

ACC

10000/143/935

10000/143/935

PRISON REPORTS, REGION I
NOV. 1943 - SEPT. 1944

0022

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

13A
17A

Tel : 478709

4 September 1944.

ACC/14215/PS

SUBJECT : Prisons.

TO : R.P.S.O., Region I
(through R.C.)

1. Following the visit of Major Hyland Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission to Sicily, and consultations with Major Boyd, the following arrangements for additional Prison accommodation have been agreed.
2. Repairs to Favignana, Augusta and Caltanissetta will be completed in two months. These prisons were dealt with on the original rebuilding programme, and will provide accommodation for an additional 1,152 prisoners.
3. For technical reasons it has been decided not to use Ustica or Lipari Islands.
4. The old Italian Naval Barracks at Columbaia are suitable for rebuilding as a prison. The present capacity of 200 prisoners can be increased to 1000 in 3 months. Plans and estimates have been received and bids are being received for repair and remodeling.
5. The above programme will provide additional prison accommodation for nearly 2000 prisoners. If this is insufficient, and it is decided to build stockades, it is agreed that they should be built on the mainland of Sicily and not on the islands of Ustica and Lipari.

3330
A. E. Young
A. E. YOUNG, Col.,
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

Copy to : R.C. & M.G. Section.

FJW/C.

0023

114 215/10
12A
16A

Tel: 550

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
ECONOMIC SECTION
APO 394

JBT/ml

PS
21 AUG 1944

ES/15

30 August 1944

SUBJECT: Prison Accommodation.

TO : Administrative Section for Public Safety Sub-Commission

90A file 14215
att. 16B

1. Reference 317/160/CA of 25 June 44, herewith report as to the position in Sicily.
2. In Reggio Calabria a scheme to cost 90,000 for the Galleria Prison was approved by the Regional Engineer on 24 June last, and is in hand. *line*
3. Copy of a more complete report submitted on 18 August 44 by the same officer was given to Major Wilson of Public Safety Sub-Commission on 23 Aug 44. *120/10*

J. Bruce Thompson Major RM

A. G. ANTOLINI
Executive Director
Economic Section

Copy to:
Executive Commissioner, C.A.
Branch.

9993
3315

9+3

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
APO 394

428
163

21 August 1944

SUBJECT : Prisons in Sicily.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission
Public Works & Utilities Sub-Commission
(att. Lt.Col. V.S. Thompson).

1. After inspecting the prisons at Favignana, Augusta, Caltanissetta, Ustica and Lipari I contacted Col. Hancock to submit a copy of my report as suggested in your letter, he introduced me to Brig. Carr who is the new Regional Commissioner of Region I. Brig. Carr called in Lt.Col. Snook (RPSO) of Region I and we discussed the prisons mentioned above.
2. It was decided that the prisons at Favignana, Augusta, Caltanissetta, which are being repaired should be finished as soon as possible.
3. There is a prison at Columbaia off the coast of Trapani that we have asked the Genio Civile of Trapani to receive bids for the repair and remodeling. The plans and estimates have been finished.
4. Nothing will be done with the prison at Lipari at the present time and if the other prisons mentioned above accommodate all the prisoners it will not be used.
5. The prisons at Ustica will not be used.
6. It was decided if stockades are to be built they should be built on the mainland of Sicily and not on the islands.
7. Brig. Carr asked Lt.Col. Snook to work with Major Boyd and dott. Columbo the representative of the Minister of Grace and Justice and carry out the above plan.

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N. W. HYLAND
Major Spec. Res
P.W.O.

NWH/rb

C-O-P-Y

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC WORKS AND UTILITIES SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

120
160

In reply
refer to RTC 627

18 August, 1944.

Subject : Prisons in Sicily.

To : Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission
Headquarters A.C.C. (Attention Lt. Col. V.S. Thompson)

1. Attached is a report of the inspections of the prisons at Favignana, Augusta, Caltanissetta, Ustica and Lipari.

Sgd. N. W. HYLAND
Major Spec. Res.
P.W. Officer.

G.

3324

FAVIGNANA :

1. () tt. Columbo representing the Minister of Grace and Justice, Engineer Valentini and Engineer Balsamo representing the Genio Civile of Trapani, Major Boyd and I made an inspection of the prison on the Island of Favignana.

2. The plans and estimates have been prepared and sixteen prisoners are working. The estimated cost of this work is 600,000 lire and will be finished in two months.

3. Major Boyd instructed the Genio Civile to let the contract immediately. The Genio Civile got in touch with the local contractor who had already studied the project and notified him to start work. The contractor said he would start immediately.

4. Cav. Mostacio who is in charge of this prison stated that he could receive 300 prisoners immediately and that in another week he could receive an additional 100 prisoners and when repair work is finished which will be two months he will be able to take another 100 prisoners.

ANGUSTA :

1. Dott. Columbo, Major Boyd and I inspected the prison at Augusta.

2. The Contract was let on the 12 August and the contractor will start immediately. This project will be completed in two months.

3. The work consists of repairing locks, doors, small leaks in the roof and plastering. The estimated cost is 300,000 lire.

4. Cav. Bosacco who is a Pretore acting as director of the Prison stated that he now has seventy prisoners none of which have had a trial. He also states that in one month that he will be able to handle 200 more, the remaining 230 when the project is completed.

CALTANISSETTA :

1. Dott. Columbo representing the Minister of Grace and Justice, Geometra Canizzaro representing the Genio Civile of Caltanissetta, Major Boyd and I made an inspection of the prison at Caltanissetta.

2. The plans and estimates have been prepared and the contractor is working. The estimated cost is 200,000 lire. 14 cells and 8 dormitories have been repaired. This project will be completed in six weeks.

3. Cav. Casanta who is in charge of the prison stated that repaired cells and dormitories are now ready to receive prisoners.

- 2 -

USTICA :

1. Dott. Columbo Geometro Amendola representing the Genio Civile of Palermo, Major Boyd and I inspected the prison facilities on the Island of Ustica.

