Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ACC 10000/143/450 (1 of 2 folders)

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

450 Monthly Reports PS July 1946 - Dec 1946

1st Cover

1/2

1818

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. : 825/275/EC 8 March 1946

SUBJECT: Monthly reports

TO : Distribution below

In future all monthly reports will be completed so as to reach this office not later than the 12th of the month.

For the Chief Commissioner

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Civil Affairs Section (10)
Economic Section (10)
Public Relations Branch
Navy Subcommission
Land Forces Subcommission (MMIA)
Air Forces Subcommission
Communications Subcommission

2735
ALLIED COMMISSION
982
HEADQUARTERS

1819

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

26 Feb 46

Ref : 2/3.B/CA

SUBJECT : Sub-Commissions' Final Reports

TO : All CA Sub-Commissions

14027

Reference is made to Para 1 (f) of the Minutes of the VP's Meeting (No 135) held on 5 Feb 46.

1 Sub-Commissions will put in hand the preparation of these final reports now. These reports are required for record purposes and submission to higher authority and possibly for releases to the press.

2 The reports should be as brief as possible and details should be avoided. Reports should, if possible, be limited to 5 single-spaced pages.

Their main object is to give an outline of the work done from the inception of the Sub-Commission to date, which should cover:-

a) The problems with which the Sub-Commission was faced at its inception.
b) The changing nature of the problems and how difficulties were overcome or solved.
c) How the Italian Government co-operated and their main problems on assuming full responsibility.
d) Any main lessons learnt as regards organisation or the actual operations of the Sub-Commission.

3 Final reports should be submitted to this office at as early a date as possible.

M Carr Brig
M. CARR, Brig,
VP CA Section

DPS –
DDPS –
Pol 1 –
2 –

215

PS 5/C 51

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFO 394
Office of the Executive Commissioner
****

Ref: 825/A5/EC. 10th March 1945.

SUBJECT: AC Monthly Report.

TO : Distribution Below.

1. Regional Commissioners, Heads of Sections and Sub-Commissions will make it their personal responsibility to see that a higher standard in writing the abridged report, for inclusion in the AC Monthly Report, is achieved.

2. At present abridged reports are in nearly every case too long and there is a lack of appreciation of the relative value of items reported.

3. The difficulties of condensing into a few lines a report on their varied activities throughout the month is appreciated; that there are many points of view on the relative importance or value of material is realised and it is obvious that it is neither desirable nor possible for all to write in the same style. It should be remembered, however, that the AC Monthly Report is not for the consumption solely of HQ AC staff but is to give a concise general picture of the work and achievements of the AC over a period of one month, to AFHQ, LONDON and WASHINGTON. The readers of the whole report are not specialists on the work of each individual Sub-Commission or Region and will not be interested in domestic details. A study of the AC Monthly Report for the last two months will give an idea of the kind of material which is required and should be made. Individual reports are condensed into one half to three-quarters of a page of foolscap and with careful wording and the elimination of padding and redundant phrases, a considerable amount of interesting facts can be reported. Unauthorised abbreviations should not be used, phrasing and punctuation should be checked and long sentences avoided. Facts and not theories should be recorded and achievements rather than hopes for the future set down.

For the Executive Commissioner.

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICE		

1402?

2733

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

varied activities throughout the month is appreciated; that there are many points of view on the relative importance or value of material is realised and it is obvious that it is neither desirable nor possible for all to write in the same style. It should be remembered, however, that the AC Monthly Report is not for the consumption solely of HQ AC staff but is to give a concise general picture of the work and achievements of the AC over a period of one month, to AFHQ, LONDON and WASHINGTON. The readers of the whole report are not specialists on the work of each individual Sub-Commission or Region and will not be interested in domestic details. A study of the AC Monthly Report for the last two months will give an idea of the kind of material which is required and should be made. Individual reports are condensed into one half to three-quarters of a page of foolscap and with careful wording and the elimination of padding and redurdant phrases, a considerable amount of interesting facts can be reported. Unauthorised abbreviations should not be used, phrasing and punctuation should be checked and long sentences avoided. Facts and not theories should be recorded and achievements rather than hopes for the future set down.

TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR	For the	Com'r
DEPUTY DIRECTOR	NO	12/3
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICE		13/3
LIC. & REG.		15/3
PRISONS		15/3
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

For the Executive Commissioner.

2733

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

DISTRIBUTION:

Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section
Office of the Political Advisors
Navy Sub-Commission
Land Forces Sub-Commission
Air Forces Sub-Commission
Communications Sub-Commission
War Materiel Disposal S/C
Public Relations Branch

(10) AMG Fifth Army (1)
(15) AMG Eighth Army (1)
(1) Sicilia Region (1)
(1) Sardegna Region (1)
(1) Southern Region (1)
(1) Lazio Umbria Region (1)
(1) Abruzzi Marche Region (1)
(1) Toscana Region (1)
(1) Puglia Region (1)
(1)

Liguria Region (1)
Piemonte Region (1)
Lombardia Region (1)
Venezia Region (1)

2378

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

file 3A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 49981 - 965

AC/14027/PS

17 January, 1945.

SUBJECT : Regional Public Safety Reports.

TO : Regional Commissioners, Sicilia, Sardegna, Southern, Lazio, Abruzzi-Marche, Toscana, Emilia, Piemonte, Liguria, Lombardia and Venezia Regions (Attn: R.P.S.O.)

AMG 5th Army (Attn: C.P.S.) AMG 8th Army (Attn: S.C.A.P.O.).

1. Monthly reports from Regional Public Safety Officers to Public Safety Sub-Commission should be forwarded so as to reach Headquarters, Allied Commission, by the fifth day of the following month.

2. Monthly reports should give a comprehensive picture of Public Safety conditions in Regions and should not be merely an unrelated collection of Provincial reports.

3. The reports will naturally vary in length according to the events during the month, but brevity is appreciated and it should be exceptional for a report to exceed 20 typewritten pages.

4. It is to be noted that while difficulties should be mentioned in monthly reports requests for specific action must be made by way of separate reports.

5. It is appreciated that the differences of work in Regions vary so greatly that it is impossible to set out a stereotyped form to be followed. The attached headings have been prepared to serve as a guide to the kind of information required. It is hardly necessary to point out that matters of interest should not be omitted merely because they do not fall within one of the headings.

6. In the past the Monthly Reports of Regional Public Safety Officers have been of the utmost value to this Sub-Commission which,

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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6. In the past the Monthly Reports of Regional Public Safety Officers have been of the utmost value to this Sub-Commission which, in its turn, has the task of compiling monthly reports for higher Headquarters.

2732

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

LFW/G.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

I	Agency	Officers	Other Ranks	Remarks
CIVIL POLICE				
I (a) Strength.	Carabinieri Reali			
	Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza			
	Guardia di Finanza			
	Guardie Municipali			
	Corpo Forestale			

(b) Police recovered from extraneous duties.

(c) Report on efficiency, condition of uniforms; state of transport and communications.

2. Crime

(a) General situation.
(b) Brief details of serious crimes committed.

3. Possession of Firearms etc. by Civilians.

4. Conduct of Allied Troops.

5. Venereal Disease.

6. Relations with :

(a) Military Police.
(b) Security Services.

7. Functioning of Courts.

(a) Italian
(b) A.M.G.

8. Other points affecting civil police.

II SECURITY

1. Sabotage. Number of cases of suspected sabotage. Brief details of important cases.

2731

details of important industrial

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

3. Possession of Firearms etc. by Civilians.

4. Conduct of Allied Troops.

5. Venereal Disease.

6. Relations with :

(a) Military Police.
(b) Security Services.

7. Functioning of Courts.

(a) Italian
(b) A.M.G.

8. Other points affecting civil police.

II SECURITY

1. Sabotage. Number of cases of suspected sabotage. Brief details of important cases. 2731

2. Number of strikes and lock-outs. Details of important industrial disputes.

3. Other civil disturbances.

4. State of public morale.

5. Public meetings.

6. Appreciation of general security situation.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

7. Civilian Internees.

(a) General position.
(b) Number of internees in civilian prisons.

III LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

1. Steps taken with regard to registration of civilian motor vehicles.

2. Problems in connection with registration etc.

3. Control of Civilian Movement.

IV FIRE

1. General report on :

(a) efficiency
(b) State of equipment.

2. Brief details of any serious fires.

V. CIVIL DEFENCE

1. By whom controlled.

2. State of efficiency.

VI. PRISONS

1. Number and locations of prisons in use, by categories.

2. General condition in respect of :

(a) Administration
(b) Sanitation
(c) Food
(d) Prison labour
(e) Records

3. Prisoners approximate number of :

(a) convicted prisoners
(b) prisoners awaiting trial
(i) by Italian Courts
(ii) by A.M.G. Courts

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

1. By whom controlled.

2. State of efficiency.

VI. PRISONS

1. Number and locations of prisons in use, by categories.

2. General condition in respect of :

(a) Administration
(b) Sanitation
(c) Food
(d) Prison labour
(e) Records

3. Prisoners approximate number of :

(a) convicted prisoners
(b) prisoners awaiting trial
(i) by Italian Courts
(ii) by A.M.G. Courts

VII. FORGED A.M.G. CURRENCY

1. Number of cases brought to notice. Total amount of notes recovered.

2. Number of persons arrested for forgery offences.

2730

VIII. GENERAL.

1. List of P.S. personnel, showing changes.

2. Synopsis of General Public Safety Situation.

3. List of Public Safety personnel showing changes.

AFH/G.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

14027 1A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff.
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Ref/825/128/COS. 4 Jan 45

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report.

TO : Distribution below.

1. An abridged version of all Regions' and Sub Commissions' Monthly Reports is sent to LONDON and WASHINGTON every month. Information for this has been obtained up till now from Part I of the Regional Reports and an abridged version of Sub-Commissions' full Monthly Report. But the compilation of this abridged report has become extremely difficult due to the manner in which Regions and Sub-Commissions present these portions of their report.

2. In future Regions will submit Part I and Sub-Commissions their abridged version set out in paragraphs exactly as they appear finally in the complete report. (See Monthly Abridged Report for October forwarded under 825/COS)

1A File 14027/15 atks

3. Regions.

a) Regions will as suggested in letter No. 497/79/CA of 2 September, divide their Monthly Reports into Parts I and II.

b) Part II will be the normal full length Monthly Report, exactly as previously submitted.

c) Part I, however, which has not been satisfactory, will comprise from ten to twenty (at the very outside) paragraphs on both outstanding facts of the month and the general position regarding supply, Public Safety, Transportation, Reconstruction, etc. It will not be a summary of Part II but a concise, independent report. Statistics will be included where precise information increases the value of the statement and there will be no vague or redundant comment.

4. Sub-Commissions.

a) Similarly, the full length report of the Sub-Commissions does not need alteration.

b) The abridged version, however, fails to achieve the purpose for which it was intended.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

report. (See Monthly Abridged Report for October forwarded under 825/CGS)

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b) Part II will be the normal full length Monthly Report, exactly as previously submitted.

c) Part I, however, which has not been satisfactory, will comprise from ten to twenty (at the very outside) paragraphs on both outstanding facts of the month and the general position regarding supply, Public Safety, Transportation, Reconstruction, etc. It will not be a summary of Part II but a concise, independent report. Statistics will be included where precise information increases the value of the statement and there will be no vague or redundant comment.

4. Sub-Commissions.

a) Similarly, the full length report of the Sub-Commissions does not need alteration.

b) The abridged version, however, fails to achieve the purpose for which it was intended.

It will comprise a well-balanced ten to twenty paragraphs containing the outstanding events of the month, written as a concise individual report and not as a summary of the detailed Monthly Report. It can therefore be compiled from facts collected throughout the month without reference to the detailed Monthly Report.

5. All Parts I and abridged versions will be submitted not later than the 15th of every month.

TO		
COL. CHAPMAN		
COL. YOUNG		
LT. COL WILCOX		
MAJ LUCKMAN		
MAJ WILSON		
MAJ HANBURY		
MAJ BALLANCE		
CAPT POWEL		
CHIEF CLERK		

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

DISTRIBUTION

See over.

1A File

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

DISTRIBUTION :

AMG Fifth Army	(1)
AMG Eighth Army	(1)
Sicilia Region	(1)
Sardegna Region	(1)
Southern Region	(1)
Lazio Umbria Region	(1)
Abruzzi Marche Region	(1)
Toscana Region	(1)
Emilia Region	(1)
Civil Affairs Section	(10)
Economic Section	(10)
Political Section	(1)
Navy Sub-Commission	(1)
Land Forces Sub-Commission	(1)
Air Forces Sub-Commission	(1)
Communications Sub-Commission	(1)
War Material Disposal S/C	(1)
P.R.B.	(1)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

14027.
R 13 A

2/3.B/CA

2 Nov 45

SUBJECT : Monthly Report

TO : Chief Clerks, all CA S/Cs.

Commencing with October Report, 46 copies (instead of 42) of full length Monthly Report will be submitted to this Section.

G. Kaufman S/Sgt.

G.A. LIEBMAN S/Sgt,
Chief Staff CA Sec.

J Farley Cpl.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

15 June 1946

AC/14027/PS

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 raising the strength of Carabinieri from 65,000 to 75,000 has now been realized. 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 Carabiniere is Royalist in sympathy and as such fails to attract the youth of the north. In the north almost any other form of occupation is more profitable. Carabinieri on completion of terms of short 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 working against enrolment is the short sighted policy of the War Ministry in not offering a fixed and guaranteed period of service. Intending applicants fear that their services 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 mitigates against general efficiency, and a Republican Government may well decide to tackle the long overdue revision of the whole Police system in Italy.

2. Condition and Morale.

Liaison officers continue to report an 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 demonstration in Venice on 9th May (referred to under Political activities) 86 Area and 15 Corps have provided 1000 bush shirts dyed green for issue to auxiliary agents of Public Security in Venice and Padova.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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, when 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 SFHQ.

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 atmospheric atmosphere and were quickly returned to Rome and replaced by 300 carabinieri.

As far as Carabinieri are concerned, 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. War Ministry and CC.RR. are agreeing on a new scale and type of CC. RR. 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 CC.RR. transport situation has improved immensely and the vehicles are being used to the utmost advantage. 123 new lorries from the SPA and Alfa Romeo factories have so far been received out of a total of 315 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 CC.RR. 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 deficiency 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 CC.RR. themselves are highly satisfied with the equipment provided.

5. 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.

Sicily 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	24	21

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A feature of the Ligurian coast at the moment is the large number of clandestine Casinos which have commenced operation. There are now eight, all of which are run for the sole purpose of gambling, and give no other facilities for entertainment such as cabarets, dancing, dining, etc. There was a hold-up by 15 armed men at the Casino at Nervi on the night of 21st May. The patrons lost all their money and valuables and 2 million lire was taken from the management. The general position of these unlawful casinos has been brought to the notice of the Italian local authorities without any action being taken. A general report of the situation has now been forwarded to the Ministry of Interior.

5. Political Activities.

Very little changes the one subject for discussion during the month has been the possible outcome of the elections for the Constituente and Referendum. Considering the intense propaganda which has been connected with the elections, it is a pleasing thought that there have been no serious incidents. During the latter part of the month the activity of the Monarchists 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 Monarchist propaganda has had the effect of encouraging fresh support. The working classes are expected to favour the more moderate policy of the Socialist Party whereas a month ago they would have been strong supporters of the Communist party. The many large meetings and demonstrations held throughout the country all passed without serious trouble, and it is hoped that the same discipline and control which prevailed among 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 newspaper and public discussion was founded on the Paris Peace conference, with particular emphasis on the future disposition of the Italian Fleet. Some members of the Italian Navy staged a demonstration in St. Mark's Square, Venice, on 9th May 1946 during a Naval ceremony given by the British Navy in the presence of Lieut. Gen. [illegible], Admiral Barbier and other Allied officials. The band evolutions were executed in perfect order, but immediately thereafter the demonstrators closed in on the reviewing party and considerable disorder but no violence occurred. The political party accused the others of being responsible for the demonstration, but it is generally believed that outside elements, and not the Venetians were responsible.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force.

In spite of increased activity on the part of the rival Anglo-Slav and Italian factions during the 1st May Day celebrations, the month was reasonably quiet in Venezia Giulia. The May Day celebrations were a difficult period 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 tested and has gained the confidence of higher command and the general

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

And as a further public disorder is not unlikely, a recommendation was forwarded to AFHQ through MG 13 Corps Main seeking permission to increase the strength of the force by 1,650 all ranks, making a total of 5,500.

The clothing situation of the Force has improved and it is hoped to complete a complete turn out of the force in K.D. uniforms early in June. 11 Bns have been issued with 2 pairs of trousers and 2 shirts. Officers are now being issued with an additional 2 Bush shirts, 2 pairs of gaiters and one pair of black shoes. These were obtained from the British Ordnance in Trieste. Raincoats and waterproofs have now been supplied to the Police numbers and the question of the heavy winter uniform is now receiving attention.

B. SECURITY

7. Civilian Internees.

'E' Internee Camp at Terni has been closed during the month and the internees transferred to a camp at Riccione.

8. War Criminals.

Correspondence and enquiries regarding War Criminals continue to increase and occupy most of the time of the one security officer.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

9. Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

10. The heavy punishments given to the ring-leaders of the Regina Coeli 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' since the announcement of these punishments, a most unusual state of affairs, except early in the Bailie area. At the present time there are only 500 inmates in the San Vittore prison, but other prisoners will be brought 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 prison had to be rendered completely unusable by the rioters before the Corpo Civile and the other responsible authorities would make any real effort to put things in order.

E. FIRE SERVICES

11. Nothing special to report.

1835.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

F. PERSONNEL

12. Permanent roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or D	Assignment
Colonel	E.J. BYE	D	Acting Director
Lt.Col.	R.T. Milhouse	D	Liaison Off. Army
Lt.Col.	F.J. Wilson	D	Police Division
Major	R.C. Bond	D	Asst. Police Division
Capt.	A.M. Ellis	D	Security.

Permanent roll of Offs.

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

FJJ/ac

E. J. BYE, Colonel
Acting Director.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

2A

HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14927/PS 10 June 1946

To: Civ. Affairs Sec.

ABRIDGED REPORT
May.

Public Order.

1. Apart from Election and Referendum fever by the various political parties, the month of May was very quiet. Although numerous meetings and demonstrations were held, no serious incident occurred and the Police, although prepared to deal with a sudden emergency, were not required to take drastic measures.

2. As previously reported, the condition of the Police Forces continues to improve and the C.C.R.R. are now becoming an efficient force.

The Pubblica Sicurezza too are showing signs of improvement.

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

Prisons.

3. The prison situation is still unsatisfactory but efforts are now being made by the Italian authorities to regularize the position of the Guards and improve the condition of the prisons. There is a tremendous amount to be done, especially with regard to improving conditions in the prisons but the serious outbreak in the Milan Prison during the latter part of April undoubtedly caused the authorities to appreciate the urgency of the situation.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

There were no serious breaks or attempted breaks during the month.

EJB/ae

E. J. BYE, Colonel
Acting Director.

2725

HEADQUARTERS [illegible]
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AG/14027/PS 15 May 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April 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 1915-1919 classes now in "congedo". This was expected to produce 7,000 to 8,000 men in the course of two months. In addition some 1,300 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.

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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 authorised the calling back into service of Carabinieri of the 1915-1920 classes now in "congedo". This was expected to produce 7,000 to 8,000 men in the course of two months. In addition some 1,300 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 proximity of the elections.

2722

In view of the difficulties being experienced the Ministry of War have issued a Decree authorizing the recall to service of the 1922 class, precedence being given to those who voluntarily elect to rejoin. This should provide an increase of 1,500-1,500. When the members of returning POW's are added, it is expected that some 2,000 men will become available during the next 2 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.

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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 Ponte 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
Murders and woundings for non-political reasons	6

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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 16 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 transmission 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

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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 office in charge to supply them;

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

2721

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.

1844

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B. SECURITY

7. Civilian Internees.

During the month authority was given for the release of over 600 civilian internees. These were released between 18 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 18th April 1946. In this case at 1010 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. C.C.R.R. 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 prisoners were killed and 65 wounded.

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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. C.C.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 56 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 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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grant any extension of time nor parley with the prisoners. Col. De Michelis of the Bersaglieri 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 U.S. 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 59 Area. Arrangements were also made for the transfer by 59 Area of 600 of the prisoners to PIZZIGHETTONE, CREMONA, and VERONA, 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.

E. FIRE SERVICES

12. Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

13. On 15 April Col. John W. Chapman left this Sub-Commission for America on the completion of his tour of service.

14. Nominal Roll of Officers.

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

15. Nominal Roll of EM/CRs.

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

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E. FIRE SERVICES

12. Nothing special to report.

F. PERSONNEL

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

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Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
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Sgt.	E. Robinson	B	Chief Clerk Public Safety
Corp.	W. Schaaf	A	Clerk Public Safety
L/Corp.	J.E. Marshall	B	Clerk Security
L/Corp.	A.E. Hunt	B	Clerk Security.

A True Copy.

E. J. BYL, Colonel
Acting Director.

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FJW/ac

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1849

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 47427

AC/A&S27/29 10 April 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged Report for April 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Generally the month of April has been remarkably good both from the point of view of serious crime and public order, apart from a determined attempt by the inmates of the prison in Milan to overpower their guards and escape, and a case of shooting a truck load of inmates, guards and other employees from a car by an Italian at Santa Anna, Zona Gradisca, Pelagru Province. In this case the M.P. in charge of the guard was killed by the citizens. Subsequent inquiries have failed to locate the stolen property on the car concerned.

It is obvious the motive behind the crime was not that of the ordinary thief, but was committed for some political object.

2. The morale of the Civil Police continues to improve. The C.C. R. have held definite steps forward now that they are being better clothed, equipped, and are being given more transport although they are not receiving all that is required.

One retarding factor is that in the case of a large number of officers and N.C.O.'s their position in regard "evacuation" is still undecided.

The Italian Government seem to be extremely slow in deciding upon as a good and efficient service cannot be expected from men whose future careers are undecided.

3. The Carabinieri are also gradually improving. One good feature is that of 91 Lieutenants in service as such throughout Italy, only six are non career men. These it is hoped will soon be replaced by career officers.

A school for recruits in Rome, and one in Padua, are now in full operation and should help much towards improving the efficiency of this Force.

4. Several instances during the month have occurred where fascist leaflets and writings have appeared in various towns and Fascist flags were hoisted in Florence and Verona by unknown persons.

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This small wave of Fascist enthusiasm was apparently resurrected when the body of Mussolini was taken from its grave in Milan. Enquiries by the Civil Police are still in hand to trace the body and the persons responsible but so far without success. The hoisting of the Fascist flags was apparently done in commemoration of Mussolini's death.

On 30th April, 3 armed men entered the Radio Station at Viale Mazzini, Rome, overpowered two employees and then broadcast by means of a gramophone disc a few bars of the Fascist song "Giovinezza". Enquiry to trace the men has so far met with a negative result.

2. 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 1945. In this case 451 inmates, some prisoners surprised and disarmed 4 prison guards holding them as hostages and after a short time the prisoners gained complete control of the interior of the prison. CC.RR. and troops were called and prevented escape. A state of siege ensued and the prisoners were not finally overcome until the afternoon of 25th April. Casualties: 4 killed; 56 wounded.

Later an enquiry by the Italian authorities into the circumstances of the outbreak was held.

The seriousness of this episode may be brought home to the authorities: the inadequacy of the prison guard service.

Other attempted outbreaks took place in Emilia Region but none was comparable to the Milan outbreak.

W.S. Wyn, Colonel
Acting Director.

WJB/ac

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS 15 April 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 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.RR., who, now that supplies of clothing and equipment are coming along, are once more regaining their old confidence. Had the [illegible] been forthcoming eighteen months ago when urgent

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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.

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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 supplies been forthcoming eighteen months ago when urgent application was made time after time without avail, the CC.RR. 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.RR., 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 Bari, 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 Geggio 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.

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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 8th 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 planned 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 Foggiano but order was quickly restored.

V. 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 a 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 Lenc (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

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At Leno (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, apparently disappointed with the result, destroyed all election material CC.RR. quickly restored order. 2716

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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(6 youths between 15 and 19 years of age and one woman of 40) are not connected with any neo fascist organization and that the article was pure supposition on the part of the journalist. There is in fact good grounds to believe that S.A.M. may be a phantom organization sponsored by elements in the Communist party with the object of deverting attention from their own activities.

VENEZIA GIULIA POLICE FORCE

8. a) Strength. The Venezia Giulia Police Force continues to grow and will soon be up to establishment. During the month 620 men joined the Force after passing through 2 weeks 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 "overheated" 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 [illegible] injuries to Police 9 (1 serious), injuries to civilians

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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 548, 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

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of movement east. Many of the people moving west claimed to be political refugees and 483 were repatriated. Some 231 were repatriated east.

B. SECURITY

9. Civilian Internees.

Review Boards have continued to function at L. 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 Belluno 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 CC.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. Chapman	A	Director

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Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

The prison situation remains unchanged and several prison breaks were attempted during the month. At Belluno 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 CC.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. Chapman	A	Director
Colonel	E. J. Bye	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.	A.M. Ellis	B	Security.

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Nominal Roll of EM/ORs.

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

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

WJB/ac

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

AC/14027/PS

8 April 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for March 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. From the "serious crime" aspect the month of March has been reasonably calm, but various disturbances amongst the civil population has occurred particularly in the Naples area.

2. The most serious disturbance occurred at Andria, Bari, on 5th March and rioting continued throughout 6th, 7th and 8th March. Eventually reinforcements of CC.RR. and Questura Agents regained control but the situation remained very tense for some time.

The trouble commenced when about 300 unemployed demonstrated against general unemployment.

Their numbers quickly grew, a large number of the demonstrators were armed with the result that the local CC.RR. found themselves beseiged in their Caserma.

It would seem that this outbreak was an organized attempt on the part of disorderly sections of the population to gain control of Andria by armed force.

Other demonstrations occurred in the Foggia Area but were not of such a serious nature as the Andria incident and were suppressed without great trouble.

3. In Venezia Giulia a number of demonstrations by both Yugoslavs and Italians were held during the latter part of March. Nearly all were unauthorised and were held

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solely to influence the Allied Mission which was in Trieste during that period.

Strong police action was necessary and was carried out by the newly formed Venezia Giulia Police Force without help from the Military Police.

More than 500 arrests were made and the demonstrations were dispersed where necessary, without resort to firearms.

4. The morale of the Civil Police continues to improve. The increase in the strength of the CC.RR. from 65,000 to 75,000 has been approved and should help considerably in policing the outer areas where CC.RR. are at present very "thin on the ground".

Clothing and equipment are still badly needed for the P.S. Agents, but supplies are slowly coming in.

5. The prison situation still remains acute due as previously reported, to overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions and unreliable and untrained prison guards.

Several prison breaks have been attempted during the month, the most serious being at Belluno prison where, on 31st March, 74 prisoners escaped from the local prison after overpowering the prison guards. 11 have since been recaptured. Other attempted breaks occurred at Bologna, Modena, Parma, Milan and Turin, but prompt action by the local CC.RR. who were called to assist restored each situation and prevented any actual escape.

The Italian authorities are fully aware of the conditions and the cause of these attempted prison breaks, but they are slow in taking remedial measures.

The pay of the prison guards is already very meagre and in early March the Government proposed to reduce the pay still further, but a storm of protest caused the order to be rescinded.

There is little doubt that a good, reliable type of guard will not be forthcoming until the pay is materially increased.

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6. On account of urgent calls for trained public safety officers in Venezia Giulia, it has been necessary to reduce the number of Liaison P.S. Officers in Naples and Piedmonte. However they are keeping this Hq. informed of the trend of events and doing good work by giving advice when and where necessary.

EJB/ae

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

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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.

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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 65,000 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

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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.

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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.

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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 Force has asked 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 Government.

4. General Public Safety Position.

Generally 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 Emilia.

Hitherto 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	87	12	35
January	37	150	56	48.

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

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

In connection with the theft of Allied goods from the Naples area, several raids by Combined Military Police and CC.RR. have been made.

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

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	Murder	Robbery	Wounding	Arrests
February	15	81	12	35
January	31	150	16	48.

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

In connection with the theft of Allied goods from the Naples area, several raids by Combined Military Police and CC.RR. have been made.

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

Other raids were carried out by the CC.RR. alone. As a result of the raids a quantity of material and arms were seized and 63 persons arrested.

Elsewhere there is nothing special to report except that in Piedmont 3 cases of murder believed from political motives have been reported.

Two of these cases occurred in Pinerolo. In each case a man was found shot and later notices appeared in the town which stated they had been executed by order of the People's Courts. These killings have caused quite a sensation both in and out of Pinerolo. 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 Action Party are responsible for the murders but no definite evidence is available.

The third case occurred in Arona (Novara) Province on 10th February. Here again no trace of the murderer has been found.

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In Genoa considerable difficulty has been experienced by Allied Personnel from Allied merchant ships smuggling duteable 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 remaining 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 amongst the Communist elements. It is thought that those 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 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

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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.

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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 other 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 an acute problem.

Many "Refugees" from East 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.

9. 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 Hqs and the Italian Ministries.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION.

11. Nothing special to report.

D. 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 wage scale 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 2/11/45 the director of the Milan Prisons flew to Rome to discuss the matter with the Minister of

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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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 attempted escapes from Piedmonte. 39 prisoners escaped from prisons in Emilia and 14 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.

13. These are functioning efficiently and there is nothing special to report.

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.	R. MILLHOUSE	B	Liaison Off. Rome
Lt.Col.	F. J. WILSON	B	Police Division
Major	S. C. BOND	B	Asst. Pol. Div.
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

15. Nominal Roll of EMs/ORs.

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

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

EJB/ee

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

John W. Chapman

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

DJB/ps

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

9 March 1946

AC/14027/PS

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for February 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. During the month of February conditions generally in both AMG and Italian Government Territory have remained calm, and no really serious difficulties have been encountered.

2. The morale and efficiency of the Police services continue to improve slowly and it is hoped that within a reasonable time the various forces will be adequately clothed and equipped. Up to the present time the lack of clothing and equipment has been the major problem. Application has recently been made for authority to increase the strength of the CC.RR. from 55,000 to 75,000. It is hoped that a favourable decision will soon be given.

3. The number of serious crimes still remain fairly high, but one real bright spot is in Emilia, where the Public Safety Liaison Officer reports a reduction of fifty per cent in major crimes for the month of February.

The chief reason for this reduction is the energetic action taken by the CC.RR. and agents of Public Safety.

In Sicily also the position has improved due to the forceful action taken by the Italian Government in sending reinforcements of CC.RR. to the Island.

4. There have been a few minor strikes but nothing of a serious nature.

5. The prison situation still remains acute, due to overcrowding and lack of discipline among the prison guards.

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Six prison breaks occurred during the month in Emilia resulting in the escape of 39 prisoners. There was also an attempted break at Saluzzo Prison in Piedmonte, but in this case 14 political prisoners who attempted to escape were discovered and arrested before they could get away from the prison.

The Directors of the Prisons are taking steps to weed out undesirable elements among the Guards and are endeavouring to recruit new material, but the pay is such that the better type of guard is not attracted to the service.

6. The Liaison Public Safety Officers are keeping this Hq. informed of developments within their respective areas. The transportation position as regards Public Safety Officers has improved but additional transport is still needed in some places, particularly the Naples area.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

EJB/ae

2707

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMM. SION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

3.A

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 MMIA 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 [illegible]

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

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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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hold ups of villages but 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 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.

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

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during the month and a further 260 commenced training on 31st Jan 46.

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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

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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 exploitation 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

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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 exploitation 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 organization of the movement and disclosed the leader to be MARIO TURRI, later identified as Professor CANEPA ANTONIO, lecturer of Roman Law at Catania University. On the 17 June 1945, one month after the discovery of documents in Messina, a patrol of carabinieri on duty at the cross roads of Randazzo (Catania) and Cesarò (Messina) held up a truck containing 6 men. The truck failed to stop and pistol shots were fired injuring two carabinieri. One of the 6 men in the truck tried to throw a hand grenade but this exploded in the truck injuring two of the men. Another two, who jumped from the vehicle, attempted to throw a hand grenade but were seriously wounded by rifle fire from the carabinieri. The other two men

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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 organizers 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 VARVARO 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 adjutants 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

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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 GRUSI (Palermo) by about 50 men; at MONREALE (Palermo) by about 100 men; at MONTE-LEPRE (Palermo) by about 100 men, and at FEUDO NOBILE (Gela-Caltanissetta) by about 150 men. On 14 Jan. 46 an undetermined number of Separatists surrounded the town of MONTELEPRE and began firing but were dispersed by military. A number of the persons captured by Police and military have been found to be persons of bad character from the North of Italy.

The importance of the Seperatist 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 or 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 conjunction with the Military Commander and the heads of the Police Services which should result in the preservation of public order.

D. 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 supplies are needed at most prisons. New and suitable guards 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.

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

E. FIRE SERVICES

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

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F. 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.	R. 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 / ORs.

T/Sgt.	R. A. NICCOLOSI	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, JACD
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Commission.

EJB/ac

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

John W. Chapman

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

EJB/ae

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File H A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

9 February 1946

AC/14027/PS

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for January 1946.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Since the handover of the Northern territory to the Italian Government on 1st January 1946, public safety conditions have remained reasonably calm throughout, in fact much better than was anticipated.

2. The morale and efficiency of the Italian Police Services continue to improve and in spite of the shortage of clothing and equipment, the Police have done some really good work in the prevention and detection of crime.

The number of serious crimes still remains high especially in Emilia where police resources are fully extended in dealing with them. Banditry still flourishes in Sicily but energetic action by the CC.RR. is having a deterrent effect.

3. There have been a few minor strikes and demonstrations but nothing of a serious nature.

4. A number of raids for arms have been carried out by the Civil Police, with fairly good results, but large numbers of arms still remained concealed.

5. The prison situation remains acute, chiefly due to overcrowding, largely brought about by the slowness of the Italian Judicial system and lack of competent staff. A demonstration occurred in the Genoa Prison but

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was quickly subdued by CC.RR. who were called in to assist the Prison staff. During the month 2 prisoners escaped from Forli Prison, Emilia, 10 from Saluzzo, 6 from Moncalieri and 9 from Alba, all in Piedmonte. A number were quickly recaptured.

6. The Liaison Public Safety Officers attached to the various groups are in need of efficient transport to enable them to obtain first hand knowledge of conditions within their respective areas thus keeping this Hq. fully informed of the Public Safety position. It is hoped that the transportation position will improve in the near future.

E. J. BYE, Colonel
Deputy Director.

EJB/ae

2704

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

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 this 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 con-

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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. 870.1

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 lending 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

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reflects considerable credit to them. The general public has accepted them in a manner that augurs well for the future and the month has passed quietly as far as law and order are concerned.

B. SECURITY

7. Italian Government. The beginning of the month saw the formation of yet another 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 forthcoming elections is to be obligatory may bring on another crisis in the near future as the Communists and Socialists are most opposed to such a decree being made.

8. Bomb Incident in Rome. During the evening of 24 December, 1945, a small bomb exploded on the door of the Communist Party Offices situated on second floor at Via Nazionale. Little damage resulted. One man, holding a party membership card, was detained by civilian police. It is interesting to note that within 30 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 basis of an attack on the police.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

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.

D. PRISONS

10. Administration. There is a definite shortage of competent directors which is adding to the problems of prison administration. The Ministry of Grace and Justice apparently has great difficulty in finding replacements for the incompetent

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D. PRISONS

10. Administration. There is a deficiency shortage of competent directors which in 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 at the Bologna, Cesena and Piacenza Prisons but only one prisoner succeded in escaping.

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

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 LIAP
Capt.	A. M. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

15. Nominal Roll of EM/ORs.

S/Sgt.	J. W. FARLEY	A	Chief Clerk Public Safety
S/Sgt.	I. 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, AAGD
Director, Public Safety

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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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/ae

T Sgt. R A. Nicolozi

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16A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 478427

AC/14027/PS

11 January 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for December, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Morale and efficiency of all Italian police agencies continue to increase and much good work is being done by them. Further distributions of clothing, arms and equipment have done much to improve the morale.

2. The number of serious crimes still remains high and organized gangs are increasing. From all parts of Italy come reports of operations of large, well-armed gangs, including capture and looting of small communes, train robberies and attacks on goods yards.

3. A few minor strikes and demonstrations occurred throughout the country but none were of any serious nature.

4. Raids for recovery of arms decreased during the month due greater difficulty in locating arms and also due to the decrease in A.F. personnel.

5. The prison situation is unchanged and overcrowding still the major problem. Riots and demonstrations among prisoners occurred in several of the prisons but in every case they were quickly controlled. Ten convicted prisoners made their escape from the Forli Prison on 4 December. Nine juveniles escaped from the Gabelli Reformatory in Rome on 23 December 1945.

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16B

6. As the year closed the internal security situation was generally quiet but unchanged. There are still too many arms in civilian possession and too much organized crime to be complacent.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, JAGD
Director.

JWC/ae

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HEAD UARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Director		18/14
Dep. Director	6/18	17/13
Police		18/14
Security		
Travel Control		

AC/14027/PS

15 December 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for November, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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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

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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. 2697

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 So" 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 central 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 was 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.

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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.L. situation remains unsatisfactory, but MMIA is now examining the possibility of allocating P.O.L. to the CC.RR. from Italian Army sources. 3,000 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 to which career officials have been assigned. Efforts are continuing to screen out, and regularize the enrollment into the Questura 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

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b. So far, all efforts to form a government have failed 3696 and no immediate prospect of a solution is in sight. The bone 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 dei Fienili, 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 reason 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:

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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 reason 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.

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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by them. This causes great interference with the Allied administration.

C. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

11. Registration of Motor Vehicles.

The Italian agencies are experiencing no great difficulties. Arrangements are now being made for the issue of circulation permits, and the issue and rationing of P.O.L. for the year 1945.

D. PRISONS

12. Administration.

Prison administration shows little improvement due to shortage of efficient directors, and to the fact that, in the Northern Provinces, the the guards enrolled from the ranks of ex-partisans are guarding prisoners who are also ex-partisans and their sympathies are more with the prisoners than with law enforcement.

13. Prison Population.

The majority of prisons are still badly overcrowded. In spite of the fact that constant efforts are being made to obtain the derequisitioning of prisons by Allied Forces from time to time additional prison accommodation is requisitioned. The latest requisitioning reported is that of the Forli Prison by Polish troops.

14. Prison Breaks.

There were no breaks reported during the month but two attempts were made.

a. Udine Prison. On 11 November, 1945, prisoners obtained possession of arms from prison guard equipment. The alarm was given, some shooting occurred but order was restored after intervention by the CC.RR. There were no casualties and no escapes.

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a. Udine Prison. On 11 November, 1945, prisoners obtained possession of arms from prison guard equipment. The alarm was given, some shooting occurred but order was restored after intervention by the CC.RR. There were no casualties and no escapes. Cause of attempt was lack of clothing and overcrowding.

b. Ferrara Prison. On 7 November, 1945, the guards and the director were overpowered by the prisoners. Order was restored after the arrival of Allied military personnel. No shooting, no casualties and no escapes. Cause of attempt was sanitary conditions and overcrowding.

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E. FIRE SERVICES

15. Equipment.

Equipment appears to be satisfactory and all Fire Brigades are functioning quite well.

F. PERSONNEL

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F. PERSONNEL

16. 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 LIAF
Major	R. E. BOND	B	Asst. Police Div.
Major	S. J. HARVEY	B	Security Division LIAF
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	B	Acting Chief Clerk
S/Sgt.	T. T. CHIPPERTON	B	Chief Clerk Security
Cpl.	E. ROBINSON	B	Clerk
L/Cpl.	J. LISBERG	B	Clerk LIAF
L/Cpl.	W. THOMPSON	B	Clerk
Pte	L. HEYWARD	B	Clerk.

John W. Chapman

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

JWC/ae

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TO	INIT.	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
[illegible] OFFICER		
[illegible]		
[illegible] REG.	RCS	11/14/78
[illegible]ONS		
[illegible] OFFICER		
SECURITY		
[illegible] CLERK		

b. There have also been a number of demonstrations over the food situation in various parts of the country.

5. Recovery of Arms. Operations continued in the search for and recovery of arms. Reported recoveries, in addition to quantities of explosives, artillery shells and miscellaneous items, include the following:

Rifles, all types	607
Pistols, various types	156
Machine guns	87
Sub-machine guns, Thompson	21
Stgn guns	11
Mortars	185
Anti-tank rifles	53
Mortar bombs	1218
Hand grenades, boxes of	11
Hand grenades, loose	1530
Cartridges, boxes of	65
Cartridges, loose, all calibers	7779

In spite of the active search for arms, there are still indications of large quantities not yet recovered. Reports continue to come in relating to traffic in arms.

6. Venezia Giulia Police Force. This month has seen the entry of this force into active service. There are now 1110 men on duty in Trieste, Gorizia and Pola. The public reaction to the appearance of this new police body has been very favorable. The civilian population appears to be gaining confidence in their new law enforcement agency and as result many more crimes are being reported.

7. General Appreciation of Public Safety Situation. In view of the impending handover of the northern provinces to the Italian Government the present time is perhaps opportune to examine public safety conditions, particularly in the light of developments in Emilia which was the last area to be transferred to Italian Government administration. Emilia was the first [illegible] with the assistance of large numbers of

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Cartridges, 9mm Br
Cartridges, loose, all calibers 7377

In spite of the active search for arms, there are still indications of large quantities not yet recovered. Reports continue to come in relating to traffic in arms.

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7. General appreciation of public safety situation. In view of the impending handover of the northern provinces to the Italian Government the present time is a/most opportune to examine public safety conditions, particularly in the light of developments in Emilia which was the last area to be transferred to Italian Government administration. Emilia was the first region to be liberated with the assistance of large numbers of armed partisans. No doubt the possession of modern arms by such a large part of the population is contributing to the generally unsettled and unsatisfactory state of public order.

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a. It can be said that in the past three months the public safety conditions have become progressively worse in the Region. Crimes of violence of all types are increasing. The figures for October are more than double those of August, viz. August, 61; September, 95; October, 136. The number of persons engaged in armed robberies and hold-ups is increasing. It is not uncommon for reports to mention as many as 10 or 20 persons in gangs. These individuals have no hesitancy in using their weapons if any attempt is made to oppose them. The conditions now existing in Emilia are such that no man or woman goes out in the evening wearing jewellry or carrying any cash more than necessary, no one opens the door of a house after dark to unexpected visitors.

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the law is enforced by men only to make themselves and the normal law enforcing agencies, the Carabinieri, are so rotten an riddled with politics, that the methods used are still those of Fascism. We now rely on obtaining local release, the enforcing agencies being either too weak or too corrupt to be relied on. There is no support from the prefects, similar to the C.L.N. Ex-partisans have substantially taken control of the police and, those being untrained, undisciplined and often irresponsible, make the carrying out of police work almost impossible.

b. The pattern of developments in Sicily may well be the pattern for other northern regions on the withdrawal of AMG as the underlying conditions are the same.

8. Developments regarding CC.RR. During the past month the President of the Council of Ministers requested an increase in the strength of Carabinieri from 75000 to 75000. The request was based on the fact that the present strength does not, after making allowances for ineffectives, permit of the 4800 Carabinieri stations being manned. While the present strength is ostensibly that of pre-war, this deficiency in personnel is brought about by two main factors. Firstly owing to the abolition of certain Fascist militia Carabinieri are being employed on work outside their normal duties. Secondly, there is the recent formation of 12 mobile battalions which at full strength should absorb 7000 men. This request for increase in strength has been forwarded to AFHQ for consideration by Combined Chiefs of Staff and the result is awaited.

9. The formation and activation of the mobile battalions is being considered as of first priority. The administration of the Carabinieri becomes an AMG responsibility as set forth in Memo 45 and everything possible will be done to equip the battalions with clothing arms ammunition and transport. The stocks of Italian clothing were all handed to the Minister of War on 1st October 1945 and substantial releases have already been made to Carabinieri. It is anticipated that AFHQ will

dock not, after making allowance for [illegible], [illegible] of the 480 Carabinieri Stations being manned. While the present strength is approximately that of pre-war, this deficiency in personnel is brought about by two main factors. Firstly owing to the abolition of certain Fascist militias Carabinieri are being employed on work outside their normal duties. Secondly, there is the recent formation of 11 mobile battalions which at full strength should number 7000 men. This request for increase in strength has been forwarded to AFHQ for consideration by Combined Chiefs of Staff and the result is awaited.

a; The formation and activation of the mobile battalions is being considered as of first priority. The administration of the Carabinieri becomes an AFHQ responsibility on 1st November 43 and everything possible will be done to equip the battalions with clothing arms ammunition and transport. The stocks of Italian clothing were all handed to the Minister of War on 1st October 1943 and substantial releases have already been made to Carabinieri. It is anticipated that AFHQ will agree to the issue of automatic weapons to the C.C.R.T. from the stock at the Berretta Factory, Brescia. This stock is sufficient properly to arm the 7000 men of the Mobile battalions, and leave a balance available for men in the Territorial Legions. The transport position is improving, and AFHQ in conjunction with Transportation Sub-Commission expect to issue a substantial number of trucks during the next few weeks. The O.E. position is still unsatisfactory throughout the whole of Italy [illegible] to enable the battalions [illegible] will be asked to make special P.O.L. allocations to ensure mobility.

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1918

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Penang	4 prisoners escaped
Johore	44 prisoners escaped
Singapore	31 prisoners escaped
Malacca	10 prisoners escaped

The reasons given for the breaks are :-

a. Overcrowding
b. Untrained and incompetent prison service
c. Employment of ex-partisans as guards

E. FIRE SERVICES.

17. Equipment. Reports indicate that all fire brigades have a satisfactory amount of usable equipment. All services are handicapped by slow supply of F.M.E.

18. Fires. The number of fires reported is not unusual nor the losses unreasonable in proportion to the number of fires.

SECTION F. PERSONNEL

19. Nominal Roll of Officers :-

Rank	Name	A to D	Appointment	Station
Colonel JOHN W. CRAGIN		A	Director	HQ AG
Colonel E.J. [illegible]		B	Deputy Director	"
Lt. Col. F.J. TIPSON		E	Police Division	"
Major E.E. BOYD		C	Asst Police Div.	"
Major E.J. HARVEY		I	Security Division	(FMLN)
Captain G. HAMER		F	Security Division	
Captain A.M. ELLIS		J	Security Division	(FMLF)

Officers released on Deployment to the United Kingdom :-

Major [illegible] M.J. [illegible]
Captain A.E. FREEMAN
Captain G. FENN

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10. Nominal Roll of Officers

Rank	Name	A or T	Assignment	Station
Colonel JOHN T. CHAPMAN		A	Director	HQ AG
Colonel E.J. [illegible]		A	Deputy Director	"
Lt. Col. T.J. [illegible]		B	Police Division	"
Major E.E. FORD		B	Asst Police Div.	"
Major G.J. HARVEY		D	Security Division	(LIAF)
Captain C. HAYES		E	Security Division	"
Captain A.W. ELLIS		F	Security Division	(LIAF)

Officers released on Deployment to the United States:

Major [illegible]			
Captain [illegible]. FREEMAN			
Captain C. FEHR			

10 Nominal Roll of WO/O.'S

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Cpl. J.T. BAILEY	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AG
S/Sgt T.J. [illegible]	B	Chief Clerk	Security
Cpl. D. ROBINSON	B	Clerk	LIAF
L/Cpl J. LITTLE	B	Clerk	LIAF

John D. Chapman
JOHN T. CHAPMAN
Colonel, D.I.S.D.
Director.

JTC/S

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : Ex. 695

10 November 1945

AC/14027/23

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for October, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

This is an outline of affairs which affect, or have been effected by, the Public Safety Sub-Commission during October, 1945.

1. Italian politics were productive of no incidents affecting the public safety situation other than the hostile reactions to the Communist Party by those Italians (reduci) returning from Russia. Several incidents have occurred in which the "reduci" have attacked Communists and Communist Party headquarters. The nation wide meetings called by the leftist parties, and which were viewed with some distrust by public safety officials and others, were all conducted in an orderly manner with no disturbances.

2. Crimes of violence and extortion appear to be on the increase but analysis of reports indicates that, with the increase of efficiency and effective activity of the police forces resulting in increased public confidence, more acts of aggression are being reported. The number of arrests in proportion to the number of reported offences is steadily increasing. Very few of the reported crimes appear to have been committed from political motives.

3. In AMG territory operations to recover hidden arms and ammunition continued with quite satisfactory results. Many persons voluntarily surrendered

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weapons and many have volunteered information which led to the discovery of hidden stocks. In Italian Government territory some progress has also been made in the recovery of weapons.

4. As of 1 October, 1945, Allied control over uniforms, arms and equipment was relinquished to the Italian Ministry of War. Within the following fortnight the C.C.R.R. were able to obtain 15,000 overcoats and 10,000 complete sets of uniforms. Other police forces are also being supplied from stocks of materials released by Commerce Sub-Commission. Much clothing is still required, particularly winter garments, but the situation is becoming better. Negotiations for additional arms for the police have also made satisfactory progress during the month.

