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10000/109/664
(VOL. I)

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10000/109/664
(VOL. I)

MONTHLY REPORTS, PUBLIC SAFETY SUB/COMM
JAN. 1944 - MAR. 1945

81

CSO

74-80 is PS monthly report for Jan.
Paras of possible interest are marked but so much of PS work recently has been on current files that I doubt if there is much here which is novel.
Well written & reasonably concise.

28 Feb 45

98.

C.S.O.

Please see Public Safety Report for March at 96. This report is much too long. DLL.
24/4/45.

99

Japan – tell them so

Telephoned CA. Section 24/4.
P.A. DLL. 24/4

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which is [illegible]
Well written & reasonably concise.

28 Feb 45

98.

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Please see Public Safety Report for March at 96. This report is much too long. DLL. 24/4/45.

99

Japan – felt there so / telephoned CA. Section 24/4. P.A. DLL 24/4

24/4

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C.S.O

Public Safety's Otoba report is at folios 54-58. It appears to be a very comprehensive and yet brief report.

I. see particularly marked passages in paras. 5, 19, 20, 22, 23, 27 & 33.

LEHR
15/11

Col — An excellent report. 26/11 TTV/3/11

66

C.S

PSSE report for Nov is at folios 60-65.

In addition to passages marked, note particularly :-

(a) para 25 - allusion to a certain Party expecting to receive help from another power.

(b) para 20(b) - makes another ref to the Communist party & an unsound deduction.

In my opinion (a) & (b) are indiscreet in an unclassified document.
Otherwise a good report.

5 Jan 45

Spoke Cpl Young and warned him for future.

TB

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66

C.O.S

PSSC report for Nov is at folios 60-65.
In addition to passages marked, note particularly :-
(a) para 25 - allusion to a certain Party expecting to receive help from another power.

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In my opinion (a) + (b) are indiscreet in an unclassified document.
Otherwise a good report.

5 Jan 45

Spoke Col Young and warned him for future.

T.B.

C.O.S

~~C.S.O~~

PSSC report for Dec is at folios 67-71.
Piemo ffp referred to in para 2 page 1 has now been recalled to the Italian army.
See other paras marked for special reading.

30 Jan 45

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S1.

C.S.O.

This seems to be a very comprehensive report.

Reference para. 2, page 1. This will have out by R.C. Lazio Region, who says strength of CCRR in his Region has been left "alarmingly low".

Para 4 (marked passage) page 2 Could (list/some of the ex-Partisans be trained & enrolled?

Paras 2 & 3, page 5, are of interest.

LutyR
17/10

S2.

T/c H. Rebuilding

In some areas are objections to some pre-ultimate plans. I can think of some: take it up locally unofficially then to have an idle moment

Gallen 31/10

S3.

Major Talbot

I spoke to Major Wilson, Public Safety who said

ex-Partisans be trained & enrolled?

Paras. 2 & 3, Page 3, are of interest.

LuHR
19/10

52.

J/c H. Reductions

In some areas are objections
to even pen-ultimate para.
I can think of some: take it
up 2nd in Monday then
we have an idea moment

[illegible] 31/10

53.

Major Talbot

I spoke to Major Wilson, Public Safety, who said the main objection was the time needed for training a carabiniere — six months in peace time, four months in war time. Also the shortage of men in Southern Regions is not now so acute.

LuHR
3/11

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

10 April 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for March, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of March, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Escape of General Roatta.

(a) On the 17th March, 1945, General Mario ROATTA, who was being tried by the High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes, escaped from the Italian Military Hospital in Rome. General ROATTA, former Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, was originally confined in the Officers' Prison at Forte Boccea, but the President of the Court authorized his removal to the Military Hospital on account of the possibility of his suffering from an attack of angina pectoris.

(b) On the 26th of January, 1945, General ROATTA was sent to the Military Hospital and placed under a Carabinieri guard. In the course of time the guard became lax and General ROATTA was allowed to receive visitors, move about the Hospital and converse with other patients.

(c) On the night of the 16th of March General ROATTA visited the room of a certain Major ROSSI, gave the slip to his Carabinieri guard and disappeared. In spite of widespread searches and the offer of the reward of one million lire for his recapture General ROATTA has not yet been traced.

(d) The Commission appointed by the Italian Government to enquire into the circumstances surrounding the escape came to the conclusion that it was due to culpable negligence on the part of those responsible for guarding the prisoner, but found no evidence that the Carabinieri or any officials were implicated in the plot to permit the escape.

2. Public Demonstrations

(a) This deplorable incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout Liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of March, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Escape of General Roatta.

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2. Public Demonstrations.

(a) This deplorable incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout Liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which the trials of Fascists and Epuration proceedings were being conducted by the Government. The most serious demonstration took place in Rome on the 6th of March when a protest meeting was organised by the LEFTIST Party (see para 2c). Subsequent events led to a Government crisis and, amongst other consequences, resulted in the resignation of General ORLANDO Commanding Royal CC.RR. and the replacement of Dott. [illegible], Questore of Rome.

3. Other Disturbances.

Although in no way connected with the incidents in paragraphs 1 and 2, disturbances of serious proportions took place in Caulonia (Calabria) and Crevina di Puglia which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, give an indication of what might be expected in the future when people become more solidly organized politically.

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(i) On 5th March the son of the Sindaco of Casalnuovo a certain CAVALLARO was arrested on charges of larceny. As a reprisal, Communists and "partisans" disarmed three CC.RR. and took them as hostages to the prefecture of the village. The Prefect of Reggio went to Casalnuovo and found the town occupied by Communists, with all roads blocked and his force of 18 CC.RR. completely outnumbered. The "Partisans" and communists set up a "People's Tribunal" which condemned many people to be whipped in the public square. The prisoner was released, the sindaco was replaced by a Communist, who, however, only lasted three days before he was relieved in favour of a Liberal. Order was eventually restored. (It should be pointed out here that there were no Partisans during the fighting in Calabria and the name is being used there as a cloak for unlawful activity).

(ii) At Cravino di Puglia, the offices of the Liberal Party were ransacked and set on fire by armed Communists and Extremists. Order was restored after two days.

(iii) Other incidents of less serious consequences have occurred at other locations in liberated Italy and are generally found to be inspired by Leftists, so-called Partisans, and cases have been reported wherein Italian Military, particularly paratroopers, have displayed fascist sympathies. As the month closed, the situation was under control. However, it is felt that further incidents can be expected.

4. Appointment of Commanding General CC.RR.

Major General Brunetto BRUNETTI formerly General Commanding the Rome Military District has been appointed General Commanding the Royal Carabinieri in the place of General CELANO. General BRUNETTI has already shown signs of tackling his new task with vigor and enthusiasm.

5. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The strength of the Carabinieri as on the 9th March, 1945, was 34,553. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

Hospital	1198
A.W.O.L.	70
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1680
Detached, other than police duty	1222
Sick leave	961
Agricultural leave	65
Ordinary Compassionate leave	2094
	7196

(b) Although the present strength is only 447 short of the establishment,

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5. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The strength of the Carabinieri as of the 9th March, 1945, was 54,353. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

Hospital	1198
A.W.O.L.	75
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1680
Detached, other than police duty	1222
Sick leave	961
Agricultural leave	65
Ordinary Compassionate leave	2094
	7196

(b) Although the present strength is only 447 short of the established ceiling, energetic measures are still being taken to recruit. There are at present some 15000 Army reservists of an early class within the ranks of the CC.RR. who do not possess the physical and moral qualifications normally demanded, and who must be replaced if the service is to regain its past efficiency. With this in view the Chief of Staff, Italian Army is preparing a recruiting programme for submission to Land Forces Sub-Commission.

(c) Urgent representations to increase the CC.RR. strength from 55,000 to 65,000 which were renewed in January, 1945, have still produced no decisions.

6. Appointment of Commanding General of Finance Guards.

On the retirement of General ARMANDO, who had held the position of Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards for the past six months, the Italian Government proposed the appointment of General Giovanni CARLI. General

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S E C R E T

GUILLA who is 57 years of age has had a distinguished Army Career and until recently was Under Secretary of State for War, during which time he co-operated loyally with the Allies. The appointment of General GUILLA as Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards was approved by the Allied Commission on 28th March, 1945.

7. Transport for CC.RR.

(a) It has not been found possible to allot 100 trucks to CC.RR. from the 1700 vehicles earmarked for the carrying of supplies. It has been anticipated that 25 of these vehicles might have been allotted to each of the four northern regions. Application has been made to AFHQ for 48 trucks and 12 armoured vehicles for four mobile battalions, and, in addition, it will now be necessary to obtain approval for the allocation from Italian Army sources of the 100 trucks required for general duties.

(b) A WO/TE of vehicles for the Carabinieri has been obtained from the Commanding General. The number of vehicles actually in the possession of the various legions is far short of the authorized establishment. Of the vehicles that do exist, more than 50% are out of action due to lack of tyres and spare parts. The activation of a vulcanizing plant in the near future will help to deal with the tyre problem, but the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining spare parts. The whole question of allotting to CC.RR. a fair proportion of the WO/TE of vehicles to which they are entitled is being taken up with AFHQ and it is hoped that in this manner the need of the northern legions will be partially met if not satisfied.

(c) MMIA, who have been approached in this matter are unable to assist by the supply of trucks from Italian Army Sources, but have offered 50 artillery recce cars. These vehicles can carry 6 men, are fast and powerful but have a heavy petrol consumption. One of these vehicles has been inspected and tested by CC.RR. technicians and the offer of MMIA has been accepted.

8. Clothing and Equipment For Police Agencies.

(a) At the meeting of the A.C. Priorities Board on 20 March, 1945, it was agreed to allocate to Police Agencies 42,000 blankets from a stock which has recently arrived in Italy. These blankets have been issued as follows:

Agents of Public Security	10,000
Finance Guards	10,000
Vigili del Fuoco	3,000
Forest Guards	4,000
Prison Guards	15,000

(b) The following items of clothing and equipment have also been received and will be distributed to Finance Guards:

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8. Clothing and Equipment for Police Agencies.

(a) At the meeting of the A.C. Priorities Board on 20 March, 1945, it was agreed to allocate to Police Agencies 42,044 blankets from a stock which has recently arrived in Italy. These blankets have been issued as follows:

Agents of Public Security	10,000
Finance Guards	10,000
Vigili del Fuoco	8,044
Forest Guards	4,000
Prison Guards	10,000

(b) The following items of clothing and equipment have also been received and will be distributed to Finance Guards:

Pairs Boots	1300
Undershirts	680
Drawers	840

(c) The system of A.C. Priorities Board allotting clothing to Public Safety Sub-Commission for issue to Police Agencies, has now ceased. In future, a percentage of the clothing available will be placed at the disposal of the Italian Ministry of Commerce, Labour and Industry. The Ministry will then allot items to Police Agencies, who have been placed on a high order of priority recommended by Commerce Sub-Commission. The working of the Italian scheme will be carefully watched to ensure that the Police Agencies are properly looked after by their own Ministry.

(d) Although the clothing of CC.RR. has improved in the past few months, it is still not completely satisfactory. The Commanding General has applied to the Minister of War and Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA) for the clothing necessary promptly to equip the force of 55,000. Separate estimates have been prepared and submitted relative to a proposed strength of 65,000.

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9. Defrosalem.

(a) Contacts have been made with the Examining and Epuration Committees of the Ministry of the Interior concerned with the Agents of Public Security and Fire Service, and the Ministry of War regarding the CC.RR. The rather slow progress being made, may be attributed to some or all of the following causes:

(b) Lack of transport for witnesses and persons appearing before the Committees; delay in transmittal of correspondence due to war conditions; time taken in making necessary enquiries; transfers of officials; loss or destruction of records owing to war conditions. Further, initial enquiries have taken longer, and it is felt that from now on, there will be more cases completed and ready for presentation to the Epuration Committees. The most serious cause of delay would appear to be in the course of case papers between the Examining Committees and the Epuration Committees. This delay is stated to be in the office of the High Commission for Epuration, and one of the reasons given is the number of channels through which the papers have to pass. It can be said that the Committees with which this Sub-Commission deals are working keenly and fairly expeditiously.

(c) Owing to the difficulties of communication, the President of the CC.RR. Epuration Commission has applied for permission to proceed to Florence to interview witnesses. There in the case of one CC.RR. General and 2 other senior CC.RR. officers. As the time limit for the completion of the Generals case is now short, the application has been forwarded to 5 Army AMG, and has now been approved.

10. Agents of Public Security - Repatriation

In view of the new Directive on the repatriation of POW and Civilian Internees from outside Italy, arrangements are being made with the Ministry of the Interior to submit lists to this office of members of the Agents of Public Security whom they wish to have repatriated.

11. Visits of Inspection.

The Ministry of Interior is continuing the policy of sending an Inspector General to call at Investigation Questure. A report has recently been received on the Questure at Ancona, and arrangements are now in hand for the inspection of the Terni Questura. These inspections are filling a long-felt want, and are contributing to weeding out undesirable elements and organising new measures on sounder lines after the disruption caused by the circumstances of Fascism and War.

12. Arms for C.I.S.

Although an allotment of pistols and muskets has been authorised by Land Forces S/C for issue from the Ministry of War to the Carabinieri

taken longer, and it is felt that from now on, there will be more cases completed and ready for presentation to the Epuration Committees. The most serious cause of delay would appear to be in the course of case papers between the Examining Committees and the Epuration Committees. This delay is stated to be in the office of the High Commission for Epuration, and one of the reasons given is the number of channels through which the papers have to pass. It can be said that the Committees with which this Sub-Commission deals are working keenly and fairly expeditiously.

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11. Visits of Inspection.

The Ministry of Interior is continuing the policy of sending an Inspector General to carry out investigations of Questure. A report has recently been received on the Questure at Macerata, and arrangements are now in hand for the inspection of the Terni Questura. These inspections are filling a long-felt want, and are contributing to weeding out undesirable elements and organising the Questure on sounder lines after the disruption caused by the circumstances of Fascism and War.

12. Arms for A.P.S.

Although an allotment of pistols and muskets has been authorised by Land Forces S/C for issue from the Ministry of War to the Agents of Public Security, some rifles only of infantry pattern have been made available. These rifles are not suitable for ordinary police duties, and the matter is being pursued with Land Forces Sub-Commission. There is an urgent need of arms for A.P.S., both for recruits just finishing their first course of training and for agents in service in Toscana Region, where only 25% of the total strength are adequately armed.

13. Clothing etc.

Negotiations are proceeding with Commerce Sub-Commission to obtain material, cotton etc., for making and renovating uniforms, from the 5th Army area, where it is understood that such articles are in good supply. Despite the efforts of the Ministry and this Sub-Commission, it has not been possible so far to obtain lining materials to complete uniforms, which are urgently required.

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In some locations, particularly the Island of Sardegna and Lazio-Umbria Region, decreases in major crime have been reported. Morale and activity of law enforcement agencies continues to improve and satisfactory results are evident. However, these agencies continue to operate handicapped by lack of motor equipment, appropriate arms and uniform clothing, frequently finding themselves pitted against criminal element who are adequately armed and transported.

16. Arrests for Forging Allied Military Currency.

On 28 March, 1945, agents of the Questure and S.I.B. personnel in the Naples area arrested 10 civilians for forgery, possessing forged currency etc., seized 3 printing presses and printing material from various locations in Naples. This gang has been active since August, 1944, and the material recovered shows 25 different serial numbers used. It is estimated that the output of forged notes by this group represents approximately 40,000,000 lire.

17. Venereal Disease.

Through the combined efforts of the Allied Military and Italian police, thousands of known prostitutes contine to be picked up, examined and, were found to be infected, confined and treated for the disease. The rate of infection among those apprehended continues high.

C. SECURITY

16. Civilian Security.

(a) Signs of Communist and extremist activity have increased during the month, and the incidents in Rome at the Colosseum and Q uirinale, as reported later herein, show that the leftist organization take advantage of every opportunity of creating strife.

(b) At the same time there were disturbances in Caulonia (Calabria) and Gravina di Puglia, (see para 3) which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, give an indication of what might be expected when the people become more organized politically.

(c) The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian Government to issue a communique as to the conditions existing there, and to try to ascertain the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that part of the problem is disarming bands of men who term themselves partisans (although of course there were no partisans during the fighting in Calabria) and use this name as a cloak for criminal activity.

(d) From a Public Safety point of view it is a forerunner of greater trouble if either political reactionaries or criminals are permitted to interfere with the course of justice and get away with it, and unless a firm stand is taken such events may eventually be a danger to military security.

19. Epuration Trials.

(a) The results of this long drawn out and highly technical trial

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were made on 12th March, 1945, and resulted in one death sentence, one life imprisonment, two of 24 years, one 20 years, two 15 years, two 12 years, and four people were acquitted. General Roatta was sentenced to life imprisonment in his absence.

(b) Much more important than the sentences was the fact that on Sunday, March 4th, General Roatta escaped from the Military Hospital in Via Cialdini, Rome and has not yet been recaptured. The political repercussions were very great, and for a time the tenure of office of the Government was endangered. It brought about the resignation of the Commander of the CC.RR.,(See para 3 a 4) and the transfer of S.I.M. to the Ministry of War; a committee is sitting to establish the direct and indirect responsibility for the escape.

(c) A flood of rumours attributed the escape to the efforts of former Fascist friends, to British intrigue, a broadcast was made from E.I.A. by a man purporting to be General Roatta telling how the escape was effected, and articles appeared in the Press stating the wanted man was driven away in a Rolls Royce to a pocket submarine which was waiting in the Tiber.

20. Political Disorders.

(a) A widely advertized public meeting was held at the Colosseum on 6th March to protest against the laxity of the Government in epuration trials, resulting in the escape of General Roatta.

(b) It was organised by the Leftist political parties and approximately 8,000 people attended. After a number of inflammatory speeches a portion of the crowd left to go to the Quirinale, where a further demonstration took place. They were prevented from entering by the CC.RR. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.RR. were trying to disperse the crowd, an explosion occurred, causing the death of one man. Photographs show that the man was in the act of throwing a hand grenade at the CC.RR. and that it exploded in his hand.

(c) The body of the man was taken to the Viminale where the crowd endeavoured to see the Prime Minister. Eventually a deputation was received by Him, and order was restored.

(d) The whole affair demonstrates the manner in which the Italians can be incited into violent action, and although the Communist Party was jointly responsible for the meeting, Vallo GRANDO attempted to shelve the blame for the violence by disclaiming that "we did not realize how strong popular indignation was".

(e) The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Bari on 7th March in connection with the same matter. About 400 members of the Communist Party paraded through the streets to the Prefecture and forced their way inside. After a heated discussion with the Prefect the Communist flag was displayed from

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(c) [redacted] former Fascist friends, to British intrigue, a broadcast was made [redacted] by a man purporting to be General Roatta telling how the escape was effected, and articles appeared in the Press stating the wanted man was driven away in a Rolls Royce to a pocket submarine which was waiting in the Tiber.

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(b) It was organised by the leftist political parties and approximately 8,000 people attended. After a number of inflammatory speeches a portion of the crowd left to go to the Quirinale, where a further demonstration took place. They were prevented from entering by the CC.RR. on guard duty, and while mounted CC.RR. were trying to disperse the crowd, an explosion occurred, causing the death of one man. Photographs show that the man was in the act of throwing a hand grenade at the CC.RR. and that it exploded in his hand.

(c) The body of the man was taken to the Viminale where the crowd endeavoured to see the Prime Minister. Eventually a deputation was received by him, and order was restored.

(d) The whole affair demonstrates the manner in which the Italians can be incited into violent action, and although the Communist Party was jointly responsible for the meeting, Velio SPANO attempted to shelve the blame for the violence by disclaiming that "we did not realise how strong popular indignation was".

(e) The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Bari on 7th March in connection with the same matter. About 400 members of the Communist Party paraded through the streets to the Prefecture and forced their way inside. After a heated discussion with the Prefect the Communist flag was displayed from the balcony, and anti-Allied remarks were shouted.

(f) Generally speaking while outwardly liberated Italy continues its course placidly, the undercurrent of violence and treachery is always present, and events have shown in the past that a small incident is sufficient to start trouble. Any further business like the Roatta case would, almost certainly, cause widespread dissention and disorders of no mean size.

21. Fascist Republican Cell in Rome.

(a) The growth of Fascism reported in the December, 1944, report was confirmed by the arrest on 6th March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Onore" Group. In addition a further 20 have been arrested by CC.RR. and the enquiry into their organization is continuing by R.A.C.

(b) Their object was to form a political group on former Fascist

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lines, placing members in other political parties for the purpose of disruption and the ultimate seizure of power, with a return of Fascism.

(c) They published a pamphlet "Onore" with which they kept in touch with their members. There is evidence that the group had contacts in other parts of Italy, but no doubt those will lie low for a time as a result of the action taken in Rome.

22. Conduct of Military Personnel.

(a) In the Naples area the conduct of Italian Paratroopers has caused a great deal of uneasiness, owing to their use of firearms and explosives when committing criminal acts.

(b) A further instance occurred in the vicinity of Rieti when three British trucks containing Italian Paratroopers drove so dangerously that a following car in which were two Allied Commission Officers was unable to pass. Finally the trucks were pulled up opposite a horse and cart, completely blocking the road. The British officers got out of their car to remonstrate with the Italian officer for not controlling his men, when they all adopted a threatening attitude, refused to give the name of their officer or unit, and shouted "Viva il Duce" and epithets against the Allies. As the British officers drove away after obtaining the name of the Italian Lieutenant in charge the paratroopers crowded around the car, banged on the panels and broke the indicator and rear lamp. On arrival in Rome it was found that "Viva il Duce" had been written in the dust on the back of the car.

(c) It would appear useless for the Italian Government to appeal for better understanding of its problems, when their soldiers are unable to display elementary discipline, and insult Field Officers of the country which provided them with the trucks in which they were then riding.

(d) The matter has been reported to M.M.I.A.

23. Screening.

(a) The routine task of screening officials and prospective employees has been continued, and the changes in the Commanders of the CC.RR. and GG.FF. necessitated urgent enquiries as to the suitability of Generals BRUNETTI and CASELLA to replace them.

(b) Enquiries are also being pursued concerning Baron LALFATTI, who, with the assistance of Pietro NENNI became a secretary to the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior in the pre-Bonomi Government, and, later, was appointed as "Labour Observer" to the Italian Embassy in London.

(c) He was attached to the Italian Military Mission in Paris in 1940 and is said to have assisted some of the Italian exiles. He also, however, enjoyed the confidence of the German Military and Political authorities in Paris.

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(c) He was attached to the Italian Military Mission in Paris in 1940 and is said to have assisted some of the Italian exiles. He also, however, enjoyed the confidence of the German Military and Political authorities in Paris, as well as in Rome at a later date.

(d) Owing to reduction in personnel it has been necessary to refer a number of cases to PSS for screening. This will take much longer than hitherto and only the most urgent or important cases can be investigated personally.

24. Security of German Deaconesses.

Para 26 of the Monthly Report for February, 1945, referred to the above religious order whose duties are chiefly confined to nursing. It was thought that the members may have been engaged in some undesirable activity contrary to Allied interests. The order and its members have now been investigated and they do not appear to constitute a risk to security.

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25. Unione Sindacale dei Lavoratori - USIL

This organization appeared on the scene as a rival to the CGIL which latter has Allied approval. In view of the possibility that USIL might be employed to disrupt CGIL, an investigation was carried out. The director SURIVO is a rather colourless individual who appears genuine in his wish to organise a non-political "U.S.C." and does not seem to be inspired by sinister motives or have the financial backing of any group. He lives in poor circumstances on the entrance fees and monthly subscriptions of the members who number about 12,000 and this number is increasing.

26. "A" Civilian Internee Camp.

(a) The full time services of an officer from this Division were employed in reviewing the cases of internees at the above camp, where, at the moment, there are 1,753 persons detained, of whom 135 are women. The total number released as the result of reviews is 2,270. There are very few intakes at the moment, and the detainees represent a hard core which it is difficult to reduce in any great measure, but this does not detract from the value of, or the necessity for, constant re-consideration being given. The reviewing officer sits with the Commandant to constitute a Board, and has succeeded in handing over the documentation to an intelligence officer. In a short time it will also have been possible to pass on some of his experience in reviewing as will enable him to be withdrawn for other duties. Before this is done it is hoped to establish a liberal interpretation of the "potential danger" aspect in regard to persons resident in liberated Italy, to correspond more with the policy of withdrawal of Allied personnel from that territory, and the assumption of greater responsibilities by the Italian Government.

(b) There are 25 persons whom it is agreed to hand over to the Italian Government for epuration still awaiting collection, but this merely reflects the slowness of the machinery which so irritates those leftist inclined Italians.

27. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Parma.

(a) The population of this internee camp is 689 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

(b) The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and AFHQ during the month have assisted in ensuring a common policy is in hand, and that the reviewing officers are kept informed on the wider security issues. More releases may be expected from "R" Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

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27. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) The population of this internee camp is 689 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

(b) The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and AFHQ during the month have assisted in ensuring a common policy is in hand, and that the reviewing officers are kept informed on the wider security issues. More releases may be expected from "R" Camp when the spring offensive clears the present Army areas.

28. Forgery of Allied Commission Travel Orders.

(a) An attempt to obtain a travel permit to proceed into Army areas was investigated by this Division, when a man produced an alleged travel order signed by the Adjutant, Allied Commission. Although the man was allowed to go, he was subsequently traced by Lt. Fehr, when it was ascertained that he had purchased three travel orders for 27,000 lire from a man who had previously been employed at Headquarters, Allied Commission.

(b) As a result of further enquiries the forger was traced and arrested, when he admitted his guilt. He is at present awaiting trial before an Allied military court in view of the seriousness of the charge. The particulars of all the persons concerned were checked with other Security Agencies, and it is not believed that there was any aspect of espionage in the proposed journey.

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29. Penicillin - Black Market.

(a) In the January, 1945 report reference was made to the alleged thefts of penicillin from Allied sources for sale on the black market.

(b) In pursuit of the enquiry some tangible results were obtained, when 68 phials of penicillin were traced by Lt. Fehr and seven persons were arrested. As the investigation then led to other parts of Italy and it was established that military personnel were likely to be involved, the matter was handed over to C.I.D. (A)

30. Enemy Agents (Army Cases)

(a) The preparation of cases of espionage for trial by AMG Courts in 5 Army Areas was continued during the month under the supervision of this Division. In fourteen cases the evidence was insufficient to warrant legal proceedings, and they were interned.

(b) Results obtained were as follows:-

DE [illegible] Anna Maria	20 years imprisonment
R.C. [illegible] Natale	life imprisonment

Three other cases are ready for trial and a further ten files have been received for investigation.

(b) Arrangements have been made for appropriate action to be taken with cases of this type in the event of a sudden move forward.

31. Enemy Agents Cases (Rome Area - Allied Command)

(a) The enquiries were completed in four of the cases of suspected enemy agents, but after most diligent searching, there was insufficient evidence to justify convening an Allied Military Court to try them. Accordingly, the following were interned:

ARTOM Emilio
FORLEO Nino
C[illegible]ELLI Mario
DI PIETRO Giovacchino

(b) There was no doubt of their association with German Intelligence prior to Allied occupation, but no evidence could be obtained to show that they had any intention of carrying out a mission for the enemy.

(c) Two cases are outstanding, and the enquiries concerning these are proceeding.

32. British Renegades.

(a) The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of

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this Division. In fourteen cases the evidence was insufficient to warrant legal proceedings, and they were interned.

(b) Results obtained were as follows:-

DE MARTI Anna Maria — 20 years imprisonment
RAGANI Natale — Life imprisonment

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(c) Two cases are outstanding, and the enquiries concerning these are proceeding.

32. British Renegades.

(a) The collection of evidence to justify the prosecution of John STERNI for adhering to the King's enemies has proceeded, and has involved two other persons whose arrest may have to be effected. Their liberty does not interfere with the enquiry, and the case will be completed as a whole. This accounts for the delay in what might be considered as a single case, but which in reality is a minor conspiracy.

(b) The more difficult matter of Count Serafield SALAZAR has also received great attention, and statements have been taken from a number of people who can give evidence as to his past activities. He is still detained pending the result of the enquiry.

(c) It must be appreciated that the matters of this kind have to be examined in the light of what can be used as evidence in a Court of Law to prove what is tantamount to Treason, and therefore much more exhaustive enquiries have to be made than would be necessary to establish sufficient grounds for internment.

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33. Comment

This Division has assisted in the enquiries into the activities of this organization which controls the schooner traffic in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. A comprehensive report has been submitted to AFHQ, where the matter is still receiving attention. A great deal of work remains to be done, and we continue to render such assistance as is possible to the officers deputed by AFHQ to investigate.

34. Special Mission - Lieutenant Fehr.

On account of his knowledge of the country and of the language, Lt Fehr was selected to represent Civil Affairs Section on a mission to another country.

D. PRISON

35. General

(a) The general picture in Italian Government controlled areas has brightened, with evidence of increased acceptance of responsibility and greater confidence in handling prison administration. Prison officers in AMG territory have benefitted from past experience in Southern areas and there appears to be less confusion in the early stages of occupation than formerly. Lack of supplies, transport, and responsible personnel, continue to present critical problems, but no real concern is felt in view of the known quality of Allied prison officers in the field.

36. Overcrowding.

A back log of untried cases of serious proportions is the logical result of slow Italian judicial procedures. Regina Coeli has a population of over 2000, with over 1500 awaiting trial; this case being fairly representative of average conditions throughout the country.

37. Personnel

The Ministry is making some progress in purging some prison staff personnel and using transfers and disciplinary measures to up-grade the quality of performance generally.

38. Closing of Prisons.

The Prisons on the Islands of Capraia and Gorgona, off the coast of Tuscany have been closed, with the staffs and material being transferred to the prisons of Elba and Pianosa. Staff changes in this area, as a result of recommendations made by AMG prison officers in Tuscany, promise to raise the quality of prison administration.

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39. Investigation.

An investigation of alleged atrocities and other irregularities at the Pianosa and Elba prisons prior to Allied occupation has been made by a committee from the Ministry of Grace and Justice, a report of which has just been received. The committee is making strong accusations against several of the prison officials at Elba and Pianosa to the Ministry.

40. Supplies.

Several thousand articles of clothing and bedding for prison guards and prisoners have been delivered and the Ministry has expressed its gratitude for the Allied help.

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41. Miscellaneous.

(a) Reports from the Ministry covering the capacities and personnel of prisons in the four northern Regions of Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia and Venezia have been forwarded to the Rear Headquarters of the regions concerned.

(b) Proposals from the Ministry of Grace and Justice are being awaited concerning military prisoners in civil prisons. A situation exists which is unsatisfactory to both the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of War, wherein military prisoners are given complete civilian status if either held for trial for over 30 days or sentenced to more than that period. A report on said proposals will be made in due course.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

I Circulation of Motor Vehicles

42. Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(a) Dott Ricci, General Secretary of the Central Seat, with the approval of this Sub-Commission, carried out a tour of inspection of the R.A.C.I. Provincial Seats at Pisa, Livorno, Florence, Lucca and Pistoia. The General Secretary reported that the condition of the Seats is satisfactory, and that there were no special problems.

(b) With the concurrence of the Central Seat and R.C., Umbria-Marche Region, Dott Mario CONDI was appointed Manager of the R.A.C.I. Provincial Seat at Pesaro.

(c) The Central Seat seek to nominate Signor Luigi PALMA, an official of the Central Seat, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Ferrara when that City is liberated as they have reason to believe that the present Director will vacate the Seat. The matter has been referred to S.C.A.O., Army.

