

ACC

10000/143/760

43/760

INTERVIEWS & RELEASES TO THE PRESS
MAR. 1944 - FEB. 1945

Public Safety

13A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 39
Office of the Executive

COL. CHAMBERLAIN	1/23/45	23/4
COL. YOUNG	1/23/45	23/4
LT. COL. WILCOX	1/23/45	23/4
MAJ. LUCKIAN	1/23/45	23/4
MAJ. WILSON	1/23/45	23/4
MAJ. HANBURY	1/23/45	23/4
MAJ. BALLANCE	1/23/45	23/4
CAPT. POWELL	1/23/45	23/4
CHIEF	1/23/45	23/4

20 February 1945

Ref. R5c/PRB

SUBJECT: Interviews with Italian Journalists

TO : Distribution 'A'

1. As various responsibilities are handed over to the Italian Government, the Italian press tends to get more and more information from Italian sources, and such information may not always coincide with the views of the Allied Commission. Unless the Allied Commission is willing to extend to Italian press correspondents as much patience, explanation, and information as they obtain from other sources, the Allied Commission is bound to be ignored or misrepresented by the Italian press. It is therefore felt that responsible AC officers should now make it a part of their business to interview Italian journalists when this is requested by PRO. Such interviews will no doubt occasion some misunderstandings and possibly misinterpretations, but these must be regarded as offset by the increased goodwill and understanding which should result from a better knowledge of AC subcommissions and their work by the Italian press. With a view to avoiding difficulties as far as possible, the following procedure is laid down.

2. Journalists will first approach the Public Relations Branch for permission to obtain an interview, and will submit to the PRO a list of the questions they propose to ask.

3. Subjects to be discussed will be carefully screened by the Public Relations Branch and will be kept within the strict purview of the relevant subcommission. In their interviews officers will be careful to confine themselves to factual statements as to what has been done and what is being done, but will not deal with future policy.

4. Articles written by journalists on the basis of the interviews granted will be submitted to the officer interviewed and to the PRO for review before publication.

5. Public Relations representative who will be regularly assigned to the task of arranging interviews of Italian journalists with subcommissions and of ensuring that the written articles are submitted for review in accordance with paragraph 4 above, will be Mrs. DOLETTA OXILIA, Italian civilian. The location is Room 22, 3rd floor, tel. ext. 591.

DISTRIBUTION

'A'

Brigadier
Executive Commission

1785

12A

21 January, 1945.

TO : Regional Commissioner, Sicily, Sardegna, Southern, Lazio, Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, Emilia, Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia and Venezia Regions (Att: R.F.S.O.).

AMC 8th Army
(Att: S.C.A.F.O.).

1. Attention is again directed to memorandum ACG/14563/PS dated 18 July 1944, a copy of which is enclosed.
2. Unauthorized accounts of police investigations have recently appeared in the Press, disclosing information which might have prejudiced subsequent inquiries either by Allied or Italian Police. In some instances newspaper reports have not mentioned the cooperation of Allied Police (S.I.B., C.I.D., etc). It has therefore been agreed with the Provost Marshal, AFHQ, that in any investigation involving both Allied and Italian Police no release to the Press will be made by either party without the prior agreement and approval of the other.

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From: Colonel A.M. Young,

HASQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION,
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 384.

20th January, 1945.

Dear

Thank you very much for your letter of the 14th January, which unfortunately has taken nearly a fortnight to reach me. I am very glad that you have brought to my attention the publication of the "Stars & Stripes" article of the 30th December last and I am completely in accord with the sentiments you express.

This article was published without the knowledge or consent of Lt. Col. Francis, Regional Public Safety Officer, and the statements attributed to him are fictitious. In point of fact, Lt. Col. Francis at that time was not in Rome and he himself takes the greatest exception to the signing of his name.

All Public Safety Officers are aware of the difficulties of preventing the publication of exaggerated and misleading reports in the Press. During the last few days, for instance, highly imaginative accounts of the coming up of the guns led by Giuseppe Albano ("Hunchback" - Jodpo) in Rome have appeared both in the "Union Jack" and in the "Stars & Stripes". These reports did not come from official sources and are almost totally inaccurate.

We, on our side, fully appreciate that when articles are appearing in the Press, the work of Allied Police while omitting to mention the work of Allied Police while omitting to mention the work of Allied Police, no

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We, on our side, fully appreciate that when articles appear praising the work of Allied Police while omitting to acknowledge the assistance of the Italian Police, no fault lies with the Allied Police concerned. Newspapers seldom give credit where credit is due.

I enclose copy of an instruction which has been issued to all Public Safety Officers in Italy, and, in addition, I enclose the draft of the new instruction which is about to be issued to deal with the additional point which you have raised. I should be most grateful if you would arrange for reciprocal orders to be issued on your side and to let me have a copy in due course.

Once again let me say how much I appreciate your bringing this matter to my attention.

Yours

To: Colonel A.R. Rees-Royasids;
Provost Marshal's Office (PR),
Allied Force Headquarters.
Enclosures: 2.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION
APO 394

10A

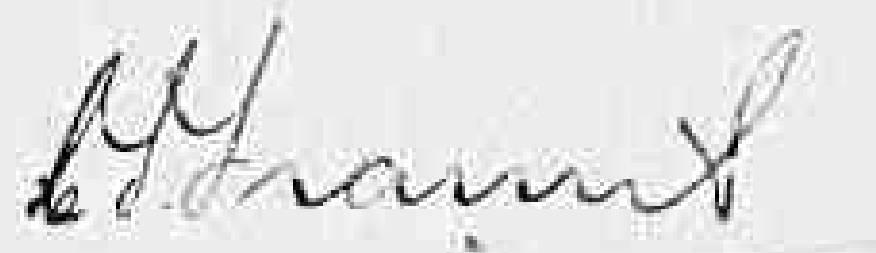
Public Safety Division.
17th January, 1945.

File No. :- LUR/11/PS.

Subject :- Newspaper reports.

To :- HQ., AC., Public Safety Sub-Commission.

1. Reference letter attached, handed to me for perusal and comment, I saw the article in question but have not a copy of the "Stars & Stripes" in which it appeared with which to refresh my memory as to the details.
2. I know that it was reported that certain statements had been made by me on the subject of the counterfeiting of Allied Military currency.
3. I did not give this information to the "Stars and Stripes"; in fact I take as great exception as does the Colonel to articles of this nature, especially where names of officers are mentioned.
4. No adverse comment has reached me from either American or British Military Police and I have recently read articles in which both these organisations, together with names of officers, have been mentioned. Although co-operation was afforded by this HQ. no hard feeling is felt.
5. I entirely agree with the suggestion in the last paragraph of Col. Rees-Reynolds letter; that is, of course, if you think it necessary.



C.T. FRANCIS.
Lt. Colonel.
RPSO., LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION 782

From:- Colonel A.R. Rees-Reynolds

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE (BR)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

5th January 1945

Dear

Colonel

You have no doubt seen the report from the "Stars and Stripes" of 30th December 1944 under the headlines, "Third Phoney Money Ring in Rome Region Smashed". Frankly, I take very great exception to this publication, and thought that I would write you this DO rather than take up the matter through official channels.

The major objection is, of course, the premature disclosure of the arrest of CUTRONI, and the disclosure of the fact that he was informing on the rest of the gang. Not only has this warned his associates in Rome whilst one of the ringleaders is still at large, but it has also frightened CUTRONI very badly, which may well affect his usefulness before the investigation is complete.