5. Reports indicate a steady increase in the morale and efficiency of all police agencies, and an increase of public respect for such agencies.

6. During the month several prison breaks have occurred. The reasons for the breaks fall into three categories; first, the serious overcrowding in prison accommodations, second, inefficient, careless or inadequate guarding and, third, convivance between partisan guards and partisan prisoners. Through prompt police action many of the escaped prisoners have been captured. Lack of adequate prison accommodations throughout the whole of Italy is serious.

7. There have been many strikes during the month but, with a few exceptions, they have not been accompanied by acts of violence. The largest strike reported was that of 11,000 employees of the Commune of Naples which occurred on the 18th. Work was resumed on the 23rd of the month.

8. In general, the internal security situation appears to have shown some improvement during this month.

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Copies to Chief Commissioner.
Executive Commissioner.

JOHN T. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director.

JTC/t

TO	INIT.	DATE
DIRECTOR		11/10
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER		10-10
POLICE		18/10
LIC. & REG.		18/10
PRISONS		19/10
ADM. OFFICER		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

Cite

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APO 234

Monthly Report for September 45

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

13 October 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for September 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil 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 Region 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 items, absence of fuel, low quality and insufficient numbers of custodial personnel, and a generally chaotic political situation are all matters 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 program however, lags far behind the needs of the Ministry of Grace and Justice and efforts are continuing to effect the release of more custodial space.

3. New Accommodations

The new prison establishment at Casa dei Pazzi, located about 10 km Northeast of Rome, has now received 200 prisoners from [illegible] but about 300 more will be trans-

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and the acceleration of trial procedures. The coming winter will precipitate conditions, beyond the control of either this Sub-Commission or AMG officers in the field, leading to various forms of violence. The overcrowding, climate, scarcity of uniforms items, absence of fuel, low quality and insufficient numbers of custodial personnel, and a generally chaotic political situation are all matters which will threaten the internal security of Italy during the coming months.

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3. New Accommodations

The new prison establishment at Casa dei Pazzi, located about 10 km NNortheast 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, this prison will probably be a source of new disturbances within the next few months.

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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.

This conference was attended by Comm. Rattenni, 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 Questuras 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 has 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 suggested that an appropriate travel agency be appointed to take care of these requests.

6. Italian Frontier Guard Personnel.

P.S. personnel has been screened and dispatched to all the ports which the Allied Authorities handed over to the Italians [illegible] under Allied control for duty with the

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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 has been granted to this Hq, for submission to the Italian Government.

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

6. Italian Frontier Guard Personnel.

P.S. 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.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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well equipped and efficient Police Force. There are many views on how this can be achieved but one fact is very evident, such a Police Force cannot be formed in a week, a month or a year. At the present time, talk of wholesale reorganisation etc merely serves to cloud the issue. It is understood that there are many faults in the existing Italian Police system, but at least it does exist as a system, and it works. At this time therefore, our aim should be to clothe, equip and provide transport and POL for the Forces we have, and so enable them to do a lot of work. Frequently we hear stories of the inefficiency of the Police. Can any Police force function properly if it lacks the very essentials that make for proper performance of duty? A modern force must be mobile, but the poor transport available is almost immobile for lack of POL. This particular complaint is common in all areas.

POL for Carabinieri must now be obtained through civil sources and the results are poor. Tanks supplied for mobile Battalions cannot even have their engines tested for lack of fuel. The Italian officer Emilio believes that there are some Prefetti and Questori who purposely obstruct the CC.RR in the matter of POL in order to point to their inefficiency and with the secret hope that if some serious situation arises the CC.RR will be unable to control it, then there will be an excellent opportunity to press their claims for a partisan police organization.

In the North, some sections of the public are in favour of Police organization composed completely of partisans. This view has found expression in Venezia Giulia by the proposal of the C.L.N. to form each a force 4000 strong. This proposal sets out a table of establishment for the various provinces including Venezia Giulia which is of course at present under Army. Copies of the scheme have been sent to various interested authorities including the Ministry of the Interior and the Regional Commissioner. Brigadier Dunlop has stated his view very emphatically to the leaders of the movement, particularly regarding Venezia Giulia. The Director of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior is very naturally completely opposed to the scheme, and the views of the Italian Government are awaited.

In the face of this desire to form separate Police organizations, it is our duty to clothe, equip and arm the existing Forces as speedily as possible. A change in policy regarding

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in order to point to their inefficiency and [illegible] that if some serious situation arises the CC.RR will be unable to control it ; then there will be an excellent opportunity to press their claims for a partisan police organization.

In the North, some sections of the public are in favour of Police organisation composed completely of partisans. This view has found expression in Venezia in the proposal of the C.L.N. to form such a force 4500 strong. This proposal sets out a table of establishment for the various provinces including Venezia Giulia which is of course at present under Army. Copies of the scheme have been sent to various interested authorities including the Ministry of the Interior and the Regional Commissioner. Lt. Col. Judice Dunlop has stated his view very emphatically to the leaders of the movement, particularly regarding Venezia Giulia. The Director of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior is very naturally completely opposed to the scheme, and the views of the Italian Government are awaited.

In the face of this desire to form separate Police organisations, it is our duty to create, equip and arm the existing forces as speedily as possible. A change in policy regarding the equipping of Carabinieri appears imminent and it is hoped that as a result, substantial and long overdue issues will be made in the near future of the various items required.

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9. Venezia Giulia Police

The difficulties regarding the formation training and operation of a civil police force in Venezia Giulia have now largely been overcome. Officers and equipment have now been made available and it is anticipated that the new force will actually commence street duty in the first weeks of October 1945. In October 1945 has been fixed for a parade and march past of some 500 elements of the uniformed divisions of the new force. The A.C.C. 13 Corps is attending the parade and will inspect detachments of American and British military police and the personnel of the Venezia Giulia Police Force.

Field Marshall Alexander visited the Police Training School during the month when he spent over an hour inspecting the trainees, equipment and buildings. Italian Military rations have

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been adopted as the leading scale for the force and the conditions of service are based mainly on the Carabinieri pattern. An active Criminal Investigation Division has been formed, and in Trieste over 200 members have commenced duty. These were all former members of the Questura in Trieste and have passed successfully through a screening by F.S.S.

In all, 3,064 persons have applied to join the force of which number 205 failed to pass the necessary tests of health, conduct etc. Now that the position regarding pay and conditions of service has been clarified, it is intended to advertise for recruits in the local newspapers and there is every reason to believe that the response will be satisfactory.

D. SECURITY

10. General Security

The meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, at which inter alia, the peace terms of Italy were discussed, was a strong stabilising element affecting military security in this country. Nothing concrete has yet materialised, but Italy seems to be placing her faith on the Anglo-Americans in so far as the Venezia Giulia problems are concerned, and to sit back in bewilderment at the claims being made for her former colonies.

Other speeches were made by the Italian Prime Minister and the general atmosphere seems to be that many Italians (partisan or otherwise) have finally realized that there is a price to pay, and from it they can extract little comfort.

The Italian Foreign Minister's speech to the Council was not well received by certain elements in Italy, who did not consider that he had taken a sufficiently strong attitude on behalf of his country.

Togliatti's views on the Venezia Giulian problem also caused adverse comment, and it was suggested that he confine his official utterances to those of his office - Minister of Justice - and not take upon himself the duties of the Foreign Secretary as such a

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country. [illegible] to go [illegible]
be placing her faith on the Anglo-Americans to go [illegible]
Italian problems are condemned, and to sit back in bewilderment at the
claims being made for her former colonies.

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not well received by certain elements in Italy, who did not consider
that he had taken a sufficiently strong attitude on behalf of his
country.

Togliatti's views on the Venezia Giulian problem also caused
adverse comment, and it was suggested that he confine his official
utterances to those of his office - Minister of Justice - and not
take upon himself the duties of the Foreign Secretary at such a
critical moment.

11. Italian Government

The first meeting of the CONSULTA - the selected band of
senior politicians of all parties whose duty it is to advise the
Government - took place on 25th September, 1945. Although not elected
by the people it is the largest democratic institution yet to appear
in this country since the war. The earlier meetings revealed the
excitability of some of the members, who took advantage of freedom
of speech to shout "fascist" and other epithets across the assembly
room. The general outlook, however, is brighter with a tangible sign
of the cooperation of the political parties.

The general public still remains apathetic to the political
aspirations of the various parties. They are disillusioned that the
end of the war has not wrought plenty, and words, no matter how
flowery, do not bring material satisfaction. In these circumstances
it is difficult for the spirit to be exhilarated. Both the Communist
and Socialist parties are losing members for the above reason, and the

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more idealistic are not in agreement with their parties' participation in the Government. Throughout the Republican or Monarchy theme continues to be the major point, and this is helping to widen the differences in the Action and Christian Democrat parties.

10. Italian Police and the Press

During the month of September, the extremist papers have taken every opportunity to undermine the public confidence in the police by articles frequently inaccurate and possibly deliberately so.

It is unfortunately true that political influence is brought to bear on the police, and there is reason to believe that Nenni is a principal offender in this respect. It is reported from a fairly reliable source that Marzocco, chief of the Rome "squadre mobile" was obliged by Nenni to dispense with the services of four of his right hand men, he being told that if he did not do so, means would be found to separate them. Nenni's interest in obtaining a strong footing in the police is a matter of general comment.

Virulent attacks in L'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 "that liar Monson". Such is the Freedom of the Press !

11. 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 24th 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.R.R. and some Italian marines who reinforced them. Shots were exchanged resulting in three people being killed and several more wounded. Further trouble was expected at the funerals, but strong reinforcements of Police prevented any untoward incident.

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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 Costituente. 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.

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 bearing banners "Out with the Germans" and similar observations, the ultimate situation might have been very ugly indeed. Sig. PARRI did not get the welcome he anticipated, in fact a car which the people thought contained him was overturned. Unruly elements in the streets smashed shop windows, mirrors, and chairs, and individual German P.O.W. were menaced by gangs of Italians.

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Action was taken on the AFHQ level which removed what cause of the trouble -- Germans were stopped from driving Italian trucks carrying down the number of POW at the ports and re-employing Italian labour etc. and the incident has simmered down, after claiming a great deal of attention throughout the country.

There is a warning in this episode - there will of necessity be great unemployment in the ports when Allied installations are no longer required, and the Italian will not take it very kindly. It is hoped that, knowing the state of mind of the Italian on such matters, careful deliberation will obviate the necessity for further clashes which may have a profound effect on Allied prestige.

15. Activities of Russian and Yugo Slav Representatives

Considerable activity by Russian and Yugo Slav officials of the various delegations now in Rome, has been observed in the North of Italy. The ostensible mission of those persons is the care and repatriation of their displaced nationals. Many of these nationals view with considerable, and in many cases, justifiable apprehension the welcome they may expect in their native lands, and simply refuse to be repatriated. Of the latter it is said that some form of coercion has been applied to a number of them to induce them to return and it is felt that there is an element of truth in this assertion. An allegation of compulsory registration of Russians in the Merano district by two Russian officers is being investigated. There can be little doubt that if the Russian and Yugo Slav representatives had their own way all the nationals of these two countries would be repatriated, with or without their consent.

The strength of the Russian representation with CC and AOI is given below and it appears to be far in excess of requirements.

a) Soviet Delegation to Advisory Council
Officers 9, ORs nil, Civilians 33
b) Soviet Representatives at Allied Commission
Officers 11, ORs 2, Civilians

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repatriation of their displaced nationals. Some of these nationals view with considerable, and in many cases justifiable apprehension the welcome they may expect in their native lands, and firmly refuse to be repatriated. Of the latter it is said that some form of coercion has been applied to a number of them to induce them to return and it is felt that there is an element of truth in this assertion. An allegation of compulsory registration of Russians in the Zerzano District by two Russian officers is being investigated. There can be little doubt that if the Russian and Yugo Slav representatives and their own may all the nationals of these two countries would be repatriated, with or without their consent.

The strength of the Russian representation with AC and ACI is given below and it appears to be far in excess of requirements.

a) Soviet Delegation to Advisory Council
Officers 8, ORs nil, Civilians 33
b) Soviet Representatives at Allied Commission
Officers 11, ORs 8, Civilians 7
c) Displaced Persons Commission
Officers 17, ORs 37, Civilians nil

It has been the habit of both Russian and Yugo Slav officers to travel to North Italy and other places without authority. This applies particularly to the "Displaced Persons" Mission, whose activities appear to be more concerned with the dissemination of Communist propaganda than with displaced Russians. In fact the problem of the latter has practically ceased to exist.

To render more difficult this unauthorized travel, this Division suggested among other matters that all facilities in the way of rations, billets, etc. be refused to such persons travelling without proper orders. This suggestion has now been adopted by AFHQ.

16. 130 Via Nomentana

This house, formerly the Siamese Embassy, is now the HQ of the Russian D.P. Mission. It also houses a radio transmitter which is said to be used daily between 2100 and 2300 hours, the existence

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of which is known to AFHQ. Its purpose in connection with [illegible] seems obscure.

The VG presents a scene of considerable activity with cars containing civilians and Russian officers continually entering and leaving. It is also reported that parties are not infrequently held in the evenings with plenty of noise, music and singing.

17. Pro Slav Propaganda

A report is being investigated of Yugo Slavs visiting places of resort and obtaining signatures of Italians to a document demanding the return of Trieste to Yugo Slavia. It is not alleged that threats are used, but the visitors arrive in numbers and over awe their hosts into signing.

18. War Criminals

The news of the execution of General [illegible] the first Italian war criminal to be tried by an Allied Court - aroused a howl of disgust from the Italian press who referred to him as the defender of Bari (against the Germans). They chose to forget the magnitude of his crime and sought to excuse his conduct by saying it was due to his excitability that he ordered two British officers who were his prisoners to be shot. The British were condemned as a merciless race, incapable of sentiment. A fund was organised for erecting a memorial to the General, and drew quite a good response.

It was discovered by this Division that a Capt. Vincenzo, employed by MSS Lombardy, appeared in the lists of War Criminals. He was promptly arrested and handed over to FP. He had been previously screened by intelligence agencies. He was wanted in connection with murder or manslaughter and ill-treatment of PW when commandant of the camp at Benghazi in 1942.

19. Royal Yugo Slav Military Mission

This mission which ceased to exist, or rather to be officially recognised, several months ago has been brought to notice

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19. War Criminals

The news of the execution of General Pelle - the first Italian War criminal to be tried by an Allied Court - aroused a howl of hatred from the Italian press. We referred to him as the Defender of Bari (against the Germans). They chose to forget the magnitude of his crime and sought to excuse his conduct by saying that he had no responsibility for the orders that he carried out. The British were condemned as a merciless race, incapable of sentiment. A fund was organized for erecting a memorial to the General, and drew quite a good response.

It was discovered by this Division that a Capt. Vismara employed by AMG Bomba City, appeared on the lists of War Criminals. He was promptly arrested and handed over to CIC. He had been previously screened by intelligence agencies. He was wanted in connection with murder or manslaughter and ill-treatment of POW when commandant of the PW Camp at Benghazi in 1942.

20. Royal Yugo Slav Military Mission

This mission which ceased to exist, or rather to be officially recognised, several months ago, has been brought to notice through the finding of bogus travel orders on various persons, issued under the authority of the Mission. As far as can be ascertained, the signature, usually that of Col. Yukotitch is a forgery. These men have recently attempted to obtain facilities to travel to Austria from Allied Military Government. They were in possession of Yugo Slav permits. On being taken into custody by the Security they admitted that they had themselves forged the permits. The matter has been left to the Italian Authorities, as there does not appear to be any security interest involved.

21. Capt. Edwin Pervanje

This man is the accredited Yugo Slav P.W. representative for Northern Italy. It appears that he has, without any authority, introduced certain of his agents into Northern Italy. One of them, Peravec Jose was arrested and detained by PSS as a possible security danger and was found in possession of a pistol and a permit issued by Pervanje. Two others, Vladimir Slavko and Tesic Gojal have been arrested by 111 PSS on similar grounds. In connection with the latter

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arrests, Dr. Smodlaka, Delegate for Yugo Slavia to the Advisory Council, visited Milan and stated to the AMG officers concerned that Maritan and Tasic were accredited representatives and attached to the D.P. Sub-Commission. Neither of these statements are true and Smodlaka himself is being asked for an explanation for his unauthorised trip to Milan. Enquiries are being made with regard to Pervanje.

21. Albanian Partisan Activities

It is reported that the Albanian partisans, in uniform and civilian clothing are conducting at Bari what might almost be described as a miniature reign of terror against those Albanian in that district who are opposed to the present Albanian regime. Two cases of Albanians being invited to the Albanian HQ and not being heard of again are reported and in three other cases, it is believed that these partisans are responsible for their disappearance. It is also alleged that the partisans give firearm certificates to persons in sympathy with the regime. Enquiries are being made.

22. Anti Communist Organization

The existence of a party which would seem to be fairly well organized has been reported at Turin. The party is called "L'Uomo Qualunque "UQ" and it is believed to have some connection with Giannini, the editor of the paper of that name. It is apparently engaged at present in depending Quintavalle, former director general of "Marelli", from epuration proceedings. The organization is thought to be a counter to Communism and the extreme leftist groups. Further information is being obtained.

23. Civilian Internees

The weekly review boards at Terni, for which this Division supplies an officer, continued to deal with the cases of civilian internees. The enemy agents and saboteurs, and those suspected of so being, are now being considered. Progress will be very much slower, as some of them will be dangerous so long as there

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24. Schio Massacre

The aftermath of the wholesale murder of 54 persons in the Schio Jail - dealt with in full in our July report - was the appearance before an Allied Military Court of seven prisoners, three of whom were sentenced to death, two to long terms of imprisonment and two were acquitted.

No serious repercussions followed the decisions of the Court, although there were sympathetic articles in some of the newspapers. The speech of a Partisan leader in Court after the sentences, acknowledging the heinous nature of the crime and the justice of the decision, may have had a lot to do with calm manner in which the verdicts were received. The result is of the utmost importance as a deterrent to other enthusiastic anti-social partisans.

S E C R E T

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1941

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Florida

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1942

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eleqtions. The results which have come to hand are not reassuring.

Split stimulation crowded a total of 38 cases of armed and [illegible] reported in the region, and fourteen murders for political reasons. In seven instances the victims were [illegible] killed.

The discrepancy between the [illegible] and certain [illegible] to this is reached, more murders in the country districts may be expected.

Voting [illegible] gave speeches at Tolmin, Imola and [illegible] during the month, but did not arouse much enthusiasm. Voting [illegible] also delivered an anti-Allied speech to the Democrats at Udine.

The state of the press is very low, and it is not the [illegible], unfriendly reporting which the country needs at the moment. The [illegible] of the [illegible] and Venezia Giulia officials is plagued constantly and politely.

6. Lombardia Region

The month opened unhappily in the main from a Fascist point of view, there being no [illegible] lack of any variety. The number of armed [illegible] continues to increase, but the [illegible] are taking measures to counteract this.

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Public Safety Officers continue to [illegible] and [illegible] have proved. It is an interesting point that [illegible] are concerned that the invariable [illegible] well filled and [illegible] or locked up behind a wall. This is a result that they are not [illegible] or [illegible] measures such as preventive [illegible] from fixed points, [illegible] for [illegible] action. [illegible] of the effect of general [illegible] the end of the month, to the [illegible] or a Communist [illegible] of moment from the party concerned. It is frequently "hoped" that there would be a revolution in October (probably under the [illegible] and are [illegible] to function) but [illegible] seem to have been well contained. It is more likely that

SECRET

1943

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1944

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[illegible] political causes, civilian disturbances or [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In Treviso Province 1,743 rifles, 52 machine guns, 50 sub-machine guns and large quantities of arms have been recovered, and 93 persons arrested; six of them will be charged with armed robbery.

At Thiene (Venice) 11 machine guns, 105 rifles, 50 hand grenades (German), 30 cases of Italian hand grenades, 50 cases of ammunition, and four complete radio sets were found in part of a house occupied by British troops. They had been securely bricked in before the present occupiers arrived.

Armed robbery is prevalent in most of the provinces of the Venetian Region, there having been reported 43 in Padua, 70 in Udine and 45 in Venice. It is therefore all the more gratifying to find such thorough steps being taken to discover arms. The morale of the police agencies is also being improved as the result of the cooperation and example by Allied personnel.

20. Piemonte Region

The most outstanding phase of security work in this Region has been the determined searches for arms which have been carried out by troops of 7 Army, CC.RR and agents of Public Safety. As in all work of this kind, success breeds success, 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 Army.

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

Moscatelli (the Sindaco of Novara) was then approached by the I.O. to do the same thing with his followers. A poster was published (signed by Moscatelli and one other local characters) calling upon their loyal followers to surrender any illegally held arms, as the retention of such arms was against the policy of the leaders) and

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Toscatelli (the Viceduce of Novara) was then approached by C.L.N.A.O. to do the same thing with his followers. A poster as published (signed by Toscatelli [illegible] and other local chiefs) calling upon their loyal followers to surrender any illegally held arms, as the retention of such arms was against the policy of the leaders. The result is awaited with interest.

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

160	Raids
316	Machine Guns
2893	Rifles
1158	Automatic weapons
59	Revolvers
6970	Grenades
134	Mines
72	Radios
205	Mortars
33	Guns of over 20 mm calibre
3	Armoured cars

and considerable quantities of ammunition and explosives.

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where have been several strikes during the month, but of short duration and none serious. One of the strikes was in connection with the occupation of the Communist Headquarters in Turin by the advance party of 1st Armoured Div. An event which has caused a lot of discussion in left wing circles.

GIOLITTI Amedeo, the editor of L'Unità in Turin, and LAVOLO Dario (Clisse) appeared before an Allied Military Court charged with writing an article in Unità of 12 September calculated to excite or alarm the people. The former was fined 80,000 lire and Laiolo to six months imprisonment, five of which were suspended. The article complained of was a completely false account of the reasons why four persons had been arrested, and its tendency was to make people believe that police were arresting men for having killed fascists during the insurrection.

The action taken and results obtained by this prosecution will be welcomed by those who have watched with hell-fire and Italian government terribly the persistent misrepresentation which has appeared in the Press.

Owing to the regional security officer in Liguria having been transferred to other duties, his monthly reports have not been received.

The report from the Venezia Giulia officer is also not to hand.

B. PERSONNEL

(a) Nominal Roll Officers

Rank	Name	A or [illegible]	Assignment	Station
Colonel GRIFFIN E.T.		A	S.F.H.Q.	HQ
Lt Col SIM D.T.		A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lt Col [illegible]		A	Police Division	HQ
Lt Col [illegible]		A	Police Division	HQ
[illegible]		A	[illegible]	HQ

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Owing to the regional control [illegible] have been transferred to other duties, his annual reports have not been received.

The report from the Venezia Giulia officer is also not to hand.

D. [illegible]

DC. Command Hqtr Officers

Rank	Name	A or T	Assignment	Station
Colonel CHAPMAN J.F.				
Lt Col [illegible]				
Lt Col [illegible]				
Major [illegible]				
Major [illegible]				
Major [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				
Capt [illegible]				

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30. Nominal Roll of M/O's

Rank	Name	A or T	Assignment	Station
T/Sgt	DAVIS A.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
T/Sgt	GALLI D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
T/Sgt	CHESTERLY D..	T	Clerk	" "
Cpl	ROBINSON E.	T	Clerk	HQ AC
Col	TORRIANI A.D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
I/Cpl	LITTERI J.	T	Clerk	HQ AC
Pte.	TAILER T..	A	Steno typist	HQ AC

JOHN T. DONAHAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director.

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1950

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1952

1951

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3 4A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : Ext : 257

AC/14027/PS

11 October 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report
for September 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

This is an outline of affairs which affect, or have been effected by, the Public Safety Sub-Commission during September 1945.

Public Safety in September was confronted with control of increasing numbers of crimes of violence, perpetrated by heavily armed gangs of hoodlums in the Northern Regions, and by fanatical groups in the South against law and order forces. Murders and kidnappings have not increased but armed robberies all over Italy are on the increase. Strikes and demonstrations continue but have not been too serious a problem.

Immobility of Police Forces is of grave concern throughout AMG areas. Mobile battalions of CC.RR were supposed to have been equipped to forestall dangers of riots and depredations of well armed gangs, but the equipment alone does not suffice. Tanks have been furnished but not trucks. All equipment are without POL supplies, so pronounced is this shortage that engines on the delivered tanks cannot be tested. They are completely immobilized. Ammunition is also not furnished in sufficient quantities.

The question of automatic arms for Police forces is still not decided. Gangsters use automatic arms but police cannot be supplied with necessary countering tools.

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If the rising tide of lawlessness is to be stemmed by law enforcement agencies, supplies of

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equipment, transport and arms and POL must be furnished now. If law enforcement agencies are to function they must be clothed for winter and armed properly now.

Monthly reports from Regions now coming in all stress the urgent necessity of positive action in these matters.

Combined operation between Allied M.P. units and Italian police and CC.RR have enabled the Italian units to use Allied trucks in planned raids against suspected stores of arms and ammo in the North with good success.

Deposits of well greased and properly stored arms and ammo have been taken in many raids in Piemonte Lombardia and Venezie. Road blocks have been effective in capturing wanted individuals.

Probably the largest and most successful combined operation of Police agencies was staged in the Nola area near Naples by Allied and Italian police, the Allies furnishing the mobility so lacking on the Italian side, mobility being the strongest factor contributed to this successful combing raid where 44 known gangsters and 40 other criminals were surprised and arrested, 2 Allied trucks and 2 Allied motorcycles recaptured together with truckloads of Allied arms and supplies. Over 800 arrests were made in searching some 160 houses. The CC.RR and P.S. agents worked admirably when furnished with transport and arms by the Allied Police Units.

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

TPH/G

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12A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 686

AC/14027/28

20 September 1945

SUBJECT : Supplement to Abridged Monthly Report for August, 1945.

TO : Executive Commissioner (thru Civil Affairs Section).

The recruiting and training of the Civil Police for Venezia Giulia is proceeding satisfactorily. Some 2000 applications have been received. All applicants are being carefully screened and vetted. 140 recruits are undergoing training at the Police School established by the Public Safety Division. This class will be ready for duty by mid September. There is the usual difficulty in procuring uniforms and equipment.

The largest civil disturbances of the month occurred in Matera Province. On the 1st at Matera about 1000 persons rioted burning several buildings and forcing the prison to release prisoners. On the 2nd at Ferrandina some 1500 rioters cut communications and set fire to government buildings. One civilian, alleged to be Fascist, was killed by the crowd at the latter place.

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

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JWC/G

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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APO 394

AC/14027/PS 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 spiritual and moral development as in scientific achievement, it may well be that we have seen the end of military aggression.

(b) The need for Security organizations 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 has taken so long to achieve, and at such great cost. The world wide political conferences, however, will be tackling that problem.

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2. Italian Government.

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(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 ha 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 Balkan countries by the United States and Great Britain that any but a truly democratic election will not receive their support. To have the

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Italian election postponed at the last moment for such a reason would have a disastrous effect on the ambition of the Italians to have a place among the Allied Nations.

(c) There are persistent rumours that a breach in the Italian Government cannot long be delayed, and while the left wing parties are losing some ground, they also seem to have difficulty in restraining some of their more headstrong members. It was commented in our May report that Togliatti had apparently allowed Nenni to make the running for the Left in the North. The indications now seem to be that Nenni is not enjoying the prestige and support he anticipated; in fact he seems definitely on the wane, and Professor Laski's public rebuke to him has aroused a lot of interest.

3. Polish Troops.

(a) A systematic condemnation of Polish troops has been maintained by the Rome edition of 'L'Unita', under head lines mentioning 'Fascist Poles'. This is undoubtedly due to the feeling 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 this 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 soldiers 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

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4. Civil Disturbances.

(a) By far the largest civil disturbance of the month was the one at Matera in the first four days of August when 3,000 people suddenly rioted and demanded the cancellation of conscription orders, allocation of uncultivated lands, unemployment pay and requisitioning of the mills. When this was refused they started to burn the public offices of Dazio, Segval, Opsea, Consorzio Agrario etc. They forced the prison and released 49 prisoners.

(b) On 2nd August the revolt had spread to Ferrandina, where about 1,500 rioters destroyed the Ufficio Annonario, the UNRRA and the Pretura. An ex Podesta, Vincenzo CAPUTI, aged 62, 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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(d) At Altamura (Bari) on 1st August, Communists took possession of the Sotto-Prefettura.

(e) Five days later a crowd of about 200 at Monte S Angelo (Foggia) set fire to the offices of the Tax Collection and surrounded the Municipio as a protest against the Cattle Tax.

(f) Near Licata (Sicily) fourteen people were injured when armed bandits held up a train, and robbed the passengers.

(g) On 15th August, a crowd of 500 people attacked the Office of Registrure at Agnone (Campobasso) and ransacked the various rooms. They were dispersed by the Maresciallo of CC.RR. who threw a hand grenade some distance from the crowd and caused them to disperse.

(h) In the early hours of 9th August some 30 armed men attacked the CC.RR. barracks at Castiglione di Cervia (Ravenna) overpowered the CC.RR. 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.

5. 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.

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(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 depending 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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(d) Certain sections of the Press are using their newly found "freedom" to indulge in attacks against the Police, and it cannot be ignored that their object may be to destroy public confidence in them to such an extent that the work of any body which eventually might supplant them would be much easier. In the Milan edition of Avanti recently a photograph of British Police arresting a man in London was given prominence, with the remark that they dare not act similarly now that a Socialist Government is in power. Enquiries revealed that the photograph was one taken after a Fascist meeting in London in 1936. The only possible construction to put on publishing such a photograph is the attempt to destroy the morale of the Police and the confidence of the public in them.

(e) Everything must be done to improve the morale of the CC.RR. and Questori, 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 entrusted 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 men achieve that moral courage without which a policeman is merely a "uniform carrier".

6. Political Moves in Questure.

(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 certain 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 Laffi case.

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7. Civilian Internees.

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

(b) There are now 1,510 persons detained at "R" Camp, including 120 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 Anya Manfredi de Blasiis

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

9. Serge de Treskine.

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 Organization.

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 Plorer, living at ? Via Pergolini, Milan, who is stated to be a German ex-officer. The matter is being investigated.

11. Fronte Unico Mutilate, 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 BRANCACCIO in Rome Sunday 26th August when about 1,000 people were present. Strong measures

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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 combattents 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 CC.RR. in cold blood at Fabbriche, 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

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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 reasonable, but there is a doubt as to whether they will be able to control the more extremist members of the parties.

(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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14. Piemonte Region.

(a) Very energetic steps have been taken in this Region to locate arms and dumps and to arrest the persons responsible for illegal detention of arms. Over fifty such raids were made, and in approximately half the number of the cases weapons and ammunition were found. This has also had a profound effect on the morale of the decent, law abiding citizens, who are now not so reluctant to come forward with their information. There is little doubt that had the time been available for a prolonged series of raids of similar intensity in all the Northern Regions, there would not be the same misgiving, either by the Allies or the Italians, in handing back the territory.

(c) Strikes and meetings have passed off in an orderly manner, except for one at Turin on 18th August when some 3,000 ex-internees marched to the Prefettura to complain of the treatment they had received from the authorities. Three shops were looted, but the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza made 23 arrests and recovered 70% of the stolen property.

(c) Steps are being made to tighten up the frontier control, following the discovery of several Germans and Italians ex- P.O.W. who have crossed from Germany. On the Cuneo 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 Region.

(a) Life assumed a more normal aspect from a security standard in Venezia Region, although the Alto Adige remains somewhat of a problem with its mixed population and strong German/Austrian associations. 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.

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(b) In the Northern 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 Rovere della Luna 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 passage of 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 as

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far west as possible.

(e) . . fterm th of the OCHIO massacre mentioned in previous reports is the trial of seven former partisans for the murder of 54 persons, which commenced early in September. The result will be of very great interest, as trouble may be expected if "patriots" are sentenced to death (the fact that the crime is murder will probably be overlooked in spite of political fervour), while on the other hand if they are acquitted others may be tempted to emulate their deeds.

16. Venezia Giulia.

(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 early days has now 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 Metropolitani, acceptable both to the Yugo-Slavs and Italians, are engaged on traffic duties.

(c) Security is a difficult matter, owing to the inability 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 Jugo-Slavia still

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

(e) Information has also been received that instructions had been given to all Jugo-Slav nationals to withdraw from any position they hold 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 adopted in this connection, but in what form was not stated.

(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	"R" Internee Camp, Terni
Capt.	Hayes	" " " "
Lieut	Fehr	Lombardia Region
Major	Harvey	Trieste and Venezia Region.

B. PREPARATION FOR LICENSING

13. 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 Modena.
Avv. Adriano BOLLETTO, 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 Office between RACI Provincial Seats in Liguria and HQ. AMG Liguria.
Sig. Carlo PERRINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Verona.
Dott. Ferdinando MED MARTINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Apuania.
Ing. Guido GEROSA, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Vincenzo RUBINIERI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Manuele MENICONI MACCERONI, as Director Provincial Seat of Aosta.
The transfer of Dott. PAPPOLONI 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.

of Genoa.
Avv. Antonio CATALDO, as Director, Provincial Seat of Genoa. Avv. Cataldo will also act as Liaison Office between RACI Provincial Seats in Liguria and HQ. ACG Liguria.
Sig. Carlo PERRINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Verona.
Dott. Ferdinando MEDMARTINI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Apuania.
Ing. Guido GENOSA, as Commissioner, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Vincenzo GUERRIERI, as Director, Provincial Seat of Trento.
Dott. Manuele MENICONI DE CESERONI, as Director Provincial Seat of Aosta.
The transfer of Dott. PANCONI 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. 2672
Rag. 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 Northern 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 Prefects and Commanding General C.C.R.R. and C.C.F. 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 has been reported that the Ministry of Aeronautics issued a "S" (State) motor vehicle permit to a civilian for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the Ministries concerned. The R.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 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

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(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 bollettari issued by RACI.

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 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 posts within 14-21 days of approval being given for their officials to take up duty at the posts.

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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 aspects involved, and the work is probably not a matter for this section. The desirability of reactivating authorised Travel Agencies and those agencies issuing travel vouchers to civilians in approved cases instead the Adjutant issuing military travel orders has been reported upon. The ext. 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 air transportation 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 451, dated 29 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 concurred 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 CCMAI has issued documents which purport to authorise the holders, among other things, to circulate night and day and carry arms. The AMMG, Lombardie, 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

Displaced Persons Centre, Augsburg, [illegible]
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.

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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 authorised Swiss and Italian nationals domiciled in Italy to 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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C. PRISONS

26. Overcrowding.

Prison population figures from all areas show a static, and critical, situation. Practically every main prison in Italy is filled beyond capacity and there is but little prospect that the situation will ease up significantly in the near future. This constitutes a continuing threat to the internal security of Italy, evidenced by a series of violent incidents thruout the prisons of the country. The oncoming winter will make a dangerous condition even more critical.

27. De Requisitionings.

Attempts by this Sub-Commission to facilitate the release of prison accommodations now under requisition to the Ministry of Grace and Justice have been largely unavailing. Seventeen prisons are still partially or wholly in the hands of Allied authorities and renewed efforts are being made to effect their return to civil authorities.

28. Prison Personnel.

There is a great scarcity of guard personnel thruout Italy, with the greatest need existing in the regions under AMG control. Partisans are still being used in large numbers and have frequently connived at jail breaks or illegal releases of ex-partisan prisoners. Training schools now in operation are being handicapped by lack of accommodations, low salary inducements, and the lack of prestige accorded this profession.

29. New Accommodations.

Accommodations for five hundred prisoners are now available at the new prison establishment in the vicinity of Casa dei Pazzi, about 10 Km northeast of Rome, and transfer of that number of prisoners from Regina Coeli is now in progress. Following this transfer, [illegible]

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D. FORCE

30. Clothing and Equipment.

(a) The impending hand over of the Northern Regions to Italian Government Administration has caused all Regional Public Safety Officers to make special efforts to ensure that the various Police Forces are brought to the highest possible state of efficiency.

(b) This work is seriously hampered by the lack of proper clothing, equipment, arms and transport, and at the present time there appears to be little likelihood that the necessary items will be made available. The full needs of the Carabinieri as to clothing

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

(c) R.P.C.O's. 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 CC.AA. and the President of the Council. Both agreed that warm serviceable battledress was to be preferred to no clothing at all, but it has not been possible to arrange issue with SFHQ.

(d) The 10,000 men of the Florence Brigade are a BRIT-ITI commitment and it was thought that the 10,000 men who represent and increase in the CC.AA. ceiling from 55,000 to 65,000 would all be clothed and equipped in accordance with the A.F.O. scale of equipment dated 22nd September, 1945. Although the authority for the increase was granted by AFHQ on 2nd July, 1945 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 5, 12 and 13 and accordingly could not be issued. The battledress released to date has all been too small for issue to men of the physique of CC.AA. 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 repaired for issue to other units.

(e) Automatic arms are urgently required by the CC.AA. to enable them efficiently to deal with criminals, all of whom are in possession of automatic weapons. A bid has been made to War Material Disposal Sub-Commission for all automatic weapons, pistols etc. shown on a recent AFHQ list of Captured Enemy Material. It is known that at the Beretta factory at Brescia is held a stock of automatic weapons, 14,000 are complete, 30,000 sub-assemblies, [illegible]

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(d) The 10,000 men of the Florence Brigade are a EKIT-III commitment and it was thought that the 10,000 men who represent and increase in the C.C.RR. ceiling from 55,000 to 65,000 would all be clothed and equipped in accordance with the EKIT scale of equipment dated 22nd September, 1945. Although the authority for the increase was granted by AFHQ on 2nd July, 1945 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 5, 12 and 13 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.C.RR. 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. Then 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 repaired for issue to other units.

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(f) Transport is urgently required by all Carabinieri Legions. Mobile battalions have been formed in 11 legions, but although the personnel is available, no transport can be allotted other than the 140 tanks, at present being distributed. The urgent need exists for the issue of load carrying vehicles and motor cycles, and a consolidated bid for transport for all mobile battalions has been made to AFHQ. The result is awaited. Considerable uneasiness is felt

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throughout Italy on the subject of concealed stocks of arms. The activation of the mobile battalions would bring into force a body of 547 men in each Legion carried in 147 vehicles (including 71 motor cycles). This striking force would be capable of carrying out drives for hidden arms and so remove much of the potential trouble that is brewing.

(c) It can be stated that the position as to clothing, arms equipment and transport for the Carabinieri is unsatisfactory, and that despite the efforts to obtain substantial issues of the necessary items, very little has been forthcoming. This state of affairs has been represented to higher authority since March 1944. The refusal to make all necessary items available, may have been dictated by lack of stocks, but now that Italy is about to be handed back to the Italians the need for a strong well equipped Police Force is becoming increasingly evident and of paramount importance. Even at this late hour in Allied Commission history, much could be accomplished by Regional Public Safety Officers if only they were given the tools to finish the job.

E. PERSONNEL.

31. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN, G.F.	A	D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	BAZ, E.J.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, E.E.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	BALLANCE, W.C.	B	Lic and Reg Div	HQ AC
Major	BOND, R.C.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HOELSCHER, R.E.	A	Executive C.	HQ AC
Capt	FREEMAN, T.H.	A	Prisons Officer	HQ AC
Capt	ELLIS, A.R.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	PARKER, C.L.	A	HQ A.C. MILAN	MILAN
Capt	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, W.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	DARCHORT	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lieut	FEHR, C.	A	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC

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31. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN, J.W.	A	D.J.A.G.	HQ AC
Lt Col	BYE, E.J.	B	D.D.P.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, F.J.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	DALLYCH, W.G.	B	Lic and Reg Div	HQ AC
Major	BOND, R.C.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, S.E.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HOLLOWAY, P.F.	A	Executive C.	HQ AC
Capt	FREEMAN, R.M.	A	Prisons Officer	HQ AC
Capt	ELLIS, A.R.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	BARBER, C.L.	A	HQ A.C. MILAN	MILAN
Capt	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, T.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	BARCHONT	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lieut	FEHR, C.	A	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC

32. Nominal Roll of EK/OR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
T/Sgt	DAVINI, W.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
T/Sgt	GALLI, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
Sgt	CRIPPERTON, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div
Cpl.	ROBINSON, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	DOMENICASA, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div
L/Cpl.	LISBERG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	BARLEY, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC

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

FJK/jwf

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Dido
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ALLIED TRUST FORCES ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : Ext: 257

10 September 1945

AC/14027/27

SUBJECT : Armigged Monthly Report for August, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

This is an outline of affairs which affect or have been effected by the Public Safety Sub-Commission during August 1945.

During August the Public Safety Sub-Commission has been particularly concerned with procurement of clothing, arms and equipment for the several police agencies so that when the turnover of Northern Italy is effected, the forces of law and orders may be prepared to realist anarchic mob actions. Mobile battalions of Carabinieri are being armed and supplied with Italian tanks. By cooperation of British and American Army Units, training is being given to Carabinieri and their officers to make them secure in the operation of their new equipment. However, in substituting tanks for armoured cars, additional training is necessary and a serious problem of supply arises in obtaining sufficient petrol etc, for tank operation. Tanks use much greater quantities of petrol than do cars and armoured vehicles. The supply has not been satisfactorily solved as yet. In this connection it must be considered that unless the Carabinieri are fitted with proper sidearms and automatic rifles and sufficient transport a few tank will not suffice to maintain order. Trucks, cars and motorcycles in addition to armament are of material importance.

The rate of crime has reduced materially; but the continuance, on a large scale of armed robberies is of deep concern. Raids by Police agencies assisted by Allied Army units have netted some small caches of arms. The presence of many large dumps of enemy arms and ammunition not strongly guarded is a threat to future safety. Efforts are underway to have collections completed speedily or proper guard maintained.

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Mine clearance has lagged likely as crews were used for arms collection work, but will resume shortly. Counterfeiting seems to have been reduced in volume by previous police activity. Strikes are numerous based on pay or of political background but the number of people involved are small and no serious incidents have been reported. Only small public demonstrations have been reported, except in the Minervino Murge area, where clashes between the populace and carabinieri are still serious.

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

RFH/kr

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Monthly Report for July, 1945

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TO	INIT	DATE
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIR.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EXEC. OFFICER	[illegible]	[illegible]
POLICE	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIC. & REG.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRISONS	[illegible]	[illegible]
ADMIN. SUPP.		
SECURITY		

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S E C R E T

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

14 August 1945

AC/14027/PS

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. General.

Returns have been prepared showing requirements of clothing, equipment, arms and transport, for CC.RR., Guardia di Finanza and Questure, and if a good part of above demands are met, a good step forward will have been made in increasing efficiency and morale. AMG are in agreement and willing to assist in organising a strong and efficient Italian Police Service.

2. Carabinieri.

(a) Many more Carabinieri have been recovered in the Northern Legions, and others returned from captivity in Germany and Austria. The work of screening them, and enrolling the suitable ones into the force is well in hand as is also the re-organisation of the strength of the various Legions to conform to the new organic strengths as laid down under the new 65,000 ceiling strength.

(b) Meetings have been held with Land Forces Sub-Commission. to agree to purposed supply of clothing to CC.RR. At present they stocks are low. Clothing for the extra 10,000 CC.RR. authorised when strength of force was increased to 65,000 will be supplied from British sources and no difficulty is anticipated. 10,000 [illegible] has been authorised.

returns have been prepared showing requirements of clothing, equipment, arms and transport, for CC.RR., Guardie di Finanza and Questure, and if a good part of above demands are met, a good step forward will have been made in increasing efficiency and morale. AMG are in agreement and willing to assist in organising a strong and efficient Italian Police Service.

3. Carabinieri.

(a) Many more Carabinieri have been recovered in the Northern Regions, and others returned from captivity in Germany and Austria. The work of screening them, and enrolling the suitable ones into the force is well in hand, as is also the re-organisation of the strength of the various Legions to conform to the new organic strengths as laid down under the new 65,000 ceiling strength.

(b) Meetings have been held with Land Forces Sub-Commission, to agree to purposed supply of clothing to CC.RR. At present army stocks are low. Clothing for the extra 10,000 CC.RR. authorised when strength of force was increased to 65,000 will be supplied from British sources and no difficulty is anticipated. 10,000 British battle-dresses dyed grey green has been authorised, and supplies of underclothing shirts and socks which are in short supply at present, will be issued when available. A substantial monthly allotment of repaired boots will be made to CC.RR. and this together with fact that CC. RR. are now able to obtain small quantities from civilian sources, has made the boot problem much less acute.

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

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(d) Mobile Battalions

140 Italian tanks now at Naples have been released to the CC.RR. for their mobile battalions. Crews will be enrolled from the Italian army. British armoured vehicles already issued to Northern Legions will be replaced by above Italian tanks.

3. Questure.

Dissatisfaction and unrest were exhibited by Questure Agents in Northern Regions, due to low wages but this will be remedied by the increase of salaries effective from 1st August 1945, due to implementation of D.L.L. 116.

4. Railway Police Force.

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

C. LAW ENFORCEMENT

5. Counterfeiting.

4 arrests in Genoa after enquiries by SIB and Questura, led to confiscation of 42,000,000 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,- Venezia Region, a particularly vicious massacre of political prisoners in the local jail occurred on 6 [illegible] when 40 prisoners were killed and 30 wounded.

5. Counterfeiting.

[illegible] arrests in Genoa after enquiries by SIB and [illegible] led to confiscation of 40,000,000 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, - Venezie Region, a particularly vicious massacre of political prisoners in the local jail occurred on 6 July 1945, when 49 prisoners were killed and 22 wounded.

(b) At Alzate, 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 suspects of several recent murders escaped by means of saw and rope, from Bologna Prison. Guards suspected implicated.

8. Larceny, Robbery and Burglary.

Cases increasing in Northern Regions, and also more arrests.

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S E C R E T

9. Strikes.

Strikes reported in Northern Regions and Sicily.

10. Demonstrations and Riots.

(a) At Naples, 400 ex-prisoners of war stormed Municipio demanding work, money and relief.

(b) At Matera, riots in large crowds, apparently in protest against amassing of grain. Municipio/other buildings burned, telephone wires cut. Prison broken into and some prisoners released. 1 person killed by crowd.

(c) At Turin, office of "La Stampa", former fascist paper raided, damage to plant, papers burnt.

(d) At Milan strike by 100,000 against low wages, need for price controls; no incidents.

11. Italian Troops.

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

12. Arrests - Ex-partisans.

Increase in number of arrests by Civil Police authorities in Northern Regions for murders and serious crimes, great part of prisoners arrested being ex-partisans.

13. Indian Soldier Killed.

At Vir nicle, Bolzano Province, shots fired into British camp by unknown Italians. 1 Indian soldier killed, 2 wounded, apparent cause relations of soldier with Italian women.

14. South African soldier wounded.

A South African soldier was stabbed by

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reided, damage to plant, papers burnt.

(c) An Indian strike by 300,000 against low wages, need for price controls; no incidents.

11. Italian Troops.

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

12. Arrests - Partisans.

Increase in number of arrests by Civil Police agencies in Northern Regions for murders and serious crimes, great part of prisoners arrested being ex-partisans.

13. Indian Soldier Killed.

At Barnidola, Udine Province, shots fired into British camp by unknown Italians. 1 Indian soldier killed 2 wounded, apparent cause relations of soldiers with Italian women.

14. South Africa soldier wounded.

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

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15. British Soldier Killed.

At Milan a British soldier was killed by civilians in Dance Hall.

16. Carabinieri Killed.

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

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S I C I L Y

17. Arms found.

At Milano, in raid on factory, 3 lorry loads of weapons in good condition, including; Mortars were found, belonging to members of ex-partisan Garibaldino Division.

At Molzo, Milan Province, 2 lorry loads of arms found in good condition. Communist leaders arrested, stated arms kept for possible revolution.

C. SECURITY

18. General Security.

(a) Generally speaking, tranquillity depended on the security position in Italy this month due, no doubt, to the meeting of the Big Three in Potsdam, and the General Election in Great Britain. Such events tend to override the minor machinations of lesser mortals. In connection with the General Election it was interesting to read that the Italian Socialist party claimed to have shown the way to their British comrades, and the result was a triumph for Italian Socialism.

(b) The military security in Italy is obviously diminishing rapidly with the withdrawal of troops and the handing over of more territory for administration by the Italian Government. Various dates have been given for the restitution of practically all areas now governed by A.M.G. and that has spread a "Let's wait till they're gone" attitude among certain civilians, while others are horrified at the thought that they will be left without the Allies to fall back upon.

19. Italian Government.

(a) No crises have arisen yet in the Italian Government, but the victory of the Socialists in Great Britain evoked much applause and renewed activity in Left Wing circles in Roma. The Socialist meeting took place towards the end of the month, and

a triumph for Italian Socialism.

(b) The military security in Italy is obviously diminishing rapidly with the withdrawal of troops and the handing over of more territory for administration by the Italian Government. Various areas have been given over the restitution of practically all areas now governed by A.M.G. and that has spread a "Let's wait till they're gone" attitude among certain civilians, while others are horrified at the thought that they will be left without the Allies to fall back upon.

