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PRISON REPORTS, REG. IX, EMILIA
OCT. 1944 - AUG. 1945

-9 AGO. 1945

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
Prison Section
APO 394

4 August 1945

Reference: RIX/A/TS/36

Subject : Monthly Report for July 1945

To : Director Public Safety Sub-Commission HQ., A.C.
(Attention Capt. R.M. FREEMAN)

Thru : Regional Commissioner, Emilia Region

SECTION A - PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS

I. TYPE and DEFINITION:

1. Carcere Mandamentali - Mandamentali Jails

These jails are not part of the Italian Prison Service proper. They are the local "lock ups" and jails for local offenders for petty offenses resulting in sentences of six months or less. If, for example, a person were arrested on an indictable offense, one that would incur a sentence of six months or more, the person would be transferred to a Judicial Prison - Carcere Giudiziario - and his sentence would be served there.

The Mandamentali jails are under the control of the local magistrate - Pretore - who engages the custodian, usually a man and his wife who takes care of the women. The custodians are paid by the communes.

Any accommodation in these jails, therefore, that happens to be vacant in a region is not to be considered as available for prisoners sentenced by higher courts, and cannot appear on any state of accommodation available for the prison service. These jails, however, are useful in cases where the Judicial Prisons are extremely overcrowded.

2. Carcere Giudiziario - Judicial Prisons

The Judicial Prisons are part of the Italian Prison Service and are located in the capital city in every province in Italy. They are institutions of preventive custody - "custodia preventiva". Confined in these institutions are persons who are awaiting trial, appellants, recidivists, and persons sentenced to not more than two years of imprisonment.

No. 1 In every Judicial Prison there is a women's section, which is completely segregated from the male prisoners, and supervised by Nuns in most cases, who are assisted by one or two women guardians.

This consists

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In every Judicial Prison there is a women's section, which is completely segregated from the male prisoners, and supervised by Nuns. In most cases, they are assisted by one or two women guardians.

The Judicial Prisons also contain a juvenile section. This consists of two or three rooms set aside for inmates under eighteen (18) years of age.

The prison personnel consists of the Director, secretaries, accountants, etc., regular prison guards schooled and trained in prison work, Nuns or Sisters, and women guardians.

TO	State 11-18	
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	11-18	
EXECUTIVE	11-18	
POLICE	11-18	
LEGAL COUNSEL		
PROSECUTOR		
ADJ. GEN.		
SECURITY	11-18	
CHIEF CLERK		

- 1 -
PUBLIC HEALTH
SUB-COMMISSION
RECEIVED 98-45
DATE 11-15

3. Centre di Rieducazione dei Minorenni - Center of Re-education for Minors

The Centers of Re-education for Minors are located in every city where there is a Court of Appeals. Juvenile Courts are located in cities where there are Centers of Re-education. These institutions consist of three sections: -

a. Casa di Rieducazione:

Confined in these institutions are juveniles who have either run away from home or have been abandoned by their parents, orphans, those held for public security, or awaiting judicial disposition or internment.

b. Osservatorio Giudiziario:

Confined in this type of institution are juveniles who have committed a crime but are too young to be tried and are however deemed socially dangerous and subjected to a measure of security and are therefore confined in a Judicial Reformatory.

c. Carcere per Minorenni:

All juveniles delinquents who are to be tried by juvenile courts and who are sentenced are confined in these "Juvenile Prisons".

These three sections comprise the above mentioned Centers of Re-education for Minors, but they are also located separately throughout various cities in Italy. The population of the Centers of Re-education, as can be seen from its organization, includes inmates from 8 to 21 years of age.