In the second case, I think we have both been agreed for many months past upon the desirability of complete co-operation of all police resources in the theatre, be they AC, CMP, or American, and I do feel that the report as printed is liable to lead to a certain amount of hard feeling on the part of the American CID and our SIB, in that there was no mention whatever of their co-operation in the matter.

Is it possible for you to issue an instruction departmentally, that whenever an investigation is in progress, in which your people and mine or the Americans are jointly concerned, no communication shall be made by either party to the Press without prior agreement and approval of the other. If you agree, I will, of course, issue a reciprocal order, and ask the American Provost Marshal General to do the same.

Yours

sincerely

Sam Vette, 178

Dictated by the Provost Marshal,

CUTRONI very badly, and
investigation is complete.

In the second case, I think we have both been agreed for many months past upon the desirability of complete co-operation of all police resources in the theatre, be they AC, CMP, or American, and I do feel that the report as printed is liable to lead to a certain amount of hard feeling on the part of the American CID and our SIB, in that there was no mention whatever of their co-operation in the matter.

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Dictated by the Provost Marshal,
Colonel A.R. Rees-Reynolds, and
signed in his absence, on duty,
by Lt Col J. Sitters, Deputy
Provost Marshal.

Yours sincerely,

Sam Vitters 178

To:- Colonel A.E. Young,
Deputy Director of Public Safety,
Public Safety Sub-Commission,
HQ, Allied Commission, APO 394.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH

PA 14083

8A

PRB/R5

4 August 1944

Subject: Journalist's Interview.

To : Major Ballance.

1. The bearer, FRANCESCO GASPARINI, an accredited journalist of the Rome newspaper RICOSTRUZIONE, is writing an article on local transportation problems with the object of achieving greater cooperation between the civilian transport owners and your office.

2. Sig. GASPARINI has already written a number of article on local problems in collaboration with Allied officials which have been very helpful from the point of view of military government.

3. I am sending him to you for what information you may be desirous of giving him on the transport problem. Sig. Gasparini speaks fluent English.

Lt. John Robinson
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

File

not

9/8

1780

ACC NR
Public Safety Div

Director P.S. 

Do you approve?

AVP

Rui 
 with attached 

I most emphatically disapprove. A "passion for anonymity" is one of the traits desired in this work
 plsk

Let Appraiser
would like to
discuss personal
matter
or

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

17 July '44
(Date)

FROM _____ TO _____

Chief Commissioner _____

Dep. Chief Commissioner _____

Dep. Secretary General _____

~~P.C. & M. S. Section~~ _____

~~Political Section~~ _____

~~Administrative Section~~ _____

Education _____

Interior _____

Legal _____

Monument, Fine Arts _____

Property Control _____

Public Health _____

Public Safety _____

Economic Section _____

Agriculture _____

Finance _____

Industry & Commerce _____

Labor _____

Army _____

Communications _____

Navy _____

War Materials _____

G - 1 _____

G - 2 _____

Hq 2675th Regt _____

Hq 308th (Inf) _____

Hq 308th (Rear) _____

Adjutant (Main) _____

Adjutant (Rear) _____

Det Hq & Hq Co _____

O.C. British Det _____

Translators Pool _____

Civil Censorship Group _____

Medical Officer _____

Security Officer _____

Transportation Officer _____

FOR:

Signature _____

Remarks/Recommendation _____

Information & Return _____

Approval/Disapproval _____

Appropriate Action _____

Investigation & Report _____

REMARKS:

Your comments on this
are desired. (See note
below by Col Upjohn) *ms*
(Initials)

PH notes

PS released for your

20 JUL 1944

ARCHIVES

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APC 394

6A

16th July, 1944.

ACC/14083/PS

SUBJECT : Newspaper article "Secrets of
Scotland Yard at work in Italy"

TO : Chief of Public Safety H.Q., A.C.C.

Attention is called to the attached article which appeared in
"Crusader" dated 16th July, 1944.

Apart from the deplorable nature of the article, its publication
is highly irregular.

Admin. Memo 12 from A.F. H.Q. 12th March 1944 states that Senior
Officers (Lieut. Col. and above) may give "on record" press interviews only
after obtaining the permission of the Commander in Chief (Memo "O" attached).

Executive Memo. No.47 from the Chief Commissioner dated 1st April
1944 states that Public Relations Branch will be the sole channel for such
interviews (Memo 1A attached).

P.R.B. Circular dated 3rd April calls attention to A.F.H.Q.
Admin. Memo 12 and adds that except in special cases interviews with Press
correspondents are not to be associated with the name of an officer.
(Memo 2A attached)

Staff Memo No.1 issued by Rome Region on 29th June 1944 (at the
instigation of P.R.B.) states that no staff section chief will release any
information except through the Regional Commissioner, Rome, who will route
such information to the Public Relations Branch. (Memo 5A attached)

As far as I know, this article was published without any of these
formalities being complied with, but Lieut. Col. Pollock may have some
explanation to offer.

It is possible that this article will be reproduced in England,
in which case it is certain to arouse adverse comment, which will reflect
on this H.Qs.

No doubt it is too late now to prevent the harm done in this
case, but this H.Qs ought not to accept any responsibility. To prevent

1770

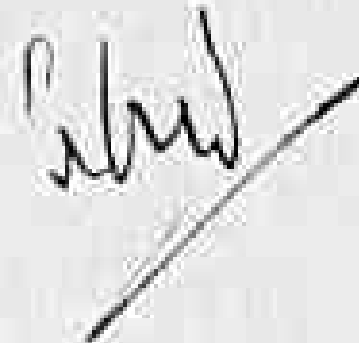
- 2 -

a recurrence I suggest a directive be sent to all Public Safety Officers directing their attention to the instructions already issued and requiring all interviews and articles on Public Safety activities to be submitted to this H.Qs. for approval prior to publication.



A.F. WILCOX
Lt. Col.

Major Fielden, Public Relations Officer, states that this article was brought to his office by a newspaper man for censorship some days ago, but as there seemed to be no objection from a political or a security point of view it was passed for publication.



ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

18th July, 1944.

ACC/14082/PS

SUBJECT : Interviews and releases to the Press.

TO : Regional Public Safety Officers,
Regions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and Rome Region,
Chief of Public Safety Fifth and Eighth Armies.

1. The attention of all Public Safety Officers is called to the under-mentioned directives on the subject of Press interviews.

Admin. Memo. No. 12 from AFHQ dated 12th March 1944.

Executive Memo No. 47 from the Chief Commissioner ACC
dated 1st April 1944.

2. The following extracts should be particularly noted:

Administrative Memorandum No. 12.

"II" Granting of Interviews to the Press".

1.e. Senior Officers may give "on record" press conferences or interviews only after obtaining permission of the Commander-in-Chief. In cases involving British Officers, C-in-C permission must have further concurrence and permission from the Admiralty, War Office, or Air Ministry. Request for permission should, if possible, contain a brief outline of what Senior Officer proposes to say.

b. In giving such authorized "on record" press conferences, the speaker must make it clear to the press as to the statements on which he is prepared to be directly quoted. If in reply to questions, the speaker departs from his subject, he must advise the press that such matter is "off the record" and not for publication. In such authorized conferences or interviews the name of the officer can be quoted.

Executive Memo No. 17 from the Chief Commissioner
dated 1st April 1944.

2. The following extracts should be particularly noted:

Administrative Memorandum No. 12.

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"2. Senior Officers may give "off the record" (not for publication) conferences without obtaining the permission of higher authority, but will be responsible for instructing the press that information so given is not for publication.

"5. For the purpose of this memorandum, Senior Officers are defined as the following grades and above:

British Army.....Lieutenant Colonel
U.S. Army and Air Forces.....Lieutenant Colonel
R.A.F.Wing Commander
U.S. and British Navy.....Commander

Executive Memorandum No. 47.

