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

ACC

10000/109/665
(VOL. II)

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10000/109/665
(VOL. II)

MONTHLY REPORTS, PUBLIC SAFETY SUB/COMM
APR. 1945 - DEC. 1946

202.

Ex Comm
(b) Public Safety Spc monthly Report for August is at folios 201. Passages of interest have been marked -

G m(c)m 24/9 27.9 NC 209

Ex Comm
(b) 203 Public Safety Spc monthly Report for Sept. is at folios 203. 204. Passages of interest have been marked.

G. m(c)m. 22/10. H.S. 22/10 NC 23/10.

Ex Comm
(b) 206 Public Safety Spc. Monthly Report for October is at 206-207. Passages of interest have been marked.

G m(c)m 16/11. H.S. 18/11 NC 18/11

Ex Comm
(b) 210 Please see folio 209 for info. Passages of interest have been marked.

G. m(c)m. 17/12. H.S. 17/12 NC

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Dept is at folios 203-204. Passages
of interest have been marked.

G. M(C)M. 22/10 W.S. 22/10 NC 23/10.

Exam
No. 208 Public Safety Dept. Monthly Report for
October is at 206-207. Passages of
interest have been marked.

G. M(C)M 16/11. W.S. 18/11 NC 17/11

Exam
No. 210. Please see folio 209 for info. Passages
of interest have been marked.

G. M(C)M 17/12. W.S. 17/12 NC

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A/L.C.

C&O. Public Safety S/C 187 report for the week at 184-186 Passages of interest have been marked.

G. McM. 17/4. H.S. 17/4

H.S/26/4

191

C&O 188-190 inc. Public Safety S/C monthly report for April Passages of interest have been marked This is a well written account of the Milan Prison Riot at Section 11.

G. McM. 17/5. H.S. 18/5

H.S/26/5.

L&C & Comm. 193

192-194 is Public Safety S/C monthly report for May Passages of interest have been marked.

G. McM. 19/6 H.S. 2016

H.S/5/7

198

L&C H.S. 1917

196-197 is Public Safety S/C monthly report for June Passages of interest have been marked.

G. McM. 19/7

2967

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There is a full-written account of the Milan Prison Riot at section 11.

G. McM. 17/5. W.S. 1815

78/26/V.

Ex Comm. 195.

192-194 is Public Safety L/C monthly report for May. Passages of interest have been marked.

G. McM. 19/6. W.S. 2016

W.S. 1917

198.

196-197 is Public Safety L/C monthly Report for June. Passages of interest have been marked.

G. McM. 1917

2362

Ex Comm

200.

199 is Public Safety L/C monthly Report for July. As in the case of DOR & Legal L/C monthly Reports for July ~~this~~ ~~was~~ I compiled my report from CA Section's Consolidated Report for July. This 199 was received this morning.

G. McM. 26/8

DS 26/VIII

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170.

CAS

Please see Public Safety report for December. Passages of interest are marked. A good report.

Seen by Bde Com 1/2.

Maj Bde Comm.

174.

Please see Public ~~Health~~ Safety S/C report for January at 171-173. Passages of interest are marked. A good report with a particularly interesting account of the Sicilian separatist movement at 172.

C. S.O.

175

8. I should like to hear V.P. CAS on this at my meeting on Tuesday 26/2.

176.

V.P. CAS.

Please note on 175 above. Ref 172 para 8.

Note: Seen by Brig. Com who state. P/A.

180.

F. S. S/C report for February is at 77-79. Passages of interest have been marked.

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are marked. A good report with a fascinating interesting account of the Sicilian separatist movement at 172.

H.S. 19/2. H.S. 2012

C.S.O.

8. I should like to hear V.P. CAS on this at any meeting on Tuesday 26/2. 175/26/2

176.

V.P. CAS.

Please note on 175 above. Ref f 172 item 8.
H.S. 25/2

Note: Seen by Brig. Cam who spoke. P/A.
H.S. 26/2.

C.S.O. 1 vol 20/3. 180.

P.S. S/C report for February is at 77-79. Passages of interest have been marked.
H.S. 3

The Prison situation & the lowering of warders' wages in bed. 175/31/3

Public Safety S/C 182.

Have you any comments to make on M-181?

Y.M.C.A. 2/4

183

C.S.O. Exec Comm. 2362

Are agreed. Mick. - D.P.P. Y.M.C.A. PA

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156

To Commissioner

Refers re Public Safety report to 30th inst.
at 115 & one internally interesting report.
Comments on the "Hunter" trial at folio 149 are seen
& he in opposition to the general tone. 20/10.

20/10

157

P.A.

Work Releases with C.P.C.A. from folio
folio 153 (2) folio 149 marked above (3)

Letter of Lt Farber 25/10/18

158

Dan/Ex/Ltr. Ex-Comm.

Has discussed. I have instructed Dy. P.S. S/C
that Monthly Reports must be factual & must
not contain criticisms of Policy. I am seeing
Col. Fiske about Capt. Farber.

24/X. 24/10

M Campbell
V.P.C.M.S.

Ex. Comm

25/10/x

163

p 183 (2) para 149 MEMORAN

duke / 21 Feb

158

Dep. Ex-Comm.

We discussed. I have instructed Dep. P.S. S/C that Monthly Reports must be factual summaries & contain criticisms of policy. I am seeing Col. Fiske about Capt. Farber.

J McCauley
V.P.C.R.B

24/X.

Ex. Com.

Please see Public Safety S/C report at 162. Passages underlined are marked.

20/11

A much better report than usual

Ex. Com.

168. Please see Public Safety S/C report at 165-167. Passages underlined are marked.

21/12.

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C.S.O.

Public Safety Monthly report for June is at 124.

1.8.45.

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137.

A/Executive Commissioner

P.S. S/C. Monthly report for June is at 136. This report is far too long. Its length being mainly due to muddled compilation & repetition rather than the number of facts reported.

23/VIII/45

138

C.S.O.

Strength see folio 136 P.S./S.C. report for July.

also please see min 137.

1/9

147

Executive Commissioner

is far too long. Its length being mainly due to muddled compilation & repetition rather than the number of facts reported.

DH.

23/VIII/45

138

630

Drafts re folio 136 P.S./SL report for July.
Also please see min 137.

Cabinet 1979

147

Executive Commissioner

Please see Public Safety August report at 139-145. Passages of interest are underlined

RR 3/x ... 3/10. BD 3/10.

2960

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3603 9

ALLIED MILITARY MISSION
Public Safety Division
APO 794

C/14027/PS 14 December 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Strength of Police
Nothing new to report.

2. General Public Safety Situation
In the whole it is fairly quiet south throughout Italy. There have been no serious disturbances; the usual minor demonstrations continue and have been handled without serious developments. In the Venice area although police have not been reinforced up to the figure asked for by G. . . (this is in course of investigation and adjustment with the Minister of Interior) the situation during the month has been remarkably quiet and for the time being occasions no cause for alarm.

3. U.S. Territory
Udine Province - Public order has shown further improvement. Two cases of the use of hand-grenades as weapons of political protest have occurred, one against a Carabinieri station following police action in protecting a mounted fascists from mob violence. The second incident was directed against the Camera del Lavoro : no person was injured at either incident.

The crime situation remains normal with signs of improvement in police arrests.

Joint patrols of Allied Military and Italian Civil Police are operating on the roads with a view to reducing traffic accidents and are effecting improvement in this matter.

Venezia Giulia - The month has been quiet and almost free from political disturbances with a notable decrease in terroristic attacks, abductions and murders.

Common crime again shows a slight increase with 690 cases reported as against 671 in October, but arrests for crime are also higher 180 as against 125 last month. Additionally there were 217 arrests for police preventive measures. Twenty three cases of the use of explosives for political or personal motives are reported, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous month.

Several large stores of ammunition and explosives have been found by police.

[illegible] police [illegible] and their duties at the [illegible]

2. General Public Safety Situation

On the whole a fairly quiet month throughout Italy. There have been no serious disturbances: the usual minor demonstrations continue and have been handled without serious developments. In the Venice area although police have not been reinforced up to the figure asked for by C.M.C. (this in in course of investigation and adjustment with the Minister of Interior) the situation during the month has been remarkably quiet and for the time being occasions no cause for alarm.

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Several large stores of ammunition and explosives have been found by Police.

Two members of the V.G. Police have met their death at the hands of criminals during the month but despite this the morale of the force remains at a very high level and large numbers of applications to join the force are being dealt with. There are signs that the private population are beginning to appreciate what this force is accomplishing in maintaining law and order.

4. Frontier Control

Jewish members of Jewish migrants have been stopped on the frontiers of Italy during the month whilst attempting to illegally enter the Country en route to Palestine. The majority stopped have been refused admittance and turned back but undoubtedly many have entered the Country clandestinely.

Navy is gradually closing the frontiers and is assisting police supervision over the more restricted passes left available.

P.A

19 19/12 2953

EC Post.

1 - EC
1 - Public Relations
1 - Food Rep.
1 - Economic Rep.
1 - Political Rep.

f/Conf Rep

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5. Security - General.

The local administrative elections in November emphasised the reactionary temper of the people, increased leftist gains in most of Italy were recorded. In Rome the strength of the PCI party was definitely illustrated. The general outcome was to increase the difficulties of the present Government, another crisis was averted.

Incidents continue in North of Italy which go to show the Fascist sympathisers still exist, leaflets were distributed in GENOA, TURIN and MILAN.

No results have yet been obtained from the investigations made in regard to the bomb explosion at the British Embassy, ROME.

Dumps of arms are still being discovered. During the month of November a large dump was found at SESTRI, GENOA, others were located in Liguria, Emilia, Veneto and Piedmonte.

6. Licensing Registration and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

As before - See last months report.

S.I. (W) Colonel
Director.

Enc/Ac.

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3103

NOV 16 1946 207

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Division.
APO 794

AC/41927/15 14 October 1946.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - October 1946.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Strength of Police

There is nothing new to report under this heading and the remarks contained in the report for September still apply.

2. General Public Safety Situation

One serious disturbance occurred during the month, namely on 9th October 1946 when a large crowd of dissatisfied workers demonstrated outside the Ministry of Interior, Piazza Viminale, Rome.

The trouble commenced apparently as a result of a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to dismiss, on account of lack of work, 2,000 employees. A deputation from the workers was seen by an Under Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works on 8th October, but on the morning of the 9th, dismissal notices were posted up in the various places of employment, with the result that about 1,000 employees marched to the Ministry of Public Works, Piazza Porta Pia and from there to the Ministry of Interior.

The number of the demonstrators had by this time grown to more than 20,000. Excitement was running high and eventually a number of people effected an entry into the building of the Ministry of Interior damaging the furniture in one of the offices. The demonstrators were armed with various weapons including some firearms, iron bars, sticks etc. Stones were thrown at the building and at the Police on duty there. Shots were fired by the demonstrators and the Police. Mounted Police on duty were ineffective against the demonstrators, many being unseated, disarmed and injured by the crowd. This can be well understood when it is realised that neither the men nor the horses are trained in Riot Police Work.

Police re-inforcements were brought up and order was eventually restored.

The casualties figures as supplied by the Ministry of Interior were :- Civilians - 3 killed
59 injured (14 by gun shot wounds).
Police - 30 [illegible] injured (4 Officers,
[illegible] injured (3 by gun shot wounds).

During the disturbance 17 persons were arrested. Some of those were believed to be professional agitators.

As a result of this disturbance Dott. Mordini, the Questore of Rome was replaced.

[illegible]

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. [illegible]

remarks contained in the report for Septe ber still apply.

2. General Public Safety Situation

One serious disturbance occurred during the month, namely on 9th October 1946 when a large crowd of dissatisfied workers demonstrated outside the Ministry of Interior, Piazza Viminale, Rome.

The trouble commenced apparently as a result of a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to dismiss, on account of lack of work, 24,000 employees. A deputation from the workers was seen by an Under Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works on 8th October, but on the morning of the 9th, dismissal notices were posted up in the various places of employment, with the result that about 7,000 employees marched to the Ministry of Public Works, Piazza Porta Pia and from there to the Ministry of Interior, Piazza Viminale.

The number of the demonstrators had by this time grown to more than 20,000. Excitement was running high and eventually a number of people effected an entry into the building of the Ministry of Interior damaging the furniture in some of the offices. The demonstrators were armed with various weapons including some firearms, iron bars, sticks etc. Stones were thrown at the building and at the Police on duty there. Shots were fired by the demonstrators and the Police. Mounted Police on duty were ineffective against the demonstrators, many being unseated, disarmed and injured by the crowd. This can be well understood when it is realised that neither the men nor the horses are trained in riot Police Work.

Police re-inforcements were brought up and order was eventually restored.

The casualties figures as supplied by the Ministry of Interior were :-

Civilians - 3 killed
55 injured (14 by gun shot wounds).

Police - 56 officers injured (4 officers)
8 O.R. injured (3 by gun shot wounds).

During the disturbances 17 persons were arrested. Six of these were believed to be professional agitators.

As a result of this disturbance Dott. Verdinoi, the Questore of Rome was replaced.

A second serious incident occurred in Rome when at about 2.45 am on 31st October, when two suitcases, apparently containing filled with explosives, which had been placed by some persons unknown outside the main door of the British Embassy, at Porta Pia, Via XX Settembre, exploded and caused serious damage to the building. Fortunately there were no fatal casualties, one civilian only, who was passing at the time of the explosion, was injured by falling debris.

Enquiries to trace the persons or persons responsible for the outrage are continuing.

In other parts of Italian Government territory there were the usual minor demonstrations but in every case the situation was kept under control.

The Police drive in Sicily against banditry has continued throughout the month and has had the effect of bringing a fair amount of law and order into the area.

EE Dist 16/1/46

Sec Nos 203

2 Oct 6 - PR Brnch
1 - MIDEA, Am Emb
1 - Field Rep

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 765087

3.

A.M.G. Territory.

In the Province of Udine public order has been reasonably good and there are no special incidents to report.

In Venezia Giulia there were a number of incidents but in no case did the situation get out of hand.

There have been a large number of cases of hand-grenade throwing and special efforts are in hand to eliminate this evil. Generally they are politically inspired but they are not confined to one political faction.

Common crime has increased somewhat. There were 519 crimes reported during the month and 135 arrests were effected, as compared with 410 crimes and 260 arrests for the month of September.

Of this number 3 only were for murder, (a reduction of 4 compared with September figures). Two of these were political.

4. Frontier Control.

There is little to report under this heading beyond the fact that small parties of Jews endeavour to illegally enter Italy with the ultimate object of reaching Palestine. The authorities in the Frontier areas are alert to prevent unauthorised entry into the country but the frontier area is generally so mountainous that it is almost impossible to prevent stragglers infiltrating through.

The illegal travel to Tripolitania has shown a marked decrease during the month, probably due to the increased police measures which have been put into force.

5. Security.

The high cost of living and the threat of further unemployment in Italy still given rise to demonstrations etc. During the month the most serious demonstration took place in ROME on the 9th when labourers of the Public Works Organisation demonstrated against possible dismissal. This led to "sympathy" strikes in other parts, the most serious being at GENOA.

At CREMONA many agricultural workers went on strike. Telephone workers, gas employees, miners and fire men have caused work. There is a deficit on the grain harvesting, the peasants claim to be allowed to retain a higher percentage for themselves.

Arrest have been carried out for failure to comply with the rationing regulations, this has led to further demonstrations. Food smuggling continues in the areas bordering the French and Swiss borders.

Numbers of Italian workers are said to be crossing into France where economic conditions are better, the French authorities are reported to turn a "blind eye" to this clandestine migration as they are in need of industrial and agricultural workers.

MONTECITORIO - Communists are said to be active in MILAN. In parts of North Italy some partisans are said to be organising renewed agitation but are not receiving much support.

In the larger towns of Italy [illegible]

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compared with September figures. [illegible]

4. Frontier Control.

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At GENOA many agricultural workers went on strike. Telephone workers, gas employees, miners and fire men have ceased work. There is a deficit on the grain harvesting, the peasants claim to be allowed to retain a higher percentage for themselves.

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Numbers of Italian workers are said to be crossing into France where economic conditions are better, the French authorities are reported to turn a "blind eye" to this clandestine emigration as they are in need of industrial and agricultural workers.

POLITICAL - Communists are said to be active in PARMA. In parts of North Italy some partisans are said to be organising renewed agitation but are not receiving much support.

In the larger towns of Italy propaganda is being spread by all parties in preparation for the municipal elections which take place on 10 November 1946. The future of TRIESTE is naturally a chief topic discussed in all circles but no demonstrations outside of VENEZIA GIULIA have been reported.

Neo-Fascist activity appears to be on the increase especially in Norther Italy. A Fascist flag was found on the river banks at VERONA on 8 October.

On the 2 October a number of youths drew up in cars outside of two cinemas in MILAN and shouted Fascist slogans, they immediately drove off. The following day a grenade with a Fascist pennant was thrown amongst a crowd in MILAN, the grenade was harmless, it contained Fascist political leaflets.

At PARMA on 13 October some 3,000 young Catholics demonstrated against the sentence passed on Archbishop STEPINAC. There were no incidents.

The Government are going through what will probably be the most difficult period of their administration.

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The left wing parties are pressing hard for a defined program of reconstruction thus providing work for the population during the forthcoming winter, as far no improvement has been made, this is probably due to the country's unsatisfactory financial status.

ARMS - Dumps of arms are still being discovered from time to time. During October a large dump was discovered at SAVONA, others were situated in Milan, Piedmont and Milan.

COUNTERFEIT OF DOCUMENTS - The ease with which so called identity documents can be obtained by foreigners is striking. MSS in Rome report that recently two Polish Jews were arrested by Italian police in possession of 50 fogli di soggiorno in different names. These persons had obtained these documents by presenting themselves to the Jewish HIAS/JDC organisation on 50 different occasions.

These unauthorised identity papers were printed in English and entitled "issued without responsibility".

The object in this case was to obtain rations from UNRRA and Italian sources for sale on the black market.

It is reported that there are now 20,000 foreigners in Rome, the majority are reported to be engaged in fraudulent activities.

6. Liaison and Reorientation and Fire Service.
Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

Nominal Roll of Officers,

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Col.	E. J. HOY	B	Director
Lt.Col.	P. G. [illegible]	B	Deputy Director, Police Division
Capt.	A. M. [illegible]	B	Security Division

Nominal Roll of Other

Col.	R. [illegible]	B	Chief Clerk
Pvte.	W. [illegible]	B	Clerk.

E. J. HOY, Colonel
Director.

WJ/ac

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It is reported that there are now 20,000 foreigners in Rome, the majority are assumed to be employed in irregular activities.

6. Immigration and Registration and Fire Service.
Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

National Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or D	Appointment
Col.	H. J. [illegible]	D	Director
Lt.Col.	P. G. [illegible]	D	Deputy Director, Police Division
Capt.	A. H. [illegible]	D	Security Division

National Roll of Cmn

Cpl.	R. [illegible]	D	Chief Clerk
Pvte.	W. [illegible]	D	Clerk.

H. J. [illegible], Colonel
Director.

RJ/ec

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3603 f

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ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

AC/14027/PS

17 October 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - September 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section,
Hq. ...C.

OCT 21 1946

1. Strength of Police.

There is little to report with regard to increased recruiting for the C.C. A. The intake is still small compared to the numbers required and barely exceeds normal wastage.

The Agents of Public Safety are up to strength but generally the material is poor in the extreme and until this corps is completely reorganised little can be done to improve matters.

The Railway Police are gradually being brought up to strength but to a great extent the remarks regarding the Public Safety Agents also applies to this force.

The Finance Guards are functioning reasonably well.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

No serious disturbances were reported in Italian Government territory during the month of September except in the Venice area. On 10th Sept. at Mestre a crowd of about 1,000 unemployed assembled in the principal square demanding food and work. Later they looted a food shop. During the demonstration a local Chief of Police was assaulted and 13 persons were arrested. The crowd demonstrated outside the Police building where the arrested persons were detained with the result that the local officials became apprehensive of further serious disorders and released the arrested persons. The Civil police seemed to be incapable of adequately handling the crowds.

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1. Strength of Police.

There is little to report with regard to increased recruiting for the C.S.S. The intake is still small compared to the numbers required and barely exceeds normal wastage.

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Later in the month alleged unemployed demonstrated in Padova, raided food shops and attacked the offices of the "Gazzetta Veneta", a "Right" newspaper. Here again Police action left much to be desired. As a result of the unsatisfactory state of the Police Agencies in the Venice Area, 500 P.S. reinforcements have been drafted into Mestre to assist the local Police.

During recent months there has been a serious crime wave in Emilia. The discipline and conduct of the

EC Dist - 21/10/46

1 - EC
6 - IR Branch
1 - [illegible]
1 - [illegible]

See m 205

- 1 -

(Thomas Morris)

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Public Safety Agents has been lax, due generally to the numbers of untrained auxiliaries within their ranks. An energetic drive by reinforced C.C.R.R. is being carried out in the area. This is having a good effect and conditions have now improved considerably.

3. A.M.G. Territory.

Udine - Public order during September was reasonably satisfactory considering the tension which exists in the Province on account of its position near Venezia Giulia. Reports show the following serious crimes were committed: - 1 murder, 5 attempted murders (2 attempts were political), 34 cases of armed robbery (9 of these were committed by the same group of individuals. 5 arrests were effected. 5 persons were arrested for being in unlawful possession of arms. Strikes and demonstrations have been of frequent occurrence. Unemployment, the high cost of living, low wages, continued employment of persons who worked in public offices under the fascist republic are the most frequent reasons.

Rumours have been rife of the illegal movement of grain from the Province to Zone A and thence to Jugoslavia but action by the Civil Police have failed to effect any arrests of sufficient importance to justify the belief that the traffic is conducted on a large scale.

4. Venezia Giulia.

In Venezia Giulia the month has been reasonably quiet and the crime situation fairly satisfactory. The figures for the month are:-

Crimes reported	Arrests for crime	Other arrests
410	260	199.

Of the number of crimes reported 7 were murders (4 political) and 7 abductions - these are all believed to be political.

There were 15 cases of bombs being thrown into or at buildings. There were no fatalities but a number of persons were injured. This type of crime, which is believed to be invariably political, is causing the authorities serious concern and special instructions have been issued and efforts redoubled to detect the perpetrators.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 760047

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Of the number of crimes reported 7 were murders (4 political) and 7 abductions - these are all believed to be political.

There were 15 cases of bombs being thrown into or at buildings. There were no fatalities but a number of persons were injured. This type of crime, which is believed to be invariably political, is causing the authorities serious concern and special instructions have been issued and efforts redoubled to detect the perpetrators.

5. Frontier Control.

There is little to report on this subject beyond the fact that on 10th and 17th Sept. parties (one of 54 and one of 71) Jews entered Italy from Austria clandestinely through the Resia pass.

In each case they were eventually returned to Austria. They were apparently intending to cross Italy to the west coast and obtain a sea passage to Palestine. Enquiries are being made to ascertain whether any and if so what organizations were concerned in the clandestine entry.

A good deal of illegal travel to Tripolitania from Sicily by numbers of persons in small boats has taken place during the month. The people concerned are generally those desiring to return to their families in Tripolitania.

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The Police authorities are keeping a careful watch in the Syracuse area, Sicily, in an endeavour to stop this illegal travel and action is being taken against the owners and captains of the boats concerned.

6. Security.

During the month the Government's situation has become increasingly difficult owing to the increased agitation against the present critical economic situation and the slow progress being made in reconstruction.

As a result of strikes, which increase day to day, certain employees have received wage increases with a result prices in Southern Italy have increased from 25% to 30% since July. Another reason for this rise is the fact that the Government have fixed price control in the North but have failed to extend it to the remainder of Italy as previously stated. Goods manufactured in the South have to be sold at a loss in the North, whilst those manufactured under controlled prices in the Northern area are sold at handsome profits in the "free" part of Italy.

In Southern Italy strikes have been staged by many classes of workers, the most important being that of the agricultural workers and peasants of whom the Communist Party has assumed leadership. In the Puglie area an agitation committee (Comitato di Agitazione Provinciale) has been formed and met in Bari on 10 and 11 September. The demand of the strikers generally is for an increase of 35% in pay. Strikes and demonstrations covered most of Italy and will continue possibly accompanied with some violence until strong action is taken by the Government to ease the economic situation. In all cases the demonstrators appear to have been reasonably well controlled by the police.

Recent unemployed figures show there are about 1,200,000 unemployed in industry (Lombardy 268,000 and Veneto 215,000). In agriculture there are about 800,000 which number will probably increase. This situation is apt to become a big problem from a public safety point of view as the winter comes on.

Under the recent amnesty some 30,000 persons have benefitted under its terms of reference and have been released from prison. The review of cases still goes on from day to day. Considering a large percentage of the releases were detained for political activities during the

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Recent unemployed figures show there are about 1,200,000 unemployed in industry (Lombardy 268,000 and Veneto 245,000). In agriculture there are about 900,000 which number will probably increase. This situation is apt to become a big problem from a public safety point of view as the winter comes on.

Under the recent amnesty some 50,000 persons have benefitted under its terms of reference and have been released from prison. The review of cases still goes on from day to day. Considering a large percentage of the releases were detained for political activities during the Fascist and Republican Fascist regimes the situation will need watching by the Italian authorities to prevent the spread of neo-fascist organisations. The public have, in some parts, shown resentment to this mass release.

The activities of this Division still cover the question of release of civilian internees, tracing through Italian police the whereabouts of War Criminals and witnesses at the various trials.

During the month under review there has been collaboration between the Adjutant, Camp Commandant etc.

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with a view to improving the security of this Hq.

7. Licensing and Registration - Prison and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

8. Personnel.

Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Col.	E. J. BYE	B	Director
Lt.Col.	F. G. GREEN	B	Police Division (Temporarily attached to C.I.M. Branch)
Capt.	J. B. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

Nominal Roll of ORs.

S/Sgt.	E. ROBINSON	B	Chief Clerk.

E. J. BYE, Colonel
Director.

EJB/ac

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

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CO[illegible]
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

PS/15 27/10

17 September 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - August 1946.

TO : The President,
Civil Affairs Section,
W. A.C.

SEP 24 1946

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the A.M.G. remains almost static and far below the 75,000 ceiling. Latest reports show the strength to be slightly under 64,000 and as recruiting rarely exceeds the normal wastage there is little prospect of the 75,000 ceiling being reached in the near future. As previously reported, until the conditions of service are greatly improved, recruiting is likely to remain at the present rate.

With regard to the morale of Public Safety:- They are generally unreliable by reason of the heavy number of undesirable elements within their ranks. Furthermore discipline is lax and everyone appears to be afraid to take energetic action to right matters. As an instance of the lack of discipline:- During the month, 50 agents, formerly partisans, deserted to the mountains at Asti, following the dismissal of an auxiliary Police Officer.

After protracted negotiations, agreement was eventually reached and the absentees returned to their barracks on a guarantee of leniency for their action.