4. Manicomio Giudiziario - Criminal Insane Asylum

The inmates confined in the Criminal or Judicial Insane Asylums are persons who are affected by a mental deficiency to the extent that they are not able to understand or to want anything, and more precisely those persons who are absolved of any crime because of some psychological infirmity, or from alcoholism or drugs, or for their deaf and dumbness, and juvenile delinquents of 14 years old, and those between 14-18 years absolved of any crime because of their youth but who are in the above mentioned state of mental deficiency; those serving a detentive sentence, and those sentenced to death who during the period of confinement were affected by a complete infirmity of mind. The prison personnel of these institutions consist of the regular prison guards, male nurses, and psychiatrists.

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II. PRISON ASPECT OF EMILIA REGION:

The Region of Emilia, so named by the great Roman road traversing it, occupies a central position in northern Italy in the valley of the Po. It is one of the most agriculturally productive regions of Italy, and covers an area of 8,544 square miles.

The Region is divided into eight (8) provinces. Located in each province is a Judicial prison with a number of dependent mandamentali jails. See appendix "D". There are also special institutions located in various provinces in the region, namely: the Criminal Insane Asylum at Reggio-Emilia and the Casa di Reclusione

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Emilia Region has 8 Judicial Prisons, 3 Reformatories, 2 Casa di Reclusione 1 Criminal Insane Asylum, and 43 Mandamentali jails, totalling a prison capacity of approximately 2500 - excluding the Mandamentali jails.

Latest figures, 20 July 1945, show that there are 3011 prisoners in the prisons of Emilia - excluding the Mandamentali jails. This figure is low, in these times, when considering a population of more than 3,000,000 inhabitants.

III. GENERAL SITUATION:

During the past month the situation regarding prisons has been considerable improved. There have been two changes in prison Directors: Dr. Ghedini, Alao, Director Superior, former Director of Milan Judicial Prison, July; was transferred to Bologna Judicial Prison reporting here on the 3rd. July; Dr. De Mari, Giovanni, former secretary at Forlì Judicial Prison and recently released from the Italian Army, has been appointed Director of Forlì Judicial Prison reporting there on the 5th. July.

As a result of recent attempts by organized bands to break into the prison and to overcome the shortage of prison guards, Carabinieri have been assigned to guard the main gate and perimeter of the prisons.

The health of the prisoners is good, but the food problem remains the same. The food contracts which expired June 30 have been renewed.

There is a large number of lice infested prisoners and isolated cases of scabies. There has been a low number of hospital and infirmary cases. Unsanitary conditions, lack of water, disinfectants, soap, medicines, and lack of clean clothing is a direct cause of lice epidemics and other illnesses. A second distribution of AL-62, DDT powder, and pyrethrum insecticide has been made but the amount is insufficient resulting in control rather than extermination.

The repair of prisons is proceeding well. Those prisons which have been extensively damaged such as Casa di Reclusione at Parma or completely destroyed such as Castellanza Emilia are not being repaired. Several prisons have been white-washed and redecorated.

All courts in the region have been functioning, and Epuration Committees have been organized and functioning in each province. The operation of prison personnel is slow, indecisive, and little short of a farce.

Overcrowding in the prisons continues to be the major problem. This has haunted ALGOT/ING/ACQ/AC in Sicily and all the way up the Italian peninsula, and no effective measures have been taken to solve this serious problem.

The de-acquisitioning of either Forlì prison or the reformatory or both would solve the overcrowding in the alternative accommodation - "Rocca di Caterina Sforza" - and relieve overcrowding in several other prisons.

SECTION IV - GENERAL

1. HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS:

The health of the prisoners during the past month has been satisfactory. There is a persistent number of lice infested prisoners and a few cases of scabies. Several cases of tuberculosis have come to light and they have been treated. Several cases of epidemic diseases of epidemic proportions in

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The de-requisitioning of either Forlì prison or the reformatory or both would solve the overcrowding in the alternative accommodation - "Rocca di Caterina Sforza" - and relieve overcrowding in several other prisons.