10. Italian Government.

(a) No crises have arisen yet in the Italian Government, but the victory of the Socialists in Great Britain evoked great applause and renewed activity in left wing circles in Rome. The Socialist meeting took place towards the end of the month, and approval was expressed of their policy of the establishment of the republic, agrarian reform, and nationalization of finance and industry. The necessity for the welding of the working classes as a political instrument was discussed at great length, and a vote taken showed that 76% of those present were in favour of fusion with the Communist party. Nenni was of the opinion that the moment was not yet ripe for such a union, but, with Togliatti invited to attend all the discussions, and the meeting so overwhelmingly in favour of such a fusion, we can certainly look forward to very close coordination between the Socialists and Communists in this country in the future.

(b) The Italian Public Safety Forces have been experiencing their usual difficult time, with the criminal element causing disturbances under the cloak of political grievances. The wholesale shootings at Schio will be dealt with later in this report.

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(c) Strikes occurred at Caltanisetta, Sicily, in the sulphur industry; at Milan on 5th July when a general strike called by the Camera del Lavoro lasted for two hours; at Turin the day previously, when all industrial workers, postal telegraph and railway workers stopped work; and at Trieste on 21st July for one day. No untoward incidents occurred.

(d) Although the strikes seem to be organised so as to avoid incidents, the more spontaneous (?) meetings seem much more difficult to control.

(e) At Agrigento, Sicily, on 21st July a band of 200 rioters against food conditions set fire to the archives at the offices of the U.M.C.A., the Scipio and the Garibaldi Club, and in the general conduct of the disturbance used hand grenades, automatic arms and small arms. 16 men were subsequently arrested, and a curfew was imposed.

(f) On 12th July at La Spezia 7,000 persons went to the Prefettura bearing signs urging speedier operation, better living conditions, etc. Nothing disorderly took place.

(g) At Turin on 15th July a meeting of 5,000 women of the Unione Donne Italiane staged a demonstration for the elimination of bonuses. They marched to the Unione Industriale building, and after certain delegates had been admitted, but were unduly delayed in returning with a satisfactory answer, many of the crowd waiting outside broke in, entering the offices and scattering documents. They were cleared, and no further violence occurred.

(h) The incidents mentioned in last month's report in Sardinia, arose again on 21st July, when rioting took place at Nuoro. The outbuildings of the Municipio and the Land Office were burnt down, telephone wires were cut, and after appearing to be under control at one time, the mob created further trouble the following day. Reinforcements of C.R.S. arrived, however, and quiet was restored without blood having been spilt. The disturbance was believed to have been due to a protest against the amnesty.

living conditions, etc. [illegible] disorderly [illegible]

(g) At Turin on 14th July a meeting of 5,000 women of the Unione Donne Italiane staged a demonstration for the elimination of bonuses. They marched to the Unione Industriale Building, and after certain delegates had been admitted, but were unduly delayed in returning with a satisfactory answer, many of the crowd waiting outside broke in, entering the offices and scattering documents. They were ejected, and no hurt or violence occurred.

(h) The incidents mentioned in last month's report in Bastia, arose again on 31st July, when rioting took place at Ajaccio. The outbuildings of the Municipio and the Head Office were burnt down. Telephone wires were cut, and after appearing to be under control at one time, this act created further trouble the following day. Reinforcements of C.R.S. arrived, however, and quiet was restored without blood having been spilt. The disturbance was believed to have been due to a protest against the Amnesty.

(i) Although the matters dealt with above did not necessitate calling in Allied military personnel, they demonstrate the underlying restlessness in this country at the moment, a cause with which trouble could spring up in widely separated districts. In spite of the Italian authorities' relief in having the Allies at hand in times of stress, it would appear to be more or less [illegible] that practical as they have, in fact, managed to overcome all difficulties in the territory which has been restored to them. [illegible] they will be strong enough to do the same in the North remains to be seen, but so long as the Government remains united and represents more of all parties, I do not see why they should not.

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S E C R E T

20. Unruly Prisoners at Regina Coeli.

(a) Yet another riot occurred at this old Rome prison, where over 2000 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 certain parts of the building. They were prevented from escaping by armed C.C.R.R. 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 being made secure. The preservation of order in and around the buildings is a matter entirely for the Italian authorities, but a potential mass escape of 2000 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) As its mission was officially disbanded when a non-Royalist Mission was sent over to represent the current Yugo-Slav Government in March 1945.

(b) Certain Yugo-Slav, however, are travelling all over Italy, armed with documents dated prior to the change over and signed by "Vuk D. [illegible], 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.

[illegible] the Yugo-Slav [illegible] Society,

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(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 Welfare Society, via Angelo SECCHI 19, Rome, under the direction of Dr. Mihe KLIC, a former Yugo-Slav Ambassador, sends out men on similar missions.

(e) In this connection a Yugo-Slav named Jack ANDRIC 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. VUJOVICH and it is hoped the embarrassment caused to our officers in Northern Regions by these unauthorised organisations will soon cease.

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22. Forgery of Permit.

The services of this Division were requested by War Material Disposal S.C. when a forged permit to possess U.S. Military tyres was presented to their office. Enquiries showed that the holder had paid 17,000 lire for the permit from one Giovanni SYLOS, who was subsequently arrested, and is awaiting trial before an Italian Court.

23. Civilian Internees.

(a) On 31st July 1945 the number of civilian internees at "R" Camp was 1125 men, 250 women.

(b) In accordance with the policy of handing "R" Civilian Internee Camp over to the Italian Government, those whom it was deemed necessary still to detain have been or are to be transferred to "R" 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 "R" Camp once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and 259 internees were considered. 214 recommendations were made for release.

(d) The usual constant flow of appeals come through this office, as well as requests from the Italian Government to try or to interview certain internees. With the changed military situation a much more liberal policy of release was followed, especially with so much territory now controlled by the Italian Government.

24. Screening.

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 screenings have been undertaken in about the same ratio as during the fighting period, but those for employ-

responsibility.

(c) An Officer from this Division has visited "P" Camp once weekly for the purpose of reviewing the cases and 710 internees were considered. 211 recommendations were made for release.

(d) The usual constant flow of appeals came through this office, as well as requests from the Italian Government to try or to interview certain internees. With the changed military situation a much more liberal policy of release was followed, especially with so much territory now controlled by the Italian Government.

24. Screening.

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 screenings have been undertaken in about the same ratio as during the fighting period, but those for employment with AC have dropped considerably.

SECURITY IN THE NORTH

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25. Lombardia Region.

(a) There is no threat to Allied Security in this Region at the moment, but although the civilian security position is calm on the surface, 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 made it extremely difficult for Allied Military Government to function in a manner approaching normality.

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(c) Reports are prevalent that the Communists are planning to rise and seize power, but the dates of the "coup" have varied between 15th August and 15th October, to the more nebulous "when we have gone". Three incidents have lent weight to these rumours during the month, and show that, should any uprising take place, it will be backed by arms.

(d) On 26th July the A.P.M. Police Officer had a raid on a factory in Milan, and found three truck loads of weapons, in perfect condition, greased and oiled. They belonged to the 2nd Garibaldini Division, which is a Communist organization, and included 81 mm mortars, light and heavy machine guns, rifles, four anti-tank mines, 20 kg. of explosives and large quantities of ammunition and grenades. Six persons responsible, all Communists, have been arrested.

(e) At Melzo in the province of Milan, two truck loads of arms were recovered and the local communist leader and his deputy were arrested. [illegible] explanation, they said that they were keeping the arms for the revolution. Included in the arms were rifles, machine guns and grenades.

(f) At Moncenisio in the province of Milan, the C.C. found by the side of the road a small Italian tank which had run out of petrol. It would appear that it was being moved from one hiding place to another when it could go no further and was abandoned.

(g) The Partisans have shown themselves, generally speaking, to be unreliable, adhering more to the Party than to anything else. The C.M.R. have been loyal to the Allies, and are doing good work, but will be sorely tried when we leave, especially by the Communists, who are preparing for a bitter struggle.

(h) The political situation can be summarized as follows:-

(i) The Right forces, led by the Christian Democrats, are quite strong in Lombardia and are taking up an increasing anti-Communist

word keeping the arms for the [illegible] rifles, machine guns and grenades.

(f) It happened in the province of Milan, that a... found by the side of the road a small Italian tank which had ran out of petrol. It would appear that it was being moved from one hiding place to another when it could go no further and was abandoned.

(g) The co-belligerents have shown themselves, on the whole, to be unreliable, adhering more to the party than to anything else. The C.C.S. have been loyal to the Allies, and are doing good work, but will be merely tried when we leave, especially by the Communists, who are preparing for a bitter struggle.

(h) The political situation can be summarized as follows:-

(i) The Right Forces, led by the Christian Democrats, are quite strong in Lombardie and are taking up an increasing anti-Communist attitude.

(ii) The Communists, well organized and having many adherents among the workmen, need very close watching. If a free legal election were held, most of the votes would go to the other parties, but if the Communists are permitted to use violence, they will obtain the majority of votes, especially in the small villages.

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S E C R E T

26. Venezia Region.

(a) The main problem in this Region is the trouble caused by the politico-criminal element calling themselves Communists. It is further complicated by the existence of the International Communists Party, which is trying to stir up trouble in the outlying country districts in the Southern part of the Region. There is also the problem of Tolmino and Trieste, where the Austrians are trying to work up a case for the return of the territory to Austria. In Udine, Yugo-slav propagandists are active mainly through the patriot organisation.

(b) The crime situation is not good, armed hold ups being prevalent, but difficulty is experienced in getting cooperation from the victims, who are content to have escaped alive.

(c) Reports from S.I.M. bear out the suspicions of Allied officers that there are elements who are prepared to use violence once the Allies have gone, but whether any advantage could be gained from delaying our departure once it has been announced, is doubtful.

27. Schio Massacre.

(a) A cold blood massacre of 53 people in Schio Jail, Venezia Region, is a crime which has brought shame to the name of Italians, and has shown that the political killings in the North which were at first labelled "spontaneous epuration" have degenerated into plain murder and blood lust.

(b) On the night of 6th July a number of masked men entered the mandamentale prison at Schio in the province of Vicenza, locked the jailers in their private quarters, obtained a list of the prisoners, and segregated them in certain cells. 56 men in one cell and 33 women and six men in another. They then opened fire with automatic weapons upon these defenceless people for about ten minutes, and in addition to the 53 dead, a further 13 were wounded. The murderers decamped, and at the moment have not been arrested, although it is hoped that imme-

violence once the [illegible] could be gained from delaying our departure once it has been announced, is doubtful.

27. Schio Massacre.

(a) A cold blood massacre of 52 people in Schio Jail, Venezia Region is a crime which has brought shame to the name of Italians, and has shown that the political killings in the North which were at first labelled "mopping up operation" have degenerated into plain murder and blood lust.

(b) On the night of 6th July a number of masked men entered the Mandamentale prison at Schio in the province of Vicenza, locked the jailors in their private quarters, obtained a list of the prisoners, and segregated them in certain cells. 26 men in one cell and 23 women and six men in another. They then opened fire with automatic weapons upon these defenceless people for about ten minutes, and in addition to the 52 dead, a further 13 were wounded. The murderers decamped, and as the moment have not been arrested, although it is hoped that information will be forthcoming from the round-up the Allied police made on 29th July - which netted 60 suspects, all of whom are being interrogated.

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(c) Schio is apparently a hot bed of Communism, where both the Italian Communist Party and the International Communist Party are represented, and great feeling has been displayed during political prisoners. On 23rd June one [illegible] Carlielmo returned to Schio from Germany, the only one of 11 to have survived ill treatment when deported by the Germans. An immediate demonstration took place, but this passed off without untoward incident, and nothing more occurred until the mass exc.

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S E C R E T

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

23. Ligurian Region.

(e) The general position here has improved slightly, there being fewer cases of shooting, although hold ups and extortions continue. The partisans have been disarmed and disbanded, and the better elements have returned to their homes. The undesirables still prefer banditry, and shun honest work. In fact when work was found in one provincial town for 40 men, out of a total of 200 unemployed ex partisans to whom this was offered, none would accept employment. Few automatic weapons have been surrendered, and the mountainous terr in lends itself to the secretion of arms.

(f) 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.

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

24. Emilia Region.

(h) This is the first of the Northern Regions to be handed back to Italian control, and the experience may well serve as a guide in regard to the others. Civilian security was as in much more delicate than that of military nature. There were 27 persons murdered and 3 kidnapped during the month and sixty persons arrested in connection with the crimes. Thirty cases of

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...derly of Italian origin, were elected ... record, not only their own votes but those of the rest of their family.

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20. Emilia Region.

(a) This is the first of the Northern Regions to be handed back to Italian control, and the experience may well serve as a guide in regard to the others. Civilian security was less much more delicate than that of military nature. There were 27 persons murdered and 3 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, although that does not mean that every crime was cleared up.

(b) What is of interest from a Security point of view is that the greater part of the persons arrested for serious crimes are ex-partisans, and in some cases Communist members of the CLN and Sindaci. There is little doubt that the crimes were committed with the knowledge of the local Communist groups.

(c) At Bologna the Sindaco was arrested for stealing petrol from an Allied pipe line.

(d) At Reggio the Sindaco was arrested for complicity in a number of cases of murder and robberies.

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(e) At Pieve di Conte the Sindaco, with others, has been arrested for murder. In all these cases the Sindaci were Communists, and it is small wonder that, with the head of the commune or town engaging in such activity lawlessness 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 Novara. It is suggested that the motive was revenge for having spoken against Communism.

20. 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 led by the notorious Moscatelli, the Sindaco of Novara. Having been an exile in Russia and France 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 adherents 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 G.C.
barracks in Turin;
(iv) A bomb exploded in the offices of the Giustizia

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(ii) the escape of 70 prisoners from Turin prison;
(iii) A bomb was thrown on the roof of the CC. [illegible] barracks in Turin;
(iv) A bomb exploded in the offices of the Christian Democrat party in Turin.

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(e) The restoration of t ese Northern regions is from all accounts a matter of weeks now. Allied Military Government administered as it has been with a light rein, has bridged the gap between the military defeat of the enemy and the resumption of peace time activities, and although there is so much to be done 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 perturbation as democratic Italy begins to cut its teeth, but with the withdrawal of our personnel, it will be a matter with which the Italians themselves will have to deal.

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31. 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

32. 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.

33. 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.

34. 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 tendency may well precipitate a problem of extreme urgency in the near future.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

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E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

35. Circulation of Motor Vehicles

(a) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The following appointments have been confirmed: -

Dr. Sedelo Mario, as Director Brescia Provincial Seat
Ing. Luigi Fentet, as Commissioner, Milan Provincial Seat.
Avv. Renzo Contrucci, as Deput Commissioner, Milan Provincial Seat.

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

Avv. Giacomo Caruso, as Commissioner, Ancona Provincial Seat.
Sig Renzo Ferrari, as Commissioner, Bergamo Provincial Seat.
Ing. Trevisani, as Commissioner, Turin Provincial Seat.
Ing. Guido Geroso as Commissioner, Trento Provincial Seat.
Dott. Marcelo Veniceni Francheschi, as Director of the Provincial Seat of Aosta.
Dott. Ernesto Tosco, as Director of the Modena Provincial Seat.
Avv. Antonio Cataldo, as Director of the Genova Provincial Seat.
Dott. Ferdinando Neomartini, as Director of the Apuania Provincial Seat.
Dott. Pampaloni, 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 has 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

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(c) Extension of Circulating Permits. 2660

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 unauthorised 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 RCAO, 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 SMOM 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

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By the Vatican with S.C.V. (Stato Citta Vaticano) registration marks.

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

The Number of MT. applications dealt with during the month was 657 as compared with 106 in June.

37. Applications to Enter Italy.

The number of applications dealt with during the month was 337. 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 at the time to reinstitute the visa system for entry into Italy. It is thought that the Government will not wish to introduce any form of exit visa.

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

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

39. Prohibited Frontier Zone.

SCAO's and RSSO'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 Civilian pass covering travel of five civilians into Austria. The matter has been taken up with the RSSO.

(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.

32 illegal emigrants landed at Tripoli from Sicily on 6 June. 30 of the immigrants have been traced and will be

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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.

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(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.

30 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.

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AFHQ issued an amendment to their directive relating to the above which necessitated issuing a letter amending letter AG/14425/25, subject as above, dated 10 June, 1945.

44. General.

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

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B. PERSONNEL

42. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN, J.W.	A	D.P.S.	HQ AC
Colonel	E.J. Rye	B	D.D.E.S.	HQ AC
Lt Col.	WILSON, F.J.	B	Police Div.	HQ AC
Major	D'ALLIANCE, M.S.	B	Lic and Reg Div.	HQ AC
Major	POND R.C.	B	Police Div	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Major	HOTHCOMBE, E.F.	A	Executive Officer	HQ AC
Captain	FREEMAN, R.H.	A	Prisons Div.	HQ AC
Captain	ELLIS, A.R.	D	Security Div	HQ AC
Captain	BARTER, C.L.	A	HQ A.C. WILMAN	WILMAN
Captain	MAYES, C.	D	Security Div.	HQ AC
Captain	WILSON, W.L.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Lieut.	TEHR, C. BARCROFT	A	Security Div	HQ AC
		B	Security Div	HQ AC

46. Nominal Roll of EM/OR's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
T/Sgt.	DAVINI, W.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sgt.	GALLI, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt.	CHILDERTON, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Cpl	ROBINSON, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	LISBERG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PTC	FASLEY, J.T.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
Pte	TORNINCASA, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

John W Chapman

46. Nominal Roll of EW/CX's

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
T/Sgt.	DAVINI, W.J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
T/Sgt	GALLI, D.	A	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Sgt.	CHITTERTON, T.P.	B	Clerk	Sec Div HQ
Cpl	ROBINSON, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	LIEBERG, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	FARLEY, J.V.	A	Stogr. Typist	HQ AC
Pte Cpl	TORNINCASA, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

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

DPL/jwf

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Folder

9A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

Tel : Ext: 257

9 August 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for July, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

This is an outline of affairs which affect, or have been effected by, the Public Safety Sub-Commission during July, 1945.

1. July marked a transition from almost uncontrolled lawlessness in North Italy to a comparatively, though probably temporary, calm and more orderly situation. Throughout Italy, however, numerous disturbances and demonstrations indicate the difficulties to be encountered later by Italian authorities. Group uprisings political in background, as in Puglie and Matera; uncovering of large quantities of stored arms/ammo in Communist headquarters in the North; mass crimes as conducted in Schio; the frequency of extortions against landowners; and the expansion of forgery and counterfeiting activities, will test the abilities of all Italian Police agencies for some time to come.

2. Carabinieri, now that they are becoming uniformed and equipped, are being better accepted as a law enforcement group. Agents of Public Security and Questore are still not free from political pressures, which diminishes their effectiveness. Prison officials in the terrorist areas of the North are difficult to retain in their hazardous posts. Separation of political from criminal prisoners is progressing, and derequisitioning of Prisons by Military units, now started, will afford more jail space so-rely needed. Venezie Giulia police problems are being met by an increase of Allied officer personnel and plans for an entirely new well trained corps of thoroughly screened volunteers from that area, schooled and led by Allied Police officers.

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

FTH/G

File

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Monthly Report for June, 1945

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

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. PORTICI

1. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The ceiling of Carabinieri has been increased from 55,000 to 65,000 as from 1st July, 1945. Rations, clothing and arms will be supplied. This increase was first recommended in the spring of 1944. It was then realized that the force of 55,000 was inadequate to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole of Italy, but AFHQ would not agree. Correspondence on the subject continued, and when, earlier this year, the occupation of the north appeared imminent, vigorous application was made to AFHQ by the Chief Commissioner for an increase in carabinieri ceiling. Combined Chiefs of Staff still refused to authorize the increase. Accordingly, the planning for the north included the transfer of 10,000 carabinieri from the south to the north. After 10,000 had been transferred, the Italian Government protested that the strength in the south was insufficient to ensure public order. The Chief Commissioner agreed, and Regional Commissioners were faced with the problem of Public Safety in the north with only half the authorized carabinieri strength. Renewed representations were made to AFHQ but the carabinieri ceiling was not raised.

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The ceiling of Carabinieri has been increased from 75,000 to 85,000 as from 1st July, 1945. Rations, clothing and arms will be supplied. This increase was first recommended in the spring of 1944. It was then realised that the force of 75,000 was inadequate to cope with the responsibility of policing the whole of Italy, but AFHQ would not agree. Correspondence on the subject ensued, and when, earlier this year, the occupation of the north appeared imminent, vigourous application was made to AFHQ by the Chief Commissioner for an increase in carabinieri ceiling. Combined Chiefs of Staff still refused to authorise the increase. Accordingly, the planning for the north included the transfer of 10,000 carabinieri from the south to the north. After 10,000 had been transferred, the Italian Government protested that the strength in the south was insufficient to ensure public order. The Chief Commissioner agreed, and Regional Commissioners were faced with the problem of Public Safety in the north with only half the authorised carabinieri strength. Renewed representations were made to AFHQ but the carabinieri ceiling was not raised.

(b) Carabinieri who had been in hiding or working as partisans reported for duty in large numbers, nearly 8000 in one month. Although all these men were urgently needed on duty, not one could be enrolled into the Regular force as the ceiling would not permit it. They could not be fed on carabinieri rations or draw equipment, clothing or arms. The conditions in the north made the employment of these men essential despite the combined Chief of Staffs ruling and accordingly they were enrolled as special police wearing an SP armband and fed on rations as issued to Public Safety agents.

(c) Difficulties then arose as the recuperated men very naturally objected to the feeding scale, and were unable to understand why they should be so badly treated after working as partisans. The ration problem raised endless complications. Every police station housed two types of carabinieri who were fed on different ration scales supplied from two different sources, one from the Italian

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Army Ration Centre, the other from civilian supply. This almost impossible situation was handled personally on the scene by public Safety Officers, who knowing full well how the problem should have been handled, were faced with the necessity of complying with directives based on the AFHQ ruling. The fact that the Carabinieri were avoiding during this difficult time is entirely due to the tact, patience and discretion of these officers.

2. Mobile Battalions, Carabinieri.

Carabinieri Headquarters will now organise the 15 Mobile Battalions considered necessary to ensure public safety throughout Italy. Battalions have been formed in Sicily and Sardinia, and transport has been allotted for battalions in Milan, Turin, Genoa, and Padua. Fresh battalions will now be formed in Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Rome, Naples and Bari. At present; the transport of a battalion consists only of 12 trucks and 12 armoured vehicles. Each of the new battalions includes 70 motor cycles and 24 motor cycles with sidecars carrying machine guns. The strength of each battalion will be 20 Officers 34 NCO's 494 OR's, a total of 570. Headquarters companies will each have a strength of 47 and control 3 mobile Battalions each. Accordingly the total strength for mobile battalions in Italy will be 7,1[illegible]. As the needs of the Italian Army are being less, it is anticipated that more transport will be available for [illegible] and that all mobile battalions will soon be properly organised and operating.

3. Questori for the North.

(a) The passage of time has shown that C.M.N. appointees to positions in the north as Questore are not proving successful. Very few have any real police experience and the difficulties of general police work are proving too much for them. Some are resisting without any pressure, many are being replaced. When the north was first occupied officials from the south were not welcome, and officers of the north expected to find sufficient trained personnel on the ground to fill the position of [illegible]

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will be 30 officers 54 NCO's 494 ORs, a total of 578. Headquarters companies will each have a strength of 47 and control 3 mobile Battalions each. Accordingly the total strength for mobile Battalions in Italy will be 7,1[illegible]. As the needs of the Italian Army are lessening less, it is anticipated that more transport will be available for M.M. and that all mobile battalions will soon be properly organized and operating.

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(a) The passage of time has shown that C.L.N. appointees to positions in the north as Questore are not proving successful. Very few have any real police experience and the difficulties of general police work are proving too much for them. Some are resigning without any pressure, many are being replaced. When the north was first occupied officials from the south were not welcome, and officers of AMG in the north expected to find sufficient trained personnel on the scene to fill the position of responsibility.

(b) Experience has shown that career officials from the south are trustworthy and able and frequent requests are being received from all Regions asking for the supply of Questori and other ranks of Public Safety officials to the north. Biographies of the persons concerned are forwarded to the Regions for perusal before the officials is sent. Screening is carried out by Security Division. In November, 1944 the Ministry of the Interior received applications for a course of instructions for Public Security Officials. After an examination 250 were selected and the course was completed at the end of May, 1945. These men have all been passed as Vice Commissario Aggiunti and will be used to fill positions in the North.

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LAW ENFORCEMENT

4. Thefts from trains.

Thefts from trains are reported from south and north. Armed gangs are operating throughout southern areas.

5. Subversive Arms Incident.

The Mine wine Purge - Catania incident is reported under Security.

6. Terrorism in Rome.

Leftists in Rome have set up barracks of terror. They are reported to have perpetrated several holdups and extortions in Piazza Venezia. 20 of them entered Spada Club, Rome, armed with pistols and grenades. 20 agents arrested 14 including 1 woman. Robbers in officers uniforms fled with loot valued at 1 million Lire.

7. Bandini shooting.

An Italian named Bandini shot at two American soldiers with whom he had quarrelled. No casualties.

8. British Ex. killed.

Near Avellino one British ex killed and one wounded in two ambush persons.

9. Murders and Kidnappings.

Murders and Kidnappings in the three regions have subsided, only a few per week being reported from each Region.

10. Increase Robbery and Burglary.

Larceny, robbery and burglary are reported as increasing in Northern Regions.

7. Bandini shooting.

An Italian named Bandini shot & two American soldiers with whom he had quarrelled. No casualties.

8. British ID killed.

Near Avellino one British ID killed and two wounded two unknown persons.

9. Murders and Black marrocas.

Murders and Black marrocas in the three Regions have subsided, only a few per week being reported from each Region.

10. Larceny, Robbery and Burglary.

Larceny, Robbery and Burglary are reported as increasing in Northern Regions.

11. Recovery of Stolen Goods, Naples.

Naples reports arrest of five persons, recovery of a US truck 101 sacks of sugar, 11 quintals of lard and 10 quintals of lubricating oil.

12. Counterfeiting.

Increased activity in counterfeiting thruout Italy is noted both as to AM lire and various check forms. 2 District has prohibited acceptance of 1000 lire notes in Milan due to prevalence of counterfeits. Hence a group of 500 lire notes has appeared.

13. Strikes.

Strikes were reported from Sicily, Naples and Northern Regions. Some demonstrations resulted without serious consequence reported.

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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 (partisan) from jail were successful at Final Ligure where 12 were released under a false order.

In La Spezia Province where three prisoners were released to armed partisans, the prisoners were found shot in the head a few miles away.

Two bombs or grenades were thrown into a prison yard at Saint 'Agostino prison killing two and wounding 16.

Near Modena a band of unknown persons, armed with automatic weapons forced entrance to the local prison and shot 15 Fascist prisoners. To gain entrance past the partisan guard a partisan password was given.

At Lerma a number of armed men wearing British battle dress, with one of the party acting as a prisoner, entered the prison and shot the Chief Guard and 17 prisoners. 9 others were injured.

C. SECURITY

16. General Security.

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to crystallise the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Piemonte which affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the places where

automatic weapons forced entrance to the local prison and released Fascist prisoners. To gain entrance past the partisan guard a partisan password was given.

At Imola a number of armed men wearing British battle dress, with one of the party acting as a prisoner, entered the prison and shot the Chief Guard and 17 prisoners. 5 others were injured.

8. SECURITY

16. General Security.

(a) The results of the United Nations Conference have begun to crystallise the general situation, and to influence the peaceful settlement of the disputes in Trieste and Piemonte which affect the security in this country.

(b) The critical period in each of the places seems to have passed without untoward incident solution by political, and now military, means is for the time being assured. Nevertheless the situation in Trieste particularly will need careful watching, and a strong team of AMG officers with 13 Corps is taking up the reins of Allied Military Government.

(c) On the Western side of Italy the French are withdrawing their troops gradually, whilereiterating that claims 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 disappointments over the

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construction of the cabinet. The main political parties have announced their satisfaction, but the outcome is hardly what the political circles of the North and those of the South had anticipated. Neither the "North wind" could have foreseen two months ago. [illegible] of Ministers have been in the General Governments. The [illegible] and the success it enjoyed in uniting the much splintered Dáil majority, and the powers of the D.T.D. have been refined in some [illegible] narrower terms than their adherents anticipated.

(b) The manner in which the new term will [illegible] anxiously awaited, and the most important internal function will be the preservation of the machinery for the General elections. The creation of new Ministries indicates that the work of reconstruction is to be tackled more thoroughly that hitherto, but from a security point of view the much contested office of Minister of the Interior is the key to the situation for the next few months. The Prime Minister solved the problem by taking the office himself, assisted by a Socialist and Labour Deputy. The efficiency of the Police service is a rock upon which the new government may well come to grief, as the position of public order is rather delicate at the moment.

(c) In Dáil Political meetings have been held, but no disturbances worthy of mention have occurred. The hot weather and bickerings have tended to produce public apathy, not interest.

16. Incidents in Dublin.

(a) A series of disorders in Dublin, South Eastern Area, which started by observing three and opened to [illegible] comments as where the troubles of Easter last January and in Dublin itself three months ago have merely been driven underground, and have not been eradicated.

(b) On 10th June a party of well armed Communists attacked the Gaol, breaches of Observing Corps and demanded the release of three Communists who had been arrested with others for larceny, etc. Seven prisoners were released and the I.R.A. were disarmed and interned in their own quarters. They were released [illegible] and arrived on the scene the following

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is a rock upon which the new government may [illegible] position of public order is rather delicate at the moment.

(c) In some political meetings have been held, but no disturbances worthy of mention have occurred. The hot weather and bickerings have tended to produce public apathy, not interest.

10. Incidents in Public.

(a) A series of disorders in Puglie, South Eastern Italy, which started at Minervino Murge and spread to Andria and Corato have demonstrated that the troubles of Sicily last January and in Puglie itself three months ago have merely been driven underground, and have not been eradicated.

(b) On 25th June a party of well armed Communists attacked the C.C.R.R. barracks at Minervino Murge and demanded the release of three Communists who had been arrested with others for larceny, etc. Seven prisoners were released and the C.C.R.R. were disarmed and interned in their own caserma. They were released after a rescue party of 500 C.C.R.R. had arrived on the scene the following day. 1 C.C.R.R. and 1 civilian were killed; several others wounded. On 27th June armed Communists released 40 prisoners, including 4 held at the disposition of the Allies, from Andria jail, and established road blocks around the town. In clashes with the C.C.R.R. and civilians when they attacked the homes of the former fascists, several persons were killed and other injured.

(c) On 28th a party of Communists attacked the house of a former Fascist on the road to Corato; he killed two Communists, and then fled. The mob thereafter attacked the house and killed his wife and child and his two brothers.

(d) The rioters have requisitioned cars, occupied the Post Office, Municipio and Telegraph exchange at Minervino Murge, and are equipped with light and heavy arms. The Italian Government

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has taken steps to restore order by sending the Minister of Labour personally to intervene. Although Allied intervention has been refused, and adequate number of well armed Italian military personnel have been made available on the spot.

(e) Although these incidents are not to begin with, direct threats to Allied Military Security, the assumption of political interests develops to take the object beyond plain criminal lines, until organised malcontents are powerful enough to take the initiative for the time being from recognised forces of law and order. This is a matter for concern as the spreading of such incidents to territory administered by the Allies, but it will take very little success in the South to encourage similar action in other parts of Italy. Speaking from a Security and Public Safety point of view, as distinct from one purely political, the Italians have barely been able to fulfil their obligations to maintain order in the territory handed over to them, and if the present trend of criminals being liberated from incarceration because they happen to belong to a certain political party is to be tolerated, then there will not be law and order, either in Italian Government territory or under Allied Military Government.

19. Civilian Internees.

An increased number of appeals has been received, as the relatives of many internees cannot see why they should continue to be detained now that the fighting has ceased. It has been possible to recommend that many of the persons whose cases have been reviewed at "P" Camp should be released, in fact 16 out of 253 cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the camp is 912 males and 160 females.

20. Police Forces.

The need for a non-political and independent police force has been stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of "squadre d'azione" of various political parties usually Leftist, carrying

either in Italian Government service [illegible] Government.

19. Civilian Internees.

An increased number of appeals has been received, as the relatives of many internees cannot see why they should continue to be detained now that the fighting has ceased. It has been possible to recommend that many of the persons whose cases have been reviewed at "P" Camp should be released, in fact 16 out of 293 cases reviewed at "P" Camp should be released, in fact 16 out of 293 cases considered have been so recommended. The population of the camp is 918 males and 160 females.

20. Police Forces.

The need for a non-political and independent police force has been stressed many times. Cases are being reported in Rome and elsewhere of "squadre d'azione" of various political parties, usually Leftist, carrying out arrests on their own account. These squads usually take a policeman along with them as a formality. The police have no cognizance these highly irregular arrests as they fear political reprisals. It is obvious that this system of police being at the beck and call of any political party is open to the gravest abuses and should not be tolerated. It is not too much to say that the normal rights and liberties of all Italian subjects are in some jeopardy. An independent Ministry of Police with completely non-political directions has been suggested as a solution.

21. Serge de Troskine.

Troskine, a former officer of the Imperial Army recently arrived in Italy from Switzerland. Attention was drawn to him by the fact that he applied for a travel permit to go to Turkey, for the alleged purpose of looking for treasure buried there in 1914. It has been ascertained that during the war he travelled extensively in Europe at that time enemy occupied. Enquiries are continuing.

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25. Screening.

During the month screening of persons liable to [illegible] has been carried out on a large scale and there is no diminution in the number of requests. Among the more important persons screened are Gov. Marchese Alessandro Rossini and Alberto Grolli.

26. British Marriages.

The winding up of the arrears of enquiries regarding the antecedents of Italian fiancees proposing to marry British soldiers is proceeding satisfactorily. In a few cases however, the dislocation of regions has left the matter in the air and protracted enquiries have so far produced no result.

27. Security Conditions in the South.

(a) During the month a gradual improvement in the general conditions has been effected, and the disarming and "demobilisation" of the partisans has now taken place.

(b) On the subject of disarming, the percentage of arms handed in can only be conjectured. From enquiries made it is considered safe to say that right wing and especially monarchist (non-political) have handed in 50% or more of their arms. The left wing bands have only handed in their "second best weapons". It is probable that the communists and to a lesser degree, the socialists have retained sufficient weapons to arm several thousand men. These weapons are most probably light automatic arms with a high rate of fire and certainly far superior to the arms carried by the Italian police.

(c) The change over from partisan control to [illegible] has been skilfully done without serious incident or friction, and the C.R.I. in Milan especially, has been excellent. It is widely stated that AMG will close down in September, and this will have

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General conditions are bad also, and the distrust and immobilisation of the services has now taken place.

(b) On the subject of disarming, the percentage of arms handed in can only be conjectured. Some authorities are to be considered safe to say that right wing and especially reactionary (non-political) have handed in 50% or more of their arms. The left wing parties have only handed in their "second best weapons". It is probable that the communists and to a lesser degree, the socialists have retained sufficient weapons to arm several thousand men. These weapons are most probably light automatic arms with a high rate of fire and are in any case superior to the arms carried by the Italian police.

(c) The change over from party to party rule in [illegible] has been wilfully done without serious incident or friction, and the O.P.I. in Milan especially, has been excellent. It is widely stated that AMG will close down in September, and this will have the tendency of causing the Italian authorities to "play their hand" in their dealings with AMG.

(d) Strikes in Milan during the month to not down rather less than one a day, and usually occur in the provinces. Some of the victims are former Fascists, in other cases they have been robbery. There is much blackmail, usually connected in the name of some C.L.N. or Partisan Unit. It is considered that if all Communist Party branches were made to draw up lists of the sources of their funds, a record would be presented that the Fascists in their worst days could have had difficulty in beating.

(e) The lack of coal and raw material unless taken in hand, is most serious and the prospects during the winter are grim. It is doubtful if the Banks can give more credit to industries which support thousands of people but produce nothing.

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2. General Enrico Asi.

It has been reported that General Asi has been arrested in connection with some kind of private revolutionary army, and these reports were lent colour through his association with the Unione Sportiva and dissident leftist movements. He has now officially joined the Republican Party and in "La Voce Repubblicana" of 21st June, p.15, he published a lengthy article, defending himself against these accusations, of which he is apparently aware. One sentence of the article is rather significant in which he says, "I can therefore that I am a conspirator, at least for the moment".

3. Albanian activities.

(a) Considerable political activity is being shown by representatives of the present Albanian Government in Italy, in particular by Lt. Col. Enver Hodhaj, head of the Albanian Military Mission, and believed to be now living at 50 Via Po, Rome.

(b) Hodhaj is exerting himself to obtain the support of all young Albanians in Italy for the present government. One recent example is when he held a meeting of Albanian students at one University (about 20) where he demanded their support. It is reported that he offered each one 4000 lire, which some of the accepted.

(c) When the Skanderbeg Battalion returned from Albania several Albanian patriots came with it, including some women, and these partisans are living at the Casa del Partigiano, Via Voltaire, Rome. On the 20th June 1945 one of these women partisans, Vilcani Lidia arrived at the Forth Air Ministry office accompanied by some Italian partisans who were escorting two Albanians whom she had arrested. She alleged that the Albanians had cooperated with the Gestapo in Albania, and she later alleged that one of the men was responsible for the execution of 5 patriots. The police detained the men over night and released them the following day, after one of the men had explained to Vilcani that the matter did not concern them. It is alleged by Vilcani that the matter did not concern them. It is

(b) [illegible] all round Albania in Italy for the present government. [illegible] ensemble is when he held a meeting of Albanian students of [illegible] University (about 20) where he demanded their support. It is reported that he offered each one 4000 lire, which none of the accepted.

(c) When the Armed Battalion returned from Tirana several Albanian partisans came with it, including some women, and these partisans are living at the Casa del Partigiano, in Bovisa, Rome. On the 20th June 1945 one of these women partisans, Pilloni Lilia arrived at the Forte Pia Aventure office accompanied by some Italian partisans who were escorting two Albanians whom she had arrested. She alleged that the Albanians had cooperated with the Gestapo in Albania, and she later alleged that one of the men was responsible for the execution of 5 patriots. The police detained the men over night but released them the following day, after explaining to Pilloni that the matter did not concern them. It is interesting to note that Pilloni has signed a statement to the effect that she is entrusted with the mission of searching in [illegible] Albanian War Criminals who had returned from Germany. The policy of the Albanian representatives appears to be to make as many converts as possible and to make things unpleasant for the "unconvertibles". The latter have no doubt as to their fate if they should return to Albania.

24. Baroness Anna Imfeldi de Blessis.

This woman, whose husband was interned in Oct, 1943, recently arrived in Rome from Firenze. Although she claimed that she was persecuted by the Germans for helping partisans and concealing arms, it now appears, and she admits that she had visited Himmler at his home in Berchtesgaden. Enquiries are being made by PWB.

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(f) The new government is popular in the North. Betancourt's record in the resistance movement is first class and he has a big following. The monarchy has only a small following and the general desire is for a republic.

(g) The C.P.N., though working throughout the Region, are unpopular, and Quesada are insubordinate and corrupt. The latter have been separated on a large scale and the resulting deficiencies are made good with Partisans. Difficulty is being experienced in preventing the complete domination of the Quesadas by Communists. A Complete reorganisation of the police is requested.

(h) The following classification of partisans is considered apt:-

(i) The true patriots who sacrificed themselves for their country.

(ii) The respectable young men who joined the movement to escape deportation or conscription into the G. N.R.

(iii) The anarchists, criminals, adventurers and extremists who took, and continue to take advantage of the existing conditions and devote themselves to a life outside the Law and against the Law.

(iv) Those who worked in offices and Services for the Germans for 18 months, endured no hardships or risks and, when the liberation came, rushed out smothered with red scarves claiming to be heroes and partisans.

(i) In Venezia conditions are also becoming more normal but there are still disturbing elements to be eliminated, viz:-

(i) Foreign nationals who dealt with the Germans and now refuse to be mustered to Labour Camps, mostly Yugo Slavs and Russians.

(ii) Small bands of German soldiers robbing the peasants for food, and occasionally murdering them.

(iii) German prisoners, some of them armed, who refuse to go to guard and are generally living [illegible]

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A.F.H.Q.

(iii) The communists, criminals, remnants and extremists who fled, and continue to take advantage of the existing conditions and devote themselves to a life outside the law and against the law.

(iv) Those who worked in offices and cafes for the Germans for 18 months, endured no hardships or risks and, when the liberation came, rushed out smothered with red scarves claiming to be heroes and patriots.

(i) In Venezia conditions are also becoming more normal but there are still disturbing elements to be eliminated, viz:-

(i) Foreign nationals who fought with the Partisans and now refuse to be amenable to law and order, chiefly Yugo Slavs and Jugoslavs.

(ii) Small bands of German soldiers robbing the peasant for food, and occasionally murdering them.

(iii) German prisoners some of them armed, with [illegible] or no guard and apparently living [illegible] with food and cigarettes.

(iv) The bad elements of the various political parties who constitute serious forces in the armies of these parties.

(j) Shootings have diminished and there are indications that in the near future they will cease completely.

(k) As in Lombardia, cases occur here also of money being demanded with menaces by various A.M.G. trucks and other self appointed "authorities", but steps taken to check this abuse seem to have had the desired effect.

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S E C R E T

(m) The existence of a Yugo Slav espionage organisation has been discovered but its members have not yet been located. The matter is being energetically pursued, and the information has been passed to all security units.

(n) Although the Rear Army Control line moved east to the western boundary of Venezia Giulia as from 0001 hrs., 30th June, 1945, the province of Udine is not yet under full regional control owing to the presence of 5th Army HQ. Preliminary enquiries by Major Hare reveal the existence there of 25,000 Patriots, some of whom have recently returned from Yugo Slavia where they have been fighting with Tito's troops. Most of them are very communistic.

(o) In Emilia Region partisan trouble still exists but strong action taken by the A.C.C.s is having the desired effect. The difficulty has been to clear from the minds of the people their belief in the authority of the Partisans.

(p) The Partisan Police, approximately 20% of which consisted of actual criminals and hooligans, has been drastically epurated, in the course of which the 20% have been dismissed. This element was giving the appearance of authority to illegal acts.

(q) In many cases, ACCs have personally accompanied the police in their arrest of well known local Partisans suspected of transgressions. These arrests are having a beneficial effect on the public who are now more and more beginning to turn to the proper authorities, and to disregard the orders of Partisans. The public is also more willing to "talk".

(r) As a result, sixteen men have been arrested for murder and looting in the Imola district. Capt. Cale is of the opinion that the evidence is sufficient to obtain convictions in all cases. It seems that the same persons are connected with the massacre of 16 Brigata Nera prisoners at Imola.

(s) A "partisan" gang led by one Bolognini has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This gang seems to have been responsible for a large percentage of murders and looting in Bologna and Modena Provinces. Well armed Italian

checked and giving the appearance of authority to illegal acts.

(q) In many cases, PGCs have personally accompanied the police in their arrest of well known local Partisans suspected of transgressions. These arrests are having a beneficial effect on the public who are now more and more beginning to turn to the proper authorities, and to disregard the orders of Partisans. The public is also more willing to "talk".

(r) As a result, sixteen men have been arrested for murder and looting in the Imola district. Capt. GALLO is of the opinion that the evidence is sufficient to obtain convictions in all cases. It seems that the same persons are connected with the massacre of 15 Brigata Nera prisoners at Imola.

(s) A "partisan" gang led by one Bolognini has been broken up by the arrest of the leader and other members. This gang seems to have been responsible for a large percentage of murders and looting in Bologna and Modena Provinces. Well armed Italian policemen, when led with determination and given sufficient backing can effect, and have effected here, excellent results. But PGCs have not the time to lead the police and make arrests personally in every case.

(t) It is felt that if the police can be reinforced given good arms and transport and allocated determined officers and NCOs complete order can be restored in this most turbulent region. This reinforcement is absolutely essential if the return of confidence in themselves of the Italian Police, which is becoming more and more evident, is to be maintained after the withdrawal of A.M.

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(u) Capt. Wale does not consider that there is an immediate danger of criminals using their weapons to further some political cause, and the excuse of "just epuration" has in most cases been a convenient alibi for crime.

(v) Political activity, which appears to centre at Reggio Emilia, has been surprising 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 Region, all devoid of incident. The general tone at these meetings was extremely mild and the speeches were almost entirely devoted to economic matters.

(w) The Italian Epuration Committees are functioning well, and nearly all senior grade officials have been dealt with.

(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 noticeable.

(y) The first special assize court to try Fascist Offenders has produced several death 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 Renegades
Capt. Ellis	Genoa, Milan, Turin	General Security
Capt Hayes	Terni	Reviewing Internees
Capt Ellis	Terni	" "
Lieut Fehr	Northern Italy	Border Control

D. PRISONS

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D. PRISONS

29. General.

Prisons in all Northern Regions are filled to overflowing and the housing situation is generally critical. Approximately 95% of the total count consists of political prisoners arrested by Partisan groups. Many are being held in small district (Mandamentale) jails or military casermas. Screening by epuration committees is very slow and releases are few. AMG 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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30. Overcrowding.

Some of the over-crowding and, more important, cause for possible disturbance at Regina Coeli prison has been alleviated with the transfer of eighty political prisoners to Naples.

The prisons in Northern Italy are a continuing source of concern to Public Safety Officers in the field, who continue to report practically all main establishments filled to overflowing. The great bulk of those in custody are political prisoners arrested by partisans and other Italian agencies. Releases are few and new arrests are complicating an already critical housing situation. AMG prison officers are supervising the reconstruction of damaged prisons and adopting other structures to house the growing number of inmates.

31. Personnel.

There is a serious shortage of guard personnel in prisons of the Northern Regions. Attempts made to recruit guards from local sources are meeting with but little success, and the Ministry of Grace and Justice appears unable to find guards for transfer northward.

32. Equipment.

Clothing items for prison guards is trickling in at a low rate, but 1000 pairs of boots were recently made available to the Ministry of Grace and Justice.

33. Education Generally.

A gradual decrease in the number of new arrests in the Northern Regions has alleviated the over-crowding previously reported but concern is still being felt about the large number of political prisoners arrested by partisans and held on flimsy accusations.

The situation in Italian Government territory is quite

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32. Equipment.

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33. Situation Generally.

A gradual decrease in the number of new arrests in the Northern Regions has alleviated the over-crowding previously reported but concern is still being felt about the large number of political prisoners arrested by partisans and held on flimsy accusations.

The situation in Italian Government territory is quite static. Requests from the Ministry of Grace and Justice for the de-requisitioning of prisons held by Allied military authorities are still being received with but little chance for success at present.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) The Royale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) The General Secretary of the club, with the concurrence of this Sub-Commission, recently visited the principal RACI Provincial Seats in Northern Italy. He received a good reception from the AMG authorities and the C.L.N., and reported that the condition of the Seats is satisfactory. Three Provincial Directors had visited

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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 Belmastro as Director of Udine Provincial Seat
Sig Eugenio Rietti as Director Padua Provincial Seat
Dott Luigi Ratti as Director Bergamo Provincial Seat

(iii) The Central Seat have submitted the following nominations for approval:-

Avv. Adriano Bellotto as Commissioner of Turin Provincial Seat.
Ing. Luigi Bertet as Commissioner of Milan Provincial Seat.
Avv. Renzo Cantamessa as Deputy Commissioner Milan Provincial Seat.
Sig. Carlo Pettiti as Director Verona Provincial Seat.

The Regional Commissioners concerned have been asked for their comments.

(iv) At the request of the R.C., Emilia Region, and in agreement with the Central Seat, Dott. Pampaloni, who has been nominated Director of the Provincial Seat at Modena, 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 sacks containing bollettari (motor car tax receipts) which the Central Seat dispatched in February last through AMG Channels to the Provincial Seats at Foggia and Terni.

(b) Issued of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

(i) Motor Cars have been seen circulating in Rome with bollettari (displayed 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 UNRRA who control the issue of circulating permits. Commerce Sub-Commission has been asked to take

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(ii) It has come to notice that motor vehicle circulating permits and fuel ration cards are issued in Milan for private purposes. The matter has been taken up with the RPSC.

(c) Vehicles used by the Vatican.

(i) Approval has been given for the issue of circulating permits for Vatican vehicles with Italian State registration marks.

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(ii) The permits will be issued by Ispettorato Compartimentale delle Motorizzazione at their office in Via Alessandria instead of Via Tomacelli.

(iii) The Motorizzazione has been authorised to issue the permits without further reference to this Headquarters provided all relevant documents are in proper order.

(iv) It has come to notice that two permits have been issued by the Italian authorities to the office of the Vatican Secretary of State without the authority of this Headquarters. The matter is being pursued.

35. Control of Civilian Movement.

(a) AFHQ has ruled that members of the Italian Armed Forces may travel on duty and demobilisation forward of the Security Control Line and Prohibited Frontier Zone Line provided such personnel are in possession of the relevant documents countersigned by ZNIA, Navy or Air Forces Sub-Commission. The issue of leave passes to places forward of the lines mentioned is forbidden. All concerned so informed by circular letter.

(b) It has come to notice that Questore, C.I.N. and others, in the territory recently liberated, have issued letters and passes purporting to authorise the movement of civilians and the circulation of motor vehicles. Regional Public Safety Officers have been requested to pay special attention to this matter.