43. Diplomatic Vehicles.

At the request of this Sub-Commission, the Ministry of Interior issued an instruction with regard to motor vehicles improperly carrying "CD" registration plates.

44. Knights of Malta.

On receipt of information from the Order that a vehicle with S.M.O.M. registration marks was being used in an irregular manner, the Certificate of Registration issued by this Sub-Commission in respect of the vehicle was cancelled.

45. Civilian Vehicles used by Military.

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45. Civilian Vehicles used by Military.

The attention of Commerce Sub-Commission was drawn to the fact that no clear instructions have been issued with regard to the issue of circulation permits, with or without fuel ration cards, in the case of civilian vehicles used by the military which have not been requisitioned. This matter has since been taken up with Potsec, FWB.

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II Control of Civilian Movement

46. Issue of Passes by P.W.B.

P.W.B. were found to have issued improper movement passes. The matter was taken up with AFHQ.

47. Members of the Italian Government.

In reply to a suggestion from Liaison Branch that special

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identity cards should be issued to members of the Italian Government, this Sub-Commission recommended that Movement of Civilian passes should be issued endorsed as directed in Executive Memorandum No. 77.

48. Political.

The Ministry of Interior was requested to instruct Questori that movement of Civilian passes must not be issued to places in AMG territory in the case of persons wishing to travel for political purposes.

49. Revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77.

(a) The revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77 was completed and submitted to AFHQ. Major Ballance discussed the provisions of the Memorandum with AFHQ and several minor changes were agreed to. The memorandum has since been referred to HQ 15 Army Group for their agreement.

(b) AFHQ has not issued a clear directive with regard to the Control of Movement (previous directives were issued by HQ. AAI), and consideration is being given to issuing a directive covering the salient points of Executive Memorandum No. 77, or of issuing this memorandum as an AFHQ memorandum.

50. Province of Foggia.

With effect from 25 March, 1945, the Free Zone was extended to include the Province of Foggia.

51. Recovery of Military Petrol Cans and Containers.

M.M. and I.P.W. Sub-Commission have advised that all persons who have bought petrol cans and can produce evidence that they have bought them and did not steal them may retain them.

52. Issue and Use of Military Tyres on Civilian Vehicles.

At a meeting convened by C. A. Section, Transportation Sub-Commission agreed to deal with all questions relating to the use of military tyres on Civilian vehicles.

53. Entry into Italy.

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor of Malta that persons may only travel between Malta and Italy with the approval of AFHQ. The Governor promised to take steps to ensure that no person is allowed to travel without such approval.

F. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

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F. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

64. Personnel.

(a) Lt Col. L.W. Rowlerson (E) has been transferred from Toscana Region (RPSO) to the important post of RPSO Venezia Region and is succeeded in Toscana by Major F.G. Pearson (E).

(b) Lt Col Millhouse (E) has been assigned as Liaison Officer (PS) Rome.

(c) Consequent on the closing of Lazio-Umbria, Southern, Sicilia and Sardegna Regions, Officers who were attached or serving in those Regions, have now joined their own Regions or are temporarily attached elsewhere, waiting for the activation of the new Regions.

(d) The four Senior British Officers, destined for A.C. Austria, who

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were visiting this country studying AC/ASC work, have now returned to the U.K. Thanks are due to Establishment Section and H. Commdt. for the assistance rendered to make arrangements for their visit, and to those officers of areas which they visited to enable them to observe as much as possible of AC/ASC work in the short time at their disposal. The visiting officers expressed their thanks to all concerned, and for the opportunity of deriving much information which will be useful in their future activities.

(e) Lt Col. Wilcox, Head Police Division, has been assisting at the Course of Lectures being given at this H.Q. to Combat Officers who are being inducted into A.C.

(f) Lt Col Francis (b) RPSO Lombardia, has spent a few days with the M.W. Planning (AAG) Committee, liaising on P.S. matters.

55. Nominal Roll Officers

Rank	Names	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	Chapman, John V.	A	D.P.S.	Hq AC
Lt Col	Doherty, W.	B	D.D.P.S.	"
Lt Col	Wilcox, A.F.	B	Head Police Div.	"
Lt Col	Wilson, F.J.	B	Police Sub Div	"
Major	Lockman, F.P.	A	Executive Officer	"
Major	Bellance W.C.	B	Lic & Reg.	"
Major	Hembery, E.W.	A	Prisons (Att from Piemonte Reg)	
Major	Rennie, W.	B	Security Espionage duties (Att from 5th Army)	
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Div	Hq AC
Major	Powell, D.	B	Admin Officer	"
Capt	Gasch, F.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Ellis, A.M.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Freeman, R.	A	Prisons	"
Capt	Wilson, W.	B	Lic and Reg	"
Capt	Cale, L.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Daley, G.	B	Police (Att from Lombardia Reg)	
1st Lt	Fehr, D.	A	Security Div	Hq AC

56. Nominal Roll NM/CR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Padula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	Hq AC
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	Hq AC
Cpl	Gallo, Dino (NM)	(	Clerk	HQ AC

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Lt Col	Wilson, F.J.	B	Police Sub Div	"
Major	Luchman, F.P.	A	Executive Officer	"
Major	Ballance W.O.	B	Lic & Reg.	"
Major	Hanbury, E.W.	A	Prisons (Att from Piemonte Reg)	
Major	Rounie, W.	B	Security Espionage Duties (Att from 5th Army)	
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	Powell, B.	B	Admin Officer	"
Capt	Coach, F.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Ellis, A.M.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Freeman, R.	A	Prisons	"
Capt	Wilson, W.	B	Lic and Reg	"
Capt	Gale, L.	B	Security Div	"
Capt	Daly, G.	B	Police (Att from Lombardia Reg)	
1st Lt	Fehr. C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

56. Nominal Roll EM/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Fadula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
S/Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Tec 3	Gelli, Dino (NMI)	A	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PFC	Terminesa, D.	A	Clerk/ Interp	HQ AC

57. Withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers.

During and at the close of the month, all Public Safety Officers were withdrawn from the Islands of Sardegna and Sicily, and all of Southern Italy, with the exception of the Commune of Naples, as the Regions in those areas closed. It is considered appropriate to invite special attention to those officers who previously left these areas for new assignments, and to those

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who leave us the Regions close. Since the occupation by Allied armies, these officers have worked tirelessly and conscientiously under conditions which many times were very difficult, to say the least. In the early days, Public Security Agencies were demoralized, disorganized, ill-equipped, without transport, faced with a fast-growing black market, exhorbitant prices, low wages, criminal elements both individual and organized, political unrest and a shortage of food and clothing on the open market. In spite of all this, good order has been generally maintained, law-enforcement agencies have developed into more satisfactory police organizations and the policing of Italian Government Territory can now be considered as being reasonably satisfactory. Therefore, to those Public Safety Officers let it be said "WELL DONE" and "GOOD SHOW".

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

FPL/jmf

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

12 March 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of February, 1945.

A. POLICE.

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

The strength of the Carabinieri according to the latest return dated 24th February, 1945, was 53,990. Of this figre only 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder, 8783, being ineffective owing to leave, hospital, A.W.O.L. imprisonment and being employed with the Italian Army on Provost duties.

The following were recruited during the month:-

Normal recruiting	400
4% Army call-up	344
Recovered from the north	164
Repatriated P.O.W's.	84
	992

As regular CC.RR. from the north are absorbed an equal number of auxiliary CC.RR. will be dismissed in order to keep the strength below the maximum of 55,000. It is hoped that it will not be long before the Combined Chiefs of Staff authorize the strength of the Carabinieri to be increased from 55,000 to 65,000.

2. Appointment of Deputy to Commanding General CC.RR.

(a) General Leonetto Taddei has been appointed Deputy to the Commanding General of the CC.RR.

(b) General Taddei, who has recently been in command of the CC.RR. assembled for policing northern Italy, has had a distinguished career in the Carabinieri Service and his professional abilities at Carabinieri Headquarters

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(b) General Taddei, who has recently been in command of the CC.RR. assembled for policing northern Italy, has had a distinguished career in the Carabinieri Service and his professional abilities at Carabinieri Headquarters will have a stimulating effect on the Force.

3. Frontier Control.

It has now been decided that the control of the Italian-French and the Italian-Swiss frontiers will be a purely military responsibility. Plans for controlling the frontier have been made by AFHQ. Public Safety Sub-Commission is merely required to supply 350 Carabinieri and 600 Finance Guards to work under the direction of the Frontier Control Detachment C.I.C.

4. Railway police

A draft decree was prepared by the Ministry of Transport proposing the institution of a Corps of Railway Guard. The force was to number some 2000 men largely drawn from Railway employees who would be trained in police duties, given police powers and entrusted with the task of protecting freight trains and

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railway premises. This scheme did not find favor with the Council of Ministers and it is now proposed to use members of the National Police Guard as railway police. This solution has the merit of obviating the establishment of yet another Police Force in Italy.

5. Transport for Carabinieri.

It is essential that trucks should be allotted to CC.RR. Legions forming for the north. It is anticipated that Public Safety duties will be difficult in this highly industrial area, and the mobility provided by efficient transport will enable Legion Strengths to be utilized to their fullest advantage. When considering numbers of vehicles to be allotted it must be understood that the enemy may remove all forms of transport on his withdrawal. The Commanding General CC.RR. has been asked what the transport requirements of the Northern Legions would be on the basis of no vehicles being found on occupation. A total of 392 cars and 527 trucks has been requested. These numbers are far more than can be allotted from the 1702 vehicles earmarked for the carrying of supplies. It is thought however that 100 trucks are essential for CC.RR. general purposes on occupation on a provisional basis of 25 to each of the four northern Regions. Experience on the ground may necessitate re-adjustment of numbers between Regions. After liberation of territory, civilian vehicles could be obtained to increase the numbers to the ceiling required by the CC.RR. Steps are being taken to obtain the 100 trucks initially required, from Italian Army sources through AFHQ.

6. Mobile CC.RR. Battalions.

(a) Mobile CC.RR. units are essential for the north. The general economic position may well bring about industrial unrest, and it will be necessary to have available at all times, a force of CC.RR. specially trained to deal with large public disorders, riots etc. This need can best be met by the formation of a mobile battalion in each northern Region and stationed at Genova, Turin, Milan and Padova. Battalions to be of 500 men each; 300 men carried by 12 three ton trucks and 12 armored vehicles; the balance of 200 men on reserve. Personnel can be provided from the normal strength of the Regions. Total transport required would be 48 three ton trucks and 48 armored vehicles. The type of armored vehicle best suitable is the Italian SPA 40. 2 District have already applied to AFHQ for transport for 3 battalions on the basis mentioned above. An overall request for four battalions has been sponsored by this Sub-Commission to AFHQ.

(b) In connection with the Sicily battalions, AFHQ has stated that Italian army vehicles can only be lent temporarily. Accordingly, although it has not been possible to requisition civilian trucks in Sicily, the 24 three ton trucks there at present must be returned to the Italian Army by the 15 March 45. If this is insisted upon it will bring about the disbanding of the CC.RR. Battalions. Accordingly AFHQ have been requested to continue the loan of this transport to CC.RR. for such period as is required to requisition suitable vehicles in Sicily. The Regional Commissioner and the Commanding General CC.RR. have been asked to co-operate in the provision of the vehicles.

7. Clothing for Police Services

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7. Clothing for Police Agencies.

(a) The efficiency of the Italian Civilian Police Agencies is affected by a certain lack of adequate clothing and equipment. Carabinieri are supplied from Italian Army sources, but the other agencies rely on provision by their controlling Ministry. The Ministries of Interior, Grace and Justice, and Finance have made every effort to obtain the necessary clothing for their dependant agencies by submitting their requirements to the Italian Ministry of Industry Labor and Commerce, but nothing has been received. On the other hand it has been established that no bids have been received by Commerce Sub-Commission from the Italian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce on behalf of Police agencies. Accordingly this matter has been taken up strongly with the Italian Ministry with a view to having the necessary bids made.

(b) The setting up of the Allied Commission Priorities Board has resulted in supplies of repaired clothing being made available. In addition to the

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2414 pairs of boots allocated previously, items of clothing have now been made available to the Guardia Finanza at a cost of nearly one million lire. The following items have been allotted for all police agencies:-

Battledress	1000	Gloves	2158
Shirts	1234	Caps	430
Undershirts	4000	Pairs Socks	1200
Drawers	3400	Pairs Boots	3414
Field Jackets	1441	Overcoats	216

8. Discipline. P.S.

The Italian Director of Public Security has asked for a ruling as to his power to dismiss Public Security Agents in AMG territory for disciplinary offences. It has been agreed that lower ranks may be dismissed without reference to this Headquarters, but ranks of Maresciallo and above shall not be dismissed without approval of the R.P.S.O. concerned, of this Headquarters. A memorandum setting out the procedure has been sent to all R.P.S.O's.

9. Police School Caserta.

Renewed efforts have been made to obtain for its proper use the Police training School at Caserta, at present occupied by Naval and other personnel. Since the recruiting of Agents commenced some months ago, the numbers have increased beyond all expectations, and lack of accommodation for them is becoming a serious matter. Information has now been received that the school cannot be returned to the Minister of Interior at present.

10. Police Central Garage, Rome.

The Italian Police Central Garage at Rome has been requisitioned by Lazio-Umbria Region since the occupation of the Allies. These premises are urgently required for the Italian Police Agencies and it was hoped that with the closing down of Lazio-Umbria Region that the premises would be returned to the use of the Police. Unfortunately for the Police, it has become necessary for the Headquarters Commandant, Allied Commission to take over the premises, but it is hoped that arrangement can be made whereby the Police will be able to use part of the garage.

11. Arms for Agents of Public Safety.

Negotiations are proceeding with Land Forces Sub-Commission to make available a number of Arms and Ammunition for the Agents of Public Security. These arms are urgently required to equip men already serving and for the rapidly increasing number of recruits.

12. Questura Officials for the North.

Urgent representations have been renewed to the Italian Director of Public Security to nominate and have immediately available adequate [illegible] of Questura Officials for the Northern [illegible]

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12. Questura Officials for the North.

Urgent representations have been renewed to the Italian Director of Public Security to nominate and have immediately available adequate teams of Questura Officials for the Northern Provinces. The question of transport for them was raised with the N.W. Italy Planning Committee. The Ministry has also been asked to make provisional arrangements for "staging" accommodation for the officials in their journey north. It is pointed out that owing to dismissals, epuration, etc., proceedings, the number of young energetic and efficient officials is very limited. The Ministry does state however, that some good officials should be found when the northern areas are liberated.

13. Withdrawal of AC Officers.

The Italian Director of Public Security has been interviewed and matters arising from the forthcoming withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers from Italian Government territory discussed.

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14. Morale.

(a) From all sections of the country come reports indicating improvement in morale, efficiency and initiative of law enforcement agencies. This is particularly true in the case of the Carabinieri and is especially evident where units have recently received uniforms, shoes and other items necessary for proper performance of police duties. There are to many instances, however, of Carabinieri still poorly clothed as compared to the Italian Army and in these cases the men naturally feel neglected. Men will act like policemen when they look and feel like policemen, and as proper uniforms reach these men, the improvement in their department is immediately evident.

(b) Another contributing factor, and a very important one, is the amount of support given by the Allied Agencies. AC/AMG Officers are working closely with the Italian police agencies, giving encouragement and commendation where needed, and coordinating the work of Italian Agencies with that of Military Police groups, forming joint patrols, plans for combatting crime, etc., all of which has produced excellent results.

(c) As stated previously, the Carabinieri is the back-bone of law enforcement in Italy and every effort must be made to properly equip them. Support from the Allied side must continue and where possible, increase. Future developments will no doubt produce the need and just cause for a strong, well-equipped CC.RR.

5. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

15. Forging Allied Military Currency.

(a) Close liaison is being maintained with AFA, on this important matter, and Public Safety Officers have been issued with a memorandum on the subject. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to the Italian Police Technical School publishing a circular setting forth peculiarities of some forged notes which have been circulated. If the negotiations reach fruition, the circular should prove useful to Police Agencies. Such a circular has been prepared by the Bank of Italy for use by its officials. The Italian Police Agencies have been urged to do everything within their power to detect the persons responsible for the forging and uttering of Allied Military Currency.

(b) The matter of amending Finance Sub-Commission Memorandum Number 13002/F dated 22 December, 1944, consequent on the withdrawal of AC Officers from Italian Government territory has been discussed with Finance Sub-Commission.

16. Prostitution - Venereal Disease.

The war against V.D. continues, and the Italian Police Agencies have exerted additional pressure in an effort to stamp out this disease. In the Naples area 43% of the prostitutes taken into custody were found to be suffering from V.D. It is interesting to note that following the arrest of two Italian Doctors at the Pace Hospital, Naples, charged with corruption and bribery and who are now awaiting trial, the rate of V.D. found in those examined increased from a previous 12% to 51%.

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17. Possession of Fire Arms.

Decrees and orders to turn in fire arms have had little effect on the pupulace and have produced negligable results. Many raids on suspected places have been made and many fire-arms and much ammunition has been confiscated. The large amounts of weapons still in possession of the populace constitutes a serious threat to security and the drive to correct this condition continues.

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18. Crime Generally.

In view of the present economic conditions and political unrest, the situation can be considered as satisfactory. In some locations, particularly Sicily and Sardinia there has been a slight increase but in the forward areas there has been considerableimprovement. In the Naples area organized gangs have increased their activities against Allied Dumps and during February, 10 civilians were killed while attempting to steal from trucks, trains and dumps. At Nola the CC.RR. arrested 7 members of an organized gang responsible for armed robberies at Caserta and in the provinces of Avellino and Benevento, firearms, ammunition and motor cycles were recovered. Increased activity by the Italian Police is producing many arrests of this nature throughout Italy.

19. Incidents in Sardinia.

The following incidents were reported from the island of Sardinia but as the month closed, the situation was reported as quiet.

(a) At 2230 hours 5 February, 1945, unknowns threw a "Breda" bomb at the Palazzo Municipio of Nuoro. Several windows were shattered by the explosion but no persons were injured. At 2145 hours the following day, a hand-grenade was thrown near the CC.RR. Caserma entrance of the city. Shortly thereafter, two more hand-grenades were thrown at the local Questura building. Slight damage resulted and no persons were injured. It is believed that the grenades were thrown for intimidation purposes in connection with the Army call-up.

(b) Fifteen rifle shots were fired on a train at the Prato (Nuoro) station on 6 February. Aboard the train were a number of new Army recruits.

(c) On 17 February at Fonni (Nuoro), about 30 masked persons armed with automatic weapons, hand-grenades and rifles stopped a truck destined to transport Army recruits from a neighboring town to the induction center. The guard escort consisting of a CC.RR. NCO and three soldiers were disarmed and the truck was shot up by the assailants.

(d) On 21 February at Sassari, several hundred draftees and recalled personnel marched through the city shouting protests against their induction into the army.

(e) On 21 February at Iglesias (Cagliari) a small group of re-calls and draftees took part in a demonstration against the Army call-up. The demonstrators limited themselves in marching through the town without committing any acts of violence.

(f) At about 2205 hours on 25 February, 1945, two explosions presumably by dynamite sticks took place at Iglesias at the homes of On. CORSI, former Minister of the Italian Government and Ing. MEIONI, Sindaco of Inglesias. The day following, 26 February, 1945 about 400 miners of alleged Socialist sympathies went on strike in protest to the bombings. But returned for work on the morning of the 27th and no further incidents have been reported.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

20. General.

(a) Generally and particularly in the forward areas, the conduct of allied troops has improved and in many locations can be considered as good. However, the oposite is true in the cities of Rome and Naples where increases in crimes committed by allied troops have been reported and drunkeness and rowdyism continue. In Rome 13 specific cases of crime have been reported and in Naples 27 robberies and 44 assaults.

(b) In Naples ITALIAN PARATROOPERS have been responsible for crimes of violence, 11 cases having been reported involving the use of hand-grenades,

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threats to use firearms, interfering with police, transport of contraband, and insulting girls accompanied by Allied soldiers. AMGIA has been informed of specific cases.

D. SECURITY.

21. Civilian Security.

(a) No outstanding untoward incidents occurred during the month to cause an immediate threat to Allied Military Security. The trouble in January at Ragusa were not repeated, and although the underlying causes of public dissatisfaction are still present, the attitude seems to be one of resignation but with hopes of an early end of hostilities and not too harsh a peace.

(b) The Yalta conference, while causing dissatisfaction that Italy was not specifically mentioned, did not cause a great amount of interest, but there was quiet hope that the meeting would prepare the way for greater solidity and early Allied successes.

22. Italian Armed Forces - Communist Enrollment.

(a) A feature of the drive to enlist young men in the Italian armed forces is the pressure exerted by the Communist Party to urge its members to join. It is also doing everything possible to gain control of the Partisans with the ultimate aim of so saturating the ranks with trained communists that it is in a position to call upon them for open revolt if necessary.

(b) The systematic belittling of the CC.RR. which has been going on for some time has come to a head with their policy of outright disbandment of that body, no doubt with their own organisation to supplant them. It is felt that this is a most serious matter, as the CC.RR. at the moment are the real backbone of the Italian Public Safety, and have shown signs recently of responding to the encouragement given to them by the Allies in their difficult task. To supplant them at this stage would be to open the door to anarchy or to a "Party" police force reminiscent of Fascist Militia. It is all the more regrettable therefore, that the escape of General ROATTA (see paragraph 23) should have given such a powerful weapon to the advocates of disbanding the CC.RR.

23. Epuration Trials.

(a) The trial of Generals ROATTA, SCIOIA and others proceeded smoothly, and it is thought that the case was hardly strong enough to warrant conviction. The attacks made on SIM have abated and public interest has not developed sufficiently to cause any untoward incident.

(b) (Although strictly a March incident, it may perhaps here be mentioned that on 4th March, 1945, General ROATTA escaped from hospital where he had that day been taken. Opinion has violently flared up condemning the inefficiency of the CC.RR. and the Communist Party are demanding the dismissal of the General Commanding CC.RR. and the dissolution of that body. It is [illegible] that serious political reverse[illegible]

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was not specifically mentioned, did not cause a great amount of interest, but while causing dissatisfaction that Italy there was quiet hope that the meeting would prepare the way for greater solidity and early Allied successes.

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24. Yugo-Slav Activity.

Reports have been submitted on the allegation that Yugo-Slav authorities are attempting to repatriate Italian nationals who live in Istria into Southern Italy with a view to spreading propaganda and undertaking to vote pro Yugo-Slav, in the event of a plebiscite being held in the future. Those who refuse are alleged to be threatened with reprisals against their families and those who accept are promised a return to their homes much quicker than if they wait for an offensive from the Allies in North Italy.

25. Unione Sindacale Italiana dei Lavoratori (U.S.I.L.)

This organisation, with offices at 2 Piazza Cinque Giornate, has made its appearance as a rival to the C.G.I.L. which it is hoped will organise Italian Labor on a sound basis, and which has already achieved a fair measure of

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success. Signor Scrivo, secretary of U.S.I.L. declares that this is entirely non-political and he accuses the various political parties of using USIL to favor their own ends. It appears clear that the appearance of USIL will have a disrupting influence on the whole labor movement. Both Scrivo and his organisation are being investigated. It is possible that Scrivo is being financially backed for motives that are at the moment obscure.

26. Society of German Deaconesses.

The activities of this religious order which has branches in Rome and various parts of Italy is being investigated. Their mission is apparently to carry out nursing duties but these seem to be confined to the wealthier strata of Italian society. The members are said to be largely of German origin, and to be of superior birth and education.

27. Deutsche Antinazionel Socialistische Vereinigung (D.A.V.)

This organisation, [illegible] with a short pamphlet stressing the need for organization.

28. Political Manoeuvre.

It recently came to light that certain members of the Colonial Division of the Italian Foreign Office were attempting to bring about the marriage of a Florentine girl to the son of the well known Abyssinian general Ras Nasibu. They provided young Nasibu with a flat and ample funds, the girl was brought to Rome and the couple were soon on intimate terms. The marriage would not have been in accordance with Allied interests. After considerable difficulty with young Nasibu the girl was returned to her home and the matter appears to have ended satisfactorily.

29. Suspect.

Alfred Spicer, a Yugo Slavian Jew after being interned by the Italians, was released by the Allies on their arrival in Italy. At his own request he and wife and family were sent to Palestine in May 1944 with a larger party of Jewish emigrants. In the middle of February, 1945, he was recognised in Rome by a former official of the Refugee Camp at Bari. Later he visited the Repatriation Section of AC and asked to be returned to Palestine. Questioned as to his presence in Rome he stated that from patriotic motives he had joined the Yugo-Slav Royal Guard, had been granted the rank of captain and transferred to Italy. At Bari he was interviewed by Yugo-Slav Partisan Officers, who however rejected his services on the grounds that he did not volunteer when released from the concentration camp, but preferred to go to Palestine. He has been investigated by FSS and not found to be a security risk. It is thought that he may be engaged in black market currency transactions, and he is regarded with suspicion even by his co-religionists. Arrangements are being made for his return to Palestine.

30. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Pagula.

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30. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Padula.

(a) The present population of this camp is 1,782 of whom 132 are females.

(b) 2,208 persons have been released since reviews were undertaken by officers of this division. The policy of the Reviewing Officers concentrating on reviewing alone, and not being involved in documentation has finally been put into practice. This will enable more cases to be dealt with.

(c) Difficulty is encountered with Italian Officials who do not conform with the regulations for channelling correspondence through this Division relating to the release and interviewing civilian internees, and also with the Italian Government collecting internees who have been placed at their disposal. However these matters have been taken in hand and an improvement is expected.

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31. "B" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) There were 615 persons detained at the end of the month in Terni, including 69 females. Reviews have been taking place one day per week, but owing to the Rear Army Control line having been stationary it was only possible to release 8 persons. When the armies progress, however, it is anticipated that many more will be released.

(b) A comprehensive memorandum on the administration of civilian internees was issued by AFHQ and is of great use in explaining to interested parties the correct procedure for dealing with internees' problems.

32. Screening.

Thirty reports have been submitted to other Sub-Commissions during the month on Italian Government officials, expressing a favorable opinion, or otherwise. 163 prospective employees by Allied Commission were also checked in the index. With the new procedure of the Commission not screening officials for Italian Government Territory, much of this work will be eliminated. Further, a new policy has been adopted accepting certificates of immunity from Epuration issued by the Italian Government for officials due to work in Northern areas, where they have held positions in the southern positions of Italy duly authorised by the Allied Commission. This is the only practicable way of dealing with such questions in view of the withdrawal of "controlling" officers from the south.

33. Enemy Agents (R.A.A.C. Cases).

(a) By the end of February enquiries into the cases of certain suspected enemy agents (APTON, FORATO, CASULLI and DI FEDE) were completed but the evidence in these cases showed that although engaged and briefed by the enemy for espionage in Rome the individuals concerned had evinced no intention of carrying out such missions. In other cases it was quite apparent that agents had been recruited in the most casual manner by German Intelligence in Rome and had been abandoned equally casually, without being assigned missions. Reports upon these cases are being submitted, and internment is recommended.

(b) During the month three persons suspected of being concerned together as enemy agents (MALACRID., FONTANI and THEODOROVIC) were brought before an Allied General Court, it being considered that circumstantial evidence pointed to their having intended to act as spies. Certain evidence, however, was not available to the Court (evidence of C.S.D.I.C.) for Intelligence-Security reasons including an admission of "intention" by THEODOROVIC. As no actual act of espionage had been carried out by the prisoners, the Court brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty". The internment of the three prisoners was recommended.

(c) A further case - that of CONCINA Cesare - was put forward for prosecution. The facts of evidence indicated that this was a clear case of espionage. But, again it was ruled by AFHQ that evidence of C.S.D.I.C. personnel could not, for Intelligence-Security reasons, be given to the Court. In the absence of this essential evidence, therefore, the case was dropped and internment was recommended.

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34. British Renegades.

(a) On 5 February, 1945, a British renegade - John C.A. SPERNI - suspected of aiding enemy radio propaganda was arrested under AFHQ authority and is now detained at "R" Internee Camp. Considerable evidence has been assembled against this man and another British subject, with whom he was living as man and wife, and enquiries are being continued into numerous aspects of their cases, prior to submission of reports with a view to their trial on charges of "adhering to the King's enemies" and "Doing acts with intent to assist the enemy". The woman known as Mrs. M. ROBB-SPERNI - is now under arrest, as she is not now considered a danger to security. She is in advanced pregnancy and has been allowed to remain in her home to care for her two children. She has been made aware of the charges which are in view and has made a statement under caution. Early reports will be submitted.

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(b) Many enquiries were made during the month on the activities of Count Demetrio Serafield SALAZAR, a naturalized British subject. A report on his activities as far as could discreetly be made was submitted and a copy forwarded to G-2 AFHQ with the result authority was received to detain him pending further investigations. On 24th February, 1945, he was arrested by Capt. Ellis of Security Division and conveyed to "R" Interned Camp. It appears that on Italy's entry into the war SALAZAR was interned and subsequently released to work for S.I.M. Correspondence which passed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Questura, Rome, confirms this. Recently he has been involved in certain undesirable political activities and enquiries are proceeding to further substantiate his activities with S.I.M. and later his connection with SALVAREZZA now in custody of Italian authorities.

35. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

Results of cases brought for trial before MG Courts, and prepared by officers of this Division during February are:

PAGNOTTO	Fabio	-	life imprisonment
MUSCATELLO	Domenico	-	death
BENVENUTI	Ermete	-	death
ZANFINI	Carlo	-	acquitted
PAGLICCI	Rino	-	death

One other case is completed and six further suspects are being interrogated. In Major Ronnie's temporary absence in England, Capt. Edwards, who had been assisting him previously, has taken charge, and hopes to have all existing cases cleared before the end of March.

36. Hungarian Refugees.

At about 1800 hours on 27 February, 1945 a two engine Hungarian plane landed at S. Vito (Chieti) having left CSEPREG, Hungary, at 1500 hours on the same day. The passengers were a Hungarian aviation general Ladislas G. HARJ with his wife and two children, and a pilot captain, Magyar Alessandro. All were escorted to Bari by FSS.

37. Enemy Agent (Sardinia)

At 2200 hours 21 February, 1945, an enemy agent, FANCELLU Giovanni di Antonio Francesco, was dropped by parachute near Sassari and on 26 February, 1945, was apprehended near Nuovi by an agent of the Italian C/S. In his possession was found 1 radio transmitter, 143,260 lire and secret codes. Fancellu is a former Italian Naval Radio man with the rank of Sgt. Investigation is continuing.

E. PRISONS.

38. General.

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E. PRISONS.

38. General.

(a) A number of contacts have been made with the Minister of Grace and Justice with the view of establishing his independent control over prison problems in territory turned back to the Italian Government. Considering all of the handicaps, in terms of personnel, transport, equipment and supplies, under which the Italian prison administrations must work, some gratifying evidence is on record of increased efficiency on their part. Requests by prison directors to their Ministry are gradually being complied with in fair proportion to the supplies available, and there is less uncertainty as to the sources of supplies and the power [illegible] personnel to take direct action to solve their own problems.

(b) Reports made by prison officers in AMG territory give the usual picture. Lack of supplies, transport, space, and honest, capable personnel, etc., recall to mind the experiences of earlier days in the Southern areas. Reports of atrocities and other irregularities are being investigated thru combined Allied and Italian Government agencies. The prison officers north of the control line are definitely doing their job - without fuss or fanfare.

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39. Overcrowding.