SECTION II - GENERAL

1. HEALTH OF THE PRISONERS:

The health of the prisoners during the past month has been satisfactory. There is a persistent number of lice infested prisoners and a few cases of scabies. Several cases of tuberculosis have come to light and they have been segregated. There are been no contagious diseases of epidemic proportions in the prisons, but the conditions under which epidemic diseases breed and spread are present. Infirmary cases are few and hospital cases are low in number. A small amount of AL-63, DDT powder and Pyrethrum insecticide was distributed but the amount was too small to do any real good to consistent fluctuating prison population. The food, although sufficient to keep a man alive, is not enough and is augmented by family contributions two or three times a week. The food contracts which expired on the 30th June have been renewed.

2. SANITIZATION:

Sanitary conditions in the prisons are much improved. A second issue of AL-65, DDT powder, and pyrethrum insecticide has been distributed. Meals eaten in the cells and food stored on shelves are a major cause of unsanitary conditions. The situation as regards water supply is slightly improved but falls far short of the daily prison requirements. Several prisons have a constant water supply while the majority of prisons have water only part of the day. Public Works and Utilities has been impeded by the lack of materials, transportation, and inefficiency of civilian engineers in its attempt to restore to normal operation the water supply system of the region.

3. TRANSFER OF CIVIL PRISONERS:

During the past month more than thirty (30) prisoners were transferred throughout Emilia Region, Florence, and Rome, and those prisoners confined in prisons in the provinces within the Region who are to be tried in other provinces were transferred to their respective provinces for trial. A military vehicle provided by the headquarters and Carabinieri guards were used to carry out the transfers. A list of prisoners, held here for trial in Northern regions, has been forwarded to the Regional Commissioners of Toscana, Lombardia, Liguria, Piemonte, and Venezia Regions, with a request that arrangements be made, by them, for their removal.

4. ITALIAN PUBLICATION:

The Italian penal publication "Rivista di Diritto Penitenziario - Studi Teorici e Pratici" printed every two months has not been published since the latter part of '43. The Prison Service could have used this publication as an organ for combating the many prison problems by acquainting the prisons with the problems confronting prisons in other regions and urging cooperation in solving these problems. The gain would have been enormous had this publication been resumed.

5. EXHAUSTION OF PRISON PERSONNEL:

Although General Orders N. 55 and 354 and DIL 159 have been issued, and Expiration Committees have been organized in every province, no prison personnel have been operated, a few have been suspended and the others are continuing

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5. EXPLANATION OF PRISON PERSONNEL:

Although General Orders N. 35 and 35A and DIL 159 have been issued, and Expiration Committees have been organized in every province, no prison personnel have been expurated, a few have been suspended and the others are continuing in service, but no definite action has been taken. The Minister of Grace and Justice should have issued a circular letter stating in no uncertain terms its attitude and policy toward fascist prison personnel to supplement the above mentioned General Orders.

6. PRISON PERSONNEL:

There is and has always been a serious shortage of prison personnel and few are suitably qualified and trained to be employed in prison work. If expurcation of prison personnel were adequately carried out there would be a greater shortage than already exists. Prison personnel is, to quote one prison Director, "poco e cattivo" - few and bad. Prison work is a career, it is technical and entirely non-political.

The Ministry of Grace and Justice should issue a circular letter prohibiting all prison personnel from taking part in politics and from becoming a member of any political party secret or otherwise. This is a law that should apply to all personnel employed in institutions organized on a state or national basis. If there is such a law, it has never been observed.

7. SCHOOL FOR PRISON GUARDS:

Shortly after the Allies reached Rome the Ministry of Grace and Justice should have reopened the school for the training of prison guards. A year and a half has elapsed and there doesn't seem to be any attempt on the part of the Ministry to reopen this school. Competent discharged Italian Army N.C.O.'s could be given a short course in prison work and sent to prisons where the need for prison guards is acute.

8. MONTHLY MEETING ON PRISON DIRECTIONS:

Plans had been made to hold the first of a series of regular monthly meetings of prison directors at this headquarters to discuss the prison situation and try to find a solution to some of the serious prison problems. When information was received that as of the 4th. of August Emilia Region would be restored to the Italian government, all plans of said meeting were cancelled.