It cannot be expected that a Police Force will show any degree of efficiency with such conditions as these obtaining. There is not the slightest doubt that the whole of the Police Forces in Italy need to be completely reorganized.

In contrast to the short comings of the Police in Italy is the efficiency and energy shown by the Venezia Giulia Police Force.

This Force, only a few months old and still in its "test cutting" stage, operates with remarkable efficiency considering it has not been in existence 12 months.

It receives a fair[illegible] amount of criticism from all sections in Venezia Giulia, which is only to be expected considering the tense political atmosphere in this disputed area, but through it all the Force has remained [illegible]

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

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the C.C.R.R. remains almost static and far below the 75,000 ceiling. Latest reports show the strength to be slightly under 64,000 and as recruiting barely exceeds the normal wastage there is little prospect of the 75,000 ceiling being reached in the near future. As previously reported, until the conditions of service are vastly improved, recruiting is likely to remain at its present rate.

With regard to the Corps of Public Safety:- They are generally unreliable by reason of the large number of undesirable elements within their ranks. Furthermore discipline is lax and everyone appears to be afraid to take energetic action to right matters. As an instance of the lack of discipline:- During the month, 30 agents, formerly partisans, deserted to the mountains at Asti, following the dismissal of an auxiliary Police Officer.

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In contrast to the short comings of the Police in Italy is the efficiency and energy shown by the Venezia Giulia Police Force.

This Force, only a few months old and still in its "teeth cutting" stage, operates with remarkable efficiency considering it has not been in existence 12 months.

It receives a tremendous amount of criticism from all sections in Venezia Giulia, which is only to be expected considering the tense political atmosphere in this disputed area, but through it all the Force has conducted itself in such a way that credit is reflected on all ranks.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

Other than in the Venice area there were no serious disturbances reported during the month.

In Venice and the surrounding districts however conditions are far from satisfactory. As a result of frequent disturbances both the local C.C.R.R. and Agents of P.S. have been reinforced but so many Police are engaged on subsidiary duties that few are available for normal Police duty.

At about 2200 hrs on 24th August at Mestre a crowd of about 500 civilians demonstrated against British troops seated in a local bar. As a result fighting occurred between the soldiers and civilians with minor casualties on both sides. During this disturbance a vehicle, alleged to be Allied, knocked down and fatally injured a woman and her husband.

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[illegible] was fortunately placed out of bounds.

Feeling continued to run high and during the evening of 25th August further disturbances occurred. One Italian girl who was in the company of a British soldier was stripped naked in the street. Later stones were thrown at Allied personnel.

The Italian Police throughout showed complete lack of initiative or power to control the crowd. They appeared to be mainly concerned for their own safety.

3. [illegible] Territory.

In Udine conditions were reasonably quiet apart from strikes and threatened strikes some of which developed into serious disturbances.

In Venezia Giulia conditions have been quieter in certain respects than in previous months although the Police have been kept fully occupied.

On 3rd August Police raided an illegal store of rationed foodstuffs at Trieste. During the course of operations 3,000 workers from nearby shipyards arrived, assaulted the Police, recovered most of the food and badly damaged 2 Police vehicles.

On 9th August at Gorizia, during a mass which was being celebrated for Italian soldiers who fell in 1914-18 war, pro-Slav elements threw 2 hand grenades amongst the congregation wounding a number of civilians and eight members of the Civil Police.

This provoked several incidents between Italian and Slav groups but through out the situation was kept under control by the police.

At Vergarolla, Pola, on 18th August a serious explosion of ammunition on the sea front resulted in the death of 63 persons and injuries to 77 persons. The cause of the explosion is not known and is the subject of a Court of Enquiry.

4. Security.

The Security Division is kept fully employed with enquiries on security matters and war criminals. In fact there is sufficient work to justify the attachment of an additional officer but unfortunately there is no suitable officer available.

5. Licensing and Registration, Prisons and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

6. Personnel.

Revised Roll of Officers.

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This provoked several incidents between Italian and Slav groups but throughout the situation was kept under control by the Police.

At Torpedo, Pola, on 16th August a serious explosion of ammunition on the sea front resulted in the death of 63 persons and injuries to 77 persons. The cause of the explosion is not known and is the subject of a Court of enquiry.

3. Security.

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4. Licensing and Registration, Prisons and Fire service.

Nothing to report.

5. Personnel.

Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Col.	E. J. [illegible]	B	Director
Lt. Col.	P. C. [illegible]	B	Police Division
Capt.	A. H. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

Nominal Roll of ORs.

S/Sgt.	E. ROBINSON	B	Chief Clerk.

E. J. [illegible], Colonel
Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

AUG 26 1946

AC/14027/PS

15 August 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report July 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section,
H. A.C.

Report of Public Safety activities for month of July 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

As previously reported the recruiting of the 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength of the Force from 65,000 to 75,000 is progressing very slowly and the intake barely exceeds the normal wastage.

The rate of recruiting is not likely to be accelerated until the conditions of service of the Force are vastly improved.

Many Agents of Public Safety are being recruited from the ranks of the Ex-partisans and three schools of instruction are in operation, two in Rome and one in Naples, where endeavours are made to impart the rudiments of Police duty and discipline.

Some are showing real promise and may, in time, develope into good Police Officers, but quite a large number, after a short time, are found to be totally unsuitable and are being discharged from the service.

In this connection it is obvious to everyone that the whole Corps of the Public Safety Agents needs to be completely reorganized. The whole organization, particularly in the north, is not satisfactory from American or British standpoints. Political bias is marked to a degree and it is doubtful how much reliance could be placed in them in the event of a serious emergency arising.

The Ministry of Interior is now proposing to organise the Corps on military lines, by forming Mobile battalions, companies etc. and bringing them generally in line with the Carabinieri. The real reason for this is not entirely clear. However the matter has been [illegible]

Report of Public Safety activities for month of July 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

As previously reported the recruiting of the 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength of the Force from 60,000 to 70,000 is progressing very slowly and the intake barely exceeds the normal wastage.

The rate of recruiting is not likely to be accelerated until the conditions of service of the Force are vastly improved.

New Agents of Public Safety are being recruited from the ranks of the ex-partisans and three schools of instruction are in operation, two in Rome and one in Nettuno, where endeavours are made to impart the rudiments of Police duty and discipline.

Some are showing fair promise and may, in time, develope into good Police Officers, but quite a large number, after a short time, are found to be totally unsuitable and are being discharged from the service. In this connection it is obvious to everyone that the whole Corps of the Public Safety Agents needs to be completely reorganized. The whole organization, particularly in the north, is not satisfactory from American or British standpoints. Political bias is carried to a grave end it is doubtful how much reliance could be placed in them in the event of a serious emergency arising.

The Ministry of Interior is now proposing to organise the Corps on military lines, by forming mobile battalions, companies etc. and bringing them generally in line with the Carabinieri. The real reason for this is not entirely clear. However the matter has been reported to higher authority for consideration.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the public safety situation in Italian Government territory has not been unfavourable during the month. It is true there have been a few minor disturbances due to unemployment etc., but in no cases has really drastic action been necessary.

On 7th July 1946 a disturbance occurred in Padova when trouble arose from the fact that an Allied soldier, believed British, remained seated in a public restaurant during the playing of Italian National Airs. Later the crowd went to a British officers club and demanded that Italian women, dancing with British personnel, be handed over to them. The crowd, in spite of resistance by Public Safety Agents, entered the club and did

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a certain amount of damage. In addition the British and American flags were torn down. This disturbance was undoubtedly the result of the people's reaction to the news, which had been received about that time, that Tonda and Briga were being returned to France.

On 22nd July at Rovigo a crowd of several hundred strong (allegedly unemployed) forced an entrance into the UNRRA warehouse and stole the contents. Over 4 persons were arrested. In this case the agents of Public Safety failed to take adequate action. In the first instance and as a result the Questore was recalled, pending enquiries.

3. A.M.G. Territory.

In Udine there was nothing special of note to report, but in Venezia Giulia the police had more than their usual share of trouble.

Disturbances occurred daily during the first half of the month. The trouble commenced on 30th June 1946 when Jugoslavs demonstrated against an Italian National Cycle race which at that time was proceeding from Confalcone to Trieste. Shots were fired at the cyclists and in view of the seriousness of the situation the race was abandoned. Counter demonstrations by the Italians took place in Trieste during the evening and on 1st July a general strike was declared by both factions. The strike, although declared illegal by the A.M.G. authorities, lasted until 12th July.

In the counter demonstrations occurred daily. These resulted in injuries to American and British military personnel and the death of one V.C. police officer.

The V.C. police were reinforced by American and British detachments and although the Public Safety resources were at that time stretched to breaking point, the situation never became completely out of hand.

When the strike was called off the military personnel were withdrawn and the position eventually returned to normal. All the Public Safety officers are deserving of commendation for the exceptionally good work performed during a very trying period.

4. Liaison Groups.

All Liaison Groups were closed down by 31st July and the Public Safety Officers concerned were, apart from those due for release, transferred to A.M.G. territory to fill impending vacancies.

The Public Safety Officer of the Venezia Giulia Group has been attached to HQ 2nd (Venezia) for liaison duties between the Army and the Civil Police.

5. Security.

The Security Division, which is now reduced to one officer, Capt. Ellis, has been working at top pressure throughout the month. The work of the Division is mainly confined to enquiries respecting [illegible] and at criminal cases.

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proceeding from Monfalcone to Trieste. [illegible]
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The Public Safety Officer of the Venezia Giulia Group has been attached to 88 Area (Venezia) for liaison duties between the Area and the Civil Police.

5. Security.

The Security Division, which is now reduced to one officer, Capt. Ellis, has been working at top pressure throughout the month. The work of the Division is mainly confined to enquiries respecting Internees now held at Rimini and War Criminal cases.

The work in this connection shows no sign of decreasing rather it tends to increase.

6. Recruiting and Registration; Prison and Fire Services.

Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
	Normal Roll of Officers.		
Col.	B.J. [illegible]	B	Acting Director
Lt.Col.	P.G. [illegible]	B	Vice Lt.Col P.J.WILSON returned to U.K.on release.
Capt.	A.M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.
	Normal Roll of ORs.		
S/Sgt.	E. [illegible]SON	B	Chief Clerk.

P. J. [illegible]RK, Colonel
Acting Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794.

PS/14027/23

16 July 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for JUNE 1946.

JUL 15 1946

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety Activities for the month of June 1946.

4. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The recruiting of the additional 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength to the authorised 75,000 is progressing very slowly. Since the authority was granted 1,107 men have been recruited. The effective strength of the force is now 63,664. At the Central School in Florence there are 690 C. R. undergoing a course for N.C.O.'s. Further courses are held in Rome, Bari and Turin, and in all there are 3,989 recruits under instruction. 161 recruits have left the schools during the month to join Legions and a further 504 should leave in August. Part of the strength increase has resulted from the repatriation of Carabinieri prisoners of war. During the month 2 officers, 62 N.C.O's and 360 men have returned. It is very fully appreciated that the slowness in recruiting is due to unsatisfactory conditions of service and accordingly representations have been made to the War Ministry to amend the conditions under which men can re-enlist, and to provide a gratuity payable on termination of service.

2. Condition and Morale.

All liaison groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are making full use of the re-issued 'permesso per bollo' not being supplied to them. In most large cities flying squads can be seen driving through the main thoroughfares at high speeds. However, they do more than 'show the flag' because crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped and great credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with much impartiality during the past few difficult weeks. Following their long association with the Royal House, they were very shaken by the Royal Loss/victory. At first there was much loose talk of wholesale resignations. However, all ranks are beginning to understand that even a republican administration needs a sound Police force and that the oath of allegiance

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

1. Strength of Police.

The recruiting of the additional 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength to the authorised 75,000 is progressing very slowly. Since the authority was granted 1,107 men have been recruited. The effective strength of the Force is now 69,460. At the Central School in Florence there are 640 C.C. undergoing a course for N.C.O.'s. Further courses are held in Rome, Bari and Turin, and in all there are 3,000 recruits under instruction. 164 recruits have left the schools during the month to join legions and a further 500 should leave in August. Part of the strength increase has resulted from the repatriation of Carabinieri prisoners of war. During the month 2 officers, 62 NCO's and 360 men have returned. It is very fully appreciated that the slowness in recruiting is due to unsatisfactory conditions of service and accordingly representations have been made to the War Ministry to amend the conditions under which men can re-enlist, and to provide a gratuity payable on termination of service.

2. Coalition and Morale.

All liaison groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are making full use of the up-lifted treatment now being applied to them. In most large cities flying squads can be seen driving through the main thoroughfares at high speeds. However, they do more than 'show the flag' because crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped and great credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with such impartiality during the past few difficult weeks. Following their long association with the Royal House, they were very shaken by the Republican victory. At first there was much loose talk of wholesale resignations. However, all ranks are beginning to understand that even a republican administration needs a sound police force and that the oath of allegiance given to the King was in fact an oath to serve the country whether monarchy or republic. It is felt that the Carabinieri will continue to perform their traditional duty of preserving the peace. The partisan period, with its setback in public confidence in carabinieri, has now passed, and the force is fast regaining the esteem in which it was previously held.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the crime situation has improved slightly during the month with the exception of a demonstration in Naples on 11th June, when 7 persons were killed and 47 wounded. This will be dealt with under the heading of political activities.

EC Dist - 18 July
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1 - FA Rep.

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by the fear of the Partisans that prevented law abiding citizens from giving information to the police. The U.S.N. have patiently made observations and during June they were successful in arresting the leaders of the gang. The arrests cleared up crimes which had been committed over a period of 12 months.

5. Political activities.

The month commenced with the Elections and Referendum on 2nd and 3rd June. To the surprise of the majority of observers these two days passed in a remarkably quiet manner. Polling took place throughout the whole country without incident. In most of the polling stations there were queues all day as a result of slowness on the part of the officials. However, despite the long hours of waiting involved, people were patient and well behaved.

This tranquillity prevailed for a few days until the published results showed that the Republicans were winning. On the afternoon of 5th June the first Communist demonstration took place in Naples. The instigators of some of the demonstrations were directed against the clergy, who were accused of having made republican propaganda. These demonstrations, which involved crowds varying from a few hundreds to several thousands, continued without any serious result until 11th June. That evening a large Communist demonstration consisting of several thousand people collected outside the Communist Headquarters in Naples demanding that Republican and Communist flags be removed. Strong action was necessary to disperse the crowd who fired on the Police and threw hand grenades. When order could be restored the following casualties were caused:

Civilians	killed	7
	wounded	47
Police	U.C.I.A. wounded	11
	U.S. Agents wounded	6

This incident shocked public opinion throughout the country and no further demonstrations took place in Naples.

General attention has been focussed more on external rather than internal politics since the elections. The 'big Four' proposals for the Italian treaty at the Paris conference have come as a very rude shock to people of all classes, and have added much fuel to the anti-Allied feeling that already existed.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

During the month of June there were extremely heavy calls on Civil Police to deal with the many demonstrations, meetings and other political incidents. The morale of the Force has been maintained principally by the active duty participation by Allied Officers during these critical times. Leaves and rest days had to be suspended and arrangements have been made to give the Police payment in lieu of leave. The anti-Fascists have been most active during the month and they have been operating in small parties. So far, the Police have kept the situation in hand. The 125 extra Police employed to protect UNRRA and other goods in railway yards have made a good start, but if truth truly they had to be

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7. Civilian Internees.

[illegible] transferred from Forli are now settled in No. 1 Camp, Chiari, Milan. They consist generally of [illegible] class. Certain class of Italian internees will now be released [illegible] and the Italian Government will be responsible for them.

[illegible] recommendations received by [illegible] Italian Internee Section and the Security Division are [illegible] to the various Ministries.

8. War Criminals.

The transfer of war criminals from Italian to Allied custody is still in progress. Security Division acts as a liaison officer between [illegible] and the various Ministries of the Italian Government concerned. Requests are received from time to time from the various Military Police Units for assistance to locate potential witnesses, and to trace wanted war criminals. This work can only be carried out by close liaison with the various Police formations. During the month a total of 140 cases of assistance passed through the Security Division office.

9. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

9. Nothing special to report.

10. PRISONS

10. The security has helped to ease the problem of prison overcrowding, but the release of so many criminals at the same time is expected to have its natural repercussion on the crime situation in future months.

11. FIRE SERVICES

11. Nothing special to report.

12. PERSONNEL

12. During the month Major D.C. Bond left this theatre on release.

Revised roll of officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Col.	[illegible]	B	Acting Director
Lt.Col.	[illegible]	B	I.G. Prons
Lt.Col.	W.J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Capt.	[illegible]	B	Security Division.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

AC/15087/PS

15 June 1946

JUN 19 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for May 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of May 1946.

A. POLICE.

1. Strength of Police.

The anticipated difficulty in reducing the strength of Carabinieri from 65,000 to 35,000 has now been realised. During the month very little progress has been made. Conditions of service, pay, etc. are not such as to attract keen young men seeking career service. The Referendum has focussed attention on the fact that the Carabinieri is Royalist in sympathy and as such fails to attract the youth of the north, in the main almost any other form of occupation is more profitable. Carabinieri completing 8 years of their service are not seeking re-engagement, preferring rather the high wages offered by industrial employment in the north. It is considered that the main factor which is conducive to the short sighted policy of the Air Ministry in not offering a fixed and attractive period of service. Intending applicants for that Arm are being obtained merely to cover an emergency period and they may be dismissed at short notice when the emergency has passed. However, the result of the Referendum may result in some change of attitude towards the Carabinieri as part of the Police service. There is no doubt that the present divided control exercised by the various forces obtaining against General efficiency, and a Republican Government may well decide to abolish a long standing institution of the whole police system in Italy.

2. Condition and Morale.

2950

Allied efforts continue to result in increase in the efficiency and morale of the Police forces in their areas. Clothing, arms, equipment and transport are still being made available. As a result of the demonstrations in Venice on 9th May (referred to under Political Activities) 60 Arm and 15 Corps have provided 1000 bush shirts dyed green for issue to Auxiliary Agents of Public Security in Venice and Padova.

Rec'd 14/6

- 1 -

EC Dist - 18 June

1 - EC
1 - R, Bn
1 - Mil Aff Com Sec
1 - FR, Rep

PA 11/3

(Rec'd)

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Recently an application was received from the War Ministry to allocate 6,000 automatic carbines to P.S. Agents. As a result this application enquiry was made into the present holdings of automatic arms by P.S. Agents, from it was found that the Force was already in possession of a very large number of this type of weapon. The question of how far this Force should be armed with automatic weapons is now under consideration with M.F.A.

300 of the newly trained and enrolled Agents of Public Security were sent to Naples to assist in the work of maintaining public order prior to the elections. They were found to be unsuitable for duty in the Naples environment atmosphere and were quickly returned to Rome and replaced by 300 carabinieri.

As the Carabinieri are armoured, a considerable improvement has been effected in the provision of all items of uniform and clothing which is now reaching the men on the ground. The Ministry and C.C.R. are providing in a new scale and type of C.C.R. uniform and clothing which will be provided through army channels. 10,000 Beretta automatic carbines have been distributed to Legions and a further consignment of 10,000 are expected from the factory during the months of June and July. The C.C.R. transport situation has improved recently and the vehicles are being used to the utmost advantage. 12 new lorries from the U.N.R.R.A. Alfa Romeo factories have so far been received out of a total of 375 new lorries expected from the War Ministry before the end of the month of May. 500 new motor cycles have been promised but delivery is not likely to commence before July according to the War Ministry. 2,000 new bicycles have already been delivered to the Carabinieri Legions and a further 4,000 new bicycles are awaited from the factories in northern Italy. Army Territorial Command workshops have been instructed by the War Ministry to give priority to C.C.R. vehicle repairs. Many vehicles are off the road due to lack of tyres and efforts are being made to obtain supplies from Italian factories. The mobile battalions are now up to their authorised establishment with the exception of motor cycles which are awaited from Italian factories. The situation is not serious as sufficient lorries are available to transport all personnel of the battalions at any time. The training of the personnel of the battalions is progressing satisfactorily and the C.C.R. themselves are highly satisfied with the equipment provided.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the crime situation has improved slightly during the month, and the pre-election activity was not marred by any notable incident.

4. Crime Situation.

Milan continues to be the black-spot. While there was a drop in the number of armed robberies, hold-ups and extortion reported, the figures for murders for both political and non-political reasons, show a considerable increase. The following table sets out the position briefly:-

	April	May
Murders and woundings for political reasons	11	17
Murders and woundings for non-political reasons	6	17
Armed robberies and attempts	86	69
Arrests for above types of crime	34	21

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number of clandestine Fascist which have continued operation. There are now [illegible] of which are open for the sole purpose of gambling and give [illegible] for entertainment such as cabaret, dancing, dining, etc. There was a hold-up by 15 armed men at the Casino at Nervi on the night of 31st July. The patrons lost all their money and valuables now [illegible] were taken from the management. The general position of these unlawful clubs has been brought to the notice of the Italian local authorities although no action is being taken. A general report of the situation has been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior.

5. Political activities.

[illegible] will dispose the one subject for discussion during the month has been the possible outcome of the elections for the Constituante and the referendum. Considering the intense propaganda which has been connected with the elections, it is [illegible] thought that there have been no serious incidents. During the latter part of the month the activity of the Communists was very prominent but there was no violent reaction on the part of the Republican groups. It is obvious that the more extreme left parties have been losing ground and the more intelligent application of the Communist propaganda and the effect of encouraging Slavic support. The working classes are expected to favour the more moderate policy of the Socialist Party, which if they could have been strong supporters of the Communist Party. The many large meetings and demonstrations held throughout the country have proceeded without serious trouble, and it is hoped that the [illegible] and control which prevailed during all political parties during this pre-election period, will be in evidence when the results are fully known.

In the early part of the month most newspapers and public opinion was focussed on the Paris Peace conference, with particular emphasis on the future disposition of the Italian Fleet. Some pictures of the Italian Navy at present in existence in St. Mark's square, Venice, on 9th May 1919 during a visit of inspection given by the British Navy in the presence of Admiral [illegible], General Harbord and other Allied officials. The band were [illegible] in perfect order, but immediately thereafter the demonstrations developed in to the following party and considerable disorder but no violence occurred. Some political party caused the others of being responsible for the demonstration, but it is generally believed that outside elements, and not the socialists were responsible.

6. Venezia Giulia [illegible] Force.

In spite of increased activity on the part of the rival supporters of Italian factions during the May Day celebrations, the month was reasonably quiet in Venezia Giulia. The May Day celebrations were a difficult task for the Civil Police, especially in Trieste city. Although several incidents occurred, the situation throughout was kept in hand, and at no time was it necessary to request Allied military to restore or maintain public order.

During the past few months the Police Force has been thoroughly vetted and has regained the confidence of Allied Command and the general

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[illegible] has been delegated to it. In view of this and the fact that further public disorder is not unlikely, a reconsideration will be made to add through HQ 13 Corps Main security organization to increase the strength of the force by 1,000 all ranks, making a total of 5,000.

The clothing situation of the Force has improved and it is hoped to complete the issue of the Force in K.D. uniform early in [illegible]. All ranks have been issued with 2 pairs of trousers and 2 shirts. Battalions are being issued with an additional 2 bush shirts, 2 pairs of trousers and one pair of black shoes. These were obtained from the British Overseas Stock in Trieste. Inquiries and negotiations have now been applied to sufficient numbers and the question of the heavy winter uniform is now receiving attention.

D. SECURITY

1. Civilian Internees.

The Internee Camp at Forte has been closed during the month and the internees transferred to a camp at Riccione.

2. War Criminals.

The responsibilities and enquiries regarding War Criminals continue to increase and occupy most of the time of the Security officer.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

1. Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

1. The heavy punishments given to the ring-leaders of the Gaeta prison riot have had a most salutary effect on the inmates of the other prisons in the north. There have been no further prison 'incidents' and the management of these institutions is most unusual state of affairs, particularly in the Milan area. At the present time there are only 500 internees in the San Vittore prison, but other prisoners will be sent back as the various wings are made ready for them. There are 500 men working on the prison and the repairs are expected to be completed by the end of July. It is rather ironic that the prisons had to be rendered completely unusable by the rioters before the Comando Civile and the other responsible authorities could make any real effort to put things in order.

E. FIRE SERVICES

1. Nothing special to report.

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12. Revised roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	Apt.	Assignment
Colonel	E.J. [illegible]	D	Acting Director
Lt.Col.	R.T. Gillhaney	D	Liaison Off. R'ns
Lt.Col.	P.J. Wilson	D	Police Division
Maj.	R.C. Bond	D	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	A.H. Mills	D	Security.

13. Revised roll of W/T's.

Sgt.	E. Robinson.	D	Chief Clerk Public Safety.

E. J. [illegible], Colonel
Acting Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/Ps 15 May 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April 1946.

MAY 17 1946

TO : Vice President;
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of April 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the various Police Forces is up to establishment with the exception of the Carabinieri. An increase in strength from 65,000 to 75,000 was recently authorized by Combined Chiefs of Staff and it was thought that no difficulty would be experienced in recruiting the additional 10,000. The Ministry of War authorized the calling back into service of Carabinieri of the 1915-19.. classes now in "congedo". This was expected to produce 7,000 to 8,000 men in the course of two months. In addition some 1,500 carabinieri POW's were expected to return.

It now appears that this anticipated increase of strength will take very much longer to implement. So far, only about 100 men from "congedo" have appeared themselves for service. The reasons given for lack of volunteers in this class are:

a) The necessity of serving where directed;

b) No fixed and guaranteed period of service, as the War Ministry may dismiss these men when the emergency period has passed.

c) Poor rates of pay offered.

d) General feeling of uncertainty caused by the

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Report of Public Safety activities for the month of April 1945.

a. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

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a) The necessity of serving where directed;

b) No fixed and guaranteed period of service, so the War Ministry may dismiss these men when the emergency period has passed.

c) Poor rates of pay offered.

d) General feeling of uncertainty caused by the proximity of the elections.

In view of the difficulties being experienced the Ministry of War have issued a Decree authorizing the recall to service of the 1920 class, precedence being given to those who voluntarily elect to rejoin. This should provide an increase of 1,500-1,600. When the members of returning POW's are added, it is expected that some 2,000 men will become available during the next [illegible] months. It would appear that more attractive terms will have to be offered by the Ministry of War if the rapid recruiting of men up to 10,000 is to be successful.

The work of withdrawing Police employed on extraneous duties is still going on and good results are being obtained. Many Allied units are disbanding and this naturally relieves many of the attached Italian Civil Police.

EC DIST - 17 MAY
1-EC
6-Public Rel.
1- French Rep. G.A.A.
1- Mil Att Londres.
1- Ogpre.

(Stephens) See Min 191. -

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2. Condition and Morale.