The slowness of Italian judicial procedures is the main cause of overcrowding of many prisons throughout Italy. Transfers of inmates from the more densely populated institutions provide temporary stop-gaps, but build up a back-log of untried cases that has assumed formidable proportions.

40. Personnel.

The major cause for complaints against prison efficiency appears to be due to uninspired, demoralized, or dishonest personnel on the subordinate levels. The directors are, in the main, doing a conscientious job but cannot replace their poor guard personnel except with others of equally inferior quality.

41. Requisitions of Prisons.

Complaints are almost continuously being received from both AMG and AC territory concerning requisition of prisons by Allied Military authorities for the custody of Allied military prisoners. Attempts made to locate a prison for this purpose - so that a number of others can be released for use as civilian prisons - have so far been unavailing.

F. FIRE AND RAID

42. Long Range Rocket.

(a) Arrangements have been made to forward a copy of the AFHQ directive on this subject to all Regional Commissioners. Special measures are necessary to re-activate the Civil Defence Services in the target area, and particular attention is being paid in certain important centers.

(b) The importance of planning for post raid measures is understood by the eight Sub-Commissions involved, and draft schemes are being prepared. Application has been made by AFHQ G-5 to the War Office for an officer of the Ministry of Home Security to visit Italy to advise Allied Commission on post raid measures. It is anticipated that an officer of Allied Commission will be appointed to co-ordinate the planning of post raid measures by the eight Sub-Commissions involved and to deal with correspondence from Regions on this subject. Legal Sub-Commission has been consulted, and it has been agreed that when Sub-Commissions decide what Legal powers are necessary to carry out post-raid scheme, any necessary additions will be made to Italian law.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

43. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Misuse of Petrol.

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The question of the circulation of motor vehicles without permits or for purposes not covered by permits was taken up with the Ministry of Interior who have since requested Questori to pay special attention to this matter.

(b) Requisitioning of Vehicles with current Circulation Permits.

Italian Requisitioning Agency agreed with the suggestion that vehicles with permits should not be requisitioned except in the case of emergencies that could not have been forseen.

(c) Validity of Circulating Permits.

February 15 was the date fixed as the dead line in both Italian Government and AMG territories when all circulating permits were invalidated except those permits with yellow bars. All concerned informed.

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(d) Pointing of Circulation Permits, for period May-August. Present lay-out of permits agreed to with Commerce Sub-Commission. An indorsement will be printed on the back of the permits to the effect that such permits do not authorize movement of civilians in Restricted Zones without movement passes.

(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italie.

The appointment of Dr. Andreani as Provincial Commissioner of the RACI Provincial Seat, with the concurrence of the Central Seat, has been confirmed. Regional Commissioners of Forward Regions have been invited to comment on a proposal to attach to convenient Provincial Seats near the forward areas, RACI personnel who may be called upon by the Regional Commissioners to organize and re-establish newly liberated Provincial Seats.

44. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) Letter of instruction indicating the imposition of additional restrictions in the Army Zone issued to all concerned.

(b) Steps are being taken to revise Executive Memorandum No. 77. Agreement reached with Ministry of Interior for all applications for passes to enter Army Zone to be dealt with in the first instance by Questore in Italian Government territory and then channelled through the Ministry to this Headquarters for transmission to Armies for approval.

(c) The Italian Foreign Office has expressed its willingness to deal with all applications for passes by Diplomats, and keep the Diplomatic Corps advised of all travel restrictions.

45. Military Travel Authorizations.

Applications for MTA's and Travel Orders must be made to G-2 Section AFHQ. Applications for Travel Orders only must be made to G-5 Section, AFHQ. Sections and Branches concerned so informed.

46. Entry into Italy.

AFHQ confirmed that visas issued by Italian Legations and Consuls will not be regarded as valid for entry into Italy.

47. Travel between Italy and France.

AFHQ advised that persons in possession of A.E.F. Permits do not require French visas, but Italian Nationals travelling with military travel authorization, whether on a military missier or not, do require visas.

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H. MISCELLANEOUS

48. Civilian Compensation Claims.

Cases have arisen of civilians wishing to submit claims for compensation for injuries or death suffered by misconduct of French troops. In cases involving US and British Military personnel, claims boards are already set up. No such machinery exists in the case of French troops. A case has been referred to AFHQ, requesting statement of policy and procedure for dealing with future cases which may arise. A reply has now been received that all claims should be forwarded to AFHQ, G-5 and they will then be transmitted by AFHQ Liaison Section to the appropriate French Military authorities. This procedure will be followed pending further negotiations to set up a French Claims Board.

49. Ex P.O.W. possession of N.A.A.F.I. Goods.

Instances have been disclosed of Ex-POW's being re-patriated to this country, who on arrival are found to be in possession of an appreciable

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amount of N.A.A.F.I. goods, such as soap, coffee, etc. It is stated that they have been able to buy such goods at camps or on ship en route. As it is possible that some of these articles may find their way into the Black Market, the matter has been referred to AFHQ so that the question of rationing the sales to ex POW's can be considered.

50. Offences and Accidents, involving Allied Personnel.

In accordance with a Memorandum from AFHQ, the Civil Police agencies have been requested to obtain full details of complaints made by civilians respecting offences and accidents in which Allied Military Personnel are involved, and forward such information immediately and directly to the nearest Allied Military Police or Provost Marshal.

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION.

51. Personnel.

(a) Colonel A.E. Young (B) Deputy Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission has returned to U.K. to resume his civilian duties. He is succeeded by Lt. Colonel W. Doherty, (B) formerly Chief Public Safety, AMG 5th Army.

(b) In view of the increasing volume of work in the Licensing and Registration Division of this Sub-Commission, application has been made for the ceiling of this Sub-Commission to be increased by one officer, such officer to be employed as assistant to the present officer i/e Licensing and Registration Division.

(c) Various minor adjustments in assignments of office personnel for Northern Regions have been made at the request of the Regional Commissioners concerned. Owing to the withdrawal of A.C. Officers from Southern Region, some officers have become available, and are being transferred to forward areas pending recall to the respective Northern Regions to which they are assigned. Two American Officers have been taken from Public Safety Strength for future employment in Austria.

(d) Action has been initiated to assign to Ancona a P.S.O. with specialist Fire and C.D. experience.

(e) The four senior British Officers due to visit this country to study AMG/AC work, in connection with Austria Planning, have now arrived, and have commenced their itinerary.

52. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station

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Lt Col	Doherty, W.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	Wilcox, A.F.	B	Head Police Div.	HQ AC
Lt Col	Wilson, F.J.	B	Police Sub Div	HQ AC
Major	Luckman, F.P.	A	Executive Officer	HQ AC
Major	Ballance, W.C.	B	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC
Major	Hanbury, E.W.	A	Prisons (Att from Piemonte Reg)	
Major	Ronnie W.	B	Security Espionage duties (Att from 5th Army)	
Major	Harvey, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	Geach, F.	B	Security Div	"A" Internment Camp
Capt	Ellis, A.M.	B	Security Div	H Q AC
Capt	Freeman, R.	A	Prisons	HQ AC

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Nominal Roll Officers Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Capt	Gale, L.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	Powell, B.	B	Admin Officer	HQ AC
Capt	Daley, C.	B	Police	Att from Lombardia Reg.
1st Lt	Fehr, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

53. EM/CR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Padula, L.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Tec 3	Gelli, Dino (NMI)	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Cpl.	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Ferley, Jr. J.W.	A	Steno. typist	HQ AC
PFC	Torrincase, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W. Chapman

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

FPL/jwf.

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Tec 3	Gelli, Dino (NMI)	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
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L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, Jr. J.W.	A	Steno. typist	HQ AC
PFC	Tornincasa, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W Chapman

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

FPL/jwf.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

13 February 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of January, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri.

Urgent operational requirements of the Italian Army for reinforcements necessitate the immediate return of the Piceno Group at present on loan to the Carabinieri. The only personnel not affected are the Montegranaro Battalion in Sicily. The men of this unit are all over-age personnel, and it has been agreed with AFHQ that they should remain attached to CC.RR. pending their release to civilian status. The Piceno Group will be made available to the Italian Army at the same stations as they arrived and were taken over by CC.RR. that is Naples, Ortona, Rome and Bari. The moves will take place during February. The 500 Conredenti formed in Sardinia to assist CC.RR. were transferred to the mainland on 30 January, 1945.

2. Mobile Battalion of CC.RR.

A mobile battalion of CC.RR. has been formed in Sardinia on the same lines as the 2 battalions in Sicily. AFHQ have approved the use of 12 three ton trucks and 12 armoured vehicles from Italian military sources. This transport enables 500 men to be transported at one time. It is anticipated that this battalion will be of assistance to preserve order when the call-up commences in Sardinia.

3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

With minor exceptions, all clothing allotted to CC.RR. has at last been released from Italian Military Stores. Transportation Sub-Commission has accepted a bid for the movement of 80 tons of clothing from Bari and 60 tons from Naples. On arrival in Rome, priority will be given to carabinieri in forward areas who, although they have a first issue, are still in need of other items of clothing and equipment.

4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 67,699

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4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,899 excluding 2,000 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ have issued instructions that a total strength of 55,000 must not be exceeded. Accordingly 3,000 troops of the Piceno Division have been ordered to return to combat duties and the Commanding General CC.RR. has issued orders that no CC.RR. are to be recruited or reassumed into service unless an equal number of serving CC.RR. are retired or dismissed. Renewed representations have been made to AFHQ for authority to increase the CC.RR. strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. The arguments set out in 10 previous letters to AFHQ have been recapitulated and there is a prospect of a favourable decision being reached shortly. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to reduce the number of CC.RR. who are "ineffective" as far as Public Safety duties are concerned. No success has been achieved in recovering any of the 4,261 "mobilized" CC.RR. that is CC.RR. employed on provost duties. Agreement has been reached, however, that CC.RR. who have been on leave for more than 30 days or sick for more than 60 days will not be included in the CC.RR. strength. On an average this will effect a saving of 500 men.

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5. Port Police.

The resumption of passenger services between Sardinia and the mainland has raised the question of controlling civilians entering and leaving the ports. The Ministry of the Interior is prepared to provide police for the purpose of checking the passes and credentials of travellers, preventing the escape of wanted criminals and supressing crime in the ports. Since the Allied Security Services are vitally concerned with the control of ports, the proposals of the Ministry are being discussed with AFHQ.

6. De-requisitioning of Public Security Garage.

The Central Garage of the Minister of Interior, under the control of the Italian Director of Public Security, has been requisitioned and occupied by Lazio-Umbria Region since the occupation of Rome by the Allies. Strong efforts have been made by this Sub-Commission to have the garage de-requisitioned and returned to the normal status, such garage accommodation being urgently required by the Ministry. It is regretted that the Regional Commissioner is unable to agree to this, though the barrack and messing accommodation attached to the garage has been restored to the use of the Agents of Public Security.

7. Policing of Trains.

A directive has been forwarded to R.P.S.O's on the subject of policing of trains and railway stations in Italian Government territory, together with a draft circular by the Italian Director of Public Security addressed to Prefects on the same subject. It is hoped that this will have the effect of preventing "incidents" which have occurred in the past, where Allied Officers have been concerned. Copies of the Directive have also been forwarded to Provost Marshals, AFHQ and 15 Army Group for information.

8. Transfers.

Several transfers of Questure officials have been dealt with. In this connection, there is a marked reluctance of officials to be transferred to districts which are still under Army Control. For instance, two senior officials nominated as Questore for Forli, were "sick" when arrangements were made for them to go forward. Lack of readily available transport facilities also delays them being sent forward as quickly as may be desired.

9. Mission Pay.

Approval has been given by Finance Sub-Commission to the payment of "mission" pay, which enables Public Security Officials to be granted a special rate of pay when transferred away from their homes.

10. Questure Officials for the North.

The Italian Director of Public Security has been requested to submit

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10. Questura Officials for the North.

The Italian Director of Public Security has been requested to submit up to date lists of Questura Officials for the North.

11. War Graves.

Renewed representations have been made to Italian Police agencies to report locations of Allied War Graves for the information of the D.D. Graves Registration and Enquiries, S.H.A.E. An increasing number of reports have been received. In accordance with procedure laid down, a further memorandum has been forwarded to Regional Commissioner directing them to deal with these reports at Regional Level and Army Commands, which will save time in the information reaching its destination and much clerical labor at Italian Police and this Headquarters.

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12. Morale.

The morale of the law enforcement agencies has generally shown improvement which is evidenced by increased police activities and, in some instances, excellent police work, a few examples of which are cited under the heading "Law Enforcement". This improvement is probably due to the recent issue of shoes and clothing, although there is still a shortage of these most necessary items. All agencies continue to operate under the tremendous handicap of lack of automotive equipment.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

13. Crime Generally.

The situation as regards crime cannot be considered as serious and, although in some locations an increase in crimes of violence is reported, the situation is well in hand. A slight increase is observed in Sardinia, Sicily, and some locations in the forward areas of the mainland, but arrests for these offences have also increased and can be considered properly satisfactory. Southern Region reports a slight decrease and in Italo-Umbria Region, particularly in the Rome area, the situation is greatly improved by reason of increased energetic activities by the Carabinieri and Public Security services.

14. Disorders in Protest against Military Call-up.

During January, the highlight of the Public Safety picture continued to be the riots and disorders in protest against the Military call-up. Early in the month, these incidents became serious and alarming in Sicily, particularly in the provinces of Ragusa, Agrigento and Syracuse, eventually spreading to other places on the island. Lives of Carabinieri, police and civilians were lost, communication lines were cut, Governmental premises were set afire and considerable property was damaged. It was found necessary to use Italian troops to quell these disorders. As the month progressed, and news of further call-up on the mainland and in Sardinia reached the public, disorders began to occur at those places and the situation in Sicily became quieter. In Cagliari, Sardinia, a demonstration held on 18 January, 1945, resulted in the death of one person and the injury of 12 others. That city was quiet on the following day. On the mainland in cases where the Carabinieri have made arrests of persons failing to answer the call-up, there have been instances in which, by use or threat of force by some of the populace, the Carabinieri were compelled to release those arrested. Re-arrest of the originals and arrest of those responsible for their release have been ordered by higher Italian authority. As the month closed, the situation was greatly improved and apparently under control. However, it is felt that additional demonstrations against the call-up can be expected.

15. Separatist Movement - Sicily.

Although not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist Movement has reared its head in connection therewith and is taking advantage thereof. On 15/16 January, the Separatist National Committee held

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13. Separatist Movement - Sicily.

Although not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist Movement has reared its head in connection therewith and is taking coventage thereof. On 15/16 January, the Separatist National Committee held a meeting at its Headquarters and decided to issue an ultimatum demanding (1) the handing over of power to the Separatist Movement, or (2) Military re-occupation of the Island by the Allies. To this end, a stirring Order of the Day was approved. In the event of neither of the two proposals being accepted, the National Committee decided that the Movement would seize power with all its forces, proclaiming an Independent Republic of Sicily. For this purpose, the National Committee gave full power to an Executive Committee, who should be responsible for organisation. This Committee started its work on the evening of 16 January, sending inflammatory communications to all the provincial sections of the island; to the Separatist Youth league were communicated precise instructions to initiate intense propaganda. Pamphlets and posters published in connection with this Movement bear the names "Il Presidente" ANDREA FINOCCHIARO-APRILE and "Il Segretario Generale" ANTONINO VARVARO.

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16. Liquidation of the "Hunchback" of Rome.

Investigation into the murder of a British Corporal, a number of the Carabinieri and three civilians, established them to be the work of a gang headed by one Giuseppe Albano, known as "Il Gobbo" (The Hunchback) whose headquarters were in two of the Capital's poorest districts, Borgata Quarticciolo and Borgata Gordiani, the latter being situated above some ancient Roman Catacombs whose ramification are spread over a wide area. A raid was staged to take place on the 18 January, but on the 16th the "Hunchback", while endeavouring to break into a villa was shot and killed by a Carabinieri. The Raid, as planned, was successfully carried out with some 1000 Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security taking part. 25 of the "Hunchback gang" were arrested and 700 persons detained for interrogation and for possessing fire-arms. Also a large quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. The arrest of the greater part of the gang, to whom was accredited a large number of hold-ups and extortions, should have a deterrent effect on criminal elements in the Capital.

17. Seizure of Arms and Ammunition.

(a) On the 25th January, 1945, at 630 A.M. Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Communista d'Italie where, after searching the premises, quantities of arms and ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made but enquiries continue to establish ownership and responsibility for possession. The following items were seized: 40 rifles, 5 sub-machine guns, 100 hand-grenades, 20 mortar bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition and 200 packages rifle ammunition.

(b) On the 27th January, 1945, Rome Carabinieri carried out a search in Via Fornovo No. 12, office of the "Proletarian Union". Among other things the following arms and ammunition were seized, 1 complete machine gun Fiat caliber 9, 21 bombs Italian mfg, 5 bombs German mfg, 4 Mitre "Beretta", 5 rifles model 38, 9000 cartriges for mitre "Beretta" with relative loaders and ammunition boxes, 90 loaders for rifle mod. 38 (540 cartriges), 350 cartriges for machine gun rifles, 30 cartriges for pistol mod. 69, and 240 cartriges for German pistol "Mauser". Subsequently, Umberto Salvarezza, Secretary General of the Union" was arrested and is presently in custody.

18. Arrests for Theft of Allied Silk.

Although the following incident cannot be considered as concerning only the month of January, 1945, it is submitted because of its importance and demonstrates excellent police work by Italian Public Safety Officers and men under the direction of an Allied Public Safety Officer: During September and October, 1944, 3800 kilos (1 freight car load) of Allied Silk was stolen from the rail yards in Naples. Investigation by members of the 61 section SIM C.M. Police CMP resulted in that organization submitting a report that the result was abortive and the investigation was considered closed. Capt. R.W. Hobbs, Z.P.S.O. Naples Zone Allied Commission conferred with three commissioners and two marshals of the Naples questura and a new investigation was begun which resulted in the recovery

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17. Seizure of Arms and Ammunition.

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19. Forging Allied Military Currency.

Concern has been felt in P.S. and Finance Sub-Commissions regarding the increase in circulation of forged Allied Military Currency. The cases of Notes being raised from 50 to 500 lire denominations have sunk into insignificance compared with the flooding of certain areas with numbers of counterfeit notes of 500 and 1000 lire denomination. In many cases these latter are very good forgeries. Public Safety Officers are very much alive to the problem, and as result of some good work by them and the Italian Police agencies, some very important arrests have been made, and a quantity of forged notes and forging equipment seized.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

20. General.

The conduct of troops generally leaves much to be desired in improvement. Because of lack of Allied troops, there is no problem in Sicily; in Sardinia where there are no military police, sailors of the Merchant Marines, by their total disregard for the authority of the Italian police, have become a local problem. In Southern Italy there has been a slight decrease in the number of offences reported as being committed by Allied personnel but in the forward area, crimes of violence,(murders, rape, armed robberies etc.) committed principally by negro troops (American, Brazilian and British Indians), continue to occur. Energetic action has been taken to counter this condition and many arrests have been made.

D. SECURITY

21. Civilian Security.

The rise and fall of civilian morale, which is a reliable guide to the potentialities of unrest and disorder, depend to a very large extent on military achievements, particularly with a people possessing a temperament like the Italians. There is no doubt that the reverses suffered by the Allies in December and the early part of January, 1945, the civil strife in Greece, and the prolonged stability of the front in Italy, combined to disconcert Italians to the extent of open hostile criticism. The elimination of these factors, and the tremendous successes of the Russians have somewhat raised the morale of the people, although those who fear the rise of Communism are still unhappy about the present position. The political machinations have continued unabated, but have not given rise to any immediate security threat. The activities of the extremist movements have been watched, and a new body -"Movimento Nazionale di Difesa Economica Proletaria" has entered the picture. It is affiliated to the "Movimento Partigiano " and the "Unione Spartaco", and will seek to exhort its members to some form of revolutionary action. There is no reason for believing that any direct form of revolution is likely at this stage.

22. Epuration Trials.

The trials of Generals ROATTA, ZUPICH and others, have passed off without incident during the earlier parts of the case, but have not yet been concluded. An eleventh hour sensation was the suspension of MASSELLI, Roatta's legal representative, as he himself had been adjudged deserving of epuration proceedings. In spite of this, legal arguments and objections, nothing of a security nature developed, and apart from the natural burst of approbation or otherwise when the verdicts are announced, it appears that the trials will conclude without incidents similar to those associated with the Caruso case.

23. Enemy Agents (5 Army cases).

Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more [illegible] to be made in regard to the black-log of cases from previous months.

21. Civilian Security.

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Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more progress to be made in reducing the black-log of cases from previous months. Court decisions obtained during the month were:- sentenced to death 6, to imprisonment 1, acquitted 1, postponed 1. Work was commenced on 13 other cases and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Court in February.

24. Political Propaganda in AMG Territory.

Enquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Pisa from the headquarters in Rome and recently a raid on the Communist Party Branch Office in Rimini revealed that letters were being dispatched from Rome to Rimini and thence to Forli. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing whether an offence against 8 Army regulations has been committed, but there is obviously a security danger if a political party persistantly evades army regulations within the fighting zone by clandestine traffic in mail.

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25. Screening.

A great deal of time is spent on this laborious, but necessary, part of security work. In our own files are recorded some 13,000 names of persons of doubtful antecedents or associations, and these records are constantly being consulted. In important cases reference is also made to other security agencies' records, as well as implemented by personal investigations. During January, 1945, 45 investigations and reports were made to Insurance Section of Finance Sub-Commission and 20 to Public Relations Branch. 317 names of employees were also compared with our index and in some cases recommendation for dismissal were made. Three reports on persons of much greater importance were rendered, and also an appeal by an Italian Minister dissenting from an opinion as to the unsuitability of a prospective "epurator" was replied to in detail, giving the reasons for not confirming his appointment.

26. Penicillin - Black Market.

Following an allegation that supplies of Penicillin were obtainable on the black market, an investigation was commenced at the instigation of Public Health Sub-Commission, as it was feared such a traffic might influence the supply to Allied Troops. The investigation showed no actual cases of black market activity but exposed the possibility of fraud by unscrupulous people selling other articles as penicillin. Supplies of the medicine are adequate for our military needs but none is available for civilian use. Hundreds of applications are made from civilian sources weekly, but it is not possible to release any to other than military medical units. It was also ascertained that it is most probable if penicillin gets into unauthorised hands it will be rendered useless unless the recipient knows how it should be handled.

27. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Fossula.

There are now 1,960 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,965 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

28. "B" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) A certain amount of indecision exists in high places as to whether this should be called "No. 2" or "B" Civilian Internee Camp but it seems most likely that the latest letter "B" is the one destined to survive. The steady flow of intakes continues and the present number is 511 of whom 49 are females.

(b) So far 49 cases have been reviewed and release recommended in five instances. As the Army line has been stationary for so long it is not anticipated that many will be liberated until there is a general move forward.

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28. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) A certain amount of indecision exists in high places as to whether this should be called "No. 2" or "R" Civilian Interee Camp but it seems most likely that the latest letter "R" is the one destined to survive. The steady flow of intakes continues and the present number is 511 of whom 49 are females.

(b) So far 49 cases have been reviewed and release recommended in five instances. As the Army line has been stationery for so long it is not anticipated that many will be liberated until there is a general move forward.

(c) Officers destined for security work in Austria have visited this Camp, which has much to commend it as a pattern on which to model others.

(d) Both internee camps now come under the direct supervision of AFHQ for security purposes and no doubt a closer general policy will result. Major Daly-Lewis, AFHQ, has visited this Headquarters and also "R" Camp and many details concerning releases and other security matters have been discussed. For instance, visits have been curtailed to once per month, and two relatives can be allowed on this occasion. Suspected enemy agents and saboteurs will not be allowed visitors.

(e) Machinery for the release of internees to the Italian Government for epuration, as witnesses, or for criminal offences, has been established and every facility will be afforded them by way of interviews etc. There is a reservation, however, that AFHQ must be informed before the decision of the Epuration Commission is put into effect.

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(f) The correspondence connected with internees is increasing every day, and in spite of issuing a directive to all Sections of this HQ and all Regions that no reply can be expected to petitions for review of cases, no decrease is anticipated. It is neither practicable nor proper to review the case of a well known internee merely because of pressure from high quarters, as it means that other more deserving cases must be deferred; with 2,500 persons involved, all of whom wish a quick re-consideration, conditions would soon become chaotic if the Italian method of interesting many important people in a case in order that they might bring pressure to bear were allowed to influence the priority of reviews.

E. PRISONS

29. General Situation.

The general situation in Prisons for the month of January shows that there was a slight increase in Prison population in the Southern and Sicily Regions. This was brought about by the drive on the olive oil crimes in Southern Region and the arrests made in Sicily due to the disturbances caused by the call-up. In the other Regions there was no large increase in population with the exception of Rome City where the arrest of the followers of the famous "Hunchback" has put a strain on the capacity of Regina Coeli.

30. Disturbances.

There were no disturbances in Prisons reported this month and it might be that the slight increase in food for prisoners has been the reason.

31. Supplies.

On the occasion of a visit to the Prisons of Naples it was found that necessary supplies of blankets and bedding are lacking and also that the Prison Administration can not receive from the Italian Government sources soap which is so necessary to take care of the health of these prisoners and to avoid the outbreak of an epidemic of scabbies or typhus. There is a priority list for this commodity and prisons are far down on this list. Efforts are being made to have this corrected and Public Health Sub-Commission is giving assistance.

32. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding in Judicial Prisons remains the large question to be solved, particularly in Southern Region where army formations are still occupying space. Repeated requests have been made to AFHQ to release some of this space and final action is awaited.

33. A. Gabelli Institute.

The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission inspected and visited A. Gabelli Institute for

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33. A. Gabelli Institute.

The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission inspected and visited A. Gabelli Institute for Minors in Rome for which demands had been made by R.A.A.C. for the evacuation of these minors so that R.A.A.C. could have the use of the entire building for Security Prisoners. It was agreed by the Vice President and Director of Public Safety Sub-Commission that it would be impossible to give up the remaining portion of this building as the heavy equipment and machinery could not be moved and letters conveying this information were sent to R.A.A.C. by Allied Commission Headquarters.

34. Prison Guards and Directors.

The standard of Personnel of Prison Guards and Directors is not up to the standard as is known in the United States or England and endeavours are being made to instill in these officials a sense of duty to their charges and to the Italian Government. To accomplish this, the Minister of Grace and Justice has appointed the Under Secretary to act in close Liaison with the ~~Civil~~ Section of Public Safety and to meet once a week to discuss various conditions as they come to notice.

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discussed, and measures suggested for the revision [illegible] is only urgently necessary to the limited range of the V1 and V2, such revision is only urgently necessary in areas forward of Rome. The protection of forward ports and towns in Army area remains a Military responsibility and Allied Commission officers are charged with the duty of ensuring that the Italian anti-fire service is capable of functioning efficiently in support of army F.A.D. arrangements. Post raid measures are of prime importance after V1 and V2 attack, and these are beyond the scope of any one branch. It has been recommended that Public Safety responsibility be limited to operational Civil Defence and that responsibility for Post Raid measures be assumed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who alone can co-ordinate all the many services concerned. A meeting was called by Public Safety Sub-Commission on Wednesday 31 January, 1945, at which representatives of the following Sub-Commissions attended: Legal, Labour, Industry, Commerce, Public Health, Food, and Public Works. The meeting was addressed by Lt. Col. Daw, the AFHQ, F.A.D. and C.D. advisor. Post raid problems were explained, particularly as they affected the various Sub-Commissions in order that the matter could be studied, necessary legislation prepared and instruction given to officers in the field.

C. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

36. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Pontifical Commission for Refugees.
Arrangements made to deal with the Commission as far as the issue of circulating permits is concerned at Headquarters level. POL supplies will be furnished by the Vatican from an allocation made available by AFHQ.

(b) Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta.
Issue of circulating permits for the current four months completed.

(c) Requisitioning of Vehicles.
The Italian Government agreed to the principal that motor vehicles with proper circulation permits should not be requisitioned except in cases of emergency. Clarification is sought with regard to the proviso.

(d) Military Railway Service (MRS)
In the early days of the occupation of Rome, motor vehicles used by the MRS carried certificates issued by them to ensure freedom of movement. It came to notice that vehicles without standard permits continue to circulate with these certificates. The MRS having advised that arrangements now exist for the issue of permits, instructions have been issued to eliminate from service those vehicles that circulate without proper permits.

(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.
New provincial Commissioners have been appointed to the Provincial seats of Pisa (Ing. Giovanni GRANCHI and Perugia Dr. Andreani). A new Provincial Director was also appointed to the Provincial Seat of Perugia (Dr. Mauro Pallotta). Appointment of Dr. Enzo PAGLIETTI as Provincial Director of Lucca agreed to by S.C.A.O. 440 Fifth Army and Central Seat.

(f) Consulates and French Delegations.
Arrangements made for controlling the issue of permits from this Headquarters for vehicles at the disposal of Consulates and the French Delegations.

37. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) Agreed with Transportation and Lend Forces Sub-Commission that Italian military personnel proceeding on leave to Sardinia will not be required to be in possession of civilian movement passes provided they are in possession of military leave papers endorsed by MLO Liaison Officers.

(b) The Commanding General, CC.RR., was informed that all Carabinieri crossing the Rear Army Control Line, other than in a formed body, must be in possession of Civilian Movement passes.

(c) An Executive Memorandum No. 77 will shortly be revised. Sections, Regions, and ministries concerned have been invited to give their comments with regard to the need to retain the existing restrictions on movement between Sicily and the mainland.

(d) G-2 AFHQ, has intimated that sympathic consideration would be given to an application to reduce the Restricted Zone.

(e) Passes issued to members of the Central Italian Government must now be forwarded to AFHQ, and not 15th Army Group, for counter-signature.

38. Military Travel Authorisations. (MTA)

In accordance with the wishes expressed by G-5 Section, AFHQ, all MTA applications dealt with by Liaison Branch will be registered in Public Safety before submission to G-2 AFHQ.

39. Entry into Italy.

(a) Political and Economic Sections have advised, and AFHQ have agreed, not to permit industrialists to enter Italy for the present.

(b) The Vice President has agreed that applications to enter Italy willbe dealt with by Political Section in the case of Diplomats, Refuge Branch in the case of repatriates, and Public Safety will deal with all others not dealt with by Political Section or Refuge Branch.

(c) AFHQ confirmed that the Italian Foreign Office has no authority to give permission unilaterally to travel to Italy from other countries.

40. Rome Passenger Transport Vehicles.

The Prefect of Rome has published a decree establishing a transport committee to regulate the passenger transport system in the city of Rome. The R.T.S.C., and the Provost Marshal will take joint steps to eliminate unauthorised service as soon as the decree becomes operative.

41. Identity cards for Import - Receiving Agents.

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41. Identity cards for Import - Receiving Agents.

At the request of Economic Section an identity card was drafted for use by Import Receiving Agents at Military Ports.

42. Issue and Use of Military Tyres on Civilian Vehicles.

This Sub-Commission advised Transportation Sub-Commission that the issue of tyres should be closely tied up with the issue of circulating permits. The same priorities should be established for the issue of both. In order to determine whether civilians now using Military tyres have a proper entitlement to them, it was suggested that they should be required to declare them to R&CI and give all information as to how the tyres were obtained. R&CI would furnish a receipt, which would be regarded as a proper authority to use the tyres. Meanwhile, the declaration would be checked and a standard authorisation issued. A dead line would be set when the R&CI receipts would be invalidated and only the standard authorisation would be recognised.

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be considered as satisfactory. All officials concerned in this work have shown themselves very helpful and co-operative.

