staff shortage, this may take a little time but it is well in hand.

(Sgd) J.Pollock

Major
RCAP Public Safety Division.
Region II.

JRP/MR:

4896

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

SUBJECT - CIVIL SUITS BY RACTON 2.

Beneficiaries.	Guardian.	Funds held Custody.	Wages & Custody.	Miscellaneous Custody.
HARRIS.	392	33	25	43	45
PETERSEN.	586	45	150	120	30
GOBER.	982	30	37	36	27
BALDWIN.	3080	52	32	53	52
TORRES.	975	45	25	80	45

4395

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Public Safety Division,
Allied Headquarters, Region C,
Salerno,
9th November, 1943

Subject: Public Order-
Meetings and Processions

To: R.C.A.O.
Copies to SCAO Salerno
Major Watts and Major Hearing,
Major Howe (Legal)

1. On 8th November, 1943, I was at ROSSANO dealing with certain political prisoners in the local gaol (which is the subject of a separate report on other papers).

2. The Maresciallo of the Carabinieri asked to see me and reported that the Communists in the Town had arranged a mass public meeting to follow a procession through the Town timed for 4 p.m. that day. As there were rather high feelings between the Communists and the Socialists, trouble was feared and the Podesta, who was present, confirmed these fears.

3. As a result, I collected all the various representatives of the political parties who had been at each others' throats for the past few weeks and gave a firm talk to them at the Caserma in presence of the Maresciallo and the Podesta. I explained our policy and that since Fascism was dead, our next job was to clear the Germans out of Italy, after which it was up to the Italians themselves to form their own government. The agreed with me that NOW was not the best time to hold public demonstrations and meetings to decide who was to "rule the roost". I told them that any proposi tions they had to make for the welfare and good government of the people, would be welcomed and I suggested they put up these suggestions in writing to their Podesta which would be submitted to the Allied Government through the Civil Affairs Authority. Meanwhile, they were with me in one accord, eventually, that they could best help us in the war effort by preserving peace and public order, and assisting the Carabinieri in this respect.

4. They thereupon decided to accept my suggestion to refrain from the public demonstration and it was accordingly cancelled. I remained in the Town during the day but there were no demonstrations or incidents- all quiet. Incidentally, I found the walls and buildings all over the Town plastered with Communist slogans, hammers and sickles, Viva Stalin etc. with red paint. I mentioned the inadvisability of this also to the Politi- cal Committee of all groups - saying that whilst I appreciated their good motives, this would only encourage others to plaster up their views in public places, and in the end the whole Town might become and unsightly mess, especially after the Allies having such a particularly good impres- sion of Rossano and the people!.

5. I located, before I left, the individual who was responsibl for the painting of the slogans. His name is ZAGARESE Giovanni, age 20 years, unemployed, an irresponsible Communist hot-head, who confessed to me that

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he had done it - prompted by the Communist leaders in the Town. At my orders, he and his personal friends had completely obliterated the slogans from every wall in the Town, within TWO hours, and the Communist leaders promised me they would refrain from this form of publicity in future.

6. For the time being, I am sure there will be no trouble in Rossano but I feel it my duty to point out the growing danger of these various political parties not only in Rossano but in all towns and villages where there is no AMG representative. The Communists an Socialists are both striving for power and are playing sorts of subtle games to influence the people in their favour. I do hope the Allied Military Government and the Allied Military Mission are alive to this VERY GREAT DANGER to public law and order. As a senior London Police Officer with 20 years in London, handling Fascists, Communists and Socialists etc., I do recognise the extreme danger of giving too much rope to these few extremists who are not really out for the welfare of the people but their own ends, and I am not at all sure that some of them are not playing false with us.

7. I am sorry to be so outspoken, as I am only a professional police officer and have no political leanings whatsoever. I say again that we must face these facts before it is too late. The solution is, in my opinion, to 'show the uniform' in the towns and villages, and have more AMG CAOs and CAROS spread out over the Provinces. For example in COSENZA province I strongly urge for AMG CAOs and/ or CAROs at Cosenza, Rossano and Castrovillari (the three administrative and geographical areas of the province). The people are not bad at heart and simply want leading in the right direction, and officers of lower rank would be quite adequate.

8. Another matter requiring IMMEDIATE decision is that of allowing or banning PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS by the various political parties. I have discussed the matter with Major HOWE, Senior Legal officer, and we share the same views that we should COMPLETELY BAN, at least for a time, all POLITICAL PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS. I would favour, however, each party holding one indoor meeting say ONCE a fortnight (not oftener) if they want, subject to condition that nothing is discussed anti-Allied or against the present Italian Government, and that the Carabinieri representatives have unrestricted right of access and AMG officers or men of course.

Major,
Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer 392
Public Safety, AMG Region 2.

HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION II

Ref: 2201 /22/3 2 Dec. 1943

SUBJECT: Report of Legal Division, Region 2
for November 1943

TO : Chief Legal Officer, Legal Sub-Commission, HQ.AMG.

1. Personnel: During the month of november there were no changes in the personnel of the Legal Division. The establishment of a Compartimento H. for Calabria at Crotone did, however, cause some re-allocation of L.O.'s in that area. The experiment of keeping two of the three LO's at Hq in Crotone and of giving the LO at Cosenza the additional responsibilities of a Political Liaison Officer has not, it is believed, proved successful, and the SLO for Calabria has been directed to have one of the LO's assigned on a permanent basis to Reggio. Captain Guthrie who has been temporarily loaned from Hq to Potenza is being transferred to Calabria in order that a LO may be stationed on a full time basis in each of the three Provinces.

2. Allied Military Courts: The number of cases to be heard by Allied Military Coirts continued to be very small. In Potenza Province only one case was tried: the defendent was acquitted by a Superior Court of the charge of making remarks hostile to the Allied Forces. In Matera a Summary Military Court convicted two defendants of operating a passenger bus on nafta contrary to the orders of the Allied Military Government and fined them each 1,5000. Although a full report from Calabria has not yet been received it is believed that only five Summary Court Cases were heard, all in Reggio. At Crotone a Court composed of three Judicial Officers heard charges of the unlaxful killing of an Allied soldier by an Italian civilian and convicted the accused. The appointment of the Tribunal as a General Military Court is now awaited, and upon its receipt the defendent will be sentenced. In all of the Provinces of the Region there are a substantial number of cases under investigation and awaiting trial by Military Tribunals.

3. Committee of investigation. Fascism: The Committee which has established in Potenza for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reason were never prosecuted has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by the Committee, and, in accordance with the procedure established in the Order establishing the Committee, fourteen have been referred by the Committee to the Procuratore, and involving the continuous violation of italian law both before and after occupation, has already been tried by the Tribunal and resulted in a conviction. The Procuratore, feeling that the Court showed excessive leniency in its sentence and in its finding of not [illegible] of the five counts, is appealing the case to the Corte

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

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3. Committee of investigation. Lucania: The Committee which has established in Potenza for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reason were never prosecuted has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by the Committee, and, in accordance with the procedure established in the Order establishing the Committee, fourteen have been referred by the Committee to the Procuratore, and involving the continuous violation of italian law both before and after occupation, has already been tried by the Tribunal and resulted in a conviction. The Procuratore, feeling that the Court showed excessive leniency in its sentence and in its finding of not guilty on one of the five counts, is appealing the case to the Corte d'Appello. The Committee has appointed an investigating agent in the Province of Matera whose responsibility it will be to report to the Committee on cases in Matera of the character with which the Committee is concerned. All reports indicate that the formation of the Committee and its work to date have done much to give the population confidence in the integrity and good faith of AMG.

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4. Italian Courts: It is regretted that delay in the arrival of reports from Calabria makes a full summary of the work of italian Courts impossible. It is believed, however, that the situation in Calabria will not be found to be substantially different from that which has prevailed in Lucania. Unfortunately that situation shows that the machinery of Italian justice is moving with extreme alowness. In the Corte d'Appello at Potenza 23 criminal cases have appeared on the calendar for hearing between 20 September and 23 November. Of these cases only one has been decided; the hearing of the others had to be postponed for differing reasons, varyng from the absence of judges, the escape of prisoners, and defective communications. In the same period 20 civil cases appeared onx the calendar; eight of these have been disposed of on their merits. In the Tribunal at Potenza 61 criminal cases have been on the docket for trial; only 17 have been heard. Of the 24 cases on the civil docket only one has been decided. Although the chief reason for this highly unsatisfactory record is defective transport and communication in the Potenza area, a cause whimh be of diminishing importance, the lethargy of judges is a factor. Everything that the Legal pivision can do to make the judges aware of our concern that justice should be administered with a promptitude unfamiliar to the italians is being done. In Matera cases have been disposed of more expeditiously: of the 30 criminal cases appearing on the trial calendar of the Tribunal between Oct 27 and Nov 24, 25 have been decided, and each of the three civil cases has been disposed of. In so far as the merits of decisions of italian courts are concerned accurate judgment is impossible, but the tendency in minor criminal cases to impose sentences which seen excessive according to Anglo-American standars continues to be noticeable. Italian judges and prosecuting officiaks continue to urge upon us the desirability of reducing by legislative order the minimum penalties established by Fascist decrees in black market and price cases.

5. Generalm Considerations: The ambiguities of our relationships to the Italian people during the last month and the administrative disadvantages of the organization of a Compartimento Hq intermediate between Regional Hq and the Provinces have combined to make the precise and prompt excution of Legal policy difficult. Until some of those ambiguities are eliminated and the administration of the Region is reorganized confusion will continue. It is believed, however, that the last month has taught us lessons which will be useful no matter what future events may take.

MARK DeW. HOWE.
Major. AUS,
RCLC, Region 2.

Copy to: RCAC. Region 2.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759014

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MARK DeW. HOWE.
Major. AUS,
RCLO, Region 2.

Copy to: RCAC. Region 2.

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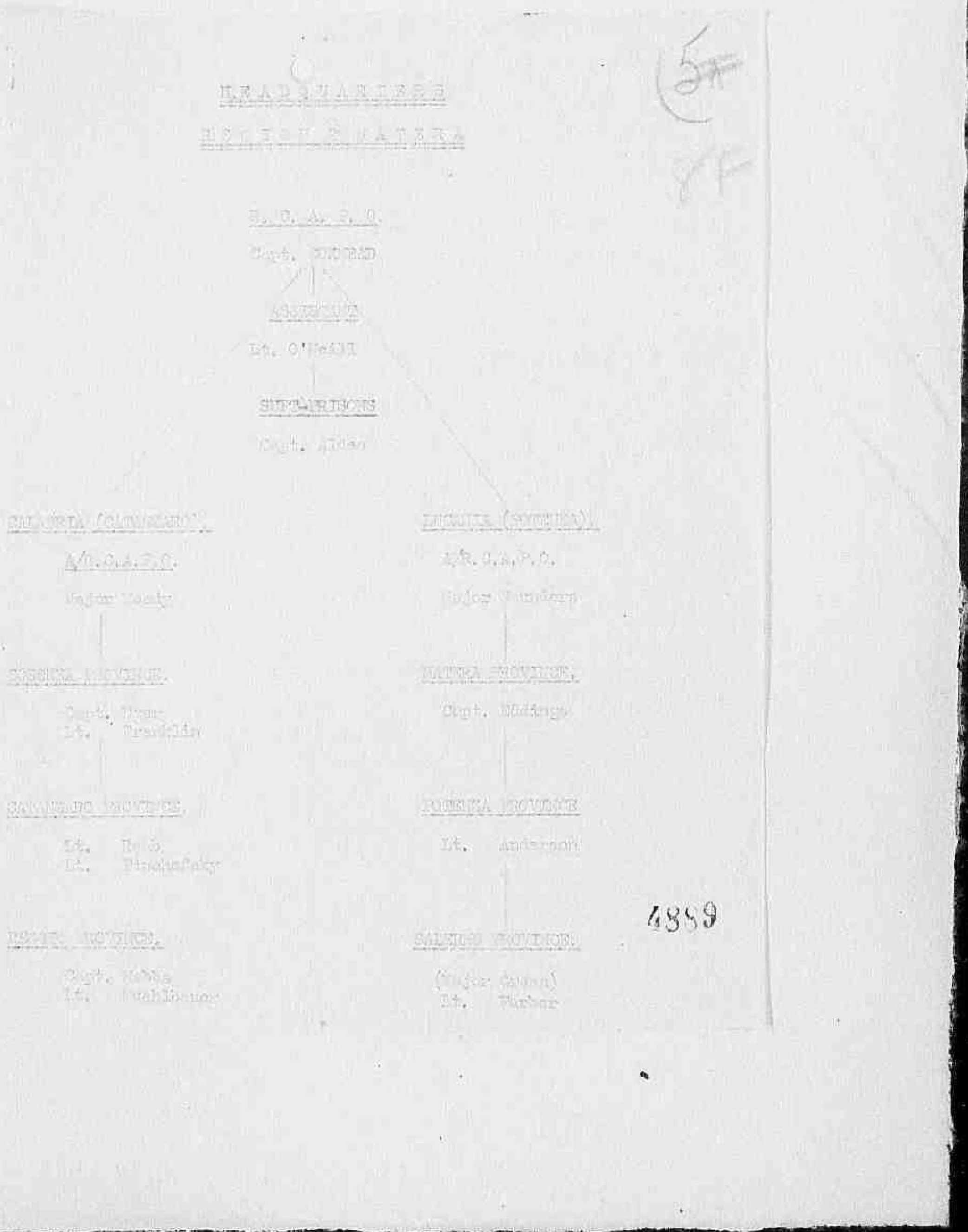
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016



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HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2.

6A

Ref: AMG/1402/2/PS. 5th December, 1943.

SUBJECT: - Civilian Internees.

To:- Chief, Public Safety Division, AMG. Headquarters
(through R.C.A.O. Region 2).

Refering to the above quoted correspondence.

1. I attach herewith at 1A, copy of 8th Army Instructions on the subject, which were issued in September, last.

2. Over 400 civilians were arrested on Security grounds by P.W.B., and Military Personnel in Region 2. In the early stages, they were detained for a few days in P.O.W. Cages and later taken by Military personnel to civil prisons without any prior consultation with AMG.

3. About 50 of these persons were subsequently released after approximately 10 days detention. With regard to the remainder, I was deputed by R.C.A.O., as AMG., representative for Security arrests in Region 2. From time to time I consulted with G.S.I. (b) on the outstanding cases and dealt with them according to circumstances.

Later, as 8th Army moved forward, I submitted to G.S.I.(b) my recommendations which in all cases were approved. 78 persons were released from prison forthwith, in the absence of forms or other strong grounds for their further detention. These persons were released with a strong caution to refrain from political activity or from holding Public Office. Some 40 others, after a further detention of 3 weeks were released with similar caution . 5 were passed back to Military as P.O.W., rather than as Civil Internees and 17 others were detained for 3 months.

Apart from the above, 72 persons were released by AMG., Officers in the field when they visited the Civil Prisons. In these cases no Arrest Slips had been left at the prison, neither the Prison Governor nor Civil Police could tell why these persons had been arrested, except that they had been put in gaol "by Canadian or English Officers". In the absence, therefore, of any bad Fascist background, they were released.

4. AMG., C.A.P.O's and other personnel arrested 37 civilians on Security grounds and took them to Civil prisons. These persons were arrested because they were considered a danger to Security in view of their former Fascist activities, or on serious complaints from reliable sources about their black political

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To:- Chief, Public Safety Division, AMG. Headquarters
(through R.C.A.C. Region 2).

Refering to the above quoted correspondence.

1. I attach herewith at 1A. copy of 8th Army Instructions on the subject, which were issued in September, last.

2. Over 200 civilians were arrested on Security grounds by F.S.S., and Military Personnel in Region 2. In the early stages, they were detained for a few days in P.O.W. Cages and later taken by Military personnel to civil prisons without any prior consultation with AMG.

3. About 50 of these persons were subsequently released after approximately 10 days detention. With regard to the remainder, I was deputed by R.C.A.C., as AMG., representative for Security arrests in Region 2. From time to time I consulted with G.S.I. (b) on the outstanding cases and dealt with them according to circumstances.

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4. AMG., C.A.P.C's and other personnel arrested 37 civilians on Security grounds and took them to Civil prisons. These persons were arrested because they were considered a danger to Security in view of their former Fascist activities, or on serious complaints from reliable sources about their black political pasts, e.g:- graft; oppression of civilians; responsibility for arrests of Anti-fascists; bribery and corruption, etc.

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In these cases, Provincial Committees were set up to investigate the complaints. The Committee usually consisted of L. O., C.A.P.C., Senior Civil Police Officers and three reliable and dependable leading Anti-fascist civilians.

5. The History and background of each prisoner was carefully sifted and as a result, 82 were released subject to stipulated conditions, e.g:- removal entirely from holding Public Office, to refrain from political activity of any kind and in many cases, ordered to leave the province in which they lived and to keep away from all old associates.

6. 8 other cases were kept in Prison for a further period; remainder are awaiting trial for possible Italian Penal Code offences.

(NB. With regard to cases mentioned in paras.2 and 5. These do not include persons charged with Proclamation offences).

7. Apart from all the foregoing cases, as a result of enquiries made by me of G.S.I.(b); P.W.B. and 8th Army H.Q., I am told that about 60 civil internees were taken from P.C.W., Cages and sent to North Africa.

8. During the first fortnight of September, 1943, the civilians arrested were kept in P.C.W., Cages. As stated above, the Military transferred them to Civil Cncl. It then became A.M.G., C.A.P.C's reponsibility for their custody, feeding and disposal.

It was recognised that it was contrary to International Law to hold civilian internees in civil prisons and that was one of the reasons why I got rid of as many as I could, as quickly as possible, subject to Military requirements and security.

9. <u>Arrests Slips:</u> Although 8th Army instructions were perfectly clear, in 80 % of arrests, no Arrest Slips went either to the Prison Governor or A.M.G. To quote only one instance, on 15th September, 1943, I visited Reggio Prison and found 26 prisoners detained on Security grounds and only found 6 arrest Slips for these persons.

Enquiries revealed that they had been arrested by 1st Canadian Division P.W.B., and transferred from P.C.W. Cages to this Prison without A.M.G., knowledge. Throughout other Provinces I found similar omissions.

10. In order, therefore, to check up on every prison, I issued instructions as in 2A attached, calling for particulars of every prisoner detained, at all prisons. With this memorandum,

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C.C.I.B., Senior Civil Police officers and three reliable and dependable leading anti-fascist civilians.

5. The history and background of each prisoner was carefully sifted and as a result, 28 were released subject to stipulated conditions, i.e.:- removal entirely from holding public office, to refrain from political activity of any kind and in many cases, ordered to leave the province in which they lived and to keep away from all old associates.

6. 5 other cases were kept in Prison for a further period; remainder are awaiting trial for possible Italian Penal Code offences.

(NB. With regard to cases mentioned in paras. 5 and 6. These do not include persons charged with Proclamation offences).

7. Apart from all the foregoing cases, as a result of enquiries made by me of G.S.I.(b); P.W.B. and 8th Army Hqs., I am told that about 40 civil internees were taken from P.O.W. Cages and sent to North Africa.

8. During the first fortnight of September, 1943, the civilians arrested were kept in P.O.W. Cages. As stated above, the Military transferred them to Civil Gaol. It then became AMG. C.A.P.O's reponsibility for their custody, feeding and disposal.

It was recognised that it was contrary to International Law to hold civilian internees in civil prisons and that was one of the reasons why I got rid of as many as I could, as quickly as possible, subject to military requirements and security.

9. Arrests Slips: Although 8th Army instructions were perfectly clear, in 80 % of arrests, no Arrest Slips went either to the Prison Governor or AMG. To quote only one instance, on 15th September, 1943, I visited Reggio Prison and found 23 prisoners detained on Security grounds and only found 6 arrest slips for these persons.

Enquiries revealed that they had been arrested by 1st Canadian Division F.S.S., and transferred from P.O.W. Cages to this Prison without AMG., knowledge. Throughout other Provinces I found similar omissions.

10. In order, therefore, to check up on every prison, I issued instructions as in 2A attached, calling for particulars of every prisoner detained, at all prisons. With this memorandum, I sent forms for completion vide specimen 2B attached. 4887

11. From actual experience, I found that the reasons stated for arrests were, in many cases not sufficiently lucid. You will see from 2B that I asked for recommendations from C.A.P.O's as to disposal of prisoners concerned.

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I must also point out that in a great many cases no reason for arrest was given and I also attach for your information specimens of some of these slips taken at random. In my office I hold many more which do not include any reason for arrest.

13. It will be seen from some of the attached slips that although the persons were lodged in civil prisons, internment for duration or specific periods were recommended. (I was not influenced by such recommendations when dealing with these cases).

I also attach for information 3A. copy of report I submitted recently in connection with certain P.S.S., arrests.

13. The control of civilian movement did present difficulty in the early phases, but these were surmounted in a fairly satisfactory manner. During September and October, 1943, we did not delegate any authority to the Carabinieri to issue passes. This was done by A.M.G., C.A.P.O's. Please see copy of memorandum 4A attached, where we eventually relaxed on Curfew and Circulation Passes and gave C.A.P.O's discretion in the matter of allowing Carabinieri to issue passes.

I have never liked the idea of allowing the Carabinieri to issue travel passes, but it could not be avoided in some of our large Provinces owing to extreme shortage of A.M.G., staff.

To illustrate my point, for four weeks I was not only R.C.A.P.O., but also R.C.A.P.O., of Reggio Province, which has a population of 550,000 persons. I had one 2nd Lieutenant C.A.P.O., out in the Province.

It was almost impossible to handle personally some 300 to 400 callers daily, who wanted passes, apart from other duties.

14. I, therefore, obtained the help of P.S.S., Military Police and Carabinieri and with their co-operation, somehow or other we got through the work. The P.S.S., 'vetted' each person before issue of a pass. The Military Police had occasional 'spot' checks of civilians and vehicles on the roads.

I cannot see how hard and fast rules can be laid down for future operations. When I reached Reggio on 3rd September, 1943, of the normal population of 150,000, not more than 10,000 were in the town and suburbs, the remainder having fled from the shelling and bombing and were out in the hills and communes in the Northern parts of this Province.

In spite of our efforts to restrict movements and keep the roads clear for military traffic, thousands of the

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13. It will be seen from some of the attached slips that although the persons were lodged in civil prisons, internment for duration or specific periods were recommended. (I was not influenced by such recommendations when dealing with these cases).

I also attach for information 3A, copy of report I submitted recently in connection with certain P.S.S., arrests.

15. The control of civilian movement did present difficulty in the early phases, but these were surmounted in a fairly satisfactory manner. During September and October, 1943, we did not delegate any authority to the Carabinieri to issue passes. This was done by A.M.G., C.A.P.U's. Please see copy of memorandum 4A attached, where we eventually relaxed on Curfew and Circulation Passes and gave C.A.P.U's discretion in the matter of allowing Carabinieri to issue passes.

I have never liked the idea of allowing the Carabinieri to issue travel passes, but it could not be avoided in some of our large Provinces owing to extreme shortage of A.M.G., staff.

To illustrate my point, for four weeks I was not only R.C.A.P.U., but also S.C.A.P.U., of Reggio Province, which has a population of 582,000 persons. I had one and Lieutenant C.A.P.U., out in the Province.

It was almost impossible to handle personally some 300 to 400 callers daily, who wanted passes, apart from other duties.

14. I, therefore, obtained the help of P.S.S., Military Police and Carabinieri and with their co-operation, somehow or other we got through the work. The P.S.S., 'vetted' each person before issue of a pass. The Military Police had occasional 'spot' checks of civilians and vehicles on the roads.

I cannot see how hard and fast rules can be laid down for future operations. When I reached Reggio on 3rd September, 1943, of the normal population of 160,000, not more than 10,000 were in the town and suburbs, the remainder having fled from the shelling and bombing and were out in the hills and communes in the Northern parts of this Province.

In spite of our efforts to restrict movements and keep the roads clear for military traffic, thousands of the normal inhabitants drifted back daily and we could not stop them, although we prosecuted between 200 and 300 of them under Proclamation 2, Article 2 (43).

Many more were left in Prison for two or three days and then released, for violation of the above Proclamation.

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18. AMG., did not deal with the question of paroling of P.O.W. Sicilians were released and given official release forms for their return to Sicily.

AMG. set up an office in Reggio to deal with these cases; after usual 'vetting' by the Italian Military Commander; R.M. Sub-Area and Navy House, these persons were allowed to return to their respective homes in Sicily.

Lt.Colonel.,
R.C.A.P.O., Region 2, AMG.

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Region 2 Hqrs. A.G.
MATERA.

12th December, 1943.

H.C.C.O.
MATERA (through R.C.A.P.O.)

PRISONS.

There are 10 Prisons in Region 2. Most of these are small buildings, housing from 5 to 10 prisoners, and are situated in the smaller communes of the province. Since 1st September, 1943, more than 10 of these buildings have been closed down and the prisoners transferred to larger goals in the towns. This measure was taken (a) to reduce unnecessary civilian staffs, and (b) to provide suitable buildings for emergency hotels of refugees coming down from areas occupied territory.

On 15th September, 1943, in company with Major Thompson, Medical Officer for Matera, I visited Regina Coeli. This is a large building accommodating 90 prisoners, and divided into four sections, male, female and political. This was one of the first prisons to be selected to receive the internees of Matera, officers, and was perfectly well run. All the prison wards were clean and neat; the medical personnel had been weeded out and a new Director appointed by Major Pollock. At that time, Military Police, Field Security and P.W.B., were arresting about 20 persons daily, and all were temporarily incarcerated in this prison, before disposal.

The building was clean and in good state of repair. The kitchens were large and the sanitary system was inspected by Major Thompson, who was agreeably surprised with the efficiency of the staff and he recorded a note in the Prison Register in this effect.

At this time I was dealing with the Political prisoners under the direction of Major Pollock (now Lieut-Colonel), and when I left the town there were no prisoners of this category remaining in the buildings.

At Gravina Prison, I proceeded about my business by obtaining a quantity of beans from Cerignola (unfortunately, in contravention of C.A.C.'s orders) as there was no food in the building and the Diet had not arrived owing to the ship being delayed. This temporary difficulty was overcome by using the emergency stocks obtained above mentioned and finds until the normal rations were forthcoming. (It is pointed out that prisoners have only one meal per diem.)

I was alone at the prisons at the time and was obliged to make a very cursory visit of the cells' persons, but I was in constant touch with the prison authorities for the purpose and obtained for him transport so that he could supervise his staffs. No unusual incidents were reported to me during my period of office here. (General Police work at this period was 14-16 hours daily, including Enemy Military Courts on Sunday and Public Holidays.)

I have visited the prisons at Potenza and Matera and am quite satisfied with the position. When I became settled in my new appointment here, I shall arrange for the visits mentioned by Maj., M.O., Potenza; this stationary was received on my arrival on 12th December, 1943, and by the procedure, Captain Dixon proved to take up his assignment as Superintendent of Prisons, Region 2. The forms were then turned over to him. As matters do now stand on a tour of inspection and it will be appreciated that by virtue of the magnitude of the task involved, it will be some little time before the collated information is to hand for submission.

It may be noted at this juncture, however, that although many of the persons in this Region have only received a quick inspection by C.A.C.O's command, there are no untoward incidents or conditions prevailing, and written reports will be submitted in due course by Supt. of Prisons.

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Public Safety Officer, AMGOT.

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Public Safety 550.4
2 Inf Div
U 3490.

GHM/pjh

1st Ind.

HQ, ACC, REGION II, APO 394, 5 April 44.

To: Executive Commissioner, R.C. and M.G. Section,
ACC Headquarters, Naples.
(Att: Chief, Public Safety Sub-Commission.)

1. Transmitting the monthly report of the Regional Public Safety Officer.

G.H. McCaffrey
G.H.McCaffrey
lt. Col., Inf.
R.C.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION 2

Ref: P.S. 11.

Public Office
3rd April 1944

SUBJECT: - Public Safety Report No 10
for 6th Report of Activities.

TO : - Officer i/c PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION
Allied Control Commission. R.A.F. Headquarters
(through Regional Commissioner Region 2.).

1. CIVIL POLICE. PROGRESS REPORT.

A.C.C. Personnel,
Headquarters

Regional Police Officer.- Capt. P.J. CORNELD (B) 279365
From 27.3.1944

Prisons Officer.- Capt. H.W. AIDEN (B) 50467.

Peri Province. - Major O.. RIVIERE (B) 6099.

Brindisi Province. - Lt. M.F. BURAND (B) 279422.

Lecce Province. - 1st Lt. G.E. PARKER (A) 09-41167.

L.P.W.T.O Province. - 2nd Lt. W.A. CHESELL (A) 01797517.

Matera Province. - Captain R.J.P. DAWSON (B) 279369 from 31.3.44.

Potenza Province. - 2nd Lt. C. ANDERSON (A) 01797584.

Cosenza Province. - Lt. L.A.C. EDDINGS (B) 279422 from 31.3.1944.

Catanzaro Province. - Capt. W.A. MOODY (B) 279370.

Reggio Province. - Lt. R.T. MORES (B) 279425..

TRANSFERS: -

Lt.Col.H. BAIR-CROSSOP (B) 14727+ to ACC.Eq. 27.3.44.
1st Lt. R.J. FRANKLIN (A) 01796452 to ACC.EQ. 31.3.44.
Lt. L.A.C. EDDINGS (B) 279405 Matera Province to
Cosenza Province 31.3.44.
Captain R.J.P. DAWSON (B) 279369 to Matera Province
31.3.44.
Captain DAWSON has not previously served as a Civil
Affairs Police Officer. He has however served full time in the
Indian Police Service. He has been appointed by Regional Commis-
sioner to Provincial Police Officer, Matera Province, to fill

4881

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(through Regional Commissioner Region 2.).

1. CENTRAL ROUTINE, Progress Report.

a. G. Personnel.
Headquarters

Regional Police Officer.- Capt. D.S. CURTIS (T) 279369 from 27.3.1944

Prisons Officer.- Capt. T.T. ALLEN (B) 56677.

Taui Province. - Major A.A. REVEST (T) 5089.

Territorial Province. - Lt. T.E. BRAND (B) 279422.

Lavoa Province. - 1st Lt. G.E. BAKER (A) 0941167.

Kabaka Province. - Capt Lt. J.J. O'REILLY (A) 01787517.

Watara Province. - Captain R.J.F. DAWSON (B) 279369 from 31.3.44.

Katerna Province. - 2nd Lt. D. ANDERSON (A) 01787564.

Cosenza Province. - Lt. L.A.E. SPARKS (B) 279422 from 31.3.1944.

Catanzaro Province. - Capt. T.A. MOODY (T) 279378.

Barato Province. - Lt. R.T. HOUSE (B) 279421.

TRANSFERS: -

Lt.Col.H. LAID-DICKSON (B) 147874 to ACC.H.Q. 27.3.44.
1st Lt. R.C. BRAYLEY (A) 01796352 to ACC.H.Q. 31.3.44.
Lt. L.A.E. SPARKS (B) 279405 Watara Province to Cosenza Province 31.3.44.
Captain R.J.F. DAWSON (B) 279369 to Watara Province 31.3.44.

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Captain DAWSON has not previously served as a Civil Affairs Police Officer. He has however served full time in the Indian Police Service. He has been appointed by Regional Commissioner to Provincial Police Officer, Watara Province, to fill the vacancy created by the transfer of Lt. SPARKS.

All Provincial Police Officers report continued liason with Italian Police Agencies and it is reported that co-operation continues.

We are gradually surmounting the problems of the changeover to Allied Control Commission and appreciate fully the terms of our continued administration. The amount of work for the Provincial Police Officer has not decreased and I do not advise reduction of strength of Police Officers below that which now exists. Viz one Officer per Province.

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Area Province.

Provincial Police Officer commenced duty in this Province on 5th March 1944 to improve co-ordination slightly lacking, conferences are being held between the Chiefs of the Forces and it is hoped that the situation will improve in the near future. Advice will be freely given until a higher standard of efficiency and de-centralization of Police is obtained.

Two main centres. (Potenza, Chiaromonte and Lagonegro) All Police agencies are working well, they have been under the guidance of Allied Police Officers for a longer period than the rest of the Regio and the work of the Carabinieri has resulted in a high standard of efficiency throughout this area.

3. Crime and Order.

Matera Province.

One order of violence.

Carabinieri at [illegible] stationed at IRSINA, was shot dead at 1730 hrs on 3rd March 1944, by [illegible] of Tricarico aged 19 years, a native of IRSINA. This man was with 4 companions, all of whom were under 21 years of age, on being challenged by the Carabinieri used firearms to evade arrest, this resulted in the death of the Carabiniere named. To date no arrests have been made, but I am assured that no effort is being spared to bring the 5 persons concerned to justice.

180 arrests effected for black market operations. Road Blocks and Traffic checks effective.

Potenza Province.

Crimes of violence.

1 Infanticide at PACOZZONE.- DATARIA Caterina gave birth to a bastard child, who she later killed. arrested, awaits trial.

2 Larcenies.- at Potenza CENTOCSI Paolo and TUCE Giuseppe stole a considerable amount of foodstuffs from CARRETTO Luigi both arrested and await trial in POTENZA.

At Potenza, larceny of stores, 5 Italian soldiers arrested, part stores and money proceeds of sale of remainder recovered. Arrest effected by Questura. (D.I.D STORES).

At Picerno Railway Station MANCUSO Michele robbed PIETRO Giuseppe of his wallet and some food stuffs, arrested by Carabinieri and awaits trial.

Bari Province.

No reports of crimes of violence. No serious crime in province. The majority incidence of crime is petty theft of 1878 p. property, principally food.

The only serious problem which presents itself is

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under the guidance of Allied Forces Officers for a longer period than the rest of the Region and the work of the CARO's has resulted in a fair standard of efficiency throughout the area.

3. State of crime.

Asmara Province.

One series of violence.

Investigations of CID at Keren, stationed at Agordat, was shot dead at 1-30 am on 3rd April, by UNKNOWN Ethiopian Village was aged 40 years, a native of Eritrea. This man was with a number of men, all of whom were under 30 years of age, on being challenged by the Carabinieri used firearms to evade arrest, this resulted in the death of the Carabinieri named. To date no arrests have been made, but I am assured that no effort is being spared to bring the 3 persons concerned to justice.

100 arrests effected for Black market operations. Road Blocks and Traffic checks effective.