9. MINISTER OF GRACE AND JUSTICE:

The appointment to the office of Minister of Grace and Justice has always been a political one and one has only to visit the penal establishments to see the consequences. Their knowledge of prison work is limited and subordinated to the political. It would be for the good of the service if a Director Superior were appointed Minister of Grace and Justice. He not only would have the necessary qualifications but also a thorough knowledge of prisons and prison procedure and to whom prison work would be of paramount importance.

Comando Mi. Giustizia

ARMANDO DI VINCENZO 31119083
T/4 Co. "I" 2675 Regt. A.C.
Prison Section
Public Safety Division

Inclusures:

- Appendix "A"
- Appendix "B"
- Appendix "C"
- Appendix "D"
- Appendix "E"
- Appendix "F"

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Commando Ali Pasha

ARMANDO DI VINCENZO 31119083
T/4 Co. "I" 2575 Regt. A.C.
Prison Section
Public Safety Division

Inclosures:

- Appendix "A"
- Appendix "B"
- Appendix "C"
- Appendix "D"
- Appendix "E"
- Appendix "F"

DISTRIBUTION:

- 1 - R.C., Emilia
- 2 - R.P.S.O., Emilia
- 2 - HQ, Allied Commission
- 1 - R.P.N.O., Emilia
- 1 - R.L.O.
- 1 - R.S.O.
- 1 - Public Works and Utilities
- 1 - Regional Food Officer
- 1 - Regional Welfare Officer
- 1 - Regional Sanitation Officer
- 1 - All P.C.'s, Emilia
- 1 - All P.P.S.O.'s,
- 1 - All P.L.O.'s,
- 1 - All P.S.O.'s,
- 2 - CGAO., AMG, 5th Army
- 1 - HQ, Toscana Region
- 1 - HQ, Liguria Region
- 1 - HQ, Piemonte Region
- 1 - HQ, Lombardia Region
- 1 - HQ, Venetia Region
- 1 - Circulation File
- 5 - File

Appendix "A"

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
Prison Section
APO 594

DETAIL OF PRISON POPULATION 20 JULY 1945 DATE

M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.
BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA (Ref.)	BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA	BOLOGNA
26	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
352	170	170	170	170	170	170	170	170
18	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
53	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
---	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Total	474	259	13	---	---	---	---	---
FERR								

		DESTROYED.					
D	E	F	G	Total	M.	W.	M.
18	2	17	2	37	17	2	17
53	1	2	9	65	53	1	53
5	1	2	9	17	5	1	5
174	40	24	13	251	174	40	251
18	10	1	1	30	18	10	30
7	10	1	1	19	7	10	19
174	10	1	1	186	174	10	186
21	1	1	1	24	21	1	24
1	1	1	1	4	1	1	4
3	1	1	1				

Appendix "B"

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION,
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
Prison Section
APO 594