44. Compensation claims by civilians.

Cases have occurred in the past where civilians have requested assistance or compensation for injury and death resulting from assault by French troops. The matter was referred to this Sub-Commission from Lazio-Umbria Region; in the past, such cases have been forwarded to the French Command directly concerned, but it is felt that little or no redress could be obtained, and that the policy and procedure for dealing with these incidents should be determined at a higher level. A specific case, involving the death of a 14 year old girl while resisting rape by French Moroccan troops, has been submitted to AFHQ with a request for directions.

45. Personnel

(a) The promotion was announced during the month of Major Wilson (B) Police Sub-Division this Sub-Commission, to Lt. Col. In addition, in Regions, 4 American officers have been promoted Capt. to Major, and 1 from 2nd Lt to 1st Lt. Lt Col. Doherty (B) who has been C.P.S., MG 5 Army for many months, has been transferred to this Sub-Commission and is succeeded by Lt. Col Rye (B). Capt. Daley (B) Southern Region, is attached to this Sub-Comission on temporary duty in connection with CC.RR.

(b) All AC/AMG Fire Officers in Regions have attended a P.A.D. and C.D. Conference held in Rome, under the direction of the P&D and CD advisor, AFHQ; the conference dealt with experience gained on this subject on the Western Front.

(c) Four Senior British Officers are expected to visit this theatre very soon to study AC/AMG work in connection with Austria planning, and everything possible is being done to make their visit as useful as possible.

(d) A meeting has been held at this Headquarters of the Regional Public Safety Officers assigned to Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions, to discuss Northwest planning, including Public Safety Personnel.

(e) Capt. Powell and Capt. Ellis on 27 January attended military Security Lecture given by officers of R.A.M.C.

NOMINAL ROLL - Officers.

Rank	Name	A or P	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CULPEPER, John W.	A	Director Public Safety	HQ. AC.
Colonel	YOUNG, A.E.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ. AC.
Lt. Col	DOHERTY, W.	B		HQ. AC.
Lt. Col	WILCOX, A.F.	B	Head Police Sub-Div	HQ. AC
Lt Col	WILSON, P.J.	B	Police Sub-Div	HQ. AC

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NOMINAL ROLL - Officers, Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Major	LUCKMAN, F.P.	A	Executive Officer	HQ. AC
Major	PALLETTE, W.C.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ. AC
Major	Banbury, E.W.	A	Prisons	HQ. AC
Major	Rounis, W.	B	Security	Espionage duties
Major	HARE, W.	B	Attd. Public Reg	Reg. HQ.
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt.	GRACH, F.	B	Security Div.	"A" Internment Camp
Capt	ELLIS, A.N.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	GALE, I.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	POWELL, B.	B	Admin Officer	HQ. AC
Capt	DALEY, G.R.	B	Attached	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	FERR, C.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC

NOMINAL ROLL - O/R's

Name	Rank	A or B	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Pedula	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NMI) Galli	Tec 3	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson E.	Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	1/Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jey W. Farley	P.F.C.	A	Stegr. typist	HQ AC
D.N. Terninesse	P.FC.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

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

FPL/jwf

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Capt	DALTY, G.R.	B	Attached	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	FEHR, C.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC

NOMINAL ROLL - E.M./CR's

Name	Rank	A or B	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Fadula	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Pino (NMI) Galli	T/C 3	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson E.	Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Fisberg J.	T/Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Farley	P.F.C.	A	Stenogr. typist	HQ AC
D.W. Tornincasa	P.F.C.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

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

FPL/jwf

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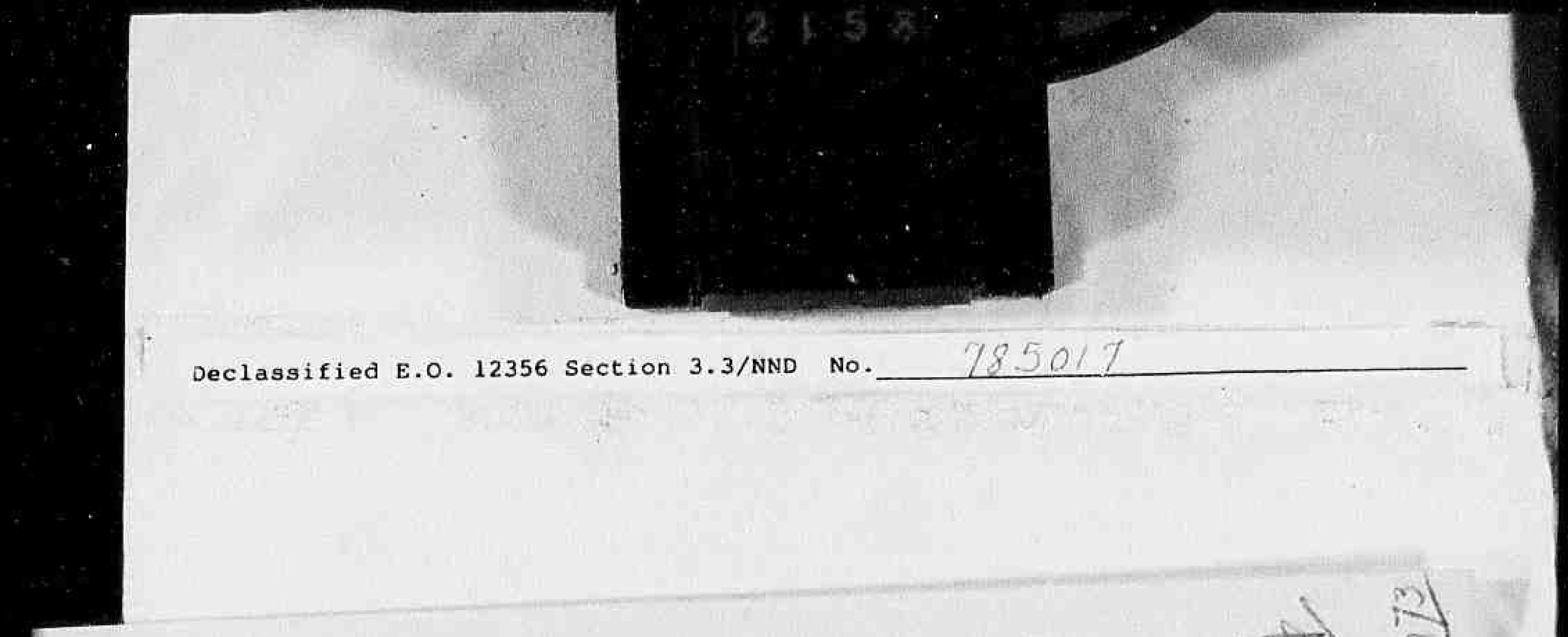
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

A/11027/PS

11 January 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for December, 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of December, 1944.

a. POLICE

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

(a) During the month, every possible effort of recruiting C.C.R.R. was pursued with the result that the strength is within the ceiling of 55,000 men. It must, however, be pointed out that, from the public safety point of view, this figure is deceptive as some 6000 men are ineffective (being absent on leave or sick) while another 2,500 men are attached to the Italian Army for provost duties.

(b) For many months this Sub-Commission has been pressing for the ceiling of the C.C.R.R. to be raised to a minimum of 65,000 and it seems that a decision cannot be delayed much longer. In the meanwhile, the measures already adopted for increasing the Carabinieri strength are continuing, namely:

i) Normal voluntary recruiting.

ii) Volunteers from the existing Italian Army.

iii) A proportion of the recruits being called up for the Italian Army.

iv) The re-enlistment of C.C.R.R. reporting from Northern Italy.

v) The repatriation of prisoners of war.

2. Italian Troops as temporary aid to C.C.R.R.

In order to augment the Carabinieri, 3000 Italian troops of the Piceno Group have been temporarily attached to C.C.R.R. Legions in Southern Italy. These will be released when the recruiting campaign produces sufficient C.C.R.R. to relieve them from civil police duties.

3. C.C.R.R. Assistance in Movement Control.

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

(a) During the month, every possible method of recruiting CC.RR. was pursued with the result that the strength reached the ceiling of 55,000 men. It must, however, be pointed out that, from the Public Safety point of view, this figure is deceptive as some 6000 men are ineffective (sick, absent on leave or sick) while another 2,500 men are attached to the Italian army for provost duties.

(b) For many months this Sub-Commission has been pressing for the raising of the CC.RR. to be raised to a minimum of [illegible],000 and it seems that a decision cannot be delayed much longer. In the meanwhile, the measures already adopted for increasing the Carabinieri strength are continuing, namely:

i) Normal voluntary recruiting.

ii) Volunteers from the existing Italian Army.

iii) A proportion of the recruits being called up for the Italian Army.

iv) The re-enlistment of CC.RR. reporting from Northern Italy.

v) The repatriation of Prisoners of War.

2. Italian Troops as temporary aid to CC.RR.

In order to augment the Carabinieri, 3000 Italian troops of the Piceno Group have been temporarily attached to CC.RR. legions in Southern Italy. These will be released when the recruiting campaign produces sufficient CC.RR. to relieve them from civil police duties.

3. CC.RR. assistance in Movement Control.

15th Army Group expressed appreciation of the good work performed by CC.RR. in assisting the Security Services in controlling civilian movement in Army areas and at check posts along the Army Control Line. The co-operation of Public Safety officers was also gratefully acknowledged. At the request of 5th Army, 174 CC.RR. awaiting employment in territory yet to be occupied, were made available to assist in control of movement for Army security purposes.

4. Scientific Police School.

Efforts are being made to re-establish on a sound basis the central registry of criminal records which was destroyed by the Fascists and Germans. Experiments are being carried out which may radically improve the system of finger-print classification. Questors throughout the country are being furnished with what limited supplies of finger-print and photographic material are available. The Allied Security Services who take advantage of the facilities offered by the school have been ask to provide photographic material. Pressure is being brought to bear on the Ministry of the Interior to take more interest in the scientific laboratory which is woefully short of apparatus.

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(d) The operation of these two mobile Battalions should do much to combat Public order in Sicily.

6. Clothing.

(a) During the month, transport of C.C.R.R. clothing to the north has continued. The Minister of War has released from army stores almost all the items allotted to Carabinieri. Land Forces Sub-Commission is taking steps to expedite the issue of the few remaining items.

(b) A new policy has been agreed upon with Land Forces Sub-Commission on the issue of repaired boots to C.C.R.R. An allotment of boots will be made at the rate of 10% of the strength; at present this will be 3,300. These boots will be issued by C.C.R.R. Regional Commanders as replacements for old boots. The old boots will then be returned to the Minister of War who will issue a further 3,300 pairs of repaired boots. This scheme is continuous, and taken in conjunction with the allotment of 20,000 pairs of boots since 3rd October, 1944, should clear up the difficulties that have been experienced in the past.

7. Appointment etc. Questura Officials.

(a) A request was received from A.C.C. Army for a Questore and other Questura Officials to be posted to Forli. Two officials have already been sent and arrangements are in hand for others to go there. Meanwhile it is learned that the newly arrived officials are making good progress in the work of the Questura.

(b) A Questore has been nominated to act as a Liaison Officer with the R.P.S.O. Tuscan Region, and is shortly taking up his duties.

(c) A Senior Official has been sent to Pesaro and Rimini to re-organize the Questura there.

(d) Several requests for transfers of Questura Officials have been received and dealt with.

(e) The R.P.S.O. Southern Region has commended six Questura Officials at Naples for their outstanding work in connection with the arrest of a number of persons who were forging A.C. prison release warrants.

8. Police Buildings.

Some success has attended the efforts of this Sub-Commission to obtain better lighting for Police Buildings. The Electricity Control Board has stated that as far as possible all Civil Police Stations are being put on preferential circuits.

Representations have been made to Regional Commissioner Lazio-Umbria Region for the de-requisitioning of the Central Garage of the A.P.S. so that it may be returned to its proper function. This garage is a large building and has sleeping and messing accommodation for Agents. The Regional Commissioner has agreed to release the premises, less the actual garage. However, as it is felt that the Region is not making full capacity use of the garage, alternative accomodation has been suggested, and this Sub-Commission is pressing for the full use of the premises, including the garage, by the A.P.S.

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9. Arms and Ammunition.

Approval has been given, following representation by this Sub-Commission, for a certain number of arms and ammunition to be made available to the A.F.S.

10. Printing Machinery.

In response to a request of the Italian Director of Public Security for a supply of printing machines and materials to be made available for use in the printing of official publications, exhaustive enquiries were made through A.C Channels, but without success. It was possible, however, to supply the Director with a list of premises where it was considered likely that suitable arrangements could be made.

11. Re-constitution of Corps of A.P.S.

The Decree which reconstitutes the Corps of Agents of Public Security has been published in the Official Gazette.

12. War Graves.

Correspondence has passed between this H.Q. A.C.I and A.F.H.Q. on the subject of reporting of Allied War graves by Police agencies. A procedure has been adopted and a directive forwarded to Regional Commissioners.

13. Training of CC.RR. NCO's.

Arrangements are being made to hold a course of training for 300 CC.RR. NCO's at the Central Training School, Florence. It is hoped that the course will commence on 15 January 1945.

14. Morale.

(a) The morale of both Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security has shown some improvement and, according to Italian standards, can be considered as satisfactory generally. However, in the recent disturbances in Sicily, it has been reported that the law enforcement agencies failed to take forceful action and, in some instances, took no action whatever. Investigation of these reports being conducted by the Ministries concerned.

(b) Police throughout Italy continue to operate under the handicap of lack of equipment, particularly transport, and frequently find themselves pitted against criminal elements who are well equipped with both transport and weapons. In spite of this condition the CC.RR. and police have preformed some excellent work.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

15. Disorders in Sicily.

(a) During December, 1944, the Italian Army call-up of men of the 1914-24 age group aroused widespread resentment in Sicily culminating in serious disorders. The regulations provided that the men were to be called up in three batches. The 1922-24 classes were to present themselves during the period 12th - 19th December, 1944, while the remaining classes were to be called

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(b) The demonstration began on the 10th December and continued for about 10 days. In all, 73 demonstrations are known to have occurred, the majority being quelled without causing injury or damage. The incidents may be summarized as follows:

Demonstrations causing conflict and damage	9
Demonstrations causing conflict	1
Demonstrations causing damage	8
Demonstrations without conflict or damage	55
Total	73

Casualties:	
Dead (civilians)	4
Injured "	25
Injured (Police)	6

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(d) The first serious disorder of the day occurred in the city of Catania on the 14th December, 1944. In the morning about 300 demonstrators, led by students, gathered in front of the Italian Military District Headquarters to protest against the call-up. A hand-grenade was thrown by an unknown person killing one civilian and injuring another. Two Italian Army Officers were attacked by the crowd and stripped of their uniforms. There was also some disarming of the Carabinieri.

(e) In the afternoon some Carabinieri trucks which had brought Carabinieri into the City were set alight by the mob. Several Carabinieri were disarmed by the crowd. The Town Hall was set on fire after the door had been forced by a beam used as a battering ram. No attempt was made to extinguish the fire, the Fire Brigade, although called, failing to appear on the scene. The Law Courts and the Tax Office were also gutted, while other buildings including the Military District Headquarters were damaged by fire. The damage was largely caused by a comparatively small number of youths of the hooligan type. Further demonstrations were attempted on 15th December but were repressed by the police. The total casualties in Catania on the 14th and 15th December were:- 1 Civilian killed and 14 injured. 3 Carabinieri were injured. 27 arrests were effected.

(f) On the 17th of December demonstrators again attacked the Town Hall in Catania. Carabinieri opened fire, killing two civilians. 300 Italian troops were placed at the disposal of the Civil Authorities in case reprisals were attempted but the situation remained quiet.

(g) While the disturbances originated as a protest against the military call-up, economic and political dissatisfaction was also ventilated. Unfortunately the military call-up coincided with an order from the High Commissioner to agricultural producers to consign 25 kilos of grain per person to ease the food shortage. There is no evidence to connect the Separatists with the outbreak but there can be little doubt that their past propaganda carried an influence on the minds of the population. It is said that the call-up came as a surprise to the Sicilians who had not been prepared by suitable publicity.

(h) The grounds of protest may be summarised as follows:-

i. The Sicilians have no wish to participate in the War (such slogans as "We will not serve as gun-fodder" were carried by students).

ii. We do not wish to fight for the Italian Government.

iii. They are unwilling to bear arms against Italians in the North.

iv. The Italians are still treated as enemies by the Allies.

v. The armistice terms have not been made public.

vi. The young men called-up refuse to abandon their families to starvation.

vii. Those called-up were invited to bring with them blankets, spoons and excess tin which they would have to buy.

viii. The call-up should not have coincided with the Xmas festivities.

were arrested.

(e) On the 17th of December demonstrators again attacked the Town Hall in Catania. Carabinieri opened fire, killing two civilians. 100 Italian troops were placed at the disposal of the Civil Authorities in case reprisals were attempted but the situation remained quiet.

(f) While the disturbances originated as a protest against the military call-up, economic and political dissatisfaction was also ventilated. Unfortunately the military call-up coincided with an order from the High Commissioner to agricultural producers to consign 5% kilos of grain per person, to ease the food shortage. There is no evidence to connect the Separatists with the outbreak but there can be little doubt that their past propaganda exerted an influence on the minds of the population. It is said that the call-up came as a surprise to the Sicilians who had not been prepared by suitable publicity.

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v. The armistice terms have not been made public.

vi. The young men called-up refuse to abandon their families to starvation.

vii. Those called-up were invited to bring with them blankets, spoons and even tin which they would have to buy.

viii. The call-up should not have coincided with the Xmas festivities.

(h) Of the 6000 men who should have answered the call-up in Sicily between 12th and 19th December, only 1600 presented themselves. The Ministry of War has stated that the military call-up both in Sicily and elsewhere will proceed and that men who failed to enlist will be arrested.

(i) In general it can be said that the police failed to take energetic action to disperse demonstrators before disorders occurred. In Catania especially, it is alleged that no policemen were seen in the streets while crowds of excited people were gathering.

(j) Although Italian Troops have been called on to stand by as a reserve, no instances have been reported of troops having been used against the civil population.

(k) The strength of the Police Agencies in Sicily is as follows:

Carabinieri	8273
Agents of Public Security	2702
Finance Guards	2218

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of bread a day, to prisons that were only receiving 300 grams per day.

(b) A strike of 2 hours duration by the prison guards at Regina Coeli prison was called in protest against the food, lack of clothing, and shoes. This was quickly settled by the Italian prison authorities.

30. Rations.

After many conferences and with the help of the Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, the ration for prisoners received a slight increase, effective 1 January, 1945. Bread was reduced from 300 to 250 grams per day but 50 grams of pasta per day and 100 grams of tinned meat per week were added. This increase is very small and one point which is causing dissatisfaction is the decision that the bread ration for the prisons of Rome city was to remain at 300 grams. It is felt that when this information reaches the inmates of prisons outside Rome city, disorders may result.

31. Morale of Prison Guards.

The morale of prison guards is very low due to the small wages they receive as compared with the cost of living. This leads to corruption and acceptance of bribes from prisoners and their families. For this same reason, guards have preferred not to face disorders in the prisons.

32. Prison Administration.

The prisons are now under the control of the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Before the Fascist Regime came into power they were under the Minister of Interior and today all the officials of the Directorate of Prisons are legal men and ex-magistrates, very few of whom having had any prison administration experience. It is the opinion of this office that prison administration should be returned to the Minister of Interior and that men who have had administrative experience be put in charge.

F. FIRE AND BAN

33. Mine and Bomb Removal.

Civilian squads, trained by Italian Army Officers and coordinated by AMG officers, continue to perform excellent work in the forward areas in disposing of unexploded mines and bombs. In the province of Florence these squads cleared 1253 locations, comprising 144,870 meters of ground, lifting 4546 mines, 4086 bombs, 9099 projectiles and 1741 pieces of TNT.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Consular Officials.
Consular officials will be dealt with in much the same manner as diplomats as far as the issue of permits and PCL supplies are concerned.

(b) Restoration of Omnibus Lines.
Major W.S. Bellamy attended a meeting called by Economic Section to discuss questions relating to the restoration of omnibus lines to Sicily. Decided not to restore the lines for the present.

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(c) ROME Transport.

Prefect of Rome has now issued orders under which a Traffic Commission will be established and all passenger carrying vehicles will be controlled. Rigorous police action will be taken against offenders.

(d) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

The issue of bollettari (tax receipts carried on the windscreen of motor cars) to all Provincial Offices in A.C and Allied Commission territory completed. Arrangements made for an inspection and audit to be carried out at all Provincial Seats in former areas. The Director of Siena will deal with Toscana Region, with the exception of Florence and Pistoia. The Director of Florence will deal with Pistoia, Forli and Ravenna.

(e) Diplomatic Vehicles.

Letter of instruction issued relating to the use of Diplomatic vehicles, and the special type of circulating permit and identification marks carried by them.

(f) Vatican, Knights of Malta and Republic of San Marino vehicles.

Letter of instruction issued relating to the use of these vehicles and the special types of "Certificates of Registration" and identification plates carried by them.

M. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT.

35. Restrictions.

(a) Agreed with Security Division that in the case of aliens, no special restrictions necessary for movement outside the Army Zone apart from those already imposed under General Order No. 27 and Italian Government decrees.

(b) AFHQ approved transfer of Viterbo to Free Zone. All concerned informed.

(c) Steps taken with Regional Carabinieri concerned to tie up closely the trip tickets for trucks with civilian movement passes. Cases had come to light of these trip tickets being used to cover the movement of civilians.

(d) Memorandum relating to "Territorial Boundaries" revised and reissued.

36. Military Travel Authorizations.

(a) New procedure established for dealing with MP. application forms.

(b) Executive memorandum #1 revised and re-issued.

(c) The number of applications dealt with is steadily increasing.

37. Identity Cards for Export Receiving Agents.

At request of the Agencie Sector an identity card was drafted

(f) Vatican, Knights of Malta and Republic of San Marino vehicles. Letter of instruction issued relating to the use of these vehicles and the special types of "Certificates of Registration" and identification plates carried by them.

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(b) Executive Memorandum (1 revised and re-issued.

(c) The number of applications dealt with is steadily increasing.

37. Identity Cards for Import Receiving Agents.

At the request of the Economic Section an identity card was drafted for use by Import Receiving Agents at Military posts.

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

38. Personnel for Austria.

Nomination of U.S. Officers to be earmarked for service in Austria were made and submitted.

39. Personnel in Regions.

Re-assignment of Senior U.S. Officers indicated in last months report have been reviewed, so that the position is now:

Lt Col. W. Doherty remains CFS 5th Army, AMG
Lt Col. C. Pickering remains RFSO Abruzzi-Marche Region.
Lt Col. J. Pollock posted to AFHQ for "Austria Planning".

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40. Establishment and Personnel. C O N F I D E N T I A L

The only change during the period was the departure to U.K.A. of Capt. B.I. DIGY, who has been held on the Establishment of this Sub-Commission, while attached for temporary duty with Force-G Area Region.

Commissioned Officers:

Colonel.	JOHN W. CHAPMAN	(A) Director Public Safety
Colonel.	L.B. [illegible]	(B) Deputy Director Public Safety
Lt Col	[illegible]	(HQ) Head Police Sub-Division
Major	[illegible]	(A) Executive Officer
Major	[illegible]	(A) Prisons
Major	[illegible]	(B) Police
Major	W.C. [illegible]	(B) Lic and Reg.
Capt.	P. DE VILL	(B) Main Officer

NCO/OR's
Nominal Roll.

S/Sgt	[illegible]	(A) Chief Clerk
Cpl.	[illegible]	(B) Clerk
L/Cpl	[illegible]	(B) Clerk
PTE	[illegible]	(A) Clerk

41. Civilian Personnel

During the month, there has been some re-distribution of duties amongst the civilian staff. Mrs Lisarde (Interpreter) resigned, a Police Clerk (Typist) was transferred to this Sub-Commission from Chief of Staff.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel L. [illegible].D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

W.L/WW

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SS/GP's
Nominal Roll.

S/Sgt	L.J. PAUL	(a) Chief Clerk
Cpl.	ROSENBERG	(b) Clerk
T/Cpl	ELGERO	(c) Clerk
Pfc	BARLEY	(d) Clerk

4. Civilian Personnel

During the month, there has been some re-distribution of duties amongst the civilian staff. Mrs Liberati (Interpreter) resigned, and Miss Gelli (typist) was transferred to this Sub-Commission from Chief of Staff.

Jean W. Chapman

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

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E. CONTROL OF CIVILIAN MOVEMENT.

46. Adjustment of Rear Army Control Line.

A.M.G. instructed the Headquarters of an adjustment to the Rear Army Control Line, as follows. Rende 5 Km/s. Urbino 8311, Canapolero 8304, Arezzo, Siena, Colle di Val D'Elsa 88, 630, Cecina. 1 for enabling Executive memorandum No. 77 submitted.

47. Irregularities in Connection with Issue of Passes.

Recent reports from Staff Officers indicate that a good deal of laxity has developed in connection with the issue of movement passes. A letter drawing attention to this matter has been approved by the D.P.M. and given a wide distribution.

48. Military Travel Authorisations.

A new Executive Memorandum based on an AFHQ directive was prepared and submitted for approval. The number of applications received for Military Travel Authorisations is on the increase.

49. Use of Military Tyres on Civilian Vehicles.

A scheme for controlling the issue and use of military tyres on civilian vehicles was prepared and referred to Transportation Sub-Commission.

F. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION.

50. Headquarters Establishment.

During the month, changes in Headquarters Establishment took place. Lt Colonel J.F. Wilcox (a) transferred from duties of Executive Officer to Head of the Police Sub-Division. The duties of Executive Officer are now being filled by Major F.F. Inchman (a), transferred fro Southern Region.

Assigned Officers:

Colonel	John A. C[illegible]	(a)	Director Public Safety
Colonel	A.S. [illegible]	(T)	Deputy Director Public Safety
Lt Col.	J.F. WILCOX	(B)	Head Police Sub-Division
Major	F.F. INCHMAN	(a)	Executive Officer
Major	E.H. [illegible]	(a)	Prisons
Major	E.A. WILSON	(B)	Police
Major	S.R. [illegible]	(T)	Lic and [illegible]
Capt.	D. [illegible]	(B)	Main Officer.
Capt.	W.L. DICK	(a)	Area Lazio Region.

RA/Grade

S/Sgt Pellegrini (a) Chief Clerk was re-assigned to Lazio-Umbria Region and is replaced by S/Sgt D.J. Fadini (a) from Southern Region.

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

AC/14027/PS

14 November 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for October 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activity during the month of October, 1944.

A. POLICE

1. Rations.

Agreement has finally been reached that as from 1 November, 1944, all Public Safety Agencies will receive a scale of rations equivalent to that enjoyed by the Italian Army. The Agencies affected are: The Royal Finance Guards, Prison Guards, Agents of Public Security, Municipal Guards, Forest Guards, and Fire Service Personnel. The news of this increased ration has already done much to raise the morale of these Public Safety Services.

2. Clothing and Equipment.

Arrangements have been made that all requests for clothing and equipment will in future be forwarded through the Italian Agencies to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour. In the case of the Carabinieri such requests will be dealt with by the Ministry of War.

3. Press.

A certain amount of irresponsible and unfair criticism of the police has recently appeared in the Italian Press. To counteract this campaign, which was undermining public confidence in the police, Col. Young addressed the editors of the Italian Press in Rome asking for their co-operation and goodwill in restoring the prestige of the police.

4. Police and Politics.

Attacks have been made on the police securing them of being influenced by political sympathies. The Carabinieri are popularly supposed to support the Monarchy.

The Commanding General of the Carabinieri has issued an order to the force emphasising the need to remain non-political and impartial.

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The Commanding General of the Carabinieri has issued an order to the force emphasising the need to remain non-political and impartial.

5. Royal Carabinieri - Strength.

The plan to augment the strength of the Carabinieri by temporarily attaching 5,000 Italian troops to Regions in Southern Italy, thus releasing 5,000 trained Carabinieri for policing the north of Italy, was approved by AFHQ. The whole scheme has been rendered futile by a ruling that the 5,000 troops (who are not expected to arrive until the end of November) must return to military duties on the 31 December, 1944. Suitable protests are being made as this Sub-Commission cannot undertake to maintain law and order in northern Italy without an increase in strength.

6. Spearhead.

The 3,300 Carabinieri staged forward for policing northern Italy have proved sufficient for spearhead teams. The majority are billeted in the Central School of Florence and while waiting on reserves are being instructed in the provisions of the proclamations, evidence in AMG courts and other police duties.

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On the 13 October 1944, a meeting was held at Florence attended by General MANZI, Carabinieri Divisional Commander for Milan, all Carabinieri Legion Commanders for the north, the Regional Public Safety Officers for Toscana, Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and Venezia and Fifth and Eighth Army, and a representative from Public Safety Sub-Commission. This was the first occasion on which the Allied Police Officers for the north had met together. The general discussion and interchange of ideas was to the advantage of all concerned.

7. Mobile Carabinieri.

The Carabinieri attached to Fifth and Eighth Armies have continued their good work in the forward areas under appalling weather conditions. The block posts around the Republic of San Marino to prevent refugees from moving south have been maintained owing to an outbreak of typhoid. The Carabinieri have given excellent assistance in the compulsory evacuation of civilians from towns in the 8th Army Area.

The following examples illustrate the valuable work being performed by Mobile Carabinieri. Three German prisoners who had escaped from the Prisoner of War cage in 8th Army territory were re-captured by Carabinieri as the result of the description of the wanted men being circulated. In another case a German soldier dressed in civilian clothes and travelling south was arrested by Carabinieri at the San Marino boundary control post.

9. Recruiting.

1935 recruits are undergoing instruction in Carabinieri Training Schools in Rome, Andria, Palermo and Cagliari. A recruiting campaign is in progress and it is hoped very shortly to increase the numbers of candidates. It must never be forgotten, however, that a special standard of physique and character is required for policemen.

9. Prisoners of War.

During October 12 officers and 307 Carabinieri who had been interned as prisoners of war in North Africa were repatriated and have been re-enlisted in the Carabinieri. Renewed applications are being made for the return of prisoners of War from North Africa and the Middle East.

10. Clothing and Equipment.

Allotments of boots and clothing from the Ministry of War are now satisfactory. It has been possible during the past month to send the following items of clothing to Florence for issue to the Carabinieri waiting to occupy Northern Italy:

500 pairs trousers
1170 overcoats
1000 pair boots
9000 shirts
8600 pair socks

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During October 12 officers and 507 Carabinieri who had been interned as prisoners of war in North Africa were repatriated and have been re-enlisted in the Carabinieri. Renewed applications are being made for the return of prisoners of War from North Africa and the Middle East.

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500 pairs trousers
1170 overcoats
1000 pair boots
3000 shirts
6800 pair socks
4000 pair pants.

11. Agents of Public Security - National Police Guard.

A decree to re-name the Corps of Agents of Public Security has been passed by the Council of Ministers. The new name will be "Guardia Nazionale di Polizia". Although this is merely a change of name, it is hoped that, with other measures for reforming the service, it will help in dissociating the police from the Fascist regime in the eyes of the public.

12. Recruiting.

The Ministry has taken active steps to recruit a good type of man to the force. Former members of the disbanded Militia will be accepted if after investigation their characters and abilities are found to be satisfactory.

On the 30 October, 1944, the Police Training School in Rome was opened with approximately 300 students. A very full and extensive course of training has been prepared.

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13. Pool of Questori.

During the month new Questori were appointed in the Provinces of Ascoli, Chieti, Macerata, Pesaro and Teramo.