Eritrea Province.

Crimes of violence.

1 Infanticide at Decamere.- Maternal Grandmother gave birth to a baptised child, whom she later killed, arrested, awaits trial.

2 Larcenies.- at Tetenia CHRISTOFI Pipis and P.CO Giuseppe stole a considerable amount of foodstuffs from UNRRA/IRO Lodged both arrested and await trial in Asmara.

At Dekemhare, larceny of stores, 2 Italian soldiers arrested, part stores and money proceeds of sale of remainder recovered. Arrest effected by Questura. (D.I.D STORES).

At Segeneiti Railway Station MANNATRONI Michele robbed PISANO Giuseppe of his wallet and some food stuffs, arrested by Carabinieri and awaits trial.

Dawi Province.

No reports of crimes of violence. No serious crime in province. The majority incidence of crime is petty thefts of 1878 property, principally food.

The only serious problem which presents itself is the stealing of foodstuffs from goods trains in transit.

Provincial Police Officer has contacted D.I.C. re 2 District and is endeavouring to obtain co-operation, and institution of military supervision.

Blackmarket flourishes in Dawi price control appears to be negative. The Prefect has been seen by Provincial Police Officer advice tendered and Price Matters to be published in all papers together with a warning that if these are not complied with prosecutions on a large scale will ensue.

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1867

2 cases of infanticide
4 cases of stabbings
Unlawful wounding (Stabbing) all offenders

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Trapani Province.

No cases of violence
Widespread prevalence of crime.

Caserta Province.

Detailed report not available.

Catanzaro Province.

The most serious crime in the province during the month occurred on 24th April at [illegible] when 2 Carabinieri stationed at Gioia Tauro ordered a vehicle suspected of crime to stop. Three persons fired 4 shots and killed the two Carabinieri ZUCCA and LATTANZIO the occupants escaped. The suspects are believed to be deserters from the Italian Army engaged in acts of Robbery. There are very few clues to work upon, C.C.R. and Questura are pursuing enquiries. The Provincial Police Officer has himself made extensive investigations. It is anticipated that arrests will be made.

Blackmarket since A.M.G. has ceased to function it is noticeable that shops are producing a considerable number of articles that have been out of sight for a long time. Official Price lists are to be prepared. All Police Agencies continue to denounce offenders, sequestration of contraband by Guardia Finanza and maintenance of Road blocks by C.C.R.R. continue to be effective.

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Reggio Province.

Crimes of violence. C.C.R.R. report.
1 arrest for murder.
1 arrest for attempted murder.
3 arrests for possession of firearms
2 arrests for Robbery.
A large quantity of firearms (military etc.,) recovered and contraband articles sequestrated.
Questura have arrested four armed criminals in Reggio for robbing shops.
Finance Guards sequestrated 371 Quintali of Olive Oil.

One case of murder reported from ROCCELLA

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suspect arrested by CC.RR. and is under interrogation. The facts appear to be that the death was the result of a domestic dispute.

Blackmarket receives full attention of all agencies. Contraband sequestrations continue on a large scale, proceedings continue to be instituted.

Road Blocks effective.

4. BROTHELS AND PROSTITUTES.

Matera Province.

Brothels "out of Bounds" clandestine prostitution rigidly controlled by Questura. Hospitalization of persons infected enforced situation extremely satisfactory.

Potenza Province.

Increase reported in incidence of V.D. in this area with Civilians, due to arrival of women infected from outside Province. Questura working on suppression, and control of these women. Facilities set up by Medical department for mass treatment of Civilians sufferring from V.D. Brothels "out of Bounds".

Bari Province.

In the past month 8 authorised brothels have been closed, also 9 clandestine houses. There is a vice squad working in connection with Military Police.

Attention is also paid to pimps in horse drawn cabs.

Special curfew ordered by Prefect for juveniles under 16 years of age of 1800 hours and it is enforced.

Brindisi Province.

A Military area all Brothels "out of bounds" Rigid control of Prostitutes by Questura advice being tendered on formation of vice squads in conjunction with M.P. Patrols.

Fuller report being obtained.

Taranto Province.

9 authorised Brothels in the Province of which 7 are in Taranto town. These 9 brothels have 74 operatives who are the subject of periodical medical examination under Regulations laid down by Italian law.

Clandestine Prostitution is however a grave problem due of course no doubt to the peculiar economic situation. Questura has a vice squad working. 225 unlicensed prostitutes were arrested during March, 69 of whom were sent to the Civil Hospital for treatment. Daily medical visits are made to Brothels by Medical Officers Italian in co-operation with Allied Forces doctor.

37 unlicensed prostitutes were repatriated to their home towns.

All brothels are "out of bounds" to Allied Troops, a

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Bari Province.

Brothels "out of Bounds" clandestine prostitution rigidly controlled by Questura. Hospitalization of persons infected enforced situation entirely satisfactory.

Potenza Province.

Increase reported in incidence of V.D. in this area with Civilians, due to arrival of women infected from outside Provinces. Questura working on supervision, and control of these women. Facilities set up by Medical Department for free treatment of Civilians suffering from V.D. Brothels "out of Bounds".

Bari Province.

In the past month 2 authorised brothels have been closed, also 6 clandestine houses. There is a vice squad working in connection with Military Police.

Attention is also paid to pimps in horse drawn cabs.

Special curfew ordered by Prefect for juveniles under 16 years of age of 1900 hours and it is enforced.

Brindisi Province.

A Military area all brothels "out of bounds" Strict control of Prostitutes by Questura girls being tattooed on formation of vice squads in conjunction with A.F. Patrols.

Fuller report being obtained.

Taranto Province.

9 authorised Brothels in the Province of which 7 are in Taranto town. These 9 brothels have 74 operatives who are the subject of periodical medical examination under Regulations laid down by Italian law.

Clandestine Prostitution is however a grave problem but of course no doubt to the peculiar economic situation. Questura has a vice squad working. 225 unlicensed prostitutes were arrested during March, 60 of whom were sent to the Civil Hospital for treatment. Daily medical visits are made to brothels by Medical Officers Italian in co-operation with Allied Forces doctor.

37 unlicensed prostitutes were repatriated to their home towns.

All brothels are "out of bounds" to Allied troops, a fact which no doubt accounts for the large number of unlicensed prostitutes in this area.

Lecce Province.

All brothels "out of bounds" American and Italian Military Police cooperating with Questura in efforts to control clandestine Prostitution and prevention of V.D.

CATANZARO Provinces (Catanzaro, Cosenza, Reggio).

Under direction of Major Thompson Medical Officer for

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2365

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[illegible] had received additional food rations for themselves and their families, and they could not purchase sufficient vegetables. They felt that if they were not provided with additional rations for themselves and their families, and a date earlier they would be forced to cease work.

The Provincial Commissioner explained to them the position, explained the many concessions already granted to them, that a cessation of work could be viewed seriously by the Allied Authorities, that besides rations were increased in February if did not mean that every month the ration could be increased, actions were based upon the agent.

After a General discussion they left the conference apparently satisfied with their efforts.

No concessions were made per war in the overall has continued.

On 16th March Admiral Patrocinio requested the Provincial Commissioner to receive a deputation from the Trade Unions, the Provincial Commissioner declined, and referred the deputation to the Prefect.

On 17th March 1944 the deputation was received by the Prefect: The Regional Commissioner Lt.Col. C.T. McCaffrey and the Provincial Commissioner, Taranto were present.

The Deputation at once addressed to address their remarks to the Regional Commissioner but he insisted upon them being directed to the Prefect.

The main complaint was lack of food.

Discussion continued, the Deputation was informed the food distribution was considered on a basis of Southern Italy and not solely for Taranto.

At the close of discussion the delegates left satisfied, no strike was called, neither did the Delegates mention the possibility of striking. Work continues.

Calabria

Silla Hydro-electric plant company.

Information was received at this HQ. on 18th March 1944, that the workers at this plant, had threatened to strike.

This plant supplies Electrical Energy for Calabria, Lucania, Apulia and Abbruzzi Regional Commissioner directed Regional Labour Officer to proceed immediately to SILLA to investigate cause and prevent strike. 4374

Captain FRASER, Regional Labour Officer after conference with Representatives of the Company went to the plant which is situated in the SERRA mountains and found that the workers were armed and prepared to enforce their claims against the Company by violence. Captain FRASER called a conference between management and Representatives of workers, explained the views taken of the Allied Command, of the seriousness of a stoppage of work. Explained to the workers their rights of appeal to mediation Board, Provincial

.../..

Labour Office. The meeting terminated with both sides feeling amicably disposed to each other, and with the assurance on the part of the workers that no strike would take place.

There is no doubt that the action taken averted a strike of a serious nature, that the test now lays in the efficiency of the Regional Labour Organisation to deal effectively with the existing situation which if brought to a successful conclusion will create a precedent which will possibly form the basis example for labour arguments in the future in liberated Italy.

Bari

Information was received at this H.Q. on 21 March 1944 that the workers in the Corvillo tobacco factory were to strike for wage adjustments and increases in rations.

After representatives had been informed that they could not expect bigger rations, that the population was the basis of rationing and that their wages were at standard level.

They continued work. No strike.

2. Italy

Matera Province.

Steady unemployment maintained.

Potenza Province.

Extremely bad weather during March increased the number of unemployed by reason of agricultural and reconstruction work being almost at a standstill.

The outlook for April is better.

Bari Province.

Difficulty is experienced by Civilian employers to cope with the Army in the competition for labour.

Army labour conditions being so much better.

Taranto Province.

Official figures for March of workers unemployed are

	Men	Women
Industrial Workers	358	250
Commerce Workers	200	174

The greater number of unemployed workers is in the mechanical industry (241) and in the clothing industry (250).

No unemployment registered in agricultural industry.

Catanzaro Province.

The labour market shows steady improvement.

Montecatini works Crotone, in state of repair and when completed will do much to relieve industrial unemployment in this area.

All other Provinces.

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labour arguments in the future is liberated Italy.

Peru

Information was received at this H.. on 21 March 1944 that the workers in the Cerro de Pasco robacco factory were to strike for wage adjustments and increases in rations.

After representatives had been informed that they could not expect bigger rations, that the population was the basic factor of fattening and that their wages were at standard level,

they continued work. No strike.

5. LABOUR

Matara Province.

Steady agricultural employment maintained.

Potenza Province.

Extremely bad weather during March increased the number of unemployed by reason of agricultural and reconstruction work being almost at a standstill.

The outlook for April is better.

Bari Province.

Difficulty is experienced by Italian employers to cope with the Army in the competition for labour.

Army labour conditions being so much better.

Teramo Province.

Official figures for March of workers unemployed are

	Men	Women
Industrial workers	158	250
Commerce workers	200	174

The greater number of unemployed workers is in the mechanical industry (244) and in the clothing industry (250).

No unemployment registered in agricultural industry.

Catanzaro Province.

The labour market shows steady improvement.

Montecatini works Crotone, in state of repairs and when completed will do much to relieve industrial unemployment in this area.

All other Provinces.

Labour situation satisfactory.

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10. RIOTS AND CIVIL COMMOTIONS

No cases of Riots reported throughout Region during March 1944.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

Potenza Province.

4th March 1944 at MELFI and orderly demonstration took

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1972

The Sindaco in the village was to no way to blame for the non issuance of clothing to the population. He had received 150 parcels to distribute between some 2000 people. It was decided in consultation with the Brigadiere of C.C.RR. to place the names of the poorer people in a box and ballot for the parcels.

After the ballot a number of the persons whose names were not drawn decided they had been treated unfairly so they threw stones at the windows of the Municipio breaking a few windows 14 persons will in due course appear before the courts for their participation in this affair.

Trs.Serre and surrounding District.

It is stated that a number of youths are throwing "Red Devils" over the house the Sindaco the C.C.RR. casarms and the Prison. Several arrests have been effected no political significance attached to the incidents rather it is believed to have been done in the spirit of bravado.

Minor demonstrations occurred as under:

1st March	P.S.Severino	(Cosenza)	protest against prefect.
2nd March	MIGLIERO	(Catanzaro)	protest for more food.
7th March	CROPANI	(Catanzaro)	protest against Prefect and augmentation of bread ration required.
11th March	CROTONE	(Catanzaro)	Protest insufficient day relief
16th March	SQUILLACE	(Catanzaro)	Protest non arrival of flour.
20 & 21 March	FRANCAVILLA MARITTIMA	(Cosenza)	protest against Prefect
20th 21st & 26th March	CERCHIARA	(Cosenza)	protest against profiteering.

11. SABOTAGE OR ATTEMPTED SABOTAGE.

Taranto Province.

C.S.S. are investigating a case of a Nung being touched to fer into a barrel of a gun setting on the Naval Arsenal Dock awaiting installation on a ship.

The result of the investigation to date towards the accidental or unintentional theory yet it is believed to have been listed as an attempt. Report of the matter has not been made to A.C.C. C.S.S. dealing with case direct.

Nil all other Provinces.

12. CURRENCY OFFENCES.

Bari Province.

In the Trattoi at 05 Via Carabba in Monteroni Bari, Gendola Pietro di Giovanni living at conversano presented a 50 lire note which had been altered to 500 Lire Note No 3800361C. Man arrested and denounced on 17th March 1944.

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effair.

CATANZARO and surrounding district.

It is stated that a number of youths are throwing "Red Devils" near the houses the families of U.S.N. officers and the Prefect. Several arrests have been effected & no political significance attached to the incidents neither it is believed to have been done in the spirit of travail.

Minor demonstrations occurred as under:

1st March	PLATTIERO	(Cosenza)	protest against prefect.
2nd March	PIZZONNO	(Catanzaro)	protest for more food.
3rd March	CROTONE	(Catanzaro)	protest against Prefect and augmentation of bread ration required.
11th March	CROTONE	(Catanzaro)	Protest insufficient day relief
15th March	S.PRIMATO	(Catanzaro)	Protest non arrival of flour.
20 & 21 March	TRANSVERSA CATANZARA	(Cosenza)	protest against Prefect
20th 24th & 26th March	MARCHIANA	(Cosenza)	protest against prefect.

11. BARRICADE OR ATTEMPTED SABOTAGE.

Taranto Province.

C.S.S. are investigating a case of a long being knocked to far into a barrel of a gun setting on the Naval Arsenal Dock awaiting installation on a ship.

The result of the investigation leans towards the accidental or unintentional theory yet it is believed to have been started as an attempt. Report of the matter has not been made to A.C.C. C.S.S. dealing with case direct.

Nil all other Provinces.

12. CURRENCY OFFENCES.

Bari Province.

In the hotel at 65 Via Marchese di Montrone Bari, Candela Pietro di Giovanni living at Conversano presented a 50 lire note which had been altered to 500 lire Note No 3B0928810. Man arrested and denounced on 17th March 1944.

No other cases reported in Region.

4871

13. REFUGEES.

Matera Province.

From 16th to 18th March 1944 an investigation into the conduct of the Refugee Camp at Colonna, Pietrico, Province of Matera, was carried out and numerous expendable stores, supposed lost or stolen were recovered.

To date the camp is now functioning satisfactorily.

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Lara Province.

In this province the political question is acute, the three factors are,

(1) Workers of D Province wants to office
(2) Communistic activities.
(3) Shortage of food, which must be applied for the Communist element.

It was reported that [illegible] is considering an air raid on, PORTUGUESA a Communist stand in the town with 5 or 10 planes for the purpose of dropping the Communistics, a warning for the arrest of agitators was issued.

Political meetings during the month.

14th March Communist Party at [illegible] - no incidents.
19th March Socialists Party at [illegible] - no incidents.
19th March Communist Party at [illegible] - no incidents.

Portuguesa Province.

A few small meetings of political nature have taken place. No incidents.

In Acarigua on the night of 22/23rd March some hostile Socialist slogans unfavourable appeared on the walls, GOMEZ. quickly removed them, all efforts to trace persons responsible have failed. On the night of 24th March anti-Socialist notices were affixed in the same places as a reply.

Yaracuy Province.

The National Liberation Committee called a meeting on 14th March in order to discuss the same subjects dealt with in the Yaglee congress.

Permission was given for the meeting to be held in a closed theatre, but it was subsequently withdrawn.

The political parties are in general not active, with the exception of the Communist Party who are opening new sections in the Communes of the Province and enlisting new members.

A new party "National Union" is to be formed under the leadership of Gomez. Arvelo Torrealba President of the Federazione Provinciale Habitati di Osorno and of the Red Cross, Yaracuy. It has [illegible] ohic tendencies.

4869

Lecoa Province.

Reasonably quiet. All parties awaiting for recognition.

Cabimeno Province.

Generally quiet, not the interest shown in politics as there was 2 or 3 months ago. Most of the recognised Parties are

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- 15 -

Sincerely yours,

Charles E. Bohlen
Counselor
Department of State

Enclosure:
Text of Communique.

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4366

Pashman

Department
Registered Publications Officer
Republic 2

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PROVINCIAL POLICE OFFICE
MATERA PROVINCE

1A

March 23, 1944

TO: Regional Police Officer, A.C.C., Region II
Provincial Commissioner, Matera Province
Welfare Officer, A.C.C., Region II

SUBJECT:- Refugee Camp at Colonia, Tiatticci, Province of Matera

1. From March 16, 1944 to March 18, 1944, under directions from the Provincial Commissioner, Matera Province, A.C.C., I conducted an investigation of the former Political Camp at Tiatticci, Colonia, Province of Matera, part of which is being used at present as a refugee camp for Italian refugees from the operational zone.

2. Prior to September 13, 1943 this Political Prisoners Camp was under the direction for discipline and safeguarding of properties of a Lieutenant Colonel of the R. Questura from Naples, viz. Dr. Ercole Suppa.

3. The farm lands and animals were the property of the Italian State, under the auspices of the Ministero dell'Interno Della Pubblica Sicurezza. Finance was controlled by this body, together with the produce of the lands.

4. Since Allied occupation there have been changes in administration, but during November 1943, it was apparent to the Prefect, that, pending sound re-organization, a commission composed of Magistrate Della Monica, Vincenzo, the Mayor of Pastinci, and the Prefect of the Province, together with an Agricultural Inspector should take over these duties.

5. A private contractor Barrini, Eugenio had, prior to Allied occupation, a contract for the constructional work in the camp, thus allowing him magazines in the camp for the storage of his materials. Other magazines were used in the camp for the storage of materials of the Ministero dell'Interno della Pubblica Sicurezza.

6. The camp buildings are divided into two (2) sections. The smaller site is known as the "Central" and the larger block as the "Village" or "Main". This latter block has the Carabinieri barracks included in its construction.

7. This model building is well built, of sound construction, but has since its construction in the past five years, been grossly neglected. In fact, to date, part is not properly finished. Materials for the finish of this camp are on "site" and work needed for necessary and immediate construction is already in hand.

8. On September 13, 1943, confusion at the camp was caused by the impending arrival of Allied Forces. Persons, as well as, workers charged with the discipline and administration of the camp left their post

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10. Suggs, the Lieut.-Lieut Colonel of the Questura, duly reported this looting together with an alleged fine, to the competent authorities, but he gave the facts as "looting" by the Yugoslavs only. This was not altogether correct in view of the foregoing paragraph.

11. Much of the property had been "lost", but with the assistance of 1st. Lt. Hanshaw, many articles have been recovered. This will be dealt with later, in this report.

12. The private contractor Ferrini fled to Rome immediately, he heard the Allies were coming, but left behind a young man, age 24 years. Marrese, Domenico of Pistioci. Marrese alleges that Ferrini left him in charge of his contractor's stores, although Marrese was employed on other duties in the camp.

13. Marrese is, in my opinion, a thorough "stooge" type, and a "yes man" and I believe that, with the connivance of others he has invented the story of being left in charge of Ferrini's property. It is significant to note that he took great pains to conceal from any Allied Officer or any of the Prefect's staff, his alleged master's property. In fact, few persons had knowledge of same. From my investigations I found that Marrese had been selling Ferrini's property, little by little, to provide wages for himself and other employees of Ferrini. This was stopped by an order from the Prefect, the stores being rigidly controlled.Marrese is also in charge of the camp bakery, with a staff of three women.

In his favour it can be said that, when he was placed in charge of the industrial material at the Central camp by the Prefect, he appeared to carry out his duties satisfactory, but in view of his obvious character, his readiness to lie to prevent stores being discovered, I recommended to the Prefect that he should be given some other work. The Prefect decided that he was not a fit and proper person to have charge of the industrial stores and has relieved him of this responsibility.

14. With 1st. Lt. Hanshaw I caused a THOROUGH inspection to be made of this camp, finding properties hidden in lofts, concealed under beds and other unlikely places. As an example, in one private office, which Marrese denied he had knowledge of, the following articles, the property of Ferrini, were found:-

300 electric light lamps, NEW
25 bales of mattress cover material; NEW and of finest quality; sufficient for approximately 1000 mattresses.

It was obvious to me that Marrese was lying, that he was of the stooge type, and I decided that he was worth "working on" to find out more of the camp.

15. Further search of the camp, both central and main revealed quantities of materials. For instance, approximately 300 wooden beds, 300 wooden stools, 600 trestles, 4 motorcycles (one of which is already

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charge of the contractor's stores, although Marrese was employed on other duties in the camp.

13. Marrese is, in my opinion, a thorough "stooge" type, and a "yes man" and I believe that, with the connivance of others he has invented the story of being left in charge of Parrini's property. It is significant to note that he took great pains to conceal from any Allied Officer or any of the Prefect's staff, his alleged master's property. In fact, few persons had knowledge of same. From my investigations I found that Marrese had been selling Parrini's property, little by little, to provide wages for himself and other employees of Parrini. This was stopped by an order from the Prefect, the stores being rigidly controlled. Marrese is also in charge of the camp bakery, with a staff of three women.

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14. With Lt. Lt. Hanshew I caused a THOROUGH inspection to be made of this camp, finding properties hidden in lofts, concealed under beds and other unlikely places. As an example, in one private office, which Marrese denied he had knowledge of, the following articles, the property of Parrini, were found:-

300 electric light lamps, MES
25 bales of mattress cover material; NEW and of first quality; sufficient for approximately 1000 mattresses.

It was obvious to me that Marrese was lying, that he was of the stooge type, and I decided that he was worth "working on" to find out more of the camp.

15. Further search of the camp, both central and main revealed quantities of materials. For instance, approximately 300 wooden beds, 300 wooden stools, 600 trestles, 4 motorcycles (one of which is already being put into commission) and other articles of great value to the camp.

16. The properties recovered from Parrini have been sequested properly by the Commissario of the Camp, Bartolmeo Malvasei, through the Prefect of Istera, and are being put to use immediately for the comfort of the refugees.

As an example, there is a store of Parrini's which contains carpenter and engineer's tools, together with spare parts. The stores also contains carpentars necessities, such as wood screws, door-hinges etc. All these were carefully concealed from the Allied Military Government by Marrese, the "stooge". An inventory of all articles in the camp is now being compiled.

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efforts.

18. Dr. Nicola Suppa, the Lt.Colonel of the Questura, who had been appointed Director of the Colony when the Yugoslave were interned, impressed when I first contacted him and subsequently during allied occupation, co-operative and trustworthy. With regret I have to report that on the March 16, 1944, with the permission of the Provincial Commissioner, I had to advise the Prefect of the Province and the Questore, that this officer did not appear to be carrying out his duties satisfactory. He was slack, and after my investigation I formed the opinion that the larceny of the stores in September 1943, could, and should have been prevented by him. Further, I suspected him of stealing certain of the stores himself. I caused his house at Pisticci to be searched with negative result, but on March 21, 1944, in consequence of pursuing this enquiry, I searched the house of Signora Faliero, Grazia di Dobele, Vedova Cardone, of via Nazzano, Pisticci. In this house I found the following property which belong to the camp at Colonia and were part of property stolen during September 1943, viz:- 6 vests, 13 pair of white pants, 3 sheets, 1 blanket.

The above property was given to this woman by various persons in Pisticci in exchange for flour and pasta, and without my giving the name of Suppa, this woman told me that Suppa's wife had given her some of this property in exchange for victuals. This confirmed my suspicion that Suppa was not entirely honest, and these facts have been reported verbally by me to the Prefect and to the Questore. I have caused this woman to put her statement in writing and copies of this statement only are being sent to the Questore and the Prefect, for whatever action they may deem necessary.

On my advice, Suppa was relieved of this duties on March 18,1944 and transferred to Matera. Another Agent of Public Security from Matera Commissario CERRATTO, was placed in the position at Colonia, Pisticci, forthwith.

I have no doubt that this matter will be settled in a proper manner by the Italian officials, and that any future attempt to steal any stores at Colonia, Pisticci, will be promptly and efficiently dealt with.

19.I have caused various houses in the vicinity to be searched and have recovered an appreciable amount of blankets, sheets and other property.

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20. I found it necessary to advise the Major of Carabinieri that the Brigadiere of Carabinieri and Carbinieri stationed in the camp were not doing their work in a proper manner, and requested that, with the exception of one man, They should be transferred and new men sent to the camp. This I sent by telegram on March 17, 1944. The men were transferred on March 19,1944.

With a new staff of Carabinieri, it is possible that some of the

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because they appeared at this camp well disguised, and I have instructed this new man either to "police" the camp and not look upon their work as hard labour, or to "send camp". I have no doubt that they will soon be made up the good name of the establishment.

23. The American Red Cross have played a prominent part in this camp, and within restrictions of this Course already detailed of course, numerous have been established on a fair basis through a committee of four prisoners, supplemented by a delegate to travel it be such. The more responsible type of facilities are kept in a separate block, and it is gratifying to note that they appreciate strongly the efforts of the camp staff to provide some form of amusement.

A radio (from Toowoomba) and loudspeakers (from Jacobs) have been obtained, and will be installed in a few days to provide public, music and news. The switch for this will be controlled from the Commandant's quarters.

24. A field hospital of 40 beds (portable) has been constructed and the refugees (mines) encouraged to use it. Another, is under construction for the women. In this connection, the doctor of the camp was consulted prior to selection of site, in case of pollution of water.

A large swing wash four sets of troops has been made by the carpenters and blacksmiths and is in use by the children. The construction of another clothes swing, saw-saw and small permanent bars is already ordered and it is hoped to have a children play field of this nature, in the near future.

this does not exist.

The Count Giuseppe Bettiki has been unofficially appointed as the Provincial representative of the American Red Cross and his voluntary efforts are meeting with success and appreciation.

22. The camp to date, houses 1,240 refugees, and has not in the past been kept in a very clean state. I made it my personal business to see that this place was kept clean, and with the assistance of Lt. Hanshaw, I have to report that our efforts have met with success. We have endeavoured to teach the inhabitants to wash all rooms once daily, and to sweep up twice daily. Latrines have been cleared and are now kept clean. The whole of the outside of the camp has been gradually cleared up and the refugees are co-operating. They have been shown clean rooms and asked to take pride in this camp. Our first approaches have been courteous, but when this been ignored, firm treatment has been necessary.

23. Every effort has been made to raise the morel of the people, and to date it can be reported as "Very Good". A twice weekly public dance has been organised, the band consisting of three musicians, piano-accordion, mandoline and guitar, and in addition community singing is also enjoyed; the refugees have been made to feel that this is their temporary home and have been asked to treat it as such. The more respectable type xxxx of families are kept in a separate block, and it is significant to note that they appreciate already the efforts of the camp staff to provide some form of amusement.

A radio (from Fossarica) and loudspeakers (from Setera) have been obtained, and will be installed in a few days to provide public, music and news. The switch for this will be controlled from the Commissario's quarters.

24. A field latrine of 20 seats (portable) has been constructed and the refugees (males) encouraged to use it. Another, is under construction for the women. In this connection, the doctor of the camp was consulted prior to selection of site, in case of pollution of water.

A large swing with four sets of ropes has been made by the carpenters and blacksmiths and is in use by the children. The construction of another similar swing, see-saw and small parralel bars is already ordered and it is hoped to have a childrens play field of this nature, in the near future.

25. Together with Lt.Hanshaw, I have found material for 20 large cooking utensils, each suitable for 50 persons and these have already been constructed with handles, and are in use by the cooking staff. A further 20 similar utensils have been made and are being reserved for washing tubs. Covers for these utensils have been made by the carpenters.

Outdoor field fires are being constructed for these utensils for boiling of clothes, and every effort is being made to encourage persons to wash clothing as frequently as possible.

Smaller utensils, approximately 40 have been constructed for the flushing of latrines, and these are now in use.

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Daily rates have been fixed as under:-

Toil layers--120 liras a day--not refugees
Storekeepers--60 liras a day--not refugees
Artisans--70 liras a day--refugees
General labourers--40 liras a day--refugees
Female and male, kitchen helps--30 liras a day--refugees
Agricultural workers--50, 40, 30 liras a day, according to skill--refugees

Every effort is made to employ one person from a family in order to provide money for every necessities.

27. One hectare of land has already been allocated for the planting of vegetables. The land to be worked by the refugees. Tyle scheme is already launched, and progress is being made. I have ascertained that one hectare of land will produce up to 150,000 liras worth of vegetables with a fair season, against 10,000 liras of grain. Effort is being made to get another hectare sown. The District is wholeheartedly in support of this and seed has been obtained from the offices of the Dopo Lavoro and handed to the Co-operative.

28. A hospital now consisting of 30 beds is maintained with two doctors and a trained nurse. A limited supply of drugs and medicines are available, and both doctors are enthusiastic in providing a first-class camp hospital. It is interesting to note that of approximately 4,000 refugees that have passed through the camp to date, only 8 deaths have been reported, all of whom were aged persons. In the camp, to date, is an aged woman of 90 years, from Ortona District, and in the hospital suffering from heart disease is a man, aged 86 years.

29. Food is the main problem of the camp. Rations are issued on an increased scale, 200 grammes of bread and 80 grammes of pasta daily. In addition oranges are issued one to a person daily, together with a quarter of litre of wine. Fresh vegetables are issued when available, and meat which should be issued once a week is issued approximately every 15 Days, due to the acute shortage. Cigarettes, a packet of 12 are issued once a week, and the men have an opportunity to purchase an extra packet for 14.50 liras at the same time.

Milk is issued at frequent intervals to young children and to expectant mothers. Soap is issued once every 14 days.

31. A system of bathing is now in operation to ensure that after the "initial bath" on arrival at the camp, every person can obtain a bath in ten days. Adequate hot water is provided every second day. It is hoped to increase this facility later.

4861

32. It is obvious that there is scope for more improvement in the general administration of this camp. To provide necessary structural alterations and maintenance, there is ample material on site. As an example, the main kitchen I considered inadequate for the cooking for 1200 persons, and I asked for this to be enlarged as a field kitchen of

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12 floor instead of 6. This work was completed in 48 hours and the whole structure roofed from the inclements of weather.

13. During my investigations I found that a number of families, refugees from Isernia or Venafro, were living in the "Central" houses, without payment of rent, and using the electric current and cooking facilities free of charge. These persons had occupied the place since September 1943, but had houses in the towns. I gave a direct order to these persons to quit the premises or as an alternative give up their houses in the communes to refugees. In one case this suggestion was complied with, but the other families I evicted, without any distress or complaint. This allows the accomodation of approximately 600 refugees in the "central", previously not occupied by refugees and I have given instructions that this place shall be thoroughly cleaned up. The work is in hand.

14. In the "central" is a small Catholic Church. This I found in a filthy state. I found the man employed to clean this place, and I have to report that he has cleaned it, and he is instructed to keep it clean.

In this connection, no priest has visited the refugees since December last. Arrangements have been made for the local priest at Pietrelcina to visit this coming Sunday. I have spoken to the Provveditore of Labors on this matter, and he has promised to give this matter attention by making contact with the Archbishop of Benevento and the priest at Pietrelcina.

15. The Provincial Commissioner has contacted the Regional Educational Officer and the Provveditore on the possibility of a school being opened at the Village or Main camp, and this project is receiving close attention, these officers visiting the camp March 23, 1944.

16. The camp is urgently in need of blankets, thread or rope for sewing up mattress covers, brooms and brushes. Of the latter, the refugees have been shown how to make brooms from brushwood gathered in nearby woodlands, and each room is encouraged to have one.

17. The water supply is a problem at the Village or Main camp. There is sufficient water but one well has about 14 feet of carbonic gas non-inflammable at water level. This is a project for an engineer and arrangements have been made by the Provincial Commissioner for an Engineer Captain, U.S. Army, to visit.

18. The doctors (2) of the camp were without any motor transport and to respond to urgent night calls had to use the large transport bus, two of which are provided. Representation has been made to the Prefect by me on this matter, together with one of the doctors, a suitable small car has been located, and the Prefect will requisition same for the use of the medical men at the camp. This car could also be used for small dispatches and deliveries between the "central" and "main"

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In this connection, no priest has visited the refugees since December last. Arrangements have been made for the local priest at Pirbloci to visit this coming Sunday. I have spoken to the Provveditore of Vatera on this matter, and he has promised he give this matter attention by making contact with the Archbishop of Vatera and the priest at Pirbloci.

34. The Provincial Commissioner has contacted the Regional Educational Officer and the Provveditore on the possibility of a school being opened at the Village or Main Camp, and this project is receiving close attention, these officers visiting the camp March 23, 1944.

35. The camp is urgently in need of blankets, thread or rope for sewing up mattress covers, brooms and brushes. Of the latter, the refugees have been shown how to make brooms from brushwood gathered in nearby woodlands, and each room is encouraged to have one.

36. The water supply is a problem at the Village or Main Camp. There is sufficient water but one well has about 12 feet of carbonic gas non-inflammable at water level. This is a project for an engineer and arrangements have been made by the Provincial Commissioner for an Engineer Captain, U.S. Army, to visit.

37. The doctors (2) of the camp were without any motor transport and to respond to urgent night calls had to use the large transport bus, two of which are provided. Representation has been made to the Prefect by me on this matter, together with one of the doctors, a suitable small car has been located, and the Prefect will requisition same for the use of the medical men at the camp. This car could also be used for small dispatches and deliveries between the "central" and "main" camps.

38. Effort will be made to clear up stagnant water puddles at an early date in view of the possibility of Malaria in the forthcoming months.

40. Appended is a list showing the refugees received to date 4360 gether with distribution by communes, and a comparison of popula[illegible] and troops billeted in the Province.