2. This plant consists of a number of buildings scattered thru out the village, it was originally used for confining persons. The inmates were locked up at 6 oclock in the evening and released at six oclock in the morning. The rest of the day they could go anywhere on the Island they wished and mingle with the inhabitants. If they could afford to rent a private home they were allowed the same privileges as the population only being locked in their home at night.

3. Dott. Columbo stated that this plant would not do as a prison and gave the following reasons :

- (a) The buildings are scattered thru the town which would make guarding very difficult.
- (b) The buildings are not isolated and you would have your prison buildings scattered thru the town.
- (c) There are no feeding facilities in any of the buildings. They had one large kitchen where the prisoners came and received their food.
- (d) The buildings have wood roofs which would make escape very easy.
- (e) The bars on the doors and the windows would have to be reinforced. They are now made of thin flat bars.
- (f) There are no places to exercise the prisoners.

4. I concur with Dott. Columbo that this plant would not make a satisfactory prison.

5. There is a jail that was used in connection with this plant that could be used immediately for prison purposes. It has accommodations for about 50 people. There is also another small jail that could be used if the walls were raised that will accommodate 30 people. These two jails are some distance apart which would require double personnel for guarding.

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LIPARI :

1. Dott. Columbo, Major Boyd and I inspected the plant on the Island of Lipari.

2. This plant consists of five buildings two of which are in excellent shape and are now being used as school buildings. These two buildings however will need some work before they can be used as prison Bldgs such as the toilet windows will have to have bars placed on them. A few openings will have to be walled up and others out in. These two buildings will accommodate approximately 200 prisoners each.

- 3 -

Dott. Columbo stated that if five buildings are used that 800 can be taken care of.

4. There is a small jail now on the property that can take care of twenty men and six women. There is one prisoner in the jail at present.

5. If the two buildings that are now used for schools are used for prisons some means should be taken to get two more buildings for schools.

COLOMBAIA :

1. There is a prison on the Island of Colombaia which now has 200 prisoners if an estimated amount of 3,000,000 lire is expended an additional 800 prisoners can be taken care of.

2. This property was originally prison property but prior to the war an Italian Navy Barracks was built upon it. This building was partially destroyed by bombing.

3. The plans have been drawn for the reconstructing of this building using it as a prison.

4. Dott. Columbo thinks this would be a better project than the use of Ustica.

5. Major Boyd has instructed the Genio Civile to take bids on this project and if it is decided to be used this project could start immediately and it will take three months to complete.

STOCKADES :

If stockades are to be built I think they should be constructed on the mainland where you do not have to haul water to them.

332*

Nasal Dye used on 29 August etc.
Agreed that Fauviana, Augusta and
Gottanetta will be finished in 2 months
from middle August.

Ustrea incumbens
hipani would cause difficulties

Columbia will take extra 300 after
will be put in hand at once.
repair which ~~is~~ and take

3 months.

If above not sufficient Ring can well himself
build Stokers (Ryd) on Sicily rather than
open up hipani.

Letter to R.C. Sibley

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copy R.E.M.C.

Public works at water.

BEST COPY POSSIBLE

HA
ISA

See SA 12A
SA 13A
10A14A

ADD SUBJECT X

NO 440 ACHIEVE 1983

1983

3/7/84

SECRET
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SECRETARY SERVICE TO THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
RG & IG SECTION
APO 394

10A
14A

3 August, 1944

SUBJECT : Prisons in Sicily.

See 9A

TO : Regional Commissioner Region I.

1. Reference your RLS 013.06/TVV dated 14 July 1944.
2. The construction of a prison camp in North Africa to accommodate prisoners sentenced for violation of the grain laws is not considered advisable.
3. The completion of the prison rebuilding and repair programme in Sicily, will provide accommodation for an additional 1,152 prisoners. In addition, authority has been obtained from HQ. AAI to use USTICA and LIPARI islands as prison settlements.
4. It is anticipated that 1000 prisoners can be accommodated at USTICA, and 300 at LIPARI. Together with the rebuilding in Sicily, the above programme should provide for 2,452 prisoners. If this is insufficient, additional should be constructed. 3321
5. Major Hyland of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission will proceed to Sicily by air to deal with the problem. He will expedite the repair of Favignana, Augusta and Galathea inspect Ustica and Lipari, and see that work is put in hand with a view to their use at the earliest opportunity.
6. The Minister of Grace and Justice has authorized Dott. Colombo, Director of Palermo Prison, to accompany Major Hyland, and represent the Ministry during his inspection.

M. S. JUSH
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

SUBJECT : Prisons - Sicily

cl. 489081-Ext. 502

26 July, 1944

TO : Adm. Sec.

1. Reference letter from S.C.I. dated 14 July 44 suggesting that a concentration camp be set up in North Africa to detain prisoners sentenced for violation of the grain collection decree.

2. While it may be necessary to set up a camp to deal with the large number of prisoners involved, such a camp should be in Sicily, or in a small island such as Ustica, or one of the Lipari islands. The idea of a camp in North Africa is not favoured.

3. On 23 June 44 S.C.I. was informed that arrangements have been made for the rebuilding and repair of the following prisons:-

PAVIGNANA - accommodation for 550 within 3 months.

AUGUSTA -- accommodation for 500 within 2 months.

CAITANISSETTA - accommodation for 102 within 3 months.

The completion of this building and repair program will provide accommodation for a further 1,152 prisoners.

4. The island of Ustica was used for prison purposes by the Italian authorities until our occupation in September 43. The Colony consists of 31 stone buildings, and also a number of houses with window gratings, and barred doors with padlocks. One stone building is in use by S.C.I., and four are occupied as an RAF store. The remaining 26 buildings provide accommodation for 600. One hundred specially adapted houses are available giving accommodation for 400. Total accommodation available 1000. 3320

5. Almost all the premises are in fair condition and do not need substantial repairs. However, whitewashing, painting and repairs to doors and windows, adjustment of hydraulic and sanitary plants are needed.