"5. The Public Relations Branch will be the sole channel for issue from A.C.C. of releases and explanations of A.C.C. activities intended for publication or broadcasting. The P.R. Branch will also be responsible for the direction and issue of all photography and photographic material concerning the A.C.C. Press interviews with members of the A.C.C. at Hq. and in the Regions and Press Conferences will be arranged through or by P.R. Branch.

3. As far as AIC/ACC Public Safety matters are concerned, any information for the Press should be submitted to this Sub-Commission for approval before publication.

Paul G. Kirk
PAUL G. KIRK
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Copy to: Public Relations Branch.

.FI/hgd

Administrative Memorandum No.12
dated 12 March 1944.

(Cont'd)

interviews the name of the officer can be quoted.

2. Senior Officers may give "off the record" (not for publication) conferences without obtaining the permission of higher authority, but will be responsible for instructing the press that information so given is not for publication.

3. The above instructions do not apply to interviews or to conferences held to give guidance and background to the press, nor does it apply to regular conferences given by Public Relations Officers or Staff Officers whose duty it is to inform the press.

4. Subject to usual censorship, officers other than Senior Officers may give eyewitness accounts of operations in which they have participated and names may be quoted, except in cases where Divisional or higher echelon Commanders may see fit to prohibit such interviews.

5. For the purpose of this memorandum, Senior Officers are defined as the following grades and above :

British Army	Lieutenant Colonel
U.S. Army and Air Forces	Lieutenant Colonel
R.A.F.	Wing Commander
U.S. and British Navy	Commander

(AG 000.71-1 INC-0)

By command of General WILSON :

H.V. ROBERTS
Colonel AGD
Adjutant General.

Distribution:
"CY"

G.

Secrets

Sixty-seven specially picked London policemen "called up" into the Army . . . hush-hush job . . . sealed train to port . . . shipped off to ITALY for the great clean-up! Today CRUSADER takes you backstage to see the dirty work these "Yard" men found going on behind the scenes.

of Scotland Yard at Work in Italy

SCOTLAND YARD is cleaning up Italy.

With the calm efficiency which made the London "copper" world famous, English police are at work rounding up racketeers, suppressing dangerous elements, reorganising Italian police forces and tidying up Italy generally.

It started a little over a year ago. Sixty-seven London policemen, mostly sergeants and inspectors, found themselves in the Army. It was an unexpected "call-up" for most of them—but not a call-up in the general sense. They were wanted for special jobs.

Summoned from their stations to Scotland Yard one day they were told that an important hush-hush police task was awaiting them. It would mean joining the Army and going overseas. They would be given officer rank.

They were in Army uniform within a few days, put into a sealed train and sent off to the port of embarkation. It was not until they landed in North Africa that they knew their destination and learned what their job was to be.

The African campaign was over, the assault against Europe due to begin. Plans for A.M.G.O.T. were in an advanced stage. Part of this organisation was to be a special police force, formed with the intention of moving up with our advancing armies, taking over police control of the liberated towns and cities. They were to work in conjunction with American police, independent of C.M.P. and S.I.B., though the organisations were to co-operate.

The man to hold the first Union Jack on liberated Euro-

pe was the Fascist. A man would be arrested, thrown into prison to await trial, then apparently forgotten.

The A.M.G. police investigated every case.

Thirty-year-old Malo Domenico had been in prison for three and a half months. He had never been brought to trial. His offence? He had been drunk one night, his girl-friend had objected, and he had struck her in the face. The Italian police intervened in the fight that ensued, took him off to prison, and there he remained. He was allowed to go.

A 19-year-old girl was arrested in May, 1942. Her husband was in the Army. When a man tried to interfere with her she picked up a knife and slashed him across the face. She was promptly arrested and flung into prison. She had been there, without trial, ever since. When the A.M.G. police asked the reason they were told that the prosecutor had been sent abroad with the Army—and she was languishing in gaol until his return. She, too, was released.

A humorous twist came into the case of Luppino Filippo, 50-year-old shoe-mender who had been in prison for three and a half months on a charge of being in improper

possession of a gun. The taking of Rome provides the best illustration of the work these police are doing.

Most of the Germans were out of Rome by ten o'clock on the night of June 4, the last elements by midnight. At one o'clock in the morning of June 5 Lieut.-Colonel Pollock and his police arrived in central Rome and set up a police H.Q. in the street.

The next few hours saw the force swinging into activity. Ten police districts had been earmarked before hand. By three o'clock Scotland Yard had moved in and taken charge of each of them and made radio contact with H.Q.—the first time the police had used radio on this scale, with two-way sets; and, Colonel Pollock says, the experiment should provide a basis for similar work in London and elsewhere after the war.

CARABINIERI SUPPORT

RAINED, experienced, reliable Carabinieri—3,000 of them—followed soon afterwards. By five o'clock in the morning proclamations had been posted up giving general orders, instructions regarding black-out, maximum prices, motor vehicles.

Partisans were informed that their help was no longer necessary. Police powers were to be restricted to uniformed men.

Many failed to hand over arms. The A.M.G. police wasted no time. Lightning raids were made on two of the H.Q.s concerned. Firearms, ammunition and "Red Devils" in harmless-looking cases were discovered.

Partisans and other were issued with a last warning that drastic action would be taken unless arms were handed in immediately. The raid had a salutary effect on them. Before long the police had collected practically all the unauthorised firearms and ammunition.

* * *

WITHIN a week the A.M.G. police had carried out a series of purges. Two hundred members of the Italian civil police and 45 auxiliary police had been sacked. The highest chief of Rome police had been removed from office. The police chief who helped Mussolini to escape had been rounded up. Seventy-five

ets

Sixty-seven specially picked London policemen "called up" into the Army . . . hush-hush job . . . sealed train to port . . . shipped off to ITALY for the great clean-up! Today CRUSADER takes you backstage to see the dirty work these "Yard" men found going on behind the scenes.



Lieut-Col. POLLOCK.

Scotland Yard at Work in Italy

A man would be taken into prison to then apparently

Police Investigated

Maio Domenico on for three and he had never been His offence? He one night, his objected, and he in the face. The intervened in the took him off to he remained. He so.

girl was arrested Her husband was When a man tried a her she picked flashed him across was promptly into prison. here, without trial, then the A.M.G. reason they were prosecutor had been in the Army—and ing in jail until he, too, was re-

st came into the Filippo, 50-year- who had been in and a half months being in improper

The taking of Rome provides the best illustration of the work these police are doing.

Most of the Germans were out of Rome by ten o'clock on the night of June 4, the last elements by midnight. At one o'clock in the morning of June 5 Lieut-Colonel Pollock and his police arrived in central Rome and set up a police H.Q. in the street.

The next few hours saw the force swinging into activity. Ten police districts had been earmarked before hand. By three o'clock Scotland Yard had moved in and taken charge of each of them and made radio contact with H.Q.—the first time the police had used radio on this scale, with two-way sets; and, Colonel Pollock says, the experiment should provide a basis for similar work in London and elsewhere after the war.

CARABINIERI SUPPORT

RAINED, experienced, reliable Carabinieri—3,000 of them—followed soon afterwards. By five o'clock in the morning proclamations had been posted up giving general orders, instructions regarding black-out, maximum prices, motor vehicles.

Partisans were informed that their help was no longer necessary. Police powers were to be restricted to uniformed men.

Many failed to hand over arms. The A.M.G. police wasted no time. Lightning raids were made on two of the H.Q.s concerned. Firearms, ammunition and "Red Devils" in harmless-looking cases were discovered.