Leonard A.B. Eddings, Lieut,
Provincial Police Officer,
for Provincial Commissioner
Vatera Province

EE/pd

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REFUGEE CAMP [illegible] SORGNIA, PISTICCI, PROVINCE OF MATERA

STRENGTH REPORT:

No. of refugees in camp on 24th March 1944	1121
Total Number sent to communes listed below	2407
Refugees in hospital	5
Permission to leave the camp	5
Refugees who have died in the camp	10
Child left camp to reside with parents	1
Left camp without permission	458
TOTAL PERSONS PASSED THROUGH THE CAMP	4007

Distribution by communes.

Stigliano	No	87	Genzano di Lucania	No	101
Montescaglioso	"	201	Tricarico	"	143
Pisticci	"	32	Valsinni	"	33
Bernalda	"	150	Castelsaraceno	"	44
Montalbano Jonico	"	198	S.Giorgio Lucano	"	58
Irsina	"	149	San Mauro Forte	"	103
Ferrandina	"	150	Accettura	"	62
Tursi	"	33	Calciano	"	35
Nova Siri	"	51	Colobraro	"	51
Grassano	"	55	Salandra	"	67
Rotondella	"	73	Aliano	"	32
Miglionico	"	54	Gorgoglione	"	32
Craco	"	60	Garaguso	"	21
Pomarico	"	96	Oliveto Lucano	"	22
Palazzo San Gervasio	"	100	Castelmezzano	"	8
Ginestra	"	35			

N.B. It is significant to note that all the persons who died in the camp, were of old age, viz. 69, 76, 76, 88, 54, 75, 82, 81, 71, 75.

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Total Number sent to communes.Listed below.....2407
Refugees in hospital..... 5
Permission to leave the camp..... 5
Refugees who have died in the camp..... 10
Child left camp to reside with parents..... 1
Left camp without permission..... 458

TOTAL PERSONS PASSED THROUGH THE CAMP.....4007

Distributed by communes:

Stigliano	No	67
Montescaglioso	"	201
Pisticci	"	32
Bernalda	"	150
Montalbano Jonico	"	155
Irsina	"	149
Ferrandina	"	150
Tursi	"	55
Nova Siri	"	51
Craccano	"	95
Rotondella	"	73
Miglionico	"	54
Craco	"	60
Pomarico	"	56
Palazzo San Gervasio	"	100
Stigliano	"	35
Genzano di Lucania	No	101
Irsicastro	"	143
Valsinni	"	23
Grottole	"	23
S.Giorgio Lucano	"	58
San Mauro Forte	"	101
Accettura	"	62
Calciano	"	35
Colobraro	"	37
Salandra	"	57
Aliano	"	32
Gorgoglione	"	32
Garaguso	"	21
Oliveto Lucano	"	23
Castelmezzano	"	9

N.B. It is significant to note that all the persons who died in the camp, were of old age, viz. 69, 76, 78, 68, 54, 75, 82, 81, 71, 75.

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Allied Military Government

Region 2. Headquarters

Your ref.

My ref.

Subject.

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER

Matera

8/11/43

Col. KIRK

Palermo

Sir, Herewith, for your information, copy of my last Regin I report.

It was with heaviest heart done, as I have to report. forthwith to AMG 15 Army Group on rear assignment. Stops to all for one of three days

Sincerely Yours

J Kollock Lt. Col.

Subject :- Public Safety.

Public Safety Branch
Region 2 H.Q., Matera.
7th December, 1943.

To :- R.C.A.O.

PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT No. 6.

I submit for your information, the following brief outline of the general situation to date :-

1. Population. The approximate numbers of civilians in Region II are as follows :-

Reggio Province	.....	584,000
Catanzaro "	.....	607,000
Cosenza "	.....	590,000
Potenza "	.....	377,000
Matera "	.....	175,000
Salerno "	.....	705,000
Total. Region II		3,040,000 persons.

In addition we are receiving an influx of Civilian Refugees from the North, and likely to have considerably more within the next few weeks.

2. Public Morale. Generally very good now, and in fact a noticable improvement since submission of my previous report No. 5 when I outlined the changes in civilian morale and reaction following our arrival on the mainland on 3. 9. 43. For a time (due no doubt to enemy propaganda) although the civilians were pleased to be rid of the Fascist yoke, they were still apprehensive as to the attitude the Allies would adopt towards them, and we were regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

Now that they are satisfied as to our bona fide intentions, and that they will in time be running their own affairs, they are happier, more contented and anxious to be co-operative in civil affairs.

3. State of Public Order. Very good, with only a few isolated exceptions. For information, I attach at (1A) copy of reports setting out specific cases of civilian disorder during the past few months. Since (1A) was submitted there has only been two incidents of any consequence during November, 1943 :-

(a) On 24th November, 1943 a hand grenade was thrown into the printing offices of a newspaper at Catanzaro causing slight damage only. Fortunately no persons were injured, and although no arrests have been made, there is strong suspicion that the culprits were soldiers of the Italian Paratroop Regiment. The case has been investigated by Major Moody, C.A.P.O., Calabria, copy of his report is attached at (2A).

(b) At CITTANOVA (Reggio) on 22nd November, 1943, 3 civilians died from Gunshot and knife wounds following a dispute over the use of a hall for meetings. Captain Hobbs (C.A.P.O.) who has just arrived in Region 2 has the enquiry in hand.

4. Food. Our main problem in Region 2 from the Public Safety aspect. Although the authorised daily ration is 150 grammes of Bread per person it was not [illegible] in Cosenza Province, owing to lack

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general situation to date :-

1. Population. The approximate numbers of civilians in Region II are as follows :-

Reggio Province	.....	584,000
Catanzaro "	.....	607,000
Cosenza "	.....	590,000
Potenza "	.....	377,000
Matera "	.....	175,000
Salerno "	.....	705,000
Total. Region II		3,040,000 persons.

In addition we are receiving an influx of Civilian Refugees from the North, and likely to have considerably more within the next few weeks.

2. Public Morale. Generally very good now, and in fact a noticeable improvement since submission of my previous report No. 5 when I outlined the changes in civilian morale and reaction following our arrival on the mainland on 3. 9. 43. For a time (due no doubt to enemy propaganda) although the civilians were pleased to be rid of the Fascist yoke, they were still apprehensive as to the attitude the Allies would adopt towards them, and we were regarded with a certain amount of suspicion.

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(b) At OPPIDO MAMERTINA (Reggio) on 22nd November, 1943, 3 civilians died from Gunshot and knife wounds following a dispute over the use of a hall for meetings. Captain Hobbs (C.A.P.O.) who has just arrived in Region 2 has the enquiry in hand.

4. Food. Our main problem in Region 2 from the Public Safety aspect. Although the authorised daily ration is 150 grammes of bread per person it was not possible in the past for this amount to be issued in Cosenza Province, owing to lack of transport, fuel and local difficulties. This caused dissatisfaction in some Communes, but the position is being rapidly rectified by Supply Section, and improved distribution is, I understand, well under way.

The arrival recently of a shipload of Flour at Reggio will also help to solve the whole problem.

5. Public Safety Personnel. The following is a list of officers who are now serving in Region 2, together with the dates on which they commenced duty within the Region :-

..... /2.

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Assignment.	Name and Rank.	Date commenced Duty in Region 2.
Senior Public Safety Officer	Lt. Col. Pollock	3. 9. 43
Assistant Public Safety Officer	Capt. Coxhead	15.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Lucania Compartimento	Major Saunders	10. 9. 43
C.A.P.O., Calabria Compartimento	Major Moody	8. 9. 43
C.A.P.O., Matera Province	Capt. Eddings	23.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Potenza Province	Lieut O'Neill	15.9. 43
C.A.P.O., Cosenza Province	Capt. Dyer	16.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Cosenza Province	Lieut Franklin	18.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Catanzaro Province	Lieut Raab	25.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Catanzaro Province	Lieut Pinchofsky	15.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Reggio Province	Capt. Hobbs	25.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Reggio Province	Lieut Neulbauer	10.10. 43
C.A.P.O., Salerno Province	Major Green	

Our establishment provides for 5 additional Officers (1 British Captain and 2 American Lieutenants). According to A.H.Q. instruction dated 5. 11. 43, Lieut. Noble (a British C.A.P.O.) was assigned to Region 2, but has not yet reported. If Noble is not coming to us, I have to ask that we obtain another British Lieutenant and in any case, another 2 American Lieutenants.

6. Mafia. Non-existent in Region 2.

7. State of Crime. In due course detailed reports concerning the state of crime generally are being obtained from each Province. Meanwhile the position is that serious crimes of violence have decreased considerably since our occupation; in fact, Officers of Carabinieri report that there are only about one-fourth the number of crimes now as compared with last year.

Our chief concern at the moment is Black Market activity which is fairly prevalent throughout the whole Region.

A few weeks ago, a rumour was spread around some Provinces that there was going to be a serious food shortage this winter, and this inspired many to buy up and hoard foodstuffs at exhorbitant prices.

The Italian legal and Police authorities have been seen about the matter, and heavy sentences have been imposed when offenders are caught. Unfortunately, I have to admit that we are only catching the "smaller fry", whilst the racketeers in a bigger way are escaping. With only a mere handful of C.A.P.O's, one cannot do real justice to this problem, but we are doing all that is possible in the circumstances.

8. Carabinieri. By way of interest the total numbers of Carabinieri in Region 2 are as follows :-

	Officers and Men.
Reggio Province	975
Catanzaro Province	1020
Cosenza Province	982
Potenza Province	515
Matera Province	492
Salerno Province	718
Total	4702

For the first few weeks of our occupation, I was frankly disappointed with the efficiency of the R.C.C.R., which was lower than the Sicilian C.C.R.C.

Some of the practical steps taken to re-invigorate and tone up the Carabinieri have been as follows :-

(a) C.A.P.O's have seen all the Officers and told them that great im-

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C.A.P.O., Cosenza Province	Lieut Franklin	18.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Catanzaro Province	Lieut Raab	25.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Catanzaro Province	Lieut Pinchefsky	15.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Reggio Province	Capt. Hobbs	25.11. 43
C.A.P.O., Reggio Province	Lieut Maulbauer	10.10. 43
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Some of the practical steps taken to re-invigorate and tone up the Carabinieri have been as follows :-

(a) C.A.P.O's have seen all the Officers and told them that great improvement was very necessary, not only in their work but appearance.

(b) I, myself, and other C.A.P.O's have gone on parade at Caserme and struck off duty at once those found dirty, slovenly unclean and unshaven.

(c) Some stations were dirty and untidy, and a general "spring clean" was effected.

(d) It was found that many Maresciallis had been serving too long in many Communes, some over 10 years in one place, and were too well known (for good or bad). In the public and AMG interests, therefore, I took up the general question with the O.C., C.C.R.R. at BARI, and as a result, we are gradually effecting a wholesale switch-round which, it is hoped will do much to improve the efficiency of the Force.

..... /3

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(e) In order to attack the whole problem from a higher level, I have been in contact several times with the General and Colonel of the C.C.R.R. We are obtaining their co-operation in trying to elevate the standard of efficiency of the whole force under their command. I have outlined to them our ideas of Policing, fair play, justice and impartiality towards all - rich or poor, and fresh instructions are being disseminated to all Ranks, adding that they have the full support of AMG in the proper performance of their duties.

(f) Higher Officers of the C.C.R.R. admitted that the force had deteriorated considerably during the Fascists Regime and explained that their authority generally had been greatly weakened and undermined by the rottenness of the Political system, which prevented them from carrying out their duties in accordance with the higher traditions of their Force which dated back to 1814. Now that they are freed from Fascism, I have no doubt that within a few months we can confidently anticipate a very great and all round improvement.

(g) During the past two months, I have found it necessary in public and A.M.G. interests and with the concurrence of R.S.A.O. to ask the C/C at Bari to replace three officers, viz., the Lt.Col at Cosenza, the Major of Potenza Province and the Major of Matera Province. The changes have been effected and an immediate improvement has resulted.

(h) Since my first Syracuse report in July, I have constantly pressed for an increase in salaries for the Carabinieri in some degree commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. I am gratified to hear that increases have been authorised for the C.C.R.R. in Sicily and I earnestly ask that this may apply in Italy although, now more than ever that the C.C.R.R. are suffering so badly at the hands of the Germans.

(i) In my previous reports I have stressed the need for various reforms and complete re-organisation of the whole C.C.R.R. system if we are to remain in Italy for any length of time. I am strongly of the opinion that the Military Police system be abolished in favour of an entirely civil force with a merging of the Questorini and the Municipal Guards.

(j) It is rather a pity that Palermo has decided to cut the C.C.R.R. food rations down, just at a critical time here on the mainland when we expect and are getting so much co-operation and assistance from them. If C/C Public Safety, Palermo reads this report, I hope he will investigate the matter and see if they could have their former rations for say, another three months anyhow.

(k) Brief lectures to Officers and Marshalli are being arranged by our C.A.P.O's (now that we have a few extra officers) this will all help to give them confidence, and get more work out of them when they know we are behind them.

(l) Good as the Carabinieri are, generally speaking, the higher officers readily recognise that there are still a number in the ranks who are bringing, or have brought discredit on the reputation of the force. I have authorised the Majors to make a clean sweep and be ruthless if necessary, with any undesirables, those who are corrupt, grafters or in any way mixed up with "Black market" rackets.

Only one regrettable incident during this month. In Matera Province, a Carabinieri shot at and killed a civilian who failed to stop when challenged in the street after curfew. Whilst enquiry revealed that the victim was probably engaged in some criminal pursuit, and under Italian law, the Carabinieri in question was exonerated, nevertheless it is hardly the type of incident we can condone. Written instructions were at once issued that such cases - if it was necessary to shoot at all- the aim should be at the legs or less vulnerable parts of the body.

9. Public Security Guards (Questorini). Please see my general remarks in previous report which still apply.

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9. Public Security Agents (Questorini). Please see my general remarks in previous report which still apply.

Early in November, I found it necessary to investigate the history of over 100 Questori agents in Matera Province. Quite a number had bad records, many were proved Pro-Fascists, 5 were OVRA agents, some were Squadristi and others greatly assisted the Germans when they were in occupation.

As a result of my enquiry 6 were dismissed immediately, strictly cautioned and ordered to leave the Province forthwith and report weekly to the Carabinieri.

Fourtwen more Questorini at PISTICCI were found to be not only useless, but were a bad influence in the neighbourhood, and were given indefinite leave with pay to the end of November, 1943.

Twenty two others were also disbanded and cleared out of Matera, vide my report at 3A attached.

In all, over 100 Questorini have been relieved of their appointments.

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10. Guardia Finanzia, Forest Guards, Fire Brigades etc., Nothing of any note to add since submission of previous report.

11. Prisons Please see my previous report (within) on Prisons.
We have over 100 prisons in Region 2, many small, dirty and in filthy condition Although we have not a Superintendent of Prisons either myself or a D.A.P.O. have visited each Prison and inspected the buildings, staff and prisoners.
Action taken or in hand:-
(a) Prisons being cleaned from top to bottom.
(b) Smaller prisons little used being closed altogether;
(c) Staffs being vetted and where necessary reduced, and
(d) Prisoners receiving two meals a day instead of one.
Although D.A.P.O's are doing their best in the field, they are very overworked on essential police matters and I urge that the special services of a Superintendent of Prisons, with special local knowledge, be supplied to Region 2 as early as possible.

12. Explosion. On 4-11-43 an explosion occurred at a place about 4 miles north of Reggio in an isolated spot where Italian Army shells had been stored. 5 Allied soldiers and 11 Italian civilian were killed as a result of the explosion, which it is believed was caused by children throwing stones, one of which struck a detonator. An Official Military enquiry is being held by Capt. Hobbs (C.A.P.O.) is also making enquiries.

13. Legal, Courts, etc., Copy of separate report at 4A attached.

14. Arrests of Civilians on Security Grounds. Some 287 Civilians have been arrested on security grounds in Region 2 by A.C.C. and Military and lodged in Civil prisons. Their disposal has presented considerable difficulty as will be seen by copies of reports 5A, 5B and 5C attached. It will be seen from these reports that the position is far from satisfactory, as under International Law Civilian Internees should not be detained in Civil Gaols.

15. Registration and Licensing of Motor Vehicles. At the end of September last commencing with the Province of Reggio re issued orders that no motor vehicle would be used on the road unless under a permit granted for a specific purpose by the Provincial C.A.P.O.
In the first instance the applicant applied to P.A.O.I. under the existing Italian Regulations for periods of one, two or three months, paying the required Taxation; Licenses were granted for only really essential work and if approved a special windscreen label was issued, together with a driver's licence, both of which were signed by the Provincial C.A.P.O. In order to obtain uniformity throughout the Region, however a Regional Order is about to be issued calling for the registration of all vehicles from 1st January, 1944, (including Salerno Province) on the same lines as the system now operating in Region 1.
The use of civilian vehicles will be greatly restricted and only allowed for really essential services.

16. Prefect assaulted On 4-11-43 at Cosenza whilst Major Watts (then C.A.O.) and Major Nearing (then C.A.P.O.) were absent from the town, some civilians rushed the Prefettura and forcibly ordered the Prefect to resign. At the same time the Prefect was struck over the head with the leg of a chair. It appears that prior to the incident Lt.Col. Wood. S.C.A.O. Calabria, had advised Major Watts to get rid of this particular Prefect but before the change could be effected the public took the matter into their own hands. The incident has been the subject of a separate special report (see para 7(c) of 1A) Majors Watts and Nearing have since been relieved of their assignments at Cosenza.

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12. Explosion. On 4-11-43 an explosion occurred at a place about 4 miles north of Reggio in an isolated spot where Italian Army shells had been stored. 9 Allied soldiers and 11 Italian civilians were killed as a result of the explosion, which it is believed was caused by children throwing stones, one of which struck a detonator. An Official Military enquiry is being held and Capt. Robbs (C.A.P.O.) is also making enquiries.

13. Legal Courts, etc. Copy of separate report at 5A attached.

14. Arrests of Civilians on Security Grounds. Some 207 Civilians have been arrested on security grounds in Region 2 by P.O.W. and Military and lodged in Civil prisons. Their disposal has presented considerable difficulty as will be seen by copies of reports 5A, 5B and 5C attached. It will be seen from these reports that the position is far from satisfactory, as under International law Civilian Internees should not be detained in Civil Jails.

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17. Fascists holding Public Offices. C.A.O's and C.A.P.O's have continued to weed out public officials with bad Fascist backgrounds and are replacing by suitable substitutes.

A fortnight ago we sent out 12,000 "Schede Personale" for completion by all Public Officials including Public, Legal, other State employees and school teachers. When completed each case will be carefully vetted with the object of removing undesirables. (see Annexure attached)

18. Political Matters. (a) At the beginning of the month it came to notice that a few so-called Communists at Cosenza were trying to stir up some trouble against the new Prefect Mancini (a Socialist). As a result I visited Cosenza on three occasions during the month, saw the Prefect and the three leading Communist leaders. I told

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the latter in no uncertain terms that we would not under any circumstances tolerate any public demonstrations of a political nature, any subversive activities or actions by any party which would lead to political strife amongst the people or against the Allied Military Government. Instructions were issued to C.C.A.G. Calabria as in 6A and certain undesirables were cleared out of the Province. No trouble since.

(b). Rossano. I banned a proposed Communist demonstration on 8-11-43. I took immediate action as outlined in 7A attached.

(c) Corigliano. I visited Castellano on 9-11-43 and dealt with certain political reactions and political prisoners as in report 8A attached.

(d) Communists generally. A few in Cosenza, Catanzaro and Reggio who want watching. M.A.C.C. is fully cognisant of the situation which is under control.

(e) Prefect's observations, etc.. A copy of a note handed to me by the Prefect of Cosenza is perhaps worthy of reading (9A) attached, and also a civilians observation at (9B) attached.

19. Banning of Public Meetings, demonstrations, etc.. To clear any doubts in the minds of C.C.A.G's, Prefects and C.C.S.S.P. a clear order was issued (see 10 A attached) prohibiting public meetings, processions or assemblies of a political nature, either indoors or out of doors.

20. A.M.G. motor car recovered. Lord Middleton's A.M.G. car was taken away temporarily by an Italian soldier early in the month. Last week the car was recovered by Public Safety Branch Region 2.

21. Fascist Militia. Over 200 members of the Fascist Militia were found to be at large at the end of October. By 4th November, 1943, I understand we had them all finally cleared out of the Region.

22. American Red Cross Welfare Workers. Several Welfare Officers arrived recently in Region 2 and are finding plenty to do. It is a great pity we did not have their services early in September when the need for assistance was great. May I suggest that, in future operations, a few Welfare workers be sent into large towns soon after occupation.

23. Discipline of Allied Troops. Good, save for two allegations as follows:-

(a) On 5-11-43 at Matera Canadian soldiers are alleged to have held up civilians with a tommy gun and stolen several chickens. C.C.S.S.P. Matera Province and A.F.H. have the matter in hand.

(b) Complaint received that on 30-11-43 two coloured U.S.A. soldiers at Rivello (Potenza) shot a civilian dead after extorting 500 lire from him. Report of allegation forwarded to Provost Marshall General, American Forces, Naples, for necessary action.

24. Brothels and Prostitutes. Seven registered Brothels in the Region. All under effective control by C.C.S.S.P.'s. Several infected women have been sent away for necessary medical treatment, and all prostitutes are being regularly examined. All brothels officially out of bounds to Allied Troops.

25. Shooting of Soldier by Lt. O'Neill (A) C.C.S.S.P. Potenza. Report at 11 A attached for information. The soldier was a deserter and is in prison pending Court Martial.

4854

26. Italian Army. (a) Being fairly good repair and construction work on lines of communication, particularly in Calabria.

(b) At Cosenza we had some trouble early in November with the Italian Army Commander. He interfered with A.M.G. administration, and took away the civilian supply of petrol which seriously hampered civilian food distribution. On [illegible] the Italian General concerned and in short "put him severely

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observation at (25) attached.

19. Banning of Public Meetings, Demonstrations, etc.: To clear any doubts in the minds of D.C.O's, Prefects and C.C.R.R. a clear order was issued (see 10 A attached) prohibiting Public Meetings, Processions or assemblies of a political nature, either indoors or out of doors.

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26. Italian Army. (a) Doing fairly good repair and construction work on lines of communication, particularly in Calabria.
(b) At Cosenza we had some trouble early in November with the Italian Army Commander. He interfered with A.M.G. administration, and took away the civilian supply of petrol which seriously hampered civilian food distribution. On 11-11-43 H.C.C.C. saw the Italian General concerned and in short "put him severely in his place".
(c) On 14/15 November, it came to my notice that some higher Italian Army Officers were anti-Allied and pro-Fascist, and that the Cosenza Italian General had expressed anti-Allied sentiments. Immediate enquiries were made and as a result statements of witnesses were obtained and also the names of eight Italian Officers concerned and full report forwarded to C.C.C. No. 2 District. I understand that prompt measures are being taken against all concerned which will have a salutary effect.
(d) Another complaint has reached me about an Italian General at Potenza but I am not in a position at present tosatate whether the facts are true. The matter is in the hands of Major Saunders, C.A.P.O.

27. British Major Killed by civilian. Re previous report submitted(para. 6) no further action against the civilian concerned has been approved by the Military Authority.

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(28) Conclusion. I regret this hastily prepared report as on today I have received orders to report forthwith to A.M.G. 15th Army Group.

Considering that there are over 3,000,000 civilians living in this tremendous area comprising Region 2 and with only 11 C.A.P.O's out in the Field, I think that the Public Safety situation can be generally regarded as very satisfactory indeed.

May I place on record my appreciation of the most valuable assistance rendered by all my C.A.P.O's who have had to perform a most arduous and difficult task, and have done so in a most praiseworthy manner.

Holbrook

Lt.Colonel.
Senior Public Safety Officer
A.M.G. Region 2.

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1953

Lt. Colonel,
Penitentiary Public Safety Officer
A.P.O. 80(illegible)

Region II H.Q.
A.A.G. MATERA.
16th November, 1943.

To General Lord RENNELL
15th Army Group. H.Q.

Subject: Civilian situation in Region II.

I have read Major Pollock's hasty summation of the Civilian situation and I think it will give you a fair picture of the present position in this Region.

As you are well aware, we are still facing a potentially explosive situation which, as the winter season wears on, will probably become more tense, particularly if we cannot obtain and distribute reasonable amounts of supplies.

The extreme shortage of personnel in this Region has been a great handicap. Today the first re-inforcements arrived and more are on the way, but even when all who are selected to come arrive, we shall be spread to gossamer thinness.

We shall however continue to do our utmost to keep the lid on the situation.

G.H.McCaffrey, Lt.Col.Inf.,
R.C.A.O.,
A.M.G., Region II.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Subject: Civilian Situation Report.

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G.H.McCaffrey, Lt.Col.Inf.,
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A.M.G., Region II.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION,
REGION 2 HEADQUARTERS,
NAPLES.
16th November, 1943.

Subject: CIVILIAN SITUATION IN REGION 2.

To: Gen.Lord RENNELL (through R.C.A.C.)

I have just heard through Lieut. Berizzi that Lord Rennell would like a report from me, through you, on the civilian situation generally, with examples of any trouble we have had with examples of any trouble we have had with Italian civilians. Without staff at the moment and many other urgent problems, perhaps it will suffice meanwhile if I attach copies of various rough reports I have submitted which touch on the civilian situation :-

1. At 1A is copy of my Public Safety Report at the beginning of this month with regard to Region 2. Attention is invited to passages marked in blue pencil.

2. At 2A, et seq., is copy of report submitted yesterday to Palermo answering certain points with regard to civilians arrested, public officials replaced etc. At 2D is a list of the civilian internees at Tarsia Camp -we are have some trouble with a few of these and ex-internees, trading in black market and other activities. When my enquiries are complete, I hope to launch a prosecution against several- failing a prosecution, the facts are already strong enough to kick them'lock, stock and barrel'out of this country.

3. At 3A is a report on situation at Cerigliano where we had to arrest certain individuals -not only in Allied Military and security reasons, but for the safety of the individuals concerned. I can say now that there was a plot on part of certain irresponsible individuals with Communistic leanings to lynch certain of these Fascists if they set foot in Cerigliano again. Why I include this report is because it is a typical example of the growing feelings in villages and towns everywhere, which I will refer to later.

4. At 4A is copy of ROSSANO report which again illustrates the rising feeling in the country. There are a few extreme Communists (or who profess to be, but are simply unemployed good-for-nothings) going around ready to stir up trouble where they can. I was ready to smash up this proposed Communist-versus-Socialist demonstration if necessary, but all was quiet. Please see the passages I have marked.
A.F.H.Q. (Lt.Col.McCaffrey) is issuing an order forbidding

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-they simply want leading in the right direction by our officers, and if left alone, chaos will follow.

5. At 5A is one report at random showing how we are tackling the difficult problem of arrests on Security grounds. In the early days of fighting, many arrests were effected by FSS and AMG. After the Fighting forces are no longer interested in these cases, AMG is faced with the problem of dealing with these persons still detained in prison. We have still to vet and examine cases of several hundred suspects who were not roped in.

6. At 6A is another brief list of decisions in 2 provinces of arrests on security grounds. Over 250 cases have so far been dealt with.

7. To come now to the trouble with civilians generally. A few examples are quoted:-

(a) IRSINA (Matera Province). When our troops were advancing through, on 22.9.43, an angry mob killed the Secretary of the Commune (ardent Fascist who was intensely hated by the people). 12 arrests have been made and await trial (a delicate situation indeed).

(b) MONTESCAGLIOSE (Matera province). On 23.9.43, civilians killed the Political Secretary (again a Fascist of the old gang whose day arrived). Here again several arrests have been made and awaiting decision.

(c) COSENZA. On 4.11.43, when the CAO and CAPO were absent, a mob rushed the Prefetture (alleged communists) hit the Prefect over the head with a chair, and forced him to resign there and then. Actually, the CAO had instructions to replace this man, and it was awaiting the selection of a suitable successor when the crowd took the law into their own hand. I regret to say no arrests have so far been effected, but I hope to go there myself within next few days, and I feel convinced that the culprits will be roped in.

(d) COSENZA PROVINCE. Following the incident described in (c) above, two Mayors in outlying Communes, without waiting to be asked, handed in their resignations. From this can be judged the local feelings!

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(d) COSENZA PROVINCE. Towards end of October, there were two separate bread riots (mostly women) as a protest against small rations or unfair distribution (in Cosenza province for some time the daily allowance was only 100 grammes). Some 20 arrests were made by the Carabinieri. Many are still in prison for this and I DO NOT LIKE IT AT ALL.

(e) COSENZA PROVINCE. A few days ago, there was another small demonstration, starting with food complaints, in an outlying village. The Carabinieri were outnumbered (or to put it in blunt terms- lost control of the situation) and the mob rushed the Carabinieri and tried to snatch away TWO prisoners. Carabinieri fired on the

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crowd and TWO civilians are seriously injured. Arrests have been made. There was also another similiar incident in an adjoiningb village where the crowd was fired upon - two slight injurues only.

(f) CASTROVILLARI. About ten days ago a small demonstration occurred over the distribution of flour - Carabinieri used their carbines and one woman was badly wounded.

(g) RAZZA (REGGIO PROVINCE). On 3.10.43, a rowdy crowd assembled -mostly women with a few men. Carabinieri lost control of the situation and later the Maresciallo and his men threw several hand grenades at them. As a result six civilians were injured, some seriously.

I have heard since that another similiar instance of grenade throwing took place at a small place in CATANZARO PROVINCE where some people were also injured.

As soon as I heard of the 3.10.43 incidents at REGGIO I ordered the immediate withdrawal of all hand grenades from all CC.RR. Caserma. Immediate orders were issued throughout Region II ordering the destruction of the grenades, or alternatively handing them over to the nearest Military Authority.

(h) REGGIO PROVINCE. In the first week in September, last, I arrested over fifty civiliens for looting and petty pilfering, some were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, others I released after they had spent some time in prison and before we had the courts functioning. In most of these cases the articles stolen were paltry and the temptation was great, because shops were blasted and bombed, the owners had fled and clothes, shoes, and boots were lying in the roadway. In fact within the first four days I had collected from bombed premises well over one hundred sacks full of naw property.

These sacks were taken to the Questura and the contents properly registered. Full lists were prepared and referred to the Claims and Rirings who later took over the control of the property.

(i) LOOTING - GENERAL STATEMENT. There has been a fair amount of looting by civiliens also in other provinces, mainly in CATANZARO TOWN, CROTONE, VIBO VALENTIA, PIZZO

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(j) CRIME - GENERALLY. I am sorry to report that crime is on the increase -mainly petty pilfering and black market activities which I will refer to later in this report.

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(k) DEATH OF BRITISH MAJOR. Four weeks ago a Major of the A & S Highlanders sustained a fractured skull following a brawl in a house woth two soldiers over a woman. I heard of this case unofficially some eight days later and I took up the enquiry. Subsequently I arrested an Italian civilian when under caution he confessed to me that he struck the Major over the head with a shovel shaft. This man was charged and he now awaits trial by General Court on a charge of 'Killing an Allied Soldier'. The Major died in hospital ten or twelve days ago.

(l) CROTONE. At the end of September a BASUTA soldier was found mortally wounded suffering from two gun shot wounds in a place where complaints had been received that coloured soldiers had been molesting women. A Civilian was arrested for this shooting, has been found Guilty of the Murder, and he awaits sentence.

(m) BLACK MARKET ACTIVITIES. Please see my remarks in para.8 of IR attached.

This is still on the increase and the reason is tis: There is a food scarcity as is well known. Black market prices are rising. There is a current rumour abroad -properly inspired by the enemy- among civilians that there is going to be a serious food shortage soon in the country civilians are therefore hoarding flour and other food stuffs and this accounts for the higher prices.

8. To get down to the root cause of the trouble, the main reasons are:-

(i) Dissatisfaction over the low amount of the bread and flour ration. We have tried to give 150 grammes per day but unfortunately in COSENZA PROVINCE, for the last four weeks only 100 grammes daily has been given. This has caused serious repercussions and the Supply Officer has arranged to step up the ration to 150 grammes. This is a serious problem, WHICH WE MUST FACE UP TO NOW. I recommend that we find ways and means of giving each person 200 grammes a day. I shall never be convinced that this is not possible.

(ii) MILITARY SUBSIDY. This has now been approved and is in the course of being paid from the beginning of November. The arrears are not being paid and this is a sore point with many people. Let's cut out the RED TAPE and pay

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(iii) FASCIST OFFICIALS. A big section of the public is very disappointed that we have allowed so many of the old Fascist clique to remain at liberty and in fact that many are still holding some kind of public office. It is an old argument that all the best and leading Officials were leading Fascists and are in any case very difficult to replace. However, we are facing up to

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this problem in No II Region and we are now in the process of a ruthless weeding out of the old undesirables. Our Combout will necessitate investigation into no less than 15,000 cases of Public Officials, school teachers etc., This task with a mere handful of personnel is by no means easy.

(iv) SALARIES. We are holding a grip on the question of salaries to prevent inflation. Before we came most public officials and the Carabinieri were very much underpaid. The average working class Italian and public official also the Carabinieri who are the backbone of our law and order here, are finding it difficult to make ends meet. Sooner or later we must face up to an increase in salaries.

(v) COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES. This is a greater menace than most of us realise and I have a strong suspicion there is a little enemy propaganda behind it. Going round the towns and villages, Officers say 'There are only a handful of communists - they count for nothing'. Perhaps so, but they do constitute a danger to public law and order.

We have now banned the holding of any public meetings, demonstrations or processions of a purely political nature. In places where I have clamped on Communist demonstrations, I have invariably called together the leading representatives of ALL the political parties, and given them a thirty minute talk on our POLICY. In the end they have always been ready to agree that now is not the time for squabbling in public or to decide who is going to be TOP DOG. I have told them however that they are at perfect liberty to put forward in writing to the Allied Military Government any views, suggestions or recommendations they may wish to make without fear or favour. I have promised that any such petitions will be forwarded through the appropriate channels to the right authority for full consideration.