6. The hydraulic plant is served by a cistern placed about 50 metres above sea level with a capacity of 90 tons into which is pumped water carried by steamers in service between Palermo and Ustica. Another pump can carry the water from the first well to another large well situated on the highest point on the island with a capacity of 2000 tons.
7. If a prison is set up in the island, the steamer service now twice weekly (Tuesday and Thursday) will need to be increased to 3 or 4 trips weekly. The water reserve in the large well will have to be built up.
8. Kitchen facilities available could cater for a 1500 meal capacity.
9. The existing buildings at LIPARI are used as a school. They are in good repair and could hold at least 300 prisoners. Electric light is available and they meet hygiene requirements. The local water system is insufficient, and water is brought from Messina. Other camps could be constructed on the island on the stockade principle using prison labour.
10. On 1st June 44, AAI gave authority for the use of the LIPARI islands for Italian Military Prisoners. It is not now proposed to use the islands for this purpose and no difficulty should therefore be experienced. The use of USTICA will need to be cleared with AAI.
11. The use of Ustica and LIPARI is recommended. They would provide accommodation for 1300 prisoners. The rebuilding program is for 1,152 prisoners.

Total 2,452

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If this is found to be insufficient, stockades could be constructed as suggested in para 9.

12. A Prison Inspector for Sicily will be appointed by the Ministry of Grace and Justice in the next few days. Steps will be taken to expedite his travel to Sicily, in order that he can co-operate with AGC Officers in dealing with this problem of prison accommodation.

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

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

14215
12A
Acc 14A

File RLE 013.06/FLV

14th July 1944

SUBJECT : Prisons in Sicily

TO : ~~Executive Commissioner~~ - A.C.C. Headquarters.

Copy Public Safety

1. This office has from time to time been informed that the prisons in Sicily are extremely overcrowded and the handling of future prisoners will become most difficult if not almost impossible. The Regional Legal Officer has stressed this situation in his monthly reports of May and June to this Regional Headquarters and to the Legal Sub-Commission, Headquarters A.C.C. To date no remedial measures have been taken either by the responsible Italian Authorities nor by A.C.C. Headquarters. The continuance of such prison conditions not only interferes with the functions of the necessary prison activities, but is also fast becoming a dangerous health menace.

2. It is anticipated that a large number of persons will be apprehended and convicted for violation of the grain collection decree, and this will necessitate prison space in which to house those convicted. The number of arrests up to July 1st was 759 and it can be safely assumed that that figure has now surpassed the thousand mark. The prisons will not be able to accommodate these additional prisoners and it is therefore suggested that a concentration camp be set up, preferably somewhere in North Africa or elsewhere outside of Italy. This plan would serve two purposes, first it would be a temporary solution of the prison situation and secondly it would serve as a deterrent to future offenders because the fear of being sent to a concentration camp in North Africa would go far to destroy any desire to blackmarket their grain. The Regional Legal Officer has discussed this plan with the Procuratore Generale del Regno of Palermo, who has expressed his approval, but the plan must first be approved by the Minister of Justice.

3. It is recommended that in view of the present overcrowded prison conditions that representations be made to the

Extract from REGION I Monthly Report for June 1944 - ref. RPS/502/15 dated 7 July 44.
(AMG/I4011/PS).

PRISONSJUNE 1944

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

Extract from REGION I Monthly Report for July 44 ref. RPS/502/15 dated 7 August 44.
(AMG/I4011/PS).

PRISONSJULY 1944

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

331'

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394.

TDA

ACC/14202/PS.

25 June, 1944.

SUBJECT : Prison. Water Supply.

TO : R.C.1 (attention RPSO).

1. Attached translated letter from the Ministry of Grace and Justice brings to notice the water supply problem at the judicial prison of NICOSIA, ENNA.
2. May we have your observations on this matter please ?

Paul G. Kirk
PAUL G. KIRK
Colonel Inf.
Chief Public Safety
Sub-Commission. 331

Enc. copy report of M. of G. and J.

PGK/vf.

0038

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TRANSLATION

MINISTRY OF GRACE AND JUSTICE

Salerno 20 June, 1944.

45321/FP.

SUBJECT : Water supply for the Judicial Prison at NICOSIA.

TO : ACC. Public Safety Sub-Commission, Salerno.

I think right to point out to your Sub-Commission the difficulties for inmates maintenance service in the Judicial Prison of Nicosia, Enna, arisen after the requisitioning of the lorry '15 Terr.' which belonged to the said prison, by the National Transportation Institute, by order of the ACC. This car carried food and wood and provided, as well, for the supplying of water for the establishment.

At the moment the Directorate of the Istitute is compelled to hire mules for the water supply, and for each mule the daily expence is of 200 liras. In summer when at least 6 mules a day are needed the monthly expence would sum up to 18000 liras, whereas having the lorry at our disposal the expence would be of 3000 liras only.

Moreover, the supplying of water by means of mules, is insufficient as there is to be taken into consideration the necessity of having abundance of water especially during summer, in order that the hygiene of the inmates should not be effected, and owing to the crowding of prisoners in small prisons, insects can easily spread.

Will therefore your Sub-Commission, if in agreement, give orders so that if it is not possible that the car requisitioned by the National Transportation Institute can be restored to the above mentioned Directorate, a motorcycle at least, should be requisitioned and put at the prison disposal, in order that the Directorate may adequately provide with less expenditure, to the necessary supply of water for the establishment.

Will you favour us with answer.

State Undersecretary.

Signed-DE LUISE.

3319

Direzione Generale Istituti di Prev. e Pena

9A

Salerno 20 Giugno 1944

PE/RA



MINISTERO DI GRAZIA E GIUSTIZIA

SECRETARIA PARTICOLARE DI SEGRETERIA
DIPARTIMENTO

UFF. V°

Prot. N. 45321/EP

Alla Commissione Alleata
di Controllo-Sottocommis-
sione di P.S.

SALERNO

Risposta al foglio del

Div. Sez. N.