Partisans and other were issued with a last warning that drastic action would be taken unless arms were handed in immediately. The raid had a salutary effect on them. Before long the police had collected practically all the unauthorised firearms and ammunition.

* * *

WITHIN a week the A.M.G. police had carried out a series of purges. Two hundred members of the Italian civil police and 45 auxiliary police had been sacked. The highest chief of Rome police had been removed from office. The police chief who helped Mussolini to escape had been rounded up. Seventy-five

Secret Service agents had lost their authority. The armed Polizia Africa Italiana force of over 2,000, known to have aided the Nazis, had been dissolved and their chief arrested.

And A.M.G. had 20,000 reliable police agents in service in the city.

It was all done unobtrusively, without demonstrations or excitement. Few of the two million inhabitants and the visiting soldiers realised that Scotland Yard had been at work so thoroughly. There had been no clothes, no disturbances.

The London police had been as unobtrusive in their work as ever, remembering their motto, Sir Robert Peel's statement in 1829 when the Bill was introduced authorising the formation of a paid police force in London:

"The primary objects of an efficient police force are the preservation of peace, prevention of crime and protection of life and property. To these ends all efforts of police must be directed. The absence of crime, the preservation of police and public tranquillity will alone prove whether these objects have been attained." That's what they are trying to carry out in Italy.

police force, formed with the intention of moving up with our advancing armies, taking over police control of the liberated towns and cities. They were to work in conjunction with American police, independent of C.M.P. and S.I.B., though the organisations were to co-operate.

The man to hold the first Union Jack on liberated Europe, maintained was former Chief-Inspector J. R. Pollock, of Scotland Yard, when he landed on the invasion of Italy.

Chief-Inspector Pollock is to-day a Lieutenant-Colonel, chief of police for the Rome area. Before this he was chief of police for the Eighth Army from the start of the Italian campaign.

CRIME IN EUROPE

POLICE from other parts of Britain have since joined the force. They come from Exeter, Gateshead, Lincoln, Bedford, Edinburgh and, of course, London. Some of the original force have returned to take their experience to the Western Invasion areas.

Lieut.-Colonel Pollock told me of some of the jobs his police have been doing since they landed in Europe. Much of their work relates to crime of the type to which they have been used to in Britain.

An Italian police lieutenant was shot dead in broad daylight while posting up some notices in Rome recently. The case was put in the hands of Captain T. W. M. Greenhill, formerly a Scotland Yard detective-sergeant. The murder was believed to have had some political significance, and Greenhill's inquiries led him to 200 suspects. These he narrowed down to three.

The case is still sub judice, and the full story cannot yet be told. What I can tell is that Captain Greenhill's handling of it was in the best Scotland Yard tradition.

Reforming the Italian police and police methods is one of the principal tasks of the A.M.G. police. And as the Allies sweep through Italy the police are leaving behind them cleaner, better organized towns, murky Fascist maladministration purged, with criminals rounded up, Fascist victims freed.

Incredible police conditions were encountered from the start. It was hard to believe that this was the so-called civilised twentieth century.

Fascist law had descended almost to medieval injustice in some parts. Many prisons were in a filthy state; prisoners huddled together under evil conditions in small cells, badly ventilated, house-bound, often out of food with the prisoners on the verge of starvation.

Some were more up-to-date, but injustice reigned everywhere. Time meant nothing to hand,

told that the prosecutor had been sent abroad with the Army—and she was languishing in gaol until his return. She, too, was released.

A humorous twist came into the case of Luppino Filippo, 50-year-old shoe-mender who had been in prison for three and a half months on a charge of being in improper possession of a pair of German shoes. The British authorities decided to release him and told him he could go. Half an hour later he was found to be there, still, busily repairing a pair of boots. And he explained that he had no desire to leave. He had become too well established in business. Ever since he had been arrested a high prison official had been taking in boots for repair and passing them on to Luppino and sharing the profits.

And there were two men who had been sentenced to death and had been in prison awaiting execution for two years. When asked if something could be done about it, Captain (formerly Police Sergeant) W. L. Wilson let his sense of humour get the better of him. He promptly turned to the prison official with him: "Arrange for a firing squad first thing in the morning!" he ordered briskly. The two prisoners almost collapsed. Their cases were, of course, reviewed.

FASCIST ROUND-UP

ON the other hand, the police found themselves with the job of rounding up criminals who had never been arrested because they were "good" Fascists. The people of Foggia made a strong appeal the moment we moved in. It was alleged that a man had committed a murder but was never arrested because of his Fascist connections. He was soon brought to trial.

Supervising the evacuation of civilians from the Anzio beach-head was another of the tasks which befell the A.M.G. police. Captain A. Baker—former Exeter Police Sergeant, of 11, Woolsey Avenue, Whipton, Devon—and Captain L. A. Tompkins—former Police Sergeant of the Bedfordshire County Police, Biggleswade—were in charge.

They evacuated 20,000 refugees, sometimes at the rate of 2,300 a day. Five babies were born during the process.

And just as the London Bobby copes with everything, the A.M.G. police do the same. Captain W. L. Wilson—formerly of the Metropolitan Police—found himself working one day on some major surgical operations. Eight boys had been playing with a shell which had exploded. He went over to the hospital to investigate, found them short-staffed, so donned a white coat and gave a

CARABINIERI SUPPORT

IRAINED, experienced, reliable Carabinieri—3,000 of them—followed soon afterwards. By five o'clock in the morning proclamations had been posted up giving general orders, instructions regarding black-out, maximum prices, motor vehicles.

Well before dawn masses of reports had been brought in, sifted and dealt with. Conditions of all social services had been tabulated—telephones, newspaper offices, water, electricity, gas, bridges, sewers, monuments, food. The police chiefs soon gathered an idea of the general situation in the city.

By five o'clock, too, 1,240 important buildings (including Fascist buildings) had been given police protection.

More important than this check-up was the widespread investigation into the human element. At six o'clock in the morning Lieut.-Colonel Pollock was poring over a list giving him the low-down on Rome's police. The city has a large body of Questurini (Public Security Agents), 5,500 strong. There were 6,500 metropolitan police on traffic and general duties, 2,100 Polizia Africa Italiana.

In addition, there was 3,500 Finance Guards and a large Partisan police force, 17,000 strong. This unpaid voluntary force consisted of six political parties. They had been clandestinely collaborating for months and had laid their plans, with Allied assistance, ready to take up arms at the right moment.

All police chiefs and government officials were sent for. An immediate purge was started.

By morning, Rome was well policed and under complete control. But there was a considerable amount of work to be done. This sifting went on throughout the day. With the A.M.G. police well established, the

been sacked. The highest chief of Rome police had been removed from office. The police chief who helped Mussolini to escape had been rounded up. Seventy-five cars



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Perhaps Scotland
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That's what they are trying to
carry out in Italy.



CRUSADER CUTIE

Perhaps Scotland Yard would
care to check up on this mystery!
The mystery is why Hollywood has
only just discovered her.

In case you want to know her
name, it is Marjorie Riordan. You
haven't seen her on the screen yet,
but it will not be long before you
do so. She has just been put on
contract by Warner Brothers-First
National.

You look okay by us, Marjorie!
So we're nominating you as this
week's Crusader Cutie.

CRUSADER

British Forces' Weekly
No. 111, Sunday, July 16, 1944

Produced by the British Army
Newspaper Unit. General Cor-
respondence to Editor-in-Chief,
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Section), H.Q., A.A.I., C.M.F.
Any correspondence (includ-
ing circulation inquiries) solely
concerning CRUSADER should
be addressed to Editor,
CRUSADER, British Army
Newspaper Unit, C.M.F.