9. CONCLUDING REMARKS. The general consensus of opinion of the public is that they want an Allied Officer in the bigger towns to obviate this bickering between the rival political factions. I have never yet come across one single instance where the civilians were not amenable to our orders or instructions. The Italians in this Region are not vicious or bad, but they are

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I repeat, that a few selected officers are ESSENTIAL in each Provincial Capital and afew officers touring round all towns and communes.
I say again, that a few selected officers must be detailed for this duti. I am most emphatically opposedto the shool of thought that it is better to have a form of Remote Control over

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the Italians and to let them run their "Own Show". After twenty years of Fascism they are not yet ready to govern themselves and if we pull out and leave them to it, there will be without doubt RIOTS, CIVIL COMMOTIONS, BLOODSHED AND REVOLUTION.

St. J. Pollock

Major.
O.C. POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION,
A.M.G. REGION II.

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Major.
O.C. POLICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION.
A.M.G. REGION II.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

OF CALABRIA

Your Ref.....
My Ref CL/PL/31

Office of the Senior Safety Office

CROTONE 28th.Nov. 1943

SUBJECT: HAND GRENADE THROWN AT CATANZARO

To: S.C.A.O. CALABRIA

On the 25th. November, 1943, in consequence of a report received from Lieut. Franklin, C.A.P.O. Catanzaro, I visited the Town where I made enquiries into an incident that occurred on the 24th. November, 1943, at about 10pm., when a hand grenade was thrown into the Printing Office of the newspaper called " La Nuova Calabria ", causing a small amount of damage. No persons were injured however.

From the attached report from Lt. Franklin it appeared that the most likely culprits were Soldiers of the Italian Paratroop Regiment at present stationed at Borgia.

I interviewed several persons in the course of my enquiries , but could not obtain any definite proof whatsoever as to who actually threw the hand grenade into the Office, but to me it was fairly apparent that it was a direct reprisal against the article published in " La Nuova Calabria" on 24th. November, 1943. (Copy attached). This article was apparently assumed by the Italian Paratroopers to be directed against them.

I also saw the Colonel of the Carabinieri who had caused very energetic enquiries to be made into the matter and a report from him is attached. It does not however help in tracing the actual offenders.

As a result of the above enquiries, I then interviewed General Mercalli, 31 Corps, Catanzaro, and pointed out to him that as the Officer in charge of the Italian Military personnel in the area surrounding Catanzaro, he was responsible for the good behaviour of the troops.

His re-action to this remark was to appear to resent this statement, as he stated that the Paratroop Regiment was not actually under his Command to which I agreed. He then stated that in any case when an Italian Soldier was on leave, the Italian Military. Authorities had no jurisdiction over them whatsoever, and to all intents and purposes they were civilians. I informed him that this was obviously ridiculous and then after some moments he stated that he had already made arrangements to have the Paratroopers confined to their barracks and that he had placed Carabinieri Guards at the entrances and exits of the Camp in order to prevent the men proceeding to Catanzaro. He also informed me that he had given directions for the Paratroopers to be arrested if they were seen in the Town.

He then produced telegrams authorising the removal of the Paratroop Regiment by train to another district and stated that he had already sent an Officer to Reggio to get the matter fixed up with Movement Control. The date of their removal is fixed for 29th. November, 1943, and in view of this I agreed with the arrangements that he had already made, but informed him that he would be personally responsible for any [illegible]

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He then informed me that the men of the Paratroop Regiment were selected from all the most violent persons in Italy and that they had been selected for the Paratroop Regiment solely for this reason. He stated that owing to this fact control over them was very difficult and nearly impossible. I told him that as a High Ranking Officer in the Italian Army this statement did not reflect too much credit to himself. He finally

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agreed to do his utmost to prevent any further trouble and we left the matter there.

I do not think we shall have further trouble of this particular nature in the Catanzaro area and the situation is well in hand.

Major.
R.C.A.F.C. Compartimento Calabria.

Copy to Major Pollock

R.C.A.F.C. Region 2.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Sa. 2 May

Major.

R.C.A.F.O. Compartimento Calabria.

Copy to Major Tolloch

R.C.A.F.O. Region 2.

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Refer: 3101/S/2

OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
REGION II H.Q.
MATERA

5 November 1943.

To: R.C.A.C.

Subject: Questura Agents Suspended from duty in Matera.

1. Capt. Canby. CAO. Matera reported to me upon reaching Region II.H.Q. last week, that he was not satisfied with a number of the Questura Agents and my own observations since have confirmed this.

2. I have made discreet inquiries, and based on reliable information received, decided that the following four members of the Questura, Matera, should be among the first to go (forthwith):-

(1) RIVELLI ETTORE: Quartermaster, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Still talks politics and retains Fascist leanings. Not dangerous but not suitable for civil police work.

(2) VERMILE EUGENIO: Clerk, Questura, Matera. A Squadrista of the old regime. Not very friendly to the Allies and has retained Fascists leanings. Not dangerous but not a good influence.

(3) MAZZEO GIUSEPPE: Confident of Farinacci (Mussolini's Minister). Critic of Badoglio. Squadrista of the old regime who doesn't like the present form of government. Not dangerous but a bad influence in civil police circles.

(4) DE STEFANO MICHELE: Secretary to Federal Secretary. Squadrista of the old regime. Still Pro-Fascist. Not dangerous but thought advisable to remove from governmental circles.

3. At 11 A.M., 5 November, 1943 I saw the above in my office in the presence of the Questore. I explained to them tactfully that the Allied Gov't had decided that they must relinquish their civil police work forthwith and that they would be placed on "indefinite leave" with pay however up to the end of November in lieu of a month's notice. That this course was taken with the public interests in mind. If any complaints were received, they would be immediately interned, probably, until the end of the war. They must regard this course as one of leniency but if they abused their freedom, caused any friction amongst the civil population, or discussed politics in public in such a way as to cause trouble, a most serious view would be taken.

They all confessed that their background was admittedly "black" in the eyes of the public and gave an undertaking to go away from Matera and keep quiet/.

4. The Questore afterwards admitted that he had a number of his men at Pisticci who were not only useless but had done nothing to quell the recent trouble there. I accordingly issued orders immediately that of the twenty [illegible] at Pisticci only six of the most reliable men could remain

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1. Capt. Conby. CMG. Matera reported [illegible] last week, that he was not satisfied with a number of the Questura Agents and my own observations since have confirmed this.

2. I have made discreet inquiries, and based on reliable information received, decided that the following four members of the Questura, Matera, should be among the first to go (forthwith):-

(1) RIVELLI ETTORE: Quartermaster, Questura, Matera. Squadrista of the old regime. Still talks politics and retains Fascist leanings. Not dangerous but not suitable for civil police work.

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(4) DE STEFANO MICHELE: Secretary to Federal Secretary. Squadrista of the old regime. Still Pro-Fascist. Not dangerous but thought advisable to remove from governmental circles.

3. At 11 A.M., 2 November, 1943 I saw the above in my office in the presence of the Questore. I explained to them tactfully that the Allied Gov't had decided that they must relinquish their civil police work forthwith and that they would be placed on "indefinite leave" with pay however up to the end of November in lieu of a month's notice. That this course was taken with the public interests in mind. If any complaints were received, they would be immediately interned, probably, until the end of the war. They must regard this course as one of leniency but if they abused their freedom, caused any friction amongst the civil population, or discussed politics in public in such a way as to cause trouble, a most serious view would be taken.

They all confessed that their background was admittedly "black" in the eyes of the public and gave an undertaking to go away from Matera and keep quiet/.

4. The Questore afterwards admitted that he had a number of his men at Pisticci who, not only useless but had done nothing to quell the recent trouble there. I accordingly issued orders immediately that of the twenty Questurini at Pisticci only six of the most reliable men could remain subject to a fortnight's trial to redeem themselves in the eyes of the public and AMG. The remaining fourteen men were given indefinite leave with pay to 30 November 1943. Lt.Verdiramo is going to Pisticci today to see that these orders are carried out and strictly caution all concerned as to their future conduct. They will be made to realize that their freedom is subject to exemplary conduct, and if slightest complaint - only

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one answer. Names of those concerned will be obtained later for record.

5. Questore further admitted that the majority of this Questurini at Matera were doing little or nothing now. I have arranged therefore, and Capt. Canby concurred, to keep the eighteen most reliable men available for duty, crime prevention, black market suppression, etc. The remaining twenty-two men will be disbanded forthwith and some cleared out of the town where their influence was not for the public good. If we cleared them all out, they would be of little less to the community, but after careful consideration, I favour retaining eighteen of the most reliable men. I propose to see each man concerned and let them know in no uncertain terms what we expect of them, and what they can expect of us if they let us down.

6. A full record of all who are relieved of their police work will be made and submitted later.

7. I am compiling a card index record of all people dealt with by this office on Security grounds.
Two separate files are to be kept: one for arrests, and one for all other cases. The record will show the personal history, reason for arrest, investigation, or other action: and final disposition of the case. With acute staff shortage, this may take a little time but it is well in hand.

(Sgd) J.Pollock

Major
RC to Public Safety Division.
Region II.

JRP/MR:

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(J.) J.Pollock
Major
RCMP Public Safety Division.
Region II.

JRP/MR:

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

Ref: [illegible]/G/5 2 Dec. 1943

SUBJECT: Report of Legal Division, Region 2, for November 1943

TO : Chief Legal Officer, Legal Sub-Commission, Hq.AMG.

1. Personnel: During the month of November there were no changes in the personnel of the legal division. The establishment of a Compartimento Hq for Calabria at Crotone did, however, cause some re-allocation of LO's in that area. The experiment of keeping two of the three LO's at Hq in Crotone and of giving the LO at Cosenza the additional responsibilities of a Political Liaison Officer has not, it is believed, proved successful, and the SLO for Calabria has been directed to have one of the LO's assigned on a permanent basis to Reggio. Captain Guthrie who has been temporarily loaned from Hq to Potenza is being transferred to Calabria in order that a LO may be stationed on a full time basis in each of the three Provinces.

2. Allied Military Courts: The number of cases to be heard by Allied Military Courts continued to be very small. In Potenza Province only one case was tried; the defendant was acquitted by a superior Court of the charge of making remarks hostile to the Allied Forces. In Matera a Summary Military Court convicted two defendants of operating a passenger bus on Rafta contrary to the orders of the Allied Military Government and fined them each L.5000. Although a full report from Calabria has not yet been received it is believed that only five Summary Court cases were heard, all in Reggio. At Crotone a Court composed of three Judicial Officers heard charges of the unlawful killing of an Allied soldier by an Italian civilian and convicted the accused. The appointment of the Tribunal as a General Military Court is now awaited, and upon its receipt the defendant will be sentenced. In all of the Provinces of the Region there are a substantial number of cases under investigation and awaiting trial by Military Tribunals.

3. Committee of Investigation, Lucania: The committee which has established in Potenza for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reasons, were never prosecuted has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by

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in the personnel of the Legal Division. The establishment of a Compartimento Mg Per Calabria at Crotone did, however, cause some re-allocation of LO's in that area. The experiment of keeping two of the three LO's at Mg in Crotone and of giving the LO at Cosenza the additional responsibilities of a Political Liaison Officer has not, it is believed, proved successful, and the LO for Calabria has been directed to have one of the LO's assigned on a permanent basis to Reggio. Captain Guthrie who has been temporarily loaned from Mg to Potenza is being transferred to Calabria in order that a LO may be stationed on a full time basis in each of the three provinces.

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3. Committee of Investigation, Lucania: The Committee which has established in Potenza for the investigation of crimes committed during the last years of the Fascist regime and which, for political reasons, were never prosecuted has been operating efficiently and industriously. Some thirty cases have been investigated by the Committee, and, in accordance with the procedure established in the order establishing the Committee, fourteen have been referred to the Procuratore del Re for further investigation and possible prosecution in accordance with Italian law. One case referred by the Committee to the Procuratore, and involving the continuous violation of Italian law both before and after occupation, has already been tried by the Tribunal and resulted in a conviction. The Procuratore, feeling that the court showed

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excessive leniency in its sentence and in its finding of not guilty on one of the five counts, is appealing the case to the Corte d'Appello. The Committee has appointed an investigating agent in the Province of Matera whose responsibility it will be to report to the Committee on cases in Matera of the character with which the Committee is concerned. All reports indicate that the formation of the Committee and its work to date have done much to give the population confidence in the integrity and good faith of AMG.

3. Italian Courts: It is regretted that delay in the arrival of reports from Calabria makes a full summary of the work of Italian Courts impossible. It is believed, however, that the situation in Calabria will not be found to be substantially different from that which has prevailed in Lucania. Unfortunately that situation shows that the machinery of Italian justice is moving with extreme slowness. In the Corte d'Appello at Potenza 23 criminal cases have appeared on the calendar for hearing between 20 September and 23 November. Of these cases only one has been decided; the hearing of the others had to be postponed for differing reasons, varying from the absence of judges, the escape of prisoners, and defective communications. In the same period 20 civil cases appeared on the calendar; eight of these have been disposed of on their merits. In the Tribunal at Potenza 61 criminal cases have been on the docket for trial; only 17 have been heard. Of the 24 cases on the civil docket only one has been decided. Although the chief reason for this highly unsatisfactory record is defective transport and communication in the Potenza area, a cause which be of diminishing importance, the lethargy of judges is a factor. Everything that the Legal Division can do to make the judges aware of our concern that justice should be administered with a promptitude unfamiliar to the Italians is being done. In Matera cases have been disposed of more expeditiously; of the 30 criminal cases appearing on the trial calendar of the Tribunal between Oct 17 and Nov 24, 25 have been decided, and each of the three civil cases has been disposed of. In so far as the merits of decisions of Italian courts are concerned accurate judgment is impossible, but the tendency in minor criminal cases to impose sentences which seem excessive according to Anglo-American standards continues to be noticeable. Italian judges and prosecuting officials continue to urge upon us the desirability of reducing

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a. Italian Courts: It is reported that only in the arrival of reports from Salerno makes a full summary of the work of Italian Courts impossible. It is believed, however, that the situation in Calabria will not be found to be substantially different from that which was prevailing in Lucania, unfortunately that situation shows that the machinery of Italian justice is moving with extreme slowness. In the Corte d'Appello at Potenza 62 criminal cases have appeared on the calendar for hearing between 20 September and 20 November. Of these cases only one has been decided; the hearing of the others had to be postponed for differing reasons, varying from the absence of judges, the escape of prisoners, and defective communications. In the same period 20 civil cases appeared on the calendar: eight of these have been disposed of on their merits. In the Tribunal at Potenza 61 criminal cases have been on the docket for trial; only 17 have been heard. Of the 24 cases on the civil docket only one has been decided. Although the chief reason for this highly unsatisfactory record is defective transport and communication in the Potenza area, a cause which is of diminishing importance, the lethargy of judges is a factor. Everything that the Legal Division can do to make the Judges aware of our concern that justice should be administered with a promptitude unfamiliar to the Italians is being done. In Matera cases have been disposed of more expeditiously; of the 30 criminal cases appearing on the trial calendar of the Tribunal between Oct 27 and Nov 14, 25 have been decided, and each of the three civil cases has been disposed of. In so far as the merits of decisions of Italian courts are concerned accurate judgment is impossible, but the tendency in minor criminal cases to impose sentences which seem excessive according to Anglo-American standards continues to be noticeable. Italian judges and prosecuting officials continue to urge upon us the desirability of reducing by legislative order the minimum penalties established by Fascist decrees in black market and price cases.

b. General Considerations: The ambiguities of our relationships to the Italian people during the last month and the administrative disadvantages of the organization of a Compartimento Hq intermediate between Regional Hq and the Provinces have combined to make the precise and prompt execution of Legal policy difficult. Until some of those ambiguities are

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eliminated and the administration of the Region is reorganized confusion will continue. It is believed, however, that the last month has taught us lessons which will be useful no matter what course future events may take.

(DA) MAIR Dew. MCRC.
Major, AUS.
RCRC, Region X.

Copy to: RCRC, Region X.

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1st Ind.

H.Q.A.O's. Office, AMF, U., Region II, 6 Dec 43

TO: Chief of Public Safety, A.C.C., APO 394

1. Even after making allowance for the pressure under which F.S.S. must work in the assault stage of operations, it is clear from Lt.Col. Pollock's report that the work of F.S.S. in this area leaves much room for improvement. Some of the shortcomings may have been due to inexperience, but review of the cases indicates extreme negligence or abuse of the power of arrest in many instances.

2. The question of where civilian internees can be held in the rear when there is no P.W. cage within many miles and the use of civil prisons is barred, poses a good middle.

3. The civil pass penalties ordered for strictly war time infractions, in the tactical phase there was neither time nor facilities nor personnel to handle any such cumbersome procedure. With the 36 Division task force, for example, during the first week there was no provost organization, and the senior C.A.F.O. was fully occupied in reorganizing the Gendarmerie and re-establishing public order. He was out of his post of the time, from daylight to late after dark. He was almost completely cut off from contact with the other C.A.F.O's, for lack of communication and of touch with the higher headquarters. C.A.F.O's and C.A.F.O's had to use their own discretion as to issuing passes. The urgency of such primary essentials as protecting the population, organizing for the dead and wounded left no time to fill in long forms and get anybody's approval, let alone make an investigation.

4. The alternative was were to issue no passes in effect, neglect matters vitally affecting food and water supply and public order and issue passes only after some attempt at checking, or rely upon their own officials and the C.A.F.O's own judgment and fill in the applicant's name and sign a simple pass. There was no time to record even these. They went to priests, doctors, midwives, night shifts of bakers, electric power plants, flour mills, public works engineers, leading public officials, such as prefects, majors, communal secretaries, aqueduct and power line patrols. At Agrigento, there were from four to a dozen requests daily from husbands whose wives were on the brink of labour, for curfew passes to summon a doctor or midwife. With communications what they were, a child could have been born and cutting teeth before such a pass went through the formalities!

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5. With single officers covering from four to ten communes, it was physically impossible to visit all of them daily. Unless authority to deal with passes had been delegated to the local Carabinieri, either none could have been issued, or the C.A.F.O. would have had no time to consider important public matters of general application.

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Carabinieri knew the local people better than the C.A.C's., and from my observation handled the issuance of passes satisfactorily.

6. I realize such procedure took long chances with military security and might not work with a different and less friendly population. The fact that we did grant passes to what we considered deserving cases contributed to that friendliness, a great asset in military government.

7. I respectfully recommend that future pass regulations be drawn with due consideration of the practical limitations of field work in time, personnel, and communications.

(Sd) G.H.McCaffrey.Lt.Col.,ref.
P.G.A.O.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SECTION FT.

5th December, 1943.

Ref:- AMG/1/1029/FS.

SUBJECT:- Civilian Internees.

TO:- Chief, Public Safety Division, AMG. Headquarters.(through
F.S.I.O. Sec'n H.)

Referring to the above quoted correspondence.

I attach herewith pt II, copy of 5th Army instructions on the subject, which were issued 1st September, last.

2. Over 100 civilians were arrested on Security grounds by U.S.A., and Military Personnel in Section F. in the early stages. They were detained for a few days in P.O.W. Cages and later taken by Military personnel to divert persons without any prior consultation with AMG.

3. About 30 of these persons were subsequently released after approximately 10 days detention. With regard to the remainder, I was deputed by G.O.C.A.C., as AMG., representative for Security arrests in Sector F. from time to time I consulted with S.S.I.(b) on the outstanding cases and dealt with them according to circumstances.

Later, as 5th Army moved forward, I submitted to S.S.I. (b) my recommendations which in all cases were approved. 76 persons were released from prior fourth, in the absence of terms or other strong grounds for their further detention. These persons were released with a strong caution to refrain from political activity of from politics while in office. Some 40 others, after a further detention of 3 weeks were released with similar caution. 5 were passed back to Military as P.O.W., rather than as Civil internees and 14 others were detained for 6 months.

Apart from the above, 72 persons were released by AMG., Officers in the field when they visited the Civil Prisons. In these cases no arrest slips had been left at the prison, neither the prison governor nor Civil Police could tell why these persons had been arrested, except that they had been put in gaol "by decision or Allied Officers". In the absence, therefore, of any bad Fascist background, they were released.

4. AMG., C.A.P.C's and other personnel arrested or civilians on Security grounds and took them to Civil Prisons. These persons were arrested because they were considered a danger to Security in view of their former Fascist activities, or on serious complaints from reliable sources about their black political past, e.g:- graft; oppression of civilians; responsibility for arrests of Anti-Fascists; bribery and corruption, etc.

In these cases, Provincial Committees were set up to investigate the complaints. The Committee usually consisted of Senior Civil Police Officers and three Italians

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and dependable leading Anti-fascist civilians.

5. The history and background of each prisoner was carefully sifted and as a result, 32 were released subject to stipulated conditions, e.g:- removal entirely from holding Public Office, to refrain from political activity of any kind and in many cases, ordered to leave the province in which they lived and to keep away from all old associates.

6. 8 other cases were kept in Prison for a further period pending the eventual trial for possible Italian Penal Code offences.

(N.B. With regard to cases mentioned in paras. 4 and 5 and 6, these do not include persons charged with Proclamation offences.)

7. Apart from all the foregoing cases, as a result of enquiries made by me of C.S.I.(S); F.S.S. and 5th Army H.Q., I am told that about 40 civilian internees were taken from P.O.W. Camps and sent to North Africa.

8. During the first fortnight of September, 1943, the civilians internees were kept in P.O.W. Camps. As stated above, the Military transferred them to Civil Goals. It then became AMG., C.A.F.O's responsibility for their custody, feeding and disposal. It was recognised that it was contrary to International Law to hold civil internees in civil prisons and that it was one of the reasons why I got rid of as many as I could, as quickly as possible, subject to military requirements and security.

9. Arrests Slips: Although 5th Army instructions were perfectly clear, in about 60% of arrests, no Arrest Slips went either to the Prison Governor or AMG. personnel. To quote only one instance, on 13th September, 1943, I visited Reggio Prison and found 25 prisoners detained on Security grounds and only found 6 arrest slips lodged for these persons. Enquiries revealed that they had been arrested by 1st Canadian Division F.S.S., and transferred from P.O.W. Camps to this Prison without AMG., knowledge. Throughout other Provinces I found similar omissions.

10. In order, therefore, to check up on every prison, I issued instructions as in 2A attached, calling for particulars of every prisoner detained, at all prisons. With this memorandum I sent forms for completion vide specimen 2B attached.

11. From actual experience, I found that the reason stated for arrests were, in many cases not sufficiently lucid. You will see from 2B that I asked for recommendations from C.A.F.O's as to disposal of prisoners concerned.

I must also point out that in a great many cases no reason for arrest was given and I also attach for your information specimen of some of these Slips taken at random. In my office I hold many more which do not include any reason for arrest.

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[illegible]

Subject: Shooting of a soldier. 30 October, 1943.

To: [illegible]

On Oct. [illegible] 1943, about 2:00 p.m., Private James Rodgers, [illegible] Yorks Lancs, was shot in the left thigh by 2nd Lt. William J. O'Neill, G.S.O. Potenza Province, when Rodgers, assisted and accompanied by Pvt. [illegible] Semple [illegible], B Coy. 6th Bn., Hampshire Reg., (46th Div.), attempted to take possession of a civilian official vehicle the officer was riding in about 10 kms. outside of Vietri di Potenza. Statement of officer follows:

During the past week reports had been coming into my office that some British officers were acting as Amgot Police and Military Police around the towns of Vietri di Potenza, Pavoia di Lucania, Sannangelo, Caulette (Salerno) and Petrisns. Carabinieri had been disarmed publicly by these men, adding to the unrest in the provinces, and one of the men had been overheard to speak German with an interpreter they had with them occasionally. Over forty weapons had been taken from the C.C.R.R. magazine at Vietri, for which receipts were sometimes signed by a Lieut. Rodgers, M.P.C., and Amgot. This individual wore an MPC brassard and one of his companions was described as tall and red-haired.

On Oct. 28th, 1943, I decided to investigate these Amgot officials who were causing so much discussion and who, I was certain were impostors. I asked the Questore of Potenza, Antonio Cianci, to accompany me, along with his chauffeur, Maresciallo Crosso, and my Interpreter, Luigi Ottavio. Before departing I told the driver to tear the Amgot sign from the windshield in order that if we did see these men in some town, they would'nt be able to recognize the car as an official one. We started on our journey and as we rounded a curve about 10 kms. from Vietri di Potenza, two soldiers were standing in the center of the road waving us down. As soon as I saw them, I knew we had reached the end of our quest. Since one was tall and red-haired and the other wore an MPC brassard (lettering was in red and the background blue). As the car stopped, both came alongside the left side of the car (I was seated in the right rear) and I observed that they had two home-made pips on each shoulder. The pips were apparently made of cardboard and either glued or sewed on.

They asked us where the Amgot permit for the car was and I replied that we did'nt have any. One said cars required Amgot permits to travel and then they started addressing me and asked [illegible] as an officer since [illegible]

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On Oct. 16, 943, about 2:00 p.m., Private James Rodgers, 4746[illegible] Yorks Lancs, was shot in the left thigh by 2nd Lt. William J. O'Neill, CMP, Potenza Province, when Rodgers, assisted and accompanied by Pvt. [illegible] Sample 6486577, A Coy, 5th BN., Hampshire Reg., (56th Div.), attempted to take possession of a civilian official vehicle the officer was riding in about 10 kms. outside of Vietri di Potenza. Statement of officer follows:

During the past week reports had been coming into my office that some British officers were acting as Amgot Police and Military Police around the towns of Vietri di Potenza, Lavello di Lucania, Sannangelo, Tolletta (Salerno) and Satriano. Carabinieri had been disarmed publicly by these men, adding to the unrest in the provinces, and one of the men had been overheard to speak German with an interpreter they had with them occasionally. Over forty weapons had been taken from the Q.M.C. magazine at Vietri, for which receipts were sometimes signed by a Lieut. Rodgers, R.E.M.P., and Amgot. This individual wore an MPO brassard and one of his companions was described as tall and red-haired.

On Oct. 15th, 1943, I decided to investigate these Amgot officials who were causing so much discussion and who, I was certain were impostors. I asked the Questore of Potenza, Antonio Cianci, to accompany me, along with his chauffeur, Marescialle Grasso, and my interpreter, Luigi Ottavio. Before departing I told the driver to tear the Amgot sign from the windshield in order that if we did see these men in some town, they would'nt be able to recognize the car as an official one. We started on our journey and as we rounded a curve about 10 kms. from Vietri di Potenza, two soldiers were standing in the center of the road waving us down. As soon as I saw them, I knew we had reached the end of our quest, since one was tall and red-haired and the other wore an MPO brassard (lettering was in red and the background blue). As the car stopped, both came alongside the left side of the car (I was seated in the right rear) and I observed that they had two home-made pips on each shoulder. The pips were apparently made of cardboard and either glued or sewed on.

They asked us where the Amgot permit for the car was and I replied that we did'nt have any. One said cars required Amgot permits to travel and then they started addressing me and asked where I was going. (They recognized me as an officer since 4834 added, "sir".) I answered "Naples", and they asked me where I came from. I replied "Potenza" and said these civilians were giving me a lift. They asked again for the travel permits from the civilians and when told they did'nt have any, the two pseudo officers said, "Get out, we're taking this car over". I started to open the door and the one with MPO, later identified as Rodgers, said

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that I could stay in, that they'd give me a lift. Then Rodgers again said to the civilians, "C'mon, get out, I'm a Military Police Officer from Potenza "and his hand dropped towards his gun. With that I said "I'm a police officer also", and I jumped out on the right side of the car, drawing my gun (Beretta, Cal.9) and shouted, "Stick them up, Police Officer". I could see Rodgers upper body and he was waving a gun. I yelled, "Drop that gun or I'll shoot" but he continued to wave the gun and said, "I've got you covered, I've got you covered". Seeing he had no intention of dropping his gun, I jumped from alongside the car to the rear where I had a view of his entire body and fired one shot at his legs. After the report some one shouted, "I've got enough"or" I'm thru" and both dropped their guns. Rodgers was lying on the ground and the civilians, who had also jumped out of the car when they saw the guns, were told to search them for other guns. Besides the two revolvers they had dropped, each had an automatic in his pocket and extra ammunition. I asked Rodgers what unit he belonged to and he said he was the Amgot Police officer for Potenza. I believed I asked him two other times and he insisted he was the Amgot Military Police, pointing or nodding to his brassard. Semple (the tall red-head) mentioned some unit when asked and showed me his pay-book listing him as a private. I also asked if one of them spoke German and Semple replied he could speak a little and had done so in the past with the interpreter I sent a note back with the Italian chauffeur to a parked convoy we had passed telling them to send a truck, that we had two British imposter officers and one was shot. A short time later some soldiers (about six) and an officer arrived at the scene. The officer, Flight Lt.R.W.Whitehouse, 253 Squadron, R.A.F., thought I acted rather hastily in shooting before asking for their papers and said he was taking charge. He said he was my superior officer and he demanded the arms I had taken from the men. He neglected to take the brassard and false tips from the men, but he did place Semple under close arrest after he learned he was a private and a deserter for 16 or more days. We brought the two to Montecorvino airfield outside of Salerno, where the Lt.'s unit is based. The wounded man was examined by a doctor and transferred to an ambulance, while the Lt. took me into see his C.O. and explain the case. He had previously realized his error in taking the case out of my hands and had apologized for acting hastily. The guns were returned to me by his C.O. and I was directed to take Semple to the British M.P. Hqs. in Salerno, while the Lt. accompanied the wounded man to the 56th General Hospital. Lt.Whitehouse, the three civilians, and I made statements to the 111 Mobile Provost Coy., C.M.P., in Salerno, in

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gun. With that I said "I'm a police officer also", and I jumped out on the right side of the car, drawing my gun (Beretta, Cal.9) and shouted, "Stick them up, Police Officer". I could see Rodgers upper body and he was waving a gun. I yelled, "Drop that gun or I'll shoot" but he continued to wave the gun and said, "I've got you covered, I've got you covered". Seeing he had no intention of dropping his gun, I jumped from alongside the car to the rear where I had a view of his entire body and fired one shot at his legs. After the report some one shouted, "I've got enough"or" I'm thru" and both dropped their guns. Rodgers was lying on the ground and the civilians, who had also jumped out of the car when they saw the guns, were told to search them for other guns. Besides the two revolvers they had dropped, each had an automatic in his pocket and extra ammunition. I asked Rodgers what unit he belonged to and he said he was the Amgot Police officer for Potenza. I believed I asked him two other times and he insisted he was the Amgot Military Police, pointing or nodding to his brassard. Semple (the tall red-head) mentioned some unit when asked and showed me his pay-book listing him as a private. I also asked if one of them spoke German and Semple replied he could speak a little and had done so in the past with the interpreter I sent a note back with the Italian chauffeur to a parked convoy we had passed telling them to send a truck, that we had two British imposter officers and one was shot. A short time later some soldiers (about six) and an officer arrived at the scene. The officer, Flight Lt.R.A.Whitehouse, 253 Squadron, R.A.F., thought I acted rather hastily in shooting before asking for their papers and said he was taking charge. He said he was my superior officer and he demanded the arms I had taken from the men. He neglected to take the brassard and false pips from the men, but he did place Semple under close arrest after he learned he was a private and a deserter for 16 or more days. We brought the two to Montecorvino airfield outside of Salerno, where the Lt.'s unit is based. The wounded man was examined by a doctor and transferred to an ambulance, while the Lt. took us into see his C.O. and explain the case. He had previously realized his error in taking the case out of my hands and had apologized for acting hastily. The guns were returned to me by his C.O. and I was directed to take Semple to the British M.P. Hqs. in Salerno, while the Lt. accompanied the wounded man to the 59th General Hospital. Lt.Whitehouse, the three civilians, and I made statements to the 111 Mobile Provost Coy., C.M.P., in Salerno, in whose custody the men were placed.

4333

The next morning (Oct 30th) upon revisiting the M.P.Hqs with Major Green of the Salerno Amgot, we learned that Rodgers was the same man whom they had turned over to the MP's on Oct.12,1943. He had escaped from a transit camp to which the MP's had sent him while awaiting trial on three charges -- 1)Desertion, 2) Impersc-

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nating an officer, & 3) Illegal possession of firearms.

(sgd) William J.O'Neill
2nd.Lt., C.M.P., A.U.S.
CAPO, Potenza Province.

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of life and of morality, men whose hearts bled for 20 years. You cannot imagine how great is our happiness in having a taste od liberty and Justice. The Liberty and Justice that we had forgotten in the last 20 years of servitude and shame. I keep closely under my eyes the dangerous fascists and gave orders for very accurate perquisitions.

What worries me more than anything else is the alimentation problem. Everything in my power is being doing to feed this starved population. I give strict orders to the carabinieri, town guards and questura, to watch that no food stuff gets out of the Province. Till now this Province has been the theater for speculators of other Provinces. The Zootecnic Patrimony has been almost completely destroyed. A certain number of guards are being sent around daily to find food stuff that has been hidden.

To avoid the terrible black market I have established new prices. The ration of oil has been encreased from 4 to 6 decilitri. I have requisitioned that little honey that can be had in the Province to substitute the sugar, that is so necessary for babies, the innocent victims of war. I have ordered that all the wool, silk, and skins to be brought to the local industries, and distributed to the people in very low prices. These local industries were till now closed because before this material was sent to Norther Italy.

In this moment I have sent some guards to a small forgotten town of the Province to requisition some Potash, because I was secretely told that it was hidden in this town. This way I can give some soap to the people e need about 1500 quintali of potash a month.

I gave orders to employees and employers to come back from all the villages and to live in town and to set to work, and be in time for the office. All my employees are closely overlooked. In the working field I succeded in obtaining the most perfect discipline for they all see that I help them in all I can. I go from one town to another. My secretary and Capo Gabinetto cooperate with me very much. We have no office hours from 8/30 till 3 O'clock in the afternoon, and from o'clock till 9 o'clock in the evening. Everybody is received in my office. Nobody is ever sent out of my office. I listen to their complains, and were I can't help I give an encouraging word, and a word of comfort.

Concluding: I have found an abandoned and disorganized Province. Every village is full of debts. Many small towns are without water, light and sewerage system. No are having many cases of typhus in a suburb of Cosenza called Petrara, for these reasons. I went to these town personally and spoke to the paysans giving them courage. I have also ordered that

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the suburgh Petrara be provided with a sewerage system, water and light. The work has been started but water pipes are needed.

I want to thank the English and American authorities for all the help they have given me, and for their daily protection. They have given me much help and in a very nice way, making me forget to be a rappresentative of a sfortunate rrovince. I am sure that You Gentlemen will always protect me. Your cooperation together with the help I am giving to this population will rappresent the reward of my daily work.