All Liaison Officers report a continued increase in the efficiency and morale of the Police forces in their area. This improvement is of course closely associated with the supplies of clothing, arms, equipment and transport now becoming available. The issue of heavy and light trucks to the Carabinieri in isolated areas has enabled them to provide better Police protection within their areas. Jeeps are now becoming available and motor-cycles are being delivered direct from the factory. The problems of the carabinieri in extremely isolated and mountainous areas have not been overlooked, and where bicycles cannot be used, horses have been made available. There are more than 1,000 horses in the service of carabinieri in Sicily alone.

The new school for Public Safety agents at Nettuno is functioning well. At this school are quartered some 800 ex-partisans who are being recruited into the Corps. A further 1,500 men are undergoing a course of instruction in Rome. On arrival from the north, all applicants are screened and many have been found to be unsuitable for permanent service. The terms and conditions of service for these men are the same as for the regular agents and some discussion is going on at present with a view to a lowering of the existing standards.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

Generally speaking the crime situation has improved slightly during the month with the exception of a determined attempt by the inmates of the prison in Milan to overpower their guards and escape, and a case of stealing a truck load of hand grenades and other explosives from a munition dump at Forte Ronca, Bologna Province. The Milan Prison disorder will be dealt with under the PRISON heading.

4. Crime Situation.

Emilia continues to be the black spot in Italian Government territory. Murders, armed robberies, and cases of extortion continue unabated. The following is a brief summary of the more serious crimes reported to the police agencies.

Murders and woundings for political reasons	11
urders and woundings for non-political reasons	6
Armed robberies and attempts	85
Arrests for these types of crime	24

is functioning well. At this school are quartered some 300 ex-partisans who are being recruited into the Corps. A further 1,500 men are undergoing a course of instruction in Rome. On arrival from the north, all applicants are screened and many have been found to be unsuitable for permanent service. The terms and conditions of service for these men are the same as for the regular agents and some discussion is going on at present with a view to a lowering of the existing standards.

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Murders and woundings for political reasons	11
Murders and woundings for non-political reasons	6
Armed robberies and attempts	86
Arrests for these types of crime	24.

At 2200 hrs 15 April 1946 at Ponte Ronca, Bologna Province, a large truck carrying 10 men arrived at a dump of munitions under Italian control. The dump was guarded by one maresciallo of the Italian Army and one civilian. At the time that the truck arrived 3 other civilians living in the locality and employed at the dump were present. The maresciallo was called by one of the men on the truck and told that there were explosives in the truck to be taken into the dump. Having entered the dump the maresciallo was held up by other men hidden in the truck and armed with automatic weapons. The three workers who happened to be at the scene were then forced to load the truck with various munitions. The civilian guard escaped and called the two local

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Carabinieri, who fired shots at the criminals but they escaped. During the exchange of shots the Maresciallo was shot dead. The munitions stolen amounted to 28 cases of hand grenades, fuses, caps, and revolver ammunition.

5. Political Activities.

Several instances have occurred during the month where Fascist leaflets and writings have appeared in various towns and flags were hoisted in Florence and Verona by unknown persons. In Florence the black flag was hoisted on the Giotto steeple and a black cloth was hung on the tower of the Stadium. Other flags were hoisted in several other places in the city.

On 30th April at 2255 hours, five men, three of whom were masked, forced entrance into the Rome Radio Station at Monte Mario. They were carrying pistols and hand grenades and gagged the two employees present in the Station. At 2304 hrs making use of a gramophone record they had brought with them, the men broadcast a few bars of the Fascist hymn "GIOVINEZZA". They then left the station leaving all their gear behind them. The broadcast was limited to the Rome area.

This small wave of Fascist enthusiasm was apparently resurrected when the body of Mussolini was taken from its grave in Milan at about 6 a.m. on the 23 April 1946. Enquiries are still in hand by the civil police to trace the body and persons responsible. Several arrests have been made but to date there is no trace of the body.

6. Crime Disturbances.

Disturbances have occurred in Sicily owing to the food shortage and the amount of unemployment. In Palermo a special extra distribution of food was made and war veterans and unemployed were promised work. The Chamber of Labour requested the Prefect to visit Rome and propose the following plan to solve the present situation:

a) The withdrawal of ration cards from the wealthy classes thus increasing the pasta and bread ration;

b) The direct sale of foodstuffs from producer to consumer and not through the usual offices;

c) The institution of co-operative stores for labourers putting one of the in charge to supply them;

d) The reduction of the price of bread, pasta, oil

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were masked, forced entrance into the Rome Radio Station at Monte Mario. They were carrying pistols and hand grenades and dressed as two employees present in the Station. At 2304 hrs making use of a gramophone record they had brought with them, the men broadcast a few bars of the Fascist hymn "GIOVINEZZA". They then left the station leaving all their gear behind them. The transmission was limited to the Rome area.

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b) The direct sale of foodstuffs from producer to consumer and not through the usual offices;

c) The institution of co-operative stores for labourers putting one office in charge to supply them;

d) The reduction of the price of bread, pasta, oil, fats, cheese and vegetables;

e) The re-establishment of exchange between northern and southern Italy, exporting vegetables and importing rice.

On 23 April at Catania lively protest meetings were held complaining of the unjustifiable increase in prices of bread and pasta on the black market. Foodstuffs were seized from street vendors and a certain amount of flour taken from shops. The crowds were dispersed by the civil police but not until a certain amount of damage had been caused to a local cinema. On the same day, 23 April, at Syracuse, public demonstrators broke into the town bakery and stores, removing some tons of corn and flour.

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B. SECURITY

7. Civilian Internees.

During the month authority was given for the release of over 500 civilian internees. These were released between 15 and 23 April. About 10% have been re-arrested by the Italian authorities for trial on charges of collaboration, etc.

8. War Criminals.

Correspondence continues regarding war criminals and special assistance has been given to the Defence Security Officer, Malta, in securing evidence for the trial of certain British subjects of Maltese birth who have been charged with offences arising out of their activities during the Fascist regime in Italy.

9. General Situation.

All political parties are becoming more active in the sphere of propaganda in view of the forthcoming general election.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

10. Nothing special to report.

D. PRISON

11. The prison situation shows no signs of improvement. Several attempted breaks were made during the month, the most serious being the outbreak which occurred at San Vittore Prison, Milan, on 21st April 1946. In this case at 1610 hours some prisoners surprised and disarmed 4 prison guards holding them as hostages. After a short time the prisoners gained complete control of the interior of the prison. Cc.RR. and troops were called and prevented escapes. A state of seige ensued and the prisoners were not finally overcome until the afternoon of 24 April 1946. 4 persons were killed and 36 wounded.

The Director General of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, and General Taddei of the Carabinieri are holding an enquiry into the causes of the riot and the action taken to deal with it. At the moment everything is quiet

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The Director General of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, and General Taddei of the Carabinieri are holding an enquiry into the causes of the riot and the action taken to deal with it. At the moment everything indicates that the riot was engineered by about 40 or 50 of the hardened criminals amongst the prisoners and solely for the purpose of escaping from the prison. There is no doubt that many of the unconvicted persons in the prison have just cause for resentment in connection with their detention, but there is no evidence that any of these either instigated the revolt, or took any prominent part in it.

The outstanding impression gained is, that what should have been a comparatively minor matter was allowed to assume major proportions. This was principally because of the delay which arose when so many authorities were concerned, and no one person was in complete control. The revolt collapsed as soon as it became clear to the rioters that the Italian Military were about to take complete control and would neither

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[illegible] any extension of fire nor parley with the prisoners. Col. De Michelis of the Carabinieri was the army officer deputed to deal with this incident, and no better man could have been selected. Within a few minutes of his arrival he had the situation at his finger tips, knew exactly what had to be done, and, also, how it should be done. He stopped all indiscriminate firing by police, and there is no doubt that his efficiency and firmness had a great deal to do with the abrupt and complete surrender of the rebels.

The P.W. Liaison Officer Milan arranged for the transfer of all Allied prisoners to an unoccupied part of the Milan juvenile prison and for their feeding by 5th Army. Arrangements were also made for the transfer by 5th Army of 500 of the prisoners to PIACENZA, CREMA, and COMO, but there was no intervention in the actual operations for the suppression of the riot. The Area Commander placed the area concerned "Out of bounds" to all ranks and the ban was enforced by M.P.'s.

8. FIRE SERVICES

12. Nothing special to report.

9. PERSONNEL

13. On 1st April Col. John W. Chapman left this Sub-Command on for America on the completion of his tour of service.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A. or B	Appointment
Colonel	E.J. Bye	B	Acting Director
Lt.Col.	R.T. Whitehouse	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt.Col.	P.J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Major	W.C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	W.H. Ellis	B	Security.

15. Nominal Roll of NCO/Cfs.

Sgt.	E. Robinson	B	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Cpl.	W. Schaaf	A	Clerk Public Safety
L/Corp.	J.F. Marshall	B	Clerk Security
L/Corp.	W.E. Hunt	B	Clerk Security.

the riot. The Area Commander placed the area concerned "Out of bounds" to all ranks and the ban was enforced by M.P.'s.

E. FIRE SERVICES

12. Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

13. On 18 April Col. John W. Chapman left this Sub-Command on for America on the completion of his tour of service.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	E.J. Bye	B	Acting Director
Lt.Col.	R.F. Millhouse	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt.Col.	P.J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Major	T.C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	..N. Ellis	B	Security.

15. Nominal Roll of NK/ORs.

Sgt.	E. Robinson	B	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Corp.	W. Schaaf	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Corp.	J.E. Marshall	B	Clerk Security
L/Corp.	..E. Hunt	B	Clerk Security.

E. J. BYE, Colonel
Acting Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

15 April 1946

APR 16 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for March 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of March 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

As previously reported the strength of the various Police agencies is up to establishment.

The application to increase the strength of the CC.RR. from 55,000 to 75,000 has been approved and this increase will materially assist in furnishing stations in outlying communes with sufficient personnel to efficiently Police those areas.

There are still, however, large numbers of Police employed on extraneous duties and efforts are now being made to withdraw them for use on normal Police work.

This is especially necessary in view of the forthcoming elections, when strong Police action may be necessary should disorders occur.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of all the Police agencies is slowly and surely improving.

This is marked in the case of the CC.RR., who, now that supplies of clothing and equipment are coming along, are once more regaining their old confidence. Had the

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND 750017

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of March 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

As previously reported the strength of the various Police agencies is up to establishment.

The application to increase the strength of the CC.Rh. from 65,000 to 75,000 has been approved and this increase will materially assist in furnishing stations in outlying communes with sufficient personnel to efficiently Police those areas.

There are still, however, large numbers of Police employed on extraneous duties and efforts are now being made to withdraw them for use on normal Police work.

This is especially necessary in view of the forthcoming elections, when strong Police action may be necessary should disorders occur.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of all the Police agencies is slowly and surely improving.

This is marked in the case of the CC.Rh., who, now that supplies of clothing and equipment are coming along, are once more regaining their old confidence. Had the supplies been forthcoming eighteen months ago when urgent application was made time after time without avail, the CC.Rh. would now be an entirely efficient body capable of dealing with almost any situation which may arise instead of being, as at present, still in the embryo stage of efficiency.

As regards the Agents of Public Security:- They too are improving but supplies are not available for them to the same extent as they are for the CC.Rh., furthermore they were badly tainted with political bias, the subsequent comb out left the force sadly understrength, and many of the vacancies have been filled with ex partisans, who cannot be considered to be entirely non political. Training of recruits for the force is now well in hand, over 2,000 are undergoing a course at the present time and in due course this Police

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arm should regain its old efficiency.

3. General Public Safety Situation.

The crime situation has improved slightly during the month, but there have been a number of demonstrations and disorders, particularly in the Veri, Foggia and Piedmonte areas. Such incidents are disturbing and call for additional Police to restore order and to be continually on the alert to prevent recurrences. This reduces the number for the normal repression of crime, which is a severe handicap, especially as the Police are working under adverse conditions.

4. Crime Situation.

The overall picture of the crime situation when compared with former months is reasonably good.

Emilia, the black spot in Italian Government territory, shows little change from the previous month. Political murders and kidnappings continue there, although on a much reduced scale than hitherto. Enquiries to trace the persons responsible for the hold ups of Savigno and Caggio Montano, two villages in Emilia, have resulted in one of the leaders of the gang being arrested and clear evidence has been forthcoming to show that all the persons known to have been concerned in the crimes are inscribed in the Communist Party.

The increased Police action has been the chief cause in the drop in the crime figures during the past two months.

In Lombardia the crime situation is good except for the Province of Milan. Both in the city itself and in the country district the figures are high showing 6 murders and 68 armed hold ups for the month. The local Police bodies are making a concentrated drive against this crime wave. In the Naples area there have been the usual armed robberies and heavy larcenies, but elsewhere there is no real cause for complaint.

5. Recovery of Arms.

There is nothing special to report in this connection. Raids for concealed arms continue to be carried out and a fair amount of arms have been recovered and a number of arrests made. It would seem that the recent

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The overall picture of the crime situation when compared with former months is reasonably good.

Emilia, the black spot in Italian Government territory, shows little change from the previous month. Political murders and kidnappings continue there, although on a much reduced scale than hitherto. Enquiries to trace the persons responsible for the hold ups of Savigno and Maggio Montano, two villages in Emilia, have resulted in one of the leaders of the gang being arrested and clear evidence has been forthcoming to show that all the persons known to have been concerned in the crimes are inscribed in the Communist Party.

The increased Police action has been the chief cause in the drop in the crime figures during the past two months.

In Lombardia the crime situation is good except for the Province of Milan. Both in the city itself and in the country district the figures are high showing 6 murders and 68 armed hold ups for the month. The local Police bodies are making a concentrated drive against this crime wave. In the Naples area there have been the usual armed robberies and heavy larcenies, but elsewhere there is no real cause for complaint.

5. Recovery of Arms.

There is nothing special to report in this connection. Raids for concealed arms continue to be carried out and a fair amount of arms have been recovered and a number of arrests made. It would seem that the recent Government decree calling on all persons to surrender arms unlawfully in their possession within 30 days of publication has not met with marked success. The fact that large number of persons in Andria were armed, some with automatic weapons at the time of the disturbances there, tends to show that there are still large numbers of persons concealing firearms, the object of which can well be surmised.

6. Civil Disturbances.

There have been some rather serious disturbances during the past month notably at Andria, on 5th March, and in Aosta Province, Piedmont on 26th March.

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The former disturbance commenced with a demonstration by some 200 unemployed but quickly developed into an organized outbreak against the local authorities. The demonstrators were armed, many with automatic weapons, the local CC.RR. were besieged and for a time the town was to all intents and purposes in the hands of the rioters. Strong CC.RR. forces were sent but it was not until 6th March that the situation was really got under control.

The second serious disturbance occurred at Aosta Province on 26th March. In this case a crowd of about 1,500 Valdostani demonstrated in front of the palace of the President, Dr. Chabod, demanding a plebiscite on the future status of the Valley of Aosta. A number of the demonstrators forced their way into the palace and manhandled the President rather severely. The situation was eventually got under control without bloodshed.

It is strongly suspected that the incident was plotted from across the French border as a number of French journalists and photographers illegally crossed the frontier for the purpose of witnessing the demonstration. Since this outbreak the valley has remained quiet.

Other demonstrations took place in the Foggia area but order was quickly restored.

7. Political activities.

The Communal elections have been carried out with surprisingly little disorder. In only two cases has there been any real trouble, namely at Brescia on 25th March, a crowd of about 100 persons overpowered the President of one of the polling booths as he was on his way to the Municipio with the ballot papers after the count had been made. The ballot papers were thrown into a river and the crowd then entered the Municipio where they seized and burnt all other ballot papers. 2 persons were arrested.

At Lone (Brescia) a large number of persons unsuccessfully attempted to seize the ballot papers. CC.RR. dispersed the crowd.

At Brignano Gera d'Adda (Bergamo) after the counting of the ballot papers which resulted in a victory for the Christian Democrats, members of the Communist party,

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Dr. Chabod, demanding a plebiscite on the future status of the Valley of Aosta. A number of the demonstrators forced their way into the palace and manhandled the President rather severely. The situation was eventually got under control without bloodshed.

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At Brignano Gera d'Adda (Bergamo) after the counting of the ballot papers which resulted in a victory for the Christian Democrats, members of the Communist party, apparently disappointed with the result, destroyed all election material. CC.RR. quickly restored order.

Throughout the country a large number of political meetings have been held without incidents worthy of notice.

Recently much has been heard of an alleged neo fascist organization, namely Squadre Azione Mussolini (S.A.M.). All reports in connection with this organization have been vague in the extreme. No information can be obtained as to what the organization really is, its objects, the persons heading the organization, or the location of the Hq., if in fact such does really exist.

As an instance of wild rumours:- The Gazzetta d'Italia of 27th March published an article to the effect that a SAM organization had been broken up at Novara by the arrest of ten persons. Enquiry showed that the persons arrested

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[illegible] intensive training at the Police School.

b) Duties. The visit of the Allied Mission to Trieste necessitated many extra duties for this young Police Force, particularly with regard to the policing and dispersing of demonstrations. Early in March an ugly clash occurred between the V.G. Police and civilians in a suburb of Trieste, during the course of which the Police opened fire resulting in two deaths and a number of injuries to civilians. This incident was preceded and followed by an intensive campaign of hate against the Police Force by certain elements both inside and outside of Zone "A". The Force stood up extremely well under this attack and continued to carry out its duties impartially.

Immediately following this incident, a number of demonstrations both authorised and unauthorised were staged by Jugo Slav and Italian elements with the object of swaying the decision of the Mission in their favour.

It was necessary in many cases to break up the demonstrations and great difficulty was experienced in preventing clashes between the "over-heated" factions.

This was done without bloodshed, furthermore at no time was it necessary to enlist the aid of the military police, the whole of the operations being carried out by the V.G. Police Force under the able direction of the Public Safety Officers. This was no mean feat and it reflects the greatest credit on all concerned. The net result was:- arrests 348, injuries to Police 9 (1 serious), injuries to civilians approx. 150. At no stage were firearms used by Police, truncheons only (a very effective weapon at close range) were used.

Three reports were received of firearms being used against the Police, happily without effect. A large amount of weapons of miscellaneous types were seized by the Police during the demonstrations, including firearms, hatchets, axes, knuckle dusters, hooks, knives, daggers, bags of sand, etc., all of which tended to show the "peaceful" nature of the demonstrations.

c) Crime. The crime position was reasonably satisfactory throughout the month. 49 cases of serious crimes were reported and these are being investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department of the Force.

d) Civilian Movement. Figures for the month show that the movement of persons both west and east across the Morgan line was fairly heavy. Movement west was greatly in excess

of movement east. Many of the people moving west claimed to be political refugees and 163 were repatriated. Some 231 were repatriated east.

B. SECURITY

9. Civilian Internees.

Review Boards have continued to function at R. Internee Camp, Terni, and many recommendations for release have been made. The future of this camp is still under discussion.

10. War Criminals.

Correspondence and enquiries regarding war criminals continue to increase and the Security Officer is kept fully occupied dealing with the various cases.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

The prison situation remains unchanged and several prison breaks were attempted during the month. At Bologna 74 prisoners escaped after overpowering the local guards. 11 have since been recaptured. Other attempted breaks occurred at Bologna, Modena, Parma, Milan and Turin but prompt action by the C.C.RR. prevented any actual escape.

The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions in the prisons and the smallness of the pay of the guards but they are slow in taking remedial measures.

E. FIRE SERVICES

Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	John W. Spencer	A	Director

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C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

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The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions in the prisons and the smallness of the pay of the guards but they are slow in taking remedial measures.

E. FIRE SERVICES

Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	John W. Chapman	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. Rye	B	Deputy Director
Lt.Col.	R.T. Millhouse	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt.Col.	F.J. Wilson	B	Police Division
Maj.	R.C. Bond	B	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	...M. Ellis	B	Security.

Nominal Roll of EM/Offs.

T/Sgt	R.... Macleod	A	Chief Clerk
Sgt	E. Robinson	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl	J.E. Marshall	B	" Security.

John W. Chapman
JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

CJB/ac

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

11 March 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of February 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the various Police Agencies remains up to establishment, but as previously reported, their resources are severely strained by reason of the extraneous duties they are called upon to perform.

The result of the application for authority to increase the strength of the CC.RR. from 60,000 to 75,000 is not yet known, but it is hoped the decision will be favourable.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of the Police Services continue to improve despite the fact that clothing and equipment are sadly lacking in many places. The Police Officers attached to M.M.I.A. have recently made a thorough survey of the needs of the CC.RR. and efforts are being made to give them the supplies so urgently required.

When these are forthcoming, the CC.RR. can be relied upon to pull their full weight in the preservation of law and order.

The agents of Public Safety are receiving a small amount of clothing and equipment but a lot more are still required.

Report of Public Safety activities for the month of February 1946.

A. TO 10t

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The strength of the various Police Agencies remains up to establishment, but as previously reported, their resources are severely strained by reason of the extraneous duties they are called upon to perform.

The result of the application for authority to increase the strength of the CC.RR. from 55,000 to 75,000 is not yet known, but it is hoped the decision will be favourable.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of the Police services continue to improve despite the fact that clothing and equipment are sadly lacking in many places. The Police Officers attached to M.M.I.A. have recently made a thorough survey of the needs of the CC.RR. and efforts are being made to give them the supplies so urgently required.

When these are forthcoming, the CC.RR. can be relied upon to pull their full weight in the preservation of law and order.

The agents of Public Safety are receiving a small amount of clothing and equipment but a lot more are still required.

Application for authority to manufacture 70,000 pistols for the use of CC.RR., Agents of Public Safety and Finance Guards has recently been made. If this is approved it will greatly relieve the present acute position.

3. Railway Police.

This body, which is in the process of being reformed, is somewhat unsettled at the moment. After the liberation of the north, the numbers of the Railway Police were in excess of establishment and were composed to a great extent of ex Partisans. Now that the Force is being reduced to its proper size and undesirable elements are being weeded out a certain amount of discontent has manifested itself with

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the result that the Power has ceased to be placed under the direction of the Ministry of Communications rather than the Ministry of Interior. This question is now being considered by the Italian Govern.

4. General Public Safety Position.

General Public Safety conditions throughout AMG and Italian Government territory have been reasonably good during the month. No really serious problems were encountered and the enforcement of law and order was conducted through normal channels and no drastic action was necessary.

5. Crime Situation.

Although the crime situation is still serious there has been a definite improvement, particularly in Naples.

Hitherto the crime position in Naples has been very bad indeed and although the figures for February as given hereunder are bad, to say the least, yet when compared with those for January they appear extremely good. The figures for the principal serious crimes:

	Murder	Robbery	Burglary	Arrests
February	42	0	12	35
January	72	150	50	48.

The improvement has without doubt been brought about by increased activity [illegible] who now start duty [illegible] report is being [illegible] efforts to put [illegible] noteworthy

[illegible] logne. [illegible] pointed to [illegible] In due course, [illegible] In conduction with the [illegible] allied goods [illegible] from the Naples area, [illegible] Military Police and C.C.I. have been [illegible]. Each was [illegible] are undoubtedly connected with [illegible] Deserters who [illegible] Other [illegible] were arrested [illegible] allied goods. [illegible] as a result of [illegible] the C.C.I. alone. [illegible] and rings were seized and [illegible] quantity of material [illegible]

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3. Crime Situation.

Although the crime situation is still serious there has been a definite improvement, particularly in Emilia.

Historic the crime position in Emilia has been very bad indeed and although the figures for February as given hereunder are bad, to say the least, yet when compared with those for January they appear extremely good. The figures for the principal crimes are:

	Murder	Robbery	Wounding	Arrests
February	15	2	12	15
January	31	150	25	40.

The improvement has without doubt been brought about by increased activity of the C.C.R.R. who now that equipment and a proper amount of transport is being made available to them, are making praiseworthy efforts to put down crime.

A new Questore has been appointed to Bologna. He appears to be efficient and will, in due course, improve the efficiency of the P.S.

In connection with the theft of Allied goods from the Naples area, several arrests by Carabinieri Military Police and C.C.R.R. have been made.

Search was also made for Allied Deserters who are undoubtedly concerned with thefts of Allied goods.

Other arrests were carried out by the C.C.R.R. alone. As a result of these arrests quantity of material and arms were seized and 3 persons arrested.

Elsewhere there is nothing special to report except that in Piacenza the case of murder mentioned from several extra have been reported.

Two of these cases occurred in Piacenza. In each case a man was found shot. The latter murders appeared in the town shortly after the bodies had been discovered by order of the People's Courts. These killings have caused quite a sensation both in and out of Piacenza. Enquiries by the Police have so far met with a negative result and it appears that their efforts to trace the culprits are lukewarm. It is generally believed that the Communist party are responsible for the murders but no definite proof is available.

The only case occurred in [illegible] (Novara) Province [illegible] has been found.

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In Genoa considerable difficulty has been experienced by Allied Personnel from Allied merchant ships smuggling dutiable goods into the town which eventually find their way into the black market.

The masters of the vessels have been informed and asked that, if possible, stricter supervision over personnel be exercised.

Efforts are being made to obtain additional motor craft for the Guardia di Finanza to enable them to adequately patrol the harbour and prevent small boats approaching ships to take goods away, also closer cooperation is being arranged between Military Police, A.C. Liaison Officers and Italian Officials.

6. Recovery of Arms.

Raids for arms have continued but on a reduced scale. Good results have in some cases been achieved. The fact that some of the northern territory is still snowbound has prevented as widespread searches as would otherwise have been carried out.

Information from Piedmonte suggests that arms trafficing in that area has increased somewhat, one reason suggested is that the ex partisans are running short of cash. It is believed there are still deposits of arms in the Vercelli and Novara areas.

It has also been reported that arms are being moved across the mountains by mule from France into the Cuneo area and distributed there to extremist elements. It is thought that these responsible are from the extremists of the Maquis and Italian partisans who were in close contact during the clandestine period.

7. Civil Disturbances.

Apart from Sicily, there were no disturbances of a major nature reported throughout the north.

In Sicily a number of clashes between alleged seperatists and the forces of law and order, but energetic action by the Italian Government in reinforcing both the Military and CC.RR. resulted in the position being got under control. During the month the CC.RR. in conjunction with the

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7. Civil Disturbances.

Apart from Sicily, there were no disturbances of a major nature reported throughout the north.

In Sicily a number of clashes between alleged separatists and the forces of law and order, but energetic action by the Italian Government in reinforcing both the Military and CC.RR. resulted in the position being got under control. During the month the CC.RR. in conjunction with the Military Authorities carried out numerous "round up" operations arresting a considerable number of suspects and seizing a quantity of arms.

B. SECURITY

8. General Security.

There has been no change in the general security situation.

Recently a P.S. Agent attached to Rome was arrested. He is alleged to be a Neo-Fascist and was found to be in possession of a code intended for use when communicating with [illegible] Neo-Fascists in other towns.

Typewritten pamphlets have been found in Ferra and Ferrara which called on people to join S.A.M.

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No evidence is so far forthcoming to assist in identifying the persons responsible.

The security of travel control into and from Venezia Giulia still remains a acute problem.

Many 'Refugees' from West of the Morgan Line are known to have entered Venezia Giulia without valid permits.