PRISON POPULATION MONTH OF 20 July 1945

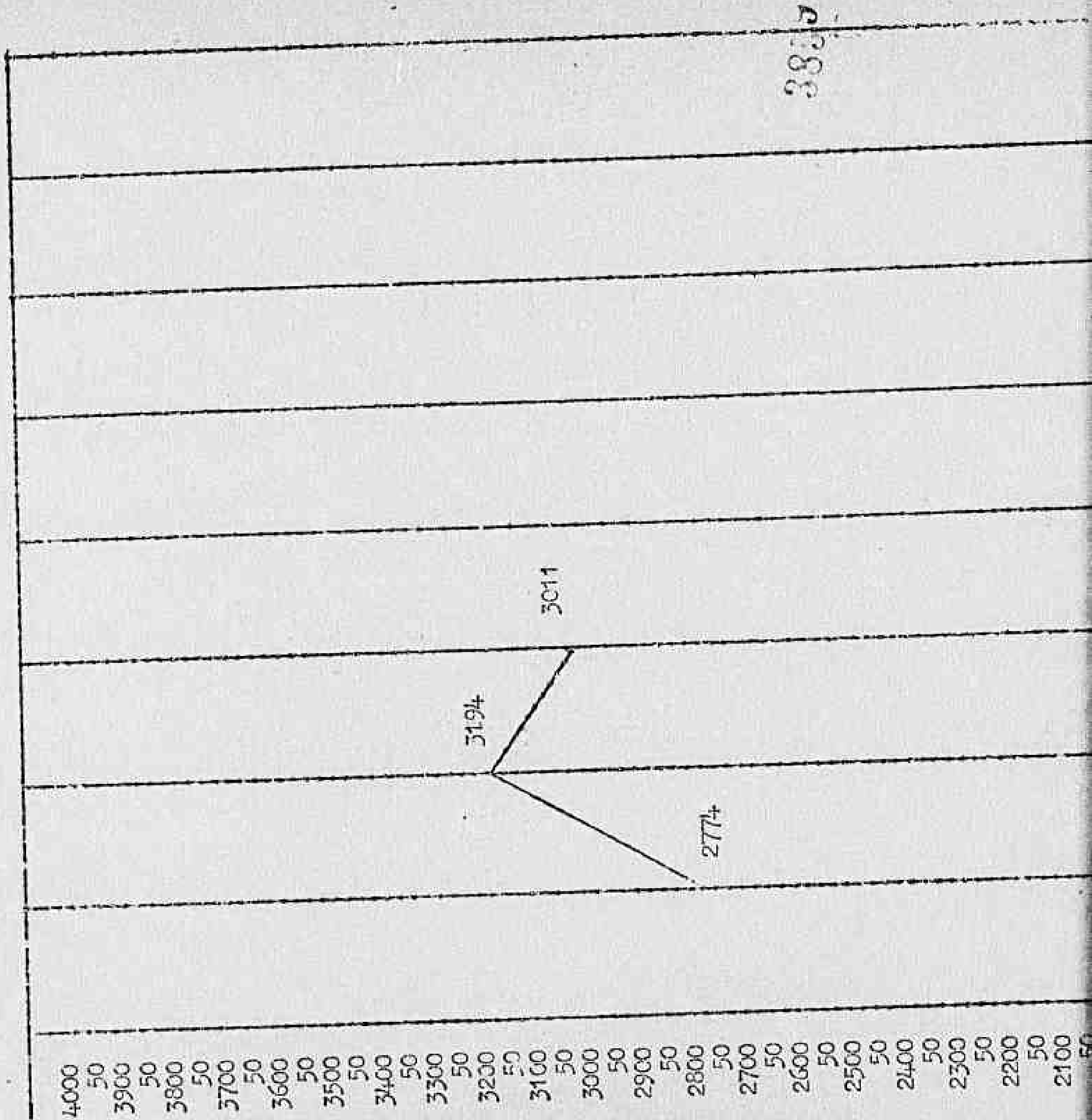
PRISON	POPULATION				CAPACITY		REMARKS
	MEN	WOMEN	MINORS	MEN	WOMEN	MINORS	
BOLOGNA	474	40	24	323	45	—	
CASTELFRANCO EMILIA	—	—	—	—	—	—	CASA DI RECLUSIONE COMPLETELY DESTROYED.
FERRARA	224	10	1	160	30	20	
FORLI'	78	9	—	60	5	—	Alternative accommodation, Prison and Reformatory requisitioned by British Military.
MODENA	217	36	—	150	20	—	
PARMA	399	39	6	260	24	—	
PARMA	—	—	—	—	—	—	CASA DI RECLUSIONE Three fourths DESTROYED Not Functioning.
PLACENZA	378	11	22	200	12		