(c) AFHQ agreed to the Security Control Line being adjusted to the line running along the western boundary of Venezia Giulia. Action taken to inform all concerned.

(d) The SCAO, XIII Corps requested the Adjutant by signal not to issue travel orders to Trieste. The SCAO, has been asked whether a general prohibition has been placed on travel to Trieste.

[illegible] of civilian passes has been

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or Air Forces Sub-Commission. The issue of leave passes to places forward of the lines mentioned is forbidden. All concerned so informed by circular letter.

(b) It has come to notice that Questors, C.L.N. and others, in the territory recently liberated, have issued letters and passes purporting to authorise the movement of civilians and the circulation of motor vehicles. Regional Public Safety Officers have been requested to pay special attention to this matter.

(c) AFHQ agreed to the Security Control Line being adjusted to the line running along the western boundary of Venezia Giulia. Action taken to inform all concerned.

(d) The COAO, XIII Corps requested the Adjutant by signal not to issue travel orders to Trieste. The COAO, has been asked whether a general prohibition has been placed on travel to Trieste.

(e) A reprint of Movement of Civilian passes has been ordered, and opportunity was taken to revise the wording of the pass to conform with the latest names given to boundary lines. The passes will continue to be prepared in book form, but "notes for the guidance of officers completing passes" will be printed on the folders.

36. Military Travel Authorisations.

(a) AFHQ issued a new directive relaxing the existing restrictions with regard to the issue of Military Travel Authorisations, and authorising Questors to deal with applications for such authorisations.

(b) Executive Memorandum No. 61/45, implementing the AFHQ directive, was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 6 June, 1945, and distributed to all concerned.

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(c) A directive prepared by the Ministry of Interior for issue to Questori was agreed to.

(d) With the opening up of the Italian frontiers the volume of work in connection with the issue of Military Travel Authorizations is increasing heavily. 106 MTA applications were received during the month; 38 applications were received during the month of May.

37. Travel from Switzerland to Italy.

AFHQ issued a directive relating to the issue of Allied Force Permits covering travel of civilians from Switzerland to Italy. All concerned informed by circular letter.

38. Entry of Civilians into Italy.

The Italian Government, and all concerned, have been informed that applications for travel to Italy which arise in US, UK, SHEAF theatre, Balkan countries, Switzerland and Egypt, should be directed to the competent local Allied authorities. Elsewhere, they may be forwarded through Italian channels to this Headquarters. Applications for travel for purely private purposes cannot yet be entertained.

The number of persons seeking to enter Italy is showing a notable increase. 35 applications were dealt with by this Sub-Commission during the month. 5 applications were dealt with during the month of May.

39. Travel to Austria.

AFHQ directs that travellers from Italy to Austria must be in possession of Allied Force Permits. Travel will be restricted to the minimum essential for Allied Administration. All concerned informed by letter signed by V.P. Civil Affairs Section on 30 June, 1945.

40. Requisitioned Vehicles.

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Major W.C. Ballance attended a 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 who were 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.

F. PERSONNEL

41. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or E	Assignment	Station
Colonel	CHAPMAN John W.	A	Director	HQ AC

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Nominal Roll Officers Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	DOHERTY, W.	B	D.D.P.C.	HQ AC
Lt Col	WILSON, P.J.	B	Head Police Div	HQ AC
Major	ROELSCHER, E.F.	A	Executive Off.	HQ AC
Major	BALLANCE, W.O.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ AC
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	ELLIS, A.M.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	FREEMAN, R.M.	A	Prison Off.	HQ AC
Capt	WILSON, W.	B	Lic and Reg.	HQ AC
Capt	HAYES, C.	B	Security Div	HQ AC
Lt.	REHR, C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

42. Nominal Roll of EM/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Galli, Dino	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, F.T.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, Jr, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PFC	Terminessa, D.	A	Clerk Interp	HQ AC

43. Loss of Personnel.

During June S/Sgt Louis J. Padula was relieved from Public Safety Sub Commission and transferred to 7th Replacement Depot for shipment to the United States.

During June S/Sgt Squitieri was discharged by the US Army and became a W.O. attached to 15th Army Group. We are

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42. Nominal Roll of E.M/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Tec 3	Galli, Dino	A	Clerk	Sec. Div
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div
Cpl	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl.	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, Jr, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PFC	Tommaseo, D.	A	Clerk Interp	HQ AC

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Walter Dick. by
2/L
for JOHN T. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director

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PS for info only

31.A

HQ ALLIED COMMISSION

Public Safety Sub-Commission

Report for June 1945

12027

RM

A. POLICE

a) The ceiling strength of the Carabinieri was raised by 10.000 to 65.000 at the end of the month.
This caused a great relief to all Regional Public Safety Officers who had been obliged to employ special police but had been unable to give them full rations. The consequent discontent was inevitable particularly as the majority of those so employed had been active Patriots.
Nearly 8000 ex-Carabinieri were enrolled during the month. They can now be given full rations, clothing, etc.

b) Progress was made with the organisation of the 12 Mobile Battalions. Two (Sicily and Sardinia) have been formed; four (Milan, Turin, Genoa and Padua) are well advanced, and six more (Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Rome, Naples and Bari) are planned.

c) The initial hostility in the North to professional Questore from the South is now diminishing. The "amateur" is finding the task too much for him and a start has been made with more suitable appointments.

B. LAW AND ORDER

a) No one can claim that the situation is, by any manner of means, satisfactory. On the other hand the period of wholesale and daily murder has passed and the overall picture of the North showed a big improvement by the end of the month.
At the same time there are still far too many shootings to allow of any complacency.
The problem is a serious one. The Carabinieri are not yet sufficiently trained or confident to be able to handle the task, and Allied Police Officers and troops are too few and far between.
Total deaths by murder and other violent means reported from AMG territory are:

	1-19 June	Week ending 26 June	30 June
Venezie	28	7	50 (1)
Liguria	17	7	-
Lombardia	5	6	20
Emilia	30	9	3
Piemonte	-	6	-
			73

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b) Progress was made with the organisation of the 12 Mobile Battalions. Two (Sicily and Sardinia) have been formed; four (Milan, Turin, Genoa and Padua) are well advanced, and six more (Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Rome, Naples and Bari) are planned.

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Liguria	17	7	-
Lombardia	5	6	20
Emilia	30	9	3
Piemonte	-	6	-
Total	80	35	73

2640

b) While a large quantity of arms has been surrendered by Patriots, there is no doubt that very many are still retained and hidden. The solution of this problem is hard to see. House-to house searches would produce nothing appreciable and Public Safety Officers must rely on information which is slow in coming, particularly so in view of the impending withdrawal of AMG.

c) Trouble has not been confined to the North and a serious incident took place at Minervino Murge near Bari which was no less than a revolution on a small scale. The police were attacked and disarmed, and casualties were inflicted.

(1) Includes 47 murdered in Schio prison - see below.

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d) Rome has suffered from a band of men posing as Partisans who are, in fact, no more than gangsters.
Train thefts are reported from all parts of the country and armed gangs are operating throughout the southern areas.
There is a general increase in larceny, burglary and counterfeiting.

C. PRISONS

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the North with organised attempts by bands of men who gain entry to Prisons for the purpose of releasing their friends or murdering their enemies.
The most serious of these incidents was at Schio where criminals broke in and murdered 47 political prisoners.
This very serious problem is made more difficult by the inexperience of the prison guards and by the tremendous overcrowding. Efforts are being made to meet both these aspects and particularly to obtain requisitioned prisons back from the Military. 95% of the prison population are political offenders with whom the Italian Courts are dealing very slowly. AMG Courts are well up to date but have very few cases to handle.

D. EQUIPMENT

The equipment position is still far from satisfactory. It is hoped that it will improve from now onwards and a higher priority be given to police requirements.

E. GENERAL

Not the least of the threats to the future security of the Italians is the unofficial organisation of political police forces. This is not an easy matter to tackle. Some headway has already been made with the breaking up of the Partisan police which has become an excuse for hooligan elements and bogus Partisans to indulge in lawlessness.

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TO		DATE
DIRECTIVE		

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PSIO Report 28A

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 534

Monthly Report for Dec, 1943

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Subcommission
A.P.O. 394

AC/A.O.S/7

14 June 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for May 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Civil Guard.

The liberation of the north necessitated the withdrawal of about 12,000 Carabinieri from the South of Italy in order that the strength of 53000 should be evenly allotted to Venezia Giulia and the remainder. 5,650 were transferred as operated, followed by a second wave of 4,000. At this point the Italian Government protested strongly against any further withdrawals of Carabinieri from the South, as they were stripped. It was then decided to recruit in those areas found on Patriotic and to employ them in the north as special police. These now work as a uniformed and clear civil police problems as distinct from military problems.

On 23 May the combined Chiefs of Staff agreed that the Carabinieri ceiling may be increased from 53,000 to 60,000 at the expense of the U.S. Ft 11 Army commitment. An initial move of 2000 ceiling increase has been ordered with effect from 1 June 45. Equipment will be issued to those units only which are employed on the Law Establishments approved by AFHQ. Accordingly the Carabinieri have been allocated as follows :-

Lombardia	1,500
Emilia	500
Liguria	500

The liberation of the north exceeded all the expectations. About 12000 Combattenti from the South of Italy in order that the strength of 50000 could be evenly allotted to Legions throughout the country. 5,000 were transferred as spearhead, followed by a second wave of 4,000. At this point the Italian Government protested strongly against any further withdrawals of Combattenti from the South, and they were stopped. It was then decided to recuperate these Combattenti found as Patriots and to employ them in the north as special police. These now wear an A/B armband and draw civil police rations as distinct from Italian Army rations.

On 29 May the Combined Chiefs of Staff agreed that the Combattenti ceiling may be increased from 50,000 to 65,000 at the expense of the U.S. It is now accordingly. An initial increase of 3000 ceiling spaces has been ordered with effect from 10 June. Equipment will be issued to those units only which are organised on the War Establishments approved by AFHQ. Accordingly the 3000 Combattenti have been allocated as follows :-

Lombardia	1,500
Emilia	500
Piemonte	500
Veneto	500
TOTAL	3,000

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The men have been allotted to Legions where large numbers of recuperated Combattenti await being recruited into the enlarged establishment. Information as to actual units into which these men are being recruited is being obtained from AFHQ's in the North, and the necessary returns will be submitted to AFHQ through PBSA.

It is known that the following numbers of Combattenti have reported for duty in the North. They are being screened and this will cause a reduction in the numbers actually available for enrollment in due course into the regular Combattenti Forces:-

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Veneto	1513
Lombardia	2306
Liguria	787
Emilia	2468
TOTAL	8875

2. Fire

The departments are well manned and enough trucks & is partly distributed though repairs and replacements are still a problem.

3. Civil Defence.

Civil defence setups are being disbanded and their equipment taken over by the Fire departments who will continue demolition and clearance activities.

4. PUBLIC ORDER

4. Murders.

Bologna and Milano still contribute 2 or 3 murders per day, but most areas report but few killings, as compared with the wholesale rate during the early part of this month.

5. Robb.

During the first days after liberation were not attacked jails and P.G.T. caserms, removing arms, military or banking establishments. This situation has improved, with no more reports of such activities.

6. Looting

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9. Disturbances from Strikes.

Disorders from strikes are not of consequence. Rome reports several minor strikes but no incidents. Northern areas of Italy report that situation may become serious soon, depending upon delivery of manufacturing supplies so that area to prevent unemployment.

10. Mine Clearance.

Mine clearance crews are being organized in the north and functioning throughout the rest of Italy.

E. Security

11. General Security

(a) With the exception of Trieste in Europe, Italy is very poor country from the standpoint of security measures, but the chief problem in the East, and the Italian forces in the West of Northern Italy, indicated that some difficulties had still to be faced. The question of the ultimate decision of Trieste and the whole of Venezia Giulia, is one for the highest political echelons to decide, but the effect of public morale throughout Italy of every step and plan of Italian-Yugoslav relations is of considerable importance to military commanders.

(b) In the Piedmont the French have refused to return to the original border, and while claiming that they have no territorial claims, are said by the Frontiers Road Department to request a new international line in the future on similar lines to the one in 1940. The occupy fourteen communes in Imperia, and the Val d'Aosta, have established the franc as basis of currency, and have imposed a visa system on the population, whom they claim have requested a visa to be refused as French citizens.

F. The Italian Government

(a) The [illegible] of the second Bonomi Government was conditioned upon the Liberation of the North, and the right of members of the [illegible] to come to the aid of the north was accepted to decide

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economy measures, because almost immediately the Trieste problem or the Egypt, and the Val d'Aosta in the case of northern Italy, indicated that such difficulties had still to be faced. The question of the effective cession of Trieste and the Medi of Venezia Giulia, is one for the highest political spheres to tackle, but the attack of public opinion throughout Italy at every step and flow of difficulties indicates is of considerable importance to military commanders.

(c) In the Piedmont the people have refused to return to the original border, and in the meeting which they have now terminated claims, say that the frontiers need adjustment to restore a "status quo ante-Pact" in the future on similar lines to the one in Libya. The twenty fourteen communes in Imperia, and the Val d'Aosta, have established the terms as a basis of surrender, and have brought in certain foods for the population, whom, they claim have expressed a wish to be regarded as Italian citizens.

4. The Italian Government

(a) The fall of the second Bonomi Government was anticipated upon the liberation of the North, and the visit of members of the A.M.G.O. to Rome in the middle of the month was expected to settle rapidly the composition of the new Government. Agreement was reached, and a visit by certain Government officials to Sicily for further discussions has also failed to overcome the difficulties.

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(b) Although the composition of the Government and its programme have now been agreed upon, the two men to form at first sight to be the choice of prime minister, and the extent to which the A.M.G.O. are to be recognised in the future. Bonomi will be essential to the political condition for the leadership, but the Liberal Party caused a serious set back when they declared that the Committees of National Liberation should have merely advisory functions, in matters concerned in social and economic matters. The parties of the left are in violent disagreement, in that they want A.M.G.O. as being representative of the masses of the people, the only thus, through the C.L.N. express their view for a really democratic government. Until the aspect is cleared up, the final selection of the Ministers cannot be completed.

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(c) [illegible] was made the text of propaganda endorsed by the Communist Party following Togliatti's speech on private property. The Italian response to Pope Pius's remarks was more unfavorable to the majority of Italians' fortunes at that time than it may appear to the outside observer in Communism have readily changed their views. The reaction of the Communists at public meetings in Rome (mentioned elsewhere in this report) has also been somewhat subdued, while they may find it difficult to regain lost ground, which they may find it difficult to regain.

(d) In this respect it is significant to observe that Togliatti was apparently allowed [illegible] to become left wing spokesman in the North, and was invited by, unless accompanied by his friend Secchia, he thinks it unlikely he will participate in the new movement, but will devote his time to Party matters.

II. Disturbances in Rome.

(a) Public meetings held in the early part of the month aroused a lot of feeling amongst the participants, not [illegible] between the Communist Party and students. The Labour Day celebration on May 1st included a mass gathering in the Piazza del Popolo and a march down Corso Umberto to Piazza Venezia. Exception was taken to the Italian flag exhibited with [illegible] and there were torn down. Scuffles [illegible] were present, but order was maintained by the "stewards" of the Communist Party.

(b) Two days later an altercation between students [illegible] the streets which [illegible] and certain Communists took place outside the [illegible] Later party on the Piazza. Although not of serious [illegible] this undoubtedly led the way to a more serious clash two days when the Communists attempted to break up a meeting called by the students at Piazza dell'Esedra over the Trieste problem. A [illegible] which occurred at Piazza Venezia where the Communists held a meeting, although the students managed to deposit a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Communists were well armed with sticks, some shots were fired, and on the whole the conduct of the affair [illegible]

between the Communist [illegible] and [illegible].
on Int [illegible] included a mass gathering in the piazza del Popolo
march down Corso Umberto to piazza Venezia. Execution was to
the It Ital flag emptied with [illegible] and the
were torn down. Somebody was [illegible] by the outbreak of the
were massed, but order was maintained by the authorities of the
Communist Party.

(b) Two days later an altercation between students [illegible]
was already with bombs into the [illegible] to be
and certain Communists took place outside the [illegible]
latter party on the piazza. Although not of serious [illegible]
this undoubtedly led the way to a more serious affair the following
when the Communists attempted to break up a meeting called by the
students at Palazzo dell'Esedra over the Fascists problem.
land occurred at piazza Venezia where the Communists held a meeting,
although the police [illegible] to forestall a breach on the part of the
[illegible]. The Communists were well armed with sticks, some
[illegible] shots were fired, but on the whole the conduct of this affair was
discreditable to a nation which insists on [illegible].

(c) On May 1st the students formed a march to [illegible]
to forestall another breach, after the police had attempted to
stop them leaving the University. No untoward incidents occurred.

(d) As the result of these clashes, there is no doubt that
the Communists have lost a lot of support, conversion [illegible]
between their technique and that of the students, with the [illegible]
being unable to see the difference between them. It also [illegible]
attitude towards Trieste, which is [illegible] with the
rest of Italy appears to be perfectly unanimous, [illegible]
of the feeling from the Press.

3.4. Civilian Movement to Northern Italy

The [illegible] of the Italian Central line and the [illegible]
establishment of direct-dated travel [illegible] will result in much freer
travel to ease the South - North [illegible] and will result in much freer
intercourse and trade between the Southern and Northern cities.

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15. Important Arrests.

(a) Guido ARCIMONT, one of the leading members of the Movimento Partigiano, representing Liberation Committee, was arrested in Rome by Allied Security Authorities on 5th May.

(b) In point of fact ARCIMONT before coming into Allied occupied territory had agreed with the German authorities to do propaganda work for them. Enquiries showed he had taken no steps to fulfil his promise, and he was released on 20th May.

(c) Pietro Nenni, the leader of the Socialist Party was arrested on 19th May for holding a public meeting at Vercelli, Piemonte, in contravention of Allied military proclamations. In common with other politicians, Nenni had given his word, before entering Army territory, that he would not address public meetings. The temptation proved too great, however, and while addressing the assembly at Vercelli, he was arrested. Before he could be tried the matter had assumed very great importance, especially in view of his candidature for premiership. No court proceedings were taken, but he was obliged to leave Army areas.

(d) The newspapers of the left immediately started to attack the Allies, inferred that the matter had a sinister political significance and began to talk of not history repeating itself. Nenni himself helped to smooth things over by admitting he was in the wrong and so the matter subsided. The left tried to make someone else a martyr out of Nenni, while the more conservative elements regarded him that it showed him up in a bad light as a man who failed to keep his word given only a few days before.

(e) What the effect will be on his future political career is not known, but it certainly came at a time when he was openly being considered as the next Prime Minister. If he had anything else, it drew attention to the need for action for certain sections of the proclamation laws in so far as they affect public meetings or for suppressing them, but the retention of a law which was broken by other politicians than Nenni with impunity, in the forthcoming political circumstances.

16. The Italian Government will

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expenditure for propaganda. No court proceedings would be taken, but he obliged to leave Italy soon.

(d) The newspapers of the left denounced what they called the Allies, deferred that the action taken was a sinister political significance. He began to talk of the Italian problem himself talked to smooth things over. Ambassador Kirk was in the wrong and so the matter ended. The left tried to make the incident a matter out of hand, while the more conservative elements considered that it should wind up in a blind alley as it was. Kirk failed to have the would given only a few days before.

(e) What the effect will be on his future political career is not known, but it certainly cannot be a step upon to be considered as the most brilliant minister. It is felt possible also, to draw attention to the need for either for revision of the proclamation laws if as far as they affect public morals, or for enforcing them, that the retention of a law which was known by other politicians than Nenni with impunity, is the forerunner of political disturbances.

16. War Criminal Internees Camp

(a) It is probable that the Italian Government will have the use of a former Fascist Internment Centre at Ventotene in September of this year. In this case there is what they would be interested to know therefore that, if use of to security interest, as considerably reduce the population of "A" Camp.

(b) Our connection with this camp has ceased officially with the withdrawal of Capt Jones at the end of last month, but there are still a few items of public character in this office which have to be posted to the Camp for attention.

17. New Civil Internee Camp.

(a) The population at the end of the month was 811 males and 11 females. With the end of the fighting in this part of the country control like it has been possible to apply

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(c) [illegible] a pointed chief of staff to the Quantum in case. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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21. British Renegades.

(a) Before taking up his new duties, Capt GALE completed enquiries into and submitted reports on all members of the British Union Family, for consideration as to taking legal proceedings in England against them.

(b) He also submitted a report on the functioning of the British Union of Fascists as it affected Italy, and the results of the perusal of Ministry of Popular Culture files.

(c) A full report was also sent in on Count Dorsfield SALAZAR, a naturalized British Subject, who has for some time been fluttering on the political horizon in Rome giving his interpretation of British policy. He is at the moment in "P" Internee Camp.

(d) The final report was submitted on Lt. Col. D. H. ROOTE, whose case was pending, awaiting the result of the search of his daughter's house in Bostanzo, until recently in EGT. 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.

22. Border Control and Displaced Persons.

(a) At the request of AMGOT and Displaced Persons S.O. Lieutenant FEHR accompanied Major HARVEY, AMGOT to Switzerland and Northern Italy. With his knowledge of the language and contacts with the Swiss Government officials already established, Lieutenant FEHR was able to facilitate the establishment of procedure both for border control, and for homeland. He has submitted a full report on his activities.

23. Field Trips.

The following Field Trips have been made during the month:-

Captain GALE	Reggio Emilia	British Renegade enquiry
Major HARVEY	Florence and Elba	Special investigation
Lieut FEHR	Northern Italy and Switzerland	Border control and Displaced Persons
	Terni	Acting as President of

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to hand, and there does not appear to be evidence upon which action can be taken.

23. Border Control and Displaced Persons.

(a) At the request of AFHQ and Displaced Persons S.O. Lieutenant PERM accompanied Major MARTELLI, AFHQ to Switzerland and Northern Italy. With his knowledge of the language and contacts with the Swiss Government officials already established, Lieutenant PERM was able to facilitate the establishment of procedure both for border control, and for homeland. He has submitted a full report on his activities.

	Captain GALE	Reggio Emilia	British Renegade enquiry
	Major MARVEY	Florence and Elba	Special investigation
	Lieut PERM	Northern Italy and Switzerland	Border control and Displaced Persons
	Captain ELLIS	Terni	Acting as President of Review Board
	Captain HAYES	"	
	Major MARVEY	Rieti and Perugia	Tracing War Criminal

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D. PRISONS

24. General.

Partisan or Pseudo - partisan activities in the Northern Regions are complicating the prison situation through wholesale arrests commonly unsupported by sufficient evidence. Northern Prisons are filled to overflowing and the end is not in sight. The courts are functioning efficiently.

25. Prison Staff.

(a) The Ministry of Grace and Justice has been approached to supply guard personnel which has been urgently requested by Northern

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RPPO's. This personnel is extremely scarce but PPO's are being sent north, PPO's being advised to recruit all possible guards from local sources.

(b) Requests from the North for prison directors to fill vacant positions are being complied with, without exception to date.

16. Disturbances.

Disturbances at Santa Teresa Prison (Florence) and Regina Coeli occurred on 1 May and 26 May, respectively. None of prisoners escaped from S. Teresa, of which 17 were still at large at last report. Regina Coeli's prisoners protested against the transfer of some of their number to outlying jails, 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.

17. Transfers.

The Political prisoners held at Regina Coeli numbering about 80, 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]

20. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Issue of PCI.

Following representations by the Chief Commissioner, the President of the Council of Ministers ordered all Police Agencies to exercise the strictest supervision to suppress abuses. It was necessary, however, to draw the attention of the Ministry of Interior to the urgency of this matter. Subsequently, the Ministry issued a strongly worded circular requesting all Prefects to take firm action.

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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]

20. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Misuse of MOI

Following representations by the Chief Commissioner, the President of the Council of Ministers ordered all Police agencies to exercise the strictest supervision to suppress abuses. It was necessary, however, to draw the attention of the Ministry of Interior to the urgency of this matter. Subsequently, the Ministry issued a strongly worded circular requesting all Prefects to take firm action.

(b) Validity of Circulating Permits.

The validity of current motor vehicle circulating permits with vertical yellow bars has been extended from 31 December to 30 June. In agreement with the Italian Government, the next issue of circulating permits will be valid from 1 July to 31 December.

(c) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

(i) Dott Ricci, General Secretary of the Club, at the request of the Fifth Army left for Apuania to re-organize the Provincial seat at that place. With the concurrence of this Sub-Commission he will subsequently visit as many Provincial Seats in the north as is possible.

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(ii) Note [illegible] has replaced Note [illegible] Director of the Provincial Unit in Udine. Note Analisbone will be avail le for [illegible] Northern Italy.

(iii) Number of motor vehicles [illegible] in service in Rome displaying Bollettini (tax receipts carried on the windscreen) had no circulating permits. The Cabinet has been asked to report [illegible] to show arrangements under [illegible] Bollettini are issued only in those cases in which permits are [illegible].

(iv) The instruction issued by the [illegible] Region, to Fiat to make an inclusive charge of 150 lire for each motor vehicle circulating permit issued instead of 50 lire on acceptance of application and a further 100 lire on delivering a permit has been approved.

2. General of Civilian Movement.

(a) Executive Memorandum No. 77/45 relative to [illegible] Control of Movement was distributed to all concerned.

(b) Draft General Order No. [illegible], relating to the Control of Civilian Movement, was forwarded to Regional Commissioners as a suggested Regional Order for publication as and when necessary.

(c) As Allied officers have been informed that they need not concern themselves with the issue of Civilian Movement passes except at the request of the Allied Military Authorities.

(d) Arrangements to the lifting of all restrictions on civilian movement in Italy in the territory to the rear of the lines which will be known as the Security Control Line and the Prohibited Frontier Zone Line. These lines run as follows:-

Security Control Line.

[illegible] Mouth of the River Tiber - crossing River Tiber and Rome [illegible] - Cerveteri - Viterbo - [illegible] Lake di Vadone - [illegible] Lake di Bolsena - due north to frontier.

Prohibited Frontier Zone Line.

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(a) Executive Memorandum No. 77/45 relating to the Control of Movement was distributed to all concerned.

(b) Draft General Order No. 14A, relating to the Control of Civilian Movement, was forwarded to Provincial Commissioners as a suggested Regional Order for publication as and when necessary.

(c) All Liaison Officers have been informed that they need not concern themselves with the issue of Civilian Movement passes except at the request of the Allied Military Authorities.

(d) AFHQ agreed to the lifting of all restrictions on civilian movement in Italy in the territory to the rear of the lines which will be known as the Security Control Line and the Prohibited Frontier Zone Line. These lines run as follows:-

Security Control Line.

Mouth of the River Piave - crossing River Piave and Route 13 - Conegliano - Vittorio Veneto - Pieve di Soligo - S. Stefano di Sacrone - due north to frontier.

Prohibited Frontier Zone Line.

A line 5 kilometers inside the frontier running parallel to it.

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Passes to places forward of the Security Control Line must be approved for issue by the C.C.A/C in the Zone. Passes to places forward of the Prohibited Zone may be issued at the point of departure by AMG Officers. In Italian Government territory Questori will submit recommended applications for passes to the Ministry of Interior for onward transmission to Public Safety Sub-Commission. All concerned have been informed by circular letter AG.14080/20/Ops dated 25 May, 1945.

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30. Military Travel Authorisations.

A new directive relating to the issue of Military Travel Authorisations has been received from ATIS. A draft Executive Memorandum is being prepared with a view to implementing the directive.

The existing restrictions have been relaxed and Divisions are authorised to deal with applications.

E. PERSONNEL

31. Personal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or T	Assignment	Location
Colonel	Chapman, John W.	A	D.A.G.	HQ
Colonel	Doherty, T.	A	D.D.P.W.	HQ
Lt Col.	Wilson, T.C.	A	Head Police Div	HQ AC
Major	Hoelscher, E.T.	A	Executive Officer	HQ AC
Major	Dallenge, W.D.	A	Dis and Reg	HQ AC
Major	Harvey, C.E.	A	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	Ellis, A.E.	A	Security Div	HQ AC
Capt	Freeman, R.L.	A	Prison Officer	HQ AC
Capt	Wilson, T.	A	Dis and Reg	HQ AC
Capt	Hayes,	A	Security Div	HQ AC
Lt.	Fehr. C.	A	Security Div	HQ AC

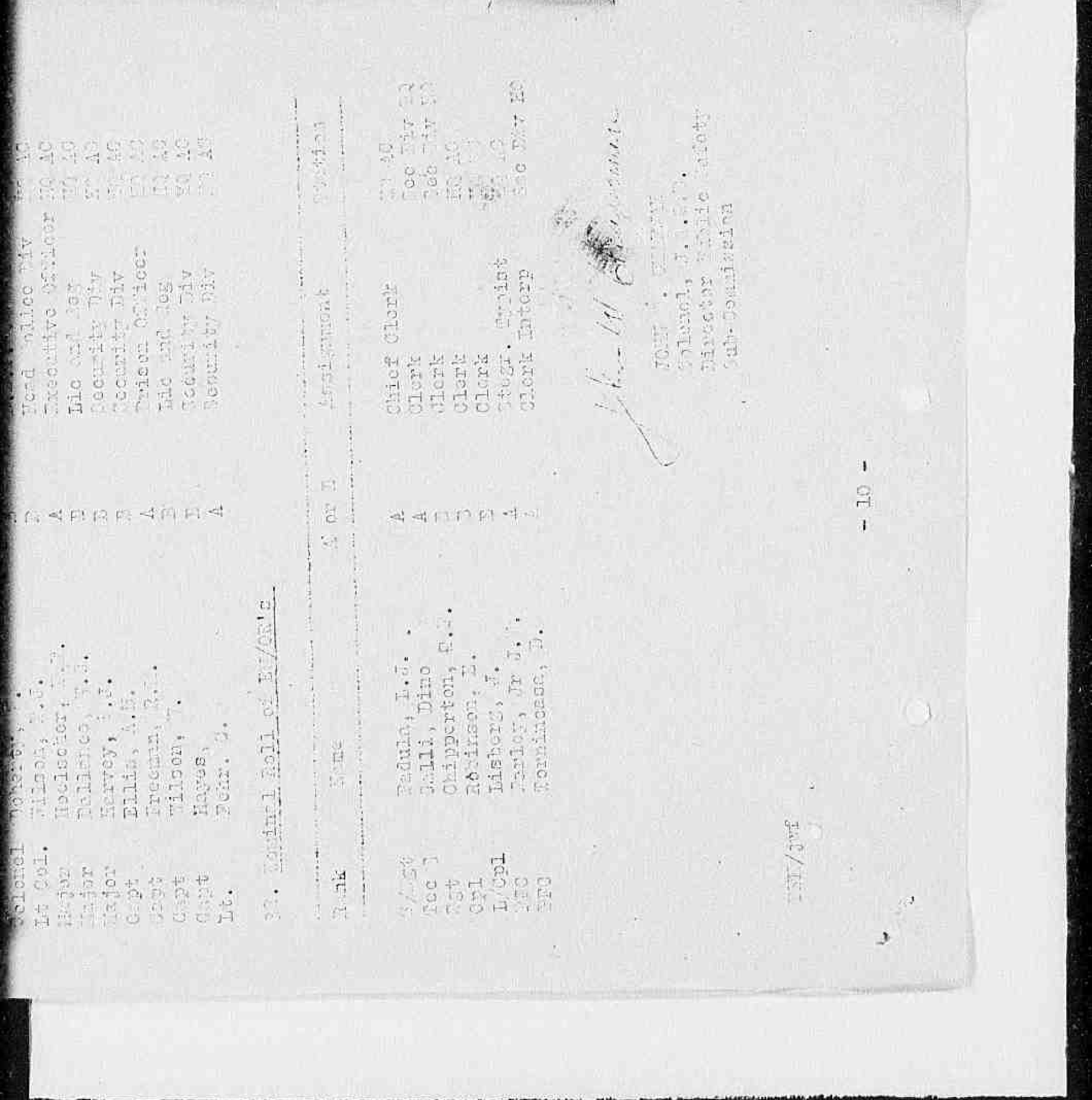
32. Personal Roll of W/O's

Rank	Name	A or T	Assignment	Location
W/Sgt	Padula, L.S.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sgt	Galli, Dino	A	Clerk	Rec Div HQ
Cpl	Chipperton, E.R.	T	Clerk	Rec Div HQ

2082
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2083

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016



2084

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

8A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

Tel. Ext - 257

9 June 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for May, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

This is an outline of affairs which affect, or have been effected by, the Public Safety Sub-Commission during May, 1945.

1. All of Northern Italy has come under Allied Control and AMG 5th Army with IV Corps American now administers the Regions of Emilia, Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia and five provinces of Venezia, namely Bolzano, Belluno, Trento, Vicenza and Verona; 8th Army administers Venezia Giulia, and Venezia Region administers its provinces of Rovigo, Padova, Venice, Treviso and Udine.

2. Intrusion by the French into Frontier Provinces and by Yugo-Slav into all of Venezia Giulia has delayed final allocation of Public Safety personnel and Italian Public Safety operatives. Also continued armed partisan activities have slowed down distribution of authorized Italian Police units. Reception of CC.RR. from the South into CLN territory created a difficult situation which is now being alleviated by inclusion of partisans into auxiliary police units to aid Civil Police agencies in the transition period.

3. 9650 CC.RR. and their officers have been moved into the northern areas and over 9000 CC.RR. and officers have been recuperated in those areas. Under the 65,000 allocation of CC.RR., sufficient are present in Lombardia and Emilia Regions. Liguria has an excess, but Piemonte and Venezia can use this excess. Another 3000 CC.RR. are being prepared to meet deletions due to screening.

4. Clothing and equipment of the CC.RR. taken north are in a disgraceful condition. Sufficient arms have been found except for pistols, but clothing is still a problem being met

2085

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only in part by an allocation of salvaged items from the South.

5. CC.RR. forces are found to be in good order and functioning efficiently. Officers from the South have been allocated to the several Regions to assist in screening and redistribution of the found forces.

6. Agents of Public Security are being thoroughly screened and many are found unsuitable. Some use is made of temporary appointees from partisans ranks. Records are found in good condition.

7. Questori and Vice Questori in the North in most cases are CLN appointees, most of them with little or no former police experience. Career Questori from the South are resented, but appointments are being made when the situation has tempered sufficiently. By appointing a career man as Vice Questore to the CLN appointee the situation improves and work is progressive.

8. Fire services are found well manned and with some equipment. Tires, batteries and parts will be needed to permit high efficiency, but this seems possible by transfer and cannibalization.

9. Frontier Control has been organized at the request of AFHQ by a joint operation of Lt. Fehr of the Security Division, Public Safety Sub-Commission, and Major Hamblen, AFHQ.

10. Prisons are crowded throughout Italy and experienced trained guards are dangerously low in numbers. Wholesale political arrestees fill all Northern jails, and dilatory Italian Courts keep them filled in the South. Segregation of Political prisoners into prison camps or stockades is being rushed in the Northern Areas which is expected to afford a temporary relief.

11. Public Morale is mixed between despair against the Italian Government and delight with the Liberation of Italy. Concern about Venezia Guilia and Val d'Aosta seems localized into political circles, and fear of the future gangster activities is present in localities where such experiences have been felt.

12. Unrestricted movement up to the Security Control Line at the Piave River and to the Prohibited Frontier Zone and the lifting of curfew in that area has relieved police of an impossible control situation due to lack of personnel. 263

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13. Forgeries of Allied Currency are being suppressed in the South and have not appeared except in a few localities in the North.

14. Prostitution is a continuing major problem in the South and preventive control measures are being instituted in the early stages in the North and where, due to mobility of the troops it has not become a problem. With a static garrisoned situation growth of the vice problem is expected.

15. Relations between Allied Military Police Units and Italian police are excellent in the North. A few clashes in the South have been reported, but no major adverse condition has arisen.

16. Circulation of improperly licensed civilian cars is being checked by a firm campaign on the part of Italian Police Agencies. Present permits were extended to June 30. New permits will be valid 1 July to 31 December, 1945.

17. Personnel at Headquarters at 31 May, 1945:-

Rank	Name	Title	Division
Colonel	Chapman, John W.	Director	Public Safety
Colonel	Doherty, W.	Deputy Director	" "
Lt. Col.	Wilson, F.J.	Head Police Div.	" "
Major	Hoelscher, E.F.	Executive Officer	" "
Major	Ballance, W.C.	Lic and Reg	" "
Major	Harvey,	Security Div.	" "
Capt	Ellis. A.M.	" "	" "
Capt	Freeman, R.M.	Prison Officer	" "
Capt	Wilson, W.	Lic and Reg	" "
Capt	Hayes,	Security Div	" "
Lt	Fehr, C.	" "	" "
EM/OR's			
S/Sgt	Padula, L.J.	Chief Clerk	" "
Sgt	Chieperton, T.F.	Clerk	Security
Tec 3	Galli D.	Clerk	"
Cpl	Robinson, E.	Clerk	Public Safety
L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	Clerk	" "
PFC	Farley, Jr J.W.	Stegr-Typist	" "
PFC	Tomincasa,	Clerk/ Interp	Security.

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

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SECRET

TO		
DIRECTOR	Rpt	18/5
DEPUTY DIRE...		18/5
E.P.C. OFFICE		
[illegible]		18/5
[illegible]		18/5
PROPERTY		18/5
[illegible]		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AB/11027/PS

11 May, 1945.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE.

1. Frontier Control.

(a) The Control of the frontiers of Northern Italy is the responsibility of AFHQ. Information regarding the Italian and Swiss systems 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) 560 CC.RR and 1200 GC.FF from Southern Italy will work under the direct orders of the Italian Frontiers Control Detachment CIC. These men have been assembled and are awaiting orders to proceed to the frontiers from Rome and Naples.

2. Transfer of CC.RR.

(a) The movement of the spearhead force of CC.RR into the Northern Regions is now complete. The numbers involved are as follows :

Emilia	1120
Liguria	560
Piemonte	790
Lombardia	1910
Venezia	1250
Total	5630

(b) The second wave of 4000 men is now moving forward. 500 were made available from the Florence Legion and have been allocated to Regions. 1000 have been transported by rail to the Scuola Centrale Firenze to await the disposition of [illegible] and 500 men have been moved to CFS Bari for Venezia

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Total	5630

(b) The second wave of 4000 men is now moving forward. 500 were made available from the Florence Legion and have been allotted to Regions. 1000 have been transported by rail to the Scuola Centrale Florence to await the disposition of 5 Army AMG. On the 5th Army side 500 men have been moved to CESENA for Venezia Region. A further 500 will move from BARI to CESENA in the next few days. This a total of 2,500 of the second wave have been allocated. A further thousand are being trained as two mobile battalions. The balance of 500 men to complete 2636 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 bring the Carabinieri in the north to their authorized strength on the basis of a 55,000 ceiling are available in Southern Legions and have been allotted. The total for the northern Regions is as follows :

Alessandria	1729
Bologna	3071
Bolzano	1067
Genova	2521
Milano	3976
Padova	1880
Torino	1906
Trieste	2161
Verona	1397
	19929

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(d) AFHQ have authorized a decree raising the ceiling of the Carabinieri to 65,000. No rations or clothing can be made available for the additional 10,000 involved. It is hoped that an adjustment will be made with Italian Army strength whereby rations and clothing will become available.

3. Transport for CC.RR.

(a) AFHQ have now made 48 3-ton trucks and 48 armoured vehicles available to the CC.RR for four mobile battalions in the North. At the present time 44 of the trucks are not in sound mechanical order, but steps are being taken to institute repairs. A bid has also been made to AFHQ by G-4 AC for 50 trucks to be used by CC.RR in the north on general duties. 50 Carabinieri have been trained to drive the Humber armoured vehicles. 12 trucks and 12 armoured vehicles will be sent to Senigalia where 500 CC.RR are available for use in Venezia as a mobile battalion. A further 500 have been trained in Rome and will move forward to Milan as soon as the 12 trucks for their use have been put into sound mechanical order. It is realized that transport is at a premium at the present time, but nevertheless, if the Public Safety conditions in the north warrant the formation of mobile battalions of Carabinieri, it is thought that sound transport should have been provided, and not close 5 vehicles. An inevitable delay must occur while repairs are undertaken and spare parts obtained.

(b) Arrangements have been made for the facilities of the Italian Army Driving School in Rome to be made available to the Carabinieri who are short of drivers. 40 CC.RR will attend a one months course, and on completion a similar number can be instructed in following months. In addition two or three Italian Army Artillery Fiece cars have been obtained for instructional purposes, and 50 CC.RR are being trained to drive this type of vehicle, 50 of which have been allotted for general purposes in the North. Each car carries 6 men and these vehicles will be suitable for town patrols or attending to urgent calls. The only disadvantage with these cars is the heavy petrol consumption.

4. Clothing for Police Agencies.

The system of AC Priorities Board allotting clothing to Public Safety Sub-Commission for issue to Police agencies, has now ceased. In future, a percentage of the clothing available will be placed at the disposal of the Italian Ministry of Commerce, Labour and Industry. The Ministry will then allot items to Police Agencies, who have been placed on a high order of priority recommended by Commerce Sub-Commission. The working of the Italian scheme will be carefully watched to ensure that the Police agencies are properly looked after by their own Ministry. Although the clothing of CC.RP has improved in the past few months, it is still not completely satisfactory. The Commanding General has applied to the Minister of War and Land Forces Sub-Commission (MMIA) for the clothing necessary properly to equip the force of 55,000. Separate estimates have been prepared and submitted relative to a strength of 65,000. An [illegible] to withdraw the various items

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5. Questore and Agents of P.S. - Recruiting and training. 2635

Recruiting for the A.P.S. is proceeding satisfactorily, and a new course of training is due to commence on 1st June 45 at the Police School. More accommodation is required but this will probably be remedied soon by transfers of the newly trained recruits. Arms and clothing are urgently required for the existing personnel and the new entrants.

The Director of this Sub-Commission, accompanied by other officers, attended the "passing-out" ceremony at the Police School on the 15 April, 45, when examples of the training programme were given. Approximately 600 recruits completed the course and are enrolled as agents.

The results of a competitive examination for Questure Officials are now being made known, and will result in about 200 Junior Officials becoming available for duty in Questure. Arrangements are in hand for posting some of these new officials to AF territory.

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6. Transfers.

Several transfers of Questure officials are now in course, which will help to build-up establishments in AMG territory.

7. Questori 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.

B. 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 Questure personnel on the 31 March 1945. Ten persons were arrested, and from three addresses, plates, presses and a considerable quantity of paper were seized, together with forged 1000 and 500 lire notes to a total of 199,500 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 agencies 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 Commune, 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 5 years imprisonment.

10. Arrest of Enemy Agents.

On 25 April, an enemy agent was arrested by carabinieri at Montispertoli 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 Desease.

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11. Prostitution and Venereal Deseases.

(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.

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(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 anty vice squads of the Allied Military Police and Italian police. In Naples, in April, 165 women suspected of clandestine prostitution were arrested, while 42 pences and 45 unlicensed brothels have been dealt with.

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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(b) With the end of the war in sight, Italian criticism of the Allies was not as pronounced, although mutterings of "savagery" in bombing 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.

(c) Posters and press articles laboured to theme that Trieste must always remain Italian, and the capture of Fiume by the Jugo-Slav partisans was regarded with apprehension by almost all Italians. The attack by the French in Aosta and the claim to Italian colonies in Africa by Ethiopia did not make them any more comfortable.

(d) 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 Lord 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 magistrates 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 SPRIGGE - who brought the matter to light.

(f) The political disorders 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.

(g) The demonstrations which have occurred in Rome recently have shown a tendency towards violence, the number of participants carrying sticks and, in some cases, 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 Grosseto and Siena provinces recently the Committees of National Liberation have been urging the CC.RR to arrest large numbers of former

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(i) In Grosseto 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 suggested 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 epuration cases.

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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, as 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. MRAM

(a) It is reliably reported that this secret organization, whose title in full is Movimento Resistenza Antitotalitario Anti-Marxista Monarchico, has

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been formed among Italian Officers of RE, RM 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 Monarchy.

(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 (Squadre d'Azione Segreta) was discovered in Macerata through the finding of a notice worded to discourage response to the call-up.

(b) About 22 young men, including the leaders, Pupo Alberto and Verselli Giorgio, and two priests, Staffolani Don Enrico and Piccioni Don Pacino, have been arrested. The two first named were ex - SS (Italian) members and also belonged to the Battaglione della Morte.

(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 Torrespaccata, 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 threatened 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.

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17. Fascist Republican cell in Rome.

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The arrests by Security agencies in Rome of 31 members of the "CNCPR" 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 Castellammare.

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, known 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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19. Fascist Diplomas.

(a) It came to notice that various departments of the Italian Government were sending out diplomas advising certain people that they have been granted honours and titles during the Fascist Era. Exception was taken to the wording of the diplomas, identical with those in use during the Fascist regime, referring to "The King of Italy and Albania" and "Emperor of Ethiopia" and saying that the honour was conferred on the proposal of "il Duce del Fascismo".

(b) The matter was taken up with the Italian Government so that the use of these forms be discontinued.

20. Screening.

(a) Applications for screening Italians in close contact with the Allied Commission have been received from Sub-Commission during the month. The largest single order was for screening seventy Italian Army officers for duty in the North as patriot liaison officers. Amendments were made to the original list on the suggestion of the Minister of Occupied Territory, SCOCCIMARRO, 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 any case the particulars given were too vague for any practical screening and the collapse of the North 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 AFHQ 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

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21. "A" Civilian Internee Camp.

(a) Owing to the demands of officers for Northern Regions, it was found necessary during the month to ask AFHQ to release Capt. CEADY 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.

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(d) The flow of appeals from various sources continues to be received at this office, and shows no sign of abating. 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 Armies (who are quite content that all likely dangers are locked 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. "R" Civilian Internee Camp.

The reviews at this Camp continued to be adequately performed by the visit of one officer for one day per week. 702 persons, including 92 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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23. Mission out of theatre.

The mission of Lt. FEHR out of Italy was a distinct success, as he was instrumental in bringing back a great store of information concerning border control, conditions in enemy occupied Italy, etc. The full value of his work will probably not be appreciated, as his return practically coincided with the complete collapse of enemy resistance. The contacts he has made, however, may be of assistance to Allied Commission later on.

24. Internal Investigations.

On the instructions of the Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission, Major Harvey was appointed co-investigator (with an American officer) into the affairs of Allied Military Government on the island of Elba. 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.

25. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

(a) During the month of April three persons were tried for Espionage in 5 Army Areas. 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 analyzed 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.

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

The two outstanding cases of enemy agents in RAAC 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.

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(a) During the month of April [illegible] arrested. [illegible] cases. Two were acquitted and one was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. [illegible] 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.

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27. British Renegades.

(a) Full reports have been submitted regarding the adherance to the 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. 2550
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 Scarfield SALAZAR is nearing 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.

28. Reorganization.

(a) The necessity for adequate screening of Italian Government officials and

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Allied Commission key 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 24 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

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(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. 2625

32. Requisitioning.

A proposal to requisition a completed building on the penitentiary city project 10 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 Prisoners 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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34. Prison accommodations in Northern Italy.

Prisons of Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, and Venezia Regions had a prewar capacity of 13,792. Reports from newly liberated areas are being awaited.

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

35. Circulation of Motor Vehicles - Misuse of POL

The Minister of Interior requested Questori to take active measures to eliminate from service all motor vehicles circulating without proper authority.

36. Validity of Motor Vehicle Circulating Permits.

Agreement has been reached to extend the validity of motor vehicle circulating permits from four to six months.

37. 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 RACI Provincial Seats in the Marche as well as Forli and Ravenna Dott. Ricci reported that no special problems were brought to his notice.

(b) Dott. Farina, Director of the RACI 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. Enos Pampolini, Director of the Lucca Seat was transferred to Bologna. Dott. Antonio Sergio, of the Central Seat, replaced Dott. Pampolini at Lucca.

(d) Dott. Conti, new Provincial Director of the Pesaro Seat, has taken up his appointment.

(e) Appointment of Dott. Sanseverino Eriberto to the RACI Terni Seat agreed to.

(f) Arrangements have been made for RACI Memoranda to be dispatched to RACI Provincial Seats in northern Italy as the Seats are liberated.

(g) 54 Area agreed to reconsider the question of derequisitioning RACI premises at Perl at the end of April.

38. Issue of Permits to Consular Officials.

The Italian Government has been advised that motor vehicle permits may

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(c) Dott. Ricci, General [illegible] of this Headquarters, paid a tour of inspection to the RACI Provincial Seat at Ancona as well as Forlì and Ravenna Dott. Ricci reported that no special problems were brought to his notice.

(b) Dott. Farina, Director of the RACI 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. Amos Pampolini, Director of the Lucca Seat was transferred to Bologna. Dott. Antonio Sergio, of the Central Seat, replaced Dott. Pampolini at Lucca.

(d) Dott. Conti, now Provincial Director of the Pesaro Seat, has taken up his appointment.

(e) Appointment of Dott. Sanseverino Eriberto to the RACI Terni Seat agreed to.