14. Chieti Questura.

At the request of the Regional Public Safety Officer, Marche-Abruzzi Region, an inspector of Public Security was sent from the Ministry of the Interior to investigate unsatisfactory conditions at the Questura in Chieti. The recommendations of the Inspector are now being considered.

15. Police Gazette.

The first issue of a Police Gazette entitled "Bollettino delle Ricerche" giving the descriptions of the persons wanted for crime has been circulated to all police agencies in Italy.

16. Clothing and Equipment.

The Ministry of the Interior has obtained material for manufacturing approximately 5,000 uniforms for Agents of Public Security. 1,000 flashlights and 3,000 batteries are being issued to members of the force.

17. Railway Police.

Certain sections of the Italian State Railways in Southern Region which have hitherto been controlled by the Military will shortly become the responsibility of the Italian Government. Since the trains will be conveying foodstuffs and commodities for the re-habilitation of the Civil population discussions have taken place with the Ministry of the Interior to provide adequate railway guards. It has been agreed to form a railway police guard of 500 men who with the exception of a small proportion of CC.RR. NCO's will be taken from Railway employees.

18. Policing the Frontiers.

Discussions have taken place on the subject of policing the Northern Frontiers when the whole of Italy has been liberated. The situation has been examined in consultation with the Ministry of Interior and the Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards. Plans will be prepared in conjunction with the Political Section, Economic Section and the Finance Sub-Commission.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

19. Public Disturbances.

a) Anti-Monarchist Leaflets.

On the 7th October, 1944 at Massa Maritima, Province of Grosseto, a number of youths made anti-Monarchist speeches and shouted [illegible]

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giving the descriptions of the persons wanted for crime has been circulated to all police agencies in Italy.

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The Ministry of the Interior has obtained material for manufacturing approximately 5,000 uniforms for Agents of Public Security. 1,000 flashlights and 2,000 batteries are being issued to members of the force.

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E. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

19. Public Disturbances.

a) Anti-Monarchist Leaflets.

On the 7th October, 1944 at Marina Marittima, Province of Grosseto, a number of youths made Anti-Monarchical remarks and abused the Carabinieri for their Monarchist sympathies. During the night leaflets accusing the Carabinieri of oppressing the defenceless population were posted on the walls of the Carabinieri Barracks. No further trouble developed.

b) Anti-Monarchist Propaganda.

On the 15th October, 1944, an insulting caricature of King Emanuel was displayed in a glass show case outside the Headquarters of the Republican Party in Grosseto. Carabinieri broke the show case and tore up the offending caricature. This action provoked members of the public who were present, and a hostile demonstration occurred during which 5 Carabinieri were threatened by the crowd. The Carabinieri were ordered back to their barracks by their Commanding Officer, before any violence was used. A crowd of some 200 persons assembled outside the Carabinieri barracks but were eventually dispersed on the arrival of the Provincial Public Safety Officer.

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c) Attempt to seize land for cultivation.

On the 18th October, 1944, at Ortucchio, Avezzano, Province of Aquila, 400 peasants attempted to occupy uncultivated land owned by the Torlonia Estate. In breaking up this unlawful demonstration the Carabinieri opened fire, killing one and wounding six. The incident took place on the day following a speech made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Giulo (Communist) at Avezzano.

d) Palermo incident.

On the 19th October, 1944, following a strike by public employees demanding higher pay, a crowd of 1,200 persons assembled outside the Prefettura in Palermo. Unfortunately Italian troops were called out to disperse the crowd. On the arrival of 36 soldiers in a truck a hand-grenade was thrown from the crowd injuring 11 soldiers. The troops opened fire, killing 24 and wounding 156 civilians. At no time was the situation out of control.

The incident was exploited by political factions and on the following day leaflets of a Separatist nature were distributed in the streets. On the 21st October, 1944, the Separatist Headquarters in Palermo was raided by the Police, documents were seized and 11 persons were arrested. No repercussions have followed the incident and public order is normal.

20. Crime.

On the whole the crime situation in Italy is not unduly disturbing.

A number of armed bands have been operating in Sicily, committing robberies and extortion. During the month the leader of the Russo band, which had been causing a certain amount of terror in Catania, Caltanisetta and Enna, was captured by the police. This band, headed by a young and vicious character named Russo, had committed numerous robberies which involved the death of four members of one family while the money collected by extortion reached several million lire.

It is believed that forged lire notes(of 1000 and 500 lire denomination) to a total value of 250,000 lire have been circulated in Sicily and on the main-land. Inquiries by the police in Catania led to the arrest of seven men and the recovery of forged notes to the value of 64,000 lire. Printing presses dies, plates and other counterfeiting materials have been confiscated.

In Rome there has been an increase in the number of hold-ups after dark. During the last week of the month a concerted drive by Military police and Italian police resulted in the arrest of 22 persons most of whom were Allied deserters.

C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS.

21. Discipline.

Generally there has been some improvement in the behaviour of Allied troops. This may be partially due to the withdrawal of large numbers of French Colonial troops from this theatre. In th 5th Army Area a number of crimes of violence have been committed by American Coloured troops and there have also been [illegible] accidents in which civilians [illegible]

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22. Deserters.

It has been reported from Southern Italy and Rome Area that gangs of Allied Deserters are roaming the country-side committing crimes against the civil population. The Military police are taking energetic action to round up deserters and every assistance is being given by the Italian police.

D. SECURITY.

23. Enemy Agents. (Army Area).

Enquiries show that the enemy has continued his espionage activities on a fairly heavy scale, concentrating mainly on military identifications in the forward areas.

Six cases have been prepared for trial and five others are still under

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investigation. Of the cases completed, three resulted in the imposition of the death penalty while two cases were not proceeded with as the evidence was inadequate to support a conviction. The two accused were , however, interned for the duration of the war. The remaining case is still awaiting disposition by the court.

24. Enemy Agents (Rome Allied Area Command).

Five new cases were prepared for trial during the month but the Courts have only dealt with one case of espionage in which sentence of death was pronounced. In four additional cases it was decided not to prosecute men arrested for sabotage but to intern them for the duration of the war.

25. Internment Camps.

The number of persons interned in 371 P.O.W. Camp at Padula is now 1976. Of these, 1300 are interned for the duration. Since the camp was opened in February, 1944, 1570 persons have been released after their cases have been reviewed by an officer of the Security Division. All cases where it has been alleged that persons have been unjustly interned have been reviewed.

Owing to transportation difficulties, a second civilian Internment Camp has recently been opened at Terni where persons arrested on security grounds in Army Area are detained.

26. Screening of Officials.

Numerous enquiries have been made into the antecedents of persons either employed by or in frequent contact with Allied Agencies. 21 Prefects and 5 Questori have been screened during the month.

27. Scientific Investigation.

Security Division has undertaken the supervision of scientific criminal investigation for all Allied forces in Italy. Professor Cesare Gerin Vice-President of the Istituto di Medicina legale e delle Assicurazioni of the University of Rome has been appointed Consultant Medico-legal Advisor to the Allied Commission. His investigations cover a wide range of forensic research and requests for his assistance from Security agents continue to increase.

E PRISONS.

28. Security Prisoners.

Renewed instructions have been issued that no prisoners must be accepted by Prison Directors without proper documentation. "Security prisoners" may only remain in a civil jail as a temporary measure pending removal to an Internment Camp.

29. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding of Judicial and Penal institutions still remains a problem, but it can be said that in most Regions the total accommodations exceed the number of prisoners. Certain prisons have become overcrowded owing to the reluctance of

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30. Food.

The Italian Prison and Health authorities have pointed out that the ration scale laid down for prisoners is insufficient. Representations are being made to the Food Sub-Commission for a slight increase in the flour ration to enable pasta to be supplied once or twice a week and for canned meat to be included in the ration.

31. Regional Liaison Officers.

The Ministry of Grace and Justice is not in favour of the system of Regional Prison Directorates as originally set up by AMG in Sicily and Region III. The Ministry is prepared, however, to assign an official to the Regional Public Safety Officer to act as an Inspector of Prisons and as Liaison Officer with the Director General of Prisons. This arrangement should prove satisfactory.

2037

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F. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

25. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

a) Diplomatic Vehicles.

The Italian Government has promulgated a decree under which a new type of registration plate will be issued for motor vehicles used by members of the Diplomatic Corps. The registration plates and permits will be issued by the Ministry of Communications in accordance with a list furnished by the Foreign Office. The issue will be completed early in November.

b) Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta.

Steps have been taken to regularise the circulation of motor vehicles used by the Order on similar lines to those which apply to Vatican vehicles.

c) Motor vehicles used by French Forces.

It was discovered that the French Commanding General, unaware of the regulations in force, has issued circulation permits to civilian vehicles under his control. Measures have been taken to correct the situation.

d) Republic of San Marino.

It has been agreed to permit vehicles registered by the Republic of San Marino to circulate in Italian territory provided they carry certificates of registration issued by the Regional Public Safety Officer, Emilia Region.

26. Military Travel Authorisations.

Discussions have taken place between AFHQ (G-2 Section) Political Section A.C. and this Sub-Commission with a view of establishing a procedure for dealing with applications which will be in line with the present policy of AFHQ. It has been agreed that diplomats will be dealt with by Political Section, refugees will be handled by Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, while all other applications will be referred to Public Safety Sub-Commission.

G. PERSONNEL

28. Security Section.

During the month the Security Branch was re-organised and merged with Public Safety Sub-Commission.

29. Personnel in Regions.

As a result of further officers having arrived in this theatre the Public Safety Ceiling for officers in Regions and at Headquarters has been increased from 120 to 135.

Officers assigned to Northern Regions not yet activated and surplus to

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As a result of further officers having arrived in this theatre the Public Safety Ceiling for officers in Regions and at Headquarters has been increased from 120 to 135.

Officers assigned to Northern Regions not yet activated and surplus to "planning" requirements have been attached to other Regions for duty.

Four Public Safety Officers have been nominated in connection with planning Public Safety requirements in another country.

26. Headquarters Establishment.

On the 20th October Major P.P. [illegible] was assigned to this Sub-Commission from Southern Region but has not yet taken up his duties.

On the 27th October, 1944, Captain E.L. [illegible] late of Food Sub-Commission was temporarily assigned to this Sub-Commission and attached to Lazio-Umbria Region while awaiting orders to return to United States.

On the 28th October, 1944, Major [illegible] of this Sub-Commission was assigned to Toscana Region.

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The nominal roll of officers attached to this Sub-Commission is as follows:-

Colonel, JOHN W. CHAPMAN,	(A)	Director Public Safety
Colonel, A.E. YOUNG	(B)	Deputy Director Public Safety
Lt. Col. A.L. WILCOX	(B)	Executive Officer.
Major, E.W. HAWKINS	(A)	Prisons.
Major, F.J. WILSON	(B)	Police.
Major, W.C. LALLANCE	(B)	Lic. & Reg.
Major, F.P. LUCKMAN	(A)	Not yet reported.
Capt., B. POWELL	(B)	Admin. Officer
Capt., E.I. DIOS	(A)	Att. to Lazio Region.
Major, J. HARVEY	(B)	Security Officer.
Major, W.R. MARR	(B)	Espionage Cases A.A.I.
Capt., J. GALE	(B)	Espionage Cases R.A.A.C.
Capt., A. ELLIS	(B)	Screening investigation etc.
Lieut, C. FELP	(A)	Screening investigation etc.

27. Visit of Sir Frank Brock.

Sir Frank Brock, D.S.O., M.C. His Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales and Police Advisor to the Civil Affairs Directorate, War Office, London, who visited British Police Officers in this theatre returned to the United Kingdom in the early part of the month.

John W. Chapman

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

AGW/jmf

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[illegible]

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AEW/jwf

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/14627/PS. 14 October, 1944.

17 OCT Recd

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for September 1944.

TO : Vice-President, Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public safety activities during the month of September, 1944.

A. POLICE.

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Mobile Carabinieri.

The Mobile Carabinieri attached to Fifth and Eighth Armies continue to perform good work in establishing law and order in newly occupied territory.

They were used with great success to form block posts around the Republic of San Marino to prevent thousands of civilians who had sought refuge there from trying to return to their homes thus causing congestion on roads being used for military operations.

2. Preparations for Northern Italy.

During the month the biggest problem has been to supply sufficient Carabinieri to police the newly formed Regions in the north of Italy. The main difficulties were to withdraw Carabinieri from the southern regions where they were already fully employed, to clothe and equip them and to transport them to a suitable centre in the forward area.

It was agreed that the strength of Carabinieri should be fixed as follows : -

	Spearhead	Final
Region IX (Emilia)	1120	3616
Region XIV (Liguria)	580	1557
Region X (Piedmont)	790	3810
Region XI (Lombardia	1910	4021
Region XII (Venezia)	1250	4508

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Region X (Piedmont)	790	3810
Region XI (Lombardia	1910	4021
Region XII (Venezia)	1250	4508
	5650	20512

The whole of the spearhead strength has been made available and the Armies have indicated that 3,300 CC.RR are sufficient for present needs. These men have been staged in the Florence Central School. A further 1250 allotted to Venezia are in the vicinity of Naples ready for movement when required. The remainder of the CC.RR are held in Rome.

On the 25th September a meeting was held at 5th Army HQs when the newly appointed Regional Public Safety officers discussed

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with the Army Public Safety Officers plans for policing the northern regions.

3. Screening Centres.

The screening centres, where disbanded Carabinieri are investigated before being re-absorbed, at Grosseto and Chieti are now too far south and arrangements have been made to use Florence HQs. When Bologna is freed a further centre will be established there. Subsequently all screening of CC.RR will take place at the various Legion HQs, as soon as they are liberated. Officers will continue to be dealt with at Rome for the present.

Reports from small towns and villages recently liberated show that quite a good proportion of CC.RR are being found, but it would be unsafe to conclude that this state of affairs will exist in the large towns further north.

4. Strength.

Planning information as to CC.RR to be recovered in the north steps are being taken to increase the present strength of 43,000 to 55,000. The emergency can best be met by the transfer of 5,000 soldiers to the CC.RR. Briefly the plan is to attach 500 soldiers to each of 10 CC.RR Legions, withdrawing an equal number of trained CC.RR. As the CC.RR always work in pairs a soldier will be sent out on duty in company with a Carabinieri. The 5,000 CC.RR released under this scheme will be sent to the north. General Orlando has already earmarked 5,000 CC.RR who can be released in this manner.

5. Clothing, Equipment.

For more than a year the CC.RR have received little or nothing in the way of clothing and equipment and their plight is becoming desperate. Discussions which have been proceeding with AMG and the Ministry of War for several months now seem likely to take a more favourable turn. The Sub-Commission is applying for clothing and equipment in sufficient quantities to equip the strength of 43,000 CC.RR. At the same time it is hoped to establish a long term policy which will ensure that in the future all requests for clothing, arms and equipment will be made by the CC.RR to the Ministry of War.

Agents of Public Security.

6. Pool of Questori.

Several Questure Officials have been supplied from the pool of questori in Rome. There is a shortage of young, energetic

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Agents of Public Security.

6. Pool of Questori.

Several Questure officials have been supplied from the pool of Questori in Rome. There is a shortage of young, energetic and efficient officials to fill important posts in newly occupied territories and it is regretted that most of the Questori sent forward can only be described as third rate. The Director General of Public Security is hoping to set up in Rome a hostel where the higher officials can be housed while waiting to move forward. Some delay in their despatch forward has occurred in the past owing to transport difficulties.

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7. Regional Directorate in Sicily

A very full report on public safety conditions in Sicily has been submitted by Dr. Lantaffi, Ministry of Interior Inspector, recommending the abolition of the Regional Directorate of Public Security established by A.M.G. This proposal would mean a reversion to direct control of the Questori by the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry is inclined to adopt the recommendation but is awaiting the views of Regional Commissioner in Sicily.

8. Sardinia.

Dr. Femmetta, also Ministry of Interior Inspector, carried out a very thorough inspection of the Questori in Sardinia and has recommended the transfer and replacement of a number of officials, on grounds of corruption, idleness and inefficiency. The immediate difficulty is to find better substitutes.

9. Recruiting.

The Director General of Public Security has inaugurated a scheme for recruiting new agents who are urgently required to fill vacancies created by the dismissal of undesirable elements. It is too early yet to predict the result of this recruiting campaign.

The Training School in Rome is now functioning and representations have been made for the release of the Police Training School at Caserta, which is at present occupied by the Royal Navy. A reply has been received that as the Navy is unable to find alternative accommodation the premises cannot at present be vacated.

10. Railway Police.

The Ministry of the Interior proposed some time ago to set up a special Railway Police Section to replace the disbanded Railway Militia. The proposal did not receive the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Director General of Public Security has now made arrangements for Agents of Public Security to be assigned to duty on the railways.

The serious situations which have arisen in connection with the over crowding of trains by refugees, particularly in Southern Italy, have necessitated extra police being sent to establish order. The problem is frequently aggravated by persons entering the train at wayside stations where control is very much more difficult. It is realised by Transportation Sub-Commission that the real remedy is the provision of more trains and efforts are being made in that direction.

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In Catanzaro it has been found that large quantities of contraband commodities are being conveyed on passenger trains. Special police have been detailed to travel on the trains to detect black market offences with good results.

11. Pay.

A special indemnity rate of pay ranging from 21 to 30 lire a day according to grade has been approved by the Ministeries of

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Interior and Finance. The indemnity will apply to military government and civilian government territory. This is a small step in the right direction towards improving the conditions of service of agents of public Security.

12. Clothing and Equipment.

Application has been made to Commerce Sub-Commission for an allotment of repairs boots for public Safety Agents. The immediate release of 2,500 pairs has been obtained and the boots are being distributed by the Ministry of the Interior. Applications for leather for repairing boots and thread for repairing uniforms have been made to Commerce Sub-Commission and it is probable that small supplies will be made available. Flashlamps for Police on night duty are being procured.

A request for the supply of arms was made to Army Sub-Commission recently but while this was not approved a useful amount of ammunition has been supplied. Arrangements are now being made to obtain weapons confiscated by the Military Police and at present held by the Provost Marshall, Peninsular Base Section.

No success has been achieved in obtaining tyres for Police motor vehicles and bicycles.

General Police Services.

13. Guard Duty.

Owing to the shortage of trained police personnel instructions have been issued that in the future CC.RR, RG.GF, and Agents of Public Security, will not be used for guard duties or any kind of work other than regular police duties. Those already employed will be withdrawn after 15 days notice.

14. Rations.

Urgent representations have been made for all police agencies to be granted a ration scale equivalent to the Italian Army ration, i.e., the ration scale at present received by the CC.RR. There seems to be every prospect that a favourable decision will shortly be reached. This should be much towards improving morale and removing a sense of grievance.

E. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

1. Corrupted Incident.

night only are being [illegible]

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General Police Services.

13. Guard Duty.

Owing to the shortage of trained police personnel instructions have been issued that in the future CC.RR, GC.FF, and Agents of Public Security, will not be used for guard duties or any kind of work other than regular police duties. Those already employed will be withdrawn after 14 days notice.

14. Rations.

Urgent representations have been made for all police agencies to be granted a ration scale equivalent to the Italian Army ration, i.e., the ration scale at present received by the CC.RR. There seems to be every prospect that a favourable decision will shortly be reached. This should be much towards improving morale and removing a sense of grievance.

5. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

1. Cerretta Incident.

On the whole public order has been well maintained, with the exception of one ugly incident in Rome. On the 25th September the trial of Caruso, ex-Questore of Rome, was held in a somewhat theatrical setting in the Palace of Justice, Rome. One of the principal witnesses, Cerretta, who was formerly the Governor of Regina Coeli prison, was recognised by the crowd of spectators inside the Palace of Justice, seized and beaten and thrown into the Tiber. Finally he was pulled out of the river and strung up by his heels outside Regina Coeli prison. The police, both CC.RR.

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and Metropolitan, failed to control the situation, although they were present in sufficient numbers. A full enquiry is being held by the Italian Government to determine the responsibility for the preliminary arrangements for holding the trial and the failure of the court officials and the police to avert the incident.

As detailed in the section of this report dealing with prisons, some concern has been felt as to the disorders in Regina Coeli prison, Rome, which reflect on the inability of the prison guards and police to prevent large scale demonstrations in the prison.

2. Surrender of Arms and Ammunition.

In the forward areas every effort is being made to enforce the surrender of weapons and ammunition. In spite of these measures there is no doubt that a considerable number of weapons are being retained by civilians, particularly the so-called patriots, and that these weapons are likely to find their way into the hands of political parties. In Rome, where it is known that political parties are in unauthorised possession of fire-arms, the Prefect issued an Ordinance calling on all civilians to surrender arms by the 20th September. This order met with little response. The Prime Minister appealed to the leaders of the parties, who largely form the Government, to surrender weapons without success. Since the matter is one of primary political importance the police are awaiting instructions from the Government before attempting to enforce the Ordinance. The Prime Minister has twice been requested to order the police to proceed with their duty of enforcing law and order. Up to the present he has taken no action in the matter.

3. Political Activity.

In the early days of Allied occupation there was almost a complete absence of political activity but it is now becoming increasingly evident that political parties are seeking recruits and forming local organisations. Political pamphlets are appearing in forward areas and patriot bands are being used by the parties for political ends while the contadini (peasants) are being urged not to recognise the rights of landowners. All these manifestations of unrest are likely to lead to serious public disorder unless firmly controlled by a strong police force.

4. Subversive Activities.

At the end of August three enemy agents were landed in Sardinia by parachute from a JU52 type of aircraft. Two agents were immediately arrested by CC.RR while the third surrendered five days later. One of the agents subsequently escaped from custody and [illegible] The agents were in possession of identity

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4. Subversive Activities.

At the end of August three enemy agents were landed in Sardinia by parachute from a JU88 type of aircraft. Two agents were immediately arrested by CC.RR while the third surrendered five days later. One of the agents subsequently escaped from custody and is now being sought. The agents were in possession of identity cards purporting to have been issued in Milan, and they stated that they wished to travel south to rejoin their families. One agent was in possession of a radio transmitter.

5. POLICE MORALE.

The inability of the police in Rome to deal effectively with the disturbances at the Palace of Justice and at Regina Coeli prison have focused public attention on the low morale of the police.

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On the 22nd September a meeting presided over by Brig. Upjohn with the Commanding Generals of the CC.RR and the CC.FF and the Director General of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, discussed possible measures for raising the police morale. Agreement was reached on the following points: every effort would be made to increase Police rations and to ease the clothing and equipment situation; meanwhile Senior Police Officials should be called upon to establish much closer personal contact between officers and men in an effort to instil a sense of esprit de corps: officers, non-commissioned officers and men should be encouraged and trained to use initiative when faced with situations demanding prompt action; the press should be convinced of the harm caused by unfair criticism of the police; more attention should be paid to justified complaints on the part of the public and exemplary action taken against police officials found guilty of lapses.

B. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS.

1. French and Greeks.

There has been some slight improvement in the behaviour of Allied troops though it is not yet all that could be desired.

The new French Provost Marshall in Naples has been most co-operative, although he has only four officers to deal with complaints against French troops in Italy. As a result of a conference with the Regional Public Safety Officer, Southern Region, he visited the C.O.C. French Forces in Italy and it was agreed that only 20% of the troops be permitted out at any one time and that French M.P. patrols be doubled. In consequence complaints against French troops have noticeably decreased.

On the other hand many instances have been reported of indiscipline and misbehaviour on the part of Greek troops in the Eighth Army.

2. Deserters.

A special drive was instituted by the Military Police to round up a large number of Allied deserters who were roaming through the Southern provinces of Italy. At Paola, Catanzaro, for example, 4 deserters were arrested who admitted to 10 cases of crime committed in the district. The closest relationship has been maintained between Public Safety Officers and the Military Police.

3. Prostitution.

Renewed instructions have been issued to the Italian Police to enforce the Italian Regulations dealing with prostitution

officials found guilty of lapses.

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2. Deserters.

A special drive was instituted by the Military Police to round up a large number of Allied deserters who were roaming through the Southern provinces of Italy. At Paola, Catanzaro, for example, 4 deserters were arrested who admitted to 16 cases of crime committed in the district. The closest relationship has been maintained between Public Safety Officers and the Military Police.

3. Prostitution.

Renewed instructions have been issued to the Italian Police to enforce the Italian regulations dealing with prostitution.

E. PRISONS.

1. Overcrowding.

The position can be considered fairly satisfactory except in Sicily, where there have been a large number of arrests in connection with the grain campaign. However, progress is being made with re-building programme and it is expected that work on the with prisons at Favignana, Columbaio, Augusta and Caltanissetta will be

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completed by the 15th October. With the removal of Sicily area from Catania there is a possibility that the prison at Piazzale will be returned to the Italian prison service. There is every prospect that the overcrowding situation in Sicilian prisons will shortly become easier.

2. Disturbances.

During the month there were several disturbances in Regina Coeli prison, Rome, owing to delay in bringing prisoners to trial before Italian Courts, resulting in overcrowding. Contributory factors were the inefficiency and corruption of the prison guards and the insecurity of the cell doors. On the night of the 23 Sept., the prisoners broke out of their cells and a few small fires were started inside the prison. CC.RR were called to the prison and order was restored after one prisoner had been killed and four wounded. On the 24th Sept., disorder again broke out but the prisoners were induced to return to their cells without resort to force.

The following measures have been taken to avoid any further trouble:
a) All military prisoners have been transferred to Fort Boccea;
b) 200 convicted prisoners have been sent to Viterbo prison;
c) 100 prisoners accused of minor crimes have been released on provisional liberty.
d) The Procuratore del Regno is being pressed to speed up the trial of prisoners;
e) Locks are being fitted to the cell doors;
f) Representations have been made for the removal of security prisoners detained by Allied Authorities.

3. Requisitioning of Prisons.

The agreement reached with HQs A.A.I. that in the future civil prisons would only be requisitioned in cases of urgent operational necessity has been well observed. In only one case viz. a reformatory at Orvieto, has a prison been occupied by Allied troops, and it is hoped that this will be vacated in the near future.

4. Tuberculosis.

Many cases of tuberculosis have been reported in prisons in Southern Italy. A prison building in Naples is being converted into a hospital to deal with these cases.

F. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

Fire Floats.

Commander H.B. Burke, U.S.N., representative of the Navy Department, Washington, called at this HQs on the 7th September and intimated that the U.S.N. fire-fighting craft which had been protecting shipping in Italian harbours would shortly be withdrawn and the fire fighting responsibility would fall on A.F.H.Q. and the Italian Fire Service. Since the Italian Fire Services have insufficient fire-fighting craft to protect the harbours [illegible]

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G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

1. Real e Automobile Club d'Italia.

Count Pirenti has been appointed liaison officer between the Central Office and this Headquarters. The Central Office is now in position to carry out all its functions relating to the issue of bollettari (motor tax receipts) in both A.M.G. and Italian Government territory. Accordingly all instructions issued by the Central Office to provincial offices in Italian Government territory are also transmitted to all offices in A.M.G. territory.

2. Ispettorato Motorizzazione Civile.

Details concerning the northern compartimentali of this National Motoring Agency have been obtained and transmitted to all Regions together with maps showing the compartimentali boundaries.

3. Diplomatic Vehicles.

The issue of permits by the Italian Foreign Office has been completed.

A decree has been promulgated by the Italian Government for the issue of a new type of registration plate by the Italian Foreign Office for diplomatic vehicles.

4. Control of Civilian Movement.

The Rear Army Control Line and Security Line were adjusted during the month and the necessary steps were taken to inform the civil and police agencies.

5. Military Travel Authorisations.

There has been an increase in the number of applications dealt with for military travel authorisations.

H. PERSONNEL

The work of nominating Public Safety Officers to fill vacancies in the new forward regions is now almost complete. Many officers have already been transferred and are engaged in planning for their new regions.

Lt Col Ivo has been engaged temporarily on dealing with patriots in Florence and as a result of his experiences submitted recommendations as to future policy. This report has been widely circulated.

Captain Imbert has, also temporarily, been engaged in organising the

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Captain Imbert has, also temporarily, been engaged in organising the large Refugee centre near Florence. Several reports have been received that he has done this splendidly and the camp has been visited by the Cardinal, who expressed himself as very grateful for what was being done.

The establishment of new regions has meant the reduction of Public Safety Officers in Southern Regions, some of which are still in Military Government territory. Regional Public Safety Officers have realised the necessity of releasing members of their staffs and have willingly accepted the increased burden.

On the 27th September, Major Wilson, Public Safety Sub-Commission attended a meeting of all Regional Commissioners in Military Government

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and explained the plans for allotting CC.RR to Northern Regions.

Representations were made to increase the establishment of officers in the new regions as it was felt that the original number was insufficient for efficient administration. In agreement with the Executive Officer, Hq., A.C.C., the following establishment has been worked out : -

Region	Person.th	Regional Public Safety Officer.
I Sicilia	2	Lt. Col. R.A.Hook
Southern	32	Major G. Richardson
IV Lazio	11	Lt. Col. J. Pollock
V Abruzzi-Marche	9	Lt. Col. S. Pickering
VI Sardinia	2	Capt. C. Hayes
VIII Toscana	10	Lt Col. A. Henderson
IX Emilia	5	Lt Col. W. Rye
X Piemonte	11	Lt. Col. C. Briggs
XI Lombardia	16	Lt Col. C.T. Frances
XII Venezia	10	Lt. Col. R.T. Millhouse
XIV Liguria	7	Major R.J. Hefford
Hq.	9	Colonel J.W. Chapman
5th Army	2	Lt Col. W. Doherty
8th Army	5	Major E.J. Fullen

Although owing to pressure of work at Headquarters it has not been possible recently to send representatives out into the field, a number of Regional and Provincial Public Safety Officers have visited Rome during the month. In this way Hqs has been able to maintain personal contact and to learn of practical difficulties experienced by the men on the spot. These informal talks have done much to cement good will between Hqs and Officers in the field.

Personnel at Headquarters.

On the 2nd September 1944, the following Officers were transferred from Public Safety Sub-Commission to other duties : -

Col. Paul Kirk, Director of Public Safety,
Col. M. Mooney, Police Division,
Capt. O. Mastrolanni, Police Division.

Col. A.E. Young returned to the Sub-Commission as Acting Director while remaining in charge of the Security Branch, Hqs A.C.C.

On the 5th September, Col. Young went to the United Kingdom to report to the War Office, London, returning to Rome on the 27th September, with Sir Frank Brock, C.B.E., M.C., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales and Advisor to the Civil Affairs [illegible]

VI Sardinia	16	It Col.	L. Bowlerson
VIII Toscana	5	It Col.	E. Eye
IX Emilia	11	It. Col.	C. Irish
X Piemonte	16	It Col.	C.T. Frances
XI Lombardia	10	It. Col.	R.T. Millhouse
XII Venezia	7	Major	R.J. Hefford
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On the 5th September, Major E.W. Hanbury was assigned from Sicily to this Sub-Commission.

On the 25th September, Col. John W. Chapman, J.A.G.D., was appointed Director of Public Safety.

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The strength of the Officers attached to this staff is as follows:-

Colonel John W. Chapman	(A) Director Public Safety,
Colonel A.D. Young	(B) Deputy Director Public Safety.
Lt. Col. A.F. Wilcox	(C) Executive Officer,
Major G.H.L. Mason	(D) Fire and C.D.,
Major R.J. Wilson	(E) Police,
Major E.W. Newbury	(A) Prisons,
Major W.C. Fellowes	(B) Lic. and Reg.
Capt. S. Powell	(C) Admin Officer.