The numbers entering from the West has remained fairly static, but hordes of people arrive without a travel pass pleading that no arrangements are known to the Italian Authorities whereby a pass can be obtained. However arrangements are well in hand for Italian Liaison Officers in Udine to deal with all applications from other parts of Italy to enter Venezia Giulia.

This should relieve the uncertainty which at present exists.

5. War Crimes.

A large amount of correspondence has been dealt with by the Security Division during the month.

The Security Division acts as a "Clearing House" the various military Ops and the Italian Ministries.

6. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

11. Nothing special to report.

7. Prisons

12. The shortage of officials, guards and supplies for prisons remains as previously reported. The Italian authorities are making efforts to recruit additional guards, but the present wage scale fails to attract the better type.

To make matters worse the Ministry of Grace and Justice have introduced a reduced working week which became effective as from 1/10/45. The effect of this order is that some Guards have been asked to repay substantial sums which they had unknowingly overdrawn. This caused considerable discontent and on 9/11/45 the Director of the Milan Prisons flew to Rome to discuss the matter with the Minister of Grace and Justice.

13. Prison Population.

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9. War Crimes.

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The Security Division acts as a "Clearing House" the various military Hqs and the Italian Ministries.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

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D. PRISONS

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13. Prison Population.

Overcrowding is still acute in nearly all the prisons and the slowness of the Italian judicial system does not help matters.

The length of time taken to repair prisons damaged during operations is an additional reason for overcrowding. In the case of San Vittore Prison, Milan, essential repairs commenced in August last are still not completed.

Repairs on two complete wings have not so far been started thus causing overcrowding in the remaining wings.

There were seven cases reported during the month of escapes and/or attempted escapes from Piedmonte. 39 prisoners escaped from prisons in Emilia and 11 attempted to escape from Saluzzo prison in Piedmonte but were recaptured before they could leave the vicinity of the prison.

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E. FIRE SERVICE.

(1). These are functioning efficiently and there is nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A.P.F.	Department
Colonel	JOHN T. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	P. J. HYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt.Col.	R. WILKINSON	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt.Col.	E. C. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	R. G. REED	B	Asst. Pol. Div.
Capt.	A. P. DILL	B	Security Divisi n.

15. Nominal Roll of NCOs/Civ.

S/Sgt	A. A. NICOLOSI	A	Chief Clerk Pub. Safety
Sgt	C. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Pub. Safety
L/Cpl	F. D. MARSHALL	B	Clerk Security.

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JOHN T. CHAPMAN
Colonel. AGD
Director.

JTC/mc

DIST 15/11/46
1 EC
6 PRS
1 Historical (Comd)

Lt.Col.	[illegible]	D	[illegible]
Major	H. G. BOND	D	Asst. Pol. Div.
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	D	Security Division.

15. Nominal Roll of EMs/ORs.

T/Sgt	R. A. NICOLOSI	A	Chief Clerk Pub. Safety
Sgt	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Pub. Safety
L/Cpl	J. E. MAHSHALL	B	Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

EJH/eb

DNST 15/3/46

1 EC
6 PCB
1 MH. Encl (Cons)
1 Francis Lett

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

15 February 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1946.

TO : Vice President
Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities for month of January 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

The strength of the CC.RR., Pubblica Sicurezza and GG.FF. are up to establishment, but they have not been augmented to a sufficient extent to enable them to take over the police duties formerly carried out by the Fascist Militia.

As a result the resources of the police services are severely strained in their efforts to preserve law and order. The question of increasing the strength of the CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000 is under consideration, which, if approved, will considerably ease the situation.

2. Condition and Morale.

The morale and efficiency of the Police Services are slowly and steadily improving.

Supplies of clothing, arms and equipment for the CC.RR. have been accelerated recently with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the force. Some of the Public Safety Officers, recently attached to AMMA are already in the field taking account of the needs of the CC.RR. therefore in the near future the force should be adequately clothed, armed and equipped.

The Scouts of Public Safety are still short of clothing, arms and equipment.

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

1. POLICE

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Supplies of clothing, arms and equipment for the CC.RR. have been accelerated recently with a corresponding increase in the efficiency of the force. Some of the Public Safety Officers, recently attached to AMGOT are already in the Field taking account of the needs of the CC.RR. therefore in the near future the force should be adequately clothed, armed and equipped.

The Agents of Public Safety are still short of clothing, arms and equipment.

3. Handover of Northern Regions.

The Handover of the Northern Regions to the Italian Government took place quietly without incident and difficulties which were foreseen did not materialize.

All Police Agencies continued to function normally and their authority was not challenged although they no longer had the backing of A.M.G. Public Safety Liaison Officers remain at each of the former Region Headquarters with an additional Group at Bolzano.

4. Crime Situation.

The crime situation generally remains serious especially in Emilia. There have been no further organized

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1- F-Rep.

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hold ups or villages cut murders and armed robberies have shown an increase during January.

The CC.RR. are taking energetic steps to check this class of crime.

5. Recovery of Arms.

Raids for arms, especially in the north, have been carried out by the CC.RR. with reasonably good results.

Although the raids have not been on such a large scale as when carried out in conjunction with Allied Military personnel, nevertheless no opportunity has been lost to act promptly when information respecting the concealment of arms has been received.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

The Venezia Giulia Police Force continues to grow apace. The strength on 31st January was 2,482 officers and men. 485 recruits completed their initial training during the month and a further 360 commenced training on 31st Jan 46.

In addition to the elementary training, specialist courses in wireless, criminal investigation and fiscal duties have been instituted at the training school.

Wireless sets for mobile and ground stations have been received from Military sources.

Equitation courses have been completed and mounted V.G. Police patrols now operate in Trieste. Motor cycle traffic patrols also function within the area. Sub-Stations have been opened and manned throughout the territory and generally the force is beginning to stand on its own feet, but will need careful nursing for some time to come.

An experiment is being tried in Trieste, Gorizia and Pola cities of police on ordinary foot duty being armed with truncheons only during the hours of daylight, so far this scheme has met with marked success. Care of course is necessary to ensure the men do not allow their enthusiasm to outweigh discretion in the use of the truncheon.

Crime. The crime position in V.G. is on the whole satisfactory. One British soldier was killed and one wounded during the month. Enquiries are in hand in each of these cases. 125 other cases of crime were investigated and 104 arrests made in connection therewith during the month.

Civilian Movement. Over 21,000 travel passes

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6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

The Venezia Giulia Police Force continues to grow apace. The strength on 31st January was 2,452 Officers and men. 405 recruits completed their initial training during the month and a further 260 commenced training on 31st Jan 46.

In addition to the elementary training, specialist courses in wireless, criminal investigation and fiscal duties have been instituted at the training school.

Wireless sets for mobile and ground stations have been received from Military sources.

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An experiment is being tried in Trieste, Gorizia and Pola cities of police on ordinary foot duty being armed with truncheons only during the hours of daylight, so far this scheme has met with marked success. Care of course is necessary to ensure the men do not allow their enthusiasm to outweigh discretion in the use of the truncheon.

Crime. The crime position in V.G. is on the whole satisfactory. One British soldier was killed and one wounded during the month. Enquiries are in hand in each of these cases. 125 other cases of crime were investigated and 104 arrests made in connection therewith during the month.

Civilian Movement. Over 21,000 Travel passes to enter or leave Venezia Giulia were issued during the month. These figures do not include the permits by C.A.O.S. in Pola or Gorizia.

A number of cases of persons travelling with altered A.M.G. passes were detected and dealt with.

7. A.M.G. Udine.

The public safety conditions in Udine still leaves a good deal to be desired but the Police services are gradually improving and their morale is reasonably good. Crime figures are fairly high with robberies occupying the premier position but 22 good arrests were effected which somewhat balanced the situation. Public order has been

generally calm but there is a fair amount of unemployment and any worsening of the food situation may well bring about demonstrations and disorders.

8. Civil Disturbances.

Apart from disturbances in Sicily there were no disturbances of major dimensions during the month.

As regards the disturbances in Sicily:- During the first weeks of January 1946, renewed activity was shown by the Sicilian Separatist Movement. This movement is known as E.V.I.S. - Esercito Volontario Indipendenza Siciliana - Voluntary Independent Sicilian Army.

Immediately after the occupation of Sicily by the Allies, Andrea Finocchiaro Aprile, a lawyer, formed the Separatist Movement, which soon began to grow in numbers owing to the interest taken by important land owners and farmers who were evidently alarmed by the social reforms supported by national democratic parties. A large number of students also joined the movement. The living conditions of the Sicilian population and the serious economical situation of the island brought about a certain sympathy for the movement amongst the islanders. The leaders of the movement, in support of their claim for Sicilian independence, always stressed the so called economical explicitation of the island's resources by the central government, and the lack of return in the form of adequate social services. The movement continues to spread and every suitable event is publicised to convince public opinion of the necessity for the independence of Sicily. The difficulties of the food situation, the frequent political incidents, the so-called difference in treatment between northern and southern Italy, all these subjects of propaganda are used by the leaders to convince a generally discontented and restless population of the justice of the Separatist cause.

Except for minor incidents, Separatist activity did not give rise to any incident worthy of note until May 1945, when a small armed formation of Separatists was observed carrying out military drill in the woods in Messina district. A raid was made by local police, and although the party members escaped, quantities of arms, ammunition and documents were seized. These documents gave important information on the organisation of the movement and disclosed the leader to be MARIO TURRI, later identified

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succeeded in escaping. Three of the four wounded died shortly afterwards in the hospital at Randazzo. One of the bodies was identified as being that of Professor CANEPA, the leader of the E.V.I.S. Later, many of the party organisers and officials were arrested.

Incidents became more frequent and exponents of the movement became more bold and dangerous to Public Safety, so that on 1st Oct. 1945 the Ministry of the Interior ordered the arrest of Andrea FINOCCHIARO-APRILE and Antonio CANEPA both lawyers from Palermo who were respectively Chief and Secretary General of the movement. Francesco RESTUCCIA, a lawyer from Messina who had been appointed Commander of the E.V.I.S. in succession to Professor CANEPA, was also arrested. These three men were interned in the Isle of Ponza, where they still are. As a result of this action and the closing of the party headquarters little was heard of the movement during October 1945. However in November 45 a fresh outbreak of Separatist activity was noticed. A number of young men in the province of Messina suddenly left their homes to join armed formations of E.V.I.S. These were not heard of again until December 1945 when it was found that in the Caltagirone area, a large formation was being organized under the command of a fanatical separatist GALLO CONCETTO. This formation which was armed with automatic rifles and machine guns and had been joined by numbers of known criminals, then effected large scale thefts of horses, oxen, and food. They also kidnapped many persons and held them for ransom. Police and military were concentrated in the Caltagirone area, and, as a result, GALLO CONCETTO and two of his lieutenants were arrested and large quantities of foodstuffs, arms and ammunition recovered.

During December 45 and the beginning of January 46, bands of Separatist reinforced by criminals became more bold and they attacked Carabinieri stations and formed bodies of military and Police forces. Assaults took place on the carabinieri barracks of Bellolampo (Palermo) by about 80 men; at GRUSA (Palermo) by about 50 men; at MONREALE (Palermo) by about 100 men; at MONTE-LEPRE (Palermo) by about 100 men, and at PETRO MOBILE (Gela-Caltanissetta) by about 150 men. On 14 Jan. 46 an undetermined number of Separatists surrounded the town of

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The importance of the Separatist movement should not be understated. The leaders have succeeded in collaborating with the "Mafia" organization which is an important influence on the island. The operations recently carried out by the members of the movement have shown their aggressive spirit, and the mastery of organization and competency of their commanders has created serious difficulties for the forces of law and order. However, at the present time public order is quiet, and there have been no large scale attacks on carabinieri stations or similar establishments for some weeks.

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Special steps are now being taken by the High Commissioner in conjunct on with the Military Commander and the heads of the Police Services which should result in the preservation of public order.

B. SECURITY

9. General Security.

The general security situation remains unchanged. Minor demonstrations occurred, without any major incidents. Reports show that the Italian Police are taking active steps to check the growth of neo fascist movements.

10. War Crimes.

Work in connection with war criminals continues to be one of the chief items dealt with by the Security Division.

Large numbers of enquiries are received from various Allied Headquarters, Italian Government Departments and the Advisory Council for Italy.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

11. Nothing special to report. This work is now being dealt with by the Italian Authorities.

D. PRISONS

12. Administration.

There still remains a shortage of Prison Directors and Deputies are needed at most prisons. New and suitable candidates are being recruited where possible.

13. Prison Population.

The majority of the prisons are still overcrowded due chiefly to the delay in bringing the cases to trial. A few cases of jail breaks have been reported, the most important being one at Ferrara on night of 7th-8th January 46. About 40 armed men attempted to enter the prison presumably to release partisan prisoners charged with offences.

The attempt was frustrated by a CC.RR. patrol who opened fire dispersing the gang. Unfortunately one CC.RR. was killed. Enquiries in this case are being continued.

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E. FIRE SERVICES

14. The fire services are functioning well under present conditions and have promptly attended to all outbreaks of fire.

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P. PERSONNEL

15. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	JOHN W. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. BYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	H. MILLHOUSE	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt. Col.	F. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	R. C. BOYD	B	Asst Police Division
Capt	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

Major S. J. HARVEY temporarily attached Security Division whilst waiting Class B Release.

16. Nominal Roll of EMs / Cms.

T/Sgt.	R. A. NICOLOSI	A	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Sgt.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl	J. E. MARSHALL	B	Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

EJB/sc

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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JAN 17 1946

AC/14037/Rs

15 January 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for December, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

Report of public safety activities during the month of December, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police. The strength of police agencies in Northern Regions remained substantially as reported in November. There was some shifting of Carabinieri between Regions in order to give each Region its full complements as far as possible.

2. Condition and Morale. All areas report a continued increase in morale and efficiency of the various police agencies. The supplying of clothing, while not yet satisfactory, continues at a reasonably steady rate. Supplies of arms and transport to the CC.RR. are being made in small but satisfying quantities, but very little is being made available to other police bodies. The Agents of Public Security in particular are very short of necessary arms and transport.

3. Crime situation. There has been no substantial change in the crime situation during the month except an increase in organized gangs in Southern Italy. Questa Compartimento, which for the past several months has reported a steady increase in crime, now reports a slight decrease for December. Armed robberies and hold-ups still constitute the majority of reported crimes. However, the crimes of concern are the attacks in force on goods trains, warehouses, police stations and villages.

4. Civil Disturbances. No civil disturbances of any consequence have been reported. It appears that the cold winter weather acts as a deterrent on large demonstrations.

5. Recovery of arms. With the withdrawal of Allied Military

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4. POLICE

1. Strength of Police. The strength of police agencies in Northern Regions remained substantially as reported in November. There was some shifting of Carabinieri between Regions in order to give each Region its full complements as far as possible.

2. Condition and Morale. All areas report a continued increase in morale and efficiency of the various police agencies. The supplying of clothing, while not yet satisfactory, continues at a reasonably steady rate. Supplies of arms and transport to the C.C.R. are being made in small but satisfying quantities, but very little is being made available to other police bodies. The Agents of Public Security in particular are very short of necessary arms and transport.

3. Crime Situation. There has been no substantial change in the crime situation during the month except an increase in organized gangs in Southern Italy. Emilia Compartimento, which for the past several months has reported a steady increase in crime, now reports a slight decrease for December. Armed robberies and hold-ups still constitute the majority of reported crimes. However, the crimes of concern are the attacks in force on goods trains, warehouses, police stations and villages.

4. Civil Disturbances. No civil disturbances of any consequence have been reported. It appears that the cold winter weather acts as a deterrent on large demonstrations.

5. Recovery of Arms. With the withdrawal of Allied Military units from the North and consequent reduction in the strength of military police large scale raiding for the recovery of arms held in illegal possession was considerably reduced during the month. Much of the success of the raids in the past has been due to the assistance rendered by military units in handing transport to the police agencies.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force. During the month the augmentation and construction of this police force has continued its satisfactory progress. The Civil Policemen are working quietly and competently, and, in spite of their very limited period of training, are showing an aptitude for police work which

See M.170

(Miss S.)

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reflects no discredit on them. The general public has accepted them in a manner that augurs well for the future and the north has passed quietly so far as law and order are concerned.

[redacted]

7. Italian Government. The beginning of the month saw the formation of the fourth government under the leadership of De Gasperi. After lengthy negotiations he was successful in appeasing the six main parties. The decision as to whether the vote at the local and elections is to be obligatory may bring an end to the new issues as the Communists and Socialists [illegible] in such a degree being made.

8. North Italian situation. During the morning of 24 December, 1945, a burial took exploded in the room of the Communist Party Office at Second Floor. The Nazi male. Little damage resulted. One man, holding a party membership card, was [illegible] by civilian police. It is interesting to note that on May 20 similar leaflets were posted on walls immediately [illegible]. It is said that to prepare and print such a leaflet at least two hours would be required. A man, alleged member of the Communist Party has been arrested and has made a statement admitting his culpability. The Communists and Socialists made this incident the basis of an attack on the police.

[redacted]

9. Italian agencies are dealing entirely with the licensing and registration of motor vehicles so that this Sub-Commission is no longer concerned with the problems.

[redacted]

10. Administration. There is a definite shortage of competent [illegible] trained to the problems of prison service and justice apparently and great [illegible] replacements for the incompetent directors and [illegible] blankets and other supplies have been received but in sufficient quantity. The question concerning [illegible] persons has not been settled. [illegible] of service for

and Socialists [illegible] such a decree being made.

8. North Italy at large. During the evening of 24 December, 1945, a small bomb exploded at the door of the Communist Party Offices situated on second floor Via Nazionale. Little damage resulted. One man, holding a party membership card, was detained by civilian police. It is interesting to note that within 10 minutes leaflets were posted on walls announcing the incident. It is said that to prepare and print such a leaflet at least two hours would be required. A man, alleged member of the communist party, has been arrested and has made a statement admitting responsibility. The Communists and Socialists made this incident the occasion of an attack on the police.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

9. Italian authorities are dealing actively with the licensing and registration of motor vehicles so that this Sub-Commission is no longer concerned with the problems.

D. PRISONS

10. Administration. There is a definite shortage of competent directors and [illegible] adding to the problems of prison administration. The Ministry of Grace and Justice apparently has great difficulty in finding replacements for the incompetent directors who have had to be dismissed. Some blankets and other supplies have been obtained but not in sufficient quantity. The situation concerning guard personnel has not improved. The rate of pay and conditions of service for prisons guards are not conducive to attract competent personnel to the service.

11. Prison Population. The number of prisoners continues to increase in spite of all efforts to reduce the population. The interminable delays of Italian judicial system are such that it will be impossible to relieve the congestion in the present prisons.

12. Prison Breaks. Several attempted prison breaks occurred during the month: the Bologna, Cuneo and Piacenza prisons but only one prisoner succeeded in escaping.

An armed band of about forty persons were advancing on the prison at Perugia for the purpose of releasing prisoners

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but they were stopped and dispersed by a Carabinieri patrol. During the engagement one carabiniere was killed.

Nine prisoners escaped from the Cabelli Institute, Juvenile Prison in Rome on 23 December.

Ten convicted prisoners escaped from the Forli Prison on 4 December due to incompetence of the guard.

On 3 December occurred demonstrations at the Padua Prison during which cell doors were broken. There were no escapes.

E. FIRE SERVICES.

13. Conditions regarding the Fire Services remain without change. Equipment is reasonably satisfactory and the Brigades are functioning as well as could be expected under present conditions.

F. PERSONNEL.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	JOHN W. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. BYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt.Col.	F. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	R. C. BOND	B	Asst Police Div.
Major	S. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division
Capt.	C. HAYES	B	Security Division LIAF
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

15. Nominal Roll of EM/ORs.

S/Sgt.	J. W. PARLEY	A	Chief Clerk Public Safety
S/Sgt.	L. F. CHIPPERTON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Cpl.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl.	W. THOMPSON	B	Clerk Security
Pte.	L. HEYWARD	B	Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director, Public Safety

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Major	S. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division
Capt.	C. HAYES	B	Security Division LIAP
Capt.	A. W. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

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Cpl.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk Public Safety
L/Cpl.	W. THOMPSON	B	Clerk Security
Pte.	L. HEYWARD	B	Clerk Security.

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

JWC/se

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS 15 December 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for November, 1945. DEC 21 1945

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

Report of Public Safety activities during the month of November, 1945.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police in Northern Regions as reported by Regional Public Safety Officers is as follows:

	Officers	OR's
CC.RR.	222	17129
Agents of P.S.	750	19661
GG.FF.	208	9892
GG. Municipali	55	5234
Corpo Forestale	119	1871
	1354	53787

2. Condition and Morale.

The condition of all police bodies has shown some slight improvement during the month. Some badly needed clothing has actually reached the police in the field. Much more winter clothing is needed but the flow of clothing has begun and will be distributed as it can be manufactured. Lack of ski equipment for forces on frontier control duty in the Alps is affecting their efficiency. Supplies of such equipment have not yet been found. All reports show a continuing increase in the morale and efficiency of the regular police forces. There is no doubt but that the increase in issue of clothing and equipment, even though in small quantities, is immediately reflected in morale and efficiency.

3. Crime Situation.

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A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police in Northern Regions as reported by Regional Public Safety Officers is as follows:

	Officers	OR's
CC.RR.	922	17129
Agents of P.S.	750	19661
GG.FF.	208	9892
GG. Municipali	55	5234
Corpo Forestale	119	1871
	1354	53787

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3. Crime Situation.

Serious crimes again have increased to a considerable degree in Italian Government Territory and particularly crimes committed by organized gangs. On the other hand in AMG Territory while some increase has been reported from some Regions it is not alarming and is being vigorously combatted by the police under direction of Public Safety Officers.

4. Civil Disturbances.

No serious disturbances occurred during the month other than some strikes and demonstrations in support of Parri and some small purely localized outbreaks. The

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satirical revue "Soffia Se" which had a lengthy, successful (and peaceful) run in Rome, was met with considerable hostility in Milan from elements of the left where a pitched battle was fought between students, who had bought the whole house for one evening, and leftists who were in wait for them when the performance closed. A matter of interest was that the leftists, who were largely communists, appeared to have been organized into separate groups under one control command as orders were heard being given for particular groups to attack at different points, to withdraw here, reform at other points, etc., etc.

5. Recovery of Arms

Despite the shortage of Public Safety Officers due to Redeployment and LIAP, searches for arms continued in AMG Territory. In addition to quantities of explosives and other war materials the following were recovered:

Rifles, all types	3935
Pistols, all types	233
Machine guns	533
Sub-machine guns	1289
Mortars	226
Mortar bombs	164
Hand grenades	7961
Ammunition, rounds, all calibers	42900

There are reports of large quantities of arms still hidden throughout the country and of arms smuggling both from France and Yugoslavia. A report has also been received that a considerable arms trade is being carried on between those Polish soldiers who have volunteered to return to Poland and representatives of the P.C.I. and P.S.I. In Rome the agency through which this is alleged to be done is a second hand dealers premises. There is also a report of the purchase of arms to the value of 500.000 lire by the P.C.I. of Matelica, Province of Macerata, from Poles about to be repatriated.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

During the month the position as to this force has become even more satisfactory. The new Civil Policemen are performing their duties in a manner which is evoking laudable comment in the Press, and there appears no doubt that the population of Venezia Giulia [illegible]

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Mortars	726
Mortar bombs	164
Hand grenades	7961
Ammunition, rounds, all calibers	42900

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6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

During the month the position as to this force has become even more satisfactory. The new Civil Policemen are performing their duties in a manner which is evoking laudable comment in the Press, and there appears no doubt that the population of Venezia Giulia has accepted the new force with a genuine feeling of welcome. The strength of the personnel of this force as of the end of November is approximately 1689 including all Ranks.

7. Developments Regarding the CC.RR. and Agents of P.S.

A. CC.RR.

a. The request to increase the strength of CC.RR. from 65.000 to 75.000 has been denied.

b. The activation of the Mobile Battalions is proceeding fairly well and the issue of vehicles has commenced.

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The P.O.I. situation remains unsatisfactory, but AMIA is now examining the possibility of allocating P.O.I. to the CC.RR. from Italian Army sources. 1,000 pistols and 10,000 automatic carbines have been released from the stocks of the Beretta Factory at Brescia to the Ministry of War for issue to the CC.RR. 30,000 sets of uniforms have been made available in depots under control of the CC.RR. 72,000 meters of blue cloth is in the process of manufacture of uniforms and sufficient stocks of grey green cloth have been recovered to manufacture some thousands of uniforms and greatcoats.

B. Agents of P.S.

The efficiency of this service is gradually improving particularly in those provinces in North Italy in which career officials have been assigned. Efforts are continuing to screen out, and regularize the enrollment into the Questure service proper those auxiliary police, mostly ex-partisans, who were taken into service in the North. The situation is still far from satisfactory. Stocks of clothing and materials have become available to the Agents of P.S. and their position as regards uniforms is improving. Some motor vehicles which were turned over to the Italian Government have been made available to the Agents. The position as to arms for this Force is still quite unsatisfactory.

5. SECURITY

a. Italian Government.

a. As predicted in Para 1 of the monthly report for October, Parri's government resigned following the defection of the liberals and later of the demo-christians. The event passed off in Rome with unexpected quietness. Numerous meetings of communists and socialists were called for on the Sunday following, but all passed off without incident; in fact the apathy of the various audiences was particularly noticeable. If the resignation of Parri signifies the end of CLN government, it is felt, and there are indications to show that the left parties will not take the matter lying down. A later paragraph deals with

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F. Agents of P.S.

The efficiency of this service is gradually improving particularly in those provinces in North Italy to which career officials have been assigned. Efforts are continuing to screen out, and regularize the enrollment into the Questure service proper those auxiliary police, mostly ex-partisans, who were taken into service in the North. The situation is still far from satisfactory. Stocks of clothing and materials have become available to the Agents of P.S. and their position as regards uniforms is improving. Some motor vehicles which were turned over to the Italian Government have been made available to the Agents. The position as to arms for this Force is still quite unsatisfactory.

B. SECURITY

8. Italian Government.

a. As predicted in Para 1 of the monthly report for October, Parri's government resigned following the defection of the liberals and later of the demo-christians. The event passed off in Rome with unexpected quietness. Numerous meetings of communists and socialists were called for on the Sunday following, but all passed off without incident; in fact the apathy of the various audiences was particularly noticeable. If the resignation of Parri signifies the end of CLN government, it is felt, and there are indications to show that the left parties will not take the matter lying down. A later paragraph deals with the influx of the more violent partisan element into Rome from the northern provinces.

b. So far, all efforts to form a government have failed and no immediate prospect of a solution is in sight. The zone of contention appears to be the powerful Ministry of the Interior with the Commissariat of Sanctions against Fascism running a close second. The "blackmailing" possibilities of the latter have been discovered to be of such potency that any holder of the office has an almost unlimited range of influence in this country where all but a mere handful have in some way "contributed to the maintenance of the "fascist regime".