19/11/43

There are two currents in the Comunist movement of Cosenza, the official one led by the avv.Gullo and a more extreme one, where certain younger elements exercise their influence.

The avv.Gullo is -as I have been told- a well to do lawyer with a good clientele and besides a big land owner, with a city apartment of about 15 rooms. He and his friends could be easily induced to keep peace and quiet, if it would not be for the extremist movement. One who thinks so is for example the Public Prosecutor (Procuratore della Legge) who told me, he would charge himself to keep Gullo to order. The younger element, led by Conti, Montalto, Wodiska Castiglio are more fanatic. They exercise their influence and try to expand it also into the province by means of the Camera del lavoro and the Mensa and the Registry Office, getting so hold of a number of members for their party and influencing students and more intelectuel people. Neither Conti nor Wodiska belong to this province, where they remained, after having been released from internment. Veri influental circles -the Clergy led by the Arch bishop, the Masonic Lodge and their Master, Members of the Chamber of Commerce etc. etc., are under serious eprehensions about the turn things seem to take.

In my opinion something onght, to be done to stop the more extreme current, then I think it would and ought not to be difficult to come to an understanding with the official Comunists led by Gullo.

As to the dealings in foreign exchange, there is to be made a difference, between those who sell same -mostly Dollars and Swiss francs, as well as gold and jewelry, they themselves brought into in this country as their capital, when they fled or lept their home and who are selling it to get capital either for living or starting business and those who are buying - specially in Bari and Naples- and selling here for speculation only, mostly to Italians who try to convert their own money into foreign currency or valuables, ont of fear of inflation.

I have heard the names of several ex-interness as being busy in this traffic, staying partly in Cosenza (Imperial Hotel) or at the Camp of Ferramonti.

Grümberg, Scharff, Weinberg-Montes, Guttmann, Holler have been named to me, but there others besides, especially Yugoslaves.

(sgd) Max Velamerson

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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(sgd) Max Melamerson

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

SUBJECT: PUBLIC MEETINGS

2 Dec.1943

TO: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.F.Os.
C.A.Os.
PREFECTS
MAJORS OF CARABINIERI

1. With reference to Proclamation No.2, Article II, Section (3), permission will under no circumstances whatsoever be given to hold any public meeting procession or assembly of a olitical nature or flavour, either in doors or out of doors, and either on public or private property.

2. The purely private discussion of political questions and the holding of processions or meetings for wholly non-political purposes is not prohibited.

G.H.McCAFFREY
Lt.Col. (Inf)

QUARTIERE GENERALE
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

OGGETTO: Riunioni Pubbliche
AI: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.F.Os.
C.A.Os.
C.A.F.Os.
PREFETTI
MAGGIORI DEI RR.CC.

2 Dicembre 1943

4929

1. In riguardo alla Proclamazione No. 2 Articolo II° Sezione (2), per nessun motivo sarà rilasciato permesso per riunioni pubbliche processioni o assembramenti di nature politiche, in locali chiusi o aperti, pubblici o privati.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785046

Subject: PUBLIC MEETINGS 2 Dec.1943

TO: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.P.Os.
C.A.Os.
PREFECTS
MAJORS OF CARABINIERI

1. With reference to Proclamation No.2, Article II, Section (2), permission will under no circumstances whatsoever be given to hold any public meeting procession or assembly of a political nature or flavour, either in doors or out of doors, and either on public or private property.

2. The purely private discussion of political questions and the holding of processions or meetings for wholly non-political purposes is not prohibited.

G.H.McCARTHEY
Lt.Col. (Inf)

QUARTIERE GENERALE
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
REGION 2

OGGETTO: Riunioni Pubbliche 2 Dicembre 1943
AI: S.C.A.Os.
S.C.A.P.Os.
C.A.Os.
C.A.P.Os.
PREFETTI
MAGGIORI DEI RR.CC.

4329

1. In riguardo alla Proclamazione No. 2 Articolo II° Sezione (2), per nessun motivo sarà rilasciato permesso per riunioni pubbliche processioni o assembramenti di nature politiche, in locali chiusi o aperti, pubblici o privati.

2. Non sono proibite, discussioni di questioni politiche private, processioni e adunanze assolutamente non politiche.

G.H.McCARTHEY
Lt.Col. (Inf)
R.C.A.C. Region 2

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GOVERNO MILITARE ALLEATO

N. B - Penalità severissime, di prigione e di ammenda sono previste per chiunque facesse delle dichiarazioni false nella presente scheda.

SCHEDA PERSONALE

1. Nome e cognome _____

a) Luogo di nascita _____ *b)* Data di nascita _____

2. Indirizzo _____ *a)* Residenza permanente _____

3. Professione _____

4. Eravate iscritto al P. N. F.? _____ *a)* Da quando? _____

5. Appartenevate ad uno dei seguenti gruppi (**SI** o **NO**):

a) Sansepolcristi _____ *b)* Squadristi _____ *c)* M. V. S. N.? _____

d) Se eravate nella Milizia, in quale delle seguenti unità avete prestato servizio? (Indicate con un **SI** od un **NO** l'unità e la data negli spazi rispettivi):

	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO (Specificare se servizio effettivo o nei quadri)
Milizia ordinaria?	
Milizia Ferroviaria?	
Milizia Postale?	
Milizia Portuale?	
Milizia Forestale?	
Milizia stradale?	
Milizia Confinaria?	
Milizia Universitaria?	1928
Milizia Antiaerea?	
Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?	
"Moschettieri del Duce"?	
Battaglioni "M..."?	

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

SCHEDA PERSONALE

1. Nome e cognome _____

a) Luogo di nascita _____ *b)* Data di nascita _____

2. Indirizzo _____ *a)* Residenza permanente _____

3. Professione _____

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Milizia ordinaria?	
Milizia Ferroviaria?	
Milizia Postale?	
Milizia Portuale?	
Milizia Forestale?	
Milizia stradale?	
Milizia Confinaria?	
Milizia Universitaria?	
Milizia Antiaerea?	
Milizia Artiglieria Marittima?	
"Moschettieri del Duce"?	
Battaglioni "M"?	

e) Se avete Militato solo in tempo di guerra, siete entrato nella milizia da volontario o in seguito a regolare chiamata? _____

6. Avete ricoperto una delle seguenti cariche nel Partito Fascista (rispondete **SI** o **NO** e indicate i periodi di servizio in ciascuna carica negli spazi rispondenti):

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

a) Segretario del P. N. F.? _____

b) Membro del Direttorio Nazionale? _____

c) Segretario Federale? _____

d) Membro del Direttorio Federale? _____

e) Ispettore del Partito? _____

f) Ispettore Federale? _____

g) Segretario politico di un Fascio? _____

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale? _____

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale? _____

j) Capo-settore? _____

k) Capo-nucleo? _____

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L.? _____

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F.? _____

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili? _____

o) Qualche altra carica del Partito? _____

Quale? _____

7. Siete stato in qualche periodo membro dell'OVRA? _____ Quando? _____

8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR.? _____ Quando? _____

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S.? _____ Quando? _____

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

a) in una Corporazione? _____

Quale? _____

Denominazione della carica _____

b) In una unione sindacale? _____

Quale? _____

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e) Ispettore del Partito ?

f) Ispettore Federale ?

g) Segretario politico di un Fascio ?

h) Fiduciario di un Gruppo Rionale ?

i) Membro di un Gruppo Rionale ?

j) Capo-settore ?

k) Capo-nucleo ?

l) Una posizione autorevole nella G. I. L. ?

m) Una posizione autorevole nel G. U. F. ?

n) Una posizione autorevole nei Fasci Femminili ?

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8. Avete fatto parte dell'ufficio politico dei CC. RR. ? Quando ?

9. Avete fatto parte di un ufficio politico della P. S. ? Quando ?

10. Siete stato in qualche periodo funzionario in una delle seguenti organizzazioni:

	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO
a) in una Corporazione?	
Quale?	
Denominazione della carica	
b) In una unione sindacale ?	
Quale ?	
Denominazione della carica	
c) In un Consorzio Agrario ?	
Quale ?	
Denominazione della carica	

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PERIODO DI SERVIZIO

d) In qualche altra organizzazione corporativa o sindacale? _____ _____

Quale? _____ _____

Denominazione della carica _____ _____

11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali – governative o parastatali – occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:

FONTI	MEDIA ANNUALE	INTROITO DEL 1942

13. Avete prestato servizio militare? _____ *a)* In quale arma? _____

b) Quando? _____ *c)* Quale grado rivestivate ultimamente? _____

d) Dove avete prestato servizio? _____

e) Siete stato "volontario„ nella guerra civile Spagnola? _____

f) Siete stato "volontario„ nella campagna dell'Africa Orientale? _____ Del Nord Africa? _____

g) Avete goduto di qualche esonero dal servizio militare? _____

Per qual motivo? _____

14. Avete fatto parte dal 1922 in poi di qualche organizzazione politica diversa dal Partito Fascista? _____

Nome dell'organizzazione? _____

Periodo di appartenenza? _____

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

Firma

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11. Indicate le cariche nazionali, provinciali o comunali – governative o parastatali – occupate da voi dal 1921, come segue:

NOME DELL'ISTITUTO	PERIODO DI SERVIZIO	MODO DI ASSUNZIONE

12. Indicate le principali fonti dei vostri introiti durante il regime Fascista:

FONTI	MEDIA ANNUALE	INTROITO DEL 1942

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Periodo di appartenenza? _____

GIURO CHE LE PRECEDENTI DICHIARAZIONI SONO VERE.

Firma _____

Data _____

N. B. - Rileggete prima di consegnare la scheda, e se avete scritto il falso, correggete. Vi ricordiamo che le superiori dichiarazioni sono state fatte sotto giuramento e che pene severe sono stabilite per il falso giuramento.

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12. It will be seen from some of the attached signs that although the persons were lodged on civil powers, internment for duration or specific periods were recommended. (I was not influenced by such recommendations when dealing with these cases.)

I also attach for information 3A, copy of report I submitted recently in connection with certain P.O.W. escapes.

13. The control of civilian movement did present difficulty in the early phases, but these were surmounted in a fairly satisfactory manner. During September and October, 1943, we did not delegate any authority to the Carabinieri to issue passes. This was done by AMG., C.A.P.O's. Please see copy of memorandum 4A attached, where we eventually relaxed on Curfew and Circulation Passes and gave C.A.C's discretion in the matter of allowing Carabinieri to issue passes.

I have never liked the idea of allowing the Carabinieri to issue travel passes, but it could not be avoided in some of our large Provinces owing to extreme shortage of AMG., staff.

To illustrate my point, for four weeks I was not only P.C.A.P.O., but also A.C.A.O., of Reggio Province, which has a population of 350,000 persons. I had one 2nd Lieutenant C.A.P.O., out in the Province.

It was almost impossible to handle personally some 300 to 400 callers daily, who wanted passes, apart from other duties.

14. I, therefore, obtained the help of F.S.S., Military Police and Carabinieri and with their co-operation, somehow or other we got through the work. The F.S.S., 'vetted' each person before issue of a pass. The Military Police had occasional 'Spot' checks of civilians and vehicles on the roads.

I cannot see how and fast rules can be laid down for future operations. When I reached Reggio on 3rd September, 1943, of the normal population of 150,000, not more than 10,000 were in the town and suburbs, the remainder having fled from the shelling and bombing and were out in the hills and communes in the Northern parts of this Province.

In spite of our efforts to restrict movements and keep the roads clear for Military traffic, thousands of the normal inhabitants drifted back daily and we could not stop them, although we prosecuted between 300 and 400 of them under Proclamation 2, Article 2 (43).

Many more were left in Prison for two or three days and then released, for violation of the above Proclamation.

15. AMG., did not deal with the question of paroling of P.O.W. Soldiers were released and given official release forms for their return to Civvy.

AMG., set up an office in Reggio to deal with these cases; after usual 'vetting' by the Italian Military Commander; F.S.S. Sub-Area and Navy House, these persons were allowed to return to their respective homes in Civvy.

1827

(Sd.) [illegible] Lt.Col.
R.C. [illegible], Region 2, AMG.

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

Public Safety Division,
AMG Headquarters, Region 2,
Matera,
9th November, 1943

Subject: Public Order-
Meetings and Processions

To: R.C.A.O.
Copies to SCAO Calabria
Major Watts and Major Mearing,
Major Howe (Legal)

1. On 8th November, 1943, I was at ROSSANO dealing with certain political prisoners in the local gaol (which is the subject of a separate report on other papers).

2. The Maresciallo of the Carabinieri asked to see me and reported that the Communists in the Town had arranged a mass public meeting to follow a procession through the Town timed for 4 p.m. that day. As there were rather high feelings between the Communists and the Socialists, trouble was feared and the Podestà, who was present, confirmed these fears.

3. As a result, I collected all the various representatives of the political parties who had been at each otthers' throats for the past few weeks and gave a firm talk to them at the Caserma in presence of the Maresciallo and the Podestà. I explained our policy and that since Fascism was dead, our next job was to clear the Germans out of Italy, after which it was up to the Italians themselves to form their own government. The agreed with me that NOW was not the best time to hold public demonstrations and meetings to decide who was to "rule the roost". I told them that any propos-si tions they had to make for the welfare and good government of the people, would be welcomed and I suggested they put up these suggestions in writing to their Podestà which would be submitted to the Allied Covernment through the Civil Affairs Authority. Meanwhile, they were with me in one accord, eventually, that they could best help us in the war effort by preserving peace and public order, and assisting the Carabinieri in this respect.

4. They thereupon decided to accept my suggestion to refrain from the public demonstration and it was accordingly cancelled. I remained in the Town during the day but there were no demonstrations or incidents- all quiet. Incidentally, I found the walls and buildings all over the Town plastered with Communist slogans, hammers and sickles, Viva Stalin etc. with red paint. I mentioned the inadvisability of this also to the Political Committee of alla groups - saying that whilst I appreciated their good motives, this would only encourage others to plaster up their views in public places, and in the end the whole Town might become and unsightly mess, especially after the Allies having such a particularly good impression of Rossano and the people!.

5. I located, before I left, the individual who was responsibl for the painting of the slogans. His name is ZAGARESE Giovanni, age 20 years, unemployed, an irresponsible Communist hot-head, who confessed to me that

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he had done it - prompted by the Communist leaders in the Town. At my orders, he and his personal friends had completely obliterated the slogans from every wall in the Town, within TWO hours, and the Communist leaders promised me they would refrain from this form of publicity in future.

6. For the time being, I am sure there will be no trouble in Rossano but I feel it my duty to point out the growing danger of these various political parties not only in Rossano but in all towns and villages where there is no AMG representative. The Communists an Socialists are both striving for power and are playing sorts of subtle games to influence the people in their favour. I do hope the Allied Military Government and the Allied Military Mission are alive to this VERY GREAT MENACE to public law and order. As a senior London Police Officer with 20 years in London, handling Fascists, Communists and Socialists etc., I do recognise the extreme danger of giving too much rope to these few extremists who are not really out for the welfare of the people but their own ends, and I am not at all sure that some of them are not playing false with us.

7. I am sorry to be so outspoken, as I am only a professional police officer and have no political leanings whatsoever. I say again that we must face these facts before it is too late. The solution is, in my opinion, to 'show the uniform' in the towns and villages, and have more AMG CAOs and CAPOS spread out over the Provinces. For example in COSENZA provinces I strongly urge for AMG CAOs and/ or CAPOs at Cosenza, Rossano and Castrovillari (the three administrative and geographical areas of the province). The people are not bad at heart and simply want leading in the right direction, and officers of lower rank would be quite adequate.

8. Another matter requiring IMMEDIATE decision is that of allowing or banning PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS by the various political parties. I have discussed the matter with Major HOWE, Senior Legal Officer, and we share the same views that we should COMPLETELY BAN, at least for a time, all POLITICAL PUBLIC MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS. I would favour, however, each party holding one indoor meeting say ONCE a fortnight (not oftener) if they want, subject to condition that nothing is discussed anti-Allied or against the present Italian Government, and that the Carabinieri representatives have unrestricted right of access and AMG officers or men of course.

A32D

Major,
Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer
Public Safety, AMG Region 2.

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IL PREFETTO DI COSENZA

Cosenza 18 Nov.1943

To: Major POLLOCK
H.Q. Region 2

The people of Cosenza Province are not free from want yet. Many are the things they are still wishing for:

1°) Food is very scarce. An attached sheet of paper shows the exact figures of the amount of paste, bread, and sugar needed in this Province each month.

2°) All fascists should be removed from public offices. In a particular way, Gerarchi, and squadristi.

3°) Families that have their relatives in America and used to live exclusively with the allowance sent to them by these relatives, ask to get the so called sussidi Americani as they used to get in the past.

4°) A war pension is asked by those who had their husbands killed in battle.

5°) The entire Province is in need of Medicines:
a) Iodine, anti-typhus, whey, and quinine, anti diphtheric whey.

6°) Employees ask that their wage be encreased, for the cost of life is too high.

7°) The internees of Ferramonte should be sent out of the Province for they are continually practicing black market and often times mingle with politics, and try to cause disorder.

8°) Since schools are not being opened many teachers are out of work and without earning anything. These teachers ask to be put on the pay roll, just the same.

9°) The Genio civile of Cosenza askes for 20,000,000 of lire more to be used to reconstruct some 2000 homes in Cosenza Province.

4824

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TO HELP THE POPULATION OF COSENZA.

I have been in power 10 days only. I found the Province very much in disorder. All the Fascists did was to squander the Province Patrimony and to as they pleased. I set immediately to work and removed some 100 Podestas. In a few days the other 53 Podestas left will be removed. The position of every man that holds an office will be studied and if they have a dark past they will be immediately removed and placed by new man full

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SECRET

SUBJECT: Arrest of Civilians on Security Grounds.

1. The following instructions regarding the arrest of Civilians by military personnel on security grounds are issued in amplification of this H.Q. instruction M.317 (b) of 29 August.

The procedure set out below will be adopted forthwith in Sicily and Italy.

2. CATEGORIES OF ARREST.

There are three categories of civilians who may be arrested on Security Grounds :-

(a) Those who have committed, or are alleged to have committed, a security offence under International Law or the provisions of our Proclamation in the territory occupied by our Forces. These should be charged with the offence and tried by a military court.

A civilian arrested for the commission of a security offence will be placed in the nearest civil prison or police station approved by AMGOT. If no such establishment is available, they will be placed in the nearest P.O.W. cage.

In addition to the brief arrest records prescribed in para 3 (c) a full report of the case will be submitted to the local Civil Affairs Officer, who will then arrange for the case to be tried by military court, and for the subsequent disposal of the prisoner.

(b) Those who are not chargeable with a security offence, but who appear on reasonable evidence to constitute a threat to the security of our forces operations and military Government, by virtue of their position, personality sentiments or record.

These should be interned in the nearest P.O.W. Cage. In addition to the records prescribed in para 3 (a) a fuller report of the case will, where necessary be forwarded to this H.Q. It will then be considered whether internment is justified, GIS (b) and AMGOT representative consulting. This H.Q. will either authorise continued internment or order release, informing the P.O.W. Cage accordingly.

GSI (b) records of arrest in internment case will show whether continued internment or release was authorized.

(c) Those against whom there is insufficient evidence to charge with an offence or to intern, but whom it is desirable in the interests of security to detain pending further investigation, or until a certain (generally initial) phase of operations is completed.

These can put in a civil prison with recommendation to

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C.A.C. which will appear on all copies of arrest report, stating period to be kept in safe. This must not exceed three months.

3. RECORDS AND DISPOSAL.

(a) Whenever a civilian is arrested by Military personnel on security grounds, a report of such arrest must be made. This record will include the following items:-

Particulars of individual arrested including, surname, Christian Name, Father's Christian Name, Date of birth, full address, employment and Identity Card No.
Date and place of arrest and by which unit arrested. Disposal (Prison or P.O.W. Cage with location). Reason for arrest Recommendation for lenght of period of detention.

(b) One copy of such record will be handed over with the prisoner to the authority in charge of the prison or cage in which he is confined.

A second copy will be submitted to the Local Civil Affairs Officer or C.A.P.C. AMGOT have been warned regarding safe keeping of arrest forms and against divulging of reason for arrest to locals.

A third copy will be forwarded to G.S.I. (b) Corps, who will forward to G.S.I. (b) Army after perusal.

A fourth copy will be forwarded to GSI (b) Army.

(c) This H.Q. will forward consolidated lists of such records to 15 Army Grp. AMGOT H.Q. Palermo, and 'A branch HQ. Eighth Army, at not more then fortnightly intervals.

(NOTE:) Authorisation of internment will be the responsibility of 15 Army Group H.Q. in respect of the area in S.E. Sicily of which that HQ. is directly responsible as regards security.

4. DETENTION PENDING INVESTIGATION.

A civilian detained on security grounds pending further investigation will be placed either in the local prison or in the nearest P.O.W. Cage, according to whether investigations are proceeding with a view to internment or to the preferment of a charge for a security offence.

The Chief Legal Officer of AMGOT HQ. or the Senior Legal Officer of the Province should be informed of any such detention.

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The investigation of the case must be pursued as rapidly as possible by the security personnel concerned, so that the civilian detained may either be interned, released or charged with an offence with the minimum delay. If the Security Section making the investigation moves to another area before

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the case is deposed of, the case must be handed over to the incoming Security Section.

In addition to the records prescribed in para 3(a) above, the ultimate disposal of the case will be reported to those to whom the original record of arrest was sent.

5. EVACUATION FROM P.O.W. CAGES.

Where possible, "A" Branch will ensure that arrested civilians are not evacuated from the Army area until:-

(a) In the case of those charged with an offence.
They are removed by AMGOT for trial or to a civil prison pending trial.

(b) In the case of those arrested with a view to internment.
Their internment or release is authorised by Army H.Q.

(c) In the case of those detained pending investigation.
Their disposal is authorised by G.S.I.(b).

6. SECURITY PERSONNEL.

The procedure outlined above is based on the principle that security arrests should normally be carried out by Security Personnel (F.S.S. or C.I.C.).

It is realised however, that the arrest of civilians for security reasons may sometimes be initiated by military personnel other than security personnel. In such cases, the civilian arrest should wherever possible be handed over to the nearest F.S. or C.I.C. Section; where this is not practicable F.S. or C.I.C. should at least be informed of the instructions laid down above.

"A" Branch should instruct. P.O.W. cages not to retain civilians in captivity for more than a week, unless an arrest report signed by a F.S.O. is forthcoming to cover the arrest.

(Sgd) De Freitas
Major
for Lt.Col.
G.S.I.

Field.
CDF/DE

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Subject: SECURITY ARRESTS.

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
A.M.G. HEADQUARTERS,
FOGGIA,
8th November, 1943

To: R.C.A.O.

Copies: S.C.A.O. Caltanis,
Major Watts and Major Nearing.
S.L.O.

1. When Region II HQ was situated at Corigliano, on 11 October 1943 it was found necessary to arrest the undermentioned ardent Fascists on security grounds pending investigation of their cases:-

1°) CURTI Alfonso;
2°) DE GERMANO Michele;
3°) DONADIO Adolfo;
4°) SALIMENE Salvatore;
5°) FINO Giuseppe;
6°) FINO Vincenzo.

2. By directions, I was deputed (with Capt. Mackhouse) to make enquiries, and on 6th November, 1943, I interviewed 5 members of the Carabinieri and over 20 members of the public representing all classes and parties, including Communists, Socialists, Syndicalists etc, who had laid certain charges against the prisoners.

3. It was very clear from the outset that there were very high and bitter feelings against all the above-named, but in not one single instance could I get any evidence which would support any criminal proceedings. The concensus of opinion was that they had all been leading fascists, had no money or standing before, and they joined the Party for their own ends, but what was worse, they had abused their position, oppressed the people and denounced others to the Fascist government. There was also considerable petty spite and personal venom in some cases. With one accord the whole people of the town denouced the deceased FINO as the ring-leader and arch-villain.

4. Owing to the strong Communist-versus-Socialist element, I gathered all representatives together and had a long talk with them. In the end, they were persuaded that they could best help our war effort by refraining from public political expression one against the other, and that now was NOT the opportune time to quarrel as to who was going to rule. I explained that if they cared they could put down on paper any suggestions they had to make as to who should govern the country etc., and that through the Podesta the petitions would go to Major Watts, the CAO, for such action as necessary. Meanwhile they promised to do everything possible to maintain law and order.

5. Captain Mackhouse and I carefully considered the cases of each individual prisoner and came to the conclusion that, in the absence of specific charges, it would be unwise to recommend their continued detention. On the other hand, it was abundantly clear that to release them and allow them to return to Corigliano was simply inviting serious trouble

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in fact in the course of conversation with the Communists and Socialists, threats were at first expressed until I told them the possible results of taking the law into their own hands.

5. The decision finally reached therefore was to release the remaining five prisoners subject to the following conditions:-

(1) Not to return in any circumstances - day or night - to Corigliano or to reside there until further orders;

(2) Not to reside with in 50 kilometers of Corigliano for their own safety as well as for public security reasons;

(3) Not to take part in any public expression of politics of engage in political activity;

(4) Their release was subject to good conduct on their part.

(5) That any breach of these conditions would result in their re-arrest and possible proceedings.

7. At 13 hrs 8th November, 1943, I visited Rossano Prison with the Podesta and Maresciallo of the Carabinieri, saw the prisoners and explained the whole position. They were only too ready to accept the terms for their release, and realised that for their own safety it was better to keep well away from Corigliano where wrath of the population.Before release they gave written undertakings which I have retained for record.

8. Copy of a letter attached which was sent to me spontaneously from representatives of all parties at Corigliano, after they had heard of the decisions which had met general approval, and giving whole-hearted assurance of assistance to the Allied Military Government.

Major,
Regional Civil Affairs Police Officer
Public Safety, Area Region C.

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AMMINISTRAZIONE PROVINCIALE
DI REGGIO CALABRIA

IL PRESIDE

p/H Public Safety Division
REGION No. 2 #18
MATERA,
4/11/42

6A

Allied HQ 11/1

Colonel P.J. KIRK
Chief of Public Safety
Palermo

Sir,

I have just been notified of Your appointment and no doubt You will be anxious to learn some of our activities and problems in No. 2 Region.

The attached copies of reports etc, are submitted therefore, for Your information covering some aspects of our

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work and difficulties.
I must apologize for
the bad typing, spelling
and "scrappy" nature of the
reports which were hastily
prepared. Staff shortage
here as You know, is most
acute and I have at
present no assistants
at all sorts of "higher
level" problems which I
shall be happy to discuss
when You visit us.

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
A Pollock Major
RCAPO Region 2

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Capt Powell.

Herewith reports received from Maj. Pollock, A CAPO Region II.

will you place them in folder for circulation among our police sub-divisions, under direction of the head of each.

J.E.H.

Encl: As stated. 11 pp = 22 pp

DCPS

Cent Police Dist

Spec Case Folder

Prison Journal Books.

Fed Dist Ct Docs

Lee Relay. Jail.

Officers are asked to take steps to have Police Reports & Complaints promptly & properly made out.

4816

Chief of Police
for C.P.S.

Subject: Public safety.

Public Safety Branch
Region 2 H.Q. Matera
4 November 19[illegible].

To: R.C.A.O.

Public Safety Report No.5

I submit, for your information, the following brief outline of the general situation to date:-

1. Public morale and state of public order. Civilian morale generally was low when we arrived on 3rd September 1943. They had been hungry for some months, although no evidence of any starvation. Prior to our invasion of the mainland, German propaganda had successfully gulled and preyed on the minds of many people. Italian civilians had been told gruesome stories of our atrocious treatment of their relatives who were prisoners of war in Africa, that most of the Allied ships had been sunk in the Mediterranean and food could not reach Italian P.O.W. in Africa, and even that Italian P.O.W. soldiers were dying in Africa of starvation.

Some weeks prior to our landing, the Germans took away big stocks of food and everything of any real value (which I will refer to later) and on our arrival in Reggio Town on 8-9-1943, only some 60 tons of flour was officially left to feed 88 communes of 582,000 people.

Towards the end of August, we shelled and bombed REGGIO and VILLA St.GIOVANNI (the latter town being almost wiped out completely). 100,000 civilians had by this time left their houses, shops, etc, and took to the hills and villages in the north and when we entered, less than 10,000 people were in Reggio. No resistance whatever was offered by civilians when our troops entered. At first, civilians were suspicious for a few days of our intentions but this disappeared and they soon became very friendly. By the time our troops reached Catanzaro and Cosenza they were met with great ovation. Civilians were completely under control and there were no ugly situations of any kind.

A few cases of looting here and there (mostly petty pilfering) retaining firearms, disobedience to our orders regarding circulation, curfew, etc, but most were technical breaches. The chief complaint on part of public was lack of food, and AMGOT officers all worked hard and did their best in difficult circumstances.

On 9-9-1943, food ship "Miriam" arrived with 1,500 tons of flour, M and V, tinned milk etc, and distribution commenced immediately. The effect was electrical and public morale improved tremendously --(Calabrians are simple-minded people, live poorly according to our standards, and all they ask of life is a little

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78[illegible]

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When the Italian Armistice was announced a change in the attitude of the public mind was soon discernible. Probably they were rather intoxicated with this new sense of freedom from war worries and the irksome Fascist yoke. In several communes where we had replaced the local Podesta, there was a small section of

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the public against him and they clambered for somebody else. Odd cases were reported of small bread riots and at one place local Carabinieri lost their heads and threw hand grenades at the crowd and injured 6 civilians. I had to stamp rather heavily in a few places but the position never got out of hand. in fact, the public reaction was "send us an Allied Officer here and there will be no trouble". Unfortunately we had not the personnel to send out to the Communes where their services would have been (and would be) invaluable.

The position now is that public morale is probably higher than for many years past but there is a growing restlessness amongst the population generally and certain mixed feeling with regard to the present Italian Government. The general concensus of opinion of many decent respectable anti-Fascist Italians is that if it were not for AMG control in Provinces, there would soon be a danger of revolution.

From a public safety point of view, I wish to place on record here my confirmed view that it would be a grave mistake to withdraw AMG representatives from Calabria — or elsewheve- at least for some months to come.

I am simply a professional police-officer without any political bias, prejudice or interests, but I do not think the Italian people are yet in a fit state to govern themselves and "run their own show".

2. Carabinieri and other police agencies. I have submitted different detailed reports on the activities of the Carabinieri, Public Security Agents (Questorini), Forest Police, Finance Guards, Railway Police, Municipal Police, Prison Administration, Fire Brigades, etc, in the Region. (Copies attached).

I am still in the course of collecting all available data, but there are over 5000 employed in the various police agencies in our Region.

Carabinieri. With regard to Carabinieri, I am sorry to say they are not quite up to the Sicily standard which was not too grand. In Italy, it is perhaps understandable, because 20 years of Fascism, with its deeply rooted evils, undermined the whole police system of law, order and justice. The authority of the Carabinieri was greatly weakened by the activities of the Questorini, OVRA agents, secret police from Rome, the Fascist Milizia, etc, and the lower ranks of the Carabinieri therefore have let things slide. In short, they have (caught)

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The position now is that public morale is probably higher than for many years past but there is a growing restlessness amongst the population generally and certain mixed feeling with regard to the present Italian Government. The general concensus of opinion of many decent respectable anti-Fascist Italians is that if it were not for AMG control in Provinces, there would soon be a danger of revolution.

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I have taken every possible step to bolster up and reinvigorate them, seen most of the Carabinieri officers in the various provinces, and transferred many of the Officers to new commands. Only yesterday I went to Bari and spent 4 hours with the senior Colonel of the various Groups, told him our ideas of police methods, what we hope to achieve etc, and perhaps the time with him was well spent.

It has been necessary, unfortunately, to remove one

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Major from Potenza Province, but I have sought to gain full confidence of the others and we work in closest harmony.

Generally speaking, the Carabinieri are a most excellent body of men and the right material is there for development along proper lines.

In my Sicily reports, I called special attention to the extremely low salaries of the Carabinieri, and recommended an increase which would be in some measure commensurate with their responsibilities and duties.

So many are apt to criticise the Carabinieri but when it is remembered that most of them receive only a few shillings a week, they are not so bad after all. On D day I found over 100 willing Carabinieri volunteers and shall never forget their valuable assistance and contribution to the Allied cause--- men who had remained at their posts day and night when the Town was under constant bombing and shelling-- remained when 100,000 civilians fled --and lived in basements when their barracks were hit and colleagues killed-- this on 15/- a week and little or no food. Yes, let's help them, please.

Public Security Agents (Questorini) I think we are all in general agreement that no great reliance can be placed on this force. In Sicily, I had to get rid of over 45, and in Region 2 I am in course of a general weeding out. So far, over 80 have been removed and many more must go soon.

Public have little or no faith in them, complaints of corruption and bribery are not without foundation and at times one is tempted to feel the civil police organisation would be better without them altogether. On the other hand, there are a few good professional man amongst them and we need to retain a number for crime prevention and detection, suppression of black market activities etc.

I am therefore, in course of sorting out the best of them and finding them plenty of work to do.

Unfortunately for years they have been used as tools in the hands of the Fascist regime and many became tainted as a result.

Limitless scope for complete reorganisation, but meanwhile, making best use of their services.

Guardia Finanzia. They have not been doing much since our occupation with regard to their own job of enforcing

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Limitless scope for complete reorganisation, but meanwhile, making best use of their services.

Guardia Finanzia. They have not been doing much since our occupation with regard to their own job of enforcing custom laws, collecting taxes etc.

Most are being employed now on food work and ensuring that farmers bring their grain to the Ammasi, etc. 4513

It was found necessary to remove several G.F. senior officers on security grounds and their cases are subject to review from time to time.

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Their job is so open to the temptation of bribery, especially with their low wages, but we have tried to impress upon them the gravity of corruption and that we shall be ruthless if they are caught out.

Forest Police. Doing quite good and essential work -in protecting forestry, young growing trees, controlling removal and sale of timber, distribution and sale of carbons, etc.