EM/OR

At the beginning of the month, the two American EM's working in this Sub-Commission were re-assigned resulting in a depletion of clerical staff which was entirely inadequate to deal with the increasing volume of work. After some difficulty another EM (Stenographer) has been assigned, and an OR clerk reported for duty at the end of the month.

EM/OR

S/Sgt	McLennan	(B)
Cpl.	Robinson	(E)
L/Cpl	Tisberg	(L)
L/Cpl	Scott	(R)
PFC	Perley	(A)

Civilian Personnel.

During the month Mrs. E. Edwards-Amati joined the staff as an Administrative Assistant to act as Secretary to the Director of Public Safety.

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

/jwf

Distribution Col S.

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At the beginning of the month, the two American EM's working in this Sub-Commission were re-assigned resulting in a depletion of clerical staff which was entirely inadequate to deal with the increasing volume of work. After some difficulty another EM (Stenographer) has been assigned, and an OR clerk reported for duty at the end of the month.

EM/OR

S/Sgt	McLennan	(R)
Cpl	Robinson	(B)
1/Cpl	Fisher	(L)
L/Cpl	Scott	(T)
PFC	Furley	(A)

Civilian Personnel.

During the month Mrs. E. Edwards-Amati joined the staff as an Administrative Assistant to act as Secretary to the Director of Public Safety.

John T. Chappell
Colonel, J.A.C.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

/jwf

Distribution Cols.
1 copy file 90: Cols A/cc
1 Capt Marden
3 PRBr.

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W.D

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/14027/PS

12 September, 1944.

15 SEP Recd

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for August 1944.

TO : Vice - President, Administrative Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of August, 1944.

A. Police

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Commanding General.

General Taddeo ORLANDO, who was appointed to command the Carabinieri on 21st July, 1944, has co-operated very closely with this Headquarters.

2. Policing forward areas.

The Mobile Carabinieri attached to Fifth and Eighth Armies have proved invaluable in assisting AMG in the occupation of new territory. Despite adverse conditions, they have shown enthusiasm and devotion to duty, winning the respect of AMG officers working with Armies.

Their presence in the early stages has had the effect of restoring law and order and keeping a firm check on pseudo patriot bands who had seized arbitrary police powers.

As soon as the Mobile CC.RR move on, teams of CC.RR attached to Regions are sent forward from Replacement Centres to take up permanent duty. In many areas Public Safety Officers attached to Regions have taken charge of the CC.RR [illegible] on the request of the Fifth and Eighth Armies.

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As soon as the Mobile CC.RR move on, teams of CC.RR attached to Regions are sent forward from Replacement Centres to take up permanent duty. In many areas Public Safety Officers attached to Regions have taken charge of the CC.RR replacements at the request of AMG Fifth and Eighth Armies. This scheme has worked very smoothly to the advantage of Armies and of the Regions who subsequently assume control.

3. Replacement Centres.

It has been the policy to establish Replacement Centres as far forward as possible in order that CC.RR reserves can be despatched with the least possible delay. At the end of the month a new centre was established in Florence to hold 2,000 CC.RR, and arrangements are in hand to form another centre in Ancona.

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4. Uniforms and Equipment.

Little or no progress has been made in securing uniforms and equipment from the Italian Army through Army Sub-Commission.

Royal Finance Guards.

5. Rations.

As was to be expected the reduction of the rations supplied to the Finance Guards by reason of their being taken off the Italian Army ration scale has aroused considerable protest. Their appeal to be restored to the original scale, which has the support of this Sub-Commission, has been referred to higher Authority.

Agents of Public Security.

6. Appointment of Vice Director.

The recommendation of the Ministry of the Interior to appoint Dr. Amerigo De Bonis as Vice Director General of Public Security was rejected by this Sub-Commission because of his unsatisfactory reputation during the Fascist regime. After some delay Dr. Carlo ROSATI was appointed as Vice Director.

7. Pool of Questori.

At the request of Army A.C. Questori were supplied for the Provinces of Livorno and Pescara.

It was reported that conditions in the Questura at Siena were unsatisfactory. An Inspector from the Ministry of the Interior was sent to investigate and advise the Regional Public Safety Officer. As a result of his inspection the Questore was removed and replaced by the Vice Questore and a number of junior officials transferred.

It is a disappointment to find that the only officials available to fill the posts of Questore are not of a very high standard. It is to be hoped that better material will

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It is a disappointment to find that the only officials available to fill the posts of Questore are not of a very high standard. It is to be hoped that better material will be found in the north of Italy.

8. Inspectors of Police.

Acting on the advice of this Sub-Commission, the Ministry of the Interior has selected Inspectors to visit Regions and report on public security conditions. During the month Dr. Iantaffi set off for Sicily on a tour of inspection while Dr. Pennetta visited Sardinia. In the past it has been observed that Government departments have been completely out of touch with what is happening in the Provinces. This may partly have been due to difficulties of communication, but it must be said that Government officials have shown very

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little desire to keep themselves informed. These personal inspections should do much to remedy this state of affairs.

9. Rations.

Requests have been received from the Ministry of the Interior to increase the scale of rations allowed to Agents of Public Security.

This Sub-Commission agrees that the police should be adequately fed to preserve their morale and remove any temptation to corruption. Representations have been forwarded to the proper quarters.

In this matter, as in many others, it has been noted that the Ministry is chiefly concerned with conditions in Rome and tends to ignore the difficulties experienced in the Provinces. It has been necessary on several occasions to point out that the Ministry should be less conscious of Rome and more concerned about other parts of Italy.

10. C.V.R.A.

It has been agreed with the Ministry of the Interior that the C.V.R.A. organisation as such must be immediately disbanded. This has already been done, the Inspectorate in Sardinia having been finally dissolved on 28th August, 1944.

All C.V.R.A. officials will be suspended from duty until they appear before the Public Security Epuration Commission.

The Commission will give priority to the consideration of all ex-CVRA personnel and will have the power :

(a) to recommend those guilty of crimes for trial in accordance with the Decree for Sanctions against Fascism;

(b) to dismiss undesirable officials from duty;

(c) to re-instate suitable personnel in positions in the Corps of Agents of Public Security, provided those who have previously served together are split up and sent to different districts.

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11. Police Bulletins.

Arrangements are in hand for the publication of Police Bulletins, circulating to Police Forces details of criminals wanted, property stolen etc. In the meanwhile a circular giving the description of stolen cars has been published to police agencies.

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B LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Public order has been well maintained, no major disturbances having taken place.

On the whole crime (apart from the universal black market) has not presented any serious problem.

2. Patriots

A good deal of the time of Public Safety Officers in the former areas has been occupied in dealing with patriots. The difficulty has been to distinguish between genuine partisans and undesirable characters who seize the opportunity to form themselves into armed bands, robbing and plundering the countryside. By constituting the CC.RR as the law enforcing authority and withdrawing weapons from patriots, the situation has been kept well in hand. To allow unauthorised persons to possess firearms might have dangerous consequences in the future, when party strife is not inconceivable, and it has been necessary to act firmly from the beginning.

3. Grain Collection.

All Police agencies have co-operated in enforcing the collection of grain in accordance with the Granai del Popolo scheme.

The greatest difficulty has been experienced in Sicily where, from the very beginning of the campaign, there has been general resistance to the amassing of grain. Police have been very active; large quantities of grain have been confiscated and 10,500 persons have been denounced for infringements of the regulations. Nevertheless, as Jeremy Bentham pointed out long ago, police measures alone cannot successfully enforce regulations which do not receive the support of the general population.

C CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS

Conduct of Troops.

The behaviour of Allied troops cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The trouble is almost entirely caused by [illegible]

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It is satisfactory to note that some serious cases of murder and assault by French troops have been severely dealt with. Nevertheless the general attitude of junior French officers and even Provost Marshals has not changed from callous indifference to the wrongs inflicted on the Italian population.

In the southern provinces where Military Police are thinly spread, deserters from the Allied Forces are increasing in numbers and many instances of their depredations

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have been reported.

Relations with the American and British Military Police are excellent. In the large cities joint patrols of Allied and Italian police have proved a success.

D PRISONS

1. Director of Prisons.

During the past month close contact has been kept with the Ministry of Grace and Justice. A new Director of Prisons has been appointed - S. E. MUSILLAMI. The chief of personnel S.E. CRILEFO has now retired. Several meetings have been held with MUSILLAMI and he has proved himself to be co-operative. As with other Rome officials, he does not fully understand the difference in functions in A.M.G. and A.C.C. territory. However, it is not expected that any real difficulty will arise, and in the near future there should be complete understanding.

2. Overcrowding.

When military prisoners are removed from the prisons of southern Italy, the overcrowding problem will be cleared. In some areas the prison population is decreasing. This is the result of the expiration of short term sentences imposed by A.M.G. since September 1943.

The prison situation in Sicily has become acute owing to the special drive on grain collection. A representative of the Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission, Major Hyland, visited Sicily and inspected Ustica and Lipari Islands with a view to their use for prison purposes. It was found that in Ustica, the buildings were not secure. They have wooden roofs and are scattered throughout the town. This would make guarding very difficult. At Lipari repairs were necessary and use as a prison would have caused a school to be evacuated. The water supply on both islands was inadequate.

Major Hyland speeded up the repair work on Favignana, Augusta and Caltanissetta. This will be finished in two months and provide accommodation for an additional

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Major Hyland speeded up the repair work on Favignana, Augusta and Caltanissetta. This will be finished in two months and provide accommodation for an additional 1,152 prisoners. These prisons were dealt with on the original rebuilding programme.

The old Italian Naval Barracks at Columbia are suitable for rebuilding as a Prison. The present capacity of 200 prisoners can be increased to 1,000 in 6 months. Plans and estimates have been received and bids are being received for repair and rebuilding.

The above programme will provide additional prison accommodation for about 2,000 prisoners. If this is insufficient and it is decided to build stockades it is

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agreed that they should be built on the mainland of Sicily and not on the islands of Ustica and Lipari.

3. Military Prisoners.

A policy on Italian Military prisoners has now been established. It is agreed that after 30 days they become a civil responsibility and will be fed on the civilian scale. It is not proposed to transfer military prisoners to civil jails as no accommodation is available. Arrangements are being made to transfer certain military jails to the civil authority. The accommodation thus made available will be sufficient to house all military prisoners, including those at present in civil jails. The effect of this arrangement should be that more accommodation will be available in civil jails for civil prisoners. For example it will enable 459 Military prisoners to be moved from E.N.I prison and 265 from I.C.C.C prison. The question of staffing the military prisons handed over is one of some difficulty, but it is hoped that some arrangement can be made with the Minister of War.

4. General

A survey is being made of the prison at Elba. It is a modern building in good repair, and should hold a large number of prisoners from the mainland.

No difficulty has arisen in connection with the requisitioning of civil prisons by Army authorities. The instruction on this subject issued by Hq. A.A.I. is being well observed.

Arrangements are in hand to prepare a building and repair programme for Region 4.

E. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

1. Mobile Fire Columns.

Pumps are being prepared for use with Mobile Fire Columns to move to the north of Italy. The Italian Government is providing a centre where firemen can be trained.

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2. Director General of Fire and Civil Defence Services.

The Directorate is not functioning well owing to the weakness of the present Director General. Pressure is being brought to bear on the Ministry to appoint a more suitable official.

3. Dogs for Rome Allied Area Command.

Dogs trained for guard duties have been lent by Fire Brigades to the Rome Area Allied Command for police purposes.

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F. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING SECTION.

1. Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

The Central Seat of R.A.C.I has been re-activated, and an Inspectorate Staff formed from which appointments will be made to fill vacancies in the Provincial Seats. This Staff will be used to supervise the work of the Provincial Seats in both A.M.G and Italian Government territory.

Arrangements were made for Dott. Farina of the Central Seat to join the A.M.G 5th Army Staff for duty at Pisa.

A set of instructions have been issued to the Inspectorate Staff which were agreed to with Finance Sub-Commission.

Bolletteri (tax receipts carried on the windscreen of motor cars) have been distributed to all R.A.C.I Provincial Seats south of the Rear Army Control Line.

2. Control of Civilian Movement.

On the turn over of further territory to the Control of the Italian Government on 15th August, arrangements were made for the Minister of Interior to issue the necessary orders (through Prefetti) for the existing restrictions on movement to continue in force.

All memoranda with regard to the Control of Movement have been revised and consolidated and issued as Executive Memorandum No.77, dated 31st August, 1944.

The regulations were explained to Regional Commissioners by Major Ballance at the Chief Commissioner's Conference on 22nd August, 1944.

3. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

The Executive Commissioner issued orders that the issue of permits in the case of Vatican and Diplomatic motor vehicles would be dealt with by this Sub-Commission. A scheme has been worked out in conjunction with Commerce

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(a) Vatican Motor Vehicles.

(i) A special Certificate of Registration will be issued in the case of vehicles bearing Vatican State registration plates "S.C.V."

(ii) Standard permits will be issued by Region IV in the case of all other vehicles on the receipt of a request from the Vatican Governatorato.

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N.B. Fuel supplies for all Vatican operated vehicles will be drawn from special pumps, the fuel supplies from which will be set against the Vatican bulk allocation.

(b) Diplomatic Motor Vehicles.

Standard permits, overprinted with the letters "CD" and endorsed by this Sub-Commission will be issued by the Italian Foreign Office who will screen all applicants, in accordance with the practice established for the screening of applicants for Diplomatic number plates.

Motor Fuel will be drawn from a special pump.

4. Circulating Permits.

New type circulation permits for issue as from 1st October, 1944 were agreed with the Italian Government and passed for printing.

G. EPURATION.

Commissions have been set up to carry out the epuration of all Police, Fire Brigade and Prison officials. The members of these Commissions have been checked and appear satisfactory. As yet these Commissions have made little progress.

H. TERRITORY TRANSFERRED TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

1. The transfer of additional Provinces from Military Government to Italian Government jurisdiction was effected smoothly as far as Public Safety Agencies were concerned. The practice of working in A.M.G. territory in accordance with Italian procedure and as far as possible giving responsibility to Italian Officials has meant that the police, prison and Fire Services have been virtually unaffected by the transition.

2. It has been necessary to revise the regulations regarding civilian movement, but in the main the transfer

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I. PERSONNEL.

1. During the month a large number of Public Safety Officers have been moved forward to take up appointments with new Regions now in process of formation. The establishment

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of Regions has now been fixed as follows : -

Region	Strength	Regional Public Safety Officer.	
I	2	It. Col.	R.... Snoo:
Southern	12	It. Col.	C.T. Francis
IV	11	It. Col.	J. Pollock
V	9	It. Col.	S. Pickering
VI	2	Captain	J. Hughes
VIII	10	It. Col.	... Rowlerson
IX	[illegible]	It. Col.	E. Pye
X	9	It. Col.	C. Briggs
Xa	7	Major	B.J. Hefford
XI	16	To be designated	
XII	16	It. Col.	R.T. Millhouse
5th Army	4	It. Col.	T. Doherty
8th Army	5	Major	E.J. Pullen
H.Q.	9		

2. HQ. Staff.

The strength of Officers and EM/ORs is as follows :

Officers.

Col.	Kirk	A	Director
Col.	Mancy	A	Head, Police Div.
It. Col.	Wilcox	B	Staff Officer
Major	Mason	B	Fire & C.D.
Major	Wilson	B	Prisons
Major	Bellance	B	Lic. & Regn.
Capt.	Mastroianni	A	Police
Capt.	Powell	B	Admin. Officer.

EM/OR

S/Sgt.	McConnan	B
Cpl.	Robinson	D
L/Cpl.	Lisberg	E
Pfc.	Marinelli	A
Pfc.	Diaz	A

Major Bellance ceased to act as Chief Motor Transport Officer Region IV on 6th August 1944 and resumed duty at this Headquarters on 7th August 1944.

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XI	16	To be designated	
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Major	Pallance	B	Lic. & Regn.
Capt.	Mastroianni	A	Police
Capt.	Powell	B	Admin. Officer.

EL/OR

S/Sgt.	McConnan	B
Cpl.	Robinson	B
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W. E. Wilcox

W. E. YOUNG, Col.,
Acting Director
Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

C.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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12 August, 1944

ACC/14047/PS

22 AUG Recd

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July 1944.

TO : Acting Vice-President , Administrative Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of July 1944.

A. POLICE

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Appointment of Commanding General.

On the 21st July 1944, the Council of Ministers designated as Commanding General of the Royal Carabinieri, General Taddeo ORLANDO, formerly Minister of War in the Italian Government.

General Orlando thus replaces General Picche who has rendered conspicuous services to the Allies during the last nine months.

2. Policing forward areas.

During the month all requests from Armies and Region VIII for Carabinieri to police newly occupied territory were met.

Reports speak highly of the very useful work being done by Carabinieri in the forward areas.

3. Replacement Centres.

In addition to the Replacement Centres at Rome, Naples and Bari new centres have been established at Grosseto (west coast) and Chieti (east coast).

Disbanded Carabinieri reporting back from newly occupied territory are being screened, clothed and equipped at these centres.

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4. Strength of Royal Carabinieri.

The fixing of the total strength of Carabinieri at 55,000 officers and men has been a matter of the gravest concern to this sub-commission.

The ceiling of 55,000 was decided without reference to Public Safety Sub-Commission, and apparently without any knowledge of the problems and commitments involved.

Urgent representations have been made that the ceiling is totally inadequate. The authorized strength of Carabinieri before Allied occupation was 65,000, but the duties of Carabinieri have been increased enormously by reason of the disbandment of Fascists Police Militias, the presence of Allied troops, supplies and installations, and the necessity for enforcing proclamations and security regulations.

The present strength of Carabinieri is 41,892. The thickly populated industrial north has yet to be policed.

5. Uniforms and Equipment.

During the month negotiations have proceeded with Army Sub-Commission for the supply of shoes, uniforms and fire-arms from Italian Army sources.

5,000 pairs of boots shoes have been allotted and are being repaired by the Carabinieri.

10,000 discarded Italian Army uniforms were released from warehouses in Naples and Bari. The uniform coats were in bad condition and it was necessary to have them disinfected and washed. Of the 10,000 pairs uniform trousers only 4,705 pairs could be accepted, the remainder being beyond repair. The Army Sub-Commission is making efforts to find another source of supply. Arrangements are being made to repair these uniforms at the Carabinieri Replacement centre in Rome.

A quantity of arms was received through the Army Sub-Commission to equip Carabinieri at Replacement Centres. The arms situation is satisfactory at the moment, but if additional weapons should be needed it is believed they can be obtained from Italian Army sources.

Royal Finance Guards.

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reason of the disbandment of partisans, the presence of Allied troops, supplies and installations, and the necessity for enforcing proclamations and security regulations.

The present strength of Carabinieri is 41,892. The thickly population industrial north has yet to be policed.

5. Uniforms and Equipment.

During the month negotiations have proceeded with Army Sub-Commission for the supply of shoes, uniforms and fire-arms from Italian Army sources.

9,000 pairs of worn shoes have been allotted and are being repaired by the Carabinieri.

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Royal Finance Guards.

6. The headquarters of the Royal Finance Guards have been established in Rome with General Notices remaining in command.

7. Rations for Finance Guards.

Owing to the ceiling imposed on GG.RF and GG.FF strength, on the 31st of July the GG.FF were taken off the Italian Army Ration strength and placed on civilian (heavy workers) rations, this being a substantial reduction in quantity.

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. Boats for coast and land patrols.

Negotiations with the Navy Sub-Commission and the Italian Royal Navy have resulted in the release of GG.FF boats which had been siezed at the time of the mobilization of the Italian Navy. The boats will be used by the GG.FF for patrolling the coasts and enforcing customs and security regulations.

Agents of Public Security.

9. Appointment of Director.

On 27th July 1944, Dott.Luigi FERRARI, formerly President of the Court of Assize in Rome, was appointed Director General of Public Security in the Ministry of the Interior. The Public Security Officials at the Ministry are now being reviewed.

10. Pool of Questori.

A small number of senior officials, recommended by the Ministry of Interior, have being screened and are being held on Reserve to fill appointments as Questori in newly occupied areas if required.

11. Criminal Laboratories.

Two well equipped laboratories for scientific criminal investigation are now functioning in Rome. Instructions regarding the facilities available to Allied Police and Security officers have been circulated by A.C.I. with an invitation to visit these laboratories when in Rome.

12. Uniforms.

The position as regards uniforms and boots is far from satisfactory but it is hoped that soon larger quantities will become available. The first allotment of 2,000 dyed uniforms was made during the month. Distribution to agents of Public Security has been undertaken by the Ministry of the Interior.

B. MILITARY POLICE

1. Excellent relations have been maintained with Military Police, FSS and CIC. Lectures by Public Safety Officers have been given at Military Training Establishments, and instructors have been provided with notes and data regarding Military Government and the Italian Police Agencies.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

1. The behaviour of Allied troops generally leaves much to be desired. The conduct of French Colonial Troops towards the Italian civil population is disgraceful, and the attitude of indifference adopted by French Unit commanders when crimes are brought to their notice encourages indiscipline.

2. At Taranto and Brindisi clashes between French Soldiers and Sailors and Italians, in which fire arms and hand grenades were used, resulted in five persons being killed and twenty injured. In these cases Allied Military Police came to the assistance of the Italian Police and in one instance machine guns were used to restore order. Taranto and Brindisi have now being placed "out of bounds" to French Troops. At Brindisi by arrangements between the Garrison Commander and the Prefect a curfew has been established at 6.30 p.m. until further notice.

D. PRISONS.

1. When the Italian government moved from Salerno to Rome, the Director of Prisons, Dott. DeLuise, ceased to hold office, and returned to his profession of Appeal Court Judge in Naples. In Rome, no Director of Prisons has yet been appointed, but this is under consideration. For the time being, prison matters are being dealt with by H.E.CHIEFFO, Chief of Personnel at the Ministry of Grace and Justice, together with his deputy, Dott. Divizisco. Personal contacts have been made, and a spirit of understanding and mutual co-operation exists. At the first interview it was clear that the differentiation between AMG and AMG territory was not properly understood. Much time has been spent in clearing up misunderstandings on this score, and a map showing the areas has been supplied. It must be said that in Rome, there is a greater sense of responsibility for the problems that have to be faced in prison administration.

The Officials are less inclined to adopt the south Italy viet of accepting things as they are, and there appears to be a very real desire to take action and get something done.

2. Overcrowding remains the chief problem in Prison administration, but, apart from the question of Military prisoners, there is good reason to hold we that the position is steadily improving. In Region 3 alone, there was a reduction of 700 in the prison population for July. The special overcrowding problem at BARI was solved by transferring 500 prisoners to various Mandamentari prisons and expediting the hear-

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3. The Crimin situation in Region I has resulted in a large number of persons being charged. They are expected to be dealt with severely at Court and the problem of prison accommodation has arisen. The rebuilding programme instituted at the end of June will provide accommodation for further 1,15- prisoners. However, some of this work will take 2 months, and accordingly the use of USTICA and IP.RI islands is being considered. They would hold 1000 and 300 prisoners respectively in existing buildings, no structural accommodation could be provided in addition. A representative of Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission has proceeded to Sicily to speed up the rebuilding programme, and to inspect USTICA and IP.RI with a view to their early use for prison purposes. The Ministry of Grace and Justice co-operated in this matter, and, at very short notice, authorised Dott.Columba of Palermo to accompany the ACC representative, and represent the Ministry on the scene.

4. The position as to the release of civil prisons by Military Authorities is steadily improving. S.Maria Capua Vetere, Benevento, Taranto and Avigliano have been released, and Foggia, Lucera and S.Severo are under consideration for release by mid.

Montecassino prison is used as a penal establishment for Italian troops, but authority has been given for the return of one of the two buildings concerned. No further instance of requisitioning has come to notice.

5. Italian Naval Prisoners have caused overcrowding in the civil prisons of Puglie. Earlier in the year, the Italian Naval Authorities wished to establish a prison at S.DOMINO in the Tremiti Islands for naval prisoners. For reasons of operational necessity permission was refused by Naval Commander, Med. Theatre. This matter has been taken up again recently, and, on 7th July, 1944 authority was given for the establishment of a concentration camp for Italian naval prisoners on S.Domino.

6. On 18 and 19 July 44, 250 prisoners (in all) left Naples, and were transported by Italian cruiser to Cagliari. These prisoners were all taken from Region 3 prisons, and have been put to work on farms in Sardinia. It may be possible to send more prisoners from other Regions in the near future.

7. Italian Military prisoners continue to cause overcrowding in civil prisons. It is anticipated that the position on this vexed question will be made clear in the near future. The matter is being discussed upon

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7. Italian Military prisoners continue to cause overcrowding in civil prisons. It is anticipated that the position on this vexed question will be made clear in the near future. The matter is being discussed among HQ A.M.I., the Minister of War, and the Minister of Grace and Justice. This Division is keeping closely in touch with the problem and Regions will be advised when a definite policy can be issued. The decision to place these prisoners on civil rations after 30 days in prison, resulted in a demonstration at Catanzaro Jail on 14 July, 1944. The soldiers confined in the prison were joined by the civil prisoners, and before order could be restored one man, a civilian, was shot dead.

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8. Preliminary reports indicate that the prisons of Region 4 have been badly damaged. As soon as inspections have been completed, and collated information obtained, a rebuilding and repair programme will be instituted.

E. FIRE & CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

1. The Ministry now established in Rome has decided to follow the policy adopted in Salerno of keeping the Civil Defence organization under the direction of the Anti-Fire Directorate. In the past this policy has increased efficiency and produced economy.

2. The Italian government has been asked to provide accommodation in Rome for the training of Italian personnel in the use of Allied appliances. The scheme of training has already been discussed with Fire Officer of AAI and the Army Fire Service.

3. A first instalment of 500 boots has been allotted to the Italian Fire Service.

F. REGISTRATION & LICENSING.

1. Motor Vehicle Registration.

The Director of RACI, Naples was authorised to supervise all RACI offices in Regions III, IV and V. This will ensure uniformity of policy and procedure throughout the area.

2. Control of Civilian Movement.

In consequence of the handing over of further territory to the Italian Government, General Order 21 restricting civilian movement in Military Government territory was revised.

For security reasons AAI required restrictions on civilian movement to and from the Provinces of Foggia and Campobasso.

At the request of this Sub-Commission the Minister of the Interior issued the necessary orders and instructions.

3. Public Meetings.

General Order No. 25 which delegates the responsibility

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At the request of this Sub-Commission the Minister of the Interior issued the necessary orders and instructions.

3. Public Meetings.

General Order No. 25 which delegates the responsibility for authorising public meetings to the Questori (subject to certain restrictions in Military Government territory) has worked smoothly, no complaints having been received by Public Safety Officers.

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(PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST.

1. Arrangements have been made with the High Commission for the Punishment of Fascists that any warrants for the arrest of Fascists in Military Government territory will be submitted to this Sub-Commission for transmission through Public Safety Officers to the Questore concerned. The High Commission will deal with arrests in Italian Government territory through Italian channels.

H. HQ. PERSONNEL

1. On 9th July 1944 Rear HQ from Palermo joined Advance HQ in Rome. The accommodation at HQ ACC is adequate for present requirements. The disadvantage of being in personal contact with all branches of ACC is very much felt by officers of this sub-commission who in the past have spent much time in communicating between Palermo and Naples.

2. Field Trips.

28-29 July Major Mason to Region III re Fire Service.
29-30 July Col. Kirk visited Region IV.

3. Establishment.

The strength of officers and EM/OR is as follows:

Officers

Col.	Kirk	A	Director
Col.	Meaney	A	Head, Police Div.
Lt.Col.	Wilcox	B	Staff Officer.
Major	Mason	B	Fire & C.D.
Major	Wilson	B	Prisons.
Major	Ballance	B	Lic & Reqn.(attached to Region IV throughout the month)
Capt.	Mastrogianni	A	Police.
Capt.	Powell	B	Admin.Officer.

EM/OR

S/Sgt Molenman	B
Cpl. Robinson	B
L/Cpl Lisberg	B
Pte. Marinelli	A
Pte. Diaz	A

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Major	Mason	B	Fire & C.D.
Major	Wilson	B	Prisons.
Major	Bellinger	B	Lic & Regn. (attached to Region IV throughout the month)
Capt.	Mastrogianni	A	Police.
Capt.	Powell	B	Admin. Officer.

EM/OR

S/Sgt Nolenman	B
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L/Cpl Lisberg	B
Pfc. Marinelli	A
Pfc. Diaz	A

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The civilian clerical staff, all new except one, are settling down well, but difficulty is being experienced in obtaining first class typists.

4. Transport.

It is hoped that the provision of cars, so essential for the efficient functioning of the Sub-Commission will soon materialise.

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

AFT./hgd

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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

6 June 1944.

acc/11027/PS

SUBJECT: Summary of Monthly Report for May 1944.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

The plans for moving Carabinieri into new territory as the Armies advance have worked smoothly. It has been reported on all sides that the Carabinieri have proved of the greatest assistance to Allied Forces in dealing with all civilian problems. It is interesting to note that the appearance of Carabinieri with the advancing troops has been enthusiastically welcomed by civilians.

Much closer relationship has been established between Prevost and Public Safety Officers, with the object of maintaining direct contact between Allied Military Police and the Italian Police. Courses of lectures by Public Safety Officers are being given at Military Police Training Centres. The system of joint patrols by Allied and Italian Police is being extended.

The most serious case of counterfeiting yet reported was discovered at Palermo, where forged L. 1,000 Allied Military notes were being circulated. The printing press, tools and materials have been seized, 39 persons arrested and L. 42,000,000 recovered.

The problem of overcrowding in civil prisons has been energetically tackled and it can be said that the crisis has passed. All persons concerned now have a lively appreciation of the problem. The new Director of Prisons at the Ministry of Justice is forming a competent staff and a body of Inspectors.

The Military Security Services have reported that the additional restrictions imposed on the movement of civilians (which have thrown a good deal of work on ACC officers in the field) have proved of great value in checking the activities of enemy agents.

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

PS/A

3 Copies
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509.

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

May 9, 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April 1944

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

This report deals with Public Safety activities during the month of April 1944. At the time of its preparation reports had not been received from all Regions.

Personnel at Headquarters.

The following changes have been made:

Lt.Col. PICKERING	(B)	posted to Reg. 5 as RPSO on 25 April 1944.
Major. K.C.SHEPHERD	(B)	posted to Reg. 4, as RPSO on 28 April 1944.
Capt. RONNIE	(B)	re-assigned to 5th Army on 19 April 1944.
Lt. PHILBY	(A)	re-assigned to Internal Transportation ACC on 12 April 44.

Major J. TAYLOR (A) a/Head Licensing & Reg. Division has been in hospital since the 7th April, 1944, and his duties are being carried on by Capt. Ballance (B). His name has been submitted for re-assignment to reduce strength of this Sub-Commission to nine officers.

The Present strength of Officers and EM/OR is as follows:-

OFFICERS

Col. P.G.Kirk	(A)	C.P.S.
" A.E.Young	(B)	D.C.P.S.
" M.H.Meaney	(A)	Head Police Division
Maj. A.F.Wilcox	(B)	Executive Officer
" G.H.Mason	(B)	Fire & C.D. Division
" J.A.Taylor	(A)	Head, Lic. & Regn. Division.
Capt. W.C.Ballance	(B)	Lic. & Regn. Division.

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Capt. W.C.Ballance	(B)	Lic. & Regn. Division.
" H. Young Jr.	(A)	Prison Division.
" B. Powell	(B)	Admin. Officer.
" O.G.Mastroianni	(A)	Police Division.