Oggetto: Approvvigionamento idrico delle Carceri -

Giudiziarie di Nicosia-

88*****

Credo opportuno richiamare l'attenzione di codesta Spett. Commissione sulle difficoltà, in cui si svolge il servizio di mantenimento dei detenuti nelle carceri giudiziarie di Nicosia (Enna), dopo che per ordine della Commissione Alleata di Controllo di Enna venne richiesto, a favore dell'Istituto Nazionale dei trasporti, l'autocarro I5 Ter delle carceri stesse, col quale, oltre che al trasporto dei viveri e della legna, si provvedeva all'approvvigionamento idrico dello stabilimento medesimo.

Attualmente la Direzione dell'Istituto è costretta a provvedere al rifornimento dell'acqua noleggiando bestie da soma, per ognuna delle quali, *compreso il* corrispettivo dei relativi conduttori, la spesa giornaliera ascende a L. 200. Il che importa per il periodo della stagione estiva, in cui occorrono almeno sei bestie da soma al giorno, una spesa mensile di L. 18.000, laddove, avendo a disposizione l'autocarro, la spesa mensile si aggirerebbe su L. 3000 appena.

.../...

..//..

D'altra parte il rifornimento idrico a mezzo animali da soma appare del tutto insufficiente, ove si consideri la necessità, e soprattutto nella stagione estiva, di avere acqua in abbondanza, per evitare che ne soffra l'igiene dei detenuti, i quali, riuniti come sono in locali per lo più angusti, facile è il propagarsi di insetti parassitari.

In vista di ciò, prego codesta On/le Commissione di voler compiacersi, se crede, dare disposizioni perché, ove non possa essere restituito alla Direzione delle carceri predette l'autocarro requisito per l'Istituto Nazionale dei trasporti, sia almeno requisita e messa a disposizione delle carceri stesse una motocarozzetta, con la quale la Direzione possa provvedere più adeguatamente e con una spesa assai minore al necessario approvvigionamento idrico dello stabilimento.

Si gradirà un cortese cenno di risposta.

IL SOTTOSECRETARIO DI STATO



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

BA.

ACC/14215/PS

May 20, 1944

SUBJECT : Prison Accommodation

TO : RFSO. Region I

1. Information has been received that the Civil Prison at AUGUSTA has now been evacuated by naval personnel.
2. The serious prison overcrowding problem which exists throughout Italy at the present time, makes it essential to use the AUGUSTA prison as soon as possible.
3. It is understood that the building would house about 400 prisoners, but that certain repairs will be necessary before it can be put into use. The Public Works Sub-Commission is in a position to help in this matter.
4. Will you please prepare a report of the situation at Augusta, giving particulars of the repairs necessary (with estimated cost) and the number of prisoners for which accommodation would be provided.
5. If any part of the prison, is in good condition, would it be possible to house a certain number of prisoners while repairs are going on?

A. E. YOUNG, Colonel
Deputy Chief, Public
Safety Sub-Commission.

3313

REAR HEADQUARTERS
 ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
 Public Safety Sub-Commission

14 202
 4 May 1944. 7A

SUBJECT: Report on Visit to Augusta.

TO : C.P.S.

Thursday, April 27, I went to Augusta, and obtained permission from the Naval officer in charge to go through the Citadel prison. He told me he had still a few naval prisoners, and a few civilians held by the Navy in the prison, but that he was fitting up another place, which should be ready within two weeks, at the expiration of which time the prison could be returned to civil use. He also told me that a number of Italian naval torpedoes were stored in part of the prison, and that they were in process of removal, but they would scarcely be all out within two weeks, as they had to be moved by hand from the storeroom through the prison court and the outer yards to the gate, a distance of about 100 yards, before they could be loaded on trucks. He said also that the prison was occasionally used as a transit camp by British troops, but it was a waste of accommodation to put it to such use, as the occasions were infrequent.

I inspected the prison, and found it to be a huge square stone structure, with a number smaller buildings grouped in front, probably to supply offices of admission, living quarters for the administrative staff, etc. Within the prison proper I found that the ground floor at the front was taken up with three large rooms, which appeared to be intended for use in interviewing prisoners, etc. One wing at the side was filled up as a kitchen, apparently by some British marines who had been quartered there. The walls, as is true throughout the building, were extremely thick, about 12 feet, or more, the windows were small compared to the size of the rooms they were intended to illuminate, the cooking facilities other than those installed by the marines were non-existent, and the whole supply of water came from one-half inch pipe. In this wing, at the back, and in the adjacent end of the rear quarter of the square were tremendous vaulted work-rooms where the Italians used to charge submarine batteries. The light in them was almost non-existent, and they would be of little use for any other purpose without extensive changes, which would require almost complete re-building. The thickness of the walls alone would prohibit any major adaptation. The same was true of the other side quarter, the outside portion of which was used for torpedo storage. On this side, on the ground and first floors, were a row of punishment cells, totalling 20 in number, so contrived as to admit of almost no light, and separated from the court by a pair of doors, with a narrow passage between. On both sides the torpedo rooms and battery charging rooms were so high as to take up the space of the ground and first floor on the outer portion of the side. On the front, on the first floor, were five large rooms, one apparently intended as a dispensary, and the other four as rooms for prisoners. They measured about twelve by twenty-five feet each, and had but one window, about five feet square. Their capacity by Italian standards would be a maximum of 20 prisoners in each room - at least I have seen that number in rooms no larger. The ceilings were lofty - about 20 feet. On the second floor on the two sides, and the rear, were blocks of single cells, built in two tiers, with a passage way in front of each block, and a passageway between the backs of the blocks. These cells were apparently adapted for but one prisoner a piece, though perhaps ten were large enough to hold three. There were 273 of them. The lighting situation here was better, but not good. On the second

-2-

floor front, were several large rooms apparently designed as quarters for guards, which were a little better finished than the rest of the building, and showed some primitive evidences of sanitary facilities. Just outside the main building is a smaller one, containing 54 cells in three double tiers of nine.