**Voice of
Crusader**

THE battle news is
good.

Our score mounts and
mounts, and Hitler, des-
perately shuffling his
bowlers, still cannot get
a wicket.

The Russian surge is,
literally, staggering.

A specially-drawn map
in the back page shows
more vividly than any
words can tell how the
Russian tentacles are re-
lentlessly closing in on
the Nazi armies.

In the West the out-
standing feature has been
the change in generals.
Rundstedt is sacked; von
Kluge—who went a long
way in Russia, but the
wrong way—is the un-
enviable successor.

Meanwhile, although
the Germans are hurling
against us on this front
all they can possibly
mass, we go steadily and
surely on our way. To
Cherbourg has been
added Caen.

In Italy, too, the story

FOR AND AGAINST**THE LAND of OUR
FATHERS—and SONS**

AT one time nationalisation of
land was a policy advocated
largely by those of the landless
and who had little chance of
changing their status.

Now its adherents have grown
and although they still come
mostly from the Left, they are
also to be found in the ranks
of the Right and Centre.

But although new land legislation
has had to be introduced, few
would expect the Government to
embrace nationalisation at this
stage of its career.

It is an issue that should be de-
cided only by a General Election,
and it is also one that would re-
quire far more preliminary
thought and examination than
can be given during wartime.

With that important limitation—
and many people will not regard
it as a limitation—the new Town
and Country Planning Bill seems
a reasonable effort to solve a
difficult problem.

It is the Bill that
will enable
Local Councils
to buy land to
put up houses
in which returning Servicemen
can live.

The serviceman who has been de-
nied home life for so long is
entitled to a home just as quickly
as it can be provided.

This Bill will speed up that pro-
cess.

Local Authorities can buy (a)
blitzed areas, (b) areas blighted
by slums, (c) "overpill" areas,
that are needed in plans for (a)
or (b), and (d) land which is es-
sential preliminary to a planned
scheme.

The financial side of the Bill is
not quite so simple and there are
some puzzling anomalies.

But there is nothing in them that
need increase the rent of the
houses that will rise where the
rubble stood.

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Nationalisation also cropped up
in the debate on Full Employ-
ment. But Mr. Ernest Bevin
pointed out that "the proposals
of the White Paper will operate,
whatever the ownership of in-
dustry may be."

that we needed exports to pay
for imports of things required
to maintain our standard of liv-
ing.

* * *

ONE of the biggest issues in home
politics during the next few
years will be the extent to which
the Government is to control in-
dustry.

It is an issue that must interest
us all, because it may have a
direct bearing on whether or not
that job we are all looking for-
ward to will, in fact, be available.

Government controls have been
accepted during war, but now
there is a vast and swelling
chorus of business-men calling
for their removal at the earliest
possible date.

They say they cannot trade and
therefore cannot provide these
jobs we want except in an at-

mosphere of unfettered enterprise
and initiative and they can
certainly point to the fact that
our huge exports were built up
in the bitter arena of free trade.

On the other hand, there are people
who contend that all many in-
dustrialists want is freedom from
Government supervision and that,
in fact, they arrange among
themselves conditions favouring
neither enterprise nor initiative,
but giving only the security they
are elsewhere so ready to de-
nounce as deadening.

"The Times" has just published an
article commenting on the growth
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2,500 and went so far as to say
that an inquiry into their activi-
ties was "much needed."

While by no means putting the
same label on all of them "The
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trade associations which fixed
the prices we have to pay for
goods and also allocated quotas
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Industry is to protect inefficiency
wherever it is established. One
after the other, in response to the
Government's invitation, the in-
dustries are drafting their post-
war policies, and it is a refreshing
rarely to find one that is not based
on the principle of protecting
such markets as lead themselves
to the process, and dividing them
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in the sacred name of 'security,'
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"If this country is to achieve in
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philosophy among business-men."

After all, one has heard of the bene-
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IMPORTANT THINGS: By C. F. BRO

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Comment amounting to a charge of
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After all, one has heard of the benefits of free enterprise and the "dead hand of bureaucracy" it is reasonable to assume that there



BEVIN

Says Plan will work

It is so silly and very disheartening. They are probably the very people who will grumble most at the way the country is run after the war. They will have plenty of ideas and won't even have taken the trouble to vote.

Most servicemen and women abroad have been politically enlightened by the impact of new things and new scenes. They are more fitted than ever before to decide the shape of to-morrow.

Is this new knowledge, this new newness of political problems, to be nullified by an apathetic minority?

The service vote can be a decisive factor. It should be used.

Nearly all units should have the forms by now. Go to your company office, or its equivalent, and ask if it has arrived. If it has, fill it up right away.

* * *

I HAD a letter this week from a L/Cpl. Wilkinson who, before the war, had just started to work in a bank.

It is an interesting letter, full of a rebellion against what he calls "the drab monotony of days spent between the same, unchanging walls."

After spending so much time out of doors, he wants to go on the land and asked if I could give him any advice.

I rather think that there will shortly be cut-and-dried plans for people who feel as L/Cpl. Wilkinson does. The Ministry of Agriculture have just combined with the Board of Education, to form two committees to advise on

IMPORTANT THINGS: By C. F. BROWN

mosphere of unfettered enterprise and initiative, and they can certainly point to the fact that our huge exports were built up in the latter areas of free trade.

On the other hand, there are people who contend that all many industrialists want is freedom from Government supervision and that, in fact, they arrange among themselves conditions favouring neither enterprise nor initiative, but giving only the security they are elsewhere so ready to announce as deadening.

"The Times" has just published an article commenting on the growth of Trade Associations to around 2,500 and went so far as to say that an inquiry into their activities was "much needed."

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Comment amounting to a charge of hypocrisy in two such responsible journals may lead someone to tell us what it is, if only in his own defence.

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Our Ambassador to ... has been recalled for consultations.

The American Ambassador has also been recalled to Washington.

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty why these developments have taken place.

But it is common knowledge that the Argentine Government has been showing markedly pro-German sympathies. Its war minister recently made a speech so favourable to Germany that America began to talk of economic sanctions. The Argentine Government is said

enviable successor.

Meanwhile, although the Germans are hurling against us on this front all they can possibly mass, we go steadily and surely on our way. To Cherbourg has been added Caen.

In Italy, too, the story is the same. Although Kesselring has slowed down our pace, he cannot stop us. The fighting is grim and fierce; but the Fifth and the Eighth remain the masters.

Another serious worry for the German High Command now is oil.

* * *

But there is plenty for the Allies to do yet. Our worst enemy is not Germany; it is over-optimism.

The fellow who comes up to you and says: "Jerry has had it; it is all over bar shouting." He's the man to watch. He's the man who, quite unintentionally will weaken the spirit needed to deliver the final overpowering blow.

As General Eisenhower warned the other day: "In a country so completely dominated by the Gestapo it would be false to base any real expectations on the hope that Germany will crack internally.

"We must be prepared right round the perimeter for long and bitter fighting."

* * *

But the eventual outcome is safe; the future is ours. Our cartoonist William Philpin has drawn for you in another page the shape of things to come.

not quite so simple and there are some puzzling anomalies. But there is nothing in them that need increase the rent of the houses that will rise where the rubble stood.

* * *

Nationalization also cropped up in the debate on Full Employment, but Mr. Ernest Bevin pointed out that "the proposals of the White Paper will operate, whatever the ownership of industry may be."

It was a disappointing debate with hardly anyone taking a broad approach to the problem.

Mr. Shinwell, the well-known Labour member for Seaham, surprised a lot of people by saying there had been a lot of talk about the export trade, but exports had nothing to do with the provision of work.