(f) Arrangements have been made for RACI Memoranda to be dispatched to RACI Provincial Seats in northern Italy as the Seats are liberated.

(g) SH Area agreed to reconsider the question of derequisitioning RACI premises at Bari at the end of April.

39. 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 :-

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(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, the Rome Allied Area Command issued a very useful order relating to the control of movement. The Order forbade 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 on or near

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the Rear Army Security Control Line. The Minister was also requested to check up on travel agencies to ensure that travel tickets to places in the Army Zone are not issued until travellers are in possession of movement passes.

(d) At the request of AFHQ Eighth Army, all concerned were advised that passes must not be issued for travel to the town of Cotignola, Province of Ravenna, as the place had been completely evacuated owing to its devastated condition.

(e) The Rear Army Security Control Line W.E.F. from 23 April, 1945, was adjusted to run through Porto Corsini, Ravenna, Forli, Pontassieve, Florence, Prato, Pistoia, Lucca, Massarosa, Viareggio.

(f) It has come to notice that the American Red Cross issues travel orders 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.

(g) It has also come to notice that Public Relations Branch, this Headquarters, with the approval of the PRO., 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.

(h) General Order No.24 has been revised and referred to Legal Sub-Commission for their consideration.

(i) 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.

(j) 530 applications for passes to the Army Zone were dealt with during the month. 319 were referred to 5 Army for approval, 17 to 5 Army and 217 to Regions; of the 530 applications dealt with, 31 were refused.

40. Theft of Petrol from the Pipe Lines.

The Minister of Interior has instituted a special patrol between Rome 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.

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(j) 530 applications for passes to the Army Zone were dealt with during the month. 313 were referred to 5 Army for approval, 17 to 8 Army and 217 to Regions; of the 530 applications dealt with, 21 were refused.

40. Theft of Petrol from the Pipe Lines.

The Minister of Interior has instituted a special patrol between Rome 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

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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 CBE to Lt. Col. C.T. FRANCIS, (P) PSO of Lombardia Region, and of the MBE to Lt. Col. E.J. FULLER (P) until very recently SCAPO, AMG 8 Army. Major P.F. 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 P.R. POWELL (B) P.S. Sub-Commission to Major.
Lieut J.E. TOUGH (B) Piemonte Reg. to Captain.

Lt. Col. A.F. WILCOX, P.S. Sub-Commission, has attended a course of instruction at HQ No.22 C.U.

Major E.W. HANBURY (A) and Capt. G.R. DALEY (B) who were attached to this

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Sub-Commission, have now left to join their Regions, Piemonte and Lombardia, respectively.

Capt. C.R. HAYES (R) attached to this Sub-Commission from Liguria Region, has been assigned to this HQ (Security Division) and Capt. F.G. CLEACH (R) of Security Division, has been withdrawn from his duties at "A" Civilian Internment Camp, Padula, and re-assigned to Liguria Region (PS).

Nominal Roll Officer :

Rank	Names	A or B	Assignment	Station
Colonel	Chapman J.W.	A	D.P.S.	H.Q. AC
Lt. Col.	Doherty W.	B	D.D.P.S.	"
Lt. Col.	Wilcox A.F.	B	Head Police Div.	"
Lt. Col.	Wilson F.J.	B	Police Sub Div.	"
Major	Buckman F.P.	A	Executive Off.	"
Major	Pellance W.C.	B	Lic. & Reg.	"
Major	Powell E.	B	Admin. Off.	"
Capt.	Ellis A.M.	B	Security Div.	"
Capt.	Freeman R.	A	Prisons	"
Capt.	Wilson W.	B	Lic. & Reg.	"
Capt.	Gale L.	B	Security Div.	"
1st Lt.	Fehr C.	A	" "	"
	EM/OR's			
S/Sgt.	Padula L.J.	A	Chief Clerk	H.Q. AC
Sgt.	Chipperton T.F.	B	Clerk	Sec. Div. HQ
Sgt.	Galli D. (NMI)	A	"	"
Cpl	Robinson E.	B	"	H.Q. AC.
L/Cpl	Lisberg J.	B	"	"
LFC	Farley Jr. J.W.	A	Stenogr. typist	"
LFC	Tornincasa	A	Clerk/Interp	Sec. Div. HQ.

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

E.L/G.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

Major	Powell P.	B		Lic. & Reg.	"
Capt.	Ellis A.M.	B		Admin. Off.	"
Capt.	Freeman R.	B		Security Div.	"
Capt.	Wilson W.	B		Prisons	"
Capt.	Gale L.	B		Lic. & Reg.	"
1st Lt.	Fehr C.	A		Security Div.	"
				" "	"

EM/ORts

S/Sgt.	Paula L.J.	A	Chief Clerk	H.Q.
Sgt.	Shipperton T.F.	E	Clerk	Sec. Div. HQ
Tec 5	Galli D. (MMI)	A	"	"
Cpl	Robinson E.	D	"	HQ. "
L/Cpl	Lisberg J.	E	"	"
PFC	Farley Jr. J.W.	A	Stenr. typist	"
PFC	Tornincasa	A	Clerk/Interp	Sec. Div. HQ.

F.L/G.

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

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Rec 9A

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : Ext : 257

10 May. 1945.

AC/14027/PS

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for April 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. FRONTIER CONTROL

560 Carabinieri and 1200 Guardie di Finanza from Southern Italy have been assigned to work under the direct orders of the Italian Frontier Control Detachment CIC which is responsible for control of movement at the Northern Italian Frontier.

2. CC.RR. FOR THE NORTH

(a) The spearhead Force of 5650 Carabinieri has moved into the Northern Legions. A second wave of 4000 men is moving forward. The third wave, which will bring the total in the Northern Legions to 19,929, are available in Southern Legions and have been alerted. This figure is based on the 55,000 ceiling.

(b) AFHQ have authorized an increase in the CC.RR. ceiling to a total of 65,000. However, no rations or clothing can be made available for the additional 10,000. It is hoped that an adjustment will be made with the Italian Army whereby rations and clothing will become available.

3. PRISON DISTURBANCES

(a) On 5 April 1945, 100 prisoners at Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, crashed the outer gate and 23 succeeded in escaping. 4 were wounded by Carabinieri who had been called to assist.

(b) On 14 April 1945, the Prison at Spoleto had its second riot in five months. Serious damage to doors and furniture resulted. Leaders were reportedly from a group recently transferred from Regina Coeli to relieve the overcrowding there.

(c) Fort Boccea was the scene of a serious meeting on the part of some 450 Italian Military prisoners on 30 April. The entire

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prison was in the hands of the prisoners temporarily. CC.RR and Civil police - with armored cars and machine guns arrived and order was restored.

(d) Sora prison, near Frosinone, staged a riot on 29 April, with the prisoners holding guards as hostages and doing considerable damage before order was restored. No escapes occured and civilian personnel was shortly in control.

4. REAR ARMY SECURITY CONTROL LINE

With effect from 28 April 1945, the rear Army Security Control Line was adjusted to run through Porto Corsini, Ravenna, Forli, Pontassieve, Firenze, Prato, Pistoia, Lucca, Massarosa, Viareggio; these towns exclusive of the Army Control Zone.

5. PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Reports received from the HQ. CC.RR and the Italian Director of Public Security indicate a general feeling of resentment among the populace in Italian Government Territory as a result of rumours to the effect that Jugoslavia intended to annex Trieste. Many demonstrations and impromptu parades have been held in protest, the participants being for the most part students and disabled war veterans.

6. FASCIST REPUBLICAN CELL IN ROME

The arrests by Security agencies in Rome of 31 members of the "ONORE" group of Fascist Republicans has crippled any immediate attempt to organize 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.

7. GENERAL SECURITY SITUATION.

(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.

(b) With the end of the war in sight, Italian criticism of the Allies was not so pronounced, although muttering of "savagery" in bombing 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. Posters and press articles laboured the theme that Trieste must always remain Italian, and the capture of Fiume by the Jugo Slav partisans was regarded with apprehension by almost all Italians. The attack by the French in Aosta and the claim to Italian colonies in Africa by Ethopia did not make them any more comfortable.

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(c) 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.

(d) Meanwhile the Lord 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 magistrates 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 the case was visited upon a British War correspondent - Sylvia Sprigge - who brought the matter to light.

(e) The political disorders 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.

(f) The demonstrations which have occurred in Rome recently have shown a tendency towards violence, the number of participants carrying sticks and, in some cases, iron bars, has increased, and serious incidents have been narrowly averted.

(g) 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.

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

FPL/G.

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HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

TO		
DIRECTOR		
DEPUTY DIRECTOR		
EXEC. OFFICER		
POLICE		
LIC. & REG.		
PRISONS		
ADM. OFFICE		
SECURITY		
CHIEF CLERK		

REPORT
Monthly Report for March, 1945.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

10 April 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for March, 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Escape of General Roatta.

(a) On the 4th March, 1945, General Mario ROATTA, who was being tried by the High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes, escaped from the Italian Military Hospital in Rome. General ROATTA, former Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, was originally confined in the Officers' Prison at Fort Boccea, but the President of the Court authorized his removal to the Military Hospital on account of the possibility of his suffering from an attack of angina pectoris.

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

(c) On the night of the 4th of March General ROATTA visited the room of a certain Major ROSSI, gave the slip to his Carabinieri guard and disappeared. In spite of widespread searches and the offer of the reward of one million lire for his recapture General ROATTA has not yet been traced.

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

2. Public Demonstrations

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(a) On the 4th March, 1945, General Mario ROATTA, who was being tried by the High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes, escaped from the Italian Military Hospital in Rome. General ROATTA, former Chief of the Italian Army General Staff, was originally confined in the Officers' Prison at Fort Boccea, but the President of the Court authorized his removal to the Military Hospital on account of the possibility of his suffering from an attack of angina pectoris.

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2. Public Demonstrations

(a) This deplorable incident (para 1) aroused indignation throughout Liberated Italy and many demonstrations were held condemning the manner in which the trials of Fascists and Epuration proceedings were being conducted by the Government. The most serious demonstration took place in Rome on the 6th of March when a protest meeting was organized by the LEFTIST Party (see para 20). Subsequent events led to a Government crisis and, amongst other consequences, resulted in the resignation of General ORLANDO Commanding Royal CC.RR. and the replacement of Dott. [illegible], Questore of Rome.

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3. Other Disturbances.

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

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

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

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

4. Appointment of Commanding General C.C.RR.

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

5. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The strength of the Carabinieri as on the 9th March, 1945, was 54,553. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

Hospital	1128
A.W.O.L.	75
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1680
Detached, other than police duty	1222
Sick leave	861
Agricultual leave	65
Ordinary Compassionate leave	2094
	7196

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5. Carabinieri Strength.

(a) The strength of the Carabinieri as on the 9th March, 1945, was 54,553. Of this total 7196 were ineffective as far as civilian police duties are concerned, for the following reasons:

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A.W.O.L.	75
Prison	11
Military Provost duty	1680
Detached, other than police duty	1822
Sick leave	861
Agricultual leave	65
Ordinary Compassionate leave	2094
	7196

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

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

6. Appointment of Commanding General of Finance Guards.

On the retirement of General AMMANNO, who had held the position of Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards for the past six months, the Italian Government proceed the appointment of General Giovanni CALLA. General

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

7. Transport for CC.RR.

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

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

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

8. Clothing and Equipment for Police Agencies.

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

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

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

Pairs Boots	1000
	680

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Prison Guards	10,000

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

Pairs Boots	1800
Undershirts	680
Drawers	840

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

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

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9. Defascism.

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

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

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

10. Agents of Public Security - Repatriation

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

11. Visits of Inspection.

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

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12. Arms for A.P.S.

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

13. Clothing etc.

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

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14. Desecration of Graves.

A report has been received from AFHQ of cases of civilians desecrating and pillaging Allied and enemy war graves, particularly in the Anzio and Cerigliano districts. This matter has been referred to the Italian Director of Public Security for energetic action to detect offenders with a view to stopping these despicable offences.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

15. Crime - Generally.

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

16. Arrests for Forging Allied Military Currency.

On 28 March, 1945, agents of the Questura and S.I.B. personnel in the Naples area arrested 10 civilians for forgery, possessing forged currency etc., seized 3 printing presses and printing material from various locations in Naples. This gang has been active since August, 1944, and the material recovered shows 25 different serial numbers used. It is estimated that the output of forged notes by this group represents approximately 40,000.000 lire.

17. Venereal Disease.

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

C. SECURITY

18. Civilian Security.

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

(b) At the same time there were disturbances in Caulonia (Calabria) and Gravina di Puglia, (see para 3) which, following on the complete withdrawal of Allied Commission officers from Southern Italy, give an indication

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

(c) The situation in Calabria was serious enough to move the Italian Government to issue a communique as to the conditions existing there, and to try to ascertain the responsibility for the disorders. It is admitted that part of the problem is disarming bands of men who term themselves partisans (although of course there were no partisans during the fighting in Calabria) and use this name as a cloak for criminal activity. 261.

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

19. Epuration Trials.

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

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

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

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

20. Political Disorders.

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

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

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

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

(e) The Communist Party also organized a meeting at Bari on 7th

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6th March to protest against the [illegible] resulting in the escape of General Roatta.

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

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

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

21. Fascist Republican Cell in Rome.

(a) The growth of Fascism reported in the December, 1944, report was confirmed by the arrest on 8th March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Onore" Group. In addition a further 20 have been arrested by CC.RR. and the enquiry into their organization is continuing by R.M.C.

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

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

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

22. Conduct of Military Personnel.

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

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

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

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

23. Screening.

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

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

(c) He was attached to the Italian Military Mission in Paris in 1944 and is said to have assisted some of the Italian exiles. He also, however,

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

(d) Owing to reduction in personnel it has been necessary to refer a number of cases to FSS for screening. This will take much longer than hitherto and only the most urgent or important cases can be investigated personally. 261

24. Security of German Deaconesses.

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

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25. Unione Sindacale dei Lavoratori - USIL

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

26. "A" Civilian Internee Camp.

(a) The full time services of an officer from this Division were employed in reviewing the cases of internees at the above camp, where, at the moment, there are 1,759 persons detained, of whom 135 are women. The total number released as the result of reviews is 2,270. There are very few intakes at the moment, and the detainees represent a hard core which it is difficult to reduce in any great measure, but this does not detract from the value of, or the necessity for, constant re-consideration being given. The reviewing officer sits with the Commandant to constitute a Board, and has succeeded in handing over the documentation to an intelligence officer. In a short time it will also have been possible to pass on some of his experience in reviewing as will enable him to be withdrawn for other duties. Before this is done it is hoped to establish a liberal interpretation of the "potential danger" aspect in regard to persons resident in liberated Italy, to correspond more with the policy of withdrawal of Allied personnel from that territory, and the assumption of greater responsibilities by the Italian Government.

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

27. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) The population of this internee camp is 669 of whom 73 are women. The intakes are still small, and owing to the static nature of the front it has not been possible to release many from internment. At the same time recommendations have been made to release men of military age to the Italian Army.

(b) The visits of Major Harvey to both camps and AFHQ during the month have assisted in ensuring a common policy is in hand, and that the

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

28. Forgery of Allied Commission Travel Orders.

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

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

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29. Penicillin - Black Market.

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

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

30. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

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

(b) Results obtained were as follows:-

DE FRENZI Anna Maria	20 years imprisonment
RAGANI Natale	life imprisonment

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

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

31. Enemy Agents Cases (Rome Area Allied Command)

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

ARICO Emilio
FORGO Nino
CASELLI Mario
DI FEDE Giovacchino

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

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

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

32. British Renegades.

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

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

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

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33. Corsens

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

34. Special Mission * Lieutenant Fehr.

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

D. PRISON

35. General

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

36. Overcrowding.

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

37. Personnel

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

38. Closing of Prisons.

The Prisons on the Islands of Capraia and Gorgona, off the

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38. Closing of Prisons.

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

39. Investigation.

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

40. Supplies.

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

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41. Miscellaneous.

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

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

E. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

I Circulation of Motor Vehicles

42. Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

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

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

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

43. Diplomatic Vehicles.

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

44. Knights of Malta.

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

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45. Civilian Vehicles used by Military.

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

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II Control of Civilian Movement

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

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

47. Members of the Italian Government.

In reply to a suggestion from Liaison Branch that special

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

48. Political.

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

49. Revision of Executive Memorandum No. 77.

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

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

50. Province of Foggia.

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

51. Recovery of Military Petrol Cans and Containers.

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

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

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

53. Entry into Italy.

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor of Malta that persons may only travel between Malta and Italy with the approval of AFHQ. The Governor promised to take steps to ensure that no person is allowed to

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F. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

54. Personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

55. Nominal Roll Officers

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

56. Nominal Roll EM/OR's.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
S/Sgt	Pedula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC

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

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S/Sgt	Pedula, L. J.	A	Chief Clerk	HQ AC
Sgt	Chipperton, T.F.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Tec 3	Galli, Dino (NNAI)	A	Clerk	HQ AC
Cpl.	Robinson, E.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
L/Cpl	Lisberg, J.	B	Clerk	HQ AC
PFC	Farley, J.W.	A	Stegr. Typist	HQ AC
PFC	Torrinceisa, D.	A	Clerk/ Interp	HQ AC

57. Withdrawal of Allied Commission Officers.

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

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

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

FFL/jwf

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HEAD QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

C/11027/PS

Tel : Ext. 257

8 April, 1945.

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for March 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. THE ROATTA'S ESCAPE AND EVENTS SUBSEQUENT THERETO

(a) Standing out above all other incidents in the public safety picture was the escape from the Military Hospital in Rome of General Mario ROATTA, on March 4th 1945. General ROATTA, with others, was on trial before the High Commission for the Punishment of Fascist crimes, is still at large and, in absentia, has been convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment.

(b) This escape, which a specially appointed Italian Government Commission has concluded was due to negligence on the part of those responsible for guarding the prisoner, caused considerable resentment throughout liberated Italy, resulting in public demonstrations, the largest of which took place in Rome on 6th March and was sponsored by the leftist Political Parties. Approximately 3000 people congregated at the Colosseum and, after a number of inflammatory speeches, a portion of the crowd estimated at 3000 went to the Quirinale, apparently with the intention of seizing members of the Royal Family. Their entrance was prevented by Carabinieri both mounted and on foot but, during the demonstration, handgrenades were thrown by persons in the crowd resulting in one civilian being killed, it being later established that he was killed by his own bomb or grenade which exploded as he attempted to throw it. The body was taken by the crowd to the Viminale into which they forced their way and deposited the body in a room next to the office of the Italian Director of Public Security.

(c) These lamentable events led to a Government crisis and, although the Carabinieri were not responsible for the incidents following the ROATTA escape, the Commanding General CC.RR. Taddeo ORLANDO resigned and was replaced by General Brunetto BRUNETTI. Dott. Giuseppe DOSSA Questore of Rome was removed from office and replaced by Giuseppe SOLARIO. Thereafter, the situation became quiet and has remained so to this writing.

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2. OTHER DISTURBANCES.

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

(i) On 5th March the son of the Sindaco of Caulonia - a certain CAVALLARO - was arrested on charges of larceny. As a reprisal, Communists and "partisans" disarmed three CC.RR. and took them as hostages to the pretore of the village. The Prefect of Reggio went to Caulonia and found the town occupied by Communists, with all roads blocked and his force of 15 CC.RR. completely outnumbered. The "Partizans" and communists set up a "People's Tribunal" which condemned many people to be whipped in the public square. The prisoner was released, the Sindaco was replaced by a Communist, who, however, only lasted three days before he was relieved in favour of a Liberal. Order was eventually restored. (It should be pointed out here that there were no Partisans during the fighting in Calabria and the name is being used there as a cloak for unlawful activity.)

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

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

3. FASCIST REPUBLICAN CELL IN ROME

The growth of Fascism was confirmed by the arrest on 8th March 1945 by Allied Security Agencies in Rome of 25 members of the Fascist "Cuore" Group. In addition a further 20 have been arrested by CC.RR. and the enquiry into their organization is continuing by R.A.A.C. Their object was to form a political group on former Fascist lines, placing members in other political parties for the purpose of disruption and the ultimate seizure of power, with a return of Fascism.

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4. APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDING GENERAL OF FINANCE GUARDS.

On the retirement of General AVARNO, who had held the position of Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards for the past six months, the Italian Government proposed the appointment of General Giovanni GHILA. General GHILA who is 57 years of age has had a distinguished Army career and until recently was Under Secretary of State for War, during which time he co-operated loyally with the Allies. The appointment of General GHILA as Commanding General of the Royal Finance Guards was approved by the Allied Commission on 28th March 1945.

5. DESECRATION OF GRAVES.

A report has been received from AFHQ of cases of civilians desecrating and pillaging Allied and enemy war graves, particularly in the Anzio and Cerigliano districts. This matter has been referred to the Italian Director of Public Security for energetic action to detect offenders with a view to stopping these despicable offences.

6. CRIME - GENERAL.

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

7. WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED COMMISSION OFFICERS.

During and at the close of the month, all Public Safety Officers were withdrawn from the Islands of Sardegna and Sicily, and all of Southern Italy, with the exception of the Commune of Naples, as the Regions in these areas closed. It is considered appropriate to invite special attention to those officers who previously left these areas for new assignments, and to those who leave as the Regions close. Since the occupation by Allied Armies, these officers have worked tirelessly and conscientiously under conditions which many times were very difficult, to say the least. In the early days, Public Security Agencies were demoralized, disorganized, ill-equipped, without transport, faced with a fast-growing black market,

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exhorbitant prices, low wages, criminal elements both individual and organized, political unrest and a shortage of food and clothing on the open market. In spite of all this, good order has been generally maintained, law-enforcement agencies have developed into more satisfactory police organizations and the policing of Italian Government Territory can now be considered as being reasonably satisfactory. Therefore, to those Public Safety officers let it be said "WELL DONE" and "GOOD SHOW".

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

PFI/C.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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File 14027

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS

12 March 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for February 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE.

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

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

The following were recruited during the month:-

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

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

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

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

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

3. Frontier Control.

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

4. Railway police

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

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

5. Transport for Carabinieri.

It is essential that trucks should be allotted to CC.RR. Legions forming for the north. It is anticipated that Public Safety duties will be difficult in this highly industrial area, and the mobility provided by efficient transport will enable Legion Strengths to be utilized to their fullest advantage. When considering numbers of vehicles to be allotted, it must be understood that the enemy may remove all forms of transport on his withdrawal. The Commanding General CC.RR. has been asked what the transport requirements of the Northern Legions would be on the basis of no vehicles being found on occupation. A total of 392 cars and 527 trucks has been requested. These numbers are far more than can be allotted from the 1700 vehicles earmarked for the carrying of supplies. It is thought however that 100 trucks are essential for CC.RR. general purposes on occupation on a provisional basis of 25 to each of the four northern Regions. Experience on the ground may necessitate re-adjustment of numbers between Regions. After liberation of territory, civilian vehicles could be obtained to increase the numbers to the ceiling required by the CC.RR. Steps are being taken to obtain the 100 trucks initially required, from Italian Army sources through AFHQ.

6. Mobile CC.RR. Battalions.

(a) Mobile CC.RR. units are essential for the north. The general economic position may well bring about industrial unrest, and it will be necessary to have available at all times, a force of CC.RR. specially trained to deal with large public disorders, riots etc. This need can best be met by the formation of a mobile battalion in each northern Region and stationed at Genova, Turin, Milan and Padova. Battalions to be of 500 men each; 300 men carried by 12 three ton trucks and 12 armored vehicles; the balance of 200 men on reserve. Personnel can be provided from the normal strength of the Regions. Total transport required would be 48 three ton trucks and 46 armored vehicles. The type of armored vehicle most suitable is the Italian SPA 40. 2 District have already applied to AFHQ for transport for 3 battalions on the basis mentioned above. An overall request for four battalions has been sponsored by this Sub-Commission to AFHQ.

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

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7. Clothing for Police Agencies.

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

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

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

Battledress	1000	Gloves	2156
Shirts	1234	Caps	490
Undershirts	4000	Pairs Socks	1200
Drawers	5400	Pairs Boots	3414
Field Jackets	1841	Overcoats	216

8. Discipline. P.S.

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

9. Police School Caserta.

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

10. Police Central Garage, Rome.

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

11. Arms for Agents of Public Safety.

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

2600

12. Questura Officials for the North.

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12. Questura Officials for the North.

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

13. Withdrawal of AC Officers.

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

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14. Morale.

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

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

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

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

15. Forging Allied Military Currency.

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

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

16. Prostitution - Venereal Disease.

The war against V.D. continues, and the Italian Police Agencies

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

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16. Prostitution - Venereal Disease.

The war against V.D. continues, and the Italian Police Agencies have exerted additional pressure in an effort to stamp out this disease. In the Naples area 43% of the prostitutes taken into custody were found to be suffering from V.D. It is interesting to note that following the arrest of two Italian Doctors at the Pace Hospital, Naples, charged with corruption and bribery and who are now awaiting trial, the rate of V.D. found in those examined increased from a previous 12% to 51%. In Rome 60 clandestine brothels were closed, 984 unregistered prostitutes were apprehended, 246 of whom were found to have V.D. In the forward areas large numbers of prostitutes are active but are generally under control as a result of the activity of the military and civil police.

17. Possession of Fire Arms.

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

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18. Crime Generally.

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

19. Incidents in Sardinia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) At about 2205 hours on 25 February, 1945, two explosions presumably by dynamite sticks took place at Iglesias at the homes of On. CCRSI, former Minister of the Italian Government and Ing. MELONI, Sindaco of Inglesias.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

20. General.

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

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

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

D. SECURITY.

21. Civilian Security.

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

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

22. Italian Armed Forces - Communist Enrollment.

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

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

23. Epuration Trials.

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

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

24. Yugo-Slav Activity.

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

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

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

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

26. Society of German Deaconesses.

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

27. Deutsche Antinazional Sozialistische Vereinigung (D.A.V.)

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

28. Political Manoeuvre.

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

29. Suspect.

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

30. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Pacula.

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

29. Suspect.

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

30. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Pagula.

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

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

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

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31. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

(a) There were 615 persons detained at the end of the month in Terni, including 65 females. Reviews have been taking place one day per week, but owing to the Rear Army Control line having been stationary it was only possible to release 8 persons. When the armies progress, however, it is anticipated that many more will be released.

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

32. Screening.

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

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

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

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

(c) A further case - that of CONCINA Cesare - was put forward for prosecution. The facts of evidence indicated that this was a clear case of espionage. But, again it was ruled by AFHQ that evidence of C.S.D.I.C. personnel

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

34. British Renegades.

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

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

35. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases)

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

PAGANOTTO	Fabio	-	life imprisonment
MUSCATELLO	Domenico	-	death
BENVENUTI	Ermete	-	death
ZAMPINI	Carlo	-	acquitted
PAGLIOCI	Rino	-	death

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

36. Hungarian Refugees.

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

37. Enemy Agent (Sardinia)

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

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E. PRISONS.

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38. General.

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

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

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39. Overcrowding.

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

40. Personnel.

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

41. Requisitions of Prisons.

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

F. FIRE AND RAD

42. Long Range Rocket.

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

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

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

43. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

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G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

43. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Misuse of Petrol.

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

(b) Requisitioning of Vehicles with current Circulation Permits.

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

(c) Validity of Circulating Permits.

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

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(d) Pointing of Circulation Permits, for period May-August.

Present lay-out of permits agreed to with Commerce Sub-Commission. An indorsement will be printed on the back of the permits to the effect that such permits do not authorize movement of civilians in Restricted Zones without movement passes.

(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

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

44. Control of Civilian Movement.

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

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

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

45. Military Travel Authorizations.

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

46. Entry into Italy.

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

47. Travel between Italy and France.

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

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H. MISCELLANEOUS

48. Civilian Compensation Claims.

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

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

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

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

50. Offences and Accidents, involving Allied Personnel.

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

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION.

51. Personnel.

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

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

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

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

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

52. Nominal Roll Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station

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

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Nominal Roll Officers Cont'd.

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

53. EM/OR's

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

John W Chapman

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

FPL/jwf.

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PFC	Tornincasa, D.	A	Clerk Interp	Sec Div HQ

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AG/14027/PS

Tel: Ext 502

8 March 1945

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for February, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

(a) The Strength of the Carabinieri according to the latest return dated 24th February, 1945, was 53,990. Of this figure only 45,207 were employed on normal police duties, the remainder, 8783, being ineffective owing to leave, hospital, A.W.O.L., imprisonment and being employed with the Italian Army on Provost duties. 992 were recruited during the month.

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

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

General Iacometto Taddei has been appointed Deputy to the Commanding General of the CC.RR. General Taddei, who has recently been in command of the CC.RR. assembled for policing northern Italy, has had a distinguished career in the Carabinieri Service and his professional abilities at Carabinieri Headquarters will have a stimulating effect on the force.

3. Frontier Control.

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

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4. Mobile CC.RR. Battalions.

(a) In anticipation of unrest in Northern Italy following its liberation, it is considered essential that a specially trained force of Carabinieri, capable of dealing with large public disorders, be established. Sponsored by this Sub-Commission, a request has been submitted to AFHQ to authorise the formation of 4 motorized, armored battalions of 500 men each to be stationed at Genova, Turin, Milan and Padova.

(b) In connection with the Sicily battalions, AFHQ has stated that Italian army vehicles can only be lent temporarily. Accordingly, although it has not been possible to requisition civilian trucks in Sicily, the 24 three ton trucks there at present must be returned to the Italian Army by 15 March, 1945. If this is insisted upon, it will bring about the disbanding of the CC.RR. battalions. Accordingly AFHQ has been requested to continue the loan of this transport to CC.RR. for such period as is required to requisition suitable vehicles in Sicily. The Regional Commissioner and the Commanding General CC.RR. have been asked to co-operate in the provision of the vehicles.

5. Long Range Rocket.

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

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

6. Questura Officials for the North.

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

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7. Italian Armed Forces - Communist Enrollments.

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

(b) The systematic belittling of the CC.RR. which has been going on for some time has come to a head with their policy of outright disbandment of that body, no doubt with their own organisation to supplant them. It is felt that this is a most serious matter, as the CC.RR. at the moment are the real backbone of Italian Public Safety, and have shown signs recently of responding to the encouragement given to them by the Allies in their difficult task. To supplant them at this stage would be to open the door to anarchy or to a "Party" police force reminiscent of Fascist Militia. It is all the more regrettable therefore, that the escape of General ROATTA (see paragraph 6-b) should have given such a powerful weapon to the advocates of disbanding the CC.RR.

8. Epuration Trials.

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

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

9. British Renegades.

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

(b) Many enquiries were made during the month on the activities of Count Demetrio Berefield SALAZAR, a naturalised British subject. A report

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on his activities, as far as could discreetly be made, was submitted and a copy forwarded t C-2 AFHQ with the result authority was received to detain him pending further investigations. On 24th February, 1945, he was arrested by Capt. Ellis of Security Division and conveyed to "R" Internee Camp. It appears that on Italy's entry into the war SALAZAR was interned and subsequently released to work for S.I.M. Correspondence which passed between the Ministry of the Interior and the Questura, Rome, confirms this. Recently he has been involved in certain undesirable political activities and enquiries are proceeding to further substantiate his activities with S.I.M. and later his connection with BADOGLIO now in custody of Italian authorities.

10. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases).

During the month, 5 enemy agents were tried before AMG Courts, these trials resulting in three death penalties, 1 of life imprisonment and 1 acquittal. One other case is completed and six additional suspects are being interrogated and investigated.

11. Disturbances and Disorders.

Disorders and riots in protest against the military call-up which were so prevalent in Sicily during the months of December and January have subsided. In Sardinia disorders resulting from the same cause increased, but not to an alarming degree. In spite of this, the response to the call-up in Sardinia surpassed the expectations of the Italian Authorities. Conditions throughout Italy were quiet.

12. Morale.

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

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

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

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

FPL/jmf

SECRET
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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S E C R E T

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
A.C 394

AC/14027/25 23 February 1945

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for January 1945.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Carabinieri.

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

2. Mobile Battalion of CC.RR.

A mobile battalion of CC.RR. has been formed in Sardinia on the same lines as the 2 battalions in Sicily. AFHQ have approved the use of 12 three ton trucks and 12 armoured vehicles from Italian Military sources. This transport enables 300 men to be transported at one time. It is anticipated that this battalion will be of assistance to preserve order when the call-up commences in Sardinia.

3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

With minor exceptions, all clothing allotted to CC.RR. has at last been released from Italian Military Stores. Transportation Sub-Commission has

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

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3. Clothing allotted to CC.RR.

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

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4. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,899 excluding 3,800 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ have issued instructions that a total strength of 55,000 must not be exceeded. Accordingly 3,000 troops of the Piceno Division have been ordered to return to combat duties and the Commanding General CC.RR. has issued orders that no CC.RR. are to be recruited or reassumed into service unless an equal number of serving CC.RR. are retired or dismissed. Renewed representations have been made to AFHQ for authority to increase the CC.RR. strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. The arguments set out in 10 previous letters to AFHQ have been recapitulated and there is a prospect of a favourable decision being reached shortly. In the meanwhile efforts are being made to reduce the number of CC.RR. who are "ineffective" as far as Public Safety duties are concerned. No success has been achieved in recovering any of the 4,261 "mobilized" CC.RR. that is CC.RR. employed on provost duties. Agreement has been reached, however, that CC.RR. who have been on leave for more than 30 days or sick for more than 60 days will not be included in the CC.RR. strength. On an average this will effect a saving of 500 men.

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5. Port Police.

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

6. De-requisitioning of Public Security Garage.

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

7. Policing of Trains.

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

8. Transfers.

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

9. Mission Pay.

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

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10. Questure Officials for the North.

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

11. War Graves.

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

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12. Morale.

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

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

13. Crime Generally.

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

14. Disorders in Protest against Military Call-up.

During January, the highlight of the Public Safety picture continued to be the riots and disorders in protest against the Military call-up. Early in the month, these incidents became serious and alarming in Sicily, particularly in the provinces of Ragusa, Agregento and Syracuse, eventually spreading to other places on the island. Lives of Carabinieri, police and civilians were lost, communication lines were cut, Governmental premises were set afire and considerable property was damaged. It was found necessary to use Italian troops to quell these disorders. As the month progressed, and news of further call-up on the mainland and in Sardinia reached the public, disorders began to occur at those places and the situation in Sicily became quieter. In Cagliari, Sardinia, a demonstration held on 18 January, 1945, resulted in the death of one person and the injury of 11 others. That city was quiet on the following day. On the mainland in cases where the Carabinieri have made arrests of persons failing to answer the call-up, there have been instances in which, by use or threat of force by some of the populace, the Carabinieri were compelled to release those arrested. Re-arrest of the originals and arrest of those responsible for their release have been ordered by higher Italian authority. As the month closed, the situation was greatly improved and apparently under control. However, it is felt that additional demonstrations against the call-up can be expected.

15. Separatist Movement - Sicily.

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15. Separatist Movement - Sicily.

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

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16. Liquidation of the "Hunchback" of Rome.

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

17. Seizure of Arms and Ammunition.

(a) On the 25th January, 1945, at 6do A.M. Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Communista d'Italia where, after searching the premises, quantities of arms and ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made but enquiries continue to establish ownership and responsibility for possession. The following items were seized; 40 rifles, 5 sub-machine guns, 100 hand-grenades, 20 morter bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition and 200 packages rifle ammunition.

(b) On the 27th January, 1945, Rome Carabinieri carried out a search in Via Fornovo No. 12, office of the "Proletarian Union". Among other things the following arms and ammunition were seized, 1 complete machine gun Fiat caliber 9, 21 bombs Italian mfg, 5 bombs German mfg, 4 Mitra "Beretta", 5 rifles model 38, 9000 cartridges for mitra "Beretta" with relative loaders and ammunition boxes, 90 loaders for rifle mod. 38 (540 cartriges), 350 cartriges for machine gun rifles, 30 cartriges for pistol mod. 89, and 240 cartriges for German pistol "Mauser". Subsequently, Umberto Salverazza, Secretary General of the Union" was arrested and is presently in custody.

18. Arrests for Theft of Allied Silk.

Although the following incident cannot be considered as concerning only the month of January, 1945, it is submitted because of its importance, and demonstrates excellent police work by Italian Public Safety Officers and men under the direction of an Allied Public Safety Officer.

The following items were seized: [illegible] 20 mortar bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition [illegible] packages rifle ammunition.

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19. Forging Allied Military Currency.

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

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

20. General.

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

D. SECURITY

21. Civilian Security.

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

22. Epuration Trials.

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

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23. Enemy Agents (5 Army cases).

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

24. Political Propaganda in AMG Territory.

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

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25. Screening.

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

26. Penicillin - Black Market.

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

27. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Padula.

There are now 1,968 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,985 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

28. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

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

(b) So far 49 cases have been reviewed and release recommended in

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from civilian sources weekly, but it is not possible to release any to other than military medical units. It was also ascertained that it is most probable if penicillin gets into unauthorised hands it will be rendered useless unless the recipient knows how it should be handled.

27. "A" Civilian Internee Camp, Padula.

There are now 1,968 civilian internees in this camp and during the month a further 117 were released consequent upon their cases being reviewed. Since the camp was opened 1,965 persons have been released following review, thus showing that the policy was well worth the time of the officers spent considering the cases.

28. "R" Civilian Internee Camp, Terni.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. PRISONS

29. General Situation.

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

30. Disturbances.

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

31. Supplies.

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

32. Overcrowding.

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

33. A. Gabelli Institute.

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The Vice President of the Civil Affairs Section and Director of

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33. A. Gabelli Institute.

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

34. Prison Guards and Directors.

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

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F. FIRE AND P.A.D.

59. Long Range Rockets - P.A.D.

The use of V1 and V2 weapons against targets in the European theatre has necessitated the overhauling of P.A.D. arrangements in liberated Italy. To this end, all Fire and Civil Defence officers in Regions were assembled in Rome during the month and attended a 2 day conference at which they were addressed by the P.A.D. and C.D. Adviser, AFHQ. Experience gained in the European theatre was discussed, and measures suggested for the revision of P.A.D. arrangements. Owing to the limited range of the V1 and V2, such revision is only urgently necessary in areas forward of Rome. The protection of forward ports and towns in Army area remains a Military responsibility and Allied Commission officers are charged with the duty of ensuring that the Italian anti-fire service is capable of functioning efficiently in support of army P.A.D. arrangements. Post raid measures are of prime importance after V1 and V2 attack, and these are beyond the scope of any one branch. It has been recommended that Public Safety responsibility be limited to operational Civil Defence and that responsibility for Post Raid measures be assumed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who alone can co-ordinate all the many services concerned. A meeting was called by Public Safety Sub-Commission on Wednesday 31 January, 1945, at which representatives of the following Sub-Commissions attended: Legal, Labour, Industry, Commerce, Public Health, Food, and Public Works. The meeting was addressed by Lt. Col. Daw, the AFHQ, P.A.D. and C.D. adviser. Post raid problems were explained, particularly as they affected the various Sub-Commissions in order that the matter could be studied, necessary legislation prepared and instruction given to officers in the field.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

36. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

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

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

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

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

(e) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.
New provincial Commissioners have been appointed to the Provincial seats of Pisa(Ing. Giovanni CRAGNONI and Nercais Dr. Andreane) A new Provincial Director was also appointed to the Provincial Seat of Perugia (Dr. Lauro Falletta). Appointment of Dr. Amos PARTALI as Provincial Director Of Lucca agreed to by S.C.A.O. AMG Fifth Army and Central Seat.

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

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37. Control of Civilian Movement.

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

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

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

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

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

38. Military Travel Authorisations. (MTA)

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

39. Entry into Italy.

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

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

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

40. Rome Passenger Transport Vehicles.

The Prefect of Rome has published a decree establishing a transport committee to regulate the passenger transport system in the city of Rome. 2592 R.P.S.O., and the Provost Marshal will take joint steps to eliminate unauthorised service as soon as the decree becomes operative.

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41. Identity cards for Import - Receiving Agents.

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

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

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

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H. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

43. Defascism.

Close contact has been kept with the Epuration Committee of Agencies with which this Sub-Commission is concerned, and detailed instructions given on the compilation of Fortnightly returns. Officials who have only recently become responsible for submitting the returns were not at all clear as to the figures required, and it is now confidently felt that a true picture of Epuration proceedings will be forthcoming. All concerned speak of the delay caused in proceedings by the State of transport and communications, and there is no doubt that present conditions are a delaying factor. It was found that there was an apparent tendency to deal with large numbers of lower ranks rather than concentrating on senior officials, but the necessity of dealing with the latter first has been impressed on those concerned. Good progress has recently been made in the preliminary examinations, but in cases referred to the Epuration Committees, progress is not too good. In view of the work involved, it may be considered as satisfactory. All officials concerned in this work have shown themselves very helpful and co-operative.

44. Compensation claims by Civilians.

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

45. Personnel

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

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

(c) Four Senior British Officers are expected to visit this theatre very soon to study AC/AM work in connection with Austria planning, and every- their visit as useful as possible.

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

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

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

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

NOMINAL ROLL - Officers.

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

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NOMINAL ROLL - Officers, Cont'd.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment	Station
Major	LUCKMAN, F.P.	A	Executive Officer	HQ. AC
Major	MILLICE, W.C.	B	Lic and Reg	HQ. AC
Major	Newbury, E.W.	A	Prisons	HQ. AC
Major	Ronnie, W.	B	Security	Espionage duties
Major	HARE, W.	B	Attd. Emilia Reg	Reg. HQ.
Major	HARVEY, S.J.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt.	CEACH, F.	B	Security Div.	"A" Internment Camp
Capt	ELLIS, A.M.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	GALE, I.	B	Security Div.	HQ. AC
Capt	POWELL, B.	B	Admin Officer	HQ. AC
Capt	DALEY, G.R.	B	Attached	HQ. AC
1st Lt.	FEHR, C.	A	Security Div.	HQ. AC

NOMINAL ROLL - EM/OR's

Name	Rank	A or B	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Pedula	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NLI) Gelli	Tec 3	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson E.	Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	L/Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Furley	P.F.C.	A	Stogr. typist	HQ AC
D.N. Torrinceaa	P.FC.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

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

FPL/jmT

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Name	Rank	A or B	Assignment	Station
Louis J. Pedula	S/Sgt	A	Chief Clerk	HQ. AC
T.F. Chipperton	Sgt	B	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Dino (NMI) Galli	Tec 5	A	Clerk	Security Div HQ
Robinson E.	Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Lisberg J.	L/Cpl	B	Clerk	HQ AC
Jay W. Farley	P.F.C.	A	Steor. typist	HQ AC
D.N. Terninesse	P.FC.	A	Clerk/Interp.	Security Div HQ

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

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File 21A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel: Ext 502
5 February 1945

AC/14027/PS

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for January, 1945.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. Disorders in protest against Military Call-up.

During January, the highlight of the Public Safety picture continued to be the riots and disorders in protest against the Military call-up. Early in the month, these incidents became serious and alarming in Sicily, particularly in the provinces of Regusa, Agrigento and Syracuse, and eventually spreading to other places on the island. Lives of Carabinieri, police and civilians were lost, communication lines were cut, governmental premises were set afire and considerable property was damaged. It was found necessary to use Italian troops to quell these disorders. As the month progressed, and news of further call-up on the Mainland and in Sardinia reached the public, disorders began to occur at those places and the situation in Sicily became quieter. In Cagliari, Sardinia, a demonstration held on 10 January, 1945, resulted in the death of one person and the injury of 11 others. That city was quiet on the following day. On the mainland in cases where the Carabinieri have made arrests of persons failing to answer the call-up, there have been instances in which, by use or threat of force by some of the populace, the Carabinieri were compelled to release those arrested. Re-arrest of the originals and arrest of those responsible for their release have been ordered by higher Italian authority. As the month closed, the situation was greatly improved and apparently under control. However, it is felt that additional demonstrations against the call-up can be expected.

2. Separatists Movement - Sicily.

Although not directly responsible for disorders in Sicily, the Separatist Movement has reared its head in connection therewith and is taking advantage thereof. On 15/16 January, the Separatist National Committee held a meeting at its headquarters and decided to issue an ultimatum demanding 1. the handing over of power to the Separatist Movement, or 2. Military re-occupation of the Island by the Allies. To this end, a stirring Order of the Day was approved. In the event of neither of the two proposals being accepted, the National Committee decided that the Movement would seize power with all its forces, proclaiming an Independent Republic of Sicily. For this purpose, the National Committee gave full power to an Executive Committee, who should be responsible for organisation. This Committee started its work on the evening of 16 January, sending inflammatory communications to all the provincial sections of the Island; to the Separatist Youth League were communicated precise instructions to initiate intense propaganda [illegible] pamphlets

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and posters published in connection with this Movement bear the names "Il Presidente" ANDREA FINOCCHIARO-APRILE and "Il Segretario Generale" ANTONINO VARVARO.

3. Liquidation of the Hunchback of Rome.

Investigation into the murder of a British Corporal, a member of the Carabinieri and three civilians, established them to be the work of a gang headed by one Giuseppe Albano, known as "Il Gobbo" (The Hunchback) whose Headquarters were in two of the Capital's poorest districts, Borgata Quarticciolo and Borgata Cordiani, the latter being situated above some ancient Roman Catacombs whose ramification are spread over a wide area. A raid was staged to take place on the 15th January, but on the 15th the "Hunchback" while endeavouring to break into a Villa was shot and killed by a Carabinieri. The Raid, as planned, was successfully carried out with some 1000 Carabinieri and Agents of Public Security taking part. 25 of the "Hunchback gang" were arrested and 700 persons detained for interrogation and for possessing fire-arms. Also a large quantity of firearms, ammunition and explosives were seized. The arrest of the greater part of the gang, to whom was accredited a large number of hold-ups and extortions should have a deterent effect on criminal elements in the Capital.

4. Seizure of Arms and Ammunition.

(a) On the 25th January, 1945, at 6.10 A.M. Rome Carabinieri visited the offices of the Movimento Communista d'Italia where, after searching the premises, quantities of Arms and Ammunition were found hidden behind a false wall built inside the premises. The premises were unoccupied and no arrests were made but enquiries continue to establish ownership and responsibility for possession. The following items were seized: 40 rifles, 5 sub-machine guns, 100 hand-grenades, 20 mortar bombs, 30 packages explosive material, 1 box rifle ammunition and 200 packages rifle ammunition.

(b) On the 27 January, 1945, Rome Carabinieri carried out a search in Via Fornovo No. 12, office of the "Proleterian Union". Among other things the following arms and ammunition were seized, 1 complete machine gun Fiat caliber 9, 21 bombs Italian mfg, 5 bombs German mfg, 4 Mitra "Beretta", 5 rifles model 38, 9000 cartriges for mitra "Beretta" with relative loaders and ammunition boxes, 90 loaders for rifle mod. 38 (540 cartriges), 350 cartriges for machine-gun rifles, 30 cartriges for pistol mod. 89, and 240 cartriges for German pistol "Mauser". Subsequently, Umberto Salvarezza, Secretary General of the "Union" was arrested and is presently in custody.

5. Arrests for Theft of Allied Silk.

Although the following incident cannot be considered as concerning only the month of January, 1945, it is submitted because of its importance, and demonstrates excellent police work by Italian Public Safety officers and men under the direction of an Allied Public Safety Officer. During September and October, 1944, 3000 kilos (1 freight car load) of Allied Silk was stolen from the rail yards in Naples. Investigation by members of the 61 section SIB C.M. Police CMF resulted in that organization submitting a report that the result was abortive and the investigation was considered closed. Capt. R.N. Hobbs, Z.P.S.O. Naples Zone Allied Commission conferred with three

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commissioners and two marshals of the Naples Questura and a new investigation was begun which resulted in the recovery of the bulk of the stolen silk and the arrest or denunciation of 31 persons responsible for the actual theft, the sale or the purchase of the stolen merchandise.

6. CC.RR. Strength.

During the month the strength of CC.RR. reached a figure of 54,899, excluding 3,800 Italian Army troops attached for temporary CC.RR. duty. AFHQ have issued instructions that a total strength of 55,000 must not be exceeded. Accordingly 3,000 troops of the Piceno Division have been ordered to return to combat duties and the Commanding General CC.RR. has issued orders that no CC.RR. are to be recruited or reassumed into service unless an equal number of serving CC.RR. are retired or dismissed. Renewed representations have been made to AFHQ for authority to increase the CC.RR. strength from 55,000 to a minimum of 65,000. The arguments set out in 10 previous letters to AFHQ have been recapitulated and there is a prospect of a favorable decision being reached shortly. In the meanwhile, efforts are being made to reduce the number of CC.RR. who are "ineffective" as far as Public Safety duties are concerned. No success has been achieved in recovering any of the 4,261 "mobilized" CC.RR., that is, CC.RR. employed on prov-cat duties. Agreement has been reached, however, that CC.RR. who have been on leave for more than 30 days or sick for more than 60 days will not be included in the CC.RR. strength. On an average this will effect a saving of 500 men.