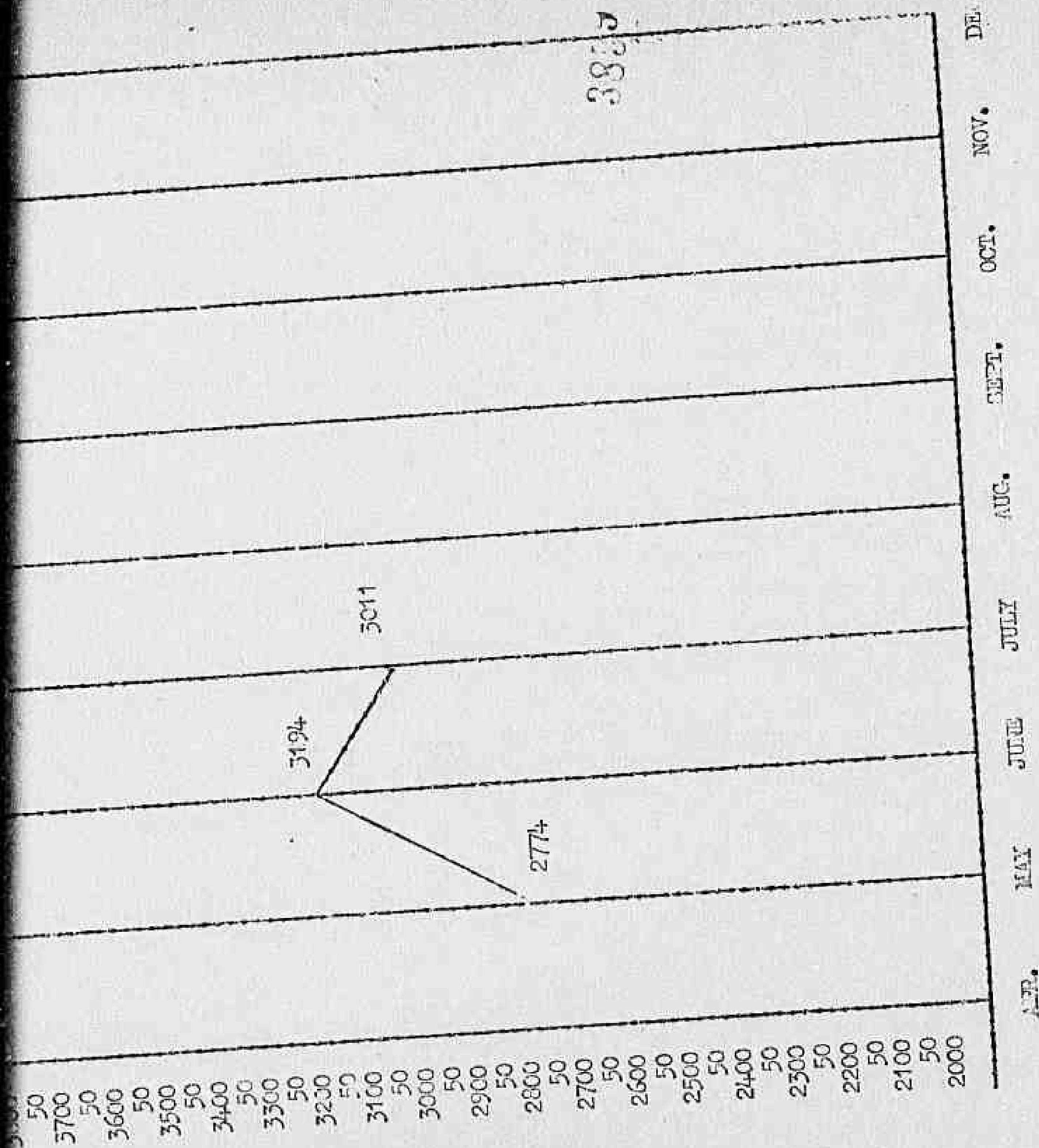
Appendix "C"

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
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Prison Section
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20 JULY 1945 DATE

GRAPH OF MONTHLY PRISON POPULATION





Note:- Figures do not include returns from Mandamental Jails.