Sir John Anderson joined issue with him on this and pointed out

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Such practices, of course, are the opposite of freedom and enterprise. They promote high prices and restricted output. They mean fewer jobs and they cut down the buying-value of wages.

Talking of the means of achieving full employment, the "Economist" says: "From industry it demands a policy of seeking efficiency wherever it can be found. But the prevailing policy of British

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The Argentine Government is said to be dominated by an Army group.

Maybe no one has told them how dependent Argentina is on her exports.

* * *

HEAR that quite a few service men out here have ignored the A.F.'s B.2626, and may thus be depriving themselves of a vote at the next General Election.

— and this is what our are thinking

PRIVATE K. COUSINS, of an infantry unit, supports our weekly feature writer C. F. Brown in his reference to the general lack of interest in the Serviceman's proxy vote:

"Your commentator's humorous comment was all too true. In my own unit several chaps still haven't heard of Army Form 2626, and certainly many have failed to complete it.

"Surely after serving overseas—and we are front-line men at present reading—men have some interest in their futures. I cannot see much hope for the world if men who have done the fighting are apathetic about the things they are fighting for."

Army Forms 2626 should have been made available to the majority of troops in Italy by now. It is surely of sufficient interest to every man to make investigation if no such form has been supplied to him.

Progress in France

S/SGT J. PEARSON, R.A.O.C., commenting on the Second Front, says: "In our mess recently there has been an increase in comments on the slowness of progress in France. How I wish these 'soap box' orators who yell at everyone attempting to accomplish anything were silenced.

"I served in the desert with several of the boys now in France and I know they will drive Jerry beyond his own border when the time comes.

"I suppose after three or four years in the Army chaps become a little restless, but I do wish they would reserve their criticisms."

So do we. But don't worry too much about these chaps letting off steam.

A "DRY STICK" offers the following criticism of Army newspapers:

"During the past few weeks particularly I have noticed an increase in the number of tantalising comments on beer and whisky. 'Oceans of whisky, going, going,' reads one headline and the matter deals with the sale of ten million gallons of Scotch whisky from the estate of John Campbell, a former Glasgow caddy. Anticipated sale's price will be twenty pounds a gallon.

"In the past month I've enjoyed two half bottles of beer, plus an assortment of inferior quality wines.

"Why couldn't authorities requisition those ten million gallons and give us a treat.

"Again, in last week's CRUSADER you top your News from Home column with a 'free beer' feature.

"Give us a break, CRUSADER—or, better still, a frothy pint."

Sorry though we are for "Dry Stick" we cannot help. In fact, we can't even boast a couple of half-pints in the past month. We had certainly no intention of making you feel even drier.

News From Home

CORPORAL FRED SIMPSON, Royal Signals, supports the change of style of CRUSADER:

"As a regular reader of CRUSADER I consider it an inseparable part of my life. I have read it since its introduction over

two years ago. I must say, however, I regard the change-over of last week to a Sunday newspaper style excellent. Our Service papers arrive so irregularly during the week that we get out of touch with the news. Your front page summaries on a Sunday remind us of home—fire, slipper and the armchair."

Thanks, Corporal Simpson, we thought the introduction of general news would go down well. What do other readers think?

Post-war Problems

SGT. J. SOUTHERN, R.A.S., visualises a major post-war problem when men are discharged from the Services:

"A difficult position is going to arise when men are discharged from the Services and seek re-engagement by their former employers.

"For example, a clerk, who before enlisting was a junior employee receiving maybe ten pounds a week. As a Serviceman he may reach commissioned rank in command of men and doing some excellent work. When he left his employment he probably knew little of his job and during his years in the Service has forgotten all he knew about business.

"What will be his status post-war? He will not be content to take the small wages he earned before and he will probably want to marry. On the other hand, employers can hardly be expected to pay him five or six pounds a week when he cannot do the work to justify the wage."

simple and there are no anomalies. Nothing in them that ease the rent of the land will rise where the land is needed.

* * *
The debate also cropped up in the debate on Full Employment. Mr. Ernest Bevin said that "the proposals in the Paper will operate, the ownership of industry be."

The disappointing debate with anyone taking a broad view to the problem. Well, the well-known member for Seaham, surprised a lot of people by saying there has been a lot of talk about trade, but exports had to do with the provision.

Anderson joined issue on this and pointed out

"The Times" has just published an article commenting on the growth of Trade Associations to around 2,500 and went so far as to say that an inquiry into their activities was "much needed."

While by no means putting the same label on all of them "The Times" stated that there were trade associations which fixed the prices we have to pay for goods and also allocated quotas among the producers.

Such practices, of course, are the opposite of freedom and enterprise. They promote high prices and restricted output. They mean fewer jobs and they cut down the buying-value of wages.

Talking of the means of achieving full employment, the "Economist" says: "From industry it demands a policy of seeking efficiency wherever it can be found. But the prevailing policy of British

The American Ambassador has also been referred to Washington.

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty why these developments have taken place.

But it is common knowledge that the Argentine Government has been showing markedly pro-German sympathies. Its war minister recently made a speech so favourable to Germany that America began to talk of economic sanctions. The Argentine Government is said to be dominated by an Army group.

Maybe no one has told them how dependent Argentina is on her exports.

* * *

I HEAR that quite a few Servicemen out here have ignored the A.F.s B.2626, and may thus be depriving themselves of a vote at the next General Election.

"the drab monotony of days spent between the same, unchanging walls."

After spending so much time out of doors, he wants to go on the land and asked if I could give him any advice.

I rather think that there will shortly be cut-and-dried plans for people who feel as L/Cpl. Wilkinson does. The Ministry of Agriculture have just combined with the Board of Education, to form two committees to advise on agricultural education and they are "particularly designed to meet the needs of servicemen who intend to become landworkers after the war."

As soon as I get any further news, I will give it in this feature.

This question of not wanting to go back to the old job is more important than most people realise, and I would be very interested to hear any views you may have.

and this is what our readers are thinking

E. K. COUSINS, of an unit, supports our feature writer C. F. his reference to the lack of interest in the man's proxy vote.

Commentator's humorous was all too true. In my several chaps still heard of Army Form certainly many have complete it.

After serving overseas—front-line men at present—men have some in their futures. I cannot hope for the world if I have done the fighting battle about the things fighting for.

Forms 2626 should have made available to the of troops in Italy by it is surely of sufficient to every man to make gation if no such form supplied to him.

Progress in France

E. J. PEARSON, R.A.O.C., writing on the Second Front, in our mess recently there is an increase in comments on slowness of progress in France. How I wish these "soup eaters" who yell at everyone to accomplish anything were silenced.

erved in the desert with of the boys now in France know they will drive Jerry his own border when the comes.

Suppose after three or four in the Army chaps become restlers, but I do wish they reserve their criticisms.

do we. But don't worry much about these chaps off steam.

A "DRY STICK" offers the following criticism of Army newspapers:

"During the past few weeks particularly I have noticed an increase in the number of tantalising comments on beer and whisky. Occasions of whisky, going, going, reads one headline and the matter deals with the sale of ten million gallons of Scotch whisky from the estate of John Campbell, a former Glasgow caddy. Anticipated sale's price will be twenty pounds a gallon.

In the past month I've enjoyed two half bottles of beer, plus an assortment of inferior quality vinon.

"Why couldn't authorities requisition those ten million gallons and give us a treat.

"Again, in last week's CRUSADER you top your News from Home column with a 'free beer' feature.