The general situation may be described as follows:-

- (1) Cells: About a dozen of the cells have doors which will lock. The marines quartered there broke most of the locks, and where the locks are not broken, the door is sprung so that it will not close. About twenty cells have no doors whatever. There are no beds in any of the cells, except for one or two of the punishment cells, which appeared to have built-in stone bunks.
- (2) Sanitary equipment: Outside the guards' quarters, and the kitchen, I found ~~also~~ one water faucet in one of the large rooms described. I also found two latrines of the squat type on the ground floor. There were no facilities in any of the cells, or in the large rooms. Sewage was disposed apparently by "vasi feccali". I found no place where prisoners were obviously intended to wash, bathe, or wash their clothes, nor any place adapted obviously for use as a laundry.
- (3) Light: The main transformer for the town is situated within the prison, but only a few of the rooms had facilities for electric light. As mentioned, the large rooms had almost no daylight, and, in addition, faced almost due north. The offices had inadequate electric light, and almost no daylight. The cellblocks were better off for daylight, but, on a dark day, such as to-day, it was difficult to read the numbers on the cells at a fair distance.
- (4) General conditions: All the windows, except a few in the guards' quarters, were without glass, and I could find no trace that there had ever been any. The building is situated above wells, which with swampy land in the neighborhood of the town, are reputed to make the situation unhealthy, especially from the point of view of malaria. All the floors are uneven and filthy, and the walls would need a thorough cleaning and several coats of paint. All the cell doors would need new locks, and some cells, new doors. The prison would have to be entirely re-equipped with beds, mattresses, eating utensils, sanitary utensils, ~~and~~ and major repairs would have to be undertaken shortly on one of the two ¹ stairways, which has so far broken down as to be merely a heap of rubble in places. The kitchens and other offices would have to be completely re-equipped. There are no work-shops of any kind, though with proper light, the torpedo-room and the battery room might be used as shops if adequate light were provided. The installation of windows here would be a hopeless task. There are vineyards and gardens within the confines of the prison enclosure which might be used to give some measure of employment.
- (5) Guards and management: The building was used as a Casa Penale until 1940, when it was taken over by the Italian Navy. Consequently, all the staff has been disbanded, and a complete new staff would have to be assembled. Similarly, as mentioned, the building would have to be completely re-equipped.

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It would take three months, at the very least, to fit the building for complete use. The offices might be re-equipped in a month, and parts of the building might be made ready for use in a similar time, but with the difficulty of obtaining all materials, three months is a conservative estimate of the time required to make it a going concern. There is, however, no reason that work should not commence even before the building is vacated by the navy, as their prisoners are so few that a whole wing at a time could easily be segregated and worked on.

The building is one of the very worst adapted for prison purposes that I have seen, and while the description indicates the work necessary to put it in running order, it would necessarily remain inconvenient, inefficient, and unhealthy, judged by any decent standard.

As far as use of the prison to relieve prison congestion in Italy goes, the attached letter would seem to indicate that, if the building is re-fitted at all, it would be necessary to use it for housing Sicilian prisoners. However, this situation might be relieved by the completion of repairs at the Colombara prison, which Dott. Columbo told me should be ready with 300 places by June 1, and, if further work were undertaken, could accommodate an additional 200 within an additional period of three months. This prison, too, had been taken over by military forces, and there is no existing staff.

HENRY YOUNG, Jr., Capt.,
Prison Sub-division.

HY/t

331

0045

14 April . 1944.

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HQ No. 1 Dist.

Q 65/180 A

SUBJECT: Derequisitioning of Buildings - Prisons.

1. Representations have been made by the Provincial Commissioner, AOC, Syracuse for the release of the Citadel, Augusta to the Police authorities for the reconstitution of a gaol.
2. It has been pointed out by the Procuratore Generale del Re at Catania that the redeem of this building would solve the grave problem of over-crowding and to provide accommodation which is urgently required.
3. From a military point of view, the release of the Citadel would necessitate all details arriving at Augusta being sent to #5 Transit Camp as at present the Citadel is used solely as transit accommodation.
4. If it is considered that the release of this building should be made, may the necessary instructions be issued to "Q" movements to arrange for drafts to be sent by rail to #5 Transit Camp as no facilities will exist in Augusta.

A.L. ALSTON, Colonel,
Commander, 71 Garfison.

I talked with Dott. MANGANO, STEFANO, direttore of Siracusa, who informed me that in 1940 the building at Augusta, which had been used as a Casa Penale, had been closed as such, and that he believes the director and all the guards were dispersed to other institutions. Since 1940 the building has been used as a naval prison. The articles of Casermaggio were taken to the Casa penale at Noto.

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Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for March 44 ref. RPS.319.I - dated 4 April 44.
(AMG/I4011/PS).

MARCH 1944

BA

PRISONS

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Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for April 44 - ref. RPS.014.I dated 3 May 44.
(AMG/I4011/PS).

APRIL 1944

PRISONS

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

APPENDIX TO ABOVE REPORT FOR APRIL 44

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for May 1944 ref. RPS/014.I dated 3 June 44.
(AMG/I4011/PS)

MAY 1944

PRISONS

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

A review of closed prisons has been made to determine the amount and cost of reconstruction necessary to enable the Prisons to be re-occupied and a separate report has been submitted.

APPENDIX TO ABOVE REPORT FOR MAY (I7 c).