Vincent Di Vincenzo
 ARMANDO DI VINCENZO 31119083
 T/4 Co. "H" 2675 Regt. A.C.
 Prison Section
 Public Safety Division

Appendix "D"

LIST OF PRISONS IN EMILIA REGION

<u>LOCALITIES</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
 Bologna Province	
Bolegna	Carcere Giudiziario
Bologna	Riformatorio Giudiziario
Buonio	Carcere Mandamentale
Castiglione dei Pepoli	"
Dozza	"
Forlì	"
Imola	"
Pompetta Terme	"
S. Giovanni in Persiceto	"
Vergato	"
 Ferrara Province	
Ferrara	Carcere Giudiziario
Cento	Carcere Mandamentale
Codegore	"
Canacchio	"
Copparo	"
Portomaggiore	"
 Forlì Province	
Forlì	Carcere Giudiziario
Forlì	Riformatorio Giudiziario
Bagno di Romagna	Carcere Mandamentale
Cesena	"
Galenta	"
Rimini	"
Rocca S. Casciano	"
Sant' Arcangelo	"
 Modena Province	
Modena	Carcere Giudiziario

Loiano
 Poncetta Terme
 S. Giovanni in Persiceto
 Vergato

Ferrara Province

Ferrara	"	"	
Cento	"	"	
Codegore	"	"	
Canacchio	"	"	
Copparo	"	"	
Portomaggiore	"	"	

Carcere Giudiziario
 Carcere Mandamentale

Forlì Province

Forlì
 Forlì
 Bagno di Romagna
 Cesena
 Galeata
 Rimini
 Rocca S. Casciano
 Sant' Arcangelo

Carcere Giudiziario
 Riformatorio Giudiziario
 Carcere Mandamentale
 " " " " "

Modena Province

Modena
 Castelfranco Emilia
 Carpi
 Finale nell' Emilia
 Mirandola
 Pavullo nel Frignano
 Pievepelago
 Sassuolo
 Vignola

Carcere Giudiziario
 Casa di Reclusione
 Carcere Mandamentale
 " " " " "

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
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PARTICULARS OF PRISONS IN EMILIA REGION AS OF THE 20th JULY 1945

INSTITUTION	TYPE	ADDRESS	DIRECTOR
BOLOGNA	Carcere Militare	Via De' Chiari No. 8	Dott. GEDINI, Aldo
BOLOGNA	Carcere Giudiziario	Piazza S. Giovanni in Monte No. 2	Dott. GEDINI, Aldo
BOLOGNA	Riformatorio Giudiziario	Via del Pratello No. 34	Dott. MURU, Francesco
CASTELFRANCO E.	Casa di Reclusione	Via Forte Urbano No. 1	Dott. CUSMANO, Giovanni
FERRARA	Carcere Giudiziario	Via Piangipare No. 125	Dott. DE MARI, Giovanni
FORLI'	Carcere Giudiziario	Via della Rocca No. 2	Dott. DE MARI, Giovanni
FORLI'	Riformatorio Giudiziario	Via della Rocca No. 2	Dott. DE MARI, Giovanni
FORLI'	Carcere Giudiziario	"Rocca di Caterina Sforza"	Dott. MURU, Francesco
MODENA	Carcere Giudiziario	Via Buonacorsa No. 10	Capt. MORRA, Gianni
PARMA	Carcere Giudiziario	Piazzale S. Francesco No. 3	known as "ZERODUECI"
PARMA	Casa di Reclusione	Piazzale S. Francesco No. 3	appointed by C.N.L.
PARMA	Riformatorio Giudiziario	Via Mantova No. 99	Dott. D'ARI, Giacomo
PIACENZA	Carcere Giudiziario	Via del Consiglio No. 15	Dott. DE MARI, Giovanni</