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"For example, a clerk, who before enlisting was a junior employee receiving maybe two pounds a week. As a Serviceman he may reach commissioned rank, in command of men and doing some excellent work. When he left his employment he probably knew little of his job and during his years in the Service has forgotten all he knew about business.

"What will be his status post-war? He will not be content to take the small wages he earned before and he will probably want to marry. On the other hand, employers can hardly be expected to pay him five or six pounds weekly when he cannot do the work to justify the wage."

The problem is certainly a very important one, affecting the majority of Servicemen. What solutions have other readers?

March of Time

CPL. S. S. SEGAL—Having reason to appreciate the freedom which CRUSADER allows us, I feel that it is high time that an active reader paid you tribute.

Having been out here for three and a half years I have been able keenly to follow events from the "good old" pre-Russian entry days; the days when "your's not to reason why" was officially disowned and A.B.C.A. and regular discussions sprang into being.

The magnitude of the changes which have taken place in the world during these past few years are sometimes lost on us when they should instead give us fresh inspiration. Despite all opposition tremendous social and political changes have taken place throughout the world.

Who, on looking back at the 1938 world where unity between Socialist Russia and Capitalist Britain seemed impossible—where fears of war between the two were more credible—can fail to see the profundity of the change? Who can witness the maturing of the Yugoslav Partisans, of French and Greek guerrillas, of a Tehran and a Tito, without a feeling of the greater changes yet to come?

In these world-transforming events you have played your part and helped us to play ours. There is a greater part yet to play. Today you are universally recognised as part of the offensive armour of the fighting soldier in Italy.

Carry on Crusaders!

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ROME REGION
APO 394

5A

29th June, 1944.

STAFF MEMORANDUM

NUMBER 1)

PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. The Public Relations Branch, ACC, is the official channel for the issue and clearance of all releases and information to the public through Allied, neutral and Italian correspondents and through PWB.
2. No staff section chief will release any information for issue to the public except through the Regional Commissioner or Executive Officer who will route such information to the Public Relations Branch.
3. All Italian agencies must be informed by the appropriate AMG division that they will not submit material directly to the press, but must clear all such material through the division concerned which will, in turn, submit it to the Regional Commissioner or Executive Officer.
4. Sections having information to bring to the notice of the public will route the suggested publicity in three copies to the Executive Officer for approval. Copy must be clearly marked if radio service is desired. Urgency of the notice may also be indicated if necessary.
5. Sections wanting special service may call the Public Relations Branch direct. Present address and telephone numbers are as follows :

Public Relations Branch, A.C.C.
Room 30, Third Floor,
Ministero delle Corporazioni, Via Veneto

Major Lionel Fielden, Director	Tel: 488091-9 Ext 350	Room 32
Major John F. Leacacos, PRO	Tel: 488091-9 Ext 355	Room 28
Lieut Arthur F. Braydon, PRO	Tel: 484434	Room 26
Clerks	Tel: 484434	Room 30

By order of Colonel POLETTI :

JULIUS BYLES,
Captain F.A.
Adjutant

177*

Distribution
"A"
P.R.B., A.C.C.

G.

4A
14003

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 9.

9 May 1944.

Subject: Organization of PR Branch.

1. The following should be substituted for the existing paras 2 and 3 in PRB 9 dated 3 April.
2. The present establishment of the Public Relations Branch is:-

Public Relations Director - Major Lionel Fielden (B)
Deputy Director of Public Relations - Major Theodore L. Bullock (Cdn)
Deputy Director of Public Relations - Major Thomas G. Bergin (A)
Public Relations Officers - Captain John P. Leacacos (A)
Captain C. Howard Owen (B)
Lieut Gene F. Caprio (A)

3. Location of the Public Relations Branch is Room 25, First Floor, Provincia Building, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, Naples. Telephone numbers during office hours are Naples 54209 and Vapor (10050) Extension 172. After office hours Major Fielden may be reached in Naples on 53807, Major Bullock on 52547, Major Bergin on 15505, Captain Leacacos on 16441 and Lieut Caprio on 52584.

Lionel Fielden
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

Distribution as for PRB 9 dated 3 April.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/HND No.

785016

FBI 14081

Report 1 PRB

3A

14083 PR 2A

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION

PRB 9.

3 April 1944.

Subject: Public Relations Branch.

1A refers

1. The reorganization of Public Relations Branch as a part of HQ ACC and the consequent abolition of Regional Public Relations Officers involve the following arrangements:

2. The present establishment of the Public Relations Branch is as follows:

Director of Public Relations - Major Lionel Fielden (B)
Deputy Director of Public Relations - Major Theodore L. Bullock (Gdn)
Public Relations Officers - Captain John F. Leacoccs (A)
- Lieut Gene F. Caprio (A)

Changes or additions in Public Relations personnel will be announced when they occur.

3. Location of the Public Relations Branch is Room 25, First Floor, Provincia Building, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, Naples. Telephone numbers during office hours are Naples 54219 and Vapor (10000) 172. After office hours Major Fielden may be reached in Naples at 53607, Major Bullock at 52547 and Captain Leacoccs at 16441.

4. The Public Relations Branch is responsible for ensuring as far as possible that an accurate and comprehensive picture of the work of the ACC and AIG is supplied to the world press and radio, either through accredited correspondents, or by direct release of news. This necessarily entails, on the one hand, a measure of control over all news issued, and, on the other, the cooperation of all personnel in keeping PR Branch fully informed. PR Branch has of course the responsibility for the collection and dissemination of news, but its success must derive largely from the readiness of Regional and Provincial Commissioners, SCAGOs, CAGs and Heads of Sub-Commissions to communicate to PR all developments in their areas or spheres of activities which may aid usefully to the general picture of the work of the ACC.

Index

4A

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3. Location of the Public Relations Branch is Room 25, First Floor, Provincial Building, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, Naples. Telephone numbers during office hours are Naples 512-9 and Vapor (19050) 172. After office hours Major Fielden may be reached in Naples at 53507, Major Bullock at 52547 and Captain Leasacoe at 16441.

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5. To illustrate this point, a memorandum issued by the Head of the Legal Sub-Commission is attached. Instructions of this kind are of the utmost value to the work of PR Branch and of the greatest assistance in combating criticism and providing regular and accurate material for the press.

6. Administrative Memorandum No 12 dated 12 March 1944 contains general guidance for press interviews. It follows from this that, except in special cases, interviews to press correspondents are not to be associated with the name of an officer, and are for "background information" only. Correspondents accredited by PR Branch can however be trusted not to divulge information given "off the record" and such information may sometimes be essential in order to give adequate background.

7. No interviews to Press Correspondents will be given by members of Headquarters staff of Naples or Salerno without first clearing with PR Branch. In Regions the procedure followed will be, as far as possible, to have correspondents accredited by PR Branch and to warn Regions in advance of their visits.

/ Occasions

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-2-

occasions may arise, however, when correspondents visit Regions without having been to HQ, or when correspondents not generally accredited to ACC (e.g. war correspondents in operational areas) desire to obtain information of ACC or AMG activities. In such cases information should not be withheld by any red-tape considerations: Regional and Provincial Commissioners, SO4Os and CAO's must, however, ensure that the correspondent holds proper credentials, and they are asked in all such cases to inform PR Branch briefly but immediately of the interview and information given. This ensures (a) that the source of information is known (b) that the correspondent's release can be properly checked if censorship questions arise and (c) that no one correspondent is favoured to the exclusion of others.

8. Since it is highly desirable to change the somewhat critical picture of ACC which has characterized some parts of the Allied Press, it follows that all possible courtesy and consideration should be extended to correspondents. PR Branch will, as far as is within its power, arrange for the transport of correspondents from HQ to Regions, but the responsibility for ticketing and transport in Regional areas will necessarily fall on Regional staffs, who are asked to give their fullest cooperation in this connection.