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c. There are strong grounds for the belief that since the fall of the Parri government here has been a steady influx of communists and partisans of the more violent type from the northern provinces. All these "tourists" are said to be well armed and a police estimate of their number is approximately 10,000. They are being accommodated in the homes of fellow socialists and communists and also in the Casa del Partigiano, Via del Frenili, Rome. The aim is said to be a coup d'etat effected by the forcible occupation of barracks, ministries and the usual strategical and tactical points and the isolation of the city by interruption of all communications. The date before which this action is supposed to be effected is the 15 December 1945.

9. War Crimes.

a. The work in connection with war criminals carried out by this division has very largely increased. This is due principally to the facts that many war criminals are wanted by both the Allied and Italian authorities and many are also in Italian custody. Owing to the very great shortage of Allied personnel engaged in these enquiries, it has been found necessary to enlist the aid of the Italian authorities to trace persons wanted and to give their previous records in order to avoid mistakes in identity as it not infrequently occurs that the name of the person wanted is unknown to the Allied authorities. It is felt that the identification and arrest of many of these people would have been impossible without the assistance of the Italian government departments.

b. Although the reasons for the enquiries have not been disclosed to the Italian authorities, they are fully aware of their nature and in view of this their collaboration is commendable.

10. Security Control in Venezia Giulia.

a. The necessity of maintaining security controls throughout the Allied occupied area of Venezia Giulia is emphasized. The measures in operation are:

1) Control of movement over the western boundary.
2) Issue of special identity cards to residents.
3) Registration of aliens.
4) Registration of hotels, bars, etc.

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b. There have been many offenders against 1) mainly due to a lack of appreciation by control personnel of the provisions of the order and a sympathetic attitude towards offenders. It is noteworthy that a daily average of 100 illegal "immigrants" apply for permits to leave. A number of persons who have entered the area from the east without permits have been detained.

c. Residents in the area are supposed to have unrestricted movement within the area, but the Jugoslav authorities are ignoring this part of the agreement. For example they do not allow the residents of Pola to enter the area occupied

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P. PERSONNEL

16. Nominal Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Colonel	John T. CHAPMAN	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. DYE	B	Deputy Director
Lt. Col.	P. J. WILSON	B	Police Division LIAF
Major	R. E. BOND	B	Asst. Police Div.
Major	J. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division DIAF
Capt.	C. HAYES	B	Security Division
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division
Capt.	L.A.E. EDDINGS	B	Asst. Police Div.

17. Nominal Roll of EM/OR's.

Cpl.	J. W. FARLEY	A	Acting Chief Clerk
S/Sgt.	T. P. CHIPPERTON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Cpl.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk
L/Cpl.	J. LI BERG	B	Clerk LIAF
L/Cpl.	W. THOMPSON	B	Clerk
Pte	L. NEWLAND	B	Clerk.

JOHN T. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.G.C.
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

JTC/ee

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EC DIST. 16 Nov.

1- EC
6- PRBr
1- Mil attache Am Embassy
1- Trend Rep.
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(MISS JAMESON)

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[illegible] ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission
APO 394

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AC/14077/PS

13 October 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for September 1945.

TO : Vice President, City Affairs Section.

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

A. PRISONS

1. Prison Population

The critical overcrowding of prisons of all classes throughout Italy continues, but has been eased slightly in the Northern section by transfers of political prisoners to concentration camps and the acceleration of trial procedures. The coming winter will precipitate conditions, beyond the control of either this Commission or AMG officers in the field, leading to various forms of violence. The overcrowding, climate, scarcity of uniforms [illegible] respect of food, low quality and insufficient numbers of custodial personnel, and a generally chaotic political situation are all factors which will threaten the internal security of Italy during the coming months.

2. De-requisitioning

Progress has been made in securing the return of prison accommodation, previously under requisition by Allied authority, to the Italian Government. This process however, lags far behind the needs of the Ministry of Grace and Justice and efforts are continued to effect the release of more suitable space.

3. New Accommodations

The new prison establishment at Casa del Gazzi, located about 10 km Northeast of Rome, has now received 200 prisoners from Regina Coeli and it is expected that about 300 more will be transferred shortly. Regina Coeli's population is now over 1500 (with a capacity of about 1000) and, with new arrests exceeding transfers,

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B. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

4. Entry into Italy.

As the former procedure of granting entry permits into Italy caused usually an elapse from 3 to 4 months time from the date when applications were filed and the date when the permits were issued or denied, a conference was held at this HQ to straighten out or streamline procedure.

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This conference was attended by Comm. Battena, representative of the Ministry of Interior, Mr. Acquaviva, representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Maj. Simmonds, G-2 (CI) Section AFHQ, and Capt. Carl E. Fehr of this Sub-Commission. It was agreed :

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(a) As to the repatriation of the individual Italians into Italy, no Italian Government Agency has a right, under Italian law, to object to the entry of an Italian citizen into Italy. Therefore it was unnecessary that applications for entry into Italy of such persons should be forwarded to the Italian Government for approval. It was agreed that G-2 will issue entry permits without referring the names for approval to the Italian Government.

(b) As to the entry of other nationals into Italy, the great delay was investigated and was found to be caused by the poor facilities of communication at the disposal of the Italian Government. As investigations of the cases referred to the Italian Government required checks through the different Questure all over the country, which naturally caused this 2-3 month delay.

The disapprovals by the Italian Government on these cases were less than 1%, so it was decided that this small number should not so greatly delay the entry of all the others whose presence here in Italy was beneficial for the country.

It was therefore decided that G-2 would make its own decisions issuing the entry permits and forward a list of persons to whom a permit was been granted to this HQ, for submission to the Italian Government.

5. Travel Orders.

Many requests are still received by this office for travel orders from the Allied Legations and Consulates and other Allied agencies as well as individuals.

It is understood that an appropriate travel agency is appointed to take care of these requests.

6. Italian Frontier Guard Personnel.

P.G. personnel has been screened and dispatched to all the ports which the Allied Authorities handed over to the Italians and to the ports still under Allied control for duty with the Allied security personnel.

On the Venezia Giulia line, Italian P.G. posts are

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On the Venezia Giulia line, Italian P.S. posts were organized for the control of travel between Italy and the disputed Region.

Reenforcement of P.S. personnel has been sent up to all the Italian-French and Italian-Swiss border points to work jointly with the Allied security personnel.

7. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

An additional ten circulation permits have been allowed to the Knights of Malta for their work in Northern Regions.

C. POLICE

8. Police - Carabinieri etc.

With the unsettled political background authorities generally are beginning to realize the importance and necessity of a strong,

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strong footing in the police is a matter of general comment.

Virulent attacks in 'Unità have also been made on three Allied officers in Allied Military Government territory. In the latest under investigation Captain Monson is referred to as 'what liar Monson'. Such is the freedom of the Press!

13. Civil Disturbances

Generally speaking, September was not a period of great public disorder. In Rome no outstanding public meetings took place and no disturbances occurred.

In Lecce on 7th September the Builders Union called a general strike to protest against the high cost of living. The following day a crowd of some 10,000 demonstrated outside the Prefettura and endeavoured to disarm the C.C.R.R. and some Italian marines who re-inforced them. Shots were exchanged resulting in three people being killed and several more wounded. Further trouble was expected at the funerals, but strong re-inforcements of police prevented any untoward incident.

The long threatened "revolution" in September did not materialise, although many think that had the Allies withdrawn from the North at the end of August as was at one time thought, there may have been trouble. The 14th October is now given as a likely date, as nation wide meetings have been called for that date to urge the convocation of the Constituente. Nothing has been learned, however, to indicate that these meetings have been coordinated with violence as their object, although it is likely that there may be sporadic outbursts in different parts of the country.

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14. Port Workers at Naples

About the middle of the month the waters of Naples harbour were disturbed by labour unrest caused by the employment of German P.O.W. in the docks, and a curtailment of the employment of Italians. Although there were meetings of a few hundreds of people waving banners "Out with the Germans" and similar perversions, the ultimate situation might have been very ugly indeed. [illegible] did not get the welcome he anticipated, in fact a car [illegible] the people thought contained him was overturned. Unruly elements in the streets smashed shop windows, mirrors, and chairs, and individual Germans were menaced by gangs of Italians.

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[illegible] taken to discover arms. The morale of the police [illegible] is also being improved as the result of the prosecution and example by [illegible] personnel.

C. Armonie Region.

The most outstanding [illegible] in this region [illegible] the determined searches for arms [illegible] by troops of 7 Div. A. and events [illegible] Public Safety. As in all [illegible] this [illegible] success [illegible] and the good results achieved in previous months have caused more and more people to volunteer information. It was found essential to co-ordinate the information received from all sources - all from civilian channels to the Regional Security Officer, and all from military sources to the I.O. of 7 Div A.

At Bovara, following the recovery of arms from a church, the key of which was in the possession a well known partisan leader, [illegible] the local Public Safety Officer made an arrangement with him that if the followers handed in their arms they would not be prosecuted. The first collection resulted in seven truck loads of weapons, and was [illegible] by a steady flow of surrendered material.

Pescolli from Tirano (Sondrio) [illegible] the I.O. to do the same thing with his followers. A number of [illegible] (since [illegible] Pescatelli Bros and other local characters) [illegible] upon their loyal folloers to surrender any illegally held arms, on the retention of such arms the capture the police or the Carabinieri. The result is awaited with interest.

The number of arms raids which have taken place in the Region (up to 25 September) are as follows :-

150	Rifle
116	Machine Guns
2865	Pistol
1108	Automatic weapons
56	Revolvers
6070	Grenades
104	Mines
72	Bazuka
205	Mortars
13	Guns of over 20 mm calibre
9	Armoured cars

and considerable quantities of ammunition and explosives.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
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Monthly Report for August 1945

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S E C R E T

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
A.C.O 104

AC/14027/25 14 September 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for August 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. SECURITY

1. General Security.

(a) The two events which affected Security in this country and, in fact, the whole world during the month of August were the use of the atomic bomb and the end of the war with Japan. The former may well be the greatest invention to ensure that no country dare take hostile measures in the future, and if the human race can maintain the same progress in political and social development as in scientific achievement, it may well be that we have seen the end of military aggression.

(b) The need for security organisations however, cannot be said to have ceased to exist, but on the contrary, every vigilance must be exercised by the nations primarily responsible for the peace that advantage is not taken by any country to develop the new discovery for lethal purposes, as this would destroy that which can be taken so long to achieve, and at such great cost. The world wide political conferences, however will be tackling that problem.

2. Italian Government.

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2. Italian Government.

(a) The Parri Government has been making great efforts to get on with its colossal task, but the tendency is still for party politics to over ride the larger issue of national reconstruction. The declaration that the peace terms in regard to Italy would be the first to be considered by the Council of Foreign Ministers has made the Italians realise that there is a day of reckoning ahead.

(b) Signor Parri himself has announced that unless the forthcoming election is conducted in a legal and orderly manner, with no resort to violence by any of the parties, he will declare the election void. He is obviously very much aware of the critical condition of public order throughout the country, and at the same time he cannot ignore the blunt warning which has been given to certain Italian countries by the United States and Great Britain that any but a truly democratic election will not receive their support. So have

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cited; in fact a second editorial on [illegible]
Lastri's public rebuke to him has aroused a lot of interest.

3. Polish Troops.

(a) A sentimentic condemnation of Polish troops has been maintained by the 2 me edition of 'L'Unita', under head lines mentioning "fascist Poles". This is undoubtedly due to the hostility shown by the Poles against the Communists, who are particularly careful in their propaganda in the territory of Polish troops. L'Unita makes no secret of the fact that they do not want the Poles to stay in the country any longer.

(b) AVANTI has also to some extent commented adversely against the Polish troops, although they say they do not forget the part played by the Poles at Montecassino.

(c) Incidents where Poles have been concerned have taken place at Forli, near Taranto, in Marche Macerata, and more recently at Arezzo. The actions of individual soldier are construed as being part of the policy of the corps as a whole.

4. Civil Disturbances.

(a) By far the largest civil disturbance of the month was the one at Catera in the first four days of August. When 1,000 people suddenly rioted and demanded the cancellation of the call order, allocation of uncultivated lands, unemployment pay and requisitioning of the mills. When this was refused they started to burn the public offices of Dazio, Catral, Opera, Consorzio Agrario etc. They forced the prison and released 40 prisoners.

(b) On 2nd August the revolt had spread to Terracina, where about 1,500 rioters destroyed the Ufficio Annonario, the C.C.D.A. and the Prefetura. An ex-Podesta, Vincenzo GALUTI, aged 63, was killed by the crowd.

(c) The Prime Minister, Signor Parri, sent a telegram to the Prefect that he would try to help the people as soon as possible, but he would not tolerate violence. On 4th August the Minister of Communications visited the scene, talked with the Party leaders, and asked for their help in calming the people.

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(144)

[illegible]

(c) The Alhambra Hotel on the square, Commandeered for possession of the Anglo-Americans.

(d) [illegible] crowd of about 300 at Monte S. Angelo (Foggia) set fire to the offices of the Tax Collection and surrounded the Municipio as a protest against the U.S.A. Tax.

(f) [illegible] fourteen people were injured when armed bandits held up a train, and robbed the passengers.

(g) On [illegible], a crowd of 500 people attacked the Office of Registrars at Arpino (Caserta) and ransacked the various rooms. They were dispersed by the Carabinieri of C.C.R. who fired a few rounds some distance from the crowd and caused them to disperse.

(h) In the early hours of 5th August some 30 armed men attacked the C. C. barracks at Castiglione di Teverina (Viterbo) overpowered the C.C. and removed three prisoners, whose dead bodies were later recovered on the banks of the Tevia River.

(i) It is interesting to note that at the moment the South of Italy and Sicily are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to accept trouble as originating in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the weight of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether Fascists sentiments have been so but for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the South may start it first.

3. Police Forces.

(a) Reference has been made in these reports to the necessity for a strong, reliable police force in the country free from political interference, upon which public order depends. Upon the will of the people to maintain public order hinges the fate of Italy, for a period of anarchy and bloodshed at this stage would delay any claim to be considered even as a second rate power by the United Nations.

(b) [illegible] for practice indicated now that every effort [illegible] police in a manner

[illegible] there dispersed by the Carabinieri of Città. Who threw a hand grenade some distance from the crowd and caused them to disperse.

(h) On the early hours of 5th August some 30 armed men attacked the C.C.R. barracks at Castiglione di Sevvia (Ravenna) overpowered the C.C.R. and removed three prisoners, whose dead bodies were later recovered on the banks of the Savio River.

(i) It is interesting to note that at the moment the South of Italy and Sicily are much more turbulent than the North. It is a common practice to expect trouble to originate in the North, but whether it is that the Southern Italians feel the weight of Allied occupation much less than their Northern brethren, or whether economic conditions have been so bad for a much longer period, the fact remains that it is not only the North which must be constantly watched for signs of future trouble, indeed the South may start it first.

3. Police Forces.

(a) Reference has been made in these reports on the necessity for a strong, capable Police force in this country free from political interference. Upon this public order depends. Upon its ability to maintain public order hangs the fate of Italy, for a period of anarchy and bloodshed at this stage would delay any claim to be considered even as a second rate power with the United Nations.

(b) The Allied Authorities understand now that every effort must be made to clothe, equip and arm the Italian Police in a manner calculated to enable it to perform its duty. The Italians themselves cannot see that a Police force must receive the utmost support if its actions are correct, adequate correction if it is wrong, otherwise it should be free from interference in the performance of its duties which consist of maintaining the law of the land, applicable to all subjects.

(c) Instead of this we have reports of certain political parties training their own police forces, we have the Partisan Police and Economic Police Force was recently disbanded. Any force not officially operating upon the country as a whole is only concerned at enforcing its own interpretation of what the law is or should be.

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of the police and the confidence of the public in them.

(e) Everything must be done to improve the morale of the C.C.RR. and Reserve, to encourage them to do their duty without fear or favour, otherwise the Allies, who have succeeded in their efforts to preserve military security in Italy, will find they have exported civilian security to instruments which are barely able to stand the strain. It is essential that in addition to providing adequate equipment, every effort is made to help the individual man achieve that moral poise without which a policeman is merely a "uniform carrier".

6. Political Moves in Questura.

(a) It is reported that in their efforts to gain control of all police forces, the communists and members of the extreme left are "pushing" a part in VICARI who is now at the Ministry of the Interior as a questore (unattached).

(b) This man, who is alleged to have held a high post in Mussolini's personal household staff, is now said to be a communist. The extremists have their eyes on two most important posts in one of which they wish to put Vicari. One of these posts is that of Vice Chief of Police, the other is the Chief of the Squadra Mobile. Both these posts are held by men who are first class policemen. It is observed that a campaign has already started against [redacted], chief of the Squadra Mobile, in the leftist press, which is making a mountain out of a small hill with regard to the Lalli case, alleging extraordinary political significance to a rather sordid murder. Enquiries are being made into Vicari's activities.

7. Civilian Internees.

(a) [redacted] Civilian Internee Camp was cleared of civilian internees in August, and those still considered to be a danger were transferred to [redacted] Camp. Large numbers were released, however, before the camp was closed.

(b) There are now 1,910 persons detained at [redacted] Camp, including 321 women. Their cases are being reviewed weekly when an officer from this Division visits the camp, and out of 143 cases considered during the month, 115 recommendations for release were

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made. Practically all former Fascists who were interned as "potentially dangerous" have now been released, and those at present detained represent saboteurs, enemy agents, Germans who held high posts in the Nazi Party, dangerous political persons, etc. It is not expected that many more recommendations for release can be made, but the cases will be studied thoroughly to see if they do constitute a threat.

8. Baroness Anna Manfredi de Blasiis

Reference was made to this woman in Security Division report of June 1945. Information as to her activities were supplied to PRAO, by this Division and she has now been arrested as an associate of G.I.S.

9. Serge de Troskine.

This man was referred to in Security Division report of June 1945, when he achieved a certain notoriety by attempting to reach Turkey to trace Czarist treasure alleged to be buried there. As a result of information supplied by this Division and enquiries in Paris he has now been arrested as a recruiter for the Abwehr.

10. Suspicious Organisation.

Information has been received revealing the existence of a society bearing the title "Resurrection" "Universal Foundation for a Just Peace". The leader of this movement, the objects of which are not at present clear, is one Joseph Florer, living at 2 Via Pergolini, Milan, and it is stated to be a German ex-officer. The matter is being investigated.

11. Fronte Unico Mutilati, Invalidi e Combattenti

(a) Bearing in mind the preferential treatment which the war wounded received from Fascism after the last war, it is interesting to note the activities of the above association. A meeting was held in the theatre TEATRACCIO in Rome Sunday 26th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures by the police frustrated any attempt by a none too docile crowd to start a disturbance.

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(b) On 1st August a group of about 40 people wearing different uniforms and describing themselves as ex-Italian Prisoners of War endeavoured to induce the officials at the Banco di Napoli in Naples to hand over money to them. They left the building unsatisfied, but later in the day a meeting was held in the Piazza Municipio by a number of people who were identified as ex P.O.W. (Italian) who demanded relief or work. Some windows and doors were broken before the crowd was dispersed by CC.RR.

(c) On 9th August several groups of individuals, about 40 in all, purporting to be P.O.W. (Italian) demanded money or goods from shopkeepers in Naples. They were dispersed without more serious incidents.

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(d) The Prisoner of War and War Wounded angle is one which is likely to be exploited when economic troubles arise during the coming winter, and it is not likely to trouble the consciences of the persons concerned whether they were combatants for or against democracy.

12. Liguria Region.

(a) No special security problems were encountered during the month in this part of Italy, although the continued inactivity of Genoa as a port is a sore hardship by way of local unemployment. About 45 of the population are unemployed, but most of these are engaged in one kind of black market or another.

(b) Criminal activity has shown no abatement, and this is usually attributed to "the Partisans", although it is fairer to say that it is local hooliganism, without political significance.

(c) In the mountainous parts of the Region there is no doubt that arms are secreted, but results of searches have not revealed concentration by any particular political party. It cannot be overlooked that the arms may well be preserved for private enterprise in supplying a state which finds itself at war - or civil war - in the future, and is without facilities for making or using an atomic bomb. Some Genoese made considerable fortunes in supplying arms for use in the Spanish Civil War.

(d) A trial which may arouse some political feelings will take place in the middle of September, when five youths - "Partisans" murdered three C.C.Rs. in cold blood at Tabbriche, with a Sten gun. A search of the premises of the arrested men revealed considerable quantities of arms, ammunition and explosives.

13. Lombardia Region.

(a) Outwardly the picture is good in Lombardia, but no one can be mistaken that there is a great deal of underground activity. This is only to be expected in view of what has happened in recent years in Milan, but there is no indication that any of the movements have anti-Allied objects. The tone of the official Communist and Socialist pronouncements have been much more moderate and

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(b) The Partisans are reluctant to hand over the authority they enjoyed for such a short period, and indeed may seek to regain their former prestige when the Allies hand over, if strong action is not taken by the Italians themselves. The Questori, particularly, will need strong support if they are to survive the pressure from all sides which will be exerted upon them.

(c) The Communist uprising when the Allies withdraw is still being discussed, but much less than hitherto, while no definite evidence is forthcoming on this contentious point. Strikes and demonstrations have been fewer and much more orderly.

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territory.

(c) Strikes and meetings have passed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 11th August when some 3,000 ex-internees marched to the Prefecture to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three shops were looted, but the Agenzi di Pubblica Sicurezza made 53 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

(c) Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several German and Italian ex-P.O.W. who have crossed from Germany. On the Swiss frontier, a report is being investigated that the French troops have been laying mines on the Italian side of the border, with the result that some sheep have been blown up.

15. Venezia Giulia.

(a) Life assumed a more normal aspect from a security standard in Venezia Giulia, although the Alto Adige remains somewhat of a problem with its mixed population and strong Germany/Austrian connections. The movement for returning to Austria, or at least secession from Italy is likely to develop, but it is a matter which will need careful consideration before any decision is taken. There is a great security threat here, as it was such a strong hold of Nazi influence, and it has not been as strongly occupied as is necessary finally to eradicate it.

(b) In the Southern half of Trento province it is openly stated by the population that they prefer the German rule, and they are contemptuous of the Italians. An Austrian flag was found flying on the bell tower of Revere fell. Lung on 12th August, and later in the month from the top of Monte Tofana (Cortina D'Ampezzo).

(c) It is rumoured that the propaganda is inspired in Innsbruck, but enquiries have not revealed any clandestine presses or newspapers and pamphlets. The political situation seems to be clearly defined into an Austrian versus Italian administration for they Tyrol.

(d) In Udine province, as may well be expected, the main preoccupation of security agencies is with the Jugo-Slav, who are indulging in their propaganda to spread the Jugo-Slav influence in

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(a) This area controlled by 13 Corps is in a separate category from the rest of Italy, as it is still a military zone, with a particularly difficult task. The period of military uncertainty which existed in the evacuated area has passed, but the institution of control by civilian forces of law and order has yet to begin.

(b) It was necessary to disband the Police Forces which were found on the arrival of the Allies, and owing to the nature of the occupation it is not possible to use CC.RR. The plans for a new Police Force are completed, and it is hoped to put them on the streets soon. Meanwhile, normal police duties are being performed by combined British and American Military Police, while a small number of Metropolitan, occupation pols to the Yugo-Slavs and Italians, are engaged on traffic duties.

(c) Security is a difficult matter, owing to the impossibility to distinguish between real Venezia Giulians and others who have infiltrated into the territory. The issue of identity cards and establishment of roads blocks at vital points are essential before civilian movement can be adequately controlled. The fact that no Diplomatic relations exist between Italy and Yugo-Slavia still further complicates the matter.

(d) Considerable propaganda and political activity is taking place in the area, and the Communists have been crowding the local population for the return of Venezia Giulia to Yugo-Slavia. Their "by hook or" methods have tended to alienate decent citizens, with the result that the Democratic Christian and Italian parties are now becoming more active.

(e) Information has also been received that instructions had been given to all Yugo-Slav nationals to withdraw from any position they held which in any way assisted the Allied Military Government, and to take reprisals against those who refused to comply. It was also hinted that sabotage may be started in this connection, but in fact none has yet arisen.

(f) This territory, indeed, is likely to be a bone of contention long after the terms of the Peace Treaty are made known.

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17. Field Trips.

Major	Harvey	91st Internee Camp, Terni
Capt.	Hayes	" " " "
Lieut	Pehr	Lombardia Region
Major	Harvey	Trieste and Venezia Region.

B. [illegible]

18. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The following appointments have been confirmed:-

Dott. Ernesto BASSO, as Director Provincial Seat of Reform.
Avv. Adriano BOLZONI, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Turin.
Avv. Michele TIXI, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Genoa.
Avv. Antonio CATALDO, as Director, Provincial Seat of Genoa. Avv. Cataldo will also act as Liaison Officer between RACI Provincial Seats in Liguria and HQ. AMG Liguria.
Dir. Carlo VERONI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Verona.
Dott. Ferdinando MEO MARTINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Apuania.
Ing. Guido CELVA, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Vincenzo DE IDEI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Ernesto [illegible] MACCHIONI, as Director Provincial Seat of Aosta.
The transfer of Dott. [illegible] from Bologna to Milan for the purpose of reorganising the services in the latter city in connection with the issue of circulating permits.

(ii) The following nomination has been received from the Central Seat.

Avv. Alberto [illegible], as Director, Provincial Seat

(a) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The following appointments have been confirmed:-

Dott. Ernesto SASSO, as Director Provincial Seat of Verona.
Avv. Adriano ROLETTO, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Turin.
Avv. Michele RIXI, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Genoa.
Avv. Antonio CATALDO, as Director, Provincial Seat of Genoa. Avv. Cataldo will also act as Liaison Officer between ACI Provincial Seats in Liguria and HQ. AMG Liguria.
Sig. Carlo PETRINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Verona.
Dott. Ferdinando MEO MARTINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Apuania.
Ing. Guido GERONA, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Vincenzo DE VENI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Manuele MENICONI BACCHINI, as Director Provincial Seat of Aosta.
The transfer of Dott. PATRIARCHI from Bologna to Milan for the purpose of reorganising the services in the latter city in connection with the issue of circulating permits.

(ii) The following nomination has been received from the Central Seat.
Ing. Alberto FILIPPI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Livorno.

(iii) With the concurrence of this Sub-Commission, Dott. RICCI, General Secretary of the Club, carried out an inspection of the Seats in North Italy.

(iv) SCAO, Venezia Giulia, has reported that ACI in the Provinces of the Gorizia and Trieste has been re-activated and that the Provincial offices are known as Automobile Club Gorizia (ACG) and Automobile Club Trieste (ACT), respectively.
The offices are in charge of the former ACI Staffs.
The SCAO has been asked to report whether the circulars issued by the Central Seat with the approval of this HQ to Provincial Seats in AMG territory may be forwarded to ACG and ACT.