General observations. There is really no proper civil police system as we know it. On the one hand, the Carabinieri semi-military guards do a certain amount, so do the others but no centralised form of civil policing. To quote only a couple of cases - if a person's house is looted and valuable property stolen, he can decide himself whether to inform the Carabinieri or the Questura. Either can then investigate the case without reference to the other. There is a distinct cleavage between them and this is bad for police efficiency. Again, say in the case of street accidents: I asked recently at one large town how I could get the total number of fatal street accidents for last year (or any peace time year). I could not get the answer which could only be found by consulting (1) Carabinieri (2) Questura (3) Municipal Guards and (4) Hospitals - even the Prefect might know of a few. All added together might be near the mark ! Unified police command of all civil police is very essential if we were in Italy for any length of time and in fact the officers of the Carabinieri themselves hope that we might effect a change in the system of policing in Italy.

One point more in passing - the whole civil administration everywhere- provincial as well as police - in every Department is "top heavy" which results in complete lack of efficiency. To take Reggio Province for example, with 89 Communes and 582,000 people, apart from the local administration, there are 130 persons of the Provincial Administrative Staff. Then 980 Carabinieri, 150 Forest Police, 65 Railway Police, 100 Questorini, 300 Finance Guards and over 150 Municipal police. No small wonder that such poverty exists in some places.

3. Prisons. I have submitted separate reports on various prisons -many old, dilapidated and inefficient, dirty.scruffy staffs. Here and there, I have found persons languishing in gaol for long periods without any trial- some for 18 months and one alleged abortionist since December 1941. Trying to get down to the cause, I was told that they were expecting her victim to die, that there were other complaints to investi-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 78 [illegible]

In conjunction with Legal Section, I am trying to accelerate the trial of accused persons detained in prison.

4. Looting. I attach copy of separate reports respecting (1) looting before we came to the mainland (2) civilian looting after our arrival and (3) by our own Military.

In brief, there has been a certain amount of civilian looting at Reggio, Cosenza, Catanzaro and Potenza, although NOT on any large scale -rather more petty pilfering. Many arrests have been made, Courts are functioning and some severe sentences have been imposed. Considering numbers of our Military, prevailing conditions and temptations offered, the conduct of our troops on the whole has been remarkably good and no wholesale looting has been reported. Specific cases have been the subject of separate reports to the Military authorities concerned.

Before our entry, the Germans looted most things of any real value and took away many civilian cars, trucks, lorries machinery, fittings, even furniture and paintings.

5. German Atrocities. Several reported. I am hoping to get a detailed list in due course, through Carabinieri channels, of specific cases. Some clashes have occurred in villages between German military and Italian civilians with fatal results on both sides. To quote only one instance, on 13th September, 1943, following a skirmish between civilians and two Germans in Matera, German soldiers collected 13 Italian soldiers and civilians and locked them in a Fascist building in the Palazzo della Milizia. They then dynamited the place and blew the whole buildings to rubble, killing of course all the civilians inside. I have seen the ruins and verified the facts. The place should be left exactly as it is as a testimony to posterity of German barbarism.

6. British Major fatally injured in Brawl. Three weeks ago, a Major of the A. and S. Highlanders sustained a fractured skull following a brawl in a house over a woman. Major Pollock took up enquiries as soon as he heard (unofficially) about it and later charged an Italian civilian with assaulting an Allied soldier etc. (under Proclamation 2). Under usual caution, the civilian confessed to striking the Major over the head with a shovel shaft to protect, as he says, a woman from assault in a house. The Major has since died of his injuries, and the prisoner stands remanded in custody to await a General Military Court.

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7. Courts. Both Allied Military Courts and Italian criminal Courts have been functioning for some weeks. In fact, before I left Reggio, it was necessary to hold a Summery Court on a Sunday afternoon to catch up with arrears.

8. Black Market activities. Before our occupation, the "Black Market" was in full swing everywhere in twon, village and commune. Although prices were fixed, it was only possible in

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759044

many cases to get an adequate supply of essential commodities such as food, vegetables, fruit, clothing, etc., by clandestine purchases on the black market sometimes at fabulous prices. Althrough the Authorities imposed heavy sentences of imprisonment, it could not be stamped out. Perhaps the root of the trouble lay in the low prices for grain. The farmer therefore, sold most of his grain on the black market. In turn, his horse shoes and harness and rope etc., cost high prices and so the vicious spiral went on.

As a result of our Sicilian experience, prices were quickly controlled when we reached Reggio. When shopkeepers tried to overcharge (as they were prone to do) they were often arrested forthwith and their premises closed down and put out of business - at least temporarily. Wine shops, fruit markets, street trading, hours of sale, etc., were controlled and we clamped down on the racketeers. For selling grapes and other small household goods, the sentences ranged as follows: 6 weeks' imprisonment, 3 months in prison, and 5,000 lire fines.

In spite of this, many shopkeepers still try and take advantage of the American and British troops. With one C.A.P.O. covering TWO provinces the task is difficult if not almost hopeless.

9. Security Arrests. Some 250 Italian civilians were arrested by Field Security Section and eventually taken from POW camps to civil gaols. Major Pollock, RCAPO, was appointed as AMG representative for Region 2 to consult with G.S.I. (b). respecting each individual case. RCAPO put up recommendations in the early stages on each one, and these were approved. Some were released subject to certain conditions, others detained for further short and longer periods according to circumstances. Now that Region 2 is static and out of War Zone, GSI and 8th Army have left the entire responsibility to Region HQ for dealing with all civilians detained on Security grounds. It is not an easy task without staff. A central card index filing system is in course of preparation to record all cases and action taken, or future action required.

10. Fascist suspects. RCAPO also busily engaged in sifting out Fascist suspects of the wrong type who (1) are still in public office (2) are at large and a possible menace to the public, and others who are of doubtful integrity. A number have already either been removed from office, arrested if the facts warranted it, restrictions placed on their movements, strictly cautioned or in some cases ordered to leave the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759

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11. Conclusion. Over 2,000,000 Italian civilians, apart from many thousand Italian Military, are resident in Region 2, with a mere handful of A.M.G. personnel.

TWO C.A.P.Os (Captains SAUNDERS and MOODY) are outstanding men, doing excellent work and have certainly merited promotion in view of their valuable services both in Sicily and the mainland.

J. Pollock

Major,
R.C.A.P.O. Region 2.

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C/C ANGOT. REGION II/

REGGIO 21/9/43.

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REGGIO PROVINCE

Brief picture of present situation:-

(1) Maj.Benton-Jones still in Hospital. Saw him to-day, his temperature down, but rather weak still, and must be several days before fit.

(2) Food situation. All available transport mobilised and food getting out to all parts steadily. Fair distribution to Prov., and I am told stocks will last 15 to 20 days although Col.Ruck may be able to stretch it out further. Another shipment will be required soon.

(3) Prisoners of War. POW cages are full and they have asked ANGOT assistence to guard them. Have supplied some civil police, but hundreds are wandering all over the place. Some are travelling on foot north and others south. I still adhere to last instructions and pass them on to nearest POW cage to report in at least. Any change in official policy please ?

(4) Civilian Refugees. Drifting wholesale into Reggio from all parts some want to get to Sicily, others to Africa, Palestine and others want to go HOME. We have many on our hands -getting rid of as many as possible. Some destitute and are being fed temporarytly from some "M.and V" we got from the Miriam. If numbers increase, I have told Grizzard we may have to start a civilian camp outside the Town, but this does not arise at present.

(5) Crossing to Sicily. Officially we are NOT allowing any civilians to cross to Sicily(or of course prisoners)although some have got across. NOIC knows the position. Complaints have been received about civilians causing congestion on the landing beaches near REGGIO. WE have dispersed them but position difficult at times.
Are we to continue the policy of banning civilians from crossing to Messina?

(6) Caraninieri. After 18 days close observation, I am sorry to say that their standard is low (lower even than Sicily which was bad enough) and to be brutally frank, they have lost 'their grip' of the public. Their officers are quite good, helpful and want to assist, and evrything possible is being done to coax the men to exert their authority and command respect. I had high hopes of whipping in to shape within a few weeks, but this will not be easy (see note 8 below please).

(7) Civilian Population. Since Italy quitted the war, the civilians

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 799046

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(7) Civilian Population. Since Italy quitted the war, the civilians are now feeling conscious of a new sense of freedom and liberty which they have not enjoyed for years. They have got the impression that we are soft and easy, and in small communes, there is a certain amount of petty squabbling about who will rule the roost. If A.M.G.O. appoints the best man possible; this does not please another section who want their man. The position is NOT bad by any means at present but unless we exercise a firm hand, I rather anticipate ugly situations which may get out of hand. It must not be construed that I am unduly apprehensive, but I know from experience the need for holding the reins tightly and I feel my responsibility keenly

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785044

for the preservation of law and order.

(a) MASS-ARRESTS. Following on 7 and 8 above, there has been a little local feeling at CORDOVA (population 5.200) and at SAN LORENZO (5.000 population). Local Carabinieri at both places weak and civilians ready to take advantage. RESULT:

CORDOVA: Lieut.Simpson assisted by other officers searched several places, weapons were found, also hand grenades (live) and machine gun actually set up for action inside house, and 10 persons arrested and will be charged under Proclamation 2, Article 1 (c). Lt. Simpson, with others, has also arrested four civilians with arms etc. at CALLINA.

SAN LORENZO: At 5 am CAFC Reggio Province and other officers raided TEN houses and arrested EIGHT persons for hiding arms and ammunition (parts of machine guns, one rifle loaded, three shotguns, five pistols and quantity of ammunition, including 15 live hand grenades.

I would press for IMMEDIATE SITTING OF A GENERAL COURT at earliest possible date, and if found GUILTY, a stiff sentence and published in print in every town and village. In case it is thought I am out for blood; Major HOWE knows I was all out for leniency in SICILY which did help us in our job there, but here it is different, and we must make a firm example.

I ask, therefore, to have a Legal officer here at REGGIO at earliest possible moment to assist with the cases. Major Franklin, who was sick, went away north a week ago, and at present there is non legal officer in this Province so far as I am aware. Meanwhile, the Italian criminal courts are commencing to function, and first hearing should take place in a few days.

Major
CAFC REGION II (at Reggio temporalilly)

4808

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

AMGOT REGGIO Province.
9 October 1943.

To:Lt.Col.Derry.R.C.A.C..AMGOT REGION II.

Subject: REGGIO Province Report.

With reference to previous reports I submit for your information brief particulars of the situation in REGGIO Province to date:-

1. Entry of troops:

REGGIO Province was entered by Canadian troops on the early morning of 3 Sept 43 - little or no resistence. 8 AMGOT officers entered REGGIO also on D day.

2. Civil population:

Estimated at 590,000 persons (in 89 communes.)each controlled by Podesta or Sindaco).

Allied troops were received calmly, without hostility. At first,the civilians had a little apprehension as to our motives, but this disappeared and there was soon friendly feeling, which is particularly noticeable further notice. This may be due to fact that there were fairly heavy civilian casualties in REGGIO and VILLA S.GIOVANNI prior to our occupation, and this had affected the civilian morale - which was low when we came across. The people had been short of food for months but were not starving. Fruit was plentiful.

With regard to REGGIO town with a former population of about 130.000,not more than 30.000 were in the town on D day, the remainder having evacuated some weeks previously.

The area in REGGIO town in the vicinity of the port and railway station was fairly extensively damaged and numerous shops and buildings were damaged by blast.

The town of VILLA S.GIOVANNI (opposite Messina-)probably suffered most damage in the whole province. Formerly 15.000 people, but the place was completely deserted when we arrived most of them having taken to the hills and outlying districts when our heavy shelling took place. I am told there were quite heavy civilian casualties before we arrived.

The civilian casualties in the Province, however, during our military operations were negligible.

At present, some 100000 persons are back in REGGIO town, about half the shops have re-opened, work has recommenced and conditions are rapidly returning to normal. This is perhaps due to the quick distribution of foodstuffs in the town and vicinity. In fact, the distribution of flour was commenced on 4 Sept. 43.

Repairs to commune-owned property are in hand. Houses in REGGIO are also being repaired, also necessay repairs to

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759500

1. Entry of troops:

REGGIO Province was entered by Canadian troops on the early morning of 3 Sept 43 - little or no resistance. 6 AMGOT officers entered REGGIO also on D day.

2. Civil population:

Estimated at 550,000 persons (in 89 communes.)each controlled by Podesta or Sindaco).

Allied troops were received calmly, without hostility. At first,the civilians had a little apprehension as to our motives, but this disappeared and there was good friendly feeling, which is particularly noticeable further notice. This may be due to fact that there were fairly heavy civilian casualties in REGGIO and VILLA S.GIOVANNI prior to our occupation, and this had affected the civilian morale - which was low when we came across. The people had been short of food for months but were not starving. Fruit was plentiful.

With regard to REGGIO town with a former population of about 130.000,not more than 20.000 were in the town on D day, the remainder having evacuated some weeks previously.

The area in REGGIO town in the vicinity of the port and railway station was fairly extensively damaged and numerous, shops and buildings were damaged by blast.

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Repairs to commune-owned property are in hand, 4807 houses in REGGIO are also being repaired, also necessay repairs to hospitals, and essential public building. The housing shortage however, is a serious problem, but we are pressing on with first aid repairs, before the next weather is here. The Sindaco of REGGIO is dealing satisfactorily with the allocation of available accommodation to the most deserving cases.

Since the armistice, the general attitude of the Italian population has changed. They feel they are now our allies and a much closer cooperation is already noticeable, particularly in connection with civil affairs.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785006

Perhaps I might mention here that the Prefect and his staff are all out to help us. We are greadually passing over him as much as possible of the administration of the Province, through the three C.A.O.'s. It has been found necessary to replace 11 or 12 Podestas and the Prefect has assisted the CAO's greatly in the selection of suitable successors.

A few days ago, Capt.O'Brien at PALMI had some trouble in two communes, the population became restive and divided. I arranged a conference batwsen the Prefect and Capt.O' Brien and later the Prefect went to PALMI assisted O'Brien to put in the right men and now the trouble is over.

Similarly, Lt. Harris at LOCRI has a little trouble in SIDERNO. The Prefect is going to-morrow to assist Harris in putting in the right man.

I am all out for allowing the Prefect to run his own show under supervision at REGGIO. Now we have so little staff I don't see much point in retaining CAO's at PALMI and LOCRI. The policing of the Province is the only snag in this respect.

3. Supply situation:

a) Foodstuffs: Apart from some 7b toms of flour, when Allied troops arrived, all the local resources of grain in the provinces had been distributed. Some more has been unearthed later, but there is nothing left over worthy of mention. Until next harvest the population will have to depend on AMGOT flour or grain imported from other parts of Italy, Sicily or North Africa.

On 10 Sept 43, the SS"Miriam" brought 1500 tons of flour to REGGIO, This flour as well as the allotment of sugar, salt condensed milk and M.& V was evenly distributed to the districts of REGGIO, PALMI and LOCRI, notwthstanding very considerable transport difficulties.

The issues to date have been as follows:-

Flour.....	1,025.000 kgs
Sugar.....	18,600 kg
Salt.....	17.000 kgs
Condensed milk.....	172 cases (each 48 tins)

With regard to olive oil, the position is slightly difficult in REGGIO town. This will improve shortly as Lt. Heller has given an order to the Consorzio to release stock in rural areas producing the oil, the harvest of which is now beginning.

It is hoped that there will be a considerable surplus of olive oil for export from this province.

b) Petrol, Oil Lubricants:

The situation has been difficult. There are still certain civilian stocks looted from German, Italian and British Army sources, which are slowly coming out, but importation is essen-

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 783046

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b) Petrol, Oil lubricants:

The situation has been difficult. There are still certain civilian stocks looted from German, Italian and British Army sources, which are slowly coming out, but importation is essential. At the present moment, the army can release only up 1000 Gallons of Petrol per week.

Arrangements are being made to take over private stocks, and search patrols are sent out. Approximately 6000 galls were located on 9 Oct.43.

The approximate requirements for the next three months are:-

Petrol for hauling grain.....	30.000 gals
Naphta "	10.000 gals
Naphta for Power plant	600 tons
Naphta and Petrol for agriculture, and oil presses.....	250 tons

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 798077

A central provincial transport and P.O.L. office is being set up by the Prefect under supervision of AMGOT Supply Officer and will control very strictly the traffic, licensing of vehicles and allotment of P.O.L. for essential work only.

An order has also been issued to the civilian population demanding the immediate surrender of all stocks of Italian, British or German P.O.L. which have been hidden or purchased.

c) Cement:

There is a fairly large cement store in the cement works in MELITO, which is hoped will be shortly producing a fairly substantial output.

d) Charcoal and fire wood:

There are ample stocks of charcoal and fire wood as well as good facilities for the production throughout the Province. Transport, however, is the problem, but this is being overcome as best we can.

e) Fruit, vegetables, etc:

There is ample fruit, some potatoes and very little vegetables in the Province.

Lt. Heller has been Supply Officer since 10 Sept 43., and I would like to pay tribute to his very good work. He has had a difficult time with the shortage of transport etc., but in spite of this has been able to get substantial quantities of foodstuffs to all parts of the Province, which has been greatly appreciated by the civilian population.

4. Medical conditions in the Province:

The health of the Italians here generally speaking is good, and there have been no serious outbreaks of any infectious or serious diseases. There is no evidence of mal-nutrition and conditions compare very favourably with areas in other occupied countries. Major Thompson took over the Province from Capt. Bell on 2 Oct. 43.

The municipal water supply at REGGIO is now effectively chlorinated under supervision of the local sanitary authority.

Civilian medical personnel have returned to the town and being re-employed in hospitals, clinics and private practice. Hospitals and clinic building are in first priority for repair work.

A malarial survey has been completed for the whole province and is the subject of a separate report by Health Section.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759046

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Civilian medical personnel have returned to the town and being re-employed in hospitals, clinics and private practice. Hospitals and clinic building are in first priority for repair work.

A malarial survey has been completed for the whole province and is the subject of a separate report by Health Section. 1305
PLACANICA, there is some malaria in the Province among the civilian population. AMGOT Officers too have been sufferers in this respect and I would recommend that all AMGOT Officers be changed from the Province to other parts after a certain spell here. This applies of course also to AMGOT other ranks.

A few cases of typhoid have been reported in places, (SCILLA TAURIANOVA) also a few suspected cases of rabies, which have been treated with serum. Prompt steps have been taken by the medical section in this respect.

A medical survey of the Province reveals that the milk situation is favourable.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763000

Medical stores and supplies have been taken over by AMGOT and are being re-distributed to the various hospitals and centres, and a competent pharmacist has been placed in charge of this department.

Transport is a difficulty. Ambulances are scarce and unreliable.

The liaison with Army medical authorities was good.

The Italians generally are appreciative of the steps we have taken to improve their medical facilities., and medical conditions generally.

5. Finance:

We found on arrival that the Banks had all been evacuated, with only one exception. The total cash in the banks amounted to approximately 150 Million Lire, of which 140 Million Lire were held by the Bank of Italy.

Owing to acute shortage of transport it has proved difficult to transport the banks with their staffs and books etc.back to REGGIO. However, this difficulty is now solved, because Italian Army transport has been placed at the disposal for this purpose, and banks will re-open throughout the Province on 13 Oct.45. Business will be carried on as before, with certain restrictions. All the bankers are confident that there will be non run on the banks" and feel sure that the deposits will exceed withdrawals.

With regard to the revenue side, by 12 Oct.45, it is hoped that all branches of the revenue will be functioning on normal lines. Again their offices were evacuated but every effort has been made to get them back to town.

Arrangements are being made on the following lines, based on the existing Italian system, to finance state provinciale and commune treasuries:-

State: Control exercised though Intendente de Finanza and R.T. Reoreria of the Province.

Province: Through the Provinciale administration.

Commune: Through the Prefect.

This will mean that CAO's will be relieved of all responsibility of financing communes.

6. Legal:

Capt. Dreyfus is temporarily in the Province assisting with legal matters.

The three tribunali at REGGIO,LOCRI and PALMI have begun to function, and in the case of REGGIO some eighteen cases have been before the Italian courts. Sentences imposed by the Italian courts are, according to our standards, on the heavy side. The following are quoted as examples:-

Charging seven Lire for one egg.....2months imprisonment, fine 4000 Lire

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759004

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Charging seven lire for one egg.....2months imprisonment, fine 4000 Lire.

Overcharging for grapes.....six weeks imprisonment

Another overcharging cases.....six weeks imprisonment, fine 5000 Lire.

The Italian authorities are ruthless on black market activities, when found out, and this is all to the good.

The Court of Assize and the Court of Appeal, Reggio have also arranged to commence work.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759004

There have been three hearings of Allied Military Courts when a number of cases have been dealt with, Proclamation Offences, such as leaving the shore, concealing fire-arms, assaulting members of H.M.Forces, travelling more then 10 kms distance from their residence. Fines and imprisonment up to periods of three months, and one case of six months imprisonment. Over 30 cases are pending.

In the assault case a Major and two other soldiers were found rather badly injured at GALLICO, late at night, after some trouble with a womam. One man arrested, who made a voluntery confession to Maj.Pollock, admitting striking the Major over the head with a shovel shaft; he has been remanded in custody for a month. The Major is still in a serious condition with fractured skull. A disciplinary inquiry is also pending in connection with this matter.

7. Police:

A full detailed report was submitted recently by Major Pollock, who was C.A.P.O. REGGIO Province until 19 Sept 43. Capt. Saunders became his successor on 20 Sept 43; Major Pollock is C.A.P.O., REGGION II H.Q., but has remained at REGGIO as acting C.A.O., during the illness of Maj. Benton-Jones.

a) Carabinieri:

Still far from satisfactory. They have let us down badly over some recent fire arm cases and did not prove reliable in the witness box.

As mentioned in another report their standard of efficiency is estremely low, but everything is being done to ginger them up. It was found that many of the senior NCO's and Officers have been too long in one place and had virtually no control of the civil population.. Practically all senior officers have been transferred to another part of the Province and the discipline generally has been tightened up.

b) Fire brigades:

In conjunction with the O.C. of the Fire brigade , Capt. Saunders is overhauling the whole fire brigade system in the Province. Some of their vehicles have been taken away by the military and equipment was taken away, and are now gradually being returned. Efforts are also being made to get some mobile water tanks.

On 24 Sept 43 a test was carried out of an Air raid warning syren, on top of Navy House, REGGIO. The audibility was insufficient and improvements are in hand. There is a local UNPA in most of the larger towns and villages and steps are being

Declassified E.O. 12356, Section 3.3/NND No. 785076

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Other Police Services: Major Pollock previously reported on the Questorini Guardia di Finanza, Forest and Railway Police. A lot of their surplus and useless members have been weeded out, and the best available use of the remainder is being made.

Some Italian RAC Officials have been roped in for road patrol work and helping with the issue of motor car and lorry permits.

Arrangements are also in hand to transfer Municipal Guards for control of traffic at many points in REGGIO town and thus relieve a number of Military Police.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759044

Passes: AMGOT Passes have been printed, also special permits for driving.

Registration of vehicles: An order is ready for publication calling for the registration of all civilian mechanically propelled vehicles, including tyres, oil and petrol etc. The Italian RAC is assisting in the registration, licenses will be sparingly granted and the former charges will be made for driving licenses and vehicle permits. AMGOT funds will benefit by this taxation.

Proclamations: Proclamations 1,2,and 3,4,5,8,11, and 13 have already been posted, general Orders Nos.1 and 2, and Curfew notices.. Steps have been taken to renew the notices in places where they have become defaced or lost.

Surrender of Property:

On 8 Oct 43, a notice calling for the surrender of all "military property" (i.e. property of the Allied, German and Italian Armies-) in the hands of civilians was posted. This "military property comprises mechanically propelled vehicles, bicycles, paraffin, petrol, naphta, lubricating oils, clothing and equipment, animals etc.

Looting: This was the subject of a special report by Maj.Pollock, when specific instances by military personnel were reported. There has been no looting on any large scale, and during the past three weeks there have been little or no complaints, in fact the behaviour of the garrison troops in the town has been highly commendable - little trouble and very little drunkenness.

Prisons: 28 in the Province, apart from REGGIO Prison with some 87 persons in custody very few prisoners elsewhere. There are 55 civilians detained on security grounds. Each of these cases has been individually vetted by Major Pollock and special reports submitted to GSI(b). More than half of these are detained because of their former Fascist sympathies. In many instances their release has been recommended subject to certain conditions, e.g. taking no part in politics or public office, leaving the area, under police supervisison, etc.

Liaison with Services: Excellent. We are in close touch with all the military services here, Col.. Woodington is the R.M. Sub-Area Commander and AMGOT has his full support. They are giving us the greatest possible help and assistance.
A Military Police Corporal is installed in CAPO's Office, helps with passes, and keeps Sub Area and APM acquainted with all our Police activities.

Fishing: Fishing is permitted in certain areas, notices issued, boats being registered and individual permits not [illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759077

Proclamations: Proclamations 1,2,and 3, [illegible] have already been posted, general Orders Nos.1 and 2, and Curfew notices,. Steps have been taken to renew the notices in places where they have become defaced or lost.

Surrender of Property:

On 6 Oct 43, a notice calling for the surrender of all "military property" (i.e. property of the Allied, German and Italian Armies-) in the hands of civilians was posted. This "military property comprises mechanically propelled vehicles, bicycles, paraffin, petrol, naphta, lubricating oils, clothing and equipment, animals etc.

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Prisons: 25 in the Province, apart from REGGIO Prison with some 87 persons in custody very few prisoners elsewhere. There are 55 civilians detained on security grounds. Each of these cases has been individually vetted by Major Pollock and special reports submitted to GSI(c). More than half of these are detained because of their former Fascist sympathies. In many instances their release has been recommended subject to certain conditions, e.g. taking no part in politics or public office, leaving the area, under police supervisison, etc.

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Fishing: Fishing is permitted in certain areas, notices issued, boats being registered and individual permits being granted. 1802

Prostitutes: Only a few diseased prostitutes remain in prison. In agreement with Sub-Area, the clean prostitutes were released ten days ago and some of them have taken our advice and cleared out of the town

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 763004

Curfew: The Area Commander has asked that we tighten up the curfew. The agreed period is between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m. and notices are being issued 1o Oct 43. throughout the province.

The Provost Marshal is putting out specially selected men to enforce the curfew.

Use of hand grenades: An unfortunate case at RAZZA on 3 Oct 43, when Carabinieri used hand grenades to disperse a crowd who were creating trouble. Fortunately only six people were slightly injured, but the instant reflects badly on the Carabinieri. It has been accepted practice for many years in Italy for the Carabinieri to hold at each barracks three hand grenades per man for the purpose of quelling riots and insurrections. I do not think we can tolerate such a practice. If their carbines are insufficient then in no circumstances should resort be made to this inhumane system of restoring order. I issued prompt orders to the Major in charge, to collect all these hand grenades and lock them away penuing instructions. I also issued orders against such a practice.

Military Italian: Colonello De Gentis, is the local Italian military commander in REGGIO and has a small staff in addition to certain transport. The Colonel visits AMGOT H.Q. daily, has a Lieutenant installed in our office, and we are able to effect close liaison in all matters affecting Italian personnel P.O.W.s, release of men to Sicily etc. The liaison is excellent.

Release civilian internees: We have been saddled with a great many civilian internees who were released in the North and flooded into REGGIO. By arrangement with Area Commander we get them vetted by Field Security, passed by Sub Area, authorised by NOIC and them get them across to CATANIA twice a week to the Civilian Camp there. I understand arrangements are made there to ship them back to North Africa.

Road bridges: A survey of all damaged road bridges is in hand, and first aid repairs are in progress.

8K CONCLUSION:

Needless to say, the task of AMGOT Officers here is very difficult without clerks, typists, or assistants.

4801

Major,
C.A.F.O.,AMGOT REGION II
(Acting C.A.O. REGGIO Province)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759044

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(Acting C.A.O.,REGGIO Province)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 759044

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

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(A)

has been vetted in common with all the others who returned by F. .S. who have not quite decided yet about his bona fides. However, he is quite a good type and anxious to help and co-operate. He is taking a live interest in the welfare of the population but appears perhaps a little too easy.

(2) The Vice-Questore, CIMARELLI, aged 53 yrs., was second in command at Reggio for some years and took charge on 23 Jul 43 when Badoglio recalled the Questore who has not returned and who, I am told, has not been seen since. Looks a bad nasty slimy type. He is unkempt and he is evasive in his answers. Not a suitable man to be in charge of police and I was relieved when the F.S.S. decided on 13 Sep 43 to arrest him. The population was also relieved but this fact had no real bearing on the situation.

(3) His Commissar(and I should add his Fascist-Accomplice) has also since been arrested by the F.S.S.

(4) Rest of staff seem average and no reason at present to interfere with them.

(27) Wine Shops: Were all kept closed until 10 Sep 43 and this firm decision saved us a great deal of possible trouble. A few selected registered places are now in bounds to troops and wine prices controlled. Permitted hours of sale 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily. Practically no drunkenness observed.

(28) Fishing: Approved between Cape Spartevento and Scilla - boats and fishermen being licensed by the Provincial C.A.O.S.O. and necessary regulations framed. We are hoping to get official approval to extend fishing north on both sides of the peninsula.

(29) Courts: Major Franklin, Legal Officer, is preparing a separate report on the Legal System. There are Tribunali at Reggio, Locri and Palmi, all of which will commence to function very shortly. A number of cases are awaiting trial.

(30) Registration of Labour: Arrangements in hand to register all males between ages of 16 to 60 not employed by Allied Military Government. There is no difficulty in getting labour for local requirements.

(31) Conduct of Troops: Generally very good.

(32) General Observations: (1) I would like to refer again to the most valuable help and co-operation given to AMGOT personnel by all branches of the Navy and Army. We have maintained close touch with Military Police, Field Security, 66 Area, Navy House etc., who have all been most helpful and this has made our task much easier.

4800

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(2) The Vice-Questore, CIVARELLI, aged 53 yrs., was posted to Reggio for some years and took charge on 28 Jul 43 when Badoglio recalled the Questore who has not returned and who, I am told, has not been seen since. Looks a bad nasty slimy type. He is unkempt and he is evasive in his answers. Not a suitable man to be in charge of police and I was relieved when the F.S.S. decided on 13 Sep 43 to arrest him. The population was also relieved but this fact had no real bearing on the situation.

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

Reggio
20/9/43

HEADQUARTERS
23 SEP 1943
P.S.
AMGOT

To Public Safety
AMGOT H/Q

Sir,

You may wish to see attached copies of reports on Reggio Province which I have submitted to O/C Region II

Prepared hurriedly without staff or typist!

Holdock Maj 6795

C.M.O. Region 2

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

Excellent reports
from Secretariat
Province of Leyte
Region VIII
Leyte

CPS Police

Provincial Lieut.

Fitzgerald C.D.
Lieut

Capitol Police
Section

Lieut
(for file).

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Reggio 108

20-9-43

Remarks:- Since writing my reports are are some latest

(1) Food is steadily getting out to communes and we have enough flour left for only 7 or 8 days. Another shipment is needed.

(2) Prisoners of War. What is the latest policy? POWs are full, hundreds are wandering all over the place, some are wandering north and pass their fellow prisoners going south ! As far as I am able, I am sending them on to the nearest POW camp - at least to report.

(3) Civilian refugees. Drifting into Reggio from all parts - some want to get to Sicily, others to Africa: Palestine; others want to go north. Most are destitute and need to be fed. We are landed with them on our hands (getting rid of as many as we can, but may have to start a camp if numbers become excessive)

(4) Crossing to Sicily. We are not allowing civilians or prisoners to cross to Sicily altho' I know some are getting across. If we were allowed to do this, the situation would be eased.

(5) Carabinieri. After 17 days experience, I am sorry to say the standard of efficiency of the Carabinieri is lower than Sicily (which was not high!) in spite of our efforts to ginger them up. The officers want to co-operate, but the men themselves have 'lost their grip on the public' - we are doing what we can.

(6) Civilians. Since Italy quitted the war, the civilians are now feeling a new sense of freedom and liberty, which has led to a lot of petty quarrelling amongst themselves. If they don't like a certain Podesta, they are inclined to 'shout' a bit. The position is NOT bad at the moment but unless we put on the screw, there is a possibility of many communes getting out of hand.

J Pollock 1797
Major
CAPO Region 2 & AMGOT Reggio

REGGIO Provincial C.A.A.O. - Report No.4. 15th September 1943.

The following is the position briefly between 3.9.43. and 15.9.43.:-

(1) ENTRY OF TROOPS Canadians entered Reggio 10.30 a.m. on 3.9.43. No trouble, no resistance, and numerous prisoners. They were glad to see the Allies and some remarked "Why have you been so long ?"

(2) CIVILIANS On 3.9.43. 17,000 civilians in Reggio town. There were 110,000 in July and when air activity and shelling commenced the figures dwindled to 60,000. For a fortnight prior to our landing there was a general exodus northwards mainly. When we entered, civilians said that they had not scarcely any food for the past four months. They appeared to be hungry, had in fact little food, but were certainly not starving. Their morale was low.

By 15.9.43. there are now at least 50,000 people in Reggio and suburbs. For the past week there has been a steady trickle into the town, mainly from the south. Up to 10.9.43. military banned the entry of civilians but from that date civilians have been allowed to enter from the south and east only. Military traffic is still heavy going northwards. We are still trying to prevent civilians from entering the town from the north but this is rather difficult. Some difficulty is being experienced on the landing beaches by crowds of civilians who wish to get back to Sicily. This is not being allowed and we have taken strong measures to disperse them and keep them away from the beaches where they have been hindering military movements. Eight Carabinieri guards have been assisting in these measures.

(3) ENTRY OF AMGOT OFFICERS At 11.00 a.m. on 3.9.43. Lieut. DUNHAM first in town - did good work by preventing looting by civilians of goods lying in the street.
At 7.00 p.m. on 3.9.43. Major HEATON JONES, JUNWICK, and POLLOCK, Capt. GRIBBARD Lts SIMPSON and VITI arrived in Reggio town and established AMGOT office at the Municipio. At 7.10 p.m. on 3.9.43. proclamations nos.1,2 and 3 posted, also curfew notices. We also posted notices in Italian fixing curfew between 8.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m. being the period approved by the Military Commander.
Lieut. VITI was sick on arrival and had to be taken to Hospital.
American and British flags flown by 8.00 p.m. on 3.9.43.

(4) PROCLAMATIONS As stated above Proclamations 1,2 and 3 and No.2 in Italian, also Curfew Notice posted on 3.9.43.
Proclamations Nos.4,5,8,11 and 13 and General Orders Nos 1 and 2 posted in Reggio town on 13.9.43. and will be posted throughout the Province on 16.9.43.