EM/ORs

SQMS Davies	(B)	
Sgt. McLennan	(B)	
Cpl. Robinson	(B)	
Pte. Lisberg	(B)	
Pfc. Marinelli	(A)	
Pfc. Todaro	(A)	
Pfc. Diaz	(A)	

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Personnel Movements

5/4 Col. Young to Naples, Conference re-Prof. Dodd.
11/4 Col. Young to Potenza, re "De-Fascistisation Committee"
14/4 Col. Kirk attended Regional Commissioners conference.
15-16/4 Col. Young attended "Establishments" Conference.
18/4 Col. Young, Lt/Col. Pickering and Major Mason, attended Conference at Caserta, re-control of Civilian Movement.
20/4 Col. Kirk accompanied V.P. Admin. on tour of inspection Region 6.
22-26/4 Col. Young at Naples.
23/4 Major Wilcox and Capt. Young visited Caserta, discussion re prisons.
24/4 Capt. Young left to report on Prisons in Reg. I and Reg. II.
25/4 Major Mason visited Naples to discuss Fire Brigade matter for Rome and Region III.
27/4 Col. Kirk left Region 6 to proceed to U.S.A., on temporary duty.

Personnel in the Field.

In accordance with the revised establishment it will be necessary to reduce the present strength of 150 Public Safety Officers to 120. Recommendations for the transfer of 21 officers have already been submitted, and a further list of 9 officers is being prepared.

Police. Strength.

The strengths of the Police Forces in liberated Italy are:-

CC.RR	27,595
CC.PP	7,622
Agents of Public Security	11,462
Forest Guards	1,343
Total	48,022

The total strength is greater than the normal peace-time establishment, but in view of the heavy demands for police the advisability of retaining men who have passed the age limit is being discussed with the Commanding Officers.

Since the occupation of Italy by the Allies the effective strength of the Italian police has been considerably reduced by

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Since the occupation of Italy by the Allies the effective strength of the Italian police has been considerably reduced by additional burdens placed on them by Military Commanders, particularly by the employment of trained policemen on guard duties.

The Chief Commissioner has addressed a letter to A.A.I. pointing out that upwards of 1000 CC.RR and a smaller number of GG.FF are being used as guards by military formations and urging that they should be replaced by soldiers.

Uniforms and Equipment

The lack of clothing, especially boots, for Police Forces has become a pressing problem. It has been established that CC.RR and GG.FF are entitled to draw uniforms from Italian Military sources. During the month full details of the "immediate" and "long-term" requirements of these Services have been forwarded to the Italian Army through the Army Sub-Commission. 5000 pairs of

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boots have been received by the CC.RR but this can only be regarded as a first step in dealing with the critical situation.

The clothing of Police Forces other than the CC.RR and GG.FF are under discussion with the Italian Government Departments concerned.

Carabinieri Reale.

Good work is being performed by the CC.RR under adverse conditions. Every effort is being made to secure the goodwill of the Allied Forces. In many districts joint patrols of Military Police and CC.RR have been instituted. Agreement has been reached with the Director of Public Relations and the Chief of P.W.B., Naples, to publish Press comment in favour of the CC.RR which will serve to increase their confidence in themselves and their esteem in the eyes of the public.

The Mobile Groups of CC.RR attached to the Fifth and Eighth Armies have done excellent work in dealing with refugees and checking civilian movement.

Plans for preparing CC.RR to police captured territory as the Armies advance are well in hand.

No success has yet been attained in securing the release of CC.RR detained as prisoners of war.

Royal Finance Guards.

During the month General Moricca, Commanding the GG.FF., carried out a tour of inspection in Calabria. Arrangements have been made for him to visit Sicily and Sardinia during May.

A circular letter has been sent to Regional Commissioners pointing out the importance of employing GG.FF on their proper duties of enforcing revenue laws.

Agents of Public Security.

The new Minister of the Interior has been impressed with the necessity of appointing a Prefect to deal with Public Safety matters at the Government level. During the last few days of April S. E. Solimene was temporarily appointed to the position. The questions of rations and equipment for Agents of Public Security, and the appointment of new Questori are under discussion.

Forest Guards.

As a temporary measure, Forest Guards in that part of Chieti

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Forest Guards.

As a temporary measure, Forest Guards in that part of Chieti Province already liberated are being organized and administered from Campobasso.

Incorporation of Fascist Militia in CC.RR.

A royal decree of 6th December 1943 provided that members of the disbanded Fascist Port and Highway Militias might be admitted into the CC.RR. It was later agreed that the ex-Militia members would not be admitted into the CC.RR. Nevertheless the Royal decree has not been officially rescinded with the result that some 200 Militia-men remain in a state of suspension and are in fact attached to the CC.RR. The new Minister of the Interior is being pressed to draft a decree rescinding the Royal decree of 6th December 1943.

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Demonstrations.

There have been a number of minor demonstrations, mostly in unoccupied Italy, demanding more food and complaining against local officials. Law and order has been maintained by the local police who have shown themselves capable of dealing with the situation.

Air Raid on Naples.

The latest casulty figures for the air raid on 24 April 1944 indicated 52 killed and 61 injured.

Crimes of Special Interest.

Sardinia. Groups of armed bandits have been operating in the Southern part of the island. On 6 April an American Officer and his driver were robbed by three armed bandits. Later, while attempts were being made to apprehend the offenders, a CC.RR Major and 2 American officers were held up by three armed men, one of the men was shot dead by the CC.RR Major, but the other two escaped. Widespread searches are being conducted by the Italian Police for these bandit groups.

Salerno.

At Salerno, supplies of clothing for necessitous men, women and children, consigned to a Sanatarioum by the Relief Supplies (clothing) Committee, were stolen, the Director, 3 Doctors and the priest being involved. The accused are being tried in the Italian Courts, the trial being fixed for the 11 May 1944.

Sicily.

A case of considerable interest is that of the forged 1000 Lire Allied Military Currency notes which were being printed and circulated in Sicily. The police have arrested 26 persons, and seized printing press and plant. Notes of the face value of 40,000,000 lire have been recovered, although it is thought there may still be some of the forged notes in circulation. This is the first case where notes have been forged in their entirety.

Conduct of Troops.

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Conduct of Troops.

The usual number of complaints against the conduct of Allied troops are being made. For the most part the trouble is caused by wine and women. The attention of Military Commanders is constantly being called to the indiscipline of troops which can only have a harmful effect on the Allied cause.

Clash between French Troops and Italian civilians.

A serious incident occurred on 9th April 1944 at Xitta in the Province of Trapani, Sicily, where the conduct of French troops (1st French Paratroop Regiment) had already aroused the resentment of the Italian population. On this occasion, unwelcome advances to an Italian girl by a party of drunken French soldiers precipitated a clash with a group of young Italians, [illegible]

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Shots were exchanged on both sides. The French Commander sent to the scene a contingent of troops, armed with pistols, rifles and machine guns. The village was cordoned off, machine guns posts established at strategic points, and a house search carried out. Firing continued. On the French side, ten soldiers were wounded; on the Italian side, two civilians were killed and six injured. The affray broke out at 8 pm., and the "state of siege" ordered by the French Commander was established at about 11 pm. Shortly afterwards the Provincial Public Safety Officer arrived but it was not until 12.30 pm on the following day that he finally persuaded the French Commander to withdraw his troops and confine them to barracks. The policing of the village was then taken over by the CC.RR who restored law and order. A full enquiry is proceeding.

Arrest of Allied troops by Italian Police.

It has been decided that the Italian Police should not be given the power to arrest or detain Allied troops guilty of criminal offences.

Prisons.

Overcrowding.

During April the overcrowding of civilian prisons has become worse. Conditions are particularly bad in Apulia and Sardinia.

The latest figures available show:

	AMG territory	ACC territory	Total
Number of Prisons	60	15	75
Maximum capacity	14,804	2,666	17,470
Present population	15,840	4,093	19,933
Extent of overcrowding	1036	1427	2463

On 23rd April 1944 a discussion was held with Brigadier Paton AAI HQ., when it was pointed out that the evacuation of ten prisons now occupied by Allied troops would release accommodation for 2000 civilian prisoners. Brigadier Paton expressed himself in sympathy with the difficulties of ACC. He stated that AAI had already issued instructions that military units would not in future requisition civilian prisons without the consent of AMG

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A second main cause for overcrowding is the detention of Italian Military and Naval prisoners in civilian jails.

In order to decide what measures can be taken to reduce overcrowding a meeting of all Sub-Commissions concerned with representatives of AAI was arranged for 5th May 1944 under the chairmanship of the Vice President.

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It has become increasingly evident that the Ministry of Justice, responsible for the Prison Service, has not only failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation but has devised no means of keeping itself properly informed of prison conditions. The new Minister of Justice is being urged to take energetic measures without delay.

Capt. Young, of this Sub-Commission, paid a visit of inspection to prisons in Sicily to obtain first-hand information.

Regional Public Safety Officers have been directed to keep this Headquarters supplied with prison statistics.

Prison Rations.

A standard ration for prisoners, approved by the Public Health Sub-Commission, has been allotted in Regions I,II,III,IV,V and VI. The ration, which is higher than the basic civilian ration, consists of:

300 grammes of Bread per day
100 " dried vegetables per day
100 " soup per day

together with the ordinary civilian ration of oil and sugar.

Fire and Civil Defence.

Director of Anti-Fire and Civil Defence Services.

Under the new Minister of the Interior, S.E. Umberto Petragnani has been appointed Director General of Anti-Fire and Civil Defence Services. The Director is most co-operative, and submits all orders and instructions to this Sub-Commission before issuing them. He is only too anxious to seek advice.

Civil Defence Services.

The Italian Civil Defence Services have been notoriously inefficient and overstaffed. The Minister of the Interior has issued instructions for the Civil Defence organization to be absorbed into the Fire Service in AOC territory, subject to the consent of the Military Commander. In effect this will mean a reduction in Civil Defence personnel and its total abolition in unimportant districts.

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Mobile Fire Columns.

A scheme has been submitted to AMHQ for the formation of Mobile Columns consisting of 400 Italian firemen with 15 complete fire-fighting units and 5 service trucks. These units will be at the disposal of the Army Fire Service as the Armies advance. At a later stage the units will revert to the control of the Italian Government.

Licensing and Registration.

Motor Vehicle Circulation Permits.

Instructions have been issued putting into effect as from 1st May 1944 a uniform scheme for the issue of motor circulation permits and petrol. The scheme was originally prepared for AMG territory but has been adopted in its entirety by the Italian Government.

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Civilian Movement

Regulations consolidating all existing restriction on civilian movement in AMG and ACC territory have been issued.

After consultation with AAI., it has been decided, for security reasons, to keep a tight rein on the movement of civilians.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Instructions have been issued to the Italian police in AMG and ACC territory to ensure that all civilians lodging in hotels, inns and boarding houses are properly registered. The strict enforcement of the regulations will prove of assistance to the Security Services.

Military Travel Authorizations.

AFHQ have issued orders that civilians wishing to leave Italy must be in possession of Military Travel Authorisations. Draft instructions have been prepared setting forth the procedure to be followed.

Registration of ACC vehicles.

A scheme for the registration and use of ACC civilian vehicles was drafted and has now been adopted.

General

The new Italian Government has not yet had time to get firmly into the saddle. There are indications of a rather more positive attitude, but there is no doubt that if any progress is to be made in the field of Public Safety it will have to be instigated by this Sub-Commission and maintained by continual pressure.

A. E. YOUNG, Colonel
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REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

REF : ACC/14027/PS.

7 April 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of the activities of the Public Safety-Sub-Commission during March 1944.

TO : Vice President, Administration Section.

This report is confined to the work of the Headquarters of the Headquarters Staff of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, the activities of Public Safety Officers in the field being described in reports submitted through Regional Commissioners.

A. PERSONNEL.

1. During March the following changes took place:

Colonel A.E.Young (B) rejoined the Sub-Commission as Deputy Chief, while temporarily remaining in charge of the Security Branch in Naples.

Lieut.Col. R.M.J.Martin (B) relinquished his position as Deputy Chief on re-assignment to E.T.O.

Major A.F.Wilcox (B), formerly attached to HQ Public Safety, Region 3, joined the Sub-Commission as Executive Officer on 20th March 1944.

Major J.A.Taylor (A), who had been temporarily lent to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, resumed duty at HQs on 12th March 1944.

Lieut. O.G.A. Mastrojanni (A) was appointed liaison officer with General Pieche, G.O.C., CCRR, on 15th March 1944.

2. NOMINAL ROLL

The nominal roll of Officers and EM/OR borne on the strength of this Sub-Commission is as follows:

Officers

Col. Paul G. Kirk	(A) CPS
Col. Arthur E. Young	(B) DCPS
Col. Martin H. Meaney	(A) Head, Police Div.
Lt.Col. Stanley Pickering	(B) Police Division

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Major K.O.Shepherd	(B)	Head, Fire & Civil Defence Div.
Major G.H.L.Mason	(B)	Fire & Civil Defence
Major J.A.Taylor	(A)	Head, Lic. & Reg. Division
Capt. Henry Young Jr.	(A)	Head, Prison Division
Capt. William C, Ballance	(B)	Lic. & Reg. Division
Capt. Baden R. Powell	(B)	Admin Officer
Capt. William Ronnie	(B)	Police Division
1st Lt. O.G.A.Mastroianni	(A)	Police Division (Liaison CCRR)
1st Lt. Fred C. Philby	(A)	Police Division

EM/ORs

SQMS Davies	(D)	PFC Marinelli	(A)	2818
Sgt. McLennan	(B)	PFC Todaro	(A)	
Cpl. Robinson	(B)	PFC Diaz	(A)	
Pte. Lisberg	(B)			

3 spare copies

3. Clerical Staff

The acute situation last month owing to the lack of clerical staff has improved by the assignment of S.Q.M.S. Davies as Chief Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of S.Q.M.S. Brooks who had been transferred to A.F.H.Q., and by the arrival of Cpl. Robinson to replace Pte. Jones (re-assigned).

Following a recommendation by the C.P.S., Pte. Diaz (A) has been advanced to Pfc. Other recommendations for both American and British men have been made.

The work of this Sub-Commission involves a considerable amount of typing, but unfortunately first-class civilian typists and stenographers are not procurable. However, a civilian translator-interpreter and a female clerk have been engaged and are proving useful.

E. PERSONNEL - MOVEMENTS

March 1944

5th — Lt.Col. Pickering and Lt. Mastrogianni inspected the scene of the railway tunnel catastrophe at Balvano, Potenza Province, where some 500 persons lost their lives.

9th to 12th Col. Young at Naples in connection with Security.

13th — Capt. Young visited Naples respecting Prisons.

14th — Capt. Ronnie visited Naples respecting Licensing and Registration.

14th to 17th — Lt. Col. Martin and Lt.Col.Pickering, accompanied by Col. Della Chiesa, Chief of Staff, CC.RR., visited CC.RR units in Region 3 and 5th and 8th Army areas.

15th — Capt. Ballance visited Naples in connection with Licensing and Registration.

21st to 23rd — Lt.Col.Martin visited Region 1 HQ and conferred with the Regional Public Safety Officer and General Branca, Commanding the Sicilian Brigade of CC.RR.

22nd to 28th — Col. Meaney, Lt.Col.Pickering and Major Shepherd assisted Region 3 in the relief and evacuation of refugees who had been rendered homeless by the eruption of Vesuvius.

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23rd to 30th — Col. Kirk, in the company of the V.P.Administrative Section, paid a visit of inspection to the forward areas of the 5th Army and the Anzio Beachhead.

24th to 28th — Col.Young at Naples in connection with Secutiry.

25th to 2nd April — Lt.Col.Martin on tour of inspection in Regions and 5th and 8th Army areas, accompanied by the Chief of Staff of the CC.RR.

25th — Capt. Ronnie visited Montaguto, near Foggia, to investigate the death of a British Corporal.

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28th Col. Young and Capt. Powell represented Public Safety at N°3 District HQ conference on venereal disease.

30th Col. Young and Capt. Ronnie visited the civilian internment camp at Padula, Salerno Province.

31st Col. Kirk and Col. Meaney attended a conference at AAI HQ Naples on rations and equipment for police agencies.

C. PUBLIC SAFETY CONFERENCE

On 8th March 1944 a conference of Public Safety Officers representing Regions 1,2,3,4,5,and 6, and 5th and 8th Armies, in conjunction with the Public Safety Headquarters Staff, was held in Salerno. Before the conference commenced, officers were introduced to the D.C. Later in the day, Lord Stansgate, V.P. Administrative Section, attended and addressed the meeting.

A very long agenda was dealt with during the day and it was felt that the conference had served a useful purpose in co-ordinating the work of Public Safety in the various Regions, in ventilating problems and in providing closer contact and understanding between officers in the field and members of the HQ staff.

D. POLICE

1. Carabinieri Reali

The fullest support has been given to General Pieche, C.O.C., CC.RR, in his task of re-establishing the Carabinieri as an efficient and well disciplined body. A number of meetings have been held, and Lieut. Mastroianni as liaison officer maintains daily contact with General Pieche and his staff.

The transfer of CC.RR officers within unoccupied Italy has been left entirely in the hands of General Pieche, but this HQs has retained the right to approve the transfer or appointment of CC.RR officers in occupied territory.

Lack of transport has handicapped senior CC.RR officers in supervising their districts, but instructions have been issued that as far as possible facilities should be granted for the use of ACC vehicles.

The group of CC.RR being held in reserve for Rome are being temporarily employed on various duties. 150 CC.RR were sent to the Anzio beach-head to assist in refugee work. This number has been reduced to 33, as the evacuation program progressed.

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200 CC.RR have been lent to the Palermo Legion in Sicily, while the remainder are assisting the Naples Legion.

2. Royal Finance Guards.

Close contact has been maintained with General Moricca, C.O.C., GG.FF. It is rather too early yet to say whether or not General Moricca will prove the most suitable man to command the GG.FF, but his work is being carefully watched.

The Finance Guards held on reserve for Rome are being temporarily employed in policing Naples by arrangement with the Questore.

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3. Railway Police.

The Italian Government has definitely determined that the Port and Railway Militia will not be incorporated in the Carabinieri. A decree has been proposed for the creation of a special Railway Police body which will be administered as a part of the Agents of Public Security.

4. Agents of Public Security.

At present the channel of communication with the Questori responsible for Public Safety in the Provinces is through the Minister of the Interior. The possibility of the Minister appointing an official to deal exclusively with Public Safety matters is being explored. The chief difficulty, as in almost every other field, is to find an official with adequate qualifications capable of filling the position.

A decree has been proposed by the Italian Government for the recruitment of additional Agents of Public Security.

5. Rations for Police.

CC.RR and GG.FF draw rations from Italian Military sources on the same scale as members of the Italian Army.

In the case of CC.RR operating in 5th and 8th Army areas and working in conjunction with Allied Military units local arrangements have been made to supply CC.RR with rations from Allied Military sources. The same arrangements has been made for the Rome contigent of CC.RR.

At a meeting at AAI. HQ in Naples on 31st March 1944 it was agreed to submit to AFHQ a recommendation that Agents of Public Security and members of Fire Brigades should draw rations from Italian Military sources on the same scale as the Italian Army. Estimates to cover requirements upon reaching the PISA-RIMINI line were recorded by Brig. Foster of AAI as follows:-

60,000	CCRR etc. (this to include Guardia di Finanza, and other police for which there may be special requirements)
20,000	Agents of Public Security
10,000	Fire Brigades.

6. Uniforms and Equipment.

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6. Uniforms and Equipment.

Efforts to obtain uniforms, supplies and equipment for the personnel of law enforcement agencies have thus far resulted in the allocation of 3000 sets of redyed type clothing to the CCRR.

Discussion of the question is being pursued with the Army Sub-Commission and it is expected that larger quantities will soon be made available. This situation with respect to shoes is quite critical. The Army Sub-Commission stated that they are now in production and a special requisition has been submitted to cover the immediate urgent needs of the Carabinieri.

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E. POLITICAL MATTERS

On 12th March 1944 a political meeting was held in the Galleria Umberto, Naples, to protest against Mr. Churchill's support of the Badoglio Government. This open-air meeting was organised by joint political parties, including the Communists and Socialists and the National Party of Liberation, in lieu of a proposed ten-minute industrial strike which was originally to have taken place on 4th March 1944.

The meeting was attended by 6000 to 7000 people. In general, the speakers were against the King and the Badoglio Government, but favoured co-operation with the Allies. Adequate arrangements were made to police the meeting. No disorder or violence occurred and the crowd dispersed without incident.

Numerious other political meetings of minor importance have been held.

There have been a number of demonstrations, mostly in unoccupied Italy, demanding more food or complaining against local officials.

F. PRISONS

Capt. Young has established relations with officials of the Minister of Justice on a friendly and co-operative basis.

1. Overcrowding

Prisons in Region 2 and Region 3 have become grossly overcrowded, while those in Region 1 are now full to capacity. These conditions are attributable to (a) destruction or damage caused to prisons by bombardment,(b) the use of prisons by Allied Forces,(c) the increased number of arrests,(d)delay in bringing prisoners to trial and (e) confinement of Italian Military Prisons in civil prisons.

It was hoped to reduce overcrowding by transferring by transferring prisoners to Region 1, but a recent survey has shown that there is insufficient accommodation to warrant a programme of transfer. A letter has been addressed to the Naval Authorities at Augusta,Sicily, asking them to vacate the prison. A letter has also been sent through the V.P. Adm.Section asking the Minister of Justice to approach the Ministry of War with a view to the removal of military prisoners from civilian prisons in Region 2.

The Minister of Justice has issued orders for a general survey of prisons in unoccupied Italy, particularly on the questions of accommodation, rebuilding, sanitation and hygiene. The Minister is also interesting himself in providing work for prisoners.

It is proposed that a conference be held at which will be represented Allied Military Commanders, the War, Justice and Interior Ministries of the Italian government and the Public Safety,Legal and

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2. Rations

Food for prisoners has been the subject of frequent comment and much anxiety in Region 3, and more recently, has become a matter of concern to the Italian Government owing to a reduction of the bread ration in Region 2 to 200 grammes a day.

A request to the Public Health and Welfare Sub-Commissions to establish a minimum ration for prisoners throughout Italy is still under consideration.

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However, Public Health and Welfare, Region 3, has recommended a prison diet for that Region which has been submitted to the Food Sub-Commission for authorization. Capt. Young has conferred with the Prison Superintendent, Region 3, and Capt. Parker of the Food Sub-Commission, and reports that the Food Sub-Commission has recommended a diet ration, which approximates to that suggested by Region 3, for national adoption. Two factors have still to be taken into consideration - (i) If work in prisons is re-established it may be necessary to increase the ration of 2100 calories suggested by Region 3 (ii) the allowance made by Italian regulations to cover the daily cost of feeding a prisoner in in the neighbourhood of 6 lire. The ration suggested by the Food Sub-Commission will cost 12 lire daily. It is hoped to work out a satisfactory solution with the authorities concerned.

3. Prison Administration

Prisons are reported to be reasonably clean, but the supply of soap and disinfectants, though given priority, remains a source of complaint in Regions 2 and 3.

4. Prison Staff

The Prison Superintendent, Region 2, has complained of a shortage of prison guards. Through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Region 3, a list of 30 names has been submitted to the Minister of Justice for possible transfer, if in his opinion, the complaint in Region 2 is well founded.

G. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Relations have been established with the Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, who is responsible for the Fire and Civil Defence Services.

Discussions have taken place with Ministry officials regarding the supply of spare parts and tyres for fire vehicles, the pooling and distribution of equipment and supplies, a scheme for the interchange of officers, and the supply of uniforms. Liaison has been maintained between Allied Military Fire Services and the Italian Fire Brigades.

As regards rations, Fire Brigade personnel have been included with police personnel in a recommendation to AFHQ for rations to be supplied from Italian Military sources on the scale issued to the Italian Army.

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3. Prison Administration

Prisons are reported to be reasonably clean, but the supply of soap and disinfectants, though given priority, remains a source of complaint in Regions 2 and 3.

4. Prison Staff

The Prison Superintendent, Region 2, has complained of a shortage of prison guards. Through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Region 3, a list of 30 names has been submitted to the Minister of Justice for possible transfer, if in his opinion, the complaint in Region 2 is well founded.

G. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Relations have been established with the Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, who is responsible for the Fire and Civil Defence Services.

Discussions have taken place with Ministry officials regarding the supply of spare parts and tyres for Fire vehicles, the pooling and distribution of equipment and supplies, a scheme for the interchange of officers, and the supply of uniforms. Liaison has been maintained between Allied Military Fire Services and the Italian Fire Brigades.

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H. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

1. Motor Vehicle Circulation.

The publication of General Order N° 20 which deals with the issue of motor vehicle circulation permits and authorisation for petroleum supply, was withheld consequent upon the handing over of territory to the Italian Government. An amended order, excluding reference to territory administered by the Italian Government, was prepared and was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 27 March 44.

As regards Italian territory, the Italian Government wished to adopt the scheme in its entirety. Frequent discussions with Italian officials resulted in the preparation of Italian Royal Decress which have since been approved by the Legal Sub-Commission.

Identical motor vehicle permits, application forms, etc. will be issued in occupied and unoccupied territory, except that the

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former will be head "Allied Military Government" and the latter "Italian Government".

2. Reale Automobile Club D'Italia

Arrangements have been made for the Director RACI of Naples to supervise RACI offices throughout occupied territory. The RACI offices in unoccupied Italy will be supervised by the Director RACI of Salerno. Action affecting all RACI offices will be co-ordinated by the two Directors.

3. Civilian Circulation Permits

At present restrictions on the free movement of civilians are imposed in Army areas and in the Province of Foggia. A simplified form of circulation permit has been prepared and is now in the hands of the printers. The permit is designed to meet all contingencies. It is thought that a universally recognised form will be of great assistance to Military and Italian police who have the duty of checking unauthorised movement.

4. Registration of Cattle.

A draft directive has been prepared calling on all Prefects in occupied Italy to re-establish the registration of cattle. A similar directive is being circulated in unoccupied Italy by the Italian Government.

5. Italian Royal and Ministerial Vehicles.

Distinctive signs have been submitted to the Deputy Secretary General and are now being printed.

I ASSISTANCE TO ALLIED FORCES

1. Theft of W.D. Property

The Officer Commanding N°3 District stated that a considerable amount of W.D. property was being stolen by civilians from vehicles which were held up in traffic at road junctions, level crossings, etc. Instructions have been given that local police are to pay special attention at busy road junctions to prevent and detect such thefts.

2. Railway Level Crossings

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2. Railway Level Crossings

Military authorities have complained that railway level crossings are not being properly controlled at night and are a source of danger to military traffic. The complaint has been forwarded through the Internal Transportation Sub-Commission to the Allied and Italian authorities responsible with the result that improvements have been promised.

3. Investigation of railway crossing fatality.

In consequence of a request from No 3 District that an investigation be made into the circumstances of a British corporal being killed by a train while a convoy was passing through a level crossing near Montaguto, Foggia, Capt. Ronnie carried out a full enquiry. The evidence showing that the accident was caused by the negligence of an Italian Railway official has been passed to the Legal Sub-Commission.

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4. Venereal Disease.

On 28th March 1944 a conference was held at HQ 3rd District on the subject of V.D. among troops. Public Safety was represented by Col. Young and Capt. Powell.

It was generally agreed that the remedy lay not so much in arresting prostitutes and closing illicit brothels, as in taking suitable action against the troops themselves.

To assist in this campaign every effort is being made by Public Safety to ensure the vigorous enforcement of the existing law. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to all law enforcement agencies in unoccupied Italy ordering all possible measures to be taken to deal with prostitution, including special police patrols to drive touts (especially children) off the streets, and recommending joint patrols of Allied Military Police and Italian Police.

5. Arrests of Civilians by Military

As a result of representations, AAI has issued a directive instructing DAFMs 8th Army and Districts 1, 2, and 3 to give orders that civilians must not be handed into the custody of CC.RR unless proper charges are preferred at the time. On his part, General Piechе has issued instructions that civilians arrested by the Military Police must not be released before trial without a certificate signed by an officer or N.C.O. of the Military Police.

J. General

Ordinary routine work has been carried out, including liaison with other Sub-Commissions and assistance in re-drafting Proclamations as far as Public Safety is affected. Col. Young gave a lecture on "Civilian Internees and Prisoners of War" to the class of instruction arranged by Interior Sub-Commission.

The policy of paying visits to officers in the field has been advantageous both to the Regions and to this Headquarters.

Annexed hereto is Appendix 'A', which contains general observations and recommendations with respect to the police of Italy.

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Paul G. Kirk

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

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Appendix 1

General Observations and Recommendations

(1) The major law enforcement agencies of Italy, the Carabinieri Reali, the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, and the Guardie di Finanza, are national in scope. Their authority has always been derivative of the central government. Two of them, the Carabinieri Reali and the Guardie di Finanza, are in addition essentially military in character and organisation.

(2) In the hope and expectation that before many months have elapsed military operations will bring about the evacuation of Italy by the enemy, it is perhaps not inappropriate to make an estimate of the situation with respect to the police forces of Italy with a view to making recommendations for the immediate improvement of their administration for our own purposes and for their ultimate restoration to the Italian Government free of all control.

(3) The fine traditions and esprit de corps of the Carabinieri Reali in the pre-fascist era are well known and need no amplification here. Dominant among their traditions was their devotion to the welfare of the people of Italy and their loyalty to the Crown. With the advent and rise of Fascism, the several Fascist militias were organised, and many of the duties hitherto performed by the CCRR were usurped entirely by or duplicated by the partisan, political police thus created. Relaxation of the rules which had hitherto governed the CCRR contributed to a reduction of its efficiency. Preferential treatment of the Fascist militias on such matters as uniforms and equipment also served to place the CCRR at a disadvantage. Other disruptive influences could be cited, but need not be mentioned here. Nevertheless it may be truly said that the quality of its leadership remained high and its deeply-rooted traditions continued to be a source of strength.

(4) When the plans for the invasion of Italy were prepared, the Combined Chiefs of Staff designated the Carabinieri Reali as the police agency which would be relied upon to preserve order among the civil population. The decision without doubt eliminated the necessity of providing numerous occupational police battalions by the Allied Armies.

(5) When the invasion was launched, the Carabinieri Reali, in the main, remained steadfastly at their posts. This was an especially trying period. In cases altogether too numerous, they were assaulted, disarmed, ridiculed, by the members of the Allied Armies. In the initial stages, when the food shortage was acute,

Italy with a view to [illegible]
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(5) When the invasion was launched, the Carabinieri Reali, in the main, remained steadfastly at their posts. This was an especially trying period. In cases altogether too numerous, they were assaulted, disarmed, ridiculed, by the members of the Allied Armies. In the initial stages, when the food shortage was acute, they were allowed only the same ration as the general population, and yet were expected to enforce food rationing and black market proclamations. Civilians whom they had arrested for proper cause were frequently summarily released by military persons. Carabinieri barracks have been searched without reference to its commander and on the slightest suspicion. Soldiers interfered with them in the performance of their duty among the civilian population and they were powerless to do anything except to report the fact to their superiors. Disciplinary action against the individual offenders almost invariably was impossible because of the difficulty of making identifications amongst a large, mixed, and mobile army. The effect upon the morale and prestige of the Corps is too obvious to require comment.

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The introduction of military government reduced but by no means eliminated the adverse conditions under which the CCRR sought to perform its duties. Many of the abuses, despite the efforts of officers of AMG and of the armed forces, still continue. The immediate result of military government conditions was that authority was necessarily decentralized to the communal, provincial, and regional level. At each of these levels command responsibility rested in the AMG officer. The chain of command of a national police organization was broken, and the CCRR personnel naturally and properly looked to the AMG officers for orders and instructions. That they in the light of all the circumstances might be alleged to be lacking in enterprise and initiative is not to be unexpected.