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(b) Misuse of POL

The Ministry of Interior has requested details of Commanding Generals G.O. 3. and G.O. . to intensify the control over motor vehicle circulation. Notices intended for the public have been sent to the press and wireless. The Ministry organised a drive against abuses on the Roma-Ostia road with good results. The Military police have agreed to assist the civil police with this work. The Ministry reported the break up of a gang who printed and distributed false circulating permits. It was been reported that the Ministry of Reconstruction issued a "G" (State) motor vehicle permit to a civilian for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the Ministries concerned. The A.C., Liguria Region, reported that POL is grossly misused in his Region by vehicles carrying permits issued in Piemonte and Lombardia Regions. The matter was referred to the Regional Commissioners concerned for strong action to be taken against the users of the vehicles.

(c) Italian Red Cross Vehicles.

Regional Commissioners have been informed that motor vehicles used by the Italian Red Cross bearing Italian State registration who must carry Standard type circulating permits. The A.C.'s were instructed not to allow such vehicles to circulate under permits issued by the Italian Red Cross.

(d) Issue of Circulating Permits.

This Sub-Commission has requested all concerned to consider cancelling the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as they have ceased to serve any practical useful purpose, and of controlling the number of motor vehicles in circulation by restricting the number of bollettini issued by MACI.

19 Travel to and from Italy.

A letter signed by the Chief Commissioner has been dispatched to the Prime Minister, outlining the points discussed by Major Dallance of this Sub-Commission, and their request

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The R.C., Liguria Region, reported [illegible] missions in his Region by vehicles carrying permits issued in Piemonte and Lombardy Regions. The matter was referred to the Regional Commissioners concerned for strong action to be taken against the users of the vehicles.

(c) Italian Red Cross Vehicles.

Regional Control Centers have been informed that motor vehicles used by the Italian Red Cross bearing Italian State registration marks must carry standard type circulating permits. The R.C.'s were instructed not to allow such vehicles to circulate under permits issued by the Italian Red Cross.

(d) Issue of Circulating Permits.

This Sub-Commission has requested all concerned to consider cancelling the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as they have ceased to serve any practical useful purpose, and of controlling the number of motor vehicles in circulation by restricting the number of bollettini issued by AMGI.

19 Travel to and from Italy.

A letter signed by the Chief Commissioner has been dispatched to the Prime Minister, outlining the points discussed by Major Bellance of this Sub-Commission, and Major Bennett of G-2 AFHQ, with the Ministries of Interior and Foreign Affairs, with regard to the transfer to the Italian Government of responsibility for the control of travel to and from Italy. A list of officials whom the Italian Government wish to attach to the Allied control ports has been submitted to AFHQ for approval. The Government has advised that they will be in a position to assume responsibility for the control of the ports within 14-21 days of approval being given for their officials to take up duty at the ports.

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20. Issue of Travel Orders.

The volume of work in connection with the issue of travel orders continues to increase. There are no security objects involved, and the work is presently not a matter for this section. The desirability of restricting authorised travel agencies and those granting issuing travel vouchers to civilians in approved cases instead of Adjutant issuing military travel orders has been reported upon. The act. of a letter to AFHQ on this matter, prepared by Transportation Sub-Commission has been agreed to. A report has also been submitted calling attention to the fact that in re-portation has been refused by the American Consul in the case of persons already in possession of travel orders issued under AFHQ authority on the grounds that the journeys do not fall within any of the categories of travel permitted under War Department Circular 251, dated 23 November, 1945. It has come to notice that the Displaced Persons Centre, Augsburg, issued travel orders to a Belgian UNRRA worker covering travel from Augsburg to Rome and return by motor vehicle to enable him to take a six days leave in Italy. The matter was reported to AFHQ to whom it was suggested that strong action should be taken to prevent the issue of improper movement orders and the entry of unauthorised persons into Italy.

21. Control of Italian - Austrian Frontier.

This Sub-Commission has considered the proposal made by the Austrian Commission to send a representative to this HQ to discuss frontier control matters.

22. Control of Movement.

The CCMIS has issued documents which purport to authorise the holders, amongst other things, to circulate night and day and carry arms. The CCMIS, Lombardia, has been requested to secure the withdrawal and cancellation of all such documents.

23. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

AFHQ has been requested to authorise the cancellation of the restrictions on travel relating to this Zone.

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[redacted] same already in possession of travel orders issued under [redacted] authority on the grounds that the bearers do not fall within any of the categories of travel permitted under War Department Circular 451, dated 22 November, 1945. It has come to notice that the Displaced Persons Center, Augsburg, issued travel orders to a Belgian UNRRA worker covering travel from Augsburg to Rome and return by motor vehicle to enable him to take a six days leave in Italy. The matter was reported to AFHQ to whom it was suggested that strong action should be taken to prevent the issue of improper movement orders and the entry of unauthorised persons into Italy.

21. Control of Italian - Austrian Frontier.

This Sub-Commission was concerned with a proposal made by the Austrian Commission to send a representative to this HQ to discuss frontier control matters.

22. Control of Movement.

The CCAI has issued documents which purport to authorise the holders, among other things, to circulate night and day and carry arms. The [redacted], Lombardia, has been requested to secure the withdrawal and cancellation of all such documents.

23. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

AFHQ has been requested to authorise the cancellation of the restrictions on travel relating to this Zone.

24. Travel between Italy and Switzerland.

AFHQ has now advised Swiss and Italian nationals domiciled in Italy or re-enter Italy from Switzerland without Allied Force Permits provided that, when crossing the frontier into Switzerland their passports are endorsed to that effect by the Frontier Control Agents. All concerned have been so informed.

25. Military Travel Authorisations.

The issue of Military Travel Authorisations has ceased. Civilians may now leave Italy without authority from the military authorities (except for destinations in Germany and Austria) provided they are in possession of current passports and visas as necessary.

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have been represented to Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSC)A) but it has been stated that insufficient clothing exists for the needs of the Italian Army. The last issues of clothing made to Corpsincieri all proved to be too small and unsuitable. It is understood that only very small sizes are left in Italian Army storehouses.

(c) [illegible] in the north are well aware of stocks of clothing held in storehouses, but release of this clothing has been blocked. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to release the clothing for Carabinieri. In view of the shortage of Italian Army clothing the question of utilizing dyed British battledress was raised with the Commanding General [illegible] and the President of the Council. Both agreed that were serviceable battledress was to be preferred to no clothing at all, but it has not been possible to arrange issue with LFSC(A).

(d) The 10,000 men of the Florence Brigade are a BRITISH commitment and it was thought that the 10,000 men who represent and increase in the [illegible] ceiling from 65,000 to 85,000 would all be clothed and equipped in accordance with the [illegible] scale of equipment dated 2nd September, 1947. Although the necessity for the increase was granted by CFLC on 2nd July, 1947 the only items released have been the 10,000 boots and a certain number of battledress. Of these boots 2,500 pairs were found to be size 9, 10 and 11 and accordingly could not be issued. The battledress released to date has all been too small for issue to men of the physique of C.S.R. It is also of poor quality as a result of dyeing and repair and could only be expected to last about 3 months in fine weather. No progress has been made with the issue of shirts, underclothes, overcoats, socks, blankets, etc. When a full issue of 10,000 items has been made to the Florence Brigade, the uniform at present in use will be withdrawn, cleaned and remained for issue to other units.

(e) Automatic arms are urgently required by the C.S.R. to enable them efficiently to deal with criminals, all of whom are in possession of automatic weapons. A plea has been made to War Material Disposal Sub-Commission for all automatic weapons, pistols etc. [illegible] on a recent LFSC list of Captured Enemy Material. It is known that at the Depots Factory at Brescia is held a stock of automatic weapons. 14,000 are complete, 10,000 only need assembly. These weapons were for German use, and accordingly have been considered as

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ed checks, but even if fully in force to be applied [illegible] the
[illegible] the need for a strong well equipped Police Force is becoming increasingly evident and of paramount importance. Even a thin line hour in Allied Occupation history, much could be accomplished by Regional Public Safety Officers if only they were given the tools to finish the job.

3. ENCLOSURE.

31. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or E	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN, J.W.	A	D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	EYE, E.J.	E	D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, E.I.	E	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	BAKEWELL, J.C.	E	Lic and Reg Div	HQ AC
Major	BOND, W.C.	E	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, C.I.	E	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HOELSCHER, A.F.	A	Executive O.	HQ AC
Capt	FREEMAN, J.R.	A	Prisons Officer	HQ AC
Capt	GIBB, A.J.	E	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	HARPER, G.L.	A	HQ A.C. MILAN	MILAN
Capt	HAYES, C.	E	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, W.L.	E	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	MANCHOPE	E	Security Div	HQ AC
Lieut	PEHR, C.	A	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC

32. Nominal Roll of EW/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or E	Assignment	Station
W/Sgt	DAVIS, W.F.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
W/Sgt	GIBB, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
Sgt	CRISPERTON, F.T.	E	Clerk	Sec Div
Cpl.	NICHOLSON, E.	E	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	SCHERINGA, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
L/Cpl.	LIEBERG, J.	E	Clerk	HQ AC
Pte	HARLEY, J.W.	A	Stenr. Typist	HQ AC

J. W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, D.A.G.P.
Director

JWC/jwf

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See M. 137+138 3 — PRB

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5. POLICE

1. General.

Returns have been prepared showing requirements of clothing, equipment, arms and transport, for C.C.C., Carabinieri and Questure, and if a good part of above demands are met a good step forward will have been made in increasing efficiency of services. All are in agreement and willing to assist in organizing a new and efficient Italian Police Service.

2. Carabinieri.

(a) Many more Carabinieri have been removed in the Northern Sections, and others retained from evacuating Sardinia and Sicily. The work of screening them, and enrolling the suitable ones into the force is well in hand. It is also the re-organization of the groups of the various Legions to conform to the new establishments as laid down under the new 65,000 ceiling strength.

(b) Meetings have been held with Lieut. Gen. [illegible] to agree to increased supply of clothing to C.C.C. At present stocks are low. Clothing for the extra 10,000 C.C.C. authorized when strength of force was increased to 65,000 will be supplied from British sources and no difficulty is anticipated. 40,000 [illegible] battle-dresses dyed grey green has been authorized. A supplies of reclothing shirts and socks which are in short supply at present will be issued when available. A subsidiary clothing allowance of repaired boots will be made to C.C.C. and this together with fact that C.C.C. are now able to obtain small arms ammunition from civilian sources, has made the boot problem much less acute.

(c) No C.C.C. force is functioning in Venezia Giulia. Here the organization of a special police force is well in hand, after all forms of Civil Police were disbanded and disarmed.

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(d) Civil Controlling

340 Italian tanks now at Naples have been released to the C.C.R.R. for their mobile battalions. Crews will be enrolled from the Italian army. Original armored vehicles already issued to Northern Legions will be replaced by above Italian tanks.

3. Questure.

Disqualification cut arrest were established by Questure Agents in Northern Regions, due to low wages but this will be remedied by the increase of salaries effective from 1st August 1 '43, due to implementation of D.L.L. 115.

4. Railway Police Force.

Sufficient arms and ammunition have been released for use of this force.

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5. Counterfeiting.

4 arrests in Genoa after enquiries by SIM and Questura, led to confiscation of 40,000,000 lire worth of 500 lire and 100 lire counterfeit U.S. notes, and 20,000,000 lire worth of counterfeit Italian bank drafts.

6. Murders and Disappearances.

Sporadic incidents of illegal executions continue in North but numbers have decreased.

7. Prison Incidents.

(a) At Chieti - Vecchie Region, a particularly vicious massacre of political prisoners in the local GAP occurred on 2 July 1943, when 47 prisoners were killed and 50 wounded.

(b) At Salerno, crowds of unknown persons armed with grenades and machine guns attempted to enter concentration camp, but were repulsed by guards.

(c) 70 ex partisans held on criminal charges escaped from

7

4. Railway Police Force.

Sufficient arms and ammunition have been released for use of this force.

5. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Counterfeiting.

4 arrests in Genoa after enquiries by SIM and Questura, led to confiscation of 45,000,000 lire worth of 500 lire and 100 lire counterfeit AMG notes, and 20,000,000 lire worth of counterfeit Italian Bank drafts.

6. Murders and Disappearances.

Sporadic incidents of illegal executions continue in North but numbers have decreased.

7. Prison Incidents.

(a) At Schio, - Vicenza region, a particularly vicious massacre of political prisoners in the local jail occurred on 6 July 1945, when 43 prisoners were killed and 40 wounded.

(b) At Milano, crowds of unknown persons armed with grenades and machine guns, attempted to enter concentration camp, but were repulsed by guards.

(c) 70 ex partisans held on criminal charges escaped from prison at Turin.

(d) 3 civilians including two escorts of several recent murders escaped by means of gas and rope from Alessandria Prison. Guards not yet implicated.

8. Larceny, Robbery and Burglary.

Some increasing in Northern Regions, and also more arrests.

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[illegible] wired out. Prison broken into [illegible] some prisoners released. 1 person killed by crowd.

(c) At Lecce, office of "Il Tempo" forced fascist publication, damage to plant, papers burnt.

(d) 24-hour strike by 300,000 against low wages, need for price controls; no incidents.

11. Italian Troops.

Part of Garibaldi Rest now stationed at Bari for internal security.

12. Arrests - 2 partisans.

Increase in number of arrests by Civil Police especially in Northern regions for murders and serious crimes, great part of prisoners arrested belong to partisans.

13. Indian Soldier Killed.

At Trieste Venezia Giulia province, shots fired into Allied camp by unknown civilians. 1 Indian soldier killed 2 wounded, apparently as reprisal of soldier with Italian woman.

14. South African soldier wounded.

At Trieste a South African soldier was stabbed by unknown civilians.

15. British Soldier Killed.

At Trieste a British soldier was killed by civilians in Venice Gulf.

16. Carabinieri Killed.

At Grosseto ex-partisans killed a Carabinieri who was on duty.

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20. Unruly Prisoners at Regina Coeli.

(a) Yet another riot occurred at this old Roman prison where over 4000 political and criminal prisoners are incarcerated, either awaiting trial or serving terms of imprisonment. The trouble which was attributed to overcrowding and delay in bringing prisoners for trial lasted for two days, during which time the prisoners took control of the whole of the interior of the prison and set fire to cert in parts of the building. The were prevented from escaping by armed U.S.N. who surrounded the prison. One person was killed during the riot.

(b) After order was restored the prisoners were redistributed throughout the country while the buildings are made secure. The preservation of order in and around the building is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities, but a speedy mass escape of 4000 political and criminal prisoners into a capital city still containing many Allied installations is of great importance to our security.

21. Royal Yugo-Slav Military Mission.

(a) This mission was officially disbanded when Anglo-Soviet Mission was made over to represent the current Yugo-slav Government in March 1944.

(b) Certain Yugo-Slavs, however, are travelling all over Italy, armed with documents dated prior to the change over and signed by "Vuk I. Perisich, Lt Col." authorising them to collect all Yugo-Slav citizens who will not for now return to Yugo-Slavia". The documents further authorise the bearers to use all Allied military transportations, and call upon Allied Military and Civil Authorities to help them in case of need.

(c) The Mission has no official standing whatsoever, and steps are being taken to have all these "authorizations" called in.

(d) At the same time the Yugo-Slav Colonel Velebit, Via Angelo Secchi 12, Rome, under the direction of Dr. Mihailovitch, a former Yugo-Slav Ambassador, sends out men on similar missions.

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[illegible] made secure. The preservation of order in and around the building is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities, but a potential escape of 200 political and criminal prisoners from a United city still containing many Allied installations is of great importance to our security.

21. Royal Yugo-Slav Military Mission.

(a) The mission was officially disbanded when a Soviet Mission was sent over to represent the current Yugo-Slav government in March 1945.

(b) Certain Yugo-Slavs, however, are travelling all over Italy, armed with documents dated prior to the change over and signed by Vuk[illegible], Lt Col." authorising them to collect all Yugo-Slav citizens who will not for non return to Yugo-Slavia". The documents further authorise the bearers to use all Allied military transport[illegible] and to call upon Allied Military and Civil authorities to help them in case of need.

(c) The Mission has no official standing whatsoever, and steps are being taken to have all these "authorisations" called in.

(d) At the same time the Yugo-Slav Welfare Society, Via Angelo [illegible] 19, Rome, under the direction of Dr. Vitko [illegible], a former Yugo-Slav Ambassador sends out men on similar missions.

(e) In this connection a Yugo-Slav named Jack [illegible] was arrested by this Division for using a Fiat 1500 motor car, on which he had painted U.N.R.R.A. No. 389 so as to infer the vehicle was a properly requisitioned vehicle by this Headquarters. Enquiries are proceeding to trace the lawful owner of the car.

(f) An interview has been arranged with Col. [illegible] and it is hoped the embarrassment caused to our officers in Northern Regions by these unauthorised organisations will soon cease.

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23. Civilian Internees.

(a) On [illegible] the number of civilian internees at [illegible] Camp was 1325 men, 650 women.

(b) In accordance with the policy of handing [illegible] civilian Internee Camp over to the Italian Government those [illegible] who deemed necessary will be detain have been or are to be transferred to "A" Camp. 393 have already been moved and 110 will be moved shortly. "A" Camp will then cease to be an Allied responsibility.

(c) An officer from this Division has visited [illegible] once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and any interests were considered. His recommendations were made for release.

(d) The usual constant flow of people come through this office as well as requests from the Italian Government to try or to interview certain internees. Since the [illegible] relaxation a much more liberal policy of release was followed, especially also as such territory now controlled by the Italian Government.

24. Forgering.

Use is being made of our records and facilities for search by the American Embassy Visa Department, to ascertain whether anything is recorded against persons who wish to travel to U.S. Individual searches have been undertaken in about [illegible] some cases during the [illegible] period, but those for employment with AC & we dropped considerably.

SECURITY IN THE NORTH

25. Lombardie Region.

(a) There is no threat to Allied Security in this Region at the moment but although the civilian security remains calm the [illegible] people, no one there is deceived that underground activity is dormant.

(b) The large withdrawals of troops has been noticed by the Italians, and the declaration that the territory will be handed back on 1st September has quite naturally caused difficulty for Allied Military Government in [illegible] other areas very.

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being prevalent, but difficulty is experienced in getting accurate
tion from the victims who are present to have escaped alive.

(c) Letters from [illegible] and the subscribers of
allied officers who have escaped who are prepared to use
violence once the allies have come, but whether any advantage
could be gained from [illegible] our departure once it has been
announced, is doubtful.

7. Hello Moscow.

(a) A cold blood wave are of 50 people in Ohio [illegible]
Yesenin Berlin is a drink which brought me to the verge of
[illegible], and [illegible] the political killings in the South
which were at first labelled "spontaneous uprisings" have degen-
erated into plain murder and blood lust.

(b) On the night of 5th July a number of armed men
entered the small Latvian prison at Ohio in the province of
Vinnitsa, locked the officers in their private quarters, obtained
a list of the prisoners, and then ushered them in certain cells,
of even in one cell and 15 women and six men in another. They
then opened fire with sten gun weapons upon these defenceless
people for about ten minutes, and in addition to the 50 dead,
fifteen 15 were wounded. The murderers escaped, and at the
present time are not being arrested, although it is hoped this in-
struction will be forthcoming from the round-up the Allied police
made on 24th July. Ten packed of suspects, all of whom are
being interrogated.

(c) Refer to [illegible] a nest bed of Communism, where
both the [illegible] Communist Party and the Ukrainian Liberation
Army are represented, and are fighting has been displayed [illegible]
political prisoners. On 7th June one [illegible] Partisans re-
leased to Sofia from Germany, the only one of 11 to have survived
all treatment while [illegible] by the Germans. An immediate round-
up action took place, but this passed off without further [illegible]
and nothing more occurred until the mass one.

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(d) It is a sad reflection that the people have so little faith in the law of their country that they should dispense justice so arbitrarily as persons unable to afford themselves physically or orally, especially when the victims included an old woman of 70 and two young girls of 17.

3. Liguri_ Region.

(a) The general position here has improved slightly, there being fewer cases of shooting, although hold-up and extortions continue. The partisans have been disarmed and dispersed, and the better elements have returned to their homes. The undesirables still prefer banditry, and such honest work, as they will work is found in one provincial town or other, out of a total of 200 unemployed ex-partisans to whom this was offered, none would accept employment. Two aromatic workers have been murdered, and the mountainous area in some itself to the secretion of arms.

(b) The French have withdrawn from the Province of Imperia, but before they left they held plebiscites in certain communes. It is reported that a number of French subjects, formerly of Italian origin, were brought from France and allowed to record, not only their own votes but those of the rest of their family.

(c) It is not anticipated that there will be further trouble in this region during the short time it remains to be administered by U.S. although there may be labour troubles due to lack of employment in the ports.

4. Emilia Region.

(a) This is the first of the Northern provinces to be handed back to Italian control, and the experience may well serve as a guide in regard to the others. Civilian security was of a much more delicate kind than of military nature. There were 37 persons murdered and 7 kidnapped during the month and sixty persons were arrested in connection with the crimes. Thirty cases of armed robbery were reported, and an equal number of arrests were made, though it does not follow that every crime was cleared up.

(b) It is of interest from security point of view

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(c) At five o'clock the Lindsos, wife of Bra, was been arrested for murder. In all these cases the kind of were Communists, and it is small wonder that with the end of the command or town engaging in such activity instantaneous generally is on the increase.

(f) In Modena province a priest has been kidnapped and is believed to have been killed, and an attempt was made to kidnap another priest in Reggio. It is suggested that this is another revenge for having spoken against Communism.

2. Piemonte Region.

(a) Determined efforts are being made to discover and seize the arms dumps which are alleged to be scattered about the Region, but the fear of reprisals is responsible for the little information which is forthcoming and its vagueness of character.

(b) Politically practically all the activity is of the Communist kind and in the notorious Cinderella, the Province of Novara. Having been on exile in Russia and in Paris for a number of years, he built up an extremely efficient organisation in Northern Italy during the clandestine period, and it is stated that his lieutenants are now occupying key positions in the administration in Novara and Vercelli provinces.

(c) As in other parts of Northern Italy the whole population seems to be waiting tensely until the departure of the Allies, and unless economic stability is forthcoming, the work of the law enforcing agencies will indeed be difficult.

(d) Incidents affecting security during the month were :-

(i) the expulsion of Communist Chief of Boards;
(ii) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison;
(iii) a bomb was thrown on the roof of the CP, Turin;
(iv) [illegible] in the offices of the Socialist Democrat party in Turin.

30. Piemonte Region.

(a) Determined efforts are being made to discover and seize the arms dumps which are alleged to be scattered about the Region, but the fear of reprisals is responsible for the little information which is forthcoming and its vagueness of character.

(b) Political activity is practically all the activity is of the Communist kind led by the notorious Moscatelli, the Vicar of Novara. Having been on exile in Russia and France for a number of years, he built up an extremely efficient organization in Northern Italy during the clandestine period, and it is stated that his nominees are now occupying key positions in the administration in Novara and Vercelli provinces.

(c) As in other parts of Northern Italy the whole population seems to be marking time until the departure of the Allies, and unless economic stability is forthcoming, the work of the law enforcing agencies will indeed be difficult.

(d) Incidents affecting security during the month were :-

(i) the shooting of Communist Chief of Casale;
(ii) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison;
(iii) A bomb was thrown on the roof of the Ex-Barracks in Turin;
(iv) A bomb exploded in the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Turin.

(e) The restoration of these Northern Regions is, from all accounts a matter of months now. Allied Military Government administered as it has been with a light rein, has helped the step between the military defeat of the enemy and the resumption of peace time activities, and although there is no such thing from a civil standpoint, it is apparent that we will be interested only in those portions which will be necessary for the future peace of Europe. There will undoubtedly be disorders and perturbations as democratic Italy begins to cast its teeth, but as the withdrawal of our personnel, it will be a matter with which the Italians themselves will have to deal.

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S E C R E T

21. Field Trips.

Major Harvey	Genoa, Milan, Turin General Security duties.
Capt Hayes	Terni reviewing internees
Major Harvey	Terni, reviewing internees
Capt Hayes	Bologna, Milan. General Security duties.

D. PRISONS

22. General.

The general picture in Italian Government territory remains fairly static. The transferring of sentenced prisoners from the mainland to Sardinia is progressing and relieves some of the pressure of overcrowding. At the same time the evacuation of Regina Coeli has caused more critical overcrowding of the prisons to which these inmates have been sent.

23. De-requisitioning of prisons.

Some progress has been made in effecting the return of requisitioned prison accommodations to Italian Government control. This program, however, is lagging far behind the needs of the Italian state and efforts are continuing to have additional prisons released to the Ministry of Grace and Justice.

24. Personnel.

A serious personnel problem has developed in the Northern Regions where fear of reprisals from partisan or pseudo-partisan groups has demoralized some members of the prison staffs, and caused application for transfer to Italian Government territory. In view of the present serious shortage of civilian prison personnel in the North this trend by any well precipitate a problem of serious urgency in the near future.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

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33. General.

The general picture in Italian Government territory remains fairly stable. The transferring of sentenced prisoners from the mainland to Sardinia is progressing and relieves some of the pressure of overcrowding. At the same time the evacuation of Regina Coeli has caused more critical overcrowding of the prisons to which these inmates have been sent.

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A serious personnel problem has developed in the Northern Regions where force of reprisals from partisan or pseudo-partisan groups has demoralized some members of the prison staffs, and caused application for transfer to Italian Government territory. In view of the present serious shortage of civilian prison personnel in the North this tendency may well precipitate a problem of extreme urgency in the near future.

B. PROPERTY AND LICENSING

35. Circulation of Motor Vehicles

(a) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The following appointments have been confirmed: -

Dr. Fedele Florio, as Director Brasci Provincial Post
Ing. Luigi Cortot, as Commissioner, Milan Provincial Post.
Avv. Renzo Castracane, as Deputy Commissioner, Milan Provincial Post.

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(14)

(ii) The Central Office has submitted the following nominations for approval : -

Avv. Girolamo Impert, as Commissioner, Milano Provincial Post.
Dr. Enrico Ferretti, as Commissioner, Torino Provincial Post.
Ing. Trevisani, as Commissioner, Turin Provincial Post.
Ing. Dario Cerase as Commissioner, Trento Provincial Post.
Dott. Arnaldo Arrecchi, as Director of the Provincial Post of Lecce.
Dott. Ettore Tedeschi as Director of the Udine Provincial Post.
Avv. Alcide Petaldo as Director of the Genova Provincial Post.
Dott. Ferdinando Cosentini, as Director of the Agrigento Provincial Post.
Dott. Tricoli to reorganize the services in Milan in connection with the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as it is reported the present system is not working satisfactorily.

Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iii) The Central Post has reported that the Provincial Posts in Venezia Giulia are functioning independently of the Central Post. The PCMO has been asked for his comments.