LIST OF PRISONS IN REGION I

Situation of Prisons	Classification of Prisons	Normal capacity		Present number of inmates		Prisons Personnel	
		M	W	M	W	Director and Functionary	Guards
Palermo	Judiciary	2000	65	2400	100	2	238
Palermo	Re-educational	==	==	==	==	6	47
Termini	Judiciary	170	15	275	26	2	34
Messina	"	150	20	153	10	2	29
Milazzo	"	250	14	122	13	2	19
Patti	"	40	6	47	6	=	12
Mistretta	"	60	60	51	5	=	4
Catania	"	380	60	661	66	3	66
Catagigione	"	162	13	163	14	=	15
Mineo	"	50	==	50	==	=	6
Siracusa	"	150	20	301	22	2	32
Noto	Penal	400	==	320	==	3	67
Modica	Judiciary	120	18	96	4	1	16
Ragusa	"	37	9	56	4	=	13
Calarissetta	"	470	16	323	14	1	70
Enna	"	262	48	238	21	=	15
Piazza Armerina	"	70	5	69	8	=	11
Nicosia	"	126	25	79	7	=	22
Favara	"	104	6	114	1	=	9
Sciacca	"	250	20	177	7	=	27
Trapani	"	179	27	300	=	=	44
S. Cataldo	Re-educational	==	==	==	==	2	25
Marigento	Judiciary	375	20	205	20	2	40
Marcellina	Local	508	==	308	==	3	69
Martala	Local	80	5	77	1	=	6
Mazara del Vallo	"	50	5	60	1	=	4
Castelvetrano	"	60	20	60	15	=	6
Partanna	"	60	10	72	14	=	4
Saleni	"	60	10	70	10	=	5
Alcamo	"	60	10	79	10	=	4
Castello del Golfo	"	50	==	53	==	=	3
Erice (at the moment closed)	"	20	==	==	==	=	3

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Situation of Prisons	Classification of Prisons	Normal capacity				Present number of inmates			Prisons Personnel	
		M	F	Minors	M	F	Minors	Director and Functionary	Guards	
Vizzini	Local	10	5	=	9	1	=	=	1	
Randazzo	"	20	5	=	26	=	6	=	2	
Alte Castagne	"	20	5	=	22	3	=	=	2	
Militello	"	50	5	=	22	4	=	=	2	
Ionia	"	20	5	=	14	1	=	=	2	
Ispica	Local	10	5	=	14	6	=	=	1	
Scioli	"	15	5	=	18	7	=	=	1	
Chiaramonte Gulfi	"	20	5	=	24	6	=	=	1	
Vittoria	"	25	10	=	55	14	=	=	1	
Alia	Local	10	5	=	12	7	=	=	1	
Lagheria (at the moment closed)	"	15	5	=	19	7	=	=	1	
Bisacchino	"	15	5	=	27	12	=	=	1	
Caccamo	"	20	10	=	20	13	=	=	1	
Carini	"	20	10	=	18	7	=	=	1	
Castelbuono	"	15	5	=	22	12	=	=	1	
Cefalu'	"	25	10	=	18	6	=	=	1	
Ciminna	"	15	5	=	27	14	=	=	1	
Corleone	"	30	10	=	24	5	=	=	1	
Collesano	"	20	5	=	19	6	=	=	1	
Gangi	"	15	5	=	21	5	=	=	1	
Lercara Friddi	"	15	5	=	23	4	=	=	1	
Mezzojuso	"	15	5	=	34	11	=	=	1	
Misilmeri	"	50	10	=	22	6	=	=	1	
Mont. Belsito	"	20	5	=	50	14	=	=	1	
Monreale	"	50	10	=	24	6	=	=	1	
Petralia Soprana	"	20	5	=	28	12	=	=	1	
Partinico	"	50	10	=	18	6	=	=	1	
Polizzi Generosa	"	15	5	=	16	4	=	=	1	
Prizzi	"	15	5	=	19	5	=	=	1	
Piana dei Greci	"	15	5	=			=	=		
Barcellona	Local	20	10	=	24	13	=	=	1	
Naso	"	14	6	=	17	8	=	=	1	
Novara Scioli	"	6	5	=	10	6	=	=	1	

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Situation of Prisons	Classification of Prisons	Normal capacity				Present number of inmates			Prisons personnel	
		M	W	Minors	M	W	Minors	Director and Functionary	Guards	
Agira	Local	10	5	=	13	8	1	=	1	
Darrafrenca	"	13	5	=	27	5	=	=	1	
Centuripe	"	10	5	=	13	7	=	=	1	
Leonforte	"	15	5	=	25	8	=	=	1	
Ragalbuto	"	15	5	=	21	6	=	=	1	
Valguarnera	"	10	5	=	14	7	=	=	1	
Villarosa	"	20	5	=	6	1	=	=	1	
Tredina	"	10	5	=	12	6	=	=	1	
<hr/>										
Licata	Local	50	10	=	55	12	=	=	1	
Sivona	"	30	5	=	32	7	=	=	1	
Canicatti'	"	50	10	=	56	13	=	=	1	
Ribera	"	20	5	=	32	8	=	=	1	
Caltabellotta	"	20	5	=	22	6	=	=	1	
Lucca	"	15	5	=	18	3	=	=	1	
Ravanusa	"	50	10	=	54	13	=	=	1	
								330		

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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
REGION I SICILY.

REPORT OF CONDITIONS IN THE PRISON OF SICILY
UP TO FEBRUARY 29, 1944.

1. Institution.

There are in Sicily today, 114 prisons of all types. Among these there are 9 Central prisons, 1 for each province. In addition to these there are 12 secondary judicial prisons, 89 Men-damentale, 2 centres of re-education for minors, 1 Criminal Insane asylum, and 1 prison (at Noto) for convicted prisoners only.

2. Number of Prisoners.

In the above mentioned prisons there are -

- 6837 Men
- 418 Women
- 571 Minors

Of this number 3924 are convicted prisoners, and the 3913 others are awaiting trial.

3. Food.

The food situation is still very deplorable.

Prisoners are fed 1 meal a day, which consists of at least 150 gr. of bread, and a minestra (or a bowl of soup) consisting of vegetables and greens, or of vegetables and pasta, depending on the food conditions of the province in which the prison is located. The Prison in Palermo has been lucky enough, so far, in being able to maintain the pasta ration, little as it is (about 95 grams) while the majority of prisons, due to the lack of food in their provinces have not been so fortunate, and have had to get along without it. This lack of pasta is felt all over the island, particularly so, in high altitudes where the weather is very rigorous, such as the prison at Enna.

4. Clothing and equipment.

There is still a very grave shortage of clothing and equip-ment for the prisoners such as blankets, sheets, lockets, trousers

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damentale, 2 centres of re-education for minors, 1 Criminal Insene
asylum, and 1 prison (at Ncto) for convicted prisoners only.