With the capitulation of the King, and the forced withdrawal of the enemy, the CCRR were conspicuous victims of German brutality and reprisal. And then the impact of the advancing Allied Armies had to be faced, with many of the concomitants heretofore recited.

With the transfer of Regions I, II, and VI to the Italian Government for administration, command responsibility for the CCRR therein has been vested in Gen. Giuseppe Pieche. My contacts with him have been daily. I have found him to be high-minded, completely competent, industrious, loyal and entirely cooperative.

The present situation possesses certain anomalous features which in my judgment are not conducive to the most efficient employment of the Carabinieri Reali, nor to the restoration of its morale, prestige, and esprit de corps as a national military police body.

First of these is the fact that there are three systems of government in Italy, south of the line of contact between the hostile armies:-

(a) military government under the tactical commanders,
(b) military government under the regional commissioners,
(c) government by the Italian administration subject to ACC conditions.

That (a) should continue to the rear boundaries of the armies is incontrovertible. Whether (b) should be converted to (c) is a high policy question as to which I am not expected to express an opinion except insofar as it concerns the Carabinieri Reali. My opinion on that score is that if the military government regions were released to the Italian government for administration, a great advance would be made in restoring command responsibility, self-reliance, discipline, and flexibility of employment of the Carabinieri. Direct liaison could then be attained with the armies, and assignments and dispositions of

personnel naturally and properly looked to the AMG officers for orders and instructions. That they in the light of all the circumstances might be alleged to be lacking in enterprise and initiative is not to be unexpected.

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(5) The present situation possesses certain anomalous features which in my judgment are not conducive to the most efficient employment of the Carabinieri Reali, nor to the restoration of its morale, prestige, and corporate sense as a national military police body.

(6) First of these is the fact that there are three systems of government in Italy, south of the line of contact between the hostile armies:-

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(b) military government under the regional commissioners,
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(8) The second anomolous feature is the relationship between the Carabinieri and the military personnel of the Allies. The status of co-belligerency means that in legal contemplation the Italians are neither enemies nor allies nor neutrals. The responsibility for maintaining law and order in both occupied and unoccupied Italy rests upon the Italian police. Many of the serious crimes committed in the civilian community are perpetrated by Allied troops. The power of arrest of Allied soldiers by the Italian police forces has never been conferred by the Allied authorities, although in extreme cases it has in fact been sometimes exercised. The situation is a delicate one. But in view

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the facts as they really exist and the demonstrated good faith of the CCRR in their collaboration with the Allied Forces, I recommend without hesitation that the Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies in Italy be requested to confer the power of arrest of military personnel upon the Carabinieri in the same form and manner as it would be exercised by the civil police in an Allied Nation, with the provision that the soldier arrested be turned over to the military authorities with the least practicable delay.

(3) Most of the foregoing applies with equal force to the Guardia di Finanza; and, possibly to a lesser degree, to the Agents of Public Security. However, in view of the fact that Italy has not been accepted as an Ally, and pending a decision as to the legal status of all of the police agencies with respect to the Armed forces of the Allies, it is believed that the recommendation as to the power of arrest should be applied only to the CCRR for the time being.

Paul G. Kirk

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

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Yours Truly,

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief of Staff, Public Safety
Sub-Commissioner.

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Surg. Ltr. 23 Sept 1930.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

1 APR Recd

AMG/14027/PS

8 March 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities of Public Safety Sub-Commission. (Feb., 1944)

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Section, ACC

1. The following report covering the activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission for the month of February is submitted. Inasmuch as Regional Commissioners report direct to the Executive Commissioner on the general situation prevailing in regions, no attempt is made in this report to survey the public safety situation in general, and it is confined to the activities of the Sub-Commission.

I Police Division

A. Carabinieri Reali

A number of conferences have been held with Gen. PIECHE, C.O.C., CC.RR and Maj.Gen. [redacted] commanding the 3rd (Naples) Division. Now that Gen. PIECHE has established his headquarters near SALERNO it is hoped to maintain the closest liaison with him.

B. Uniforms and Equipment.

During the month AFHQ issued instructions stating that "The Carabinieri" "Guardia di Finanza" and "Agents of Public Security" were classified as parts of the Italian Armed Forces for the purpose of issuing Uniforms and Equipment, insofar as it did not conflict with the rules laid down by the HAIA. In accordance with this ruling the C.C.'s Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza were requested to prepare requisitions for the requirements of their respective organizations, and the Minister of Interior was requesting to do likewise for the Agents of Public Security.

It is hoped that the issue of uniforms and equipment to the Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza and Agents of Public Security in accordance with the decision of AFHQ, will relieve the uniform and equipment situation in these agencies. The poor condition of uniforms and equipment and their inability to secure replacements has been reported by Regional Public Safety officers to have a detrimental effect on the morale of these organizations.

Lists of Captured enemy material and equipment stored in Italian warehouses under control were prepared and Italian Military referred to the CC. RR officials for their information.

Rations.

The extension of the arrangements noted in the monthly report for January to cover Sicily and Sardinia has been approved and implemented so far as Sicily is concerned. No information is available regarding Sardinia.

CAB 279 Jr file

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(Cont'd monthly report)

It has also been suggested that instead of drawing rations from Italian military sources under this arrangement, CC.RR operating in Fifth and Eighth Army areas should be attached for rations to allied military formations or units. This is being done in Fifth Army area and it is hoped to complete similar arrangements in Eighth Army area in the near future.

D. Personnel

The names of some 70 officers of the CC.RR who are known to be prisoners of war in Africa or Middle East have been submitted with a view to their repatriation and release. There is a serious shortage of officers in the CC.RR and the return of these 70 and of others whose names it is intended to submit later, will help to improve the position.

Fifty CC.RR., ex-prisoners of war are expected to arrive shortly in NAPLES having been released in North Africa.

The case of Capt. in DOMENICI, Arturo, CC.RR, Reggio who is accused of illegal possession of large quantities of various types of property was referred to the C.C., CC.RR for action.

Consultations took place with Gen. SACHINO regarding three CC.RR who had been arbitrarily promoted at SALERNO, shortly after the occupation of that area, on the instructions of the P.S.O. of the local formation. AMG Adv. Adm. Echelon were advised that the promotions could not be confirmed unless the higher command of CC.RR approved and it was finally agreed with Gen. SACHINO that the three men would be transferred elsewhere, reverted to their original ranks and then promoted one rank.

Cases still occur where the higher commands of the CC.RR issue instructions to their units in Army areas without these instructions being routed through AMG channels. Similarly transfers of CC.RR personnel to or from areas under AMG administration are sometimes ordered without the prior knowledge or consent of AMG. Gen. Fiache has issued definite orders as to the procedure to be followed and has been requested to reissue these orders.

The royal decree for the dissolution of the Reale and Forte Militia and the possible absorption into the CC.RR of a number of officers and men who may be tainted with the fascist virus led to attacks in the nationalist press on Gen. Fiache. The latter is, to say the least, very lukewarm on the plan, and, although he takes the view that, as a good soldier, he must carry out the orders of the Minister of War, I am convinced that he and the CC.RR generally would welcome an order to take no action on the decree. No personnel from either branch of the Fascist Militia has been absorbed in the CC.RR.

Censorship of Civilian Mails.

2. Reference to this Sub-Commission of extracts from civilian mails, collected by the censors, has proved a useful means of assessing public morale in various parts of occupied Italy. Where of interest from this angle they have been referred to RPSC's for information. Allegations of black market activities by named individuals have proved of value and RPSCs have been instructed to consider these extracts when reporting on the state of public morale or opinion.

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Black Market

3. Close liaison is being maintained between this Sub-Commission and the Food Sub-Commission with particular reference to methods of distribution and adequate arrangements for some form of manifest to be carried by any person transporting grain on a highway.

Political Matters.

4. Two officers of this Sub-Commission attended the PWB Congress of Committees of Liberation and returned with a useful collection of PWB reports and Press cuttings. Their report was forwarded to the Vice-President Administrative Section.

Following a call from Signor Rosli, Minister of the Interior, inquiries were instituted into the case of MACCHIAROLI Stefano who had been arrested at SALA CONSILINA by the CC.RR. Representations on MACCHIAROLI's behalf were also made to Region XXI by the Comitato Napoletano Della Liberazione Nazionale. Eleven charges have been framed by the P.I.C. SALERNO province and MACCHIAROLI is to appear before a superior Military Court early in March.

Prisons

5. Capt. Young of the Prison sub-division conferred with the Minister of Justice at Brindisi on the first of the month. The principal subject of the conversation was the crowded condition of the Italian civil prisons in what was then King's Italy, and a canvass of the possibility of being available space in Sicily for the detention of military prisoners.

Constant liaison has been maintained with the Italian prison authorities, almost daily contact being made, chiefly with reference to the following subjects.

a) the requisitioning of Brindisi prison.
b) the preparation of forms upon which local prison directors will be asked to give all information relative to re-establishment of prison standards and procedure.
c) the recruitment of new guards for the prisons.

As to a) Upon the request of the military authority, and upon the representation that the requisitioning of Brindisi prison was an urgent operational necessity, the consent of the Allied Control Commission to such requisitioning was obtained, and the Italian authorities were informed of the situation.

As to b) The preparation of the report forms is progressing, and they should soon be ready for distribution.

As to c) The Italian authorities were reluctant to undertake a program of recruiting guards under present conditions, and the matter being reported ~~to Gen. Allen~~ for possible reference to higher authority, it was decided to await accurate information as to the existence of a scarcity.

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Fire and Civil Defence

6. An estimate of fire appliances required in Italy, was prepared and forwarded to AFHQ in response to their request for this information. Requirements covered the whole country and were divided into two priorities.

The P.A.D. manual issued by AFHQ has been studied in its application to occupied territory and H.Q. MTF have been requested to indicate the areas to be classified in categories A and B in accordance therewith.

Discussions have taken place with officials of the Ministry of the Interior regarding:

Personnel, clothing, equipment, castigo, formation of a central school and the appointment of an Inspecting officer (Italian) for liberated Italy.

Registration and Licensing

7. a. GENERAL ORDER NO. 20 The English text of General Order No. 20 which relates to the issue of motor vehicle permits and authorizations for petroleum supplies was prepared by this section in conjunction with Legal Sub-Commission. The Order was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 9 Feb.

The publication of General Order No. 20 is being delayed as some revision may be necessary when the discussions now taking place with the Italian Government with regard to the publication of a decree regulating the issue of permits in King's Italy have been completed.

B. THE ISSUE OF MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATING PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PETROLEUM SUPPLIES. Contact has been established with the interested Ministries in the Italian Government with a view to regulating these matters in King's Italy. A system similar to that in operation in Allied Territory, and in conformity with directives from AFHQ, will be established, and a decree is being prepared which follows General Order No. 20.

C. AIR FORCE Capt. BALLANCE attended meetings called by the S.C.A.C. 5 Army (Rome) which dealt with questions relating to the licensing of vehicles and the supply of petroleum products.

D. CIRCULATION OF ITALIAN ROYAL AND MINISTERIAL MOTOR VEHICLES. Discussions have taken place with members of the Italian Royal Household with a view to the adoption of a distinctive sign which will be carried on Royal vehicles when carrying members of the Italian Royal Family, so that persons regulating traffic will easily recognise these vehicles and facilitate their progress. Similar discussions have also taken place with a view to the adoption of a distinctive sign for use on vehicles carrying Italian Ministers of State.

E. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE. This matter has been the subject of conversations with the Italian Ministry of the Interior who will instruct the Prefetti in King's Italy to rigidly enforce the provisions of the existing Italian Law, with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle. Draft directive to R.Cs is being prepared.

As will be seen, the work of this Division has increased considerably and great credit is due to Capt. Ballance for his single handed efforts in the absence on detached service with the Displaced Persons S.C. of Major Taylor. It has been found necessary to attach Capt. Rennie of the Police Division to Capt. Ballance, as a temporary expedient.

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8. Administrative Section

1. Consequent on changes which have come into effect during the past month, chiefly caused by the fusion of AMG HQ with ACC HQ, changes in the Regional boundaries and the handing over of territory to the Italian Government, the personnel responsibilities of the Sub-Commission have increased.

Work has been put in hand to maintain up-to-date records of all P.S. officers in this theatre having in mind establishment and locations in Regions I, II and VI under ACC conditions.

At the HQ of the Sub-Commission some reorganization has taken place. Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (D) rejoined the Sub-Commission HQ. and took up the duties of Deputy Chief. The Special Police and Civil Police Sub-Divisions have been merged into one Police Division under Col. Meaney, thus obviating the line of demarcation as to the responsibilities of the previous Separate Sub-Divisions. Consequently, a new draft establishment has been forwarded for the approval of higher authority.

2. The following nominal roll shows strength and location of officers and EM/CR's as at 0900 hours on 29 Feb. 1944.

OFFICERS	UNIT	DUTY	LOCATION
Col. P.G. KIRK	(A)	C.P.S.	Salerno
Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin	(D)	D.C.P.S.	"
Col. M.M. Meaney	(A)	Head Police Div.	"
Lt.Col. S.Pickering	(B)	Police Division	"
Major Shepherd	(G)	A/Head Fire & CD Div.	"
Major Mason	(G)	Fire & CD	"
Major Taylor	(A)	A/Head Lic & Reg. Div.	Brindisi
Capt. Ballance	(B)	Lic & Reg.	Salerno
Capt. Powell	(G)	Admin. Officer	"
Capt. Ronnie	(B)	Police Division	"
Capt. Young	(A)	A/Head Prisons Div.	"
Lt. Philby	(A)	Police Div.	"
Lt. Mastreiamni	(A)	Police Div.	"

EM/CR's

Sgt. Mclennan	(B)	Salerno
Pfc. Martinelli	(A)	"
PFC Todaro	(A)	"
Pvt. Lisberg	(B)	"
Pvt. Diaz	(A)	"
Pvt. McClure	(B)	Naples

On the 26 Feb. S/Sgt Brooks, Chief Clerk was transferred to an important post at AFHQ; this W/O has performed the duties of Chief Clerk at HQ. P.S. AMG, from the first days of the campaign in Sicily and has remained in that capacity during the transitional stages from AMG to ACC and it is with regret that the Sub-Commission loses his valuable services.

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Application has been made for a suitable assignment to be made to fill this vacancy and that of Asst. Chief Clerk. The duties of Chief Clerk are at present being performed by Sgt. McLennan who has been Asst. Chief Clerk, but his departure on re-assignment is also imminent.

The Clerical work of the Sub-Commission has increased very much during the month, and there are indications that it will continue to increase. It is understood that the whole question of ACC clerical staff is under review by higher authority, and further developments are awaited. In the meantime, one Civilian Clerk is being employed as a trial measure.

STAFF CONFERENCES

Weekly conferences are held by C.P.S., at which all officers of the Sub-Commission attend; matters of general interest to all Divisions are discussed, and review made of work performed and in hand.
Approval has been obtained, and it is proposed to hold a conference at this HQ at an early date of all Regional P.S.O.'s and certain other members of their Staff when, inter-alia, an opportunity will be afforded for the officers at HQ to become acquainted with their colleagues "in the field" thus developing that personal contact which is so desirable and which no doubt will ultimately lead to a good mutual understanding and dissolving of such others problems.

INTERVIEWS

On the 2nd Feb. the Chief and officers of the Sub-Commission attended the office of the Chief Commissioner and had the honor of being introduced to him and a discussion on the work of the Sub-Commission followed.

M.S. MATTERS (BRITISH PERSONNEL)

HQ. ACC Executive Memorandum No. 9 dated 15 Feb. 44 was received and action taken under paras 10 and 24.

PERSONNEL - MOVEMENTS

1 Feb. Capt. ROBBIE and Lt. MASTROLACCI returned from enquiries at Bari.
Capt. YOUNG returned from Detached Service at Brindisi
2 Feb. Major MASON rejoined from Detached Service at Brindisi.
3 Feb. Lt. Col. R.M.J. MARTIN rejoined Sub-Commission from 15th Army AMG.
7 Feb. Lt.Col. HICKERING visited Naples to attend meeting of Food & Supply officers.
8 Feb. Major ANDERSON (A) (Police Div.) joined Sub-Commission from ACS & HQ
Capt WEAVER (A) removed from Nominal Roll, and transferred to North Africa for hospitilisation prior to return to U.S.A.

9-13 Feb. Capt BALLANCE visited Naples etc. on LIC & REG matters.

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15 Feb. Capt. POWELL visited Naples checking Personnel Records and returned on 19/2

16 Feb. Major ANDERSON attended a Conference at BARI re Anti V.D. measure and returned 19/2

17 Feb. Capt. BALLANCE attended meeting at Naples of "Rome Planning" officials.

23 Feb. Capt. BALLANCE proceeded to Naples on LIC & REO. matters.

25 Feb. Lt. Col. MARTIN left on tour of inspection in Regions and forward Areas.

26 Feb. Sqdn. BROOKS, Chief Clerk, left on assignment to duties at AFHQ.

27 Feb. Major ANDERSON (A) left for Naples, for transfer to S.T.O., and removed from strength of this Sub-Commission

28 Feb. Lt. PHILBY rejoined Sub-Commission from Palermo.

WELFARE ENQUIRIES

During the month, the question of what Sub-Commission or Section of ACC should conduct "Welfare Enquiries", which concerns enquiries being made respecting the whereabouts of Italian civilians and members of the Italian Forces or Prisoners of War, both in Allied Controlled territory and enemy occupied territory, was discussed within the Admin. Section, and a Policy was laid down which provides for the work being conducted in part by this Sub-Commission and partly by the RC & MG Section. Nevertheless, this Sub-Commission has for some time past, and will, under the new policy, have considerable work and responsibility in acting as a "Clearing House" for this work.

Venereal Disease

9. The Sub-Commission was represented by Major ANDERSON at a conference convened by G.O.C. No. 2 District at BARI to consider this problem. RPSO's concerned by G.O.C. No. 2 District at BARI to consider this problem. RPSO's are in close touch with the appropriate officers of military formations on the subject and the closest liaison is maintained at all levels with ACC medical officers.

Conduct of Allied Troops

Although this is a matter which is primarily one upon which the Executive Commissioner will receive representations from Regional Commissioners it may not be out of place to draw attention to three serious occurrences in the immediate vicinity of SALERNO in which colored U.S. troops were directly concerned. The effect of these outrages on public opinion, occurring as they did in King's Italy, needs little emphasis on my part.

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General Comment

Since the turn over of Regions I and II to the Italian Government contact has been established with all appropriate departments of that government and no particular difficulties have been encountered. At this early stage it is not possible to give any definite appreciation of the results.

Paul G. Kirk

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

RGKK/hgd

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AMG/14021/PS

8 February 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities of Public Safety Sub-Commission. (Jan. 1944)

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Directorate, ACC.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of AMG/319.1, 4 January 1944 the report of activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission for the month of January, 1944, is submitted:-

I POLICE DIVISION

A. CARABINIERI REALI.

1. Rations. During the month of January 1944, arrangements were completed for the issue of rations to the Italian Military forces in Southern Italy including the Carabinieri. The issue of rations was approved by the Military Mission to the Italian Army. A total of two hundred forty-four thousand (244,000) rations was authorized of which approximately two hundred thousand (200,000) are the British type "B" ration and the remainder the American type ration. General Ernesto Sanmino, commanding the Third Division Carabinieri arranged for the distribution of the rations to the members of his organization in the various communes.

The authorized issue of rations did not include the Carabinieri stationed in Sicily or in Sardinia. This question was referred to General Pieche for consultation with the War Ministry in an effort to have Sicily and Sardinia included in the ration issue. No report has been received regarding this matter.

2. Uniforms and Equipment. The lack of uniforms and equipment is a serious handicap to the recruiting campaign. There are no uniforms or equipment available in the Carabinieri storehouses. It was suggested to General Sanmino to discuss this question of uniforms and equipment with General Pieche with a view to having the situation brought to the attention of the War Ministry in an effort to obtain the necessary quantities from Italian Army supply warehouses.

The uniforms and equipment of the regular members of the Carabinieri, especially shoes, boots and leather equipment, are in very poor condition and there are no replacements available.

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The officers' uniforms and equipment generally are in fine condition; they take care of them at their own individual expense. The uniforms and equipment of the other ranks are normally replaced from warehouse stocks when necessary. There are no surplus stocks in the CCAR warehouses. War Material Disposal Sub-Commission is being consulted concerning this matter.

A report is awaited.

3. Special Force for Rome. A special force of Carabinieri has been organized for the purpose of taking over the policing of the City of Rome after it is captured. One thousand three hundred (1300) plus the necessary officer personnel are to be furnished from Sardinia and one thousand (1000) plus thirteen (13) officers are to be furnished from King's Italy. The Sardinia group is assembled in readiness to move direct to its destination at the proper time. The King's Italy group is being assembled in Naples where it will be equipped and instructed in its duties and be prepared to move without delay as soon as the situation is in readiness. Lt. Col. Pollock (E) is organizing and training this force. Col. Perinetti, CCAR Naples, will be the Italian officer in command. This Special force had transferred to it from Region II thirty (30) specially trained (CCAR) squads of one (1) N.C.O. and four (4) men each. The Public Safety Officer of Region II advised that these one hundred fifty (150) men could be transferred without interfering with the normal work of the Region.

4. Recruiting Program. Recruiting of additional personnel for the Carabinieri in Sicily is slowly progressing. The latest report from Major Hefford dated 12 January stated that thirty-one (31) men had already been accepted, forty (40) were expected 25 January and that a total of two hundred fifty (250) would be enrolled by February 1. Major Hefford further stated that the prescribed training and instruction program for these recruits would go into effect on or about 1 February. Recruiting is to continue in Sicily and it is planned to form classes of two hundred fifty (250) members each as the recruits have been accepted.

B. GUARDIA DI FINANZA

1. A force of approximately five hundred (500) members of the Guardia di Finanza was transferred from King's Italy for duty with the Rome group. This force is assembled in Naples where it is being equipped and receiving instructions under Lt. Col. Pollock (E) and Col. Perinetti (CCAR) under whose command they will work in Rome. All CCAR and Guardia di Finanza will be under his command according to present plans.

2. In accordance with a request from Lt. Col. Poletti, one hundred (100) members of the Guardia di Finanza, taken from the Rome group, will be transferred to Palermo to report to Lt. Col. Poletti upon arrival. Lt Col. Pollock will select the men and arrange for transportation. Col. Poletti's request was based on a promise made several weeks ago by Col. Accampora, Guardia di Finanza Chief with Headquarters at Brindisi, during a visit to Palermo.

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C. PUBLIC MORALE AND DISCIPLINE

1. Crimes of Violence. With the exception of Matera Province, all Provinces reported crimes of violence, each having several cases of homicide. Many of the cases concerned only Italian Nationals, with no special features, and were the result of family differences. Several cases of violence, shooting or stabbing of British soldiers were reported, in each of these cases arrests were made. All undetected cases are being further investigated; returns of crime do not appear to be excessive in comparison with reports of recent years, and detections are high.

2. Civil Disorders. Civil disorders diminished during the month of January, insofar as the facts can be determined from information reaching this office.

3. Sabotage. No cases of sabotage have been reported from the Regions This is not to state positively however, that there were not some such cases. No cases of serious subversive activity have come to notice of the Police Div.

4. Black Market. There appears to be "black market" operations generally throughout the Regions; to combat this, Guardia di Finanza and CCRR are co-operating closely with Alimentation authorities. Road blocks have been established in the Province of Salerno in an endeavour to check the movement of contraband food. This appears to have had good results as large quantities of food have been confiscated and turned over to the Alimentation section.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the month of January, other activities of the police division were:- Special investigations, including alleged Black Market activities; processing of whereabouts inquiries from various sources; observance and reporting on political meetings; conferences with and suggestions to appropriate Italian agencies.

II FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENSE

A plan was devised for the organization of a mobile fire fighting unit in Naples with the mission of rapid movement to the City of Rome if and when its services are required.

An extensive survey was made of the Fire-Fighting organization and equipment in the four provinces of King's Italy, with special reference to the ports of BARI, BRINDISI and TARANTO. This survey was conducted at the direction of AFHQ. A copy of the report is available if desired.

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III PRISONS

The assignment by Headquarters to other duties of the two officers of this Sub-Commission in the Prison division, and the lack of transportation, seriously interfered with the conduct of the overall survey of prison conditions in Italy. At the end of the month, however, Capt Young held conferences with the Italian Minister of Justice and is now engaged in a comprehensive study of the entire prison situation. It may be said that the overcrowding of prisons is one of the most acute problems which this sub-commission faces. Similarly, the lack of suitable institutional facilities for the housing and training of juvenile delinquents presents a problem. To this end, the services of an experienced prison administrator, in addition to Capt Young, are desired. One whose background is that of a warden or a police officer alone is not suitable in view of the broad administrative problem which lies ahead.

IV LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

During the month of January the work of this division has been conducted by Captain W. C. Ballance without other assistance.

A. MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMITS.

1. This matter is now regulated by AFHQ Administrative Instruction No. 12 dated 1 December, 1943, which was issued to Regions without any prior knowledge on the part of this sub-commission that such an instruction was likely to be issued.

2. The instruction is unsatisfactory from a Public Safety point of view and the matter was taken up with AFHQ (Pet. Section), which agreed with the objections advanced.

3. It was found that AAI 15 Army Group (main) were also raising objections to the instruction, and that no provision had been made for the issue of a General Order by means of which the provisions of the instruction could be enforced.

4. Contact was made with AAI 15 Army Group, and this section prepared a draft enforcement order which was agreed to by the Chief Legal Officers of the two AAI Headquarters. The order has been submitted to AFHQ for their comment.

5. Draft instructions relating to the issue of motor vehicle permits (supplementing those contained in AFHQ Administrative Instruction No.12) and suggested amendments to the instruction referred to, were prepared by this section and agreed to by AAI 15 Army Group. The draft instructions and suggested amendments have also been submitted to AFHQ for their consideration.

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I. CONTROL OF RABIES.

1. The Veterinarian, Public Health Sub-Commission, reported the prevalence of rabies among dogs and cats on the Italian mainland. This section prepared a directive with the idea of making effective the existing Italian law relating to this matter.

2. The enforcement of the provisions of the law rests upon the veterinary service and the police agencies.

C. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE

1. The question of the proper enforcement of the existing Italian laws with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle has been the subject of discussion with Public Health Sub-Commission.

2. A draft directive has been prepared by this section, but is held at the moment pending verification of certain facts.

D. ALIENS

1. In connection with the control of aliens, further consideration has been given to the instruction relating to the manner in which refugee German nationals should be dealt with. It was agreed to issue an amending instruction clarifying the position still further.

VI ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

At the commencement of the month, the Sub-Commission was accommodated in the Provincia Bldg., Naples, in Rooms 28 and 29.

On the 26th Jan., the Sub-Commission commenced moving to new Hq. at Salerno, the following officers forming the advance party:

Lt. Col. Pickering, Major Shepherd, Capts. Sallance, Powell, and Rohnie, Lt. Mastroianni. Col. Kirk, DCS, and Col. Meaney arrived on the 27th inst.

The Sub-Commission now has 3 offices in the Palace of Justice Bldg., Salerno. The Clerical Staff shares a large dis-used Court-room with clerks of the Legal Sub-Commission and the Administration Section. This arrangement is open to criticism; by the very nature of Public Safety duties, the clerical staff should be in a room to themselves. Accomodations for officers is adquate for present staff.

The following officers of the Sub-Commission have been placed under orders to proceed for service in another theatre of operation; they remained at Naples, and were removed from the strength of this Sub-Commission.

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Lt. Col. A. B. Michell (A)
Major E. L. Sawyer (E)
Capt. E. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Lowe (A)
Lt. E. Bellersen (A)

Capt. Weaver (A) entered hospital on the 23rd Jan., and is awaiting evacuation to U.S.A. on medical grounds.

The following changes in officer strength took place during the month:-

Jan. 4 Capt. H. Young (A) joined from Palermo
Jan. 8 Lt. E. Bellersen (A) transferred to 15th Army Group.
Jan.21 Capt. [illegible]. Ronnie (E) joined Sub-Com. from MGS & HC
Jan.21 Lt. E. Bellersen (A) transferred to Sub-Com. from 15th Army Group.

Officers were also engaged on detached duties during the month, as set out hereunder:-

Jan. 2 Lt. Mastroianni returned from detached duties at Salerno.
Jan. 3 Major Shepherd proceeded on detached duty at Bari and returned on Jan. 8th.
Jan. 8 Capt. Young proceeded to Brindisi to assist D.P.B. Sub-Com. and on
Jan. 9 Major Taylor proceeded to Brindisi on a similar mission, direct from Palermo.
Jan.17 Major Mason proceeded to Brindisi area for consultation on Fire & Civil Defense matters.
Jan.23 Capt Ronnie and Lt. Mastroianni proceeded to Bari on inquiries.

The following nominal roll shows strength and location of officers and EM/CR's on Jan. 31st at 0900 hours.

Col. P. G. Kirk (A) C.P.S.	Salerno.
Col. M. Meaney (A)	"
Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (E)	Detachedtduty at AMMF
Lt. Col. S. Pickering (E)	Salerno
Major H. Anderson (A)	MGS & HC
Major E.W. Garrett (A)	" "
Major K.C. Shepherd (E)	Salerno
Major C.H.L. Mason (E)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.
Major J.A. Taylor (A)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.
Capt. W.C. Ballance (E)	Salerno
Capt. D. Powell (E)	Salerno
Capt. Ronnie (E)	Salerno
Capt. H.S. Weaver (A)	Naples (Hospital)
Capt. H. Young (A)	Detached duty at ACC Rear.

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Lt. F. Philby (A) Palermo
Lt. C.G.A.Mastrolianni (A) Salerno.

NCO/OR's

SQMS Brooks (B) Salerno
Sgt. McClennan (B) "
Pfc. Martinelli (A) "
Pfc. Todaro (A) "
Pte. Lisbery (B) "
Pte. Diaz (A) "
Pte. Patti (A) Brindisi
Pte. McClure (B) "
Pte. Jones (B) Palermo

VI ADVISORY OPINIONS

During the month of January the views of this Sub-Commission was asked for and given regarding the following matters:-

a) Deportation of civilian internees
b) Passes for Italian officials
c) Black Market (To Finance Sub-Commission)
d) Advisability of reestablishment of confino in Sicily
e) Trial of Italian soldiers for desertion
f) Control of Aliens.

VII GENERAL COMMENT.

The reorganization of AMG/ACC during the past month, will result, it is believed, in making the work of this Sub-Commission more effective; or at least relieve the overlapping of spheres of activity and duplication of effort which has heretofore existed.

It is clear from Memo, HQ ACC dated 31 Jan 1944 that the scope of the work of this Sub-Commission will continue to be advisory and not operational or executive. In brief it is without executive responsibility. With this in mind, it is considered that the present staff is adequate, although experience may prove otherwise.

Whether the prescribed system of reports considered in the light of the inadequacy of communications in general, will afford this sub-commission the necessary factual data in sufficient time to perform properly its advisory role remains to be seen.

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(Cont'd Monthly Report)

The difficulty in obtaining motor transport to permit staff members to make visits, even of an urgent character, has been a definite handicap. It is realized, however, that this situation is applicable to other Sub-Commissions as well - that steps to alleviate this condition are being taken by higher authority.

In any event, it would seem that direct contact with the Italian Government, within such limits and for such purposes as have been or may be prescribed, will enable this Sub-Commission to approach its maximum value.

Paul G. Kirk

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