(5) FASCISTS Practically every leading Fascist (including the Head on our Black List) was recalled to Rome on 25.7.43. after Badoglio came into power. These Fascists have not returned and P.S.S. are satisfied that they are not in this area. The Prefect was among them.

(6) AIR RAIDS BEFORE 3.9.43. Between May 1943 and the end of August 1943 the official Police figures of casualties (civilian) in air raids and from shelling in Reggio town and San Giovanni (Villa) - the worst bombed place in Reggio Province - were, 3,000 killed and 5,000 injured. These are the figures quoted by the order of the Carabinieri and may be on the high side. Perhaps 40% of Reggio town has been damaged by bombing and shelling.

(7) AIR RAIDS SINCE 3.9.43. When AMGOT were arriving on 3.9.43., the landing beaches were being bombed by enemy machines - only minor damage and no casualties. One empty house was demolished, a building hit and slight fire caused. At 1.15 p.m. on 4.9.43. ten enemy machines flew in low over Reggio harbour and bombed the

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Proclamations Nos.4,5,8,11 and 13 and General Orders Nos 1 and 2 posted in Reggio town on 15.9.43. and will be posted throughout the Province on 16.9.43.

(5) FASCISTS Practically every leading Fascist (including most on our Black List) was recalled to Rome on 25.7.43. after Badoglio came into power. These Fascists have not returned and F.S.S. are satisfied that they are not in this area. The Prefect was among them.

(6) AIR RAIDS BEFORE 3.9.43. Between May 1943 and the end of August 1943 the official Police figures of casualties (civilian) in air raids and from shelling in Reggio town and San Giovanni (Villa) - the worst bombed place in Reggio Province - were 3,000 killed and 5,000 injured. These are the figures quoted by the chief of the Carabinieri and may be on the high side. Perhaps 45% of Reggio town has been damaged by bombing and shelling.

(7) AIR RAIDS SINCE 3.9.43. When AMGOT were arriving on 3.9.43., the landing beaches were being bombed by enemy machines - only minor damage and no casualties. One empty house was demolished, a building hit and slight fire caused. At 1.15 p.m. on 4.9.43. ten enemy machines flew in low over Reggio harbour and bombed the landing beaches and gun sites. A direct hit was unfortunately scored on a heavy A.A. gun on "B" Beach, killing the officer in charge and seven men of the crew. 1796

The eighth died before he reached Hospital

Only slight enemy air activity since - one building of no importance hit, and no casualties.

(8) AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM On 15.9.43 a system of air raid warnings has been introduced in Reggio town. The RED warning will be conveyed by orders of M.O.I.C.

/ by means of

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by means of a series of short blasts on a siren situated on the roof of the Harbour Offices. The ALL CLEAR - prolonged blast on the siren.

The A.R.P. or A.F.S. system has not yet resumed work - some of their vehicles are missing, but the Fire Brigade is fairly efficient and Carabinieri motor cyclists are standing by day and night ready to summon Ambulances or Fire Brigades as necessary.

(9) FOOD When we entered on 3.9.43. some 40-50 tons of grain was stored on the ground floor of the Municipio, and civilians had been helping themselves. The Canadian G.O.C. very [illegible] by loaned us six armed guards, which served the objective. This supply was able to keep the civilian population going for several days.

At 17.30 h.r.s. on 9.9.43. the ship "[illegible]" brought to Reggio 2,000 tons of flour etc. Immediate distribution was commenced, at first transport was a problem, but this is being overcome, and supplies are now getting through to those parts of the Province where the need is greatest. Bread has been issued for several days, and this white bread is greatly appreciated by the population who have not seen it for several years.

(10) LOOTING Fortunately no looting on a large scale has taken place. On the first two days there were certain conditions, and separate report has been submitted of 11 specific cases, e.g. S.S.A.F.A. found seven Canadians in possession of bread new sewing machine, typewriters, adding machines, stationery, paint brushes, paint etc. The particulars were taken and reported to the C.T. 1st Canadian Division. Only a few civilians were concerned in the looting from premises. Some 17 have been arrested and await trial. A few others were arrested in possession of property and brought to C.C.S.S. They said that they had been given the articles by Canadians, and as the articles were of trifling value and no direct evidence the cases were thrown out.

Seven Indian soldiers were arrested on 5.9.43. for looting from a hardware shop.

On the same date 2 British soldiers were arrested by MPGT officers who found them inside a shop. They were in possession of many articles of jewellery, watches, cigarette lighters, cigarette cases, gold rings etc. A Court Martial is now pending in this case.

On 5.9.43., house of O.C. Carabinieri forcibly entered and every room ransacked. Jewellery, chocolates, cigarettes and soap were taken, set in addition windows were damaged, door locks were forced and panels splintered. Canadians were had been seen in the vicinity during the afternoon. Major POLLOCK took up the enquiry and eventually traced the two Canadians who admitted going to the house. Upon searching their kits, several of the stolen articles were found in their possession. Later two other Canadians were found to be in possession of some of the property, all of which was identified by the O.C. Carabinieri. The men's O.C. (Capt. [illegible]) was present during the investigation by Major POLLOCK and gave every assistance. Two of the men have received 2 months imprisonment, and the others will probably receive heavier sentences.

On 7.9.43. Majors [illegible] and POLLOCK caught Canadians (2) stealing articles in a bombed house. One drew a knife and attempted to stab Major POLLOCK who disarmed him. In the scuffle that followed, in the darkness, both coloured men were able to escape. Later a search was made of their billets, and one man was still missing. A suspect who returned late could not be identified, and was given the benefit of the doubt. The other culprit is still at large.

On 6.9.43. MPGT officers arrested another two British soldiers for theft and handed them over to Military Police.

On the question generally this serious problem was tackled as effectively as possible right from the start. Within six hours of the landing, 60 Carabinieri and 30 Municipal Guards were patrolling the streets, and military authorities had some 30-40 men patrolling. By midday of 4.9.43. the following were on duty:-

107 Carabinieri, (Uniform with Arm Bands)
42 [illegible] " " "
33 " (Plain Clothes, with Arm Bands, each working with 1 Carabinieri)
[illegible] Municipal Guards (Uniform, with Arm Band)

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able to feed the civilian population going for several days.

At 11.30 a.m. on 9.9.43. the ship "ENDINE" brought to Reggio 2,000 tons of flour etc. Immediate distribution was commenced, at first transport was a problem, but this is being overcome, and supplies are now getting through to those parts of the Province where the need is greatest. Bread has been issued for several days, and this white bread is greatly appreciated by the population who have not seen it for several years.

(10) LOOTING Fortunately no looting on a large scale has taken place. On the first two days there were, certain cases, details, and morning report has been submitted of 17 specific cases, e.g. U.K. etc. Found seven Canadians in possession of proof new pending articles, typewriters, adding machine, steel safes, paint etc. The articles were taken and reported to the O.C. 1st Canadian Division. Only a few civilians were concerned in the looting from premises. Some 17 have been arrested and await trial. A few others were arrested in possession of property and handed to C.M.P. They said that they had been given the articles by Canadians, but as the articles were of trifling value (and no direct evidence) the cases went thrown out.

Seven Indian soldiers were arrested on 5.9.43. for looting from a tobacco shop.

On the same date 2 British soldiers were arrested by R.C.O.C officers who found them inside a shop. They were in possession of many articles of jewellery, watches, cigarette lighters, cigarette cases, gold rings etc. A Court Martial is now pending in this case.

On 5.9.43., house of O.C. Carabinieri forcibly entered and every room ransacked. Jewellery, chocolates, cigars tea and soap were taken, but in addition windows were damaged, door locks were forced and panels splintered. Canadians were had been seen in the vicinity during the afternoon. Major [illegible] took up the enquiry and eventually traced the two Canadians who admitted going to the house. Upon searching their kits, several of the stolen articles were found in their possession. Later two other Canadians were found to be in possession of some of the property, all of which was tentatively identified by the O.C. Carabinieri. The unit's C.O. (Col. [illegible]) was present during the investigation by Major [illegible] and gave every assistance Two of the men have received 2 months imprisonment, and the others will probably receive heavier sentences.

On 7.9.43. Majors [illegible] and [illegible] caught Guardians (2) stealing articles in a looted house. One drew a knife and attempted to stab Major [illegible] who disarmed him. In the scuffle that followed, in the darkness, both coloured men were able to escape. Later a search was made of their billets, and one hat was still missing. A suspect who returned late could not be identified, and was given the benefit of the doubt. The other culprit is still at large.

On 8.9.43. A/M/S officers arrested another two British soldiers for theft and handed them over to Military Police.

On the question generally this serious problem was tackled as effectively as possible right from the start. Within six hours of the landing, 60 Carabinieri and 30 Municipal Guards were patrolling the streets, and military authorities had some 30-40 men patrolling. By midday of 8.9.43. the following were on duty:-

107 Carabinieri, (Uniform with arm Bands
42 " " " "
33 " (Plain Clothes, with arm Bands, each working with 1 Carabinieri)
30 Municipal Guards (Uniform, with Arm Band)
8 Guardia Finanzia " " " "

4795

At first, most of the above were dirty, unshaven and slovenly, particularly the Carabinieri, whose chief had gone to Bologna/Rome with the Commissars and left them without a proper leader. I will refer to them later. At least they were anxious to cooperate, and we have had no obstruction of any kind, from the outset.

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(11) LOOTING BY CIVILIANS. I think that this matter should be mentioned. On very sound authority I have been told that during the months of May, June, July and August the Germans were virtually in possession of the town of Reggio. They systematically looted from the town practically everything of real value, e.g., civilian motor cars and lorries, many tyres, machinery, machine tools, brass fittings, valuable paintings and even antique furniture.

When we commenced heavy bombing at the end of July, and when the place was being heavily shelled in August, no less than 50-60,000 civilians fled to various parts of the province. Thousands left their homes without taking furniture or effects. At least 70% of the shop owners left the town and of this number a big percentage have not yet returned.

Contrary to expectation very few complaints from the public have been received. In my view practically all claims for compensation should be resisted. As in Sicily, I find that most of the Italians think that we are generous and "easy". They have abandoned their homes and shops and one cannot have much sympathy when they return and squeal. Only in cases where they can prove that soldiers did interfere with their property is the matter being reported and passed to Claims and Fittings. The few complaints we have had have been referred to either the Military Police or the local Civil Police.

(12) SHOPS. All closed when we took over. Use a lot of stuff in them, many completely empty, and perhaps 25% damaged by air raid damage or blast. Steps were taken to board up damaged doors and windows, where valuables were stored, and all property exposed in shelves or stocks removed to the warehouse where it has been kept and locked in a separate room. The property has been put in bags labelled and recorded, and in due course will be handed back to the owners. Price lists for food, wine and services have been fixed and were published 15/9/43.

(13) CIVILIAN CARS. On the morning of 3.9.43. over 40 civilian cars, Fire Engines, an ambulance and several civilian lorries were alleged to have been taken away by the Canadians during their advance northwards. The vehicles are being recovered gradually. There are not many civilian cars available, and the few left are mostly without wheels or tyres.

(14) CARABINIERI. The total strength of the Carabinieri in the province is:- 1 Major, 4 Captains, 6 Lieutenants and 980 other ranks.

At the end of August the Major in charge was called to the Duce to their Provincial Headquarters at Cittadella, and he was not able to return to Reggio until 10.9.43. when we captured that town. In his absence however the Reggio Captain was in command, and right from the outset was most helpful and co-operative. He is 35 years of age, tall, smart and clean, well-educated and comes from an old military family. I cannot speak too highly of this officer who has been in constant touch with us day and night. At first his men were hopeless, but I hold high hopes of having a first class, clean and efficient force throughout the province. So far as Reggio is concerned, one must not overlook the fact that they stuck to their posts all through the heavy bombardment by air and shelling, for some weeks, which undoubtedly shook their morale. Their barracks was hit and badly damaged, one Brigadiere and 6 Carabinieri being killed outright and several injured. In the course of the first few days over 40 were released from P.O.W. cages, re-fitted with uniform etc., and were again on duty.

Generally speaking they are doing good work, but want a lot of supervision, schooling and instruction. My remarks in reports on Sicily apply to the Carabinieri here in Italy. They all need individual instruction on police work and one would like to organise courses of instruction, but the time is not ripe for this.

Captain was wounded at Rivoli and I have sent a suitable Lieutenant/ 794

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being heavily shelled in August, no less than 50-60,000 civilians fled to various parts of the Province. Thousands left their homes without taking furniture or effects. At least 70% of the shop owners left the town and of this number a big percentage have not yet returned.

Contrary to expectation very few complaints from the public have been received. In my view practically all claims for compensation should be resisted. As is usually, I find that most of the Italians think that we are generous and "easy". They have abandoned their homes and shops and one cannot have much sympathy when they return and squeal. Only in cases where they can prove that soldiers did interfere with their property is the matter being reported and passed to Italian authorities. The few complaints we have had have been referred to either the Military Police or the local Civil Police.

(12) Safes. All closed when we took over. Not a lot of stuff in them, many completely empty, and perhaps few damaged by air raid damage or blast. Those were taken to Board up Chemical Works and Workers, where valuables were stored, and all property covered in vehicles or streets removed to the Western area where it was kept and locked in a separate room. The property was then put in bags labelled and recorded, and in due course will be handed back to the owners. Price lists for food, wine and services have been fixed and were published 15/9/43.

(13) Civilian Cars. On the morning of 9.9.43. over 40 civilian cars, fire engines, an ambulance and several civilian lorries were alleged to have been taken away by the Canadians during their advance northwards. The vehicles are being recovered gradually. There are not many civilian cars available, and the few left are mostly without wheels or tyres.

(14) Carabinieri. The total strength of the Carabinieri in the Province is:- 1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants and 280 other ranks.

At the end of Aug. the Major in charge was called by the Prefect to their Provincial Headquarters at Reggio Emilia, and he was not able to return to Reggio until 10.9.43. when we captured that town. In his absence however the Reggio Captain was in command, and right from the outset was most helpful and co-operative. He is 35 years of age, tall, smart and clean, well-educated and comes from an old military family. I cannot speak too highly of this officer who has been in constant touch with us day and night. At first his men were hopeless, but I held high hopes of having a first class, clean and efficient force throughout the Province. So far as Reggio is concerned, one must not overlook the fact that they stuck to their posts all through the heavy bombardment by air and shelling, for three weeks, which undoubtedly shook their morale. Their Barracks was hit and badly damaged, one Brigadiere and 6 Carabinieri being killed outright and several injured. In the course of the first few days over 40 were released from P.O.W. cages, re-fitted with uniform etc., and were again on duty.

Generally speaking they are doing good work, but want a lot of supervision, schooling and instruction. My remarks in reports on Italy apply to the Carabinieri here in Italy. They all need individual instruction on police work, and one would like to commence courses of instruction, but the time is not ripe for this.

A Captain was wounded at ACIT and I have sent a suitable Lieutenant/Captain replacement, as a temporary measure.

The Major is a man about 45, a strong type and a good disciplinarian. Many hours have been spent on instructing the Captains and him, and there is no reason why, with their assistance, we should not be able to expect a considerable improvement in the standard of the Force, within a short space of time. I am fully satisfied that the Major is the right type of man in charge, and that he is fit to continue in charge. The weeding out of the enlisted men will have to take place, but this will take a little time. Most of them have, by now, been vetted by the P.W.B.

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Two doubtful Maresciallo may be arrested shortly by P.S.S., in conjunction with AMGOT. Most of them have been paid for the month of August. There are 110 Carabinieri now serving in Reggio town, and certain domestic changes have been made to meet local conditions.

(15) CHIEFTAIN As mentioned above, in Para.10, the Vice Questore and the Chief Commissario were missing when we took over on 3.9.43. The remaining Commissario was ill, and on the verge of a nervous breakdown. He had been sleeping in his cellar for weeks, and was certainly not fit to have charge of a Provincial Police Force. No doubt the shelling had got him down. His 45 men were, generally speaking, dirty, unshaven, and unkempt. Rather than looking like a Police Force they resembled one of the Soho street corner type.

A great deal of fireworks was necessary before we got them moving. Their Station was filthy, records many lost and they had certain articles of property (e.g. three wireless sets) which could not properly be accounted for. However after weeding out a few we got the remainder vetted, cleaned up, with Arm Bands, and got them out patrolling the streets, interspersed with the Carabinieri.

On 13.9.43., after CHURCHILL rail we sent transport for and brought back the Vice Questore and one of his Provincial Commissars. I was unfavourably impressed with them both right from the start, and neither was in my opinion fit to take over the reins. Lieut. SIMPSON, C.A.C.R.O., the P.S.S., and the A.P.M., with whom I was in close liaison, all shared this view.

After very careful investigation by the P.S.S., Field Security arrested both of them, on 13.9.43. on security grounds. I concurred in this action. Both were unquestionably well mixed up with Fascism, and they were no doubt both ringleaders in enforcing Fascist principles and doctrines on the public. Both confessed that they had had dealings with the C.V.L.A. activities over a number of years. I certainly would not countenance their continuance in running the Police Force during Allied Occupation. The finding of a suitable deputy proved a not too easy task; however, a young Provincial Commissar called [redacted], aged 30, was placed in command temporarily on 14.9.43. He is clean, very smart and I think should be efficient. He has been in the Police Force for several years and underwent a full University Law course in Rome. He was able to satisfy the P.S.S. that he had no political leanings. He has been placed on a months' trial and I have high hopes that he will prove suitable. He commands respect and obedience, and there is a striking difference already in the appearance of the Questorind. He knows what is expected of him, and he appears to be going all out to give satisfaction. The Station has been cleaned up from top to bottom and I have closely observed that every man has to toe the line.

He is submitting the names of 25 men who he thinks should be cleared out. I have, with Lieut. SIMPSON, seen some of these men, and certainly agree that they must go. Most of these individuals were enlisted men of doubtful reputation and they will certainly be no loss to the community. No hardship will result, because ~~there~~ there is plenty of other work waiting for them if they want it.

It may be some time before we are able to cleanse them - if ever, but the position will be carefully watched. When we landed they were about to be ~~paid~~ paid for the month of August, and with the help of the Finance officer they have now all been paid.

(16) MEMORIAL GUARDS This Force comprises a total of 69 men. The Commandant was missing for the first two days, and when he did turn up he did not appear to display much interest in his job or to have any sort of control over the men. In any case he was an elderly man, and Lieut. SIMPSON and I agreed to let him go. His Second in Command is carrying on. Their principal job is traffic and bread queues control, enforcement of shop orders etc. They are responsible to the Prefect and subject to the Questure for discipline and certain orders. Some of

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was ill, and on the verge of a nervous breakdown. He had been sleeping in his cellar for weeks, and was certainly not fit to have charge of a Provincial Police Force. No doubt the shelling had got him down. His 45 men were, generally speaking, dirty, unshaven, and unkempt. Rather than looking like a Police Force they reminded one of the Soho street corner type.

A great deal of firmness was necessary before we got them moving. Their Station was filthy, records badly kept and they had certain articles of property (e.g. three wireless sets) which could not properly be accounted for. However after weeding out a few we got the remainder rested, cleaned up, with fire hands, and got them out patrolling the streets, interspersed with the Carabinieri.

On 13.9.43., after CHIEREGATTI fell we sent transport for and brought back the Vice Questore and one of his Provincial Commissars. I was unfavourably impressed with them both right from the start, and neither was in my opinion fit to take over the reins. Lieut. SIMPSON, C.A.F.O., the P.S.S., and the A.P.M., with whom I was in close liaison, all shared this view.

After very careful investigation by the P.S.O., Field Security arrested both of them, on 13.9.43. on security grounds. I concurred in this action. Both were unquestionably well mixed up with Fascism, and they were no doubt both ringleaders in enforcing Fascist principles and doctrines on the public. Both confessed that they had had dealings with the O.V.R.A. activities over a number of years. I certainly would not countenance their continuance in running the Police Force during Allied Occupation. The finding of a suitable deputy proved a not too easy task; however, a young provincial Commissar called [redacted], aged 30, was placed in command temporarily on 14.9.43. He is clean, very smart and I think should be efficient. He has been in the Police Force for several years and underwent a full University Law course in Rome. He was able to satisfy the P.S.O. that he had no political leanings. He has been placed on a months' trial and I have high hopes that he will prove suitable. He commands respect and obedience, and there is a striking difference already in the appearance of the Questorind. He knows what is expected of him, and he appears to be going all out to give satisfaction. His Station has been cleaned up from top to bottom and I have closely observed that every man has to toe the line.

He is submitting the names of 25 men who he thinks should be cleared out. I have, with Lieut. SIMPSON, seen some of these men, and certainly agree that they must go. Most of these individuals were enlisted men of doubtful reputation and they will certainly be no loss to the community. No hardship will result, because there is plenty of other work waiting for them if they want it.

It may be some time before we are able to cleanse them - if ever, but the position will be carefully watched. When we landed they were about to be paid for the month of August, and with the help of the Finance Officer they have now all been paid.

(16) MUNICIPAL GUARDS This Force comprises a total of 69 men. The Commandant was missing for the first two days, and when he did turn up he did not appear to display much interest in his job or to have any sort of control over the men. In any case he was an elderly man, and Lieut. SIMPSON and I agreed to let him go. His Second in Command is carrying on. Their principal job is traffic and bread queues control, enforcement of shop orders etc. They are responsible to the Prefect and subject to the Questore for discipline and certain orders. Some of them are useless and frankly I have not had the time to handle them much, but Lieut. SIMPSON, whose hands are also full at the moment, will vet them in due course.

2703

(17) POLIZIA FORESTALE (Forestry Police) Eighty-five men in uniform under a Captain who is quite a good, clean, smart and efficient man of 45 years of age.

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leven men are still absent from duty and several are old and useless. The Captain wants to get rid of them and this will be done. The men are spread out in twos over the whole province. Their principal function is to govern and regulate the distribution of firewood and charcoal, cutting timber, etc. The Captain is in touch with the Supply officer on the matter.

(18) CORPO VIGILI del FUOCO (Fire Brigade) Run on a Provincial basis under a Commandant 2 officers and 236 men, with sections at Reggio, Palmi, Siderno, Bagnara, and Villa San Girvanni (last two not functioning owing to bomb damage and loss of equipment). Some fire vehicles were taken away by military which makes their work difficult and it is advisable to have their contingent reformed at Villa San Girvanni and Bagnara as early as possible. Local CAROs have the matter in hand.

(19) RAILWAY POLICE Formerly under the control of the Questore at Rome before we took over. 60 of them were working on the railways in charge of a Commissar who I have seen and appears to be a fairly efficient "live wire". He says that during the past 2 months half the number were allotted to the Questore for police duty in guarding railways etc. and another ten travelling to and fro between Rome and Reggio, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing crime, pickpockets etc. These ten probably provided a link for OVRA and other underground channels and I have warned the Commissar they will not re-commence duty before being vetted by P.S.S. and without my express authority. As all the railways in the south are still under control of the military, the problem does not arise at present.

(20) GUARDIA FINANZIA Colonel in charge, who is ill with bronchitis at Reggio. I have seen his captain who has 1 Lieut and a total staff of 700 throughout the Province. There are 300 old enlisted men who are undisciplined, very possibly corrupt and the Captain wants to get rid of them, as in any case they have nothing much to do, in fact there are too many of them. I am in touch with Major McFadzean with the object of reducing their numbers considerably. F.S.S. too are interested in keeping a very close eye on them as many of them are definitely suspect. Their duties are to enforce the customs laws, internal finance laws control the movement around the sea shore, and act as tax collectors Most of the staff are uniformed, but a few work in plain clothes. A married man receives 1000 lire a month, which is probably accounts for ~~error to~~ their doubtful ~~state~~ integrity.

Apart from the officer, I have ordered the withdrawal of the pistols to Carabinieri. They resented this at first but I have maintained a firm attitude for the time being at least.

(21) PRISONS 21 prisons in the province. A few are fairly modern but many are small, old, dirty and insanitary. Reports are not complete from the 4 CAROs who have been exceptionally busy on

(18) CORPO VIGILI del FUOCO (Fire Brigade) Run on a Provincial basis under a Commandant 2 officers and 236 men, with sections at Reggio, Palmi, Siderno, Bagnara, and Villa San Giovanni (last two not functioning owing to bomb damage and loss of equipment). Some fire vehicles were taken away by military which makes their work difficult and it is advisable to have their contingent reformed at Villa San Giovanni and Bagnara as early as possible. Local CARCs have the matter in hand.

(19) RAILWAY POLICE Formerly under the control of the Questore at one before we took over. 60 of them were working on the railways in charge of a Commissar who I have seen and appears to be a fairly efficient live wire. He says that during the past 2 months half the number were allotted to the Questore for police duty in guarding railways etc. and another ten travelling to and fro between Rome and Reggio, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing crime, pickpockets etc. These ten probably provided a link for OVRA and other underground channels and I have warned the Commissar they will not re-commence duty before being vetted by F.S.S. and without my express authority. As all the railways in the south are still under control of the military, the problem does not arise at present.

(20) GUARDIA FINANZA Colonel in charge, who is ill with bronchitis at LAMEZIA. I have seen his Captain who has 1 Lieut and a total staff of 700 throughout the Province. There are 300 old enlisted men who are undisciplined, very possibly corrupt and the Captain wants to get rid of them, as in any case they have nothing much to do, in fact there are too many of them. I am in touch with Major McFadzean with the object of reducing their numbers considerably. F.S.S. too are interested in keeping a very close eye on them as many of them are definitely suspect. Their duties are to enforce the customs laws, internal finance laws, control the movement around the sea shore, and act as tax collectors. Most of the staff are uniformed, but a few work in plain clothes. A married man receives 1000 lire a month, which is probably accounts for answer to their doubtful ~~integrity~~ integrity.

Apart from the officer, I have ordered the withdrawal of the pistols to Carabinieri. They resented this at first but I have maintained a firm attitude for the time being at least.

(21) PRISONS 21 prisons in the province. A few are fairly modern but many are small, old, dirty and insanitary. Reports are not complete from the 4 CARCs who have been exceptionally busy on other pressing matters but I will refer to a few, if only to give a hurried picture of the situation. 4792

Reggio Prison Modern, now clean, and with accommodation for 300 prisoners - 57 on the staff. When heavy bombing commenced

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all the 80 prisoners were dispersed to other prisons.

At present 72 persons are in custody (others have been bailed out on suitable cases pending their appearance at court) of whom 21 are prostitutes in temporary confinement (see para (24) below. a great number of the prisoners were arrested for being in unlawful possession of a variety of goods and clothing (of stealthy derivation!) and others for simple larcenies. As will be explained later, the Procuratore della legge and other legal officers have been seen and are demanding to open the civil courts forthwith.

Gallina Prison - badly damaged by air attack some weeks ago - some prisoners killed - 40 escaped.

Locri Prison - accommodation for 200 but prisoners distributed some weeks ago owing to danger of bombing.

Gioiosa Prison - 27 inmates including a man who killed the local Podesta. other violent criminals.

Stilo Prison - 15 men and 3 women prisoners, small place, not yet visited.

Ardire, Coulonia and Siderno Prisons - small empty.

Seminara - I visited on 21/9/43 with C.A.P.O. and F.S.S. rep. I have submitted a separate and detailed report. Filthy place 150 years old and resembles old farmyard outhouses. The C.C. was given 24 hours to clean up the place from top to bottom or probably find himself inside, himself. 15 prisoners were confined and I dealt with them as follows (action approved by our legal officer who is also) - 4 political released to appear for examination and vetting - 5 Italian deserters sent to P.O.W. camp one elderly man drunk in the street and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment 1/4/43 - released. 6 have been there for months without any trial:- Man struck his fiancee in the face with his fist and put in prison May 1943 - no trial - released. German threw a man in 5/8/43 - he had some argument with them - released. Mother and 2 daughters (ages 15 and 16) arrested and put in the gaol 16th April 1943 for brawling together in the street. - No Trial - released forthwith (the humourous part is that they refused to leave because they had no home and were destitute) Another woman (prostitute) arrested 21 January of this year and simply left in jail without trial. I am having her medically examined and if free - allowed to go on condition she does not go near troops (no danger of this - she also wants to stay put)

Cinque Fronde Prison I visited the place with CAO and local Pretore, and vetted each prisoner confined. Six serving long sentences for serious crime - they must remain. Five others have served more than half their long sentences for lesser offences (e.g.) (a) family fighting 15 months November 1942 (b) row in nephew's house 15 months 15/7 42 (c) woman ill with cancer, altering name in a ration card - 2 yrs on 14/4/42 etc and were released, subject to recall if necessary. 13 others have been confined without trial (or at least sentence) for long periods one as far back as 1941. All for

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be explained later, the procuratore della legge and other legal officers have been seen and are commencing to open the civil courts forthwith.

Gallina prison - badly damaged by air attack some weeks ago - some prisoners killed - 4 escaped.

Lecri prison - accommodation for 200 but prisoners distributed some weeks ago owing to danger of bombing.

Cotrone prison - 27 inmates including a man who is also the local podesta, other violent criminals.

Stilo prison - 15 men and 3 women prisoners, small place, not yet visited.

Argire, Coulonia and Fidano prisons - small empty.

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1942

custody without trial, as follows:-

(1) BENARO woman age 30 with young baby in arms imprisoned in Dec. for assault and battery - Nine months in jail - immediated release suggested.

(2) ZUPPA man age 45 - alleged swindling - jailed since Jan. 1942 without trial, presumably because the prosecutor or complainant is away in the army - immediate release suggested.

(3) NEUMAYER woman age 19 arrested in May, 1942 for assault and battery. The facts briefly are that whilst her husband was away in the army (he is now a prisoner) a man tried to interfere with her. She frankly admitted that she slashed him with a knife. Been in prison well over a year without trial and in the circumstances she was released. Legal officer has formally approved the action.

It has not been possible to get round the other prisons, but I am afraid we will find a similar state of affairs elsewhere, which is, to say the least, really shocking. It is evident that during the last 16 months the whole legal and prison system not only deteriorated but fe to pieces, people being arrested and thrown into prison without any char Greater latitude should be given to C.A.O.,s and C.A.P.O.'s to exercise their discretion in the release of such prisoners.

(22) Liaison with Army: The closest contact exists between AMGOT and Military Police, D.P.M., A.C.C., S.I.B., Field Security, Naval Authorities, etc. When I visited Col. Woodington, R.E. sub-area Commander, on 17 Sep: 43, he and his officers expressed appreciation of the close harmony between us.

(23) Claims and Hiring: They set up office in AMGOT Reggio Province H.Q. on 13 Sep. 43 (Lt. Cols. Keith and McQueston, Majors Burr and Morris). have discussed with them the various difficulties experienced with regard to improper requisitioning and handed to them separate detailed reports of all cases within our knowledge, looting reports, and a number of receipts obtained in the course of our inquiries.

(24) Brothels and Prostitutes: Two registered brothels in Reggio - none officially known elsewhere. Both places were closed for business before we entered (one still had a painted notice "Nur deutsche Soldaten Verboten!") and we have kept them closed. 24 prostitutes have been rounded up, medically examined and removed to local prisons. With four exceptions all were diseased, some badly, and are undergoing treatment. I spoke to the Sub-Area Commander on 17 Sep 43 about the questi as to release of women who are not diseased but he asks that they remain in prison for a further period.

(25) Street Sellers: The sale of fruit, lemonade, nuts etc on the stre boxes or stalls was completely prohibited right from the start. This has resulted in less trouble and kept the streets neat and tidy.

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(26) Provincial Officials: For some months practically all the important provincial officials went to Cinque Frondi by order of the Prefect who also set up his office there. Our bombing, plus the fear of invasion, was no doubt the reason. As soon as Cinque Frondi fell we brought back in all 111 officials including the Prefect, the vice-Prefect and the Major i/c Carabinieri (the lastnamed had only been three days Cinque Frondi. I was suspicious at first that he had deserted his post and run off, but it was by express orders of the Prefect).

(1) Dr. Rosario SPECIALE, aged 60 years, the Prefect was appointe by Badoglio on 1 Aug 43. States that he always was NON-Fascist and was formerly the Prefect at Taranto 1933-36 and for a time at Rome.

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(4)

(2)From a Police point of view I have little more to say. We have had and have many difficulties still but on the whole things are running very smoothly. The Civil Police organisation of course is far from satisfactory and as I mentioned in a previous report from Sicily one would like to see the whole system of policing completely reorganised. The existing system of separate branches and separate control is not only unwieldy but results in general lack of efficiency.

The total population of the Province is 552,000(see figures attached for Communes) and is policed by 1,000 Carabinieri, 200 Questuri 70 Municipal Guards and over 500 Guardia di Finanza, apart from Railway, Maritime and Forest Police (more than one police official to every 300 civilians) with the result that administration generally is top-heavy.

(3)Courts and prisons need our attention badly and I have already quoted one or two scandalous prison examples which reflect of the former judicial system as a whole. Let's hope Allied influence will improve the whole legal system.

(33) SECURITY ARRESTS. Over 30 arrests of civilians have been effected throughout the Province on Security Grounds (apart from Proclamation offences) Major Pollock is representing AMGOT for Region 2 area. and consulting with G.S.I. (b) on each case individually. First sitting held at Reggio on 18-9-43 with Captain Long; 8th Army GSI(b).

(34) SHOOTING OF POLICE. At 3 pm 18-9-43 in Reggio Town; a British soldier (drunk) shot an RM Military Police Sergeant in the leg. Fortunately; wounds not serious - soldier concerned in custody.

18-9-43.

Major
C.A.P.O. Reggio Province.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785004

16th September 1943 16A

REGGIO Provincial C.A.P.C.- Report No.4. 2A

The following is the position briefly between 8.9.43. and 15.9.43.:-

(1) ENTRY OF TROOPS Canadians entered Reggio 10.30. a.m. on 8.9.43. No trouble, no resistance, and numerous prisoners . They were glad to see the Allies and some remarked "Why have you been so long?"