2. Number of Prisoners.

In the above mentioned prisons there are -

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of food in their provinces have not been so fortunate, and have
had to get along without it. This lack of pasta is felt all
over the island, particularly so, in high altitudes where the
weather is very rigorous, such as the prison at Inns.

4. Clothing and equipment.

There is still a very grave shortage of clothing and equip-
ment for the prisoners such as blankets, sheets, jackets, trousers
shirts, underwear, shoes, mattresses, etc. There are needed about
5000 suits clothing and about 15000 sets of bedding.

5. Sanitation.

The sanitary conditions of the prisoners in the island are
poor. There have been reported no cases of epidemics, or in-
fectious diseases, and the percentage of sick prisoners is nor-
mal. The only bad point in this being the lack of medicines at

disinfectants. Even the most common, such as iodine, alcohol, etc., are practically non-existent.

6. Prison labor.

The reopening of shops of all types has been encouraged, but very little can be accomplished without materials to work with.

For instance very little tailoring can be done without the cloth necessary to make clothing with, and very little mending can be done without thread of any kind.

If cloth and thread were available the prisoners could make plenty of clothes for themselves and also for the guards, but as it is they can do very little work.

It is the same in all other branches of prison labour, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, builders, etc.

7. Staff.

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In the various institutions of Sicily, there are today approximately 1600 agents and salaried personnel and about 25 functionaries, of whom 14 are directors, and the remainder are accountants and secretaries.

Many of the agents are men recalled into service during the emergency, and others are those who have reached the pension age, but have remained in service. The regional administration has been authorized to enroll about 300 new guards to remedy this situation.

8. General conditions.

The General condition of the prisons, taking into account the limited amount of material available, is good.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Regional Director, Dr. Columbo, the works of repairing and cleaning the various prisons has continued steadily throughout the island. Frequent inspection trips have been made to co-ordinate the work, and build up the morale of the staffs of the different prisons.

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Thanks to the untiring efforts of the Regional Director, Dr. Columba, the work of repairing and cleaning the various prisons has continued steadily throughout the island. Frequent inspection trips have done much to co-ordinate the work, and build up the morale of the staffs of the different prisons.

It is hoped that the continuance of this policy will do much towards improving the relations between the different prisons and bring about a better spirit of co-operation.

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March 31st 1944
 58

PROSPETTO DEI DETENUTI RISTRETTI NELLE CARCERI GIUDIZIARIE DELLA SICILIA.

Ordine	Sede della Regione	Capinno		Sovra preside		Note
		Manicini	Forme	Manicini	Forme	
1°	Palermo C.G.	2000	65	2300	104	
2°	" C.R.	500	==	250	==	
3°	Termini	173	15	285	15	
4°	Messina	150	20	155	10	
5°	Milazzo	230	14	180	13	
6°	Patti	120	==	97	==	
7°	Mistretta	560	40	43	5	
8°	Catania	360	60	855	59	Si cerca sfollare la esuberanza in altre carceri.
9°	Caltagirone	165	15	192	12	
10°	Mineo	50	==	52	==	
11°	Siracusa	150	20	180	16	
12°	Noto	320	==	331	==	
13°	Modica	120	18	91	15	
14°	Ragusa	40	9	52	7	
15°	Caltanissetta	478	16	447	26	
16°	Enna	180	20	193	18	
17°	Piazza Arm.	75	5	49	9	
18°	Nicosia	226	39	218	11	
19°	S. Cataldo Rif. Giud.	300	==	197	==	
20°	Agrigento	375	20	376	15	N.B. E da tenere presente che non si ha più disponibilità alcuna di caser- maggio e che in atto il numero dei detenuti tende ad aumentare.
21°	Favara	100	6	86	5	
22°	Sciacca	150	20	151	18	
23°	Trapani	200	20	192	11	
24°	Acireale	110	7	==	==	In atto é tenuto a disposizione del Comando Alleato.

altre carceri.

9°	Caltagirone	I65	I5	I92	I2
10°	Mineo	50	==	52	===
11°	Siracusa	I50	20	I80	I6
12°	Neto	320	==	331	===
13°	Modica	I20	I8	91	I5
14°	Ragus	40	9	52	7
15°	Caltanissetta	478	I6	447	26
16°	Enna	I80	20	I93	I8
17°	Piazza Arm.	75	5	49	9
18°	Nicosia	226	39	218	11
19°	S. Cataldo Rif. Giud.	300	==	197	=====
20°	Agrigento	375	20	376	I5
21°	Favara	I00	6	86	5
22°	Sciacca	I50	20	I51	I8
23°	Trapani	200	20	I92	11
24°	Acireale	110	7	==	=====

da N.B.E da tenere presente ^{che} non si ha più disponibilità alcuna di caserme e che in atto il numero dei detenuti tende ad aumentare.

In atto é tenuto a disposizione del Comando Alleato.

Alla Casa Penale di Favignana, chiusa non vi é caserme. Nelle camere usabile vi sarebbe posto per 150 detenuti.

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for January 1944 - ref. RPS.319.I -
dated 5/2/44 (AMG/I40 /PS).

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JANUARY 1944

PRISONS

The system of administration under a Chief Director and Provincial Directors continues to function satisfactorily.

The number of Political Internees confined in the Childrens' Home, Palermo, is decreasing and the Home is gradually being used for its purpose. The juveniles are receiving education which includes instruction in handicraft and a sports section has been started under a suitable instructor.

The Chief Director has taken a great deal of interest in this and with the sympathy and support of influential Italians it is anticipated that there will be a great improvement in the lot of the juvenile prisoner.

Prison labour continues but is hampered by lack of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of the various articles.

Rations of food are small and every endeavour is made to supplement the meagre supply.

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for February 1944 - ref. RPS.319.I
dated 4th March 1944 - (AMG/I4011/PS).

FEBRUARY 1944

PRISONS

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

The total prison population is as follows:-

6,837 Men.
413 Women.
671 Minors.