7. Long Range Rocket. - P.A.D.

The use of V1 and V2 weapons against targets in the European theatre has necessitated the overhauling of P.A.D. arrangements in liberated Italy. To this end, all Fire and Civil Defence officers in Regions were assembled in Rome during the month and attended a 2 day conference at which they were addressed by the P.A.D. and C.D. Adviser, A.F.H.Q. Experience gained in the European theatre was discussed, and measures suggested for the revision of P.A.D. arrangements. Owing to the limited range of the V1 and V2, such revision is only urgently necessary in areas forward of Rome. The protection of forward ports and towns in Army area remains a Military responsibility and Allied Commission officers are charged with the duty of ensuring that the Italian anti-fire service is fepable of functioning efficiently in support of army P.A.D. arrangements. Post raid measures are of prime importance after V1 and V2 attack, and these are beyond the scope of any one branch. It has been recommended that Public Safety responsibility be limited to operational Civil Defence and that responsibility for Post Raid measures be assumed by the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who alone can co-ordinate all the many services concerned. A meeting was called by Public Safety Sub-Commission on Wednesday 31 January, 1945, at which representatives of the following Sub-Commissions attended: Legal, Labour, Industry, Commerce, Public Health, Food, and Public Works. The meeting was addressed by Lt. Col. Dew, the A.F.H.Q., P.A.D. and C.D. advisor. Post raid problems were explained, particularly as they affected the various Sub-Commissions in order that the matter could be studied, necessary legislation prepared and instruction given to officers in the field.

8. N.W. Italy Planning.

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On 31 January 1945 a meeting of N.W. Italy R.P.S.O's was held in this Sub-Commission. Problems of CC.RR. strength were discussed and it was

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agreed th at the allocation to Regions on a 55,000 ceiling basis was inadequate in view of the problems likely to be encountered. In particular the port of Genova calls for special police measures, and urgent representations will be made for the allocation of Italian Military personnel for guard duties.

9. Port Police.

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

10. Civilian Security.

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

11. Epuration Trials.

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

12. Enemy Agents (5 Army Cases).

Owing to climatic conditions, the number of agents sent by the enemy through the lines has dropped almost to a standstill, thus allowing more

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progress to be made in reducing the black-log of cases from previous months. Court decisions obtained during the month were:- sentenced to death 6. to imprisonment 1. acquitted 1. postponed 1. Work was commenced on 13 other cases and it is hoped that these will be presented to the Court in February.

13. Political Propaganda in AMG Territory.

Enquiries have been in hand for some time regarding the dispatch of Communist literature to Pisa from the headquarters in Rome and recently a raid on the Communist Party Branch Office in Rimini revealed that letters were being dispatched from Rome to Rimini and thence to Forli. Enquiries are proceeding with a view to establishing whether an offence against 6 Army regulations has been committed, but there is obviously a security danger if a political party persistently evades Army regulations within the fighting zone by clandestine traffic in mail.

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

FP1/jwf

TO	INIT	DATE
COL. CHAPMAN		
COL. YOUNG		
LT. COL. [illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		
[illegible]		

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	UNIT	DATE
COL. CHAPMAN		
COL. YOUNG		18/
LT. COL WILCOX		19/
MAJ LUCKMAN		
MAJ WILSON		
MAJ HANBURY		18/
MAJ BALLANCE		
CAPT POWEL		
CHIEF CLERK		

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ENCLOSURE NO. 1

HQ ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
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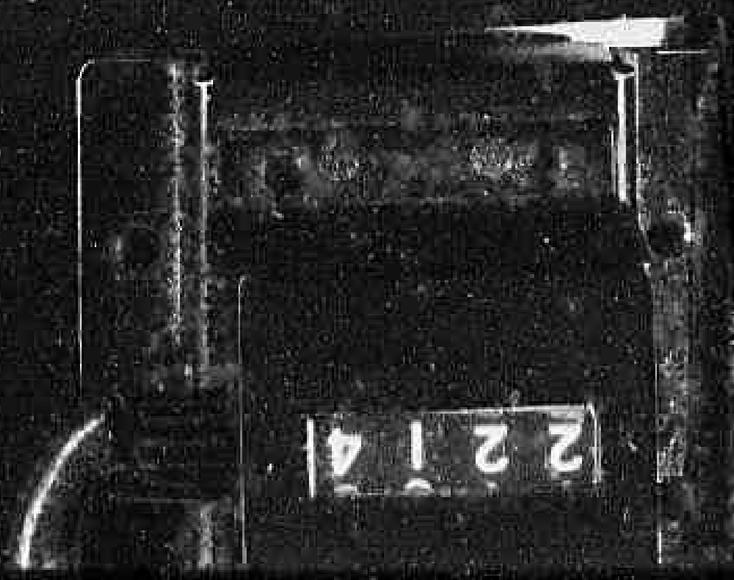
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1st Cover

CONFIDENTIAL

NEAR EASTERN ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

14 January 1945

AC/14027/PS

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for December, 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Carabinieri.

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

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

i) Normal voluntary recruiting.

ii) Volunteers from the existing Italian Army.

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

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

v) The repatriation of Prisoners of War.

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

In order to augment the Carabinieri, 3000 Italian troops of the Piceno Group have been temporarily attached to CC.RR. Legions in Southern Italy. These [illegible] released when the recruiting campaign produces sufficient CC.RR. to relieve

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

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

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3. CC.RR. Assistance in Movement Control.

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

4. Scientific Police School.

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

SECRET

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5. Mobile Battalions for CC.RR.

(a) AFHQ has now agreed to the formation of 2 Mobile Battalions of CC.RR. in Sicily, at Palermo and Messina. Each battalion consists of 300 men commanded by a Major. Battalions are of three companies each with four Platoons. Companies are of 100 CC.RR.(25 each Platoon) commanded by a Captain with two Lieutenants and 4 NCO's. 12 three ton trucks and 12 armoured vehicles are allotted to each battalion together with a motor car for the Major in command.

(b) With the transport mentioned, each battalion can move 300 men at one time. The balance of 200 men for each battalion are kept as reserve and transported according to circumstances.

(c) The 24 trucks have all been made available from the Italian Army and proceeded from Naples to Sicily. 12 armoured vehicles are being supplied from Sardinia and 12 from Leece. The movement of these vehicles is not yet completed but is being expedited by AFHQ.

(d) The Operations of these two mobile Battalions should go much to control Public order in Sicily.

6. Clothing.

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

(b) A new policy has been agreed upon with Land Forces Sub-Commission on the issue of required boots to CC.RR. An allotment of boots will be made at the rate of 10% of the strength; at present this will be 5,500. These boots will be issued by CC.RR. Legion Commanders as replacements for old boots. The old boots will then be returned to the Minister of War who will issue a further 5,500 pairs of required boots. This scheme is continuous, and taken in conjunction with the allotment of 24,000 pairs of boots since 3rd October, 1944, should clear up the difficulties that have been experienced in the past.

7. Appointment etc. Questure Officials.

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

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

(c) A Senior Official has been sent to Bologna and Ferrara to re-organize

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(b) A new policy has been agreed upon with Land Forces Sub-Commission of the issue of required boots to CC.RR. An allotment of boots will be made at the rate of 10% of the strength; at present this will be 2,500. These boots will be to used by CC.RR. Legal Commanders as replacements for old boots. The old boots will then be returned to the Minister of War who will issue a further 2,500 pairs of required boots. This scheme is continuous, and taken in conjunction with the allotment of 20,000 pairs of boots since 3rd October, 1944, should clear up the difficulties that have been experienced in the past.

7. Appointment etc. Questura Officials.

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

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

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

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

(e) The R.P.S.O. Southern Region has commenced six Questura Officials at Naples for their outstanding work in connection with the arrest of a number of persons who were foreign exit permit release warrants.

8. Police Buildings.

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

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

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9. [illegible] Equipment.

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

10. Printing Machinery.

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

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

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

12. War Graves.

Correspondence has passed between this HQ, AAI and AFHQ on the subject of reporting of Allied War Graves by Police Services. A procedure has been adopted and a directive forwarded to Regional Commissioners.

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

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

14. Morale.

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

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

b. LAW ENFORCEMENT

15. Disorders in Sicily.

(a) During December, 1944, the Italian Army call-up of men of the 1924 [illegible] in Sicily culminating in serious disorders.

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at the Central Training School,
15 January 1945.

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B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

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15. Disorders in Sicily.

(a) During December, 1944, the Italian Army call-up of men of the 1914-24 age group aroused widespread resentment in Sicily culminating in serious disorders. The regulations provided that the men were to be called up in three batches. The 1922-24 classes were to present themselves during the period 12th - 19th December, 1944, while the remaining classes were to be called-up during the period 3rd - 10th January, 1945 and 15th - 22nd January, 1945.

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

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

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

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(d) [illegible] the most serious disorder of the period occurred in the city of Catania on the 14th December, 1944. In the morning about 500 demonstrators, led by students, gathered in front of the Italian Military District Headquarters to protest against the call-up. A hand-grenade was thrown by an unknown person killing one civilian and injuring another. Two Italian Army Officers were attacked by the crowd and stripped of their uniforms. There was also some disarmament of the Carabinieri.

(e) In the afternoon some Carabinieri trucks which had brought Carabinieri into the City were set alight by the mob. Several Carabinieri were disarmed by the crowd. The Town Hall was set on fire after the door had been forced by a beam used as a battering ram. No attempt was made to extinguish the fire, the Fire Brigade, although called, failing to appear on the scene. The Law Courts and the Tax Office were also gutted, while other buildings including the Military District Headquarters were damaged by fire. The damage was largely caused by a comparatively small number of youths of the hooligan type. Further demonstrations were attempted on 15th December but were repressed by the police. The total casualties in Catania on the 14th and 15th December were:- 1 Civilian killed and 11 injured. 3 Carabinieri were injured. 27 arrests were effected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

v. The armistice terms have not been made public.

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

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

v. The armistice terms have not been made public.

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

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

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

(h) Of the 8000 men who should have answered the call-up in Sicily between 12th and 19th December, only 1600 presented themselves. The Ministry of War has stated that the military call-up both in Sicily and elsewhere will proceed and that men who failed to enlist will be arrested.

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

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

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

Carabinieri	8273
Agents of Public Security	2702
Finance Guards	3215

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(2) Internal Garrison troops of the Italian Army (chiefly Sabaudia Division) stationed in Sicily number:-

[illegible] officers and 10572 men.

(3) Arrangements are at once made to reinforce the Carabinieri in Sicily by sending 700 troops of the Light Armoured Battalion to Palermo.

(4) The Commanding General of the Carabinieri, on the request of the Ministry of the Interior, is sending to Sicily 300 Carabinieri from the mainland (Rome, Naples and Turin).

(5) It has also been agreed to expedite the transfer of two battalions (Black Shirts) of Italian troops to reinforce the Italian garrison troops in Sicily.

(6) A motor unit of 1000 Carabinieri is being equipped with 24 fast transports 24 armoured vehicles supplied by the Ministry of War. These Carabinieri to leave from those already serving on the island. They will be distributed throughout Sicily with headquarters at Palermo and Messina.

(7) A new Prefect & new Questore have been appointed in Catania and the High Commissioner for Sicily has ordered an investigation of the conduct of the Carabinieri during the Catania riots. This commission has proceeded to the Italian Prime Minister's camp. As to the inability of the Italian police to control the disturbances in Sicily and new armed what measures will be taken to prevent recurrence. The Director of the Public Security, Ministry of the Interior and the Commanding General of the Carabinieri have been requested to conduct a thorough investigation of police action in Sicily. It has also been suggested to them that a statement originating from the Prime Minister might be issued announcing to the Italian people that it is the intention of the government to preserve law and order by any means in its power and by force if necessary.

It. Prostitution.

The Italian Director of public security continues to urge the police by direct [illegible] to counter prostitution, and a recent decree has strengthened the law in respect to the use of premises for that purpose and for importuning.

IV. Street lighting.

Representations were made that the provision of street lighting may prevent an increase in the incidence of crime in the city of Rome. The police report that the Electricity Control Board has indicated that this is not possible at present.

V. Black Market.

The so-called black-market continues to be a major problem, and prices are still on the upward trend. The authorities are pressing [illegible] and [illegible] of the people who, however, tend to cooperate in the elimination of [illegible]

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action of police action in Sicily. It has also been suggested to [illegible] a statement originating from the Prime Minister might be issued amounting to the British people that it is the intention of the Government to preserve law and order by any means in its power and by force if necessary.

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The Italian Director of Public Security continues to urge the police to direct their efforts to combat prostitution, and a recent decree has strengthened the law in respect to the use of premises for that purpose and for importuning.

17. Street lighting.

Representations were made that the provision of street lighting may assist to reduce the incidence of crime in the city of Rome. This privilege is granted but the Electricity Control Board has intimated that this is not possible at present.

18. Black Market.

The so-called black-market continues to be a major problem, with prices still on the upward trend. This situation is marked with discontent and despair of the populace who, however, fail to cooperate in the slightest degree with law enforcement agencies, buying whatever and wherever possible, at any price. Items of Allied property, particularly food stuffs and PX items, continue to find their way into the illegitimate market, either through theft, or sale by Allied personnel. However, they are not to be found in such quantities as previously and this has caused a sharp increase in the prices thereof; for example, the black market price of American cigarettes in the Naples and Rome areas is 240 lire per package of 20.

19. Crime Generally.

Crime continues to fluctuate, road robberies and banditry occuring in some areas, but the situation is marked with many arrests for these offences, organized bands of criminals are constantly being arrested and broken up and conditions generally, though not satisfactory, are not serious.

20. Seizure of warlike stores.

On 22 December, 1944 a raid by the C.C.R.S. in southern section of Rome resulted in the seizure of a considerable amount of firearms, grenades, ammunition and one radio transmitting set, and the detention of 175 persons for investigation, 24 of whom were arrested and prosecution of 27 others is expected.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

21. General.

The conduct of Allied troops continues to leave much to be desired. Although some sections report considerable improvement. Serious crimes committed by military personnel has decreased.

D. SECURITY

22. General.

There is a general deterioration of pro-Allied sentiments throughout Italy and this has become more outspoken since the incidents in Greece. Events in Sicily have become serious and public disorder has assumed proportions there. It may affect our security. Increased distribution of pamphlets, posting of signs, and interest in Mussolini's speech from Milan are grounds for believing that fascism is reviving. It is felt that close watch must be maintained on civilian moral as the outward and visible sign of impending danger to Allied military security.

23. Enemy agents, Sicily.

An enemy agent named Fontana was dropped by parachute in the Province of Messina, Sicily at 0230 hours, 30 December, 1944, and two kilometres distant were found parachute and harness, radio apparatus, speed code book and 45000 lire. thought to be the property of this agent. Fontana was arrested and presently is in the custody of the CC.RR.

24. "A" Internee Camp - Bagnoli.

371 P.O.W. Camp has been re-named as above, but continues with the same functions. The present population is 2006 of whom 137 are females. Owing to the opening of No. 2 Camp at Terni, the figure will remain in the neighbourhood of 2000 although reviews are proceeding smoothly. In December a further 126 persons were released after review.

25. No. 2 Internee Camp - Terni

This new camp, into which all future civilian internees from 15th Army Group territory will be sent, has a population of 351 of whom 29 are women. Reviews commenced on 28th December when Major Harvey visited with a representative of No. 1 District. With the Commandant, Major Trevor, they reviewed the cases but only recommended one release. Owing to the static condition of the line at the moment it is not considered advisable to release any internee into Army areas. In consultation with the Provincial Commissioner it has been decided that persons released will be given a Movement of Civilian Pass by the Reviewing officer enabling them to travel on Military Vehicle. This will enable them to leave the vicinity of the Camp and relieve the Provincial Commissioner of any displaced person problem, as well as help- responsibility the Army has for their return home.

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5. No. 2 Internee Camp - Terni

This new camp, into which all future civilian internees from 15th Army Group territory will be sent, has a population of 351 of whom 23 are women. Reviews commenced on 24th December when Major Harvey visited with a representative of No. 1 District. With the Commandant, Major Trevor, they reviewed ten cases but only recommended one release. Owing to the static condition of the line at the moment it is not considered advisable to release any internee into Army Areas. In consultation with the Provincial Commissioner it has been decided that persons released will be given a Movement of Civilian Pass by the Reviewing officer enabling them to travel on a military vehicle. This will enable them to leave the vicinity of the Camp and relieve the Provincial Commissioner of any displaced person problem, as well as helping to fulfil the moral responsibility the army has for their return home.

26. Execution Trials.

The trial of Major General Del Tetto and Lt General Pentimalli, held in the High Court of Justice, Rome, passed off without incident. The defendants being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. This trial was more in the nature of a prelude to the larger issues involved in the forthcoming prosecution of General Roatta and 13 others on 22 January 1945, which has already aroused considerable interest in the press.

27. Enemy Agents.

(a) Cases were prepared against 3 enemy agents in Rome and submitted for trial. Temporary absence of essential witnesses has necessitated a delay in convening the court. Investigation continued in respect to 6 other enemy agents.

(b) In the Fifth Army area, 6 enemy agents were tried in the General Allied Military Courts in Florence, six were sentenced to death, one to 20 years imprisonment, the case of the other being adjourned temporarily to await the presence of a final witness. Cases against three other agents are complete and in hand of the court, five other cases are in the final stage of preparation. Investigation and inquiries continue in 13 other cases. -6-

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E.PRISONS

28. Minister of Justice.

With the reformation of the Government, close contact was maintained with the Director General of Prisons in the Ministry of Grace and Justice office. Umberto Tupini, Christian Democrat, has again accepted the position of Minister of Justice and he has made no changes in the office of Director General of Prisons.

29. Disturbances.

(a) During the month of December there were two prison disturbances, one at Avellino on 4 December, 1944, no serious damage or escapes; the other on 21 December, 1944 at Spoleto. The following damage was caused: Laundry roof and carpenter shop roof burnt, walls damaged and 36 cell doors broken off. These disturbances were caused by prisoners transferred from Regina Coeli, where they were receiving 500 grams of bread a day, to prisons that were only receiving 300 grams per day.

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

30. Rations.

After many conferences and with the help of the Director of the Public Health Sub-Commission, the ration for prisoners received a slight increase, effective 1 January, 1945. Bread was reduced from 300 to 250 grams per day but 60 grams of pasta per day and 100 grams of tinned meat per week were added. This increase is very small and one point which is causing apprehension is the decision that the bread ration for the prisons of Rome city is to remain at 300 grams. It is felt that when this information reaches the inmates of prisons outside Rome city, disorders may result.

31. Morale of prison guards.

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

32. Prison administration.

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

F. FINANCE

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F. FIRE AND BAD

33. Mine and Bomb Removal.

Civilian squads, trained by Italian army officers and coordinated by AMG officers, continue to perform excellent work in the forward areas in disposing of unexploded mines and bombs. In the province of Florence these squads cleared 1233 locations, comprising 144,870 meters of ground, lifting 454 mines, 4084 bombs, 9099 projectiles and 1741 pieces of TNT.

G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

34. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

(a) Consular Officials.

Consular officials will be dealt with in much the same manner as diplomats as far as the issue of permits and POL supplies are concerned.

(b) Restoration of Omnibus lines.

Major W.C. Baillies attended a meeting called by Economic Section to discuss questions relating to the restoration of omnibus lines to Sicily. Decided not to restore the lines for the present.

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(c) Road Transport.

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

(d) Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

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

(e) Diplomatic Vehicles.

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

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

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

H. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT.

35. Restrictions.

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

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

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

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

36. Military Travel Authorizations.

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

(b) Executive memorandum 61 revised and re-issued.

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

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(c) Agreed with Security Division [illegible] restrictions necessary for movement outside the Army Zone apart from those already imposed under General Order No. 27 and Italian Government decrees.

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

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

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

36. Military Travel Authorizations.

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

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

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

37. Identity Cards for Import Receiving Agents.

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

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

38. Personnel for Austria.

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

39. Personnel in Regions.

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

Lt Col. W. Doherty remains CPS 5th Army. AMG
Lt Col. S. Pickering remains RPSO Abruzzi-Marche Region.
Lt Col. J. Pollock posted to AFHQ for "Austria Planning".

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SUPPLEMENT I

40. Establishment and Personnel.

The only change during the period was the departure on U.S.L. of Supt. E.L. DICK, who has been held on the Strength of this Sub-Commission, while attached for temporary duty with Italo-Albania Region.

Allied Officers:

Colonel	JOHN T. CHAPMAN	(A) Director Public Safety
Colonel	A.E. YOUNG	(B) Deputy Director Public Safety
Lt Col	A.S. WILSON	(C) Head Police Sub-Division
Major	F.P. BUCK	(A) Executive Officer
Major	E.A. H.FURY	(A) Prisons
Major	F.J. WILSON	(B) Police
Major	W.G. BALLANCE	(C) Lic and Reg.
Capt.	A. F. DUN	(E) Main Orderly

UNRRA's
Internal Roll.

S/Sgt	L.J. BAIL	(A) Chief Clerk
Cpl.	ROBINSON	(B) Clerk
L/Cpl	LIGHTEN	(B) Clerk
PTE	PARRY	(A) Clerk

42. Civilian Personnel

During the month under Rev. there was re-distribution of duties amongst the civilian staff. Mrs Lazzeri (Interpreter) resigned. A Miss Gulli (Typist) was transferred to this Sub-Commission from Chief of Staff.

John W. Chapman

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

F.L/jcf

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1/(1) [illegible]
FEC HARLEY (s) Clerk

11. Civilian personnel

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

[signature]

[illegible]
Colonel, J...A.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

E.L./mf

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CONFIDENTIAL

Head Quarters Allied Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

file 191

AC/1A027/PS

10 January 1945.

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for December 1944.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. High-lighting the Public Safety picture for this month were the disturbances in Sicily resulting from the Military call-up which caused wide-spread resentment on that Island. Protest demonstrations, first of which occurred in Palermo on the 11 December, 1944, rapidly spread to other cities and towns and became so serious as to require the use of Italian Military units by the Italian authorities. Firearms, hand-grenades and other weapons were, in many instances, used by both the military and rioting civilians, resulting in death, injury and property damage. Additional troops were ordered dispatched from the mainland to Sicily by the Italian Command and at the close of the month, the situation was reported as being reasonably quiet, due probably to the fact that enforcement of the call-up was withheld pending preparation for this enforcement by the Italian Government.

2. The Ministry of War has agreed to place at the disposal of CC.RR. in Sicily, two cars, 24 trucks and 24 armoured vehicles for two mobile battalions each of 300 CC.RR. The vehicles are expected to be in service on the Island early in January, 1945.

3. On 22 December, 1944, a raid by the Carabinieri in the southern section of Rome resulted in the seizure of a considerable amount of fire arms, grenades, ammunition and one radio transmitting set, and the detention of 175 persons for investigation. 24 of whom were arrested and prosecution of 27 others is expected.

4. Crime continues to fluctuate, armed robberies and banditry occuring in some areas, but the situation is marked with many arrests for these offenses and conditions generally, though not satisfactory, are not serious.

5. Morale of law inforcement agencies continues to improve generally but they are still operating under the handicap of lack of equipment, particularly motor transport, frequently finding themselves pitted against criminal elements who are well equipped with both transport and arms.

6. The so-called black-market continues to be a major problem, with prices still on the upward trend. This situation is marked with discontent and low morale of the populace who, however, fail to cooperate in the slightest degree with law enforcement agencies buying whatever and wherever possible, at any price.

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7. The trials of Major General Del Tetto and Lt. General Pentimalli held in the high court of justice, Rome, passed off without incident, the defendents being sentenced to 20 years imprisonment each. This trial was more in the nature of a prelude to the larger issues involved in the forthcoming prosecution of General Roatta and 13 others on 22 January, 1945, which has already aroused considerable interest in the press.

8. An enemy agent named Fontana was dropped by parachute in the Province of Messina, Sicily at 0230 hours, 30 December, 1944, and two kilometres distant were found parachute and harness, radio apparatus, spade, code book and 45000 lire, thought to be the property of this agent. Fontana was arrested and presently is in the custody of the CC.RR.

9. Civilian squads, trained by Italian Army officers and coordinated by AMG officers, continue to perform excellent work in the forward areas in disposing of unexploded mines and bombs. In the province of Florence these squads cleared 1233 locations, comprising 144,970 meters of ground, lifting 1546 mines, 4036 bombs, 9099 projectiles and 1741 pieces of pit.

10. The overall strength of CC.RR. has reached the authorised ceiling of 65,000 men. This number is, however, deceptive by reason of the fact that some 6000 are ineffective as a result of absence or illness, and an additional 2500 are attached to the Italian Army for provost duties. This Sub-Commission continues to press for an increase in the ceiling to a minimum of 65,000 and it is considered imperative that a favourable decision be made without further delay. In order to augment present CC.RR. strength, 3000 Italian troops of the Piemo group have been temporarily attached to CC.RR. legions in Southern Italy. These, however, must eventually be released from this service when sufficient carabinieri are acquired.

11. Efforts are being made to re-establish on a sound basis the central registry of criminal records which was destroyed by the fascists and germans. Experiments are being carried out which may radically improve the system of finger-print classification. Questure throughout the country are being furnished with what limited supplies of finger-print and photographic material are available.

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

FDI/C.

fi° 3 14027

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[illegible] CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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[illegible] Carabinieri Affairs Section
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 374

1 December 1944

AC/11037/PS

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for November 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. GENERAL.

1. Strength of CC.RR.

Although there is no immediate call for Carabinieri in the North, arrangements are in hand to increase the strength of CC.RR. to 25,000 as soon as possible.

2. Transfer of Picene Corps of Italian Army.

Army's approval has been obtained to the transfer of the Picene Division of Italian Army to the Carabinieri. The numbers involved are 15[illegible] officers 3,[illegible] OR's on the establishment and 65 officers 475 OR's in Sardinia. Total 180 officers 4,111 OR's. The effect of these transfers will be to make an equivalent number of CC.RR. available for the North. It is not proposed to transfer the CC.RR. thus made available; they will remain with their present groups pending the liberation of the north. The movement of personnel should be completed by 24 December 1944. The release date at present proposed by AFHQ is 15 February 1945, but this is a matter still under consideration by all parties concerned.

3. Recruiting CC.RR.

(a) Details of a recruiting scheme have now been agreed upon with Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSC). [illegible] of the men accepted into the army in each district will be enrolled as CC.RR. A representative officer of the CC.RR. will be present in each district and will have the option of selecting the most suitable volunteers, with priority after ex-best groups and specialists, but before other categories of reinforcements. As soon as the men have been selected by CC.RR. representative, they [illegible] 1500 CC.RR. recruits will be

Although there is no increase asked for Carabinieri in the above proposals efforts are in hand to increase the strength of CC.RR. to 75,000 as soon as possible.

2. Transfer of Pinerolo Group of Italian Army.

AFHQ's approval has been obtained to the transfer of the Pinerolo Division of Italian Army to the Carabinieri. The numbers involved are 1/7 officers 3, [illegible] OR's on the mainland and 29 officers 475 OR's in Sardinia. Total 1[illegible] officers 4[illegible] OR's. The effect of these transfers will be to take an equivalent number of CC.RR. available for the north. It is not proposed to transfer the CC.RR. thus made available. they will remain with their present groups pending the liberation of the north. The movement of personnel should be completed by 31 December 1944. The release date at present projected by AFHQ is 15 February 1945, but this is a matter still under consideration by all parties concerned.

3. Recruiting CC.RR.

(a) Details of a recruiting scheme have now been agreed upon with Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSA). All of the men accepted into the army in each district will be enrolled as CC.RR. A representative officer of the CC.RR. will be present at each District and will have the option of selecting the most suitable volunteers, with priority after combat groups and specialists, but before other categories of reinforcements. As soon as the men have been selected by CC.RR. representative, they become a CC.RR. responsibility. It is anticipated that 1000 C.RR. recruits will be obtained by this scheme in the period December/January.

(b) By agreement with Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSA) 3,000 volunteers from the Italian Army will be transferred to the CC.RR. in the near future: there are also 1,000 recruits under training. At the beginning of 1945 therefore, a further 4,000 men will be available for CC.RR. service.

4. Mobile Battalions.

Agreement has been reached between Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSA) Ministry of War, Carabinieri Headquarters and Public Safety Sub-Commission on the formation of mobile battalions of CC.RR. It is agreed that the scheme should be started in Sicily and experience gained before forming other units on the mainland. While final details have not been settled, broadly the proposal is to supply about twenty-five 3 ton trucks and about twenty light armored vehicles to Sicily. Each truck holds 20 men, and the other vehicles 2 to 4 men. This mobility should provide a marked increase in efficiency.

5. Clothing.

Movement of clothing to the north continues but some delay has occurred in the release of items by the Ministry of War. This has been taken up with Land Forces Sub-Commission (LFSA) who are taking the necessary action with the Ministry.

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17. Traffic Control.

[illegible] to reduce the [illegible] hour. Approval has been given to the Traffic Director of Public Works to [illegible] of the rank of [illegible] and between Kingsway and Territory [illegible] Territory, and certain [illegible] to be [illegible] at these locations, providing the cost is [illegible] Further, patrol [illegible] to these locations, providing the cost is [illegible] to be provided by officers [illegible] in question.

18. Prostitution.

The Acting Chief Secretary has issued further instructions [illegible] to prevent soliciting on the [illegible] the object of the [illegible] in the interests of the [illegible] to prostitution.

19. Morale.

The morale of the Public Security Police has improved [illegible] generally. This is probably due to the increase in rations and forceful orders that have recently been issued from the office of the Inspector of Public Security. With the infiltration of new young men into the ranks through the recently opened police training school, it is expected that the morale and service will be further improved.

The CC.TS. are operating more efficiently and considerable improvement in their service is observed in those areas in which we have been able to provide new uniforms and equipment. Lack of [illegible] appears continue to be a major problem with all police services.

I. LAW AND ORDER

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20. Public Disturbances.

(a) At about 1 p.m. [illegible] November 1954, an incident occurred at Vic. No.[illegible], near [illegible] Road, during which Morris Goldrake, [illegible] of the Legation [illegible] was shot dead by a Public Safety [illegible]. The facts of the case are as follows:-

On the evening in question various subversive notices had been posted on walls of premises in [illegible]. There were 4 different notices addressed to:-

a. Public Safety Guards.
b. CA.RR.
c. Soldiers.
d. CC.RR. Police Guard 22, Intermediate Institutions.

(b) These notices were [illegible] in character. They were accompanied by painted inscriptions on the walls which read:-

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a. "Down with bloodthirsty Germany"
b. "Down with the British King"
c. "Down with the Pope and the Church"

(c) These inscriptions were photographed but are now being obliterated. The Questore had knowledge of these notices and had given orders that patrols on night duty were to arrest anyone found posting such notices. At about 2 p.m. on 6 Nov 1944 the Public Safety [redacted] noticed [redacted] several men writing slogans on the walls of the building between Via [redacted] and Via [redacted] PARC. He approached and asked if they had any authority for painting on the wall. They gave a negative answer, and when he asked for their identity documents they assaulted him. The [redacted] was thrown to the ground and then drew his pistol, but his wrist was held by one of his assailants whilst trying to disengage himself the pistol went off, 3 shots being fired. One of the assailants was killed and another wounded. The former was [redacted] Giorgio mentioned above, and the wounded man was [redacted] Fausto, aged [redacted], residing at Via [redacted], Rome. This man is now in hospital. The Public Safety guard received injuries to his head and legs, and is expected to recover in about 15 days.

(d) Conferences have been held between the questore [redacted] and M.S. [redacted], Director of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior. As the posters are of a seditious nature, and of probable Communist origin, the question of the responsibility of the Communist party in this matter is being considered.

(e) A report has been made by the Questore. The matter is being handled by S...S.O. Lazio, and we should be kept informed.

21 Crime.

Crime generally can be considered as well in hand, although some thefts in cases of violence has been reported from Southern Italy, committed illegally by Allied military personnel or persons masquerading as such. To combat this situation, a plan of closer cooperation and joint patrols of Italian and Allied police is in operation. Black market continues to be a major problem but in many instances and in the case of many items, it is the legitimate market hoarding and selling at exorbitant prices; the determining factor, as usual, being the question of supply and demand. In the actual black-market, large numbers of arrests are still being made but the hoarding and high prices continue.

C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS.

22. General.

The conduct of troops has been said to be desired. In the forward areas, crimes such as rape and armed robberies committed by colored troops have been reported. In Southern Italy many deserters are reported at large - these are suspected of committing the major portion of the petty crimes. Disorderly intoxication can generally be observed.

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In crimes of violence have been reported from Southern Italy. [illegible] In order to combat this situation, Allied military personnel or persons masquerading as such. To combat this situation, Allied military personnel or persons masquerading as such. To combat this situation, a plan of closer cooperation and joint patrols of Italian and Allied police is in operation. Black market continues to be a major problem but is easy to police, and in the case of many items, it is the legitimate price which hoarding and selling at controlled prices; the controlling factor, as usual, being the question of supply and demand. In the actual black market, large number of arrests are being made but the hoarding and high prices continue.

C. CONTROL OF TROOPS.

22. General.

The conduct of troops [illegible] to be desired. In the forward areas, crime, such as rape and armed robberies committed by colored troops have been reported. In Southern Italy many Carabinieri are reported to large [illegible] them are suspected of committing the major portion of important crimes. Disorderly intoxication can generally be observed.

D. SECURITY

23. Liaison with Army Security Agents.

Close contact has been maintained with Army security agents and a new directive for the handling of German materials on less stringent lines has been issued.

24. Internal Security at AF Headquarters.

Security checks have been made both during and after regular working hours in the various offices of the headquarters. These checks have revealed numerous violations of security which have been brought to the attention of the officers concerned.

25. Political Inquiries.

In addition to a number of enquiries completed for the Political Section, information has been obtained from a variety of sources of the Cabinet crisis, and the future intentions of the different parties. The results show that while there may be incidents due to economic conditions, no forcible insurrection or revolution is envisaged until the whole country is freed. There is evidence, however, that a [illegible] of trade work is being put in, and elaborate plans prepared by a certain political party, who expect to receive help from another power.

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Investigations are completed regarding the activities of a group of 5 prisoners; the interrogation has been recommended. Further investigation into activities of another group of 3 persons informers and agents was ordered; in the case of two, internment was recommended, the third was to be set guilt, in court but action of the two recommended. Investigation into 10 additional cases of suspected espionage are proceeding.

20. Screening.

Seven prisoners and two guards were screened and approved from the standpoint of security.

Prisons

30. Disorders in the Forli Prison.

Disturbances were completed by rioting prisoners of the Forli Prison; the principal cause of which was that security prisoners in this civil prison are receiving three months less reduction than other prisoners received each; plus difference by certain political parties who have used the excuse of unjust detention and duress, in trial to cause trouble. As a result of these disorders, 750 prisoners were removed to other prisons and these disturbances elements are continuing to create trouble in the prisons at equally new [illegible] they now obtain they receive only 300 grams of bread daily, while at Forli they received 900.

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31. Rations.

An attempt has been made to increase the rations for prisoners [illegible] the Food Distribution has agreed in principle to the proposals, but due to the shortage of grain, could not give authority for the increase in present ration as [illegible] quantity. However, it was verbally agreed to allot a ration of 150 grams of bread [illegible] This request has to date not been given [illegible] regional Public Safety Officers have not been instructed to proceed on this new basis.

32. Prisons (Prisons' Guards).

Prison guards are now receiving the ration as authorized for police agents and this has caused a decided lifting of morale.

33. Supplies.

There still exists a great shortage of necessary materials for prisons, such as beds, mattresses, blankets, toilet supplies, clothing for prisoners, shoes, cooking utensils, etc. Every effort is being made to have the Italian Authorities supply the items that are presently available.

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[illegible]

Arrangements have been made for three fire appliances to stand by for
[illegible] to Bologna as soon as it is completed. Two are at Florence, [illegible]
third is to Orvieto.

8. REGISTRATION & LICENSING.

38. Italian Automobile Club d'Italia.

(a) Agreement has been reached with the Central Seat and Regional Commissioners concerned with regard to the appointment of Directors of the Provincial Seats at Foggia, Naples, Bari, Messina, and Regional Director for Sicily. A letter establishing the policy with regard to the appointment of R.A.C.I. provincial Commissioners and Directors was forwarded to Regional Commissioners.

(b) Prince Fabrizio CARACCIOLO has been appointed Extraordinary Commissioner of R.A.C.I. Prof. PATRINO was appointed Vice Commissioner and the Commissioner appointed a (c) [illegible] as General Secretary.

39. Pontifical Commission for Refugees.

Meetings have taken place between the Commission, Refugee Branch, Commerce and Public Safety Sub-Commission, with a view to regularizing the issue of motor vehicle [illegible] and POI to the Commission, which works on a national level. Hitherto the Commission has dealt with Lazio-Umbria Region headquarters.

40. Motor Fuel Ration Cards.

This Sub-Commission and Commerce Sub-Commission have discussed with the Italian Government the possibility of adopting a new type of ration card (or book) which will enable more effective control to be exercised over fuel supplies.

41. Motor Vehicle Circulation Permits.

Circulation permits issued as from 1 January will be of a standard type in both AMG and AC territories. In addition with the Italian Government the standard permit will be overprinted in certain cases, e.g., "T" (Temporary), "CD" (Diplomatic Corps) "S" (State vehicles).

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44. Passenger Transport, Rome.

A meeting was held with representatives of Prefect, Provost Marshal's Office, PWB, Lazio-Umbria Region, Commerce Sub-Commission, with a view to effecting a measure of control of the vehicles hire cars for industrial and agricultural purposes which openly carry passengers at high rates. Positive action has been deferred until after the publication of two orders by the Prefect early in December which will establish a Transport Committee and empower AMG to control the vehicles in question.

45. Vehicles used by Consulates

Steps are being taken in conjunction with Commerce Sub-Commission and Italian Foreign Office to regulate and control these vehicles in the same way as vehicles belonging to members of the Diplomatic Corps are controlled.

H. CONTROL OF CIVILIAN MOVEMENT.

46. Adjustment of Rear Army Control Line.

A.M.G. informed this Headquarters of an adjustment to the Rear Army Control Line, as follows. Ponte a Serra, Arbino 591(1), Sanrapolcro 8/244, Arezzo, Siena, Colle di Val D'Elsa 44, 430, Cecina. Letter quoting Executive Memorandum No. 77 submitted.

47. Irregularities in Connection with Issue of Passes.

Recent reports from SCAOs in the Province indicate that a good deal of laxity has developed in connection with the issue of movement passes. A letter drawing attention to this matter has been approved by the W.O. and given a wide distribution.

48. Military Travel Authorisations.

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

49. Use of Military Tyres on Civilian Vehicles.

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

I. PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION

50. Headquarters Establishment.

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

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Assigned Officers:

Colonel, John A. [illegible]	(A)	Director Public Safety
Colonel A.E. [illegible]	(I)	Deputy Director Public Safety
Lt Col. A.F. WILCOX	(I)	Head Police Sub-Division
Major F.F. BUCHANAN	(A)	Executive Officer
Major E.W. [illegible]	(A)	Prisons
Major T.J. WILSON	(B)	Police
Major T.C. MALLOCH	(I)	Lic and Reg.
Capt. B. FOGEL	(B)	Main Office r.
Capt. R.L. DYER	(A)	Lt/C Lazio Region.

RE/OR's

S/Sgt McNamara (B) Chief Clerk was re-assigned to Lazio-Umbria Region and is replaced by S/Sgt L.J. Pedula (A) from Southern Region.

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ommel Roll.

S/Sgt.	I. J. Fenola	(a)	Chief Clerk
Cpl.	Sobinsen	(b)	Clerk
T/Cpl.	Mishera	(c)	Clerk
PFC	Farley	(d)	Clerk

49. Personnel in Regions.

The following re-assignments in Regions have been initiated by this Sub-Commission and Orders issued:

Lt Col. J. Pollock (a) RPSO Lazio-Umbria to 5th Army, PPC.
Lt Col. W. Doherty (b) CMC 5th Army to RPSO Abruzzi-Marche Region.
Lt Col. C.T. Francis (c) RPSO Romber is temporarily assigned as RPSO Lazio-Umbria.
Lt Col. S. Pickering (d) RPSO Abruzzi-Marche, temporarily assigned to Southern Region, for law enforcement, olive oil harvest. Two other Public Safety Officers have been made available to assist in this matter.

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

EKL/jvf

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

7 December 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for November 1944.

TO : Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

1. Establishment and Personnel.

During the month changes in Headquarters establishment took place by Lt Col. A.F. Wilcox (B) transferring from duties of Executive Officer to Head of the Police Sub-Division. The duties of Executive Officer are now being filled by Major F.P. Luckman (A), assigned from Southern Region.

Assigned Officers:

Colonel,	John W. CHAPMAN	(A)	Director Public Safety
Colonel,	A.E. YOUNG	(B)	Deputy Director Public Safety.
Lt Col.	A.F. WILCOX	(B)	Head Police Sub-Division
Major	F.P. LUCKMAN	(A)	Executive Officer
Major	E.W. HANBURY	(A)	Prisons
Major	F.J. WILSON	(B)	Police
Major	W.C. BALLANCE	(B)	Lic and Reg.
Capt.	B. PONELL	(B)	Admin Officer
Capt.	E.I. DION	(A)	Attd Lazio Region.

EM/OR's

S/Sgt McLennan (B) Chief Clerk was re-assigned to Lazio-Umbria Region and is replaced by S/Sgt I.J. Padula (A) from Southern Region.

Nominal Roll.

S/Sgt.	I.J. Padula	(A)	Chief Clerk
Cpl.	Robinson	(B)	Clerk
T/Cpl.	Lisberg	(B)	Clerk
PFC	Farley	(A)	Clerk

2. Civilian Personnel.

Miss Eileen Fieling (British Civilian) transferred to G-1 (B) on 20 November 1944. Benedetto Cuccio (Italian) Interpreter transferred to Transportation on 9 November, 1944.

3. Field Trips

The following visits on Public Safety matters have been made:-

Col Young & Lt Col Wilcox to Siena and 5 Army on 16 Nov 1944 and returned 20 Nov 1944.

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Col Chapman to Naples and Caserta on 19 Nov 1944 returned 22 Nov 1944.

Lt Col Wilcox to Naples on 23 Nov 1944 and returned 26 Nov 1944

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Major Luckman to Naples on 24 Nov 1944 returned 27 Nov 1944.

4. Personnel In Regions.

The following re-assignments in Regions have been initiated by this Sub-Commission and orders issued:-

It Col Pollock (B) RPSO Lazio-Umbria to 5th Army, CPS.
It Col Doherty (B) CPS 5th Army to RPSO Abruzzi Marche Region.
It Col Francis (B) RPSO Lombardia temporarily assigned as RPSO Lazio Umbria.
It Col Pickering (B) RPSO Abruzzi-Marche, temporarily assigned to Southern Region, for law enforcement, olive oil harvest
Two other public safety officers have been made available to assist in this matter.

5. Commendations.

The Joint Director of Finance Sub-Commission has expressed his appreciation of the prompt and efficient investigation by Capt R.N. Hobbs (B) Zone Public Safety Officer, Catanzaro, of an important case of counterfeiting, and uttering of Allied Military Currency.

Major W.A. Moody (B) F.P.S.O. Grossetto Province, was highly commended by the authorities concerned for his work on the occasion of a recent serious flood in that area.

~~AGENTS OF PUBLIC SECURITY~~

6. Police Training School.

This School in Rome was visited on 10 Nov 1944, by Col A.E. Young, D.D.P.S. and It Col. Wilcox, Head of Police Sub-Division, and a portion of the training program was witnessed. Strong recommendations have been made by this Sub-Commission to have the School placed on preferential electricity service, but this has so far been unsuccessful. Renewed efforts are being made to obtain 24 hour electric light service for the school, together with all police stations and buildings in the Rome Area.

10

7. Recruiting. AGENTS PUBLIC SECURITY

Recruiting of new agents has made very good progress, exceeding the expectations of the Director of Public Security, and sufficient recruits are already enrolled to commence a new course when the current one ends.

11

8. Questore Appointment.

During the month, the appointment was completed of Dr. Nicolosi as Questore of Pisa. This official was transferred from Benevento, where he had won great praise for his work and ability from the Allied Commission officers. Dr. Novella, appointed temporary Questore of Aquila assumed duty there 13 Nov 1944.

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Other transfers of lower rank Questure officials and Agents were made, particularly to replace those found un-suitable or already departed in the newly occupied territory.

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9. Clothing and Equipment.

Correspondence has been conducted with reference to obtaining material for making and repair of uniforms, and an application has been submitted from this HQ for a supply of arms and ammunition.

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10. Inspection Visits.
Dr Messana Inspector General of the Director of Public Security department has commenced a tour of inspection of the Questure at Terni, Perugia, Ascoli and Ancona

11. Discipline and Administration.
Following conferences with the Italian Director of Public Security the V.P. C.A. Section, and D.P.S., at which measures for increasing the effeciency and morale of the Police Forces were discussed. The Minister of the Interior has set up a special office for the investigation of complaints made against Public Security Agents.

15 The Director of Public Security has issued an order of the Day to the Agents of Public Security, calling on all ranks to make determined and loyal efforts to increase a new standard of efficiency and to support him in his task of re-organising the corps.

12. Regional Directorate, Sicily.
Following consultations between the Italian Government, the High Commissioner for Sicily, this Sub-Commission and the A.F.S.C. Sicily Region, The Public Security Regional Directorate which was set up in Sicily towards the end of 1943 in concurrence with AMG, has now been abolished. As a result

16 certain changes have been made at the Questure, and a General Inspector of Public Security attached to the office of the High Commissioner, and one travelling Inspector appointed.
Some Questure Officials will become available for transfer elsewhere.

13. Transfers of Agents.
With a view to reducing time and clerical labour, approval has been given to the Italian Director of Public Security to transfer Agents of

17 the rank of Maresciallo and below from Italian Government territory to AMG territory and within AMG territary XXXXXX without previous reference to this Headquarters, providing the consent of the Regional or Provincial Public Safety Officer concerned is obtained.

13. Prostitution.
The Italian Director of Public Security has issued further instructions to Police agencies calling on them for energetic action for the enforcement of the law relating to prostitution.

14. Unusual Incident.
At about 8 p.m. 6 Nov 1944 an incident occurred at VIA RAVENNA near

18 VIA CATANZARO, ROME, whereby MESITI Georgio, aged 36 of Via Lorenzo, il Magnifico, was shot dead by a Public Safety Agent, LOMBUSTA Catuldo.
The facts of the case are as follows:-
On the evening in question various subversive notices had been posted on walls of premises in ROME. There were 4 different notices addressed to:-

A. Public Safety Agents
B. CC.RR.
D. Soldiers.
E. CC.RR. Publica Sicucurezza. Monarchical Institutions. 2570

These notices are Communist in character. They were accompanied by

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painted inscriptions on the walls. The inscriptions were as follows:-

A. "Down with Bloodthirsty Monarchy"
B. "Down with that hoggish King"
C. "Down with that homosexual Lord Lieutenant"

These inscriptions were photographed but are now being obliterated.

The Questore had knowledge of these notices and had given orders that patrols on night duty were to arrest anyone found posting such notices.

At about 8 p.m. on 6 Nov 44 the Public Safety Agent LAMBUSTA Cataldo saw several men writing slogans on the walls of the building between VIA RAVENNA and VIA CA[illegible]ZAR. He approached and asked if they had any authority for painting on the wall. They gave a negative answer, and when he asked for their identity documents they assaulted him. The Agent was thrown to the ground and then drew his pistol, but his wrist was held by one of his assailants. Whilst trying to disengage himself the pistol went off, 5 shots being fired. One of the assailants was killed and another wounded. The former was [illegible]I Giorgio mentioned above, and the wounded man was LEGGERI Fernando, aged 22, residing at Via Arduino, Rome. This man is now in hospital. The Public Safety Guard received injuries to his face and legs, and is expected to recover in about 10 days.

Conferences have been held between the Questore MORAZZINI and H.E. FERRARI, Director of Public Security, Ministry of the Interior. As the posters are of a seditious nature, and of probable Communist origin, the question of the responsibility of the Communist party in this matter is being considered.

A report has been made by the Questore. The matter is being handled by R.P.S.O. Lazio, and we shall be kept informed.

E. POWELL, Capt.
Admin Officer.
Public Safety Sub-Commission

EP/jef

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
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b) Anti-Monarchist Propaganda. . . . . " 3
c) Attempt to seize land for cultivation. . . . . " 4
d) Palermo Incident. . . . . " 4

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Section C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS.

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" 22. Deserters. . . . . " 4

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Para. 23. Enemy Agents (Army Area). . . . . " 4
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" 15. Police Gazette. . . . . " 3
" 16. Clothing and Equipment. . . . . " 3
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS 14 November 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for October 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Rations.

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

2. Clothing and Equipment.

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

3. Press.

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

4. Police and Politics.

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

the Italian Army. The Agencies affected are: the Royal Finance Guards, Prison Guards, Agents of Public Security, Municipal Guards, Forest Guards, and Fire Service Personnel. The news of this increased ration has already done much to raise the morale of these Public Safety Services.

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6. Police and Politics.

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

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

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7. Royal Carabinieri - Strength.

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

8. Spearhead.

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

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

7. Mobile Carabinieri.

The Carabinieri attached to Fifth and Eighth Armies have continued their good work in the forward areas under appalling weather conditions. The block posts around the Republic of San Marino to prevent refugees from moving south have been maintained owing to an outbreak of typhoid. The Carabinieri have given excellent assistance in the compulsory evacuation of civilians from towns in the 5th Army Area.