(b) Abuse of POL

The attention of Dott. Ferretti, chief of the Direzione Generale delle Pubbliche Discussioni of the Ministry of Interior was again drawn to the gross misuse of POL that continues to take place in Italy, and particularly in the Rome area. More rigorous police action was promised. The Ministry of Interior has since issued a notice to the press stating that action would be taken against motor vehicle (mainly circulating in an irregular

Provincial Seat.
Dott. Nicola Pantani Bracceschi, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Aosta.
Dott. Ernesto Bruno, as Director of the Modena Provincial Seat.
Dr. Antonio Grimaldi, as Director of the Rovigo Provincial Seat.
Dott. Ferdinando Mezzetti, as Director of the Spezzia Provincial Seat.
Dott. Scapicchi, to reorganize the services in Milan in connection with the issue of motor vehicle circulating permits, as it is reported the present system is not working satisfactorily.

Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iii) The Central Seat was reported that the Provincial Seats in Venezia Giulia are functioning independently of the Central Seat. The SCAO has been asked for his comments.

(b) Misuse of POL

The attention of Dott. Ferrari, chief of the Direzione Generale della Pubblica Sicurezza of the Ministry of Interior was again drawn to the gross misuse of POL that continues to take place in Italy, and particularly in the Rome area. More vigorous police action was promised. The Ministry of Interior has since issued a notice to the press stating that action would be taken in the case of any motor vehicle found circulating in an irregular manner.

(c) Extension of Circulating Permits.

The validity of circulating permits with red and yellow stripes issued by Piemonte Region were extended until 31 July, 1945. The standard permits with green stripes will be issued as from 1 August 1945.

(d) Issue of unauthorized Permits.

It has come to notice that improper circulating permits have been issued by the Transportation officer, Lombardia Region, and the Prefect of Pavia. This matter was taken up with the ACAO, Lombardia Region.

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(e) Motor Vehicles used by French Consul.

The registration of the motor vehicles used by the French Consul has not been regularised. The Italian Government was advised not to hold up the issue of permits for the vehicles pending the registration papers being put in order, and it was agreed to issued temporary permits valid for one month.

(f) Knights of Malta.

A new type Certificate of Registration expiring 31 December, 1945, has been issued in respect of motor vehicles used by the Knights of Malta bearing S.M.O. registration plates.

(g) Motor Vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. Registration marks.

A new type Certificate of Registration, expiring 31 December, 1945, has been issued in the case of motor vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. (State Citta Vaticano) registration marks.

36. Military Travel Authorizations.

In order that G-2 AFHQ may be kept advised of all applications received from persons wishing to travel, arrangements were made to deal with applications submitted to this Sub Commission as follows: -

(a) recommended applications to be forwarded to G-2 in the usual way.

(b) in the case of journeys which do not fall within any of the categories permitted, one application form to be retained by Public Safety Sub-Commission while the duplicate form to be forwarded to G-2 for information together with a copy of the letter refusing the application.

Approval was given for 200/300 Italian women to travel from Northern Italy to Switzerland for work during the winter in the Engadine hotels.

[illegible] applications [illegible]

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[illegible] the rights of [illegible] registration plates.

(g) Motor Vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. registration plates.

A new type Certificate of Registration, expiring 31 December, 1945, has been issued in the case of motor vehicles used by the Vatican with S.C.V. (Stato Citta Vaticano) registration marks.

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(a) recommended applications to be forwarded to G-2 in the usual way.

(b) in the case of [illegible] which do not fall within any of the categories enlisted, one application form to be retained by Public Safety Sub-Commission while the duplicate form to be forwarded to G-2 for information together with a copy of the letter returning the application.

Approval was given for 290/300 Italian women to travel from Northern Italy to Switzerland for work during the summer in the Engadine hotels.

The Number of PTA applications dealt with during the month was 557 as compared with 106 in June.

37. Applications to Enter Italy.

The number of applications dealt with during the month was 137. The number dealt with in June was 35.

38. Travel to and from Italy.

(a) At the request of AFHQ discussions have taken place with the Italian Government as to the possibility of transferring to the Government responsibility for the control of travel into and out of Italy.

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(b) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is prepared to give its reactions to its system for entry into Italy. It is thought that the Government will not wish to introduce any type of exit visa.

(c) The Ministry of Interior are working out plans to [illegible] over the control of the frontiers, sea and air ports.

(d) A letter to the Prime Ministers covering these points has been prepared for signature of the Chief Commissioner.

39. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

SCAO's and ACC's concerned have been requested to comment upon a suggestion to relax the present restrictions relating to the Prohibited Frontier Zone.

40. Issue of Travel Orders.

G-5 Section asked to advise as to whether permission for civilians to travel by Italian warships to places abroad should be withheld except in those cases in which transportation controlled directly by the Allies.

41. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) The Austrian Control Commission reported that an officer in Venezia Giulia has issued a movement of Civilians plan covering travel of five civilians into Austria. The matter has been taken up with the ACC.

(b) The Italian Government has been informed that the existing restrictions relating to "enemy" aliens should continue in force for the time being.

42. Illegal entry into Tripolitania.

37 illegal emigrants landed at Tripoli from Sicily on 6 June. 30 of the immigrants have been traced and will be returned to Sicily. The Minister of Interior has been requested [illegible]

39. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

SCAO's and FSSO's concerned have been requested to comment upon a suggestion to relax the present restrictions relating to the Prohibited Frontier Zone.

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G-5 Section asked to advise as to whether permission for civilians to travel by Italian warships to places abroad should be withheld except in those cases in which transportation controlled directly by the Allies.

41. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) The Austrian Control Commission reported that an officer in Venezia Giulia has issued a movement of Civilian pass covering travel of five civilians into Austria. The matter has been taken up with the AMGOT.

(b) The Italian Government has been informed that the existing restrictions relating to "enemy" aliens should continue in force for the time being.

42. Illegal entry into Tripolitania.

3 illegal emigrants landed at Tripoli from Sicily on 6 June. 20 of the immigrants have been traced and will be returned to Sicily. The Minister of Interior has been requested to take action against the owner of the boat in which the journey was made.

43. Travel to Austria.

AFHQ issued an amendment to their directive relating to the above which necessitated issuing a letter amending letter AG/14425/GS, subject as above, dated 30 June, 1945.

44. General.

The number of applications for PTA's and Entry into Italy dealt with during the month shows a substantial increase over the figures for the preceding month; the increased work entailed a tremendous effort on the part of the staff working in this section.

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I. PERSONNEL

45. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHISHOLM, J.W.	A	D.P.S.	HQ AC
Colonel	DOHERTY, T.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col.	WILSON, T.G.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	BALLANCE, F.G.	B	Lic and Reg Div.	HQ AC
Major	BOND, R.G.	B	Police Div	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HOEFCHER, F.C.	A	Executive Officer	HQ AC
Captain	FREEMAN, R.C.	A	Prisons Div.	HQ AC
Captain	ELLIS, A.R.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Captain	PARKER, W.L.	A	HQ A.C. Mil.H	MIL.H
Captain	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div.	HQ AC
Captain	WILSON, T.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Lieut.	JEHR, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

46. Nominal Roll of NI/OR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt.	DAVINI, W.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sec 3	CAILL, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt.	CHRISTISON, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Cpl	ROBINSON, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	EISENBG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PSC	PARLEY, J.P.	A	Stogr. Typist	HQ AC
PSC	DOMINGOSA, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W. Chisholm

JOHN W. CHISHOLM
Colonel, J.J.E.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

TCH/jmf

Major	[illegible]	A	Executive Officer	HQ	AC
Captain	FREEMAN, L.	A	Prisons Div.	HQ	AC
Captain	ELLIS, A.M.	B	Security Div	HQ	AC
Captain	CARTER, O.L.	A	HQ A.C. [illegible]	[illegible]	
Captain	MAYER, C.	B	Security Div.	HQ	AC
Captain	WILSON, W.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ	AC
Lieut.	[illegible]	A	Security Div	HQ	AC

46. Nominal Roll of EM/OR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt.	DAVINI, W.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sec 3	GALLI, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt.	CHESTERTON, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Cpl	ROBINSON, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	EICHBERG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PTC	PARLEY, J.P.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PTC	TOMINAGA, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W Chapman

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

JWC/jwf

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(127)

Tel: 284

Ref: 3603/SC.

2 August 1945.

SUBJECT: Public Safety Monthly Report for June 1945.

TO : C.M.G., Civil Affairs Section.

I should like a concise report, giving a general picture of the Public Safety situation throughout all ITALY, SICILY and SARDINIA during June, to be submitted as soon as possible. The report should be not more than about one and a half pages in length.

M. S. [illegible]

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: 825/SC.

B/V.

8/6.

7 Aug.

2305

PA 4/8

3603

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[illegible] COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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Monthly Report for June, 1945

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CONFIDENTIAL

Public Safety Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 757

AG/[illegible]

14 July 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for June, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Authorized Strength.

(a) The ceiling of Carabinieri has been increased from 7,000 to 65,000 from 1st July, 1945. Additional vehicles, clothing and arms will be supplied. This increase was first recommended in the months of 1944. It was then to be limited to a force of 7,000 but in order to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole of Italy, this would not serve. Correspondence on the subject ensued, and finally, after this to-ing and fro-ing, the occupation of the north and Allied communications or wherever additional men were needed, a total of 65,000 was agreed. Combined

(b) Carabinieri who are leaving or retiring are reported for duty in large numbers, nearly 500 in one month. Although the police generally are on duty, no one could be enrolli-

month of June, 1945.

A. [illegible]

1. Gendarmerie Strength.

(a) The ceiling of Gendarmerie has been increased from [illegible]
to 65,[illegible] from 1st May, 1945. [illegible]tions, clothing and [illegible] will
be supplied. This increase was not recommended in the report of
1944.
[illegible] to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole area, [illegible]
[illegible] would not cope. [illegible] presence on the outskirts of [illegible],
when, under this re[illegible] the occupation of the next village and [illegible]
vigorous application was made [illegible] by the Chief Commissioner or
an increase in Gendarmerie ceiling. Combined [illegible] proof of this will
refused to authorize the increase. [illegible], the situation in the
north [illegible] the order of 11,000 Gendarmerie from the next [illegible]
the north. After 10,000 had been [illegible], the [illegible] have sent
protested that the strength in the south was insufficient to ensure
public order. [illegible] Commissioner agreed, and spite of [illegible]
increase were [illegible] the problem of public [illegible] in the south will
only be [illegible] Gendarmerie strength. [illegible] now [illegible]
[illegible] but the Gendarmerie ceiling is not raised.

(b) [illegible] were [illegible] in riding [illegible]
reported for duty in large numbers, [illegible] 200 in one month. Although
all these men were equally used on duty, not one could be enrolled
and [illegible] [illegible] to the rolling [illegible] permit it.
could not be fed on [illegible] horse or draw equipment, clothing
or arms. The conditions for the [illegible] with the employment of some
men [illegible] regard to a combined diet of [illegible] and concentrated
[illegible] were [illegible] of an special [illegible] which [illegible]
fed on [illegible] used to [illegible] flat [illegible].

(c) [illegible] were [illegible] in the recruited [illegible]
[illegible] subjected to the fusing [illegible] and were unable to [illegible]
[illegible] should be [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].
The [illegible] often raised [illegible] applications. Every [illegible] action
[illegible] the [illegible] of Gendarmerie [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible]
scales of [illegible] from the different [illegible].

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[illegible]

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6. [illegible]

[illegible] one [illegible] ago [illegible] one. [illegible] reported to [illegible] suspected several [illegible] a red [illegible] [illegible] small. [illegible] entered the club, one, armed with [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] escaped in [illegible] car. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] and [illegible] million lire.

7. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

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14. Demonstrations.

Demonstrations against light court sentences were held in Milan. No incidents reported.

15. Released Prisoners.

Attempts to release prisoners (partisans) from ... were successful at final figure there 1[illegible] were released under ... 1pc ordc..

In Le Spezia Province where three political prisoners were released to armed partisans, the prisoners were forced also in the head a few miles away.

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into a courtyard at Sant Vincentino prison Milan, two and wounding 15.

Near Modena a band of unknown persons, armed with automatic weapons forced entrance to the local prison and set 21 fascist prisoners. To gain entrance post the partisan partisan password was given.

At Cerete a number of armed men wearing SS black battle dress, with one of the party acting as [illegible] entered the prison and shot the chief guard and 17 prisoners. 5 others were injured.

V. SECURITY

16. General Security.

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to affect the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and elements which affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the places seems to have passed without untoward incidents solution by political, and not military, means is for the time being assured. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful [illegible]

[illegible] area [illegible].

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into a [illegible] and at that moment [illegible] and wounding [illegible].

Many [illegible] and with [illegible] weapons [illegible] to the local [illegible] and it [illegible] Soviet prisoners. No [illegible] but the [illegible] [illegible] position remained [illegible] given.

At [illegible] a number of armed [illegible] in battle dress, with one of the party [illegible] the prison and shot the Chief Guard and 17 [illegible] were injured.

B. SECURITY

16. General Security.

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference [illegible] began to crystallise the general situation, [illegible] to disclose the peaceful development of the division in Trieste and Venezia Giulia affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the places where [illegible] have passed without untoward incident so [illegible] and the military, remain in for the time being [illegible] long the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong force of ANZAC troops with [illegible] under the rains of Allied Military Government.

(c) On the eastern side of Italy the French are [illegible] their troops gradually. Withdrawal [illegible] for frontier adjustments will be made at the Peace Conference.

17. Italian Government.

(a) The solution to the Italian Government crisis was found during the month, and the general feeling of relief was so great that it outweighed any minor dissatisfaction over the

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[illegible] steps to restore order by sending the interior of [illegible] person [illegible] to intervene. Although [illegible] intervention has been refused, [illegible] adequate number of well armed [illegible] personnel [illegible] have been made available on the spot.

(c) Although these incidents are [illegible] to [illegible] Allied military security, the [illegible] for a [illegible] Intervention develops to make the object beyond pl in order until [illegible] and malcontents are powerful enough to [illegible] the initiative for the time being from recognized forces of law and order. [illegible] written for reasons to be explained in each instance to [illegible] administered by the Allies, [illegible] will take [illegible] in the North to encourage similar action in other parts of Italy. [illegible] from a security and military point of view, to [illegible] from any partial political [illegible] Allied [illegible] to fulfill their obligations to intervene in order to the territories [illegible] over to them, and in the present trend of events [illegible] from intervention because they happen to belong to a certain political party is to be tolerated, then there will be [illegible] of order, either in Allied Governments territory or under Allied military Government.

19. Civilian Internees.

[illegible] increased number of appeals has been received, on the relatives of [illegible] internees [illegible] should [illegible] be examined now that the fighting has ceased. It has been impossible to recommend [illegible] any of the persons whose cases have been reviewed as "A" [illegible] should be released, as [illegible] of the cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the camp is 912 males and 150 females.

20. Police Forces.

The need for a non political and independent police force has been stressed [illegible]. Cases are being reported in [illegible] elsewhere of "squadre d' azione" of various political [illegible] usually Leftist, carrying out assaults on their own account. [illegible] assault usually [illegible] policeman [illegible] and [illegible]. The police [illegible] to be composed [illegible] from [illegible] political [illegible]. It is obvious that [illegible] police [illegible] is the best [illegible] any political [illegible] upon the [illegible] power, [illegible] and should not be selected [illegible]

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(u) Capt. [illegible] does not consider that there is any immediate danger of criminals using their weapons for other more political crimes, and the excuse of "post operation" does not appear to be a convenient alibi for crime.

(v) Political activity, which appears to centre at Monte Emilio, has been surprisingly little. At Reggio 7 major meetings were held, 4 of them communist, and all were orderly. Eighteen public meetings were held in other parts of the Legion, all devoid of incident. The general tone of these meetings was extremely mild and the speeches were almost entirely devoted to economic matters.

(w) The Italian Executive Committees are functioning well, and all important grade officials have been dealt with.

(x) Many complaints have been received regarding the Police in Reggio, who arrest the public and police with the greatest impunity, and are high handed in the indiscriminate requisitioning of goods and property. Any exhibition of opposition is met with immediate violence from the Police. It need hardly be added that in this district where the Police are mentioned, communist activity has fallen off very noticeably.

(y) The first special Assize court to try Fascist offenders has produced several death sentences and heavy terms of imprisonment.

20. Field Trips.

The following field trips were made by officers of this Division during the month.

Major Harvey	Rome and Naples	British Commanders
Capt. Ellis	Genoa, Milan, Turin	General Security
Capt Hayes	Parma	Reviewing Situation
Capt Ellis	Rome	" "
Lieut Pohr	Northern Italy	Border Control

D. Prisons.

21. General.

(x) Many complaints have been received regarding the Polish troops, who treat the public and police with the greatest contempt, and are high handed in the indiscriminate requisitioning of goods and property. Any exhibition of communism is met with immediate violence from the Poles. It need hardly be added that in the district where the Poles are stationed, communist activity has fallen off very noticeably.

(y) The first special Assize court to try fascist offenders has produced several harsh sentences and heavy terms of imprisonment.

28. Field Trips.

The following field trips were made by officers of this Division during the month.

Major Harvey	Caserta and Naples	British Commission
Capt. Ellis	Genoa, Milan, Turin	General Liaison
Capt Hayes	Terni	Reviewing Missions
Capt Ellis	Terni	" "
Lieut Fehr	Northern Italy	Border Control

D. PRISONS

29. General.

Prisons in all Northern Regions are filled to overflowing and the housing situation is generally critical. Approximately 10% of the total count consists of political prisoners arrested by Partisan groups. They are being held in small districts (Landsmannschaft) jails or military casernes. Screening by operational committees is very slow and selection not apt. ANG courts are functioning efficiently but there are very few cases to handle. Prison officers are doing a good job under trying circumstances.

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their posts, and one has replaced because of his activities during the German occupation.

(ii) The following appointments have been confirmed:

Dott Benedetto Veltretto as Director of Police Provincial Post
Dir Eugenio Dietti as Director Udine Provincial Post
Dott Duilio Dotti as Director Bergamo Provincial Post

(iii) The Central Unit have submitted the following nominations for approval:

Avv. Adriano Tolleto as Commissioner of Turin Provincial Post.
Ing. Luigi Bertot as Commissioner of Alba Provincial Post
Avv. Remo Sintomaso as Deputy Commissioner Milan Provincial Post.
Dir. Carlo Petitti as Director Verona Provincial Post.

The Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iv) At the request of the F.S., Emilio Peglion, and in agreement with the General Post, Dott. Campelati, who has been nominated Director of the Provincial Post at Udine, will remain at Bologna for six weeks or so until the next issue of circulating permits has been completed.

(v) Extended enquiries have failed to locate two of the outstanding Collectors (motor car tax receipts) which the General Post Office issued in February last through A.C.C. Oh Trieste to the Provincial Posts at Udine and Forli.

(b) Issued of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

(i) Motor Cars have been seen circulating in Rome (at Collectors(display tax receipts carried on windscreens) but not circulating permits. It seems to be proper for private persons not to issue the Collectors and A.C.C. who control the issue of circulating permits. Commerce Intervention has been called to the [illegible] Government.

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Provincial Seat

Avv. Mario Sant'Ambra as Deputy Commissioner (Vice Provincial Seat.

Mgr. Dario Pettirossi as Director (Vice Provincial Seat.

The Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iv) At the request of the S.C., Z (His Excellency, and in agreement with the Central Seat, Dott. Spagnolo, who has been nominated Director of the Provincial Seat at [illegible], will remain at Bologna for six weeks or so until the [illegible] of circulating permits has been completed.

(v) Enquiries have failed to locate two [illegible] containing bollettari (motor car receipts) [illegible] Central Seat Registered in January last through AFHQ Channels to the Provincial Seats at Perugia and Rimini.

(b) Issued of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

(i) Motor Cars have been seen circulating in Rome [illegible] bollettari (Registered tax receipts carried on the windscreen) but not circulating permits. It seems that no proper tie up exists between RACI who issue the bollettari and [illegible] who control the issue of circulating permits. Commerce Sub-Commission has been asked to take the matter up with the Italian Government.

(ii) It has come to notice that motor vehicle circulating permits and fuel ration cards are issued to Allies for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the [illegible].

(c) Vehicles used by the Vatican.

(i) Approval has been given for the issue of circulating permits for Vatican vehicles with Italian type registration marks.

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38. Entry of Civilians into Italy.

The Italian Government, and all concerned, have been informed that applications for travel to Italy which arise in the U.K., the U.S.A., the Far East, Balkan countries, Switzerland and Spain, should be directed to the competent local Allied authorities. Elsewhere, they may be forwarded through Italian channels to Allied Headquarters. Applications for travel for purely private purposes cannot yet be entertained.

The number of persons seeking to enter Italy is showing a marked increase. 35 applications were dealt with by A.C.C. Sub-Commission during one month. 5 applications were dealt with during the month of May.

39. Travel in Austria.

AFHQ directs that travellers from Italy to Austria must be in possession of Allied Force Permits. Travel will be restricted to the minimum entitled for Allied administration. All concerned informed by letter signed by F.P. Civil Affairs Section on 30 June, 1945.

40. Requisitioned Vehicles.

Major W.C. Ballance attended meeting called by Establishment Branch on 14 June, with regard to the handing over of requisitions to the Italian Government for settlement. The representatives of the Government however present agreed that the requisitions should be handed to the Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione Civile. All military marks will be obliterated from requisitioned vehicles handed back to civilian agencies.

7. PERSONNEL

41. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or I	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN John W.	A	Director	HQ AC

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Monthly Roll of Absent Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or P	Assignment	Station
Colonel	MOVERLY, W.	P	D.P.M.G.	HQ AC
Lt Col	ILSON, A.J.	P	Head Police Div	HQ AC
Major	[illegible]	A	Executive Off.	HQ AC
Major	[illegible]	P	Dir of Mag	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, E.J.	P	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	ELLIS, A.K.	P	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible]	A	Prison Det.	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible]	P	Dir and Insp.	HQ AC
Capt	[illegible]	P	Security Div	HQ AC
Lt.	[illegible]	P	Security Div	HQ AC

46. Monthly Roll of S/Sgt's.

Rank	Name	A or P	Assignment	Station
Tec 1	Gulli, Vine	A	Clerk	Cen. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, T.A.	P	Clerk	Cen. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	P	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	Ginberg, I.	P	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Parker, Jr, J.W.	A	Stenr. Typist	HQ AC
PFC	Terminello, D.	A	Clerk Typist	HQ AC

47. Loss of Personnel.

During June T/Sgt Louis J. Endula was relieved from Public Safety Sub Commission and transferred to 7th Replacement Depot for shipment to the United States.

During June T/Sgt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.C. attached to 15th Army Group. To are promised reenlistment.

[illegible]

Capt	[illegible]	A	Prison [illegible]	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, F.	A	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC
Capt	BAIDS, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC
Lt.	FEHR, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

42. None: 2 Roll of E/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or S	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Gilli, Dino	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, E.F.	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	A	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	Lisberg, J.	A	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, Jr, J.W.	A	Stegr. Assistant	HQ AC
PC	Tomlinson, D.	A	Clerk Typist	HQ AC

43. Loss of Personnel.

During June S/Sgt Louis J. Dudula was relieved from Public Safety Sub Commission and transferred to 7th Replacement Depot for shipment to the United States.

During July S/Sgt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.O. attached to 15th Army Group. He was promised a replacement.

Walter Lord. by
2/

for JOHN H. HAVEN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director

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

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Headquarters Allied Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 394

Monthly Report for May, 1945

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(d) [illegible] ...awaiting the result of the search of the Bourbaki's house in Lost Hope, until recently in ROME. Nothing has resulted from the perusal of additional documents which have now come to hand, and there does not appear to be evidence upon which action can be taken.

c. Under Control and Displaced Persons.

(a) [illegible] ...Lieutenant ZEUS accompanied Major [illegible] to Switzerland for the purpose of [illegible] the interrogation and custody of Northern Italy. With the knowledge of the Swiss Government Officials already established, Lieutenant ZEUS was able to facilitate the establishment of procedure there for border control, and for homeland. [illegible] a full report on his activities.

d. Field Trips.

The following field trips have been made during the month:-

Captain GAIE	Reggio Emilia	British Zone Murder Enquiry
Major HARVEY	Florence and Bibbiena	Special Investigation
Lieut ZEUS	Northern Italy and Switzerland	Border control and displaced persons
Captain ELLIS	Terni	Acting as President of Review Board
Captain HAYES	"	Tracing War Criminal.
Major HARVEY	Rieti and Perugia	

3. PRISONS

a. General.

Partisan or Pseudo - Partisan activities in the Northern Provinces are complicating the prison situation through holesale arrests commonly unsupported by sufficient evidence. Here in Caserta prisons are filled to overflowing and the end is not in sight. No courts are functioning efficiently.

b. Prison Staff.

(a) The Ministry of Grace and Justice has been [illegible] to supply guard personnel which has been urgently requested by Northe

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[illegible] personnel is extremely scarce but FOO's are being sent [illegible], PSSO's being ordered to recruit all possible guards from local sources.

(b) Requests from the Navy for prison directors to fill vacant positions are being complied with, without exception to date.

6. Disturbances.

Disturbances at Santa Teresa prison ("Leavac") and Martha Cecil occurred on 1 May and 20 May, respectively. Some 5 prisoners died from [illegible], of which 17 were still at large at last report. Martha Cecil's prisoners protested against the transfer of some of their number to outlying hills, seized guards as hostages, set fires, and did some damage to equipment. No personal injuries were reported and the situation was brought under control in a few hours.

7. Transfers.

The political prisoners held at Martha Cecil, numbering about 50, are being transferred to Naples to relieve threat of violence on the part of the common prisoners, as well as to reduce the overcrowding. Several hundred of the common prisoners are being moved to outlying prisons and a program is in prospect to move the entire population in order to enable a reconstruction program to be initiated.

E. [illegible]

10. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Issuance of [illegible]

Following numerous [illegible] by the Chief Commissioner, the Provincial Council of Leavac ordered all police [illegible] to exercise the strictest supervision to avoid [illegible]. It was necessary, however, to [illegible] the identity of interior to the wearer of [illegible]. Subsequently, the Deputy issued a strongly worded circular reminding all [illegible] to obey [illegible].

(b) Validity of Driver's [illegible].

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
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April, 1945.

A. POLICE.

1. Frontier Control.

(a) The Control of the creations of frontiers Italy is the responsibility of AFHQ. Information regarding the Italian and Swiss system of frontier control has been passed to AFHQ. This Sub-Commission has also tendered its views as to the manner of dealing with Italian Police who are found performing frontier duties on our arrival, but these views have been rejected.

(b) 3/C CC.RR and 1200 CC.FF from Southern Italy will work under the direct control of the Italian Frontiers Control Detachment CMF. These men have been screened and are awaiting orders to proceed to the frontiers from Rome and Naples.