Of this number 3,924 are convicted prisoners and the remainder are awaiting trial.

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

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Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for November 1943 - dated 2nd December 1943 3A
 (AMG/I4011/PS).

PRISONSNOVEMBER 1943

Much has been done to improve the conditions of Civilian Prisons. There are 19 main prisons in the Region for the detention of prisoners serving long sentences.

Seventy smaller prisons are now only allowed to hold prisoners or persons awaiting trial for a period of not more than 30 days.

Five other prisons were closed as they were unfit for the detention of prisoners. At present there are approximately 7000 prisoners. Included in this total are 80 civilian internees but this figure will soon be increased, as those now held in Prison Camps are shortly being transferred to the Civilian Prisons.

The personnel carried out their duties efficiently and there was a marked improvement when the rates of pay were increased.

Extract from REGION I - Monthly Report for December 1943. (AMG/I4011/PS).

PRISONSDECEMBER 1943

The number of places of confinement is -

General Prisons	-	21
Reformatories	-	2
Criminal Insane Prison	-	1
Local Prisons	-	89

The local prisons are only used for the detention of prisoners serving a sentence of not more than 30 days or for persons awaiting trial.

The number of prisoners is -

Men	-	5668
Women	-	251
Juveniles	-	350

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
APO 512

22 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Report on San Cataldo Reformatory by Capt. Young.

TO : Col. Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety

of 2B

1. The suggestions in paragraph (3), (which are not Capt. Young's), are not sound. Divided authority over such an Institution would cause confusion. Either Public Safety or the Welfare Section should have complete control of both the Personnel and the Program.
2. The idea of putting nine and eighteen year old boys in the same institution is not sound, but that is not our problem in Italy.
3. We should aid Italy in carrying out the set-up it believes is best for the country's welfare, provided only that it does not interfere with the Allied war effort or is not an undesirable fascist policy.

John C. Burke
JOHN C. BURKE,
Captain,
Prison Section.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APC 512

2B

16 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Report on Visit to San Cataldo Reformatory.

TO : Prison Sub-Section, Public Safety Division, A. C.

1. On 15 November, 1943, in company with Capt. Alden of Region I Public Welfare, I visited San Cataldo Bays' Reformatory, about 8 km. outside Caltanissetta.

2. The capacity of the institution is 300. Present inmates number 220. It receives boys Committed by parental request, or by the juvenile court, from 9 to 14, and boys 14 - 16 charged with criminal offenses who are awaiting trial. Release of younger boys is by advice of the director, and with the consent of the juvenile court. Older boys, if convicted, are sent to Caltanissetta prison, where they are held until transferred to a prison for juvenile offenders somewhere on the mainland. Caltanissetta apparently merely holds them pending transfer.

3. Capt. Alden and Capt. Silveira agreed that the proper division of authority would be to have the Prison department supply and pay the guards, and have Welfare Department in charge of all other activities. There are at present a total of 24 guards, of whom four occupy a rank corresponding to Sergeant. The director stated that he needed an additional 10 guards, and that 2 of his present guards were unfit to work with boys.

4. The building itself was in fairly good repair - a pane of glass here and there was missing - ; the kitchens, lavatories, and latrines were in good condition, and clean, as were the dormitories. The work shop was equipped for wood-working and the manufacturing of clothing. The machinery appeared heavy, and the light was poor. There was no electricity turned in at the time we left - about 5:30 P.M., - though the building is equipped for electric light. The director complained that water pressure was insufficient.

5. The boys did not appear to be warmly dressed. Many had their ~~their~~ blankets wrapped around them. However, they seemed intelligent, active, and reasonably well fed. The dormitories had iron bedsteads, with straw mattresses, two sheets, and a coarse and heavy double blanket.

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6. The supper being served consisted of boiled beans and a piece of bread weighing roughly about 100 gms. Feeding is 3 times daily. In Silveira's opinion the food was adequate - or at least as good as that received by similar children outside.

7. Discipline appeared to be strict and good. The boys were called to supper by a trumpet, and marched to the meal in a column of threes, headed and supervised by two guards carrying lanterns. The director appeared to be intelligent and efficient. He answered questions briefly and accurately, had his clerical information readily available, and quickly supplied type-written copies of certain information.

8. Security was minimum - doors and windows opened on the street and on the playground, which was a stretch about 100 yards by 25 yards in front of the building, bare of any apparatus. A low iron fence, easily climbed, surrounded it. Security against escape would ~~appear~~ appear to be provided solely by discipline and the presence of guards.

9. We did not inquire into the educational system.

Henry Young Jr
HENRY YOUNG, Jr.,
Captain.

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Reg. B/F 14202
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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
(Interior Sub-Commission)

4 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Prison Service

TO : Public Safety Sub-Commission

1. By the courtesy of Major Aust I went over the prison at Caltanissetta. It is a long term prison up to five years sentence.
2. The prison is clean, and compares favorably with some of our own, but in the majority of other respects the organization falls far below British and British Empire standards.
3. Industries and crafts such as carpentry, bootmaking and tailoring have fallen into suspension owing:
 - a. To lack of material, leather, wood, cotton, cloth.
 - b. To the fact that workshops have been converted into air raid shelters.
4. The warden's uniforms and boots are in a lamentable state.
5. In this particular prison no water supply exists since the aqueduct was destroyed and all water is delivered by cart.
6. The food ration was sufficient.
7. Health of prisoners was reported to me to be reasonably good, and there was certainly a generous supply of blankets for sleeping purposes which were all reasonably clean.
8. No political prisoners were in custody.
9. It is of definite interest to note that whereas the Prison Service pre-Fascist used to be under the Minister of Interior, it was under Fascist regime placed under the Minister of Justice. At present it is under AMG. When the Central Government is formed it would appear that a reversion to Interior control is essential.
10. In conclusion my feeling was that resuscitation of crafts and industries was most desirable for the well-being and morale of those confined, and that every effort to that end should be explored.

R. G. B. Spicer
R. G. B. SPICER,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy for Acting Director
of Interior.

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