The following examples illustrate the valuable work being performed by Mobile Carabinieri. Three German prisoners who had escaped from the Prisoner of War cage in 5th Army territory were re-captured by Carabinieri as the result of the description of the wanted men being circulated. In another case a German soldier dressed in civilian clothes and travelling south was arrested by Carabinieri at the San Marino boundary control post.

8. Recruiting.

1,335 recruits are undergoing instruction in Carabinieri Training Schools in Rome, Andria, Palermo and Cagliari. A recruiting campaign is in progress and it is hoped very shortly to increase the number of candidates. It must never be forgotten, however, that a special standard of physique and character is required for policemen.

9. Prisoners of War.

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

10. Clothing and Equipment.

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

500 pairs trousers

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San Marino boundary control post.

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500 pairs trousers
1170 overcoats
1000 pair boots
3000 shirts
3600 pair socks
4000 pair pants.

11. Agents of Public Security - National Police Guard.

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

12. Recruiting.

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

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

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14. Pool of Questori.

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

14. Chieti Questura.

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

15. Police Gazette.

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

16. Clothing and Equipment.

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

17. Railway Police.

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

18. Policing the Frontiers.

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

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

19. Public Disturbances.

a) Anti-Monarchist Leaflets.

2560

On the 7th October, 1944 at Monte Merittima, Province of Grosseto, a

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B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

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

b) Anti-Monarchist Propaganda.

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

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c) Attempt to seize land for cultivation.

On the 16th October, 1944, at Ortucchio, Avezzano, Province of Aquila, 400 peasants attempted to occupy uncultivated land owned by the Torlonia Estate. In breaking up this unlawful demonstration the Carabinieri opened fire, killing one and wounding six. The incident took place on the day following a speech made by the Minister of Agriculture, Fausto Giulo (Communist) at Avezzano.

d) Palermo Incident.

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

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

20. Crime.

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

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

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

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

C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS.

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS.

21. Discipline.

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

22. Deserters.

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

D. SECURITY.

23. Enemy Agents. (Army Area).

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

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

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

24. Enemy Agents (Rear Allied Area Command).

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

25. Internment Camps.

The number of persons interned in 371 P.O.W. Camp at Padula is now 1975. Of these, 1300 are interned for the duration. Since the camp was opened in February, 1944, 1570 persons have been released after their cases have been reviewed by an officer of the Security Division. All cases where it has been alleged that persons have been unjustly interned have been reviewed.

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

26. Screening of Officials.

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

27. Scientific Investigation.

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

E PRISONS.

28. Security Prisoners.

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

2565

29. Overcrowding.

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29. Overcrowding.

Overcrowding of Judicial and Penal institutions still remains a problem, but it can be said that in most Regions the total accommodations exceed the number of prisoners. Certain prisons have become overcrowded owing to the reluctance of Italian officials to move prisoners away from their home towns where their friends and relatives can visit them and bring them extra food.

30. Food.

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

31. Regional Liaison Officers.

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

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F. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

32. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

a) Diplomatic Vehicles.

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

b) Sovereign Order of the Knights of Malta.

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

c) Motor vehicles used by French Forces.

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

d) Republic of San Marino.

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

33. Military Travel Authorizations.

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

G. PERSONNEL

34. Security Section.

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

35. Personnel in Regions.

As a result of further officers having arrived in this theatre the [illegible] Headquarters has been

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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35. Personnel in Regions.

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

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

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

36. Headquarters Establishment.

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

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

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

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

Colonel, JOHN W. CHAPMAN,	(A)	Director Public Safety
Colonel, A.E. YOUNG	(F)	Deputy Director Public Safety
Lt. Col. A.F. WINDOW	(D)	Executive Officer.
Major, E.W. HANBURY	(A)	Prisons.
Major, F.J. WILSON	(R)	Police.
Major, W.C. WALLACE	(E)	Lic. & Reg.
Major, F.P. LOCKLEY	(A)	Not yet reported.
Capt., R. POWELL	(D)	Admin. Officer
Capt., E.L. DIGG	(A)	Adv. to Local Region.
Major, J. HARVEY	(S)	Security Officer.
Major, W.R. HARE	(E)	Espionage Cases A.A.I.
Capt., J. GALE	(E)	Espionage Cases R.A.A.F.
Capt., A. ELLIS	(R)	Screening investigation etc.
Lieut, C. FEHR	(A)	Screening investigation etc.

27. Visit of Sir Frank Brock.

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

John W. Chapman

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

AEW/jmf

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

AFW/jwf

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

AC/14027/PS 7 November 1944

SUBJECT : Summary of Monthly Report for October 1944.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

Strength of Carabinieri.

Agreement has been reached that the Carabinieri will be temporarily augmented by 5000 Italian Troops who will be attached to Legions in Southern Italy thus releasing trained Carabinieri for Northern Italy. The whole scheme has been rendered futile by a ruling that the 5000 troops (who are not expected to arrive until the end of November) must return to Military duties on 31 December 1944. Suitable protests are being made.

Disturbance in Palermo.

On 19th October, 1944, following a strike by public employees demanding higher pay, a crowd of 1200 persons assembled outside the Prefettura in Palermo. Unfortunately Italian troops were called out to disperse the crowd. On arrival of 36 soldiers in a truck a hand-grenade was thrown from the crowd wounding 11 soldiers. The troops opened fire killing 26 and injuring 156 civilians. At no time was the situation out of control.

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

Attempt to Seize Land for Cultivation.

On 16th October 1944, at Ortucchio Arrezzano, Province of Aquila, 400 peasants attempted to occupy uncultivated land owned by the Torlonia estate.

In breaking up this unlawful demonstration the Carabinieri opened fire, killing one and wounding six. The incident took place on the day following a speech made by the Minister of Agriculture Fausto GULLO (Communist), at Arrezzano.

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Non-Political Status of Police.

The police (particularly the Carabinieri who are popularly supposed to be monarchist) have been accused of being influenced by politics. The Commanding General of the Carabinieri has issued an order to the Force again emphasising the need for police to remain strictly non-political.

Press Criticism of Police.

To counteract this unfair Press criticism which was undermining public confidence in the Police, Col Young addressed the Editors of the Italian Press in Rome asking for their co-operation and goodwill in restoring the prestige of the police.

Firearms.

The Italian Government is now aware of the danger of weapons and ammunition being collected by political parties. Instructions have been issued for the seizure of firearms illegally held by civilians.

Crime.

Armed hold-ups in Sicily are on the increase. In Rome there has been an out-break of theft particularly robbery with violence in the streets at night.

Agents of Public Security.

The Council of Ministers has passed a decree re-naming the Corps of Agents of Public Security the "Guardia Nazionale di Polizia". 300 recruits have commenced a course of instruction at the Training School in Rome.

Rations.

All Public Safety Agencies have been granted an increased ration scale, equivalent to the Italian Army ration.

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

APH/jwf

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
AFO 394

ACC/14027/PS. 14 October, 1944.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for September 1944.

TO : Vice-President, Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE.

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Mobile Carabinieri.

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

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

2. Preparations for Northern Italy.

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

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

	Spearhead	Final
Region IX (Emilia)	1120	3616
Region XIV (Liguria)	580	1557
Region X (Piedmont)	790	3810

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	Spearhead	Final
Region IX (Emilia)	1120	3616
Region XIV (Liguria)	580	1557
Region X (Piedmont)	790	3819
Region XI (Lombardia	1910	4021
Region XII (Venezia)	1250	4508
	5650	20512

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

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

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

3. Screening Centres.

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

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

4. Strength.

Pending information as to CC.RR to be recovered in the north steps are being taken to increase the present strength of 45,000 to 55,000. The emergency can best be met by the transfer of 5,000 soldiers to the CC.RR. Briefly the plan is to attach 500 soldiers to each of 10 CC.RR Legions, withdrawing an equal number of trained CC.RR. As the CC.RR always work in pairs a soldier will be sent out on duty in company with a Carabinieri. The 5,000 CC.RR released under this scheme will be sent to the north. General Orlando has already earmarked 5,000 CC.RR who can be released in this manner.

5. Clothing, Equipment.

For more than a year the CC.RR have received little or nothing in the way of clothing and equipment and their plight is becoming desperate. Discussions which have been proceeding with MMIA and the Ministry of War for several months now seem likely to take a more favourable turn. This Sub-Commission is applying for clothing and equipment in sufficient quantities to equip the strength of 45,000 CC.RR. At the same time it is hoped to establish a long term policy which will ensure that in the future all requests for clothing, arms and equipment will be made by the CC.RR to the Ministry of War.

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Agents of Public Security.

6. Pool of Questori.

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

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7. Regional Directorate in Sicily.

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

8. Sardinia.

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

9. Recruiting.

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

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

10. Railway Police.

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

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

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vacancies created by the dismissal of undesirable elements. It is too early yet to predict the result of this recruiting campaign.

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

10. Railway Police.

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

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

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

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11. Pay.

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

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Interior and Finance. The indemnity will apply to Military Government and Italian Government territory. This is a small step in the right direction towards improving the conditions of service of Agents of Public Security.

12. Clothing and Equipment.

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

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

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

General Police Services.

13. Guard Duty.

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

14. Rations.

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

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B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

1. Carretta Incident.

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

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

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

2. Surrender of Arms and Ammunition.

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

3. Political Activity.

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

4. Subversive Activities.

At the end of August three enemy agents were landed in Sardinia by parachute from a JU88 type of aircraft. Two agents were immediately arrested by CC.RR while the third surrendered five days ...

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4. Subversive Activities.

At the end of August three enemy agents were landed in Sardinia by parachute from a JU52 type of aircraft. Two agents were immediately arrested by CC.RR while the third surrendered five days later. One of the agents subsequently escaped from custody and is now being sought. The agents were in possession of identity cards purporting to have been issued in Milan, and they stated that they wished to travel south to rejoin their families. One agent was in possession of a radio transmitter.

C. POLICE MORALE.

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

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

D. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS.

1. French and Greeks.

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

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

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

2. Deserters.

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

3. Prostitution.

Renewed instructions have been issued to the Italian Police [illegible] regulations dealing with prostitution.

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3. Prostitution.

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

E. PRISONS.

1. Overcrowding.

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

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completed by the 15th October. With the removal of 56th Area from Catania there is a possibility that the prison at Acireale will be returned to the Italian prison service. There is every prospect that the overcrowding situation in Sicilian prisons will shortly become easier.

2. Disturbances.

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

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

3. Requisitioning of Prisons.

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

4. Tuberculosis.

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

F. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

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The following measures have been taken to avoid any further trouble:

a) All military prisoners have been transferred to Fort Boccea;
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F. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

Fire Floats.

Commander H.J. Burke, U.S.N., representative of the Navy Department, Washington, called at this HQs on the 7th September and intimated that the U.S.N. fire-fighting craft which had been protecting shipping in Italian harbours would shortly be withdrawn and the fire fighting responsibility would fall on A.C.C. and the Italian Fire Service. Since the Italian Fire services have insufficient fire-fighting craft to protect the harbours representations have been made to the Commander in Chief, Mediterranean , for the provision of 20 small landing craft (partly used and damaged) for conversion into fire floats. In the meanwhile the Italian Fire Service is planning to prepare crews and equipment.

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G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

1. Real e Automobile Club d'Italia.

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

2. Ispettorato Motorizzazione Civile.

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

3. Diplomatic Vehicles.

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

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

4. Control of Civilian Movement.

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

5. Military Travel Authorisations.

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

H. PERSONNEL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Region	Strength	Regional Public Safety Officer.
I Sicilia	2	Lt. Col. R.A.Snook
Southern	12	Major G. Richardson
IV Lazio	11	Lt. Col. J. Pollock
V Abruzzi-Marche	9	Lt. Col. S. Pickering
VI Sardinia	2	Capt. C. Hayes
VIII Toscana	10	Lt Col. A. Rowlerson
IX Emilia	8	Lt Col. E. Rye
X Piamonte	11	Lt. Col. C. Briggs
XI Lombardia	16	Lt Col. C.T. Frances
XII Venezia	16	Lt. Col. R.T. Millhouse
XIV Liguria	7	Major E.J. Hefford
HQ	9	Colonel J.W. Chapman
5th Army	4	Lt Col. W. Doherty
8th Army	5	Major E.J. Fullen

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

Personnel at Headquarters.

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

Col. Paul Kirk, Director of Public Safety,
Col. M. Meaney, Police Division,
Capt. C. Mastrocianni, Police Division.

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

On the 5th September, Col. Young went to the United Kingdom to [illegible] Officers' Leave, returning to Rome on the 27th

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

On the 5th September, Col. Young went to the United Kingdom to report to the War Office, London, returning to Rome on the 27th September, with Sir Frank Brock, D.S.O., M.C., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales and Advisor to the Civil Affairs Directorate, War Office, London, on police matters. Sir Frank Brock will visit British police officers engaged on public safety duties in this theatre. 2557

On the 5th September, Major E.W. Banbury was assigned from Sicily to this Sub-Commission.

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

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

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

EM/WR

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

EM/OR

S/Sgt	McLennan	(C)
Cpl.	Robinson	(D)
L/Cpl	Isberg	(E)
L/Cpl	Scott	(F)
PPC	Perley	(A)

Civilian Personnel.

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

John W. Chapman

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

/jwf

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Civilian Personnel.

During the month Mrs. E. Edwards and Mrs. Judd as an administrative assistant to act as Secretary to the Director of Public Safety.

JOHN W. CISTERNA
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1945.

/jwf

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

Ref. ACC/14027/PS.

Tel. 489081 - 257.

10th October, 1944.

SUBJECT : Summary of Monthly Report for September, 1944.

TO : V.P. Administrative Section.

1. Formation of New Regions.

During the month Public Safety Officers have been withdrawn from Southern Regions and formed into Regional teams ready to occupy the industrial north. On 25th September a meeting was held at Fifth Army HQs, when the newly appointed Regional Public Safety Officers discussed with Army Public Safety Officers plans for policing the northern regions.

2. Carabinieri for Northern Regions.

The strength of CC.RR for northern Italy has been fixed as follows:-

Region	Spearhead	Final
IX (Emilia)	1120	3616
X (Liguria)	530	1557
(Piemonte)	790	3410
XI (Lombardia)	1910	4021
XII (Venezia)	1250	4508
	5650	20512

In spite of difficulties of obtaining the men, equipping and transporting them, 3,300 CC.RR are now standing by at Florence, while the remainder of the spearhead force is being held in centres further south.

3. Strength of Police.

Efforts are being made to increase the strength of the Police Forces by incorporating Italian troops into the CC.RR, by securing the release of Prisoners of War and by a recruiting campaign.

4. Guard Duties.

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In order to make the fullest use of trained police personnel.

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instructions have been issued that in the future no policemen will be used for guard duties or any kind of work other than regular police duties. Those already employed will be withdrawn after 14 days notice.

5. Public Order.

Public order has been well maintained with the exception of one ugly incident in Rome when Caretta, a witness at the trial of Caruso, ex-Questore of Rome, was mobbed inside the Palace of Justice. He was siezed, beaten, thrown into the Tiber and finally strung up by his heels outside Regina Coeli Prison. The police failed to control the situation although present in sufficient numbers. A full enquiry by the Italian Government is proceeding. Disturbances have also occurred in Regina Coeli prison, Rome, owing to overcrowding and delay in bringing prisoners to trial before Italian Courts. Order has now been restored and steps taken to avoid any repetition.

6. Police Morale.

On 2Nnd September, 1944, the Commanding Generals of the CC.RR and CC.FF and the Director General of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, attended a meeting presided over by the V.P. Administrative Section to discuss measures for raising the morale of the Police. Briefly it was agreed to establish closer contact between officers and men, to encourage initiative and esprit de corps to obtain the co-operation of the Press and to carry out impartial investigations into complaints against police and award exemplary punishments. Every assistance is being given to increase rations and procure uniforms and equipment for the Police.

John V. Chapman, Colonel, J.A.G.D.,
Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

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AFH/ea.

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John T. Chapman, Colonel, J.A.G.D.,
Director, Public Safety Sub-Commission.

AFW/ca.

File 188

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/14027/PS 12 September, 1944.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for August 1944.

TO : Vice - President, Administrative Section.

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

4. POLICE

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Commanding General.

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

2. Policing forward areas.

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

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

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

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3. Replacement Centres.

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

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4. Uniforms and Equipment.

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

Royal Finance Guards.

5. Rations.

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

Agents of Public Security.

6. Appointment of Vice Director.

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

7. Pool of Questori.

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

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

It is a disappointment to find that the only offi-

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6. Appointment of Vice Director.

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

7. Pool of Questori.

At the request of Army AMG, Questori were supplied for the Provinces of Livorno and Pescara.

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

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

8. Inspectors of Police.

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

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

9. Rations.

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

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

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

10. C.V.R.A.

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

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

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

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

(b) to dismiss undesirable officials from duty;

(c) to re-instate suitable personnel in positions in the Corps of Agents of Public Security, provided those who have previously served together are

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(b) to dismiss undesirable officials from duty;

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

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11. Police Bulletins.

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

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B LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

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

2. Patriots

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

3. Grain Collection.

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

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

C CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS

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C CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS

Conduct of Troops.

The behaviour of Allied troops cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The trouble is almost entirely caused by wine and women.

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

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

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have been reported.

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

D PRISONS

1. Director of Prisons.

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

2. Overcrowding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Military Prisoners.

A policy on Italian Military prisoners has not been established. It is agreed that after 30 days they become a civil responsibility and will be fed on the civilian scale. It is not proposed to transfer military prisoners to civil jails as no accommodation is available. Arrangements are being made to transfer certain military jails to the civil authority. The accommodation thus made available will be sufficient to house all military prisoners, including those at present in civil jails. The effect of this arrangement should be that more accommodation will be available in civil jails for civil prisoners. For example it will enable 459 Military prisoners to be moved from ELBA prison and 285 from LECCE prison. The question of staffing the military prisons handed over is one of some difficulty, but it is hoped that some arrangement can be made with the Minister of War.

4. General

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

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

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

E. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

1. Mobile Fire Columns.

Pumps are being prepared for use with Mobile

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

E. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

1. Mobile Fire Columns.

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

2. Director General of Fire and Civil Defence Services.

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

3. Dogs for Rome Allied Area Command.

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

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F. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING SECTION.

1. Reale Automobile Club d'Italia.

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

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

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

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

2. Control of Civilian Movement.

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

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

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

3. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

The Executive Commissioner issued orders that the issue of permits in the case of Vatican and Diplomatic

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3. Circulation of Motor Vehicles.

The Executive Commissioner issued orders that the issue of permits in the case of Vatican and Diplomatic motor vehicles would be dealt with by this Sub-Commission. A scheme has been worked out in conjunction with Commerce Sub-Commission (Fuel) to deal with this matter as follows :-

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(a) Vatican Motor Vehicles.

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

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

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

(b) Diplomatic Motor Vehicles.

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

Motor Fuel will be drawn from a special pump.

4. Circulating Permits.

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

G. EPURATION.

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

H. TERRITORY TRANSFERRED TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

1. The transfer of additional Provinces from Military Government to Italian Government jurisdiction was effected smoothly as far as Public Safety Agencies were concerned. The practice of working in A.M.G. territory in accordance with Italian procedure and as far as possible giving res-

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H. TERRITORY TRANSFERRED TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

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

2. It has been necessary to revise the regulations regarding civilian movement, but in the main the transfer has merely been matter of extending to the new Italian provinces regulations which have been in force under Military Government Authority, e.g. firearms regulations, aliens restrictions, etc.

I. PERSONNEL.

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

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of Regions has now been fixed as follows: -

Region	Strength	Regional Public Safety Officer.	
I	2	It. Col.	R... Snoo:
Southern	12	It. Col.	C.T. Francis
IV	11	It. Col.	J. Pollock
V	9	Lt. Col.	S. Pickering
VI	2	Captain	J. Hughes
VIII	10	It. Col.	... Rowlerson
IX	6	It. Col.	E. Pye
X	9	It. Col.	C. Briggs
Xa	7	Major	B.J. Hofford
XI	16	To be designated	
XII	16	It. Col.	R.T. Millhouse
5th Army	4	It. Col.	W. Doherty
8th Army	5	Major	D.J. Pullen
H.Q.	9		

2. HQ. Staff.

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

Officers.

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

EM/OR

S/Sgt.	McLennan	B
Cpl.	Robinson	B
L/Cpl.	Lisberg	D
Pfc.	Marinelli	A
Pfc.	Diez	A

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Major	Ballance	B	Lic. & Regn.
Capt.	Mastroianni	A	Police
Capt.	Powell	B	Admin. Officer.

EM/OR

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

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

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

G.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Tel : 476708

ACC/14027/PS

10 September, 1944.

SUBJECT : Summary of Monthly Report for August, 1944.

TO : V.P. Administrative Section.

1. Policing forward Areas.

Mobile CC.RR attached to Armies have continued their good work in policing newly occupied territory. As they move forward their places are taken by CC.RR supplied from replacement centres. A new centre has now been established in Florence to hold 2000 CC.RR and arrangements are in hand to form another centre at Ancona. The S.C.A.Os of Fifth and Eighth Armies have expressed their satisfaction at the excellent services rendered by CC.RR under difficult conditions.

2. P a t r i o t s.

A good deal of the time of Public Safety Officers in forward areas has been occupied in dealing with patriots. The difficulty has been to distinguish between genuine partisans and undesirable characters who seize the opportunity to form themselves into armed bands, robbing and plundering the country side. By constituting the CC.RR as the law enforcing authority and withdrawing weapons from the patriots, the situation has been kept well in hand.

3. Public Security.

Questori have been sent from a reserve pool in Rome to Provinces at the request of Army S.C.A.Os or Regional Commissioners. Inspectors from the Ministry of the Interior have been despatched to report on public security conditions in Sicily, Sardinia and Siena.

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4. Rations, Uniform and Equipment.

Complaints that the rations allotted to Finance Guards and Agents of Public Security are inadequate are being sympathetically

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examined with the Sub-Commissions concerned. The uniform and equipment of all police agencies is still unsatisfactory, especially as regards transport. In spite of these conditions the police carry out their duties loyally.

5. Epuration.

Commissions have been set up to carry out the epuration of all Police, Fire Brigade and Prison officials. As yet these Commissions have made little progress. All O.V.R.A. officials and agents will be suspended from duty until their cases have been examined by the Public Security Epuration Committee

6. Prisons.

The problem of Italian Military prisoners which threatened to create acute overcrowding in civil jails has been solved. Although Italian Military prisoners will become a civilian responsibility after 30 days imprisonment, they will be kept in military jails. In many districts the prison population is decreasing owing to the expiration of sentences imposed by A.M.G. in 1943.

In Sicily as a result of the special drive on grain collection, overcrowding has increased. The repair work on four damaged prisons is being speeded up. If necessary stockade prisons will be constructed in Sicily.

7. Control of Civilian Movement.

In consequence of the handing over of new territory to the Italian Government, the instructions regarding civilian movement have been revised and consolidated in Executive Memorandum No.77. Civil Affairs Officers, Italian officials and the Italian public have been notified of the existing restrictions.

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

AEY/G.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

12 August, 1944

ACC/14047/PS

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for July 1944.

TO : Actin. Vice-President, Administrative Section.

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

A. POLICE

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Appointment of Commanding General.

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

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

2. Policing forward areas.

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

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

3. Replacement Centres.

In addition to the Replacement Centres at Rome, Naples

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

3. Replacement Centres.

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

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

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4. Strength of Royal Carabinieri.

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

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

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

The present strength of Carabinieri is 41,894. The thickly populated industrial north has yet to be policed.

5. Uniforms and Equipment.

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

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

10,000 discarded Italian Army uniforms were released from warehouses in Naples and Bari. The uniform coats were in bad condition and it was necessary to have them disinfected and washed. Of the 10,000 pairs uniform trousers only 2,705 pairs could be accepted, the remainder being beyond repair. The Army Sub-Commission is making efforts to find another source of supply. Arrangements are being made to repair these uniforms at the Carabinieri replacement centre in Rome.

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

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Royal Finance Guards.

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

7. Rations for Finance Guards.

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

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c. Boats for coast guard patrols.

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

Agents of Public Security.

9. Appointment of Director.

On 17th July 1944, Dott.Luigi FERRARI, formerly President of the Court of Assize in Rome, was appointed Director General of Public Security in the Ministry of the Interior. The Public Security Officials at the Ministry are now being reviewed.

10. Pool of Questori.

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

11. Criminal Laboratories.

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

12. Uniforms.

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

8. MILITARY POLICE

1. Excellent relations have been maintained with Military Police, FSS and CIC. Lectures by Public Safety Officers have

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B. MILITARY POLICE

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

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C. CONDUCT OF TROOPS

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

2. At Taranto and Brindisi clashes between French Soldiers and Sailors and Italians, in which fire arms and hand grenades were used resulted in five persons being killed and twenty injured. In these cases Allied Military Police came to the assistance of the Italian Police and in one instance machine guns were use to restore order. Taranto and Brindisi have now being placed "out of bounds" to French Troops. At Brindisi by arrangements between the Garrison Commander and the Prefect a curfew has been established at 8.30 p.m. until further notice.

D. PRISONS.

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

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

2. Overcrowding remains the chief problem in Prison administration, but, apart from the question of Military prisoners, there is good reason to believe that the position is steadily improving. In Region 3 alone, there was a reduction of 720 in the prison population for July. The special overcrowding problem at Bari was solved by transferring 500 prisoners

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3. The Crimin situation in Region I has resulted in a large number of persons being charged. They are expected to be dealt with severely at Court and the problem of prison accommodation has arisen. The rebuilding programme instituted at the end of June will provide accommodation for a further 1,15[illegible] prisoners. However, some of this work will take 3 months, and accordingly the use of UsTICA and IPAHI is also is being considered. They would hold 1000 and 500 prisoners respectively in existing buildings, and stockade accommodation could be provided in addition. A representative of Public Works and Utilities sub-Commission has proceeded to Sicily to speed up the rebuilding programme, and to inspect UsTICA and IPAH with a view to their early use for prison purposes. The Minister of Grace and Justice co-operated in this matter, and, at very short notice, authorised Dott.Columba of P[illegible]mo to accompany the ACC representative, and represent the Ministry on the scene.

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

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

5. Italian Naval Prisoners have caused overcrowding in the civil prisons of Puglie. Earlier in the year, the Italian Naval authorities wished to establish a prison at S.DOMINO in the Tremiti Islands for naval prisoners. For reasons of operational necessity permission was refused by Naval Commander, Adri tic Theatre. This matter has been taken up again recently, and, on 9th July, 1944 authority was given for the establishment of a concentration camp for Italian naval prisoners on S.Domino.

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

7. Italian Military prisoners continue to cause overcrowding in civil prisons. It is anticipated that the position on this vexed question will be made clear in [illegible] matter is being discussed mong

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deportation for Tripoli by Air.

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7. Italian Military prisoners continue to cause overcrowding in civil prisons. It is anticipated that the position on this vexed question will be made clear in the near future. The matter is being discussed among the Minister of War, the Minister of Grace and Justice. This Division is keeping closely in touch with the problem and Regions will be advised when a definite policy can be issued. The decision to place these prisoners on civil sections after 30 days in prison, resulted in a demonstration at Catanzaro Jail on 22 July, 1944. The soldiers confined in the prison were joined by the civil prisoners, and before order could be restored one man, a civilian, was shot dead.

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

E. FIRE & CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

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

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

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

F. REGISTRATION & LICENSING.

1. Motor Vehicle Registration.

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

2. Control of Civilian Movement.

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

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

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

3. Public Meetings.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

1. Motor Vehicle Registration.

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

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

3. Public Meetings.

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

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G. PUNISHMENT OF FASCIST.

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

H. HQ. PERSONNEL

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

2. Field Trips.

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

3. Establishment.

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

Officers

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

EM/OR

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

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28-23 July Major Mason to Region III re Fire Service.
29-30 July Col. Kirk visited Region IV.

3. Establishment.

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

Officers

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

EM/OR

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

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

4. Transport.

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

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

AFW/hgc

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12A

HEADQUARTERS
Allied Control Commission
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Sec. 470/08

3 August, 1944

ACC/PS(47)/S

Subject: Monthly Report for July 1944.

To : Acting V.P. Allied Section.

1. Commander in General, Royal Carabinieri.

On 21st July 1944 General Taddeo Orlando, formerly Minister of War, was appointed Commander General of the Royal Carabinieri, with HQ in Rome.

2. Public Security.

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

3. Policing forward areas.

During the month all requests from Armies and Region VIII for C.C.S. to police newly occupied territory were met. Two replacement carbon were opened at Grosseto (west-coast) and Chieti (east coast) to deal with C.C.S. reparties for duty from liberated territory.

4. Strength of Royal Carabinieri.

Urgent representations have been made that a total strength of 32,000 officers and men is totally inadequate to cope with the duties which will devolve on the Royal Carab-

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Bari when the whole of Italy is occupied. Already 1,982 Cc.Ha are fully employed, and the thickly populated industrial north has yet to be policed.

5. Royal Finance Guards.

The IIIe of the Royal Finance Guards has been established in Rome with General Berliese remaining in command. Owing to the ceiling imposed on CC.RR & GC.FF strength, on 31st July the GC.FF were taken off the Italian Army ration strength and placed on civilian (Heavy Workers) rations, this being a substantial reduction in quantity.

6. Conduct of Troops.

The behaviour of Allied troops generally leaves much to be desired. The conduct of French Colonial troops towards the Italian civil population is disgraceful, and the attitude of indifference adopted by French unit commanders when crimes are reported to them encourages indiscipline. At Taranto and Brindisi clashes between French soldiers and sailors and Italians, in which firearms and hand grenades were used, resulted in five persons being killed and twenty injured. In three cases Allied Military police came to the assistance of the Italian police and in one instance machine guns were used to restore order.

7. Prisons.

Overcrowding remains the chief problem in prison administration but, apart from the question of military prisoners the position is steadily improving. Progress is being made with the rebuilding problem, while a number of prisons requisitioned by Allied Military authorities have been released. The detention of Italian military prisoners in civil prisons is still under discussion with the authorities concerned.

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

ADVANCE HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
A P O 394

11A

12th July, 1944.

ACC/1/0527/PS

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for June 1944.

TO : Acting Vice-President Administrative Section.

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

A. POLICE

1. Policing Forward Areas.

The Mobile CC.RR moving into new territory with the Armies have done excellent work in restoring law and order. In some instances partisans had disarmed the existing police and taken the law into their own hands, but the Mobile CC.RR quickly restored the authority of the regular police.

2. Rome.

2700 CC.RR and CC.FF entered Rome with the Allied troops on 5th June, 1944 and met with an enthusiastic reception. The Italian Africa Italiana, a Fascist police organization of 1950 men, was at once disarmed. The partisans who had formed an armed police force of some 17,000 men, were also dissolved and disarmed. Recognised police agencies - Carabinieri Finance Guards, Agents of Public Security and Metropolitani now number 17,700 men and are working satisfactorily.

3. Police replacement centers.

Additional CC.RR and CC.FF Centers, where men are equipped, trained and held in reserve for policing forward areas have been established in Rome. 1700 CC.RR and 200 CC.FF, who had been disbanded during the German occupation have reported to the centers. Although considerable difficulties have been encountered in feeding, equipping and transporting these men, groups have been sent forward at the request of Fifth and Eighth Armies and Regions 4,5, and 3.

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b. Corps of Public Security.

A school for training recruits to the Corps of Agents of Public Security is being organized by Dr. Scurfiella, ex-Questore of Naples. It is expected that the school will open in Naples early in July.

5. Railway Police.

special Railway Police Section of the Corps of Agents of Public Security is operating in Sicily. Plans for the extension of the feature to the mainland have been prepared and are awaiting consideration by the Council of Ministers.

6. CONDUCT OF CIVILIANS.

The behaviour of French colonial troops, especially, towards women, has been no signs of improvement. The conduct and discipline of other Allied troops, while better than that of the French, cannot be considered of a very creditable standard.

7. RATIONS.

The provision of an increased scale of rations for civil police Prison Guards and Fire Brigade personnel was authorized during the month and has been greatly appreciated.

8. PRISONS.

Overcrowding continues to be the difficulty in prison administration at the present time. However, progress has been made during the past month, and apart from the question of Military Prisoners, an early improvement in the general position is expected.

9. Reconditioned Prisons.

Lists were supplied to AMG/G and the following Prisons have been released to the civilian authorities. VICENZA, BELLUNO, TRENTO, FERRARA, SONDRIO, VERONA. Discussions are still taking place regarding Portoferraio and San Remo, and their release is anticipated.

10. Prison Repairs.

Lists and locations of Prisons to be given extended accommodation have been supplied to Public Works and Allied Sub-Commission. The completion of the building and repair program will provide accommodation for a further 3,537 prisoners.

The first priority is BARI, where the completion of an unfinished reformatory will provide accommodation for 500 prisoners, and so ease the difficulty created there by the Italian Military prisoners.

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3. Prison Camps.

Arrangements have been completed for the transfer of 300 prisoners from Region 3 to Sardinia where they will work on farms. Transport has been arranged by Italian cruiser, and they are expected to leave Naples about 14th July, 1944.

Steps are being taken to obtain materials to set up a civilian prison camp in Region 3 for 500 prisoners.

4. Italian Military Prisoners.

During the past month a decision has been made by SCIA that Italian Military Prisoners serving sentences of over 30 days, or awaiting trial over 30 days, are a civil responsibility and must be confined in civil jails.

This new policy was brought into being without any prior reference to the Ministry of Grace and Justice, Legal Sub-Commission or Public Safety Sub-Commission. If this had been done, the legal position would have been made clear, and the effect on civil prison overcrowding explained. Under Italian law, a soldier does not cease to be a soldier merely because he is serving a sentence in excess of 30 days.

This matter is being taken up with the Chief Commissioner, and it is hoped that it will be possible to remove the 1,824 Italian Military prisoners from civil jails.

5. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE.

A mobile unit of 10 appliances and 100 firemen was sent into Rome on 5th June, 1944 to deal with any contingency. The Rome Fire Brigade was found to be functioning normally and after a few days the Mobile unit was sent back to Naples.

6. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

1. Firearms

The Minister of the Interior has issued an order through Prefects in Italian Government territory requiring all Italian Army weapons and explosives to be surrendered and all civilian weapons and explosives to be declared to the Italian police.

2. Aliens

General Order 17 has been published re-establishing the Italian system of alien registration. Restrictions have been imposed on the movement of enemy aliens unless in possession of an ACC pass. The same regulations have been published by the Minister of the Interior in Italian Government territory.

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C. SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS.

Owing to the occupation of new territory during the month it has been necessary to transfer a number of Public Safety Officers from Sections I, II, IV, VI and VII. This will necessarily mean a weakening of the supervision of Police, Prison and Fire Brigade organisations in both Italian Government and Military Government territory.

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

Enclosure:

Appendix "A" Movements of Officers in Public Safety.

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APPENDIX "A"

MOVES OF OFFICERS

1/6 Lt. Col. Wilcox went to Naples re CC.RR Replacement Centre.

9/6 Col. Kirk returned this theatre from temporary duty in U.S.A.

11/6 Col. Young took up full time duties with Security Branch.

12/6 Col. Kirk resumed duty as C.P.S.

14/6 Col. Meaney and Capt. Powell left rear H.Q. for Advance H.Q. Rome.

19/6 Major Ballance arrived in Rome for temporary assignment to A.M.C. Rome City.

24/6 Lt. Col. Wilcox went to Naples re personnel.

30/6 Col. Kirk and Capt. Mastroianni visited Rome on temporary duty.

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47A

RAN HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

6 June 1944.

ACC/14027/PS

SUBJECT: Summary of Monthly Report for May 1944.

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PA/t

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NEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission

SUBJECT : Summary of monthly Report for April 1944. May 7,1944

TO : Vice-Presidnet Admin. Section.

Police.

Law and order has been well maintained. Despite adverse conditions, the morale and discipline of the Italian Police is good. In the Army areas, Police have rendered excellent service in dealing with refugees, clearing military roads, controlling civilian movement and assisting the Security Services.

Police Uniforms.

Lack of adequate clothing, particularly boots, has become a serious problem. Efforts are being made to obtain the urgent needs of the Carabinieri and Finance Guards from Italian Army sources.

Incident at Xitta, Trapani Province, Sicily

A serious incident occurred on 9th April 1944 at Xitta in the Province of Trapani, Sicily, where the conduct of French troops (1st French Paratroop Regiment)had already aroused the resentment of the Italian population. On this occasion, unwelcome advances to an Italian girl by a party of drunken French soldiers precipitated a clash with a group of young Italians. Shots were exchanged on both sides. The French Commander sent to the scene a contingent of troops, armed with pistols, rifles and machine guns. The village was cordoned off, machine gun posts established at strategic points, and a house to house search carried out. Firing continued. On the French side, ten soldiers were wounded; on the Italian side, two civilians were killed and six injured. The affray broke out at 6 pm. and the "state of siege" ordered by the French Commander was established at about 11 pm. Shortly afterwards the Provincial Public Safety Officer arrived, but it was not until 12.30 pm. on the following day that he finally persuaded the French Commander to withdraw his troops and confine them to barracks. The policing of the village was then taken over by the CC.RR who restored law and order. A full enquiry is proceeding.

Fire and Civil Defence.

The Minister of the Interior has issued instructions for the Civil Defence organization in ACC territory to be absorbed into the Fire Service. In effect this will mean a large reduction in Civil Defence personnel.

Prisons.

During April the overcrowding of civilian prisons has become more acute. 2595
The latest available figures show that throughout the Regions there are 2.4[illegible] prisoners detained in excess of the normal prison capacity. There are many contributory factors, the chief being the requisitioning of civilian prisons by Allied Forces (1660) the detention of Italian Military prisoners (174 places)

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and war damage to jails (1891 places).
The gravity of the situation is being impressed on the Allied and Italian authorities concerned.

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

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

10A

June 10th, 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for May 1944.

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Section.

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

A. Personnel at Headquarters.

The following changes have been made:

Transfers.

Major J. Taylor (A) Relieved from assignment on 2nd May, 1944. owing to sickness, and awaiting evacuation from this theatre.

Capt. H. Young (A) Transferred to Region 4 on 23rd May, 1944.

Major F.J.Wilson (B) Transferred temporarily from Region 5 to Sub-Commission on 8th May 1944 (now awaiting permanent assignment)

Promotions.

Major A. F. Wilcox to the rank of Lieut. Colonel.
Capt. W.C.Ballance to the rank of Major.
Lieut. C.G.A.Mastroianni to the rank of Captain.
Pte. Lisberg appointed Lance Corporal.

The present strength of officers and ORs is as follows:

Col.	F.G. Kirk	(A) C.P.S.
Col.	A.E. Young	(B) D.C.P.S.
Col.	M. Meaney	(A) Head, Police Division.
It.Col.	A.F.Wilcox	(B) Executive Officer.
Major.	G.H.L.Mance	(B) Fire & Civil Defence Div.
"	F.J.Wilson	(B) Prisons Divisions.
"	W.C.Ballance	(B) Licen. Reg. Division.
Capt.	R.R.Powell	(B) Admin. Officer.
"	C.G.A.Mastroianni	(A) Police Division

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[illegible]

Sgt.	Davies	(B)
S/Sgt.	Solomons	(B)
Cpl.	Robinson	(B)
L/Cpl.	Lieberg	(B)
Pte.	Meriamli	(A)
Pte.	Todaro	(A)
Pte.	Diaz	(A)

Personnel Movements.

3 May 1944.	Capt. Young returned from inspection of Prisons, Regions I and II.
9 May 1944.	Lt.Col. Hiscock to Naples re uniforms for Police, Prison and Fire Service personnel.
10 May 1944.	Capt. Powell went to Naples re personnel records.
11 May 1944.	Major Ballantine proceeded with Officers of Security Branch, HQ. AAI., to Stations in Regions II and VII, and returned on 15 May.
11 May 1944.	Major Mason visited Brindisi re prison accommodation, and returned on 16 May.
13 May 1944.	Lt.Col. Wilcox visited HQ. ACC., Main re Uniforms for P.S. agencies.
14 May 1944.	Col. Young to Campobasso re personnel and C.C.R. Establishment in Region V, returned 16 May.
18 May 1944.	Major Mason visited HQ ACC., Main re Rations for Fire Services.
22 May 1944.	Lt./Col. Wilcox departed for Bari andlecce, re police agencies and uniforms for same, and returned 27 May.
23 May 1944.	Col. Young attended HQ. ACC. Main, re Establishment etc., returned 26 May.
25 May 1944.	Major Mason visited HQ. AAI., re prisons, returned on 27 May.
30 May 1944.	Col. Young and Lt.Col. Wilcox proceeded to HQ ACC Main, Commissioners Conference.

Personnel in the Field.

In accordance with the revised establishment of 120 Public Safety Officers, the strength has already been reduced by the transfer of 9 officers to other duties, while recommendations have been made for the transfer of a further 16 officers.

B. Military Police.

During the month discussions were held with the Provost Marshal AAI with the object of securing closer co-operation between the Military Police and the Italian Police. The following measures have been taken:-

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a) A description of the Italian Police organisation and the control exercised by Public Safety officers has been sent to A.F., for circulation to the Military Police.

b) Lectures by Public Safety Officers at Military Police Training Centers have been arranged. At the beginning of the month Lt. Col. Francis, Region 3, gave a series of lectures to Military Police Schools in the Middle East, which were very much appreciated.

c) Recommendations have been made that Military Police Officers should establish contact with Italian Police officials through local Public Safety Officers and that meetings be held to discuss problems of mutual interest including the extension of the system of joint patrols of Allied and Italian Police.

2. ROYAL CARABINIERI

Fascist Militia.

After much pressure, the Minister of the Interior drafted a Royal decree rescinding the Decree of 6th Dec. 1943 which allowed ex-members of Fascist Militias to be admitted into the Carabinieri. After approval by this Sub-Commission the draft was passed at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on 23rd May 1944 and is now awaiting formal Royal assent.

Policing of newly conquered territory.

With the advance of the Armies, the plans for policing territory (where CC.RR have been disbanded) despite the difficulty of providing CC.RR in sufficient numbers have proved adequate. Briefly the arrangements are that mobile Groups of CC.RR have been attached to Fifth and Eighth Armies to deal with civilians in the initial phase. Reserve Groups of CC.RR are held by Regions 4 and 5 in order that they may be called up for permanent duty in the territory as the Mobile CC.RR move on. Replacement Centers at Naples and Bari are kept filled with trained reserves on call at 12 hours notice.

The present situation is:

Mobile CC.RR with 5th Army.	153	
Mobile CC.RR with 8th Army.	223	
Reserve for Lazio (Region 4)	370	
Reserve for Abruzzi (Region 5)	150	
Replacement Center at Naples	150	
Replacement Center at Bari	150	
Rome Contingent	2200	(and 600 CC.TP

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The provision of CC.RR to police new territory has placed a great strain on the strength of the Legions already overtaxed by demands from Allied sources. Although every effort is being made to increase the number of CC.RR by recruiting, obtaining the release of CC.RR Prisoners of War, reclaiming CC.RR who are being used by AlliedAuthorities for non-police duties, and by re-enlisting CC.RR disbanded by the Germans, it is apparent that as more territory is occupied CC.RR will be more thinly spread.

From all sources it has been reported that the CC.RR are doing invaluable work in assisting the Armies and Civil Affairs officers. There is a continual demand for more and more CC.RR. It is most interesting to learn that the appearance of CC.RR in the forward areas has been warmly welcomed by civilians.

D. Royal Finance Guards.

General Noricca, Commanding the CC.FF has taken energetic action to improve the discipline and efficiency of his Force. He has continued his policy of making personal visits of inspection by touring CC.FF Headquarters and Stations in Sicily.

As a result, CC.FF personnel have been transferred to districts where they can be more usefully employed, duties have been reorganised and motor boats have been obtained for patrolling the coasts. General Noricca is showing great pertinacity in his efforts to break down the bureaucratic apathy so common in all departments of Italian administration.

E. Agents of Public Security.

Immediate control of Agents of Public Safety is vested in the Questori. Lack of rapid means of communication renders it difficult for the Minister of the Interior to establish a firm centralised control. However, the Minister is considering the appointment of Government Inspectors to visit Questori in Italian Government territory.

There has been some delay in the appointment of Questori in Military Government territory, but it is expected that an agreement will shortly be reached. Difficulties have arisen over the appointment of a suitable person to fill the important position of Questore of Naples.

The Minister of the Interior has proved co-operative. He has, for example, offered to provide a skeleton Force of Agents of Public Security for use in Rome. He has been asked to have his plans in readiness though it is not thought likely that there will be any need for their services.

The Minister has addressed a letter to Prefects urging them to do all in their power to restore the prestige of the police and to encourage them to prosecute their duties fearlessly, especially in suppressing black market activities.

F. FORESTS.

Col. Crivelluri, Commanding Officer of the Forest Guards, has been removed on account of his Fascist background. Lt. Col. GANGEMI has been temporarily placed in command until a successor is approved.

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G. [illegible]

CC.RR and CC.FF. After discussions with the Army Sub-Commission it has been finally settled that CC.RR and CC.FF will be supplied with reconditioned Italian Army uniforms and not dirty dyed Allied battledress. Supplies will be made available by the Italian Army. 2000 pairs of boots have been allotted to the CC.FF. and it is hoped that further supplies of uniforms and boots will become available within a short time.
Steps are being taken to put into operation CC.RR and CC.FF workshops for repairing uniforms and boots.

Other Police Agencies, Prison Guards and Fire Services.

Requisitions for the supply of uniforms and boots have been forwarded to the Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission. So far, 500 pairs of boots have been issued to Agents of Public Security and Forest Guards in Region 3. It is not expected that any uniforms will become available until the end of June.

H. RATIONS.

The rationing of CC.RR and CC.FF through Italian Army sources is working satisfactorily.

Some discontent exists among other police agencies who receive inferior rations although performing similar work.

Application has been made for all Agents of Public Security, Municipal Guards, Forest Guards, Prison Guards and Fire Service personnel to receive Heavy Workers (Class A) rations. Approval has not yet been given.

I. CRIMES OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Forgery. During the month it was discovered that forged L. 1000 (£) notes were being circulated in the Palermo district. The forged notes were extremely difficult to distinguish from genuine currency and were by far the best forgeries uttered since our occupation. By the end of the month the printing press, tools and materials had been seized, L.42,000,000 had been recovered and 37 persons arrested. Investigations are still proceeding.
It is gratifying to report that/this formidable forgery of Allied Military currency, which might have had the most serious consequences if allowed to develope has been broken up largely through the efforts of the Agents of Public Security.

Cattle stealing. Special patrols have been organized to deal with cattle stealing which is taking place on a large scale in Foggia.

J. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS.

The conduct of Allied troops still leaves room for considerable improvement. Particularly bad reports have been received concerning the behaviour of [illegible] Colonial troops in Fifth Army territory, who have a predilection for raping Italian women. As a result of repeated representations by Public Safety Officers, Fifth Army, the French Commander has at last issued orders that strict disciplinary action will be taken against offenders and that officers

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who fail to control their troops will be sent back to North Africa.

On 10th May, 1944, a directive was issued by the A.C., pointing out the valuable contribution to the Allied cause being made by the Carabinieri. The order stated that the fullest support should be given to the Carabinieri and that any improper interference with them would be punished.

Morale.

During the month the problem of overcrowding in civil prisons has been energetically tackled and it can be said that the crisis has passed. The measures necessary to reduce overcrowding were decided at a meeting at Rear Headquarters AMG. on 5th May 1944. All persons concerned now have a lively appreciation of the problem and already a good deal has been accomplished.

Training Prisons.

On 10th May 1944 the urgent clearing of Italian civilians from Brindisi was requested by the A.C. This was completed on 14th May, 1944 and the entire prison handed over to the Military Authorities.

Italian Military Prisoners.

On 10th May 1944 information was received from the Minister of Grace and Justice that Italian Military prisoners would be formed into about 2 companies and later organised into two Labour battalions. The Minister is also arranging to have the Tremiti Islands surveyed with a view to use a detention camp.

Arrangements are in hand to evacuate 467 Italian Military prisoners from DARI Prison to Tuturano Camp. The use of one half of this camp for this purpose has been agreed with Col. Findlay of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

Unidentified Internees.

A list of Civil Prisoners requisitioned by Army Authorities was supplied to Brigadier Paton, A.C., HQ., and orders have been issued by him for evacuation. On 26th May 1944 lists of Prisons in South and Central Italy was supplied to the Brigadier and arrangements made to prevent further requisitioning by the Army.

Public Works.

Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission is willing to assist in the repair of prisons by special provision for the supply of building material. Lists are being prepared.

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who fail to control their troops will be sent back to North Africa.

On 10th May, 1944, a directive was issued by HQ A.A.I., pointing out the valuable contribution to the Allied cause being made by the Corbinieri. The order stated that the fullest support should be given to the Carabinieri and that any improper interference with them would be punished.

Prisons.