2. Transfer of CC.RR.

(a) The move out of the operational force of CC.RR into the Northern Regions is now complete. The numbers involved are as follows :

Emilia	1320
Liguria	500
Piedmonte	790
Lombardia	1922
Venezia	1250
Total	5982

(b) The second wave of 1000 men is now moving forward. 500 were held available from the Florence legion and have been allotted to Regions. 1000 have been transported by rail to the Scuola Generale Firenze to await the dispatation of Army AFO. On the 1st Army also 500 men have been moved to CESENA for Venezia Region. A further 500 will move from PONT to CESENA in the next few days. Thus a total of 2,500 of the second wave have been allocated. A further thousand are being trained on two mobile battalions. The balance of 500 men to complete the second wave are available in the South and await call forward by Armies when accommodation can be found for them in forward areas.

(c) The third wave to relieve the Carabinieri in the north to their authorized strength on the basis of a 55,000 Carabinieri are available in Southern legions and have been alerted. The total for the northern legions is as follows :

Alessandria	1720
Bologna	3071
Milano	1687
Genova	6541
Milano	307[illegible]
Padova	1[illegible]
Torino	1906
Trieste	2161
Verona	1397
	19829

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6. Transfers.

Several transfers of Questura officials are now in course, which will help to build-up establishments in AMG territory.

7. Questors for the North

A complete list has been submitted by the Ministry of Officials nominated as Questori in the newly liberated territory in Northern Italy.

8. Highway Patrol.

The Italian Director of Public Security is preparing a scheme for introducing a motor highway patrol, with particular duties in regard to safeguarding of the pipe line from Naples to Rome, and of motor transport carrying military and AC supplies in the North.

E. LAW ENFORCEMENT

9. Forging of Allied Military Currency.

(a) Important arrests in connection with forging of Allied Military currency have been made in Naples by S.I.B. and Questura personnel on the 31 March 1945. Ten persons were arrested, and two three address os, plates, presses and a considerable quantity of paper were seized, together with forged 1000 and 500 lire notes to a total of 139,500 lire. From evidence obtained, it is believed that this gang has been operating since August 1944, since when forged notes of various denominations representing over 40,000,000 lire have found their way into general circulation. Information regarding the serial numbers of the forged notes is being given wide circulation. This case reflects great credit on the close co-operation existing between the Italian Police authorities and the S.I.B., and particularly on the individual officers concerned in the investigations. The prosecution is being dealt with by the Legal Officer AMG Naples Command, for hearing in AMG Court.

(b) An additional case of counterfeiting 1000 lire notes in Florence resulted in the arrest of 3 men, one of whom was sentenced to 10 years and the other 2 to 8 years imprisonment.

10. Arrest of Enemy Agents.

On 25 April, an enemy agent was arrested by carabinieri at Montepertoli within a few hours of his arrival by parachute. This agent was in possession of a wireless transmitter and 300,000 lire.

11. Prostitution and Venereal Disease.

(a) Because of the rapid movement of troops in the North, the problem has not been a difficult one, but as the liberation of the North is complete and troops

The Italian Director of Public Security is preparing a scheme for introducing a motor highway patrol, with particular duties in regard to safeguarding of the pipe line from Naples to Rome, and of motor transport carrying military and A/F supplies in the North.

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11. Prostitution and Venereal Disease.

(a) Because of the rapid movement of troops in the North, the problem has not been a difficult one, but as the liberation of the North is complete and troops may be in fixed location, it is quite certain that this problem will increase.

(b) In the South, where troops have been for some time and are still located, the situation is far from satisfactory and probably will remain so until the troops are withdrawn, in spite of activity of the anti vice squads of the Allied Military Police and Italian Police. In Naples, in April, 165 women suspected of clandestine prostitution were arrested, while 42 ponces and 45 unlicensed brothels have been dealt with.

9. SECURITY

12. General Security.

(a) The general security position in Italy throughout the month was dominated by the overwhelming advances made on all fronts in the European theatre, culminating in the complete collapse of enemy resistance in Italy.

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(i) With the end of the war in sight, Italian criticism of the Allies was not as pronounced, although outbreaks of "savagery" in pushing Italian towns immediately before the break through were put down to feelings of animosity against Italians. This was soon forgotten, however, when its military results were apparent.

(ii) Posters and press articles inbound to those that Trieste must always remain Italian, and the capture of Fiume by the Jugo-Slav partisans was received with apprehension by almost all Italians. The attack by the French in Aosta and the clash in Italian colonies in Africa by Ethiopia did not make them any more comfortable.

(iii) It is generally anticipated that the present Italian Government will not last long after the liberation of the Northern provinces, and the leftist parties expect to be much more strongly represented.

(iv) Meanwhile the Crown Lieutenant of Italy (Prince Umberto) took prompt action in dismissing from his post the Duke d'Aosta, who had criticised the Judges who had found Mario ROATTA guilty of assisting the enemy. The Lieutenant and certain sections of the press particularly demanded the Duke's dismissal from the position of Admiral in the Italian Navy, and this was done. Incidentally, a share of the credit in this case was claimed by a British correspondent - Sylvia SPRIGGE - who brought the matter to light.

(v) The political disturbers mentioned in the last report at Caulonia, and the bands of criminals posing as patriots, have continued to be a source of concern to peaceable citizens. It is learned from a reliable source that incidents of this kind have occurred or are brewing in towns and villages in the south and along the East coast.

(vi) The demonstrations which have occurred in Rome recently have shown a tendency towards violence, the number of participants carrying sticks and, in some cases, arms have increased, and serious incidents have been narrowly averted.

(vii) There is a general tendency to fear, not in the immediate future but when the Allies finally hand over the conduct of the affairs of the whole of Italy to the Italian Government, a second Marsh on Rome, with a greater degree of violence than the first one.

(viii) In Grosseto and Siena provinces recently the Committee of National Liberation have been urging the CC.RR to arrest large numbers of former Fascists. The CC.RR have responded by arresting the "most dangerous" ones. It is not to be feared that they are dangerous to the Allies, and with the territory shortly to pass to Italian Government control they will presumably deal with them as opportunity comes.

(a) It is generally anticipated that the present Italian Government will not last long after the liberation of the Northern provinces, and the leftist parties expect to be much more strongly represented.

(e) Meanwhile the Lieutenant of Italy (Prince Umberto) took prompt action in dissociating from him part the Duke d'Aosta, who had criticised the Judges who had found Maria ROSSA guilty of murdering the Mussolini. The Government and certain sections of the press immediately demanded the Duke's dismissal from the position of Admiral in the Italian Navy, and this was done. Incidentally, a share of the odium in this case was visited upon a British correspondent - Sylvia SEYMOUR - who brought the matter to light.

(f) The political disorders mentioned in the last report at Coulouin, and the bands of criminals posing as patriots, have continued to be a source of concern to peaceful citizens. It is learned from a reliable source that incidents of this kind have occurred or are brewing in towns and villages in the south and along the East coast.

(g) The demonstrations which have occurred in Rome recently have shown a tendency towards violence, the number of participants carrying sticks and, on some occasions, iron bars, has increased, and serious incidents have been narrowly averted.

(h) There is a general tendency to fear, not in the immediate future but when the Allies finally hand over the conduct of the affairs of the whole of Italy to the Italian Government, a second March on Rome, with a greater degree of violence than the first one.

(i) In Cremona and Siena provinces recently the Committees of National Liberation have been urging the CC.RR to arrest large numbers of former fascists. The CC.RR have responded by arresting the 'most dangerous' ones. It is not so genuine that they are dangerous to the Allies, and with the territory recently to pass to Italian Government control they will presumably deal with them as operation cases.

13. Trieste.

(a) Many meetings and demonstrations have been held to indicate that the important port of Trieste must not be allowed to fall out of Italian hands.

(b) On 7th April 1945 a hand grenade was thrown at the Jugo-Slav Military Mission in Rome but caused no loss of life. The grenade was of Italian manufacture and may not have been specifically intended for the Jugo-Slav premises. No other explosions took place in the same vicinity.

(c) It appears most logical, however, that it was an attempt to draw attention to the coming struggle to determinate the fate of this important port.

14. APLA

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(a) It is reliably reported that this secret organisation, whose title in full is Movimento Resistenza Antitotalitario Anti-Marxista Monarchico, had

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been further known Italian officers of SS, SD and CC.RR.

(b) The objects of the association are said to be the formation of a secret army to oppose the possibility of a coup-d'etat by Extreme Left Parties, and to support the hierarchy.

(c) It is not believed that the movement has gained many adherents, and further information is awaited.

15. S.A.S.

(a) The existence of this group (Squadra d'Azione Sabota) was discovered in Modena through the finding of a notice worded to discourage response to the call-up.

(b) About 20 young men, including the leaders, Pupo Alberto and Vercelli Ettore, and two priests, Sacerdoti Don Enrico and Piccinni Don Paolino, have been arrested. The two first named were ex - SS (Italian) members and also belonged to the Battaglione Colla-Berta.

(c) The objects are reported to be :

(i) Organisation of squads in readiness for a return of Nazi-Fascist doctrine.

(ii) Political propaganda of fascist type.

(iii) Possible sabotage against the Allies.

Further information is awaited.

16. Disturbance involving British soldiers and partisans.

(a) On the evening of the 14 April, 1945, a quarrel took place in an inn in Via Torricelli, Rome Cinecitta', between the proprietor and a partisan. A fight followed, during which the partisan went to the door and whistled, whereupon about 6 other partisans, who happened to be passing, rushed in. They threatened about 10 British soldiers who were there and a general brawl ensued involving the soldiers, partisans, Italian refugees from Cinecitta' and other unidentified persons. Chairs and bottles were used, but no serious injuries resulted.

(b) The partisans in question have been causing considerable trouble in the refugee camp, and although ordered to report to the Partisan Headquarters in Rome, they have failed to do so. There is some doubt as to their right to designate themselves partisans.

17. Fascist Republican cell in Rome.

(b) About 22 young men, including the leaders, Pupo Alberto and Pressilla Angelo, and two priests, Sbattella Don Enrico and Piccioni Don Pacifico, have been arrested. The two first named were ex - GL (Italian) members and also belonged to the Battaglione Sella d'Arte.

(c) The objects are reported to be :

(i) Organisation of squads in readiness for a return of Mazzinian doctrine.

(ii) Political propaganda of fascist type.

(iii) Possible sabotage against the Allies.

Further information is awaited.

16. Disturbances involving British soldiers and partisans.

(a) On the evening of the 14 April, 1945, a quarrel took place in an inn in Via Torre Spaccata, near Cinecitta', between the proprietor and a partisan. A fight followed, during which the partisan went to the door and whistled, whereupon about 6 other partisans, who happened to be passing, rushed in. They then joined about 10 British soldiers who were there, and a general brawl ensued involving the soldiers, partisans, French refugees from Cinecitta' and other unidentified persons. Chairs and bottles were used, but no serious injuries resulted.

(b) The partisans in question have been causing considerable trouble in the refugee camp, and although ordered to report to the Partisan Headquarters in Rome, they have failed to do so. There is some doubt as to their right to designate themselves partisans.

17. Fascist Republican cell in Rome.

The arrests by Security Agencies in Rome of 31 members of the "GIUSTI" group of Fascist Republicans has crippled any immediate attempt to organise a return to Fascism. Eleven were subsequently released, and twenty interned. The odds and ends who escaped the net are not likely to become a danger to the Allies, and the Italian authorities are keeping an eye on their future conduct.

18. Fascist cell in Castelliammare.

A further twenty five arrests were made in April of persons connected with a Fascist cell at Castellammare. No concrete subversive actions were taken by the participants, who in the main consisted of youngsters. There were, however, enemy agents among those arrested, and also a special political group, of very minor intelligence. The arrests, however, have prevented an espionage system from developing, and have effectively stamped out all prospects of further trouble from this organisation.

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20. Forwarding.

(a) Applications for forwarding Italians in close contact with the Allied Commission have been received from Sub-Commission during the month. The largest single order was for forwarding several Italian Army officers for duty in the North to patriot Italian officers. Enquiries were made to the original list on the suggestion of the Minister of Occupied Territory, STOPPANI, and there is the suggestion that he is placing patriot liaison officers of Communist leanings so as to further the political aims of that party.

(b) In many cases the particulars given were too vague for any practical enquiry and the collapse of the ports coming within a few days of the receipt of the list made it essential that they took up their duties immediately. The work is still continuing, however, with a view to ascertaining the background of the officers concerned.

(c) A separate report has been submitted to the Chief Commissioner on the Chief of Staff to the Minister of Occupied Territory, as it was discovered that he had a strong Fascist history and had been recommended by the Germans for the honour of the German Eagle. The matter is being pursued by the Local Government Sub-Commission.

21. "A" Civilian Internee Camp.

(a) Owing to the demands of officers for northern Regions, it was found necessary during the month to ask AMG to release Capt. GEACH from his duties of reviewing the cases at this Camp. It was hoped he could continue for a few more weeks, but events moved too quickly and he was withdrawn to act as Security Officer in Liguria Region.

(b) The position at the end of the month was 1,712 persons detained in the Camp, 127 of whom were women.

(c) Since officers of this Division first went to review the cases of civilian internees at Padula about 3,500 cases have been considered, and 2,340 released. As their danger to military security diminished when the front line moved northwards.

(d) The flow of appeals from various sources continues to be received at this office, and shows no sign of staying. It is, indeed, imperative that we continue to interest ourselves as a Commission in this phase of military occupation, to hold the balance between the Allies (who are quite content that all likely dangers are looked up) and the Italian Government who feel some are not dangerous enough to outweigh their potential value from an administrative point of view, in spite of their record.

22. "B" Civilian Internee Camp.

The reviews at this Camp continued to be adequately performed by the visit of one officer for one day per week. 762 persons, including 72 women are now detained. Although the number is increasing rapidly. Sixty cases were reviewed during the month and six persons were released. Now that the Army Control Line has been removed from the vicinity of Florence, it is likely that many more can safely be released.

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Allied Military Government of the Island of Sicily. Although not a military security matter, the allegations were such a nature as to bring the Allied into disrepute.

A full report will be submitted to the Chief Commissioner at the conclusion of the enquiry.

26. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

(a) During the month of April three persons were tried for Espionage in 5 Army Area. Two were acquitted and one was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. This concluded the work of Major Ronnie in this connection, but arrangements were made for him to advise G-2 5 Army with regard to agents now being captured in the North.

(b) In addition to those tried above, a further twenty cases were examined and recommendations made. One is to be tried in Florence, two in a Northern city, and in all other cases internment is recommended.

(c) A summary of the work performed by Major Ronnie from December, 1944, to April, 1945, shows that 120 cases were analysed and investigated. 25 were tried. Death sentences were passed in fifteen cases (seven confirmed by the reviewing authority), six persons were given various terms of imprisonment, and four were acquitted. It will never be known what deterrent effect the convictions had upon other potential spies, but the efforts of Major Ronnie to co-ordinate the work of the counter espionage organisations and the Legal Sub-Commission of Allied Commission in respect to presenting the cases to the courts has been very greatly appreciated by all concerned.

27. Enemy Agents (R.A.F. Cases)

The two outstanding cases of enemy agents in RAF district which were being considered by this Division have now been disposed of. There was insufficient evidence to justify proceedings and a recommendation for internment was made.

28. British Renegades.

(a) Full reports have been submitted regarding the adherence to the King's Enemies of John SPERNI and his brother Gerald SPERNI, who are incarcerated at Terni pending a decision by AFHQ regarding prosecution.

(b) A separate report has been prepared on the alleged wife of John SPERNI. It is probable that she will also be proceeded against but in view of her health she has not yet been arrested.

(c) The case against Count Serafield SALATA is awaiting completion and a full report will be submitted shortly.

(d) Emanuel WEISS, a British subject, has also been arrested and a preliminary report has been submitted.

29. Reorganisation.

(e) The necessity for adequate screening of Italian Government officials and

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Allied Commission [illegible] personnel in the North of Italy raised the question as to whether this could still be done by Security Division at Headquarters. The answer obviously was in the negative, as distances were too great to permit of enquiries being made in places so far distant from Rome as Turin, Milan and Venice.

(b) It was therefore arranged that each of the Northern Regional Commissioners should have a Public Safety officer attached to him as a Security Officer. This would eliminate much time and difficulty, and enable decisions to be taken on the spot and so avoid some of the errors which are almost certain to occur in newly occupied territory.

(c) As each of the officers concerned had had previous experience of the work at this Headquarters this was felt to be the best way ensuring that the maximum use was made of their knowledge in the most advantageous locations. It will be interesting to see how useful they prove themselves.

D. PRISONS.

29. General

The general picture in Italian government territory has brightened, with fewer problems being brought to this Sub-Commission by the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Italian officials are rapidly learning to take charge of their own affairs. The administrative situation can be considered at least satisfactory.

30. Overcrowding.

Italian judicial processes are responsible for the over-crowding of 35 main judicial prisons in Italian Government Territory. The population in excess of capacity ranges from 30 to 60 percent. At the same time there are unused accommodations for about 9000 prisoners in 17 penal prisons on the mainland, Sicily and Sardinia.

31. Disturbances.

(a) Regina Coeli claimed the limelight on 5 April when about 100 prisoners crashed the outergate and 23 succeeded in escaping. Four were wounded, one seriously, by CC.RR.

(b) Spoleto prison staged its second riot in the past 5 months on 14 April. Serious damage to doors, furniture, etc. resulted. Leaders were reportedly from a group recently transferred from Regina Coeli to relieve the overcrowding there.

(c) A series of transfers of prisoners from mainland prisons to those on Sardinia is in progress, with two sailings already completed.

32. Regularitioning.

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29. General

The general picture in Italian Government territory has brightened, with fewer problems being brought to this Sub-Commission by the Ministry of Grace and Justice. Italian officials are rapidly learning to take charge of their own affairs. The administrative situation can be considered at least satisfactory.

30. Overcrowding.

Italian judicial processes are responsible for the over-crowding of 35 main judicial prisons in Italian Government Territory. The population in excess of capacity ranges from 30 to 60 percent. At the same time there are unused accommodations for about 9500 prisoners in 17 penal prisons on the mainland, Sicily and Sardinia.

31. Disturbances.

(a) Regina Coeli alarmed the countryside on 5 April when about 100 prisoners crashed the outergate and 23 succeeded in escaping. Four were wounded, one seriously, by CC.RR.

(b) Spoleto prison staged its second riot in the past 5 months on 14 April. Serious damage to rooms, furniture, etc. resulted. Leaders were reportedly from a group recently transferred from Regina Coeli to relieve the overcrowding there.

(c) A series of transfers of prisoners from mainland prisons to those on Sardinia is in progress, with two sailings already completed.

32. Requisitioning.

A proposal to requisition a completed building on the penitentiary city project 30 K. north east of Rome by Allied Military Authority has been abandoned in view of the fact that 36 and a half million lire has now been allocated for the completion of the project, with construction to start early in May (1945).

33. Italian Military Prisoners.

Recent discussions between the Ministry of Grace & Justice and the Ministry of War have resulted in a proposal that Italian Military Prisons now in civilian prisons be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of War for custody, housing, discipline, training, etc. The proposal now is under consideration by Allied authorities concerned.

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14. Prison accommodations in Northern Italy.

Prisons of Liguria, Piedmont, Lombardie, and Venezia Euglane had a prewar capacity of 10,732. Reports from newly liberated areas are being awaited.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

15. Circulation of Motor Vehicles - Means of POL

The Minister of Interior requested Questori to take active measures to eliminate from service all motor vehicles circulating without proper authority.

16. Validity of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

Agreement has been reached to extend the validity of motor vehicle circulating permits from four to six months.

17. Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(a) Dott. Ricci, General Secretary of the Club, with the concurrence of this Headquarters, paid a tour of inspection to the PACI Provincial Seats in the Liguria as well as Forli and Pescara. Dott. Ricci reported that no special problems were brought to his notice.

(b) Dott. Perina, Director of the PACI Provincial Seat at Florence, has been recalled to the Central Seat. His place at Florence has been taken by Dott. Luigi Pelaia of the Central Seat.

(c) Dott. Anna Pompeiani, Director of the Lucca Seat was transferred to Bologna. Dott. Antonio Sergio, of the Central Seat, replaced Dott. Pompeiani at Lucca.

(d) Dott. Conti, new Provincial Director of the Pesaro Seat, has taken up his appointment.

(e) Appointment of Dott. Sempoverino Ortiz to the PACI Terni Seat agreed to.

(f) Arrangements have been made for PACI Memoranda to be dispatched to PACI Provincial Seats in Northern Italy as the Seats are liberated.

(g) SA Area agreed to reconsider the question of Area Publications. PACI Areas as at part at the end of April.

18. Issue of Permits to Consular Officials.

The Italian Government has been advised that motor vehicle permits may be issued to Consular Officials without reference to this Headquarters provided the

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Agreement has been reached to extend the validity of motor vehicle circulating permits from four to six months.

37. Royal Automobile Club Facilities.

(a) Dott. Bossi, General Secretary of the Club, with the concurrence of this Headquarters, paid a tour of inspection to the PWCI Provincial Seats in the North as well as Forlì and Palermo. Bossi reported that no special problems were brought to his notice.

(b) Dott. Farina, Director of the PWCI Provincial Seat at Florence, has been recalled to the Central Seat. His place at Florence has been taken by Dott. Luigi Palma of the Central Seat.

(c) Dott. Enzo Pompilini, Director of the Lucca Seat was transferred to Bologna. Dott. Antonio Sergio, of the Central Seat, replaced Dott. Pompilini at Lucca.

(d) Dott. Costi, new Provincial Director of the Pesaro Seat, has taken up his appointment.

(e) Appointment of Dott. Gian-Pietro Liberto to the PWCI Turin Seat agreed to.

(f) Arrangements have been made for PWCI Memoranda to be dispatched to PWCI Provincial Seats in northern Italy as the Seats are liberated.

(g) It was agreed to reconsider the question of derequisitioning PWCI premises at Bari at the end of April.

38. Issue of Permits to Consular Officials.

The Italian Government has been advised that motor vehicle permits may be issued to Consular Officials without reference to this Headquarters provided the Italian Foreign Office is satisfied that :-

(a) the officials concerned are properly accredited.

(b) the use of the vehicles are necessary to serve the needs of the Consulates.

39. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) Arising out of correspondence with this Headquarters 2877 Area Allied Area Command issued a very useful order relating to the control of movement. The Order forbids the issue of letters of recommendation unless in respect of travel for military reasons.

(b) Revised Executive Memorandum No.77 was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 30 April, 1945.

(c) The Minister of Interior was requested to instruct Questori to show the utmost discrimination when considering applicants for passes to places at or near

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to places in the Army Zone, to personnel attached to that organization, without reference to any military authority. The matter has been referred to AFHQ.

(c) It has also come to notice that Public Relations Branch, this Headquarters, with the approval of the PWB, AFHQ, has issued a new form of pass to Italian war correspondents. Neither Public Safety Sub-Commission nor G-2 Section, AFHQ were consulted. This matter has also been referred to AFHQ.

(d) General Order No.21 has been revised and referred to Legal Sub-Commission for their consideration.

(e) Semi-Permanent passes issued by this Headquarters, and countersigned by AFHQ., for travel south of the Rear Army Security Control line have been issued to all members of the Central Italian Government.

(f) 590 applications for passes to the Army Zone were dealt with during the month. 323 were referred to 5 Army for approval, 17 to 6 Army and 217 to Regions; of the 590 applications dealt with, 31 were refused.

40. Theft of Petrol from the Pipe Lines.

The Minister of Interior has instituted a special patrol between Pesa and Naples with a view to suppressing theft of petrol and damage to the pipe lines.

41. Military Travel Authorizations.

40 applications for military travel authorizations were received during the month.

F. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

42. Personnel

During the past month the Director has paid a visit to the 5th and 8th Army areas, and has consulted with Regional Commissioners and PSO's of the Northern Regions.

Notification has been received of the award of the OBE to Lt. Col. E.T. FRANCIS, (S) PSO of Lombardia Region, and of the MBE to Lt. Col. E.J. FULLEN (S) until very recently SCAPO, AFHQ & 5 Army. Major P.P. HOELSCHER (A) Venezia Region, has been awarded the Soldiers Medal for bravery in rescuing an Italian Civilian from a mined wheatfield.

The following officers of P.S. have been promoted :-

Captain R.R. POWELL (S) P.S. Sub-Commission to Major.
Lieut J.E. TOUGH (P) Piemonte Reg. to Captain.

Lt. Col. A.F. WILCOX, P.S. Sub-Commission, has attended a course of instruction at HQ MTOUSA CMU.

Major E.W. HAYBURN (A) and Capt. G.R. DALBY (S) who were attached to this

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Re-Operation, Save and Left in Joint Task Regions, Eleventh Air Force.

Capt. C.R. [illegible] (F) attached to this Sub-Detachment from Hdqrs Ryukyus Base Command to fill T/O (Security Division) and Capt. R.D. [illegible] has been attached to fill T/O (Counter Intelligence Division) and Capt. [illegible] has been attached from the Office of the Civilian Director, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. to fill T/O (Civilian Personnel Officer).

Present Duty Assignment

Military Personnel

Rank	Name	Present Duty Assignment
Colonel	Chapman J.M.	H.Q. AF
Lt. Col.	Doherty W.	" " "
Lt. Col.	Wilcox W.F.	" " "
Lt. Col.	Wilson F.S.	" " "
Lt. Col.	Lockwood R.S.	" " "
Lt. Col.	Wallace W.C.	" " "
Major	Powell J.	" " "
Major	[illegible] A.M.	" " "
Capt.	Broadus R.	" " "
Capt.	Wilson M.	" " "
Capt.	Gelo J.	" " "
Capt.	Fehr C.	" " "
1st Lt.	[illegible]	" " "

Civilian

Asst.	Fenwick I.F.	Chief, Intel Staff, Hdqrs.
Asst.	Hepperson E.F.	Chief clerk Sec. Div. Hq.
Asst.	Gelli S. (Mrs)	Clerk " " "
Asst.	Robinson S.	" " "
Clerk	Flores [illegible]	" " "
Clerk	Sarlo [illegible]	Chief, Intel Staff, Sec. Div. Hq.
Asst.	Pendleton [illegible]	Clerk/Intel " " "

[illegible]
Col. G-2
Director Civil Affairs
Headquarters

S-2/G.

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Lt. Col. Doherty M.
Lt. Col. Wilson A.F.
Lt. Col. Wilson F.J.
Major Lockman J.J.
Major Williams A.C.
Major Powell D.
Capt. Ellis A.M.
Capt. Freeman E.
Capt. Wilson M.
Capt. Cole L.
1st Lt. Fox C.

Lt. Col. Bundy L.J.
Major Robertson T.S.
Capt. (WAC) Robinson E.
1st Lt. Lieber J.
1st Lt. Farley M. J.M.
2nd Lt. Cornelius

Chief Clerk
Clerk "
" "
" "
Secretary, Cyphe
Asst. Cl
Sub. Dist. Co.

Asst. AG
Sub. Dist. Co.
" "
" "
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Chief Clerk
Clerk "
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Secret
Clerk/

JOHN T. CHASE
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

2017

F. J/G.

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