(2) CIVILIANS On 8.9.43; 17,000 civilians in Reggio town.110,000 in July and when air activity and shelling commenced the figures dwindled to 60,000. For a fortnight prior to our landing there was a general exodus northwards mainly. When we entered, civilians said that they had scarcely any food for the past four months. They appeared not to be hungry, had in fact little food, but were certainly not starving. Their morale was low. By15/9/43. there are now at least 50,000 people in Reggio and surburbs. For the past week there has been a steady trickle into the town, mainly from the south. Up to 10/9/43. military banned the entry of civilians but from the date civilians have been allowed to enter from the south and east only. Military traffic is still heavy going northwards. We are still trying to prevent civilians from entering the town from the north but this is rather difficult. Some difficulty is being experienced on the landing beaches by crowds of civilians who wish to get back to Sicily. This is not being allowed and we have taken strong measures to disperse them and keep them away from the beaches where they have been hindering military movements. Eight Carabinieri guards have been assisting in these measures.

(3) ENTRY OF AMGOT OFFICERS. At 11.00 a.m. on 3/9/43 Lieut. LONMAN first in town - did good work by preventing looting by civilians of goods lying in the street.

At 7.00 p.m. on 3/9/43 Majors BENTON JONES, JONWICK, and POLLOCK, Capt GRIZZARD, Lts. SIMPSON and VITI arrived in Reggio town and established AMGOT office at the Municipio. At 7.10 p.m. on 3/9/43 proclamations N9 1, 2 and 3 posted, also curfew notices. We also posted in Italian fixing curfew between 8.00 p.m. and 5.30 a.m., being the period approved by the Military Commander.

Lieut. VITI was sick on arrival and had to be taken to Hospital.

American and British flags flown by 8.00 p.m. on 3/9/43.

(4) PROCLAMATIONS. As stated above Proclamations N° 1, 2 and 3 and N° 2 in Italian, also Curfew Notice posted on 3/9/43.

Proclamations N° 4, 5, 8, 11 and 13 and General Orders N° 1 and 2 posted in Reggio town on 15/9/43 and will be posted throughout the Province on 16/9/43.

(5) FASCISTS. Practically every leading Fascist (including all on our Black List) was recalled to Rome on 28/7/43 after Badoglio came into power. These Fascists have not returned and F.S.S. are satisfied that they are not in this area. The Prefect was among them.

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(6) AIR RAIDS BEFORE 3/9/43. Between May 1943 and the end of August 1943 the official Police figures of casualities (civilian) in air raids and from shelling in Reggio town and San Giovanni (Villa) - the worst bombed place in Reggio Province- were 3,000 killed and 5,000 injured. These are the figures quoted by the Chief of the Carabinieri and may be on the high side. Perhaps 25% of Reggio town has been damaged by bombing and shelling.

(7) AIR RAIDS SINCE 3.9.43. When AMGOT were arriving on 3.9.43, the landing beaches were being bombed by enemy machines - only minor damage and no casualties. One empty house was demolished, a building hit and slight fire caused. At 1.15 p.m. on 4.9.43. ten enemy machines flew in low over Reggio harbour and bombed the landing beaches and gun sites. A direct hit was

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A direct hit was

unfortunately scored on a heavy A.A. gun on "B" Beach, killing the officer in charge and seven men of the gun crew.

The eighth died before he reached Hospital.

Only slight enemy air activity since - one building of no importance hit, and no casualties.

(8) AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM On 15.9.43 a system of air raid warnings has been introduced in Reggio town. The RED warning will be sounde by orders of N.O.I.C. by means of a series of short blasts on a siren situated on the roof of the Harbour Offices. The ALL CLEAR prolonged blast on the siren.

The U.N.R.R.A., or A.M.F. system has not yet resumed work- some of their vehicles are missing, but the Fire Brigade is fairly efficient and Carabinieri motor cyclists are standing by day and night ready to sumon ambulances or Fire Brigades as necessary.

(9) FOOD When we entered on 3.9.43. some 40-50 tons of grain was stored on the ground floor of the Municipio, and civilians had been helping themselves. The Canadian C.C. very kindly loaned us six armed guards, which saved the situation. This supply was able to keep the civilian population going for several days.

At 11.00 a.m. on 9.9.43. the ship "MIRIAM" brought to Reggio 2.000 tons of flour etc. Immediate distribution was commenced, at first transport was a problem, but this is being overcome, and supplies are now getting through to those parts of the Province where the need is greatest. Bread has been baked for several days, and this white bread is greatly appreciated by the population who have not seen it for several years.

(10) LOOTING Fortunately no looting on a large scale has taken place. On the first two days there were certain complaints, and separate report has been submitted of 11 specific cases, e.g: C.A.P.O. found seven Canadians in possession of brand new sewing machine, typewriters, adding machine, stationery, paint brushes, paint etc. The particulars were taken and reported to the C.C. 1st Canadian Division. Only a few civilians were concerned in the looting from premises. Some 17 have been arrested and await trial. A few others were arrested in possession of property and brought to C.A.P.O. They said that they had been given the articles by Canadians, and as the articles were of trifling value and no direct evidence the cases were thrown out.

Seven Indian soldiers were arrested on 5.9.43. for looting from a hardware shop.

On the same date 2 British soldiers were arrested by AMGOT OFFICERS who found them inside a shop. They were in possession of many articles of jewellery, watches, cigarette lighters, cigarette cases, gold rings etc. A Court Martial is now pending in this ~~case~~

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(9) FOOD When we entered on 2.9.43. some 40-50 tons of grain was stored on the ground floor of the Municipio, and civilians had been helping themselves. The Canadian C.C. very kindly loaned us six armed guards, which saved the situation. This supply was able to keep the civilian population going for several days.

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On 5.9.43, house of O.C. Carabinieri forcibly entered and every room ransacked. Jewellery, chocolates, cigarettes and soap were taken, but in addition windows were damaged, door locks were forced and pencils splintered. Canadians had been seen in the vicinity during the afternoon. Major POLLOCK took up the enquiry and eventually traced the two Canadians who admitted going to the house Upon searching their kits, several of the stolen articles were found in their possession. Later two other Canadians were found to be in possession of some of the property, all of which was immediately identified by the O.C. Carabinieri. The men's C.C. (Col.GORMAN)

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was present during the investigation by Major POLLOCK and gave evry assistance. Two of the men have received 2 months imprisonment, and the others will probably receive heavier sentences.

On 7.9.43. Majors WATTS and POLLOCK caught Mauritians (2) stealing articles in a bombed house. One drew a knife and attempted to stab Major POLLOCK who disarmed him. In the scuffle that followed, in the darkness, both coloured men were able to escape. Later a search was made of their billets, and one man was still missing. A suspect who returned late could not be identified, and was given the benefit of the doubt. The other culprit is still at large.

On 6.9.43 AMGOT officers arrested another two British soldiers for theft and handed them over to Military Police.

On the question generally this serious problem was tackled as effectively as possible right from the start. Within six hours of the landing, 60 Carabinieri and 30 Municipal Guards were patrolling the streets, and military authorities had some 30-40 men patrolling. By midday of 4.9.43. the following were on duty:-

107 Carabinieri, (Uniform with Arm Bands)
42 Questorini " " " "
33 Questorini (Plain Clothes, with Arm Bands, each working with 1 Carabinieri)
30 Municipal Guards (Uniform, with Arm Band)
8 Guardia Finanzia (" " " ")

At first, most of the above were dirty, unshaven and slovenly, particularly the Questorini, whose chief had gone to CINQUEFRONTI with the Commissars and left them without a proper leader(s). I will refer to them later. At least they were anxious to cooperate, and we have had no obstruction of any kind, from the outset.

(11) LOOTING BY GERMANS I think that this matter should be mentioned. On very sound authority I have been told that during the months of May, June, July and August the Germans were virtually in possession of the town of Reggio. They systematically looted from the town practically everything of real value, e.g., civilian motor cars and lorries, many tyres, machinery, machine tools, brass fittings, valuable paintings and even antique furniture.

When we commenced heavy bombing at the end of July, and when the place was being heavily shelled in August, no less than 50-60,000 civilians fled to various parts of the Province. Thousands left their homes without taking furniture or effects. At least 70% of the shop owners left the town and of this number a big percentage have not yet returned.

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Contrary to expectation very few complaints from the public have been received. In my view practically all claims for compensation should be resisted. As in Sicily, I find that most of the Italians think that we are generous and "easy". They have abandoned their homes and shops and one cannot have much sympathy when they return and squeal. Only in cases where they can prove that soldiers did interfere with their property is the matter being reported and passed to Claims and Hirings. The few complaints we have had have been referred to either the Military Police or the local Civil Police.

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(12)SHOPS All closed when we took over. Not a lot of stuff in them, many completely empty, and perhaps 25 % damaged by air raid damage or blast. Steps were taken to board up damaged doors and windows, where valuables were stored, and all property exposed in windows or streets removed to the Questura where it has been kept and locked in a separate room. The property has been put in bags labelled and recorded. And in due course will be handed back to the owners. Price lists for food, wine and services have been fixed and were published 15/9/43.

(13)CIVILIAN CARS On the morning of 8.9.43. over 40 civilian cars, Fire Engines, an Ambulance and several civilian lorries were alleged to have been taken away by the Canadians during their advance southwards. The vehicles are being recovered gradually. There are not many civilian cars available, and the few left are mostly without wheels or tyres.

(14) CARABINIERI The total strength of the Carabinieri in the Province is:-
1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants and 280 other ranks.
At the end of August the Major in charge was called by the Prefect to their Provincial Headquarters at SINQUEFRONDI, and he was not able to return to Reggio until 10.9.43. when we captured that town. In his absence however the Reggio Captain was in command. and right from the outset was most helpful and co-operative. He is 25 years of age, tall, smart and clean, well-educated and comes from and old military family. I cannot speak too highly of this officer who has been in constant touch with us day and night. At first his men were hopeless, but I hold high hopes of having a first class, clean and efficient Force throughout the Province. So far as Reggio is concerned, one must not overlook the fact that they stuck to their posts all through the heavy bombardment by air and shelling, for some weeks, which undoubtedly shook their morale. Their barracks were hit and badly damaged, one Brigadiere and 6 Carabinieri being killed outright and several injured. In the course of the first few days over 40 were released from P.O.W. cages, re-fitted with uniform tec., and were again on duty.

Generally speaking they are doing good work. but want a lot of supervision, schooling and instruction. My remarks in reports on Sicily ~~xxxxx~~ apply to the Carabinieri here in Italy. They all need individual instruction on Police work and one would like to commence courses of instructions, but the time is not ripe for this.

A Captain was wounded at LOCRI and I have sent a suitable Lieutenant as replacement, as a temporary measure.

The Major is a man about 43, a strong type and a good disciplinarian. Many hours have been spent on instructing the

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(13) CIVILIAN CARS On the morning of 8.9.43. over 40 civilian cars, Fire Engines, an Ambulance and several civilian lorries were alleged to have been taken away by the Canadians during their advance southwards. The vehicles are being recovered gradually. There are not many civilian cars available, and the few left are mostly without wheels or tyres.

(14) CARABINIERI The total strength of the Carabinieri in the Province is:-

1 Major, 4 Captains, 4 Lieutenants and 980 other ranks.

At the end of August the Major in charge was called by the Prefect to their Provincial Headquarters at SINQUEFRONDI, and he was not able to return to Reggio until 10.9.43. when we captured that town. In his absence however the Reggio Captain was in command. and right from the outset was most helpful and co-operative. He is 28 years of age, tall, smart and clean, well-educated and comes from and old military family. I cannot speak too highly of this officer who has been in constant touch with us day and night. At first his men were hopeless, but I hold high hopes of having a first class, clean and efficient Force throughout the Province. So far as Reggio is concerned, one must not overlook the fact that they stuck to their posts all through the heavy bombardment by air and shelling, for some weeks, which undoubtedly shook their morale. Their barracks were hit and badly damaged, one Brigadiere and 6 Carabinieri being killed outright and several injured. In the course of the first few days over 10 were released from P.O.W. cages, re-fitted with uniform &c., and were again on duty.

Generally speaking, they are doing good work. but want a lot of supervision, schooling and instruction. My remarks in reports on Sicily ~~xxxxx~~ apply to the Carabinieri here in Italy. They all need individual instruction on Police work and one would like to commence courses of instructions, but the time is not ripe for this.

A Captain was wounded at LOCRI and I have sent a suitable Lieutenant as replacement, as a temporary measure.

The Major is a man about 43, a strong type and a good disciplinarian. Many hours have been spent on instructing the Captains and him, and there is no reason why, with their assistance, we should not be able to expect a noticeable improvement in the standard of the Force, within a short space of time. I am fully satisfied that the Major is the right type of man in charge, and that he is fit to continue in charge. Some weeding out of the enlisted men will have to take place, but this will take a little time. Most of them have, by now, been vetted by the F.S.S.

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Two doubtful Mareshialli may be arrested shortly by F.S.S., in conjunction with AMGOT. Most of them have been paid for the month of August. There are 110 Carabinieri now serving in Reggio town, and certain domestic changes have been made to meet local conditions.

15) QUESTURA. As mentioned above, in Para.10, the Vice Questore and the Chief Commissario were missing when we took over on 8.9.43. The remaining Commissario was ill, and on the verge of a nervous breakdown. He had been sleeping in his cellar for weeks, and was certainly not fit to have charge of a Provincial Police Force. No doubt the shelling had got him down. His 45 men were, generally, speaking, dirty, unshaven, and unkempt. Rather than looking like a Police Force they reminded one of the Soho street corner type.

A great deal of fireworks was necessary before we got them moving. Their Station was filthy, records badly kept and they had certain articles of property (e.g. three wireless sets) which could not properly be accounted for. However after weeding out a few we got the remainder vetted, cleaned up, with Arm Bands, and got them out patrolling the streets, interspersed with the Carabinieri.

On 13.9.43., after CINQUEFRONDI fell we sent transport for and brought back the Vice Questore and one of his Provincial Commissars. I was unfavourably impressed with them both right from the start, and neither was in my opinion fit to take over the reins. Lieut. SIMPSON, C.A.P.C., the F.S.S, and the A.P.M., with whom I was in close liaison, all shared this view.

After very careful investigation by the F.S.S., Field Security arrested both of them, on 18.9.43. on security grounds. I concurred in this action. Both were unquestionably well mixed up with Fascism, and they were no doubt both ringleaders in enforcing Fascist principles and doctrines on the public. Both confessed that they had had dealings with the O.V.R.A. activities over a number of years. I certainly would not countenance their continuance in running the Police Force during Allied Occupation. The finding of a suitable deputy proved a not too easy task. however, a young provincial Commissar called PARLATA, aged 30, was placed in command temporarily on 11.9.43. He is clean, very smart and I think should be efficient. He has been in the Police Force for several years and underwent a full University Law course in Rome. He was able to satisfy the F.S.S. that he had no political leanings. He has been placed on a months' trial and I have high hopes that he will prove suitable. He commands respect and obedience, and there is a striking difference already in the appearance of the Questorini. He knows what is expected of him, and he appears to be going all out to give satisfaction. His Station has been cleaned up from top to bottom and I have closely

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He is submitting the names of 25 men who he thinks should be cleared out. I have, with Lieut.SIMPSON, seen some of these men, and certainly agree that they must go. Most of these individuals were enlisted men of doubtful reputation and they will certainly be no loss to the community. No hardship will result, because there is plenty of other work waiting for them if they want it.

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It may be some time before we are able to cleanse them - if ever, but the position will be carefully watched. When we landed they about to be paid for the month of August, and with the help of the Finance Officer they have now all been paid.

(16) MUNICIPAL GUARDS This Force comprises a total of 68 men. The Commandant was missing for the first two days, and when he did turn up he did not appear to display much interest in his job or to have any sort of control over the men. In any case he was an elderly man, and Lieut.SIMPSON and I agreed to let him go. His Second in Command is carrying on. Their principal job is traffic and bread queues control, enforcement of shop orders etc. They are responsible to the Prefect and subject to the Questura for discipline and certain orders. Some of them are useless and frankly I have not had the time to handle them much, but Lieut. SIMPSON, whose hands are full at the moment, will get each one in due course.

17) POLIZIA FORESTALE. (Forestry Police) Eightyfive men in uniform under a Captain who is a good, clean, smart and efficient men of 45 years of age. Eleven men are still absent from duty and several are old and useless. The Captain wants to get rid of them and this will bedone: The men are spread out in twos over the province. Their principal function is to govern and regulate the distribution of firewood and charcoal, cutting timber, etc. The Captain is in touch with the Supply Officer on the matter.

(18) Corpo Vigile del Fuoco (Fire Brigade) Run on a Provincialg basis under a Commandant 2 officers and 256 men. with sections at Reggio, Palmi, Siderno, Bagnara, and Ville San Giovanni (last two not functioning owing to bomb damage and loss of equipment). Some fire vehicles were taken away by military which makes their work difficult and it is advisable to have contingents reformed at Villa San Giovanni and Bagnara as early as possible. Local CAPOS have the matter in hand.

19) RAILWAY POLICE Formerly under the control of the Questura at Rome before we took over. 60 of them were working on the railways in charge of a Commisser who I have seen and appears to be a fairly efficient " live wire" He says that during the past 2 months half the number were allotted to the Questore for police duty in guarding railways ext. and another ten travelling to and fro between Rome and Reggio, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing crime, pickpockets etc. These ten probably provided a link for ovre and other underground channels and I have warned the Commissar they will not re-commence duty before being vetted by F.S.S. and without my express

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(18) Corpo Vigile del Fuoco (Fire Brigade) Run on a Provincial basis under a Commandant 2 officers and 236 men, with sections at Reggio, Palmi, Siderno, Bagnara, and Villa San Giovanni (last two not functioning owing to bomb damage and loss of equipment). Some fire vehicles were taken away by military which makes their work difficult and it is advisable to have contingents reformed at Villa San Giovanni and Bagnara as early as possible. Local CAPOS have the matter in hand.

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20) GUARDIA FINANZIA Colonel in charge, who is ill with bronchitis at LECCE. I have seen his captain who has 1 lieut and a total staff of 700 throughout the Province. There are 300 old enlisted men who are undisciplined, very possibly corrupt and the Captain wants to get rid of them, as in any case they have nothing much to do, in fact there are too many of them. I am in touch with Major McFadgean with the object of reducing their numbers considerably. F.S.S. too are interested in keeping a very close eye on them as many of them are definitely suspect.

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Their duties are to enforce the customs laws, internal finance laws control the movement around the sea shore, and act as tax collector Most of the staff are uniformed, but a fewx work in plain clothes. A married man receives 1000 lire a month, which is probably an answer to their doubtful acts.

Apart from the officer I have ordered the withdrawal of the pistols to Carabinierd. they resented this at first but I have maintained a firm attitude for the time being at least.

21) PRISONS 24 prisons in the Province. A few are fairly modern but many are small, old, dirty and indanitary. Reports are not complete from the 4 CAPOS who have been exceptionally busy on other pressing matters but I will refer to a few, if only to give a hurried picture of the situation.

Reggio Rison Modern, now clean, and with accommodation for 300 prisoners - 57 on the staff. When heavy bombing commended all the 80 prisoners were dispersed to other prisons.

At present 72 persons are in custody (others have been bailed out on suitable cases pending their appearance at Court) of whom 21 are prostitutes in temporary confinement (see para) below. a great number of the prisoners were arrested for being in unlawful possession of a variety of goods and clothing (of stealthy derivation) and others for simple larcenies. As will be explained later, the Percuratore della Legge and other lagal officers have been seen and are commencing to open the civil courts forthwith.

Callina Prison - badly damaged by air attack some weehs agosome prisoners killed - 42 escaped.

Locri Prison - accommodation for 200 but prisoners distributed some weeks ago owing to danger of bombing.

Gioiosa Prison - 27 immates including a man who killed the local Podesta. other violent criminals.

Stillo Prison - 15 men and 3 women prisoners, small place, not yet visited.

Ardire, Coulonia and Siduno Prisons - small empty.

Seminara - I visited on II/9/43 with C.A.P.O. and F.S.S. rep. I have submitted a separate and detailed report. Filthy place 150 years old and resembles old farmyard outhouses . The O.C.was given 24 hours to clean up the place from top to bottom or probably find himself inside, himself. 16 prisoners were confined and I dealt with them follows, action approved by our legal officer who is sick 4 political released to Reggion for examination and vetting - 3 Italian deserters sent to P.O.W. camp One elderly man drunk in the street and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment 15/4/43 - released.

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Germans threw a man in 3/8/43 - he had some argument with them - released. Mother and 2 daughters (ages 15 and 16) arrested and put in the gaol 16th April 1943 for brawling together in the street. - NO TRIAL - released forthwith (the humourous part is that they refused to leave because they had no home and were destitute). Another woman (prostitute) arrested 21 January of this year and simply left in jail without trial. I am having her medically examined and if free - allowed to go on condition she does not go near troops (no danger of this - she also wants te stay put)

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Cinque Fronde Prison I visited the place with CAO and local Pretore, and vetted each prisoner confined. Six serving long sentences for serious crime - they must remain. Five others have served more than half their long sentences for lesser offences (e.g.) (a) family fig ting 18 months November 1942 (b) row in nephews house 15 months 15/7/42 (c) woman ill with cancer) altering name in a ration card - 2 yrs on 14/4/42 etc and were released, subject to recall if necessa ry. 18 others have been confined without trial (or at least sentenc for long periods one as far back as 1942. All for crime and I have x asked our legal officer (who has been sick) to expedite their trial at earliest possible moment. Three others in custody without trial, as follows:

1) DENARO woman age 30 with young baby in arms: imprisoned in Dec. 1942 for assault and battery - Nine months in jail - immediated release suggested.

2) MICHEA man age 35 - alleged swindling - gaoled since Jan. 1942 without trial, presumably because the prosecutor or complainant is away in the army - immediate release suggested.

3) SYNTCROPE woman age 19 arrested in May 1942 for assault and battery. The facts breifly are that whilst her husband was away in the army (she is now a prisoner) a man tried to interfere with her. She frankly admitted that she slashed him with a knife. Been in prison well over a year without trial and in the circumstances she was released. Legal officer has formally approved the action.

It has not been possible to get round the other prisons, but I am afraid we will find a similar state of affairs alsewhere, which is, to sa say the least, really shocking. It is evident that during the last 18 months the whole legal and prison system not only deteriorated but fell to pieces, people being arrested and thrown into prison without any charge. Greater latitude should be given to C.AO's to exercise their discretion in the release of such prisoners.

22) LIAISON WITH ARMY: The closest contact exists between AMGOT and Military Police, D.P.M., A.P.M., S.I.B., Field Security, Naval Authorities, ect. When I visited Col Woodington, RN sub-Area Commander, on 17 Sep. 43, he and his officers espressed appreciation of the close harmony between us.

23) CLAIMS AND HIRING: They set up office in AMGOT Province H.Q. on 13 Sep. 43 (Lt. Col. Keith and and McQueston, Majors Burr and Morri have discussed with them the various difficulties experienced with regard to improper requisitioning and handed to them separate detailed reports of all cases within our knowledge, looting reports, and a number of receipts obtained in the course of our inquiries.

24) Brothels and Prostitutes: Two registered brothels in Reggio -

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It has not been possible to get round the other prisons, but I am afraid we will find a similar state of affairs elsewhere, which is, to say say the least, really shocking. It is evident that during the last 18 months the whole legal and prison system not only deteriorated but fell to pieces, people being arrested and thrown into prison without any charge. Greater latitude should be given to C.AO's to exercise their discretion in the release of such prisoners.

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24) Brothels and Prostitutes: Two registered brothels in Reggio - none officially known elsewhere. Both places were closed for busine: before we entered (one still had a painted notice " Fur deutsche Soldater Verboten!!) and we have kept them closed. 24 prostitutes have been rounded up, medically examined and removed to local prisons. With four exceptions all were diseased, some badly, and are undergoing treatment. I spoke to the Sub-Area Commander on 17 Sep. 43 about the questions as to release of women who are not diseased but he asks that they remain in prison for a further period.

25) STREET SELLERS: The sale of fruit, lemonade, nuts etc on the street boxes or stalls was completely prohibited right from the

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start. This has resulted in less trouble and kept the streets neat and tidy.

26) Provincial Officials: For some months practically all the important provincial officials went to Cinque Frondi by order of the Prefect who also set up his office there. Our bombing, plus the fear of invasion, was no doubt the reason. As soon as Cinque Frondi fell we brought back in all 111 officials including the Prefect, the vice-Quest and the Major i/c Carabinieri (the lastnamed had only been three days Cinque Frondi. I was suspicious at first that he had deserted his post and rum off, but it was by express orders of the Prefect).

1) Dr. Rosario SPECIALE, aged 60 years, the Prefect was appoin by Badoglio on 1 Aug 43. States that he always was NON- Fascist and was formerly the Prefect at Taranto 1938-39 and for a time at Rome. Has been vetted in common with the others who returned by F.S.S. who have not quite decided yet about his bona fides. However, he is quite a good type and anxious to help and co-operate. He is taking a live interest in the welfare of the population but appears perhaps a little too easy.

2) The Vice-questore, CIMARELLI, aged 53 yrs., was second in command at Reggio for some years and took charge on 28 July 43 when Badoglio recalled the Questore who has not returned and who, I am told, has not been seen since. Looks a bad nasty slimy type. He, is unkempt and he is evasive in his answers. Not a suitable man to be in charge of police and I was relieved when the F.S.S. decided on 13 Sep. 43 to arrest him the population was also relieved but this fact held no real bearing on the situation.

3) His Commissar (and I should add his Arch-Accomplice) has also since been arrested by the F.S.S.

4) Rest of staff seem average and no reason at present to interfere with them.

27) WINE SHOPS: Were all kept closed until 10 Sep. 43 and this firm decision saved us a great deal of possible trouble. A few selected registered places are now in bounds to troops and wine prices controlled. Permitted hours of sale 11 a.m. to 2 P.M. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. daily. Practically no drunkenness observed.

28) FISHING: Approved between Capo Spartevento and Schillo - boats and fishermen being licensed by the Provincial C.A.P.O. and necessary regulations framed. We are hoping to get official approval to extend fishing north on both sides of the peninsula.

29) COURTS: Major Franklin, Legal Officer, is preparing a separate report on the Legal System. There are Tribunali at Reggio, Locri an Palmi, all of which will commence to function very shortly. A number of cases are awaiting trial.

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30) REGISTRATION OF LABOUR: Arrangements in hand to register all males between ages of 16 to 60 not employed by Allied Military Government. There is no difficulty in getting labour for local requirements.

31) CONDUCT OF TROOPS: Generally very good.

32) GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: (1) I would like to refer again to the most valuable help and co-operation given to AMGOT personnel by all branches of the Navy and Army. We have maintained close touch with Military Police, Field Security, 8S Area, Navy House ect., who have all been most helpful and this has made our task much easier.

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(c) From a Police point of view I have little more to say. We have had and have many difficulties still but in the whole things are running very smoothly. The Civil Police organisation of course is far from satisfactory and as I mentioned in a previous report from Sicily one would like to see the whole system of policing completely reorganised. The existing system of separate branches and separate control is not only unwieldy but results in general lack of efficiency.

The total population of the Province is 582.000 (see figures attached for Communes) and is policed by 1.000 Carabinieris, 200 Questuri 70 Municipal Guards and over 500 Guardia di Finanza, apart from Railway, Maritime and Forest Police (more than one police official to every 300 civilians) with the result that administration generally is top-heavy.

3) Courts and prisons need our attention badly and I have already quoted one or two scandalous prison examples which reflect of the former judicial system as a whole. Let's hope Allied influence will improve the whole legal system.

33) SECURITY ARRESTS Over 30 arrests of civilians have been effected throughout the Province on Security grounds (apart from Proclamation offences. Major POLLOCK is representing AMGOT for Region 2 area, and consulting with C.S.I. (b) on each case individually. First sitting held at Reggio on 18.9.43 with Captain Long 8th Army CSI (b).

34) SHOOTING OF POLICE At 3 pm 18.9.43 in Reggio Town; a British soldier (drunk) shot an RM Military Police Sergeant in the leg. Fortunately: wounds not serious - soldier concerned in custody.

J. POLLOCK.
Major
C.A.P.O. Reggio Province

18.9.43

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REGGIO PROVINCIAL POLICE - REPORT N° 2.

5A 9 1A

8 Sept. 943

L O O T I N G

Fortunately no looting on a large scale has taken place sincew entered on 3.9.943.

At the outset I think should be emphasised that during the months of May, June, July, and August the Germans were virtually in occupation of the town From enquiries I have made from at least twelve reliable sources, the Germans systematically looted from the town practically everything of real value, e.g. civilian motorcars and lorries, tyres, machinery, machine tools, valuable paintings and even antique furniture.

When the Allies commenced their heavy bombing at the end of July and the whole of Augustand when we were heavily shelling the place, no less than 60,000 civilians fled to various places in the provinces. Thousands left their homes without taking their effects with them More than 70 per cent. of shopowners left the town and have not yet returned.

In these circumstances therefore we can anticipate many complaints from the pubblic when they return. In my wiew practically all claims for compensation must be resisted, except a few where there is evidence that our military have taken away any property

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Specific cases of property being taken by our soldiers dealt with by me personally are as follows:-

I°)= Between 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. on 4.9.43 I patrolled the town and found seven Canadian soldiers in possession of property, a brand new sewing machine, adding machine, three typewriters, stationery, etc. The soldiers in question were attached to the 1st C.I.B. Workshops Canadian. As ed to account for their possession of the articles, they explained that they had been instructed by their major to collect these articles.

As a result I contacted the DAQMG. First Canadian Division, who told me that he accepted responsibility for the orders given by Major DEMAIO to requisition everything necessary for their operations. I hold a receipt in my oficial pochetbook by the DAQMG, First Canadian Division, for some of the article taken.

At IO a.m. today 8.9.43 Colonel Gerry interviewed in my presence Major DEMAIO who explained the reasons why he sanctionedthe taking of the above articles, also watch parts, wire wireless valves and equipment. Major DEMAIO also explained that his men did break into certain premises for this purpose. The new RECCHI sewing machine was handed over against receipt to Major DEMAIO who said it had been taker from a railway truck a nd th it was necessary for their military requirements. I have the names of all the soldiers concerned if wanted at any time.

2°)= Woman and boy looting shop. At 11 a.m. on 5.9.43 I cleared out [illegible] who were helping them=

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of real value,e.g.civilian motorcars and lorries,tyres,machinery,machine tools,valuable paintings and even antique furniture.

When the Allies commenced their heavy bombing at the end of July and the whole of August and when we were heavily shelling the place,no less than 60,000 civilians fled to various places in the provinces.Thousands left their homes without taking their effects with them.More than 70 per cent.of shopowners left the town and have not yet returned.

In these circumstances therefore we can anticipate many complaints from the public when they return. In my view practically all claims for compensation must be resisted,except a few where there is evidence that our military have taken away any property

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2°)= Woman and boy looting shop. At 11 a.m. on 5.9.43 I cleared out from a chemist's shop four soldiers of 34 BAIC who were helping them= selves to first-aid equipment,bandages,etc.
They said that a few of their comrade had been injured in the beach landing and that's why they went into the shop.This being feasible I let them take sufficient for immediate needs and made them return to shop all the rest. Military police informed.

Inside the shop I also found an elderly woman aged 78 and a boy of 16 rummaging through the shop and taking several articles of small value. I arrested them and they have been since imprisoned. The women is serio= usly ill with cancer and owing to her advanced age I have since released her from prison.

3°)= Seven Indian soldiers arrested at 6.30 p.m., 5.9.43,for looting in a hardware and stationery establishment.Handed over to Military Police.

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4°)= At 7 p.m., 5.9.43, two soldiers were arrested by Major Simcock who found them inside a shop. In their possession were odd article of jewellery, two watches, cigarette cases, lighters, rings. Handedd over to Military Police.

5°)= During afternoon of 5.9.43 the house of the O.C. of the Carabinieri in Reggio Town was forcibly eentered and every room ransacked. Some Jewellery chocolate, cigarettes ans soap were taken Major Pollock took up the inquiry and traced two Canadian soldiers (Cpl. POLANSKI and Pte REID, both of No.2 FDS, Canadian Division), who both admitted that they entered the house. Major Pollock ound in their possession a watch, chocolate, cigarettes and soap which were immediately identified by the O.C. Carabinieri. The soldiers admitted that they took the property from his house. Colonel GORMAN (the men's C.O.) and Major GIMMONIMENN, also over them, were present and said that severe disciplinary action would be taken by the Canadian authorities quite apart from any action by the British Provost Marshal Case handed over by Major Pollock to Major Manday, A.P.M. with full report, cl statements and evidence.

6°)= At 8.30 p.m. on 7.9.43 Major Watts caught two Morrockian soldiers stealing articles of furniture in a bombed house. One of the Mauritians drew a knife and attempted to strike Major Pollock who intervened. A souffle followed and unfortunately both men were able to effect their escape in the darkness. A search of their billets followed and one man had still not returned. He is probably the culprit and enquiries are still in hand to identify him.

7°)= Civilian police have arrested some 27 persons for petty stealing who will be dealt with in due course. In some cases the evidence against them is ver weak, e.g., some said the artciv of furniture were their own property and that they were moving from one house te another or again that Canadian soldiers had actually given them some small articles as presents. Major Pollock is examining each case soon ad opportunty occurs and they will be dealt with according to circumstances.

8°)= At 4 p.m. on 6.9.43 Lieut Beresford arrested two soldiers found in a shop and handed over to Military Police.

On the question of looting generally, this serious problem was tackled as effectively as possible from the start. Within six hours of the Allied landing sixty Carabinieri were in the streets patrolling and from the morning of 4.9.43 we have on duty the following:- 1777

107 Carabinieri (uniformed with armbands)
42 Questorini (do do do)
33 Questorini (plain clothes with armbands)
30 Municipal Guards (uniformed with armbands)
8 Guardia Finanzia (do do do)

Generally speaking they are not any means efficient but all are being

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Generaly speaking,they are not any means efficient but all are being vetted and examined,will receive individual instruction in due course and will be licked into shape.

Again generaly speaking,all of the above are most anxious to cooperate and so far I have found no obstruction in them. We are apt to regard them as a useless lot but they are paid low wages and have not been very welle

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fed for some months.Another important factor whi hawe should not overlook is this - Since July the town has been subjeted to heavy bimbing and,later,shelling day and night. This has had a most serious effect on the morale of town officials who have been compelled to remain on duty. I konw from personal experrience what 30 successive days of bombing may be and I cannot help feeling a great measure of sympathy with these officians.

However I have determined to get the best possible out of these men before I leave Reggio.

MAJOR

C.A.P.O., Reggio Province.

4776

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