S. Giovanni in Persiceto
Vergato

Ferrara Province

Ferrara
Cento
Codigoro
Canocchie
Copparo
Portonagliore

Carcere Giudiziario
Carcere Mandamentale
"
"
"
"

Forlì Province

Forlì
Forlì
Bagnoli di Romagna
Cesena
Gallarate
Rimini
Rocca S. Casciano
Sant'Arcangelo

Carcere Giudiziario
Riformatorio Giudiziario
Carcere Mandamentale
"
"
"
"
"

Modena Province

Modena
Castelfranco Emilia
Carpi
Finale nell'Emilia
Mirandola
Pavullo nel Frignano
Pievepelago
Sassuolo
Vignola

Carcere Giudiziario
Casa di Reclusione
Carcere Mandamentale
"
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Parma Province

Parma
Parma
Parma
Bardi
Borgo Val di Taro
Piacenza
Fornovo di Taro

TYPEINSTITUTIONS

Piacenza	Piacenza Province	Carcere Giudiziario
Boitoia		Carcere Mandamentale
Robbio		"
Dongonovo Val Tidone		"
Castell' Arquato		"
Piorrenuola		"
Rivogaro		
Ravenna	Ravenna Province	Carcere Giudiziario
Forza		Carcere Mandamentale
Lugo		"
Reggio-Emilia	Reggio-Emilia Province	Carcere Giudiziario
Reggio-Emilia		Manicomio Giudiziario
Castelmovo nei Monti		Carcere Mandamentale
Correggio		"
Guastalla		"
Montecchio Emilia		"
Scandiano		"

HEADQUARTERS EMILIA REGION
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division
Prison Section
AFO 394

PRISONS REQUISITIONED DAMAGED or WORK SUSPENDED AS OF 31 JULY 1945

INSTITUTION	TYPE	ADDRESS	REMARKS
BOLOGNA	Riformatorio Giudiziario	Via del Pretello No. 34	One wing three fourths destroyed. Gymnasium completely destroyed. Another wing one fourth destroyed being repaired. Will accommodate 50 inmates when repaired.
CASTELFRANCO E. FERRARA	Casa di Reclusione Carcere Giudiziario	Via Forte Urbano No. 1 Via Piangiyane No. 125	COMPLETELY DESTROYED. Director's apartment slightly damaged. Considerable damage to administrative building and guards' quarters. Lock windows, and doors of prisoners' quarters broken. External wall slightly damaged. All under repair.
FORLI'	Carcere Giudiziario	Via della Rocca No. 2	PRISON and REFORMATORY, situated on same grounds and joined by short corridor, SEIZED by British Military Authorities. Known as:-
FORLI'	Riformatorio Giudiziario	Via della Rocca No. 2	No. 1 Court Martial Centre X Holding Centre.
PARMA	Carcere Giudiziario	Piazzale S. Francesco No. 3	Slight damage confined to roof, windows, and doors. Connected to Casa di Reclusione.
PARMA	Casa di Reclusione	Piazzale S. Francesco No. 3	THREE FOURTHS DESTROYED.
PIACENZA	Carcere Giudiziario	Via del Consiglio No. 15	Slight damage confined to external wall, windows, and doors.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478709

19 May, 1945

AG/14202/9/PS

SUBJECT : Juveniles released from Ravenna Prison
TO : Displaced Persons and Repatriation S/C
(Attn: Capt. J.F. Elliman)

Reference telephone conversation Capt. Freeman-
Capt. Elliman, 19 May 1945.

You are advised that the Ministry of Grace & Justice has made a request to this Sub-Commission that any of the minors who were released from the Reformatory at Ravenna through A.M.G. authority on or about 26 January, 1945, be delivered to the custody of the Reformatory at Tivoli. The Director of said Reformatory has reportedly been advised to receive these minors as they are delivered to him.


JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

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