9. A special situation exists as regards news intended for publication or broadcasting by the organs of Psychological Warfare Branch (PWB) in Italy. PWB personnel are authorized to seek information of Allied Control Commission or military government activities for publication in their controlled Italian organs without the necessity of constant reference to the Public Relations Branch. It is suggested that Regional Commissioners in Regions where PWB newspapers are operating maintain liaison with them. In the event of a major difference of opinion concerning the handling of any news that may affect the operations of the Allied Control Commission in any area, PR Branch should be consulted.

10. It is intended that members of the PR Branch shall visit Regions as frequently as possible in order to keep themselves fully acquainted with Regional problems and developments, and to carry out as far as possible the wishes of Regional Commissioners and their staffs in regard to publicity. Members of the

Branch will, as far as possible, transport of correspondents from HQ to Regions, out the responsibility for billeting and transport in Regional areas will necessarily fall on Regional staffs, who are asked to give their fullest cooperation in this connection.

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10. It is intended that members of the PR Branch shall visit Regions as frequently as possible in order to keep themselves fully acquainted with Regional problems and developments, and to carry out as far as possible the wishes of Regional Commission-ers and their staffs in regard to publicity. Members of the PR Branch will also attend Regional Conferences whenever possible. It is emphasized in this connection that Regional Commissioners should unhesitatingly call on the services of PR Branch for any advice or information they may require on matters of publicity. PR Branch will gladly despatch or assign an officer to Regions within limitations of available staff whenever special circumstances so require.

11. The control of newspapers, newsprint, applications for, or renewals of, publishing licenses, and all correlated matters in the Italian theatre of operations, fall under the Central and Regional Allied Publications Boards (The Central Board meets fortnightly on Mondays in Naples; the Regional Boards meet weekly on Mondays in Naples, Palermo, Cagliari, Bari and Cosenza). All questions concerning newspapers and other publications in Italy will normally be referred to these Boards. The Director of Public Relations is a member of the Central Board; urgent enquiries or complaints may therefore be channelled through PR Branch if required and requests for ACC action by the PRB will normally be made through PR Branch.

12. It will be generally agreed that it is essential to maintain the confidence, as well as the interest, of the Allied Nations in the work of the AGC, whose example is bound to be of great value in future operations of a similar kind. FR Branch will use every endeavour to ensure that the news issued and the record kept, are comprehensive, accurate, and well presented. In this endeavour it invites the cooperation of all concerned.

L. J. FIELDEN
L. J. FIELDEN,

Director of Public Relations.

Distribution:

Chief Commissioner
Deputy Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
Vice President, Administrative Section
Vice President, Economic Section
Regional Commissioners
SCAOs
Heads of Sub-Commissions
Heads of Independent Sub-Commissions

For information: Mr George W. Edman, FWD, Naples (5)

Distribution:

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Deputy Chief Commissioner
Executive Commissioner
Deputy Executive Commissioner
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SCACs
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For information: Mr George W. Edman, FWB, Naples (5)

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DEPT. HEAD QUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Legal Subcommittee
AFG 594

GRU/gmf

ACC/4009/L

20 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Publicity and Propaganda.

TO : FLOs (thru RC) Regions 3, 4, 5.
SLOs (thru SCAC) 5th & 8th Armies.

1. The Legal Subcommittee is anxious to arrange for a systematic supply of information to the Public Relations Officer to form a basis on which the PRO can launch a campaign of deterrent publicity against black market activities through the newspapers and PWB. For this purpose the PRO asked for the following returns from all Regional legal divisions:

(a) Weekly summaries of the number of cases tried for black market violations, the number of convictions and the length of the average sentence and amount of goods confiscated;

(b) Particulars of outstanding cases of big violators whose crimes are more sensational and whose capture and subsequent conviction reflects credit on the law enforcement machinery of the Allied Control Commission.

2. While I am anxious to give all possible assistance to the PRO on this important matter, it is not my wish to add to the work of legal divisions by calling for additional returns, but I ask you to treat this matter as important and to make from time to time such returns as may be possible without placing an undue strain on your existing facilities and staff. If you cannot make the returns under (a) please at any rate do so under (b).

3. Please send the returns direct to Major L. Fielden, Public Relations Officer, ACC, Naples, as from the week ending 1 April 1944, who will arrange for their dissemination in Allied and Italian newspapers and through PWB.

4. Apart from the special cases of black market cases, any trials of interest and importance, with particulars containing the name of the accused, short description of the facts, verdict and sentence should from time to time be communicated to Major Fielden for publication in the most suitable manner. Please bear in mind the following principles:

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(a) It is a good plan from the point of view of publicising the fairness and impartiality of Anglo-American justice to ask the PRO from time to time to insert an account of a trial which ends in acquittal, showing why the accused was acquitted.

(b) While there is no objection to publicising a forthcoming trial, it is on the whole better to concentrate on trials which have been held. In this connection publicity should not be withheld until the case has been reviewed. If, for instance, a death sentence is imposed, this might be reported first at the conclusion of the trial and secondly when the accused is executed.

5. P.W.B. has at its disposal a mobile loudspeaking unit in addition of course to broadcast facilities and they are anxious to arrange for propaganda to combat crime and disorder in various parts of Italy. Will RLOs and SIOs Army please transmit to the PRO particulars of any special crime problems with which they are faced in any particular areas (e.g. Black Market in Naples, wire cutting in army areas, breach of permit regulations in Foggia) so that P.W.B. can arrange for suitable propaganda to combat the most prevalent crimes in particular localities. The P.R.O. will then arrange with P.W.B. for appropriate propaganda in the particular locality.

6. Generally, in publicity matters, RLOs & SLOs Army will deal direct with the P.R.O., but on no account will cinematograph or sound recordings of actual court proceedings be permitted.

G. R. Upjohn
G. R. UPJOHN
Colonel
Chief Legal Officer.

Copy to: RLO (thru RC) Regions 1, 2, 6 (to note para 5)
2 Copies PRO (1 for Col. Furren PWB)
Your PRB 16 dated 17 March is acknowledged.

0055

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

785016

U.S. R E S T R I C T E D
(Equals British Restricted)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

12 March 1944.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEMORANDUM

NUMBER 12)

Allied Publications Board..... 1
Granting of Interviews to the Press II

1. ALLIED PUBLICATIONS BOARD.

Paragraph 1, Administrative Memorandum Number 89, 1943, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor :

"1. There is herewith created the Allied Publications Board comprised of representatives of each of the following :

- a. Psychological Warfare Branch, INC (Chairman)
- b. Censorship Branch, INC
- c. G-2 Section.
- d. Allied Control Commission.

Allied Control Commission to be represented by the following :

- a. Psychological Warfare Branch Liaison Officer.
- b. Representative of Political Section, A.C.C.
- c. Public Relations Officer. (AG 000.76-1 INC-0)

II - GRANTING OF INTERVIEW TO THE PRESS.

1. a. Senior Officers may give "onrecord" press conferences or interviews only after obtaining permission of the Commander-in-Chief. In cases involving British Officers, C-in-C permission must have further concurrence and permission from the Admiralty, War Office, or Air Ministry. Request for permission should, if possible, contain a brief outline of what Senior Officer proposes to say.

b. In giving such authorized "on record" press conferences, the speaker must make it clear to the press as to the statements on which he is prepared to be directly quoted. If in reply to questions, the speaker departs from his subject, he must advise the press that such matter is "off the record" and not for publication. In such authorized conferences or-

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