During the month the problem of overcrowding in Civil prisons has been energetically tackled and it can be said that the crisis has passed. The measures necessary to reduce overcrowding were decided at a meeting at Rear Headquarters ACC. on 5th May 1944. All persons concerned now have a lively appreciation of the problem and already a good deal has been accomplished.

Criminal Prisons.

On 10th May 1944 the urgent clearing of certain civilians from Criminal was requested by HQ A.F. This was completed on 14th May, 1944 and the entire prison handed over to the Military Authorities.

Italian Military Prisoners.

On 10th May 1944 information was received from the Minister of Grace and Justice that Italian Military prisoners would be formed into Special Companies and later organized into two Labour Battalions. The Minister is also arranging to have the Tremiti Islands surveyed with a view to use a detention camp.

Arrangements are in hand to evacuate 467 Italian Military prisoners from Bari Prison to Tuturano Camp. The use of one half of the camp for this purpose has been agreed with Col. Findlay of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

Requisitioned Prisons.

A list of Civil Prisons requisitioned by Army Authorities was supplied to Brigadier Oates, A.D., MG., and orders have been issued by him for evacuation. On 26th May 1944 three of Prisons in North and Central Italy was handed to the Brigadier and arrangements made to prevent further requisitioning by the Army.

Prison Repairs.

Public Works and Utilities Sub-Commission is willing to assist in the repair of prisons by special provision for the supply of building material. Lists are being prepared.

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Prison Camps.

Agricultural columns have been formed in Sardinia, and accommodation is available for 300 prisoners from the mainland. The transfer is being arranged with Region 3.

Region 3 is forming a Prison Camp to hold 300 civil prisoners. A site has been found in AMG territory and arrangements are in hand to provide equipment.

Prisoners awaiting trial.

The hastening of trials as a means of reducing prison overcrowding has been discussed with the Legal Sub-Commission. A Decree dealing with bail for prisoners awaiting trial and prosecuting minor offenders by way of summons instead of arrest has been prepared.

As regards the situation in Sardinia there very lar e numbers of prisoners are awaiting trial, Dott. De Villa, the Director of Penal Institutions, is visiting the Island to assist in clearing the prisons.

Attitude of Italian Government.

The Minister of Grace and Justice has shown himself to be interested in prison administration and has appointed as Director of Prisons Dott. Guglielmo de Luise. This new Director is forceful in his handling of prison problems and he is at present forming a travelling Inspectorate.

As a result of measures already taken a marked improvement in the general situation can be expected.

L. MOBILE FIRE FIGHTING SERVICE.

At the end of the month the first mobile Fire Fighting unit consisting of 10 pumps and 100 Italian firemen was dispatched to Anzio and Littoria in the wake of the Fifth Army.

A new unit is now being formed in Naples. 20 trucks are ready with trained drivers. The pumps and equipment (British) have not yet been delivered, but the Italian personnel are being trained on British Army Fire Service applicances. Pending the arrival of proper equipment for the 10 mobile water tanks some of the trucks are being fitted with old Italian tanks and pumps.

M. REGISTRATION AND LICENCES.

Misuse of Petrol.

The misuse of petrol by civilians has been the object of conversations with AFHQ (Int.Section) and Industry and Commerce Sub-Commission. It has generally agreed that much of the petrol is obtained from military sources with the connivance of Allied and Italian service personnel, and that the problem is one for action by the Military as well as by Italian officials.

Instructions have been sent to Regional Commissioners to tighten up the issuing of motor permits and to check the use of vehicles on the road, particularly by establishing road blocks to be manned jointly by Allied and Italian police. (Such checks have already been carried out with good results in Naples for example, 35 vehicles were impounded in two weeks).

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H.Q. A.M.G. have been informed of the action taken and it has been suggested to them that adequate notice should be placed at petrol pumps, that military offenders should be severely punished and that the greatest care in selecting the colour of petrol would be to dye petrol issued to civil in Calabria the colour of petrol would be to dye petrol issued to civil in a different colour from that used by the military.

Identity Cards for Civil Police.

A standard form of identity card printed in English and Italian has been adopted for Italian Police Services. The card contains instructions to Allied military personnel that the holder is not to be interfered with in the performance of his duty and that his communications must not be taken from him.

Public Meetings.

General Order No. 22 relating to the granting of permits to hold public meetings has been published, an administrative instruction, giving details of the form of permit to be used, has been circulated to Regional Commissioners. In effect, the responsibility for authorising public meetings is to be referred to the Governors, subject to certain restrictions in Military Government territory.

Civilian Movement.

To ensure co-ordination with the recent restrictions imposed on civilian movement in Military Government territory, the Minister of the Interior has ordered Prefects to publish an order restricting civilian movement between the islands of Sicily and Sardinia and the Italian mainland and also between Italian Government territory and Military Government territory unless in possession of an Allied pass. Owing to the shortage of ACC officers in Italian Government territory, which will increase more until selected officers of the CC.MG and Control have been authorised to issue passes in certain cases.

Aliens.

A draft Decree Law has been prepared re-establishing the Italian system of alien control and placing restrictions on the movements of enemy aliens and ex-enemy nationals in occupation of an ACC area. The draft Order, which is satisfactory from a police and security point of view is being considered by the Legal Sub-Commission.

Lights on Vehicles.

At the request of Allied Military Authorities the Minister of the Interior and the Commissariat General have issued instructions calling for stricter enforcement of the regulations relating to the display of lights on all types of civilian vehicles. This should have the effect of reducing the number of road accidents at night.

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Military Travel Authorizations.

Persons wishing to leave Italian territory must be in possession of military travel authorizations. Executive Memorandum 61 establishes the procedure. pplications for authorizations will be dealt with by the Public Safety Sub-Commission. The following channels will be followed:

a) Italian Government Officials.

Italian Foreign Office.
Political Section, AMG.
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

b) Italian Service Personnel.

Italian Supreme Command.
Italian Liaison Section.
Public Safety Sub-Commission.

In all cases, applications will be forwarded by U.I.K.

GENERAL

With constant encouragement the morale of the Italian Police is gradually improving. Every opportunity is taken to assure them that they have the support of the Allied authorities, in spite of occasional instances of interference on the part of Allied soldiers.

There are some indications that a few Italian officials are begining to awake to their own responsibilities and to overcome that sense of helplessness in the face of difficulties which has characterised Italian administration since our occupation.

A. E. YOUNG,
Colonel,
Deputy Chief, Public Safety.

[redacted]
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

Ref: Ref/44027/PS.

May 5, 1944

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for April 1944

TO : Vice President, Administrative Section.

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

Personnel at Headquarters.

The following changes have been made:

Lt.Col. [redacted]	(D)	posted to Reg. 5 as [redacted] on 29 April 1944.
Major. [redacted]	(B)	posted to Reg. 4, as [redacted] on 20 April 1944.
Capt. [redacted]	(D)	re-assigned to 9th Army as [redacted] 18 April 1944.
Lt. [redacted]	(A)	re-assigned to Internal Reorganization [redacted] on 14 April 1944.

Major J. [redacted] (A) attached Headquarters 5 Reg. Division has been in hospital since the 7th April, 1944, and his duties are being carried on by Capt. Ralleigh (D). His name has been submitted for re-assignment to reduce strength of this Sub-section to nine officers.

The present strength of officers and NCO's is as follows:-

OFFICERS

Col. [redacted]	(A)	G.H.Q.
" [redacted]	(B)	D.C.M.S.
" [redacted]	(A)	Head Police Division
" [redacted]	(B)	Executive Officer
[redacted]	(A)	[redacted] Division

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The following changes have been made:

Lt.Col. [illegible]	(D)	posted to Sec. 5 as [illegible] on 15 April 1944.
Major. [illegible]	(R)	posted to Sec. 4, as [illegible] on 15 April 1944.
Capt. [illegible]	(R)	re-assigned to 5th Army on 15 April 1944.
Lt. [illegible]	(A)	re-assigned to Internal Transportation [illegible] on 15 April 1944.

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

The present strength of officers and NCO's is as follows:-

OFFICERS.

Col. [illegible].Mark	(A)	G. [illegible].
" A.E.Young	(D)	D.D.P.W.
" M.H.Mowbray	(A)	Head Police Division
Maj. [illegible]. Hoar	(D)	Executive Officer
" D.C. Dixon	(R)	Fire & S.P. Division
Maj. [illegible]. Taylor	(A)	Head, Lic. & Regn. Division.
Capt. [illegible].Bellance	(R)	Lic. & Regn. Division.
" L. Young Jr.	(A)	Prison Division.
" L. [illegible]well	(R)	Magis. Officer.
" [illegible].Battaglini	(A)	Police Division.

NCO/Pte.

Sgt. Davies	(R)	
Cpl. Solomons	(R)	
Cpl. Robinson	(R)	
Pte. Linberg	(R)	
Pte. Marinelli	(A)	
Pte. Tedesco	(A)	
Pte. Khan	(A)	

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General Movements.

5/4 Col. Young to Naples. Conference re-Pref. Dodd.
11/4 Col. Young to Potenza, re "De-Fascistization Committee"
14/4 Col. Kirk attended Regional Commissioner conference.
15 16/4 Col. Young attended "Establishments" Conference.
18/4 Col. Young, Lt/Col. Pickering and Major Mason, attended Conference at Caserta, re-control of Civilian Movement.
20/4 Col. Kirk accompanied V. F. Admin. on tour of inspection Region 6.
22-25/4 Col. Young at Naples.
23/4 Major Filoux and Capt. Young visited Caserta, discussions re prisons.
24/4 Capt. Young left to report on Prisons in Reg. I and rep. it.
25/4 Major Mason visited Naples to discuss Fire Brigade matter for Rome and Region III.
27/4 Col. Kirk left Region 6 to proceed to A. F. H. Q., on temporary duty.

Personnel in the Field.

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

Police. Strength.

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

CC.RR	27,395
GG.FF	7,600
Agents of Public Security	11,467
Forest Guards	1,434
Total	47,896

The total strength is greater than the normal peace-time

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Strength in the Future.

In accordance with the revised establishment it will be necessary to reduce the present strength of 150 Public Safety officers to 100. Recommendations for the transfer of 41 officers have already been submitted, and a further list of 9 officers is being prepared.

Police Strength.

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

CC.RR	67,500
PS.PP	7,6[illegible]
Agents of Public Security	11,492
Forest Guards	1,1[illegible]
Total	87,[illegible]

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

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

The Chief Commissioner has addressed a letter to A.M.G.T. pointing out that upwards of 3000 CC.RR and a smaller number of PS.PP are being used as guards by military formations and urging that they should be replaced by soldiers.

Uniforms and Equipment

The lack of clothing, especially boots, for police forces has become a pressing problem. It has been established that CC.RR and PS.PP are entitled to draw uniforms from Italian Military sources. During the month full details of the "immediate" and "long-term" requirements of these services have been forwarded to the Italian Army through the Army Sub-Commission. Some piece of

boats have been received by the U.S.S.R. but this can only be regarded as a first step in dealing with the critical situation.

The clothing of Italian Forces other than the C.S.R. and C.S.F. are under discussion with the Italian Government Departments concerned.

Rehabilitation Work.

Good work is being performed by the C.S.R. under adverse conditions. Every effort is being made to secure the goodwill of the Allied Forces. In many districts joint patrols of Military Police and C.S.R. have been instituted. Agreement has been reached with the Director of Public Relations and the Chief of [illegible] Region, to publish press comment in favour of the C.S.R. which will serve to increase their confidence in themselves and their actions in the eyes of the public.

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

Plans for preparing C.S.R. to police occupied territory as the Armies advance are well in hand.

No success has yet been obtained in securing the release of C.S.R. detained as prisoners of war.

Naval Liaison Branch.

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

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

Agents of Public Security.

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

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Penal Camps.

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No effects had yet been obtained in securing the release of AC.M detained as prisoners of war.

Naval Finance Panels.

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

A circular letter has been sent to Regional Commissioners pointing out the importance of employing AC.M on their proper duties of collecting revenue taxes.

Organ of Public Security.

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

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Forest Guards.

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

Incorporation of Fascist Militia in AC.M.

A royal decree of 6th December 1941 provided that members of the disbanded Fascist Party and Fascist Militias might be admitted into the AC.M. It was later agreed that the ex-Militia members would not be admitted into the AC.M. Nevertheless the royal decree has not been officially rescinded with the result that some AC.M. officers are in a state of suspension and are in fact attached to the AC.M. The new Minister of the Interior is being pressed to draft a decree rescinding the Royal Decree of 6th December 1941.

Demonstrations.

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

Air Raid on Naples.

The latest casualty figures for the air raid on 4 April 1944 indicated 52 killed and 61 injured.

Crimes of Special Interest.

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

Palermo.

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

Italy.

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

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one of the men who died in the Ex. Hospt., but the guard
too escaped. Enquiries amongst the Italian police for these
fugitives are being conducted by the Italian police for these traffickers.

Palermo.

At Palermo, supplies of clothing for necessitous men, women and children, continued to a restriction by the United Nations (clothing committee, more stocks, the Director, Doctors and the person being involved. The accused are being tried in the Italian courts, the trial being fixed for the 11 May 1944.

Sicily.

A case of considerable interest in that of the forged Allied Military currency notes which were being printed and circulated in Sicily. The police have arrested 10 persons, and seized printing press and plant. Notes of the face value of £1,000,000 have been recovered, although it is thought there may still be some of the forged notes in circulation. This is the first case where notes have been forged in these countries.

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Conduct of Troops.

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

Clash between French Troops and Italian Civilians.

A serious incident occurred on the 14th inst. at Ciffa in the province of Campobasso, when the conduct of French troops (1st French Corps Group) had already caused the resentment of the Italian population. In this connection, about 2000 men, women and children gathered in the village square and attempted a clash with a group of young Italians.

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there were exchanges on both sides. The French Commander sent to the scene a contingent of troops, armed with pistols, rifles and machine guns. The village was cordoned off, machine gun posts established at strategic points, and a house search carried out. Firing continued. On the French side, ten soldiers were wounded, on the Italian side, two civilians were killed and six injured. The affray broke out at 5 pm., and the "state of siege" ordered by the French Commander was established at about 11 pm. Shortly afterwards the Provincial Public Safety officer arrived but it was not until 1.30 pm on the following day that he finally persuaded the French Commander to withdraw his troops and confine them to barracks. The policing of the village was then taken over by the CC.RR who restored law and order. A full enquiry is proceeding.

Arrest of Allied troops by Italian police.

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

Prisons.

Overcrowding

During April the overcrowding of civilian prisons has become worse. Conditions are particularly bad in Apulia and Sardinia.

The latest figures available show:

	AMG territory	ACC territory	Total
Number of Prisons	60	15	75
Maximum capacity	14,884	2,586	17,470
Present population	19,240	4,093	19,933
Extent of overcrowding	1036	1427	2463

On 23rd April 1944 a discussion was held with Brigadier Paton ARI HQ., when it was pointed out that the evacuation of ten prisons now occupied by Allied troops would release accommodation for 2000 civilian prisoners. Brigadier Paton expressed himself in sympathy with the difficulties of ACC. He stated that he had already issued instructions that military units would not

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Prisons.

Overcrowding

During April the overcrowding of civilian prisons has become worse. Conditions are particularly bad in Apulia and Sicilian areas.

The latest figures available show:

	AMG territory	ZAC territory	Total
Number of prisons	60	15	75
Maximum capacity	14,854	2,666	17,470
Present population	15,841	4,093	19,933
Extent of overcrowding 1936		1427	1463

On 23rd April 1944 a discussion was held with Brigadier Paton Hill R.A., when it was pointed out that the evacuation of two prisons now occupied by Allied troops could release accommodation for 2000 civilian prisoners. Brigadier Paton explained Allied difficulties in opening with the difficulties of [illegible]. He stated that he had already issued instructions that military units would not in future requisition civilian prisons without the consent of [illegible] "except in cases of urgent operational necessity". He said that he would make enquiries to ascertain how soon the two prisons could be cleared of troops. Nothing further has been heard.

A second note dated for overcrowding is the detention of Italian military and naval prisoners in civilian jails.

In order to decide what measures can be taken to reduce overcrowding a meeting of all sub-commission concerned with repatriation matters at HQ was arranged for 7th May 1944 under the chairmanship of the Vice President.

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It has become increasingly evident that the Ministry of Justice, responsible for the Prison Service, has not only failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation but has devised no means of keeping itself properly informed of prison conditions. The new Minister of Justice is being urged to take energetic measures without delay.

Capt. Young, of this Sub-Commission, paid a visit of inspection to prisons in Sicily to obtain first-hand information.

Regional Public Safety Officers have been directed to keep this Headquarters supplied with prison statistics.

Prison Rations.

A standard ration for prisoners, approved by the Public Health Sub-Commission, has been allotted in Regions I,II,III,IV,V and VI. The ration, which is higher than the basic civilian ration, consists of:

300 grammes of bread per day
100 " dried vegetables per day
100 " soup per day

together with the ordinary civilian ration of oil and sugar.

Fire and Civil Defence.

Director of Anti-Fire and Civil Defence Services.

Under the new Minister of the Interior, H.E. Umberto Tetrogmoni has been appointed Director General of Anti-Fire and Civil Defence Services. The Director is most co-operative, and submits all orders and instructions to this Sub-Commission before issuing them. He is only too anxious to seek advice.

Civil Defence Services.

The Italian Civil Defence Services have been notoriously inefficient and overstaffed. The Minister of the Interior has issued instructions for the Civil Defence organisation to be absorbed into the Fire Service in AMG territory, subject to the consent of the Military Commander. In effect this will mean a reduction in Civil Defence personnel and its total abolition in unimportant districts.

Mobile Fire Columns.

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100 " petrol per day
150 " soap per day

together with the ordinary civilian ration of oil and sugar.

Fire and Civil Defence.

Director of Anti-Fire and Civil Defence Services.

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Mobile Fire Columns.

A scheme has been submitted to AMG for the formation of Mobile Columns consisting of 400 Italian firemen with 19 complete fire-fighting units and 3 service trucks. These units will be at the disposal of the Army Fire Service as the Allies advance. At a later stage the units will revert to the control of the Italian Government.

Licensing and Registration.

Motor Vehicle Circulation Permits.

Instructions have been issued putting into effect as from 1st May 1944 a uniform scheme for the issue of motor circulation permits and petrol. The scheme was originally prepared for the territory but has been adopted in its entirety by the Italian Government.

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Civilian movement.

Regulations consolidating all existing restriction on civilian movement in AMG and AOI territory have been issued.

After consultation with A.F., it has been decided, for security reasons, to keep a tight rein on the movement of civilians.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Instructions have been issued to the Italian police in AMG and AOI territory to ensure that all civilians lodging in hotels, inns and boarding houses are properly registered. The strict enforcement of the regulations will prove of assistance to the Security Services.

Military Travel Authorizations.

AFHQ have issued orders that civilians wishing to leave Italy must be in possession of Military Travel Authorizations. Draft instructions have been prepared setting forth the procedure to be followed.

Registration of AOI vehicles.

A scheme afor the registration and use of AOI civilian vehicles was drafted and has now been adopted.

General

The new Italian Government has not yet had time to get firmly into the saddle. There are indications of a rather more positive attitude, but there is no doubt that if any progress is to be made in the field of public safety it will have to be instigated by this Sub-Commission and maintained by continual pressure.

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A. B. [illegible], Colonel
Deputy Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission

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

Reference: Acc/14027/PS.

7 April 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of the activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission during March 1944.

TO : Vice President, Administration Section.

This report is confined to the work of the Headquarters of the Headquarters Staff of the Public Safety Sub-Commission, the activities of Public Safety Officers in the field being described in reports submitted through Regional Commissioners.

A. PERSONNEL.

1. During March the following changes took place:

Colonel A.E.Young (B) rejoined the Sub-Commission as Deputy Chief, while temporarily remaining in charge of the Security Branch in Naples.

Lieut.Col. H.H.J.Martin (B) relinquished his position as Deputy Chief on re-assignment to R.T.O.

Major A.F. Wilcox (B), formerly attached to HQ Public Safety, Region I, joined the Sub-Commission as Executive Officer on 20th March 1944.

Major J.A.Taylor (A), who had been temporarily lent to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, resumed duty at HQ on 12th March 1944.

Lieut. C.G.A. Mastrolanni (A) was appointed liaison officer with General Piccho, G.O.C., CCRM, on 15th March 1944.

2. NOMINAL ROLL

The nominal roll of officers and NCO/OR borne on the strength of this Sub-Commission is as follows:

Officers

Col. Paul G. Kirk	(A) CPS
Col. Arthur E. Young	(B) DCPS

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Lieut.Col. R.M.J.Martin (B) relinquished his position as Deputy Chief on re-assignment to A.F.H.Q.

Major A.F.Wilcox (B), formerly attached to Re Public Safety, Region 3, joined the Sub-Commission as Executive Officer on 20th March 1944.

Major J.A.Taylor (A), who had been temporarily lent to the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, resumed duty at HQ on 12th March 1944.

Lieut. C.G.A. Mastrolanni (A) who appointed liaison officer with General Fiocha, S.C.C., CCRA, on 15th March 1944.

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Officers

Col. Paul G. Kirk	(A)	CSM
Col. Arthur E. Young	(B)	DCRO
Col. Martin H. Meaney	(A)	Head, Police Div.
Lt.Col. Stanley Pickering	(B)	Police Division
Major A.F.Wilcox	(B)	Executive Officer
Major H.G.Shepherd	(B)	Head, Fire & Civil Defence Div.
Major G.H.L.Mason	(B)	Fire & Civil Defence
Major J.A.Taylor	(A)	Head, Lic. & Reg. Division
Capt. Henry Young Jr.	(A)	Head, Prison Division
Capt. William G. Bellance	(B)	Lic. & Reg. Division
Capt. Baden R. Powell	(B)	Admin Officer
Capt. William Roanic	(B)	Police Division
1st Lt. C.G.A.Mastroianni	( )	Police Division (Liaison CCRA)
1st Lt. Fred C. Shilby	(A)	Police Division

NM/Other

S/Sgt Davies	(B)	PFC Marinelli	(A)
Sgt. Hollemans	(B)	PFC Todaro	(A)
C.I. Robinson	(B)	PFC Dian	(A).
Pte. Lisberg	(B)		

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3. Clerical Staff

The acute situation last month owing to the lack of clerical staff has improved by the assignment of [illegible] Davies as Chief Clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of [illegible] Brooks who had been transferred to [illegible], and by the arrival of Cpl. Robinson to replace Pte. Jones (re-assigned).

Following a recommendation by the C.P.O., Pte. Dias (A) has been advanced to Sfc. Other recommendations for both American and British men have been made.

The work of this Sub-Commission involves a considerable amount of typing, but unfortunately first-class civilian typists and stenographers are not procurable. However, a civilian translator-interpreter and a female clerk have been engaged and are proving useful.

4. [illegible] - Movements

March 1944

5th — Lt.Col. Pickering and Lt. Montrdomi inspected the scene of the railway tunnel catastrophe at Salvane, Potenza Province, where some 500 persons lost their lives.

5th to 12th — Col. Young at Naples in connection with Security.

13th — Capt. Young visited Naples respecting Caserma.

14th — Capt. Bourne visited Naples respecting Licensing and Registration.

14th to 17th — Lt. Col. Martin and Lt.Col.Pickering, accompanied by Col. Della Chiesa, Chief of Staff, CC.RR., visited CC.RR units in Region 1 and 5th and 6th Army areas.

15th — Capt. Ballance visited Naples in connection with Licensing and Registration.

21st to 23rd — Lt.Col.Martin visited Region 1 HQ and conferred with the Regional Public Safety Officer and General Branca, Commanding the Sicilian Brigade of CC.RR.

22nd to 27th — Col. Young, Lt.Col. [illegible]

9th to 12th Col. Young at Naples in connection with Security.

11th — Capt. Young visited Naples respecting Prisons.

14th — Capt. Rennie visited Naples respecting Licensing and Registration.

14th to 17th — Lt. Col. Martin and Lt.Col. Pickering, accompanied by Col. Della Chiesa, Chief of Staff, C.C.R., visited C.C.R units in Region 3 and 5th and 8th Army areas.

15th — Capt. Ballance visited Naples in connection with Licensing and Registration.

16th to 22nd — Lt.Col.Martin visited Region 1 HQ and conferred with the Regional Public Safety Officer and General Branch, Commanding the Sicilian Brigade of C.C.R.

16th to 18th — Col. Keeney, Lt.Col. Pickering and Major Shepherd assisted Region 3 in the relief and evacuation of refugees who had been rendered homeless by the eruption of Vesuvius.

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22nd to 27th — Col. Kirk, in the company of the U.S. Administrative Section, paid a visit of inspection to the forward areas of the 5th Army and the Anzio Beachhead.

24th to 25th — Col. Young at Naples in connection with Security.

25th to end April — Lt.Col.Martin on tour of inspection in Regions and 5th and 8th Army areas, accompanied by the Chief of Staff of the C.C.R.

25th — Capt. Rennie visited Portegato, near Foggia, to investigate the death of a British Corporal.

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- 29th Col. Young and Capt. Powell represented Public Safety at A°3 District HQ conference on venereal disease.

30th Col. Young and Capt. Mennie visited the civilian internment camp at Padula, Salerno Province.

31st Col. Kirk and Col. Mooney attended a conference at AAI HQ Naples on rations and equipment for police agencies.

6. PUBLIC SAFETY CONFERENCE

On 8th March 1944 a conference of Public Safety Officers representing Regions 1,2,3,4,5, and 6, and 3th and 8th Armies, in conjunction with the Public Safety Headquarters Staff, was held in Salerno. Before the conference commenced, officers were introduced to the S.C. Later in the day, Lord Rennogate, V.P. Administrative Section, attended and addressed the meeting.

A very long agenda was dealt with during the day and it was felt that the conference had served a useful purpose in co-ordinating the work of Public Safety in the various Regions, in ventilating problems and in providing closer contact and understanding between officers in the field and members of the HQ staff.

7. POLICE

1. Carabinieri Reali

The fullest support has been given to General Pieche, C.C.C., CC.RR, in his task of re-establishing the Carabinieri as an efficient and well disciplined body. A number of meetings have been held, and Lieut. Montroiasmi as liaison officer maintains daily contact with General Pieche and his staff.

The transfer of CC.RR officers within unoccupied Italy has been left entirely in the hands of General Pieche, but this HQ has retained the right to approve the transfer or appointment of CC.RR officers in occupied territory.

Lack of transport has handicapped senior CC.RR officers in supervising their districts, but instructions have been issued that as far as possible facilities should be granted for the use of ACC vehicles.

The group of CC.RR being held in reserve for Rome are being temporarily employed on various duties. 150 CC.RR were sent to

tilating problems and in providing closer contact and understanding between officers in the field and members of the HQ staff.

D. POLICE

1. Carabinieri Royal

The fullest support has been given to General Fiecche, C.C.S., CC.AA, in his task of re-establishing the Carabinieri as an efficient and well disciplined body. A number of meetings have been held, and Lieut. Westcleannd as liaison officer maintains daily contact with General Fiecche and his staff.

The transfer of CC.AA officers within unoccupied Italy has been left entirely in the hands of General Fiecche, but this HQ has retained the right to approve the transfer or appointment of CC.AA officers in occupied territory.

Lack of transport has handicapped senior CC.AA officers in supervising their districts, but instructions have been issued that as far as possible facilities should be granted for the use of ACC vehicles.

The group of CC.AA being held in reserve for Rome are being temporarily employed on various duties. 150 CC.AA were sent to the Anzio beach-head to assist in refugee work. This number has been reduced to 83, as the evacuation program progressed.

200 CC.AA have been lent to the Palermo Legion in Sicily, while the remainder are assisting the Naples Legion.

2. Royal Finance Guards.

Close contact has been maintained with General Moricca, C.C.F.G., GG.FF. It is rather too early yet to say whether or not General Moricca will prove the most suitable man to command the GG.FF, but his work is being carefully watched.

The Finance Guards held on reserve for Rome are being temporarily employed in policing Naples by arrangement with the Questore.

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3. Railway Police.

The Italian Government has definitely determined that the Port and Railway Militia will not be incorporated in the Carabinieri. A decree has been proposed for the creation of a special Railway Police body which will be administered as a part of the Agents of Public Security.

4. Agents of Public Security.

At present the channel of communication with the Questori responsible for Public Safety in the Provinces is through the Minister of the Interior. The possibility of the Minister appointing an official to deal exclusively with Public Safety matters is being explored. The chief difficulty, as in almost every other field, is to find an official with adequate qualifications capable of filling the position.

A decree has been proposed by the Italian Government for the recruitment of additional Agents of Public Security.

5. Rations for Police.

CC.RR and CC.PP draw rations from Italian Military sources on the same scale as members of the Italian Army.

In the case of CC.RR operating in 5th and 8th Army areas and working in conjunction with Allied Military units local arrangements have been made to supply CC.RR with rations from Allied Military sources. The same arrangements has been made for the Rome contigent of CC.RR.

At a meeting at AAI. HQ in Naples on 31st March 1944 it was agreed to submit to AFHQ a recommendation that Agents of Public Security and members of Fire Brigades should draw rations from Italian Military sources on the same scale as the Italian Army. Estimates to cover requirements upon reaching the PISA-RIMINI line were recorded by Brig. Foster of AAI as follows:-

60,000 CCRR etc. (this to include Guardia di Finanze, and other police for which there may be special requirements)

20,000 Agents of Public Security

10,000 Fire Brigades.

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10,000 Fire Brigades.

6. Uniforms and Equipment.

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Efforts to obtain uniforms, supplies and equipment for the personnel of law enforcement agencies have thus far resulted in the allocation of 3000 sets of redyed type clothing to the CCRR.

Discussion of the question is being pursued with the Army Sub-Commission and it is expected that larger quantities will soon be made available. This situation with respect to shoes is quite critical. The Army Sub-Commission stated that they are now in production and a special requisition has been submitted to cover the immediate urgent needs of the Carabinieri.

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However, Public Health and Welfare, Region 3, has recommended a prison diet for that Region which has been submitted to the Food Sub-Commission for authorisation. Capt. Young has conferred with the Prison Superintendent, Region 3, and Capt. Parker of the Food Sub-Commission, and reports that the Food Sub-Commission has recommended a diet ration, which approximates to that suggested by Region 3, for national adoption. Two factors have still to be taken into consideration - (i) If work in prisons is re-established it may be necessary to increase the ration of 2100 calories suggested by Region 3 (ii) the allowance made by Italian regulations to cover the daily cost of feeding a prisoner is in the neighbourhood of 8 lire. The ration suggested by the Food Sub-Commission will cost 12 lire daily. It is hoped to work out a satisfactory solution with the authorities concerned.

3. Prison Administration

Prisons are reported to be reasonably clean, but the supply of soap and disinfectants, though given priority, remains a source of complaint in Regions 2 and 3.

4. Prison Staff

The Prison Superintendent, Region 2, has complained of a shortage of prison guards. Through the co-operation of the Superintendent of Region 3, a list of 30 names has been submitted to the Minister of Justice for possible transfer, if in his opinion, the complaint in Region 2 is well founded.

6. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

Relations have been established with the Under-Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, who is responsible for the Fire and Civil Defence Services.

Discussions have taken place with Ministry officials regarding the supply of spare parts and tyres for fire vehicles, the pooling and distribution of equipment and supplies, a scheme for the interchange of officers, and the supply of uniforms. Liaison has been maintained between Allied Military Fire Services and the Italian Fire Brigades.

As regards rations, Fire Brigade personnel have been included with police personnel in a recommendation to AFHQ for rations to be supplied from Italian Military sources on the scale issued

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As regards rations, Fire Brigade personnel have been included with police personnel in a recommendation to AFHQ for rations to be supplied from Italian Military sources on the scale issued to the Italian Army.

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H. LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

1. Motor Vehicle Circulation.

The publication of General Order N° 20 which deals with the issue of motor vehicle circulation permits and authorization for petroleum supply, was withheld consequent upon the handing over of territory to the Italian Government. An amended order, excluding reference to territory administered by the Italian Government, was prepared and was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 27th March 43.

As regards Italian territory, the Italian Government wished to adopt the scheme in its entirety. Frequent discussions with Italian officials resulted in the preparation of Italian Royal Decrees which have since been approved by the Legal Sub-Commission.

Identical motor vehicle permits, application forms, etc. will be issued in occupied and unoccupied territory, except that the

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E. Political Parties

On 12th March 1944 a political meeting was held in the Galleria Umberto, Naples, to protest against Mr. Churchill's support of the Badoglio Government. This open-air meeting was organized by joint political parties, including the Communists and Socialists and the National Party of Liberation, in lieu of a proposed ten-minute industrial strike which was originally to have taken place on 4th March 1944.

The meeting was attended by 6000 to 7000 people. In general, the speakers were against the King and the Badoglio Government, but favoured co-operation with the Allies. Adequate arrangements were made to police the meeting. No disorder or violence occurred and the crowd dispersed without incident.

Numerous other political meetings of minor importance have been held.

There have been a number of demonstrations, mostly in occupied Italy, demanding more food or complaining against local officials.

F. Prisons

Dr t. Young has established relations with officials of the Minister of Justice on a friendly and co-operative basis.

1. Overcrowding

Prisons in Region 2 and Region 6 have become grossly overcrowded, while those in Region 3 are now full to capacity. These conditions are attributable to (a) destruction or damage caused to prisons by bombardment,(b) the use of prisons by Allied Forces,(c) the increased number of arrests,(d)delay in bringing prisoners to trial and (e) confinement of Italian Military Prisons in civil prisons.

It was hoped to reduce overcrowding by transferring ~~by transferring~~ prisoners to Region 1, but a recent survey has shown that there is insufficient accommodation to warrant a programme of transfer. A letter has been addressed to the Naval Authorities at Augusta, Sicily, asking them to vacate the prison. A letter has also been sent through the F.B. Adm.Section asking the Minister of Justice to approach the Ministry of War with a view to the removal of military prisoners from civilian prisons in Region 2.

The Minister of Justice has issued orders for a general survey of prisons in unoccupied Italy, particularly on the questions of accommodation, rebuilding, sanitation and hygiene. The Minister is also interesting himself in providing work for prisoners.

It is proposed that a conference be held at which will be represented Allied Military Commanders, the War, Justice and Interior

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2. Rations

Food for prisoners has been the subject of frequent comment and much anxiety in Region 3, and more recently, has become a matter of concern to the Italian Government owing to a reduction of the bread ration in Region 2 to 200 grammes a day.

A request to the Public Health and Welfare Sub-Commission to establish a minimum ration for prisoners throughout Italy is still under consideration.

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former will be headed "Allied Military Government" and the latter "Italian Government".

2. Reale Automobile Club D'Italia

Arrangements have been made for the Director RACI of Naples to supervise RACI offices throughout occupied territory. The RACI offices in unoccupied Italy will be supervised by the Director RACI of Palermo. Action affecting all RACI offices will be co-ordinated by the two Directors.

3. Civilian Circulation Permits

At present restrictions on the free movement of civilians are imposed in Army areas and in the Province of Foggia. A simplified form of circulation permit has been prepared and is now in the hands of the printers. The permit is designed to meet all contingencies. It is thought that a universally recognised form will be of great assistance to Military and Italian police who have the duty of checking unauthorised movement.

4. Registration of Cattle.

A draft directive has been prepared calling on all Prefects in occupied Italy to re-establish the registration of cattle. A similar directive is being circulated in unoccupied Italy by the Italian Government.

5. Italian Royal and Ministerial Vehicles.

Distinctive signs have been submitted to the Deputy Secretary General and are now being printed.

I AS REGARDS TO ALLIED FORCES

1. Theft of U.S. Property

The Officer Commanding No 3 District stated that a considerable amount of U.S. property was being stolen by civilians from vehicles which were held up in traffic at road junctions, level crossings, etc. Instructions have been given that local police are to pay special attention at busy road junctions to prevent and detect such thefts.

2. Railway Level Crossings

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I Advantage to Allied Forces

1. Theft of U.S. property

The Officer Commanding 87 District stated that a considerable amount of U.S. property was being stolen by civilians from vehicles which held up in traffic at road junctions, level crossings, etc. Instructions have been given that local police are to pay special attention at busy road junctions to prevent and detect such thefts.

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2. Railway Level Crossings

Military authorities have complained that railway level crossings are not being properly controlled at night and are a source of danger to military traffic. The complaint has been forwarded through the Internal Transportation Sub-Commission to the Allied and Italian authorities responsible with the result that improvements have been promised.

3. Investigation of railway crossing fatality.

In consequence of a request from 87 District that an investigation be made into the circumstances of a British corporal being killed by a train while a convoy was passing through a level crossing near Montaguto, Foggia, Capt. Romeo carried out a full enquiry. The evidence showing that the accident was caused by the negligence of an Italian railway official has been passed to the legal Sub-Commission.

4. Venereal Disease.

On 28th March 1944 a conference was held at HQ 8th District on the subject of V.D. among troops. Public Safety was represented by Col. Young and Capt. Powell.

It was generally agreed that the remedy lay not so much in arresting prostitutes and closing illicit brothels, as in taking suitable action against the troops themselves.

To assist in this campaign every effort is being made by Public Safety to ensure the vigorous enforcement of the existing law. The Minister of the Interior has addressed a letter to all law enforcement agencies in unoccupied Italy ordering all possible measures to be taken to deal with prostitution, including special police patrols to drive touts (especially children) off the streets, and recommending joint patrols of Allied Military Police and Italian Police.

5. Arrests of Civilians by Military

As a result of representations, AAI has issued a directive instructing DAFMS 8th Army and Districts 1, 2, and 3 to give orders that civilians must not be handed into the custody of CC.RR unless proper charges are preferred at the time. On his part, General Piesche has issued instructions that civilians arrested by the Military Police must not be released before trial without a certificate signed by an officer or N.C.O. of the Military Police.

6. General

Ordinary routine work has been carried out, including liaison with other Sub-Commissions and assistance in re-drafting Proclamations so far as Public Safety is affected. Col. Young gave a lecture on "Civilian Internees and Prisoners of War" to the class of instruction arranged by Interior Sub-Commission.

The policy of paying visits to officers in the field has been advantageous both to the Regions and to this Headquarters.

Annexed hereto is Appendix 'A', which contains general observations and recommendations with respect to the police of Italy.

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Paul G. Kirk

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

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Appendix A

General Observations and Recommendations

The major law enforcement agencies of Italy, the Carabinieri Reali, the Agenti di Pubblica Sicurezza, and the Guardia di Finanza, are national in scope. Their authority has always been derivative of the central government. Two of them, the Carabinieri Reali and the Guardia di Finanza, are in addition essentially military in character and organization.

In the hope and expectation that before many months have elapsed military operations will bring about the evacuation of Italy by the enemy, it is perhaps not inappropriate to make an estimate of the situation with respect to the police forces of Italy with a view to making recommendations for the immediate improvement of their administration for our own purposes and for their ultimate restoration to the Italian Government free of all control.

The fine traditions and esprit de corps of the Carabinieri Reali in the pre-Fascist era are well known and need no amplification here. Dominant among their traditions was their devotion to the welfare of the people of Italy and their loyalty to the Crown. With the advent and rise of Fascism, the several Fascist militias were organized, and many of the duties hitherto performed by the CCRR were usurped entirely by or duplicated by the partisan, political police thus created. Relaxation of the rules which had hitherto governed the CCRR contributed to a reduction of its efficiency. Preferential treatment of the Fascist militias on such matters as uniforms and equipment also served to place the CCRR at a disadvantage. Other disruptive influences could be cited, but need not be mentioned here. Nevertheless it may be truly said that the quality of its leadership remained high and its deeply-rooted traditions continued to be a source of strength.

When the plans for the invasion of Italy were prepared, the Combined Chiefs of Staff designated the Carabinieri Reali as the police agency which would be relied upon to preserve order among the civil population. The decision without doubt eliminated the necessity of providing numerous occupational police battalions by the Allied Armies.

When the invasion was launched, the Carabinieri Reali, in the main, remained steadfastly at their posts. This was an especially trying period. In cases altogether too numerous, they were--

assaulted, disarmed, ridiculed, by the members of the Allied

Crown.

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When the invasion was launched, the Carabinieri Reali, in the
main, remained steadfastly at their posts. This was an especially
trying period. In cases altogether too numerous, they were
assaulted, disarmed, ridiculed, by the members of the Allied
Armies. In the initial stages, when the food shortage was acute,
they were allowed only the same ration as the general population,
and yet were expected to enforce food rationing and black market
proclamations. Civilians whom they had arrested for proper cause
were frequently summarily released by military persons. Carabi-
nieri barracks have been searched without reference to the com-
mander and on the slightest suspicion. Soldiers interfered with
them in the performance of their duty among the civilian popula-
tion and they were powerless to do anything except to report the
fact to their superiors. Disciplinary action against the indivi-
dual offenders almost invariably was impossible because of the
difficulty of making identifications amongst a large, mixed, and
mobile army. The effect upon the morale and prestige of the Corps
is too obvious to require comment.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 775016

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 838016

The introduction of military government reduced but by no means eliminated the adverse conditions under which the CCRR sought to perform its duties. Many of the abuses, despite the efforts of officers of AMG and of the armed forces, still continue. The immediate result of military government conditions was that authority was necessarily decentralized to the communal, provincial, and regional level. At each of these levels command responsibility rested in the AMG officer. The chain of command of a national police organization was broken, and the CCRR personnel naturally and properly looked to the AMG officers for orders and instructions. That they in the light of all the circumstances might be alleged to be leaning in enterprise and initiative is not to be unexpected.

With the capitulation of the King, and the forced withdrawal of the enemy, the CCRR were conspicuous victims of German brutality and reprisal. And then the impact of the advancing Allied Armies had to be faced, with many of the concomitants heretofore recited.

With the transfer of Regions I, II, and VI to the Italian government for administration, command responsibility for the CCRR therein has been vested in Gen. Giuseppe Pieche. My contacts with him have been daily. I have found him to be high-minded, completely competent, industrious, loyal and entirely cooperative.

The present situation possesses certain anomalous features which in my judgment are not conducive to the most efficient employment of the Carabinieri Reali, nor to the restoration of its morale, prestige, and corporate sense as a national military police body.

First of these is the fact that there are three systems of government in Italy, south of the line of contact between the hostile armies:-

(a) military government under the tactical commanders,
(b) military government under the regional commissioners,
(c) government by the Italian administration subject to AMG conditions.

That (a) should continue to the rear boundaries of the armies is incontrovertible. Whether (b) should be converted to (c) is a high policy question as to which I am not expected to express an opinion except insofar as it concerns the Carabinieri Reali. My opinion on that score is that if the military governments regions were released to the Italian government for administration, command responsibility would be made in restoring command

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Government for administration, command responsibility for the area therein has been vested in Gen. Giuseppe Pieche. My contacts with him have been daily. I have found him to be high-minded, completely competent, industrious, loyal and entirely cooperative.

The present situation possesses certain anomalous features which in my judgment are not conducive to the most efficient employment of the Carabinieri Reali, nor to the restoration of its morale, prestige, and corporate sense as a national military police body.

First of these is the fact that there are three systems of government in Italy, south of the line of contact between the hostile armies:-

(a) military government under the tactical commanders,
(b) military government under the regional commissioners,
(c) government by the Italian administration subject to ACC conditions.

That (a) should continue to the rear boundaries of the armies is incontrovertible. Whether (b) should be converted to (c) is a high policy question as to which I am not expected to express an opinion except insofar as it concerns the Carabinieri Reali. My opinion on that score is that if the military government regions were released to the Italian government for administration, a great advance would be made in restoring command responsibility, self-reliance, discipline, and flexibility of employment of the Carabinieri. Direct liaison could then be attained with the armies, and assignments and dispositions of personnel made in accordance with their needs.

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The second anomalous feature is the relationship between the Carabinieri and the military personnel of the allies. The status of co-belligerency means that in legal contemplation the Italians are neither enemies nor allies nor neutrals. The responsibility for maintaining law and order in both occupied and unoccupied Italy rests upon the Italian police. Many of the serious crimes committed in the civilian community are perpetrated by Allied troops. The power of arrest of Allied soldiers by the Italian police forces has never been conferred by the Allied authorities, although in extreme cases it has in fact been sometimes exercised. The situation is a delicate one. But in view

of the facts as they really exist and the demonstrated good faith of the CCRA in their collaboration with the Allied Forces, I recommend without hesitation that the Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies in Italy be requested to confer the power of arrest of military personnel upon the Carabinieri in the same form and manner as it would be exercised by the civil police in an Allied Nation, with the provision that the soldier arrested be turned over to the military authorities with the least practicable delay.

Most of the foregoing applies with equal force to the Guardia di Finanza; and, possibly to a lesser degree, to the Agents of Public Security. However, in view of the fact that Italy has not been accepted as an Ally, and pending a decision as to the legal status of all of the police agencies with respect to the Armed forces of the Allies, it is believed that the recommendation as to the power of arrest should be applied only to the CCRA for the time being.

Paul G. Kirk

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

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

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

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A

ASC/14027/PS

3 March 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities of Public Safety Sub-Commission. (Feb., 1944)

TO : Vice-President, Administrative Section, ACC

1. The following report covering the activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission for the month of February is submitted. Inasmuch as Regional Commissioners report direct to the Executive Commissioner on the general situation prevailing in regions, no attempt is made in this report to survey the public safety situation in general, and it is confined to the activities of the Sub-Commission.

I Police Division

A. Carabinieri Reali

A number of conferences have been held with Gen. PICCIO, C.G.C., CC.RR and Maj.Gen. DARDINO commanding the 3rd (Naples) Division. Now that Gen. PICCIO has established his headquarters near SALERNO it is hoped to maintain the closest liaison with him.

B. Uniforms and Equipment.

During the month AFHQ issued instructions stating that "the Carabinieri "Guardia di Finanza" and "Agents of Public Security" were classified as parts of the Italian Armed Forces for the purpose of issuing uniforms and equipment, insofar as it did not conflict with the rules laid down by the SHAEF. In accordance with this ruling the C.G.C. Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza were requested to prepare requisitions for the requirements of their respective organizations, and the Ministry of Interior was requested to do likewise for the Agents of Public Security.

It is hoped that the issue of uniforms and equipment to the Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza and Agents of Public Security in accordance with the decision of AFHQ, will relieve the uniform and equipment situation in these agencies. The poor condition of uniforms and equipment and their inability to secure replacements has been reported by Regional Public Safety Officers to have a detrimental effect on the morale of these organizations.

Lists of Captured Enemy Material and equipment stored in Italian warehouses under control were prepared and Italian Military referred to the CC. CC officials for their information.

Rations.

The extension of the arrangements noted in the monthly report for January to cover Sicily and Sardinia has been approved and implemented so far as Sicily is concerned. No information is available regarding Sardinia.

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It has also been suggested that instead of drawing rations from Italian military sources under this arrangement, CC.RR operating in Fifth and Eighth Army areas should be attached for rations to allied military formations or units. This is being done in Fifth Army area and it is hoped to complete similar arrangements in Eighth Army area in the near future.

D. Personnel

The names of some 70 officers of the CC.RR who are known to be prisoners of war in Africa or Middle East have been submitted with a view to their repatriation and release. There is a serious shortage of officers in the CC.RR and the return of these 70 and of others whose names it is intended to submit later, will help to improve the position.

Fifty CC.RR., experiencers of war are expected to arrive shortly in Italy having been released in North Africa.

The case of Captain DOMENICI, Arturo, CC.RR. Regolo who is accused of illegal possession of large quantities of various types of property was referred to the C.C., CC.RR for action.

Consultations took place with Gen. SARDONE regarding those CC.RR who had been arbitrarily promoted at SALERNO, shortly after the occupation of that area, on the instructions of the P.C.C. of the local formation. After Adv. HQs. Echelon were advised that the promotions could not be confirmed unless the higher command of CC.RR approved and it was finally agreed with Gen. SARDONE that the three who would be transferred elsewhere, reverted to their original ranks and then promoted one rank.

Cases still occur where the higher command of the CC.RR issue instructions to their units in Army areas without these instructions being routed through AMG channels. Similarly transfers of CC.RR personnel to or from areas under AMG administration are sometimes ordered without the prior knowledge or consent of AMG. Gen. Piacho has issued definite orders as to the procedure to be followed and has been requested to renew these orders.

The royal decree for the dissolution of the Fascist Militia and the possible absorption into the CC.RR of a number of officers and men who may be tainted with the fascist virus led to attacks in the nationalist press on Gen. Piacho. The latter is, to say the least, very lukewarm on the plan, and, although he takes the view that, as a good soldier, he must carry out the orders of the Minister of War, I am convinced that he and the CC.RR generally would welcome an order to take no action on the decree. No personnel from either branch of the Fascist Militia has been absorbed in the CC.RR.

Censorship of Civilian Mails.

2. Reference to this Sub-Commission of extracts from civilian mails, collected by the censors has proved a useful means of assessing public morale in various parts of occupied Italy. Where of interest from this angle they have been referred to AMG's for information. Allegations of black market activities by named individuals have proved of value and AMGs have been instructed to consider these extracts when reporting on the state of public morale or opinion.

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Black Market

3. Close liaison is being maintained between this Sub-Commission and the Food Sub-Commission with particular reference to methods of distribution and adequate arrangements for some form of manifest to be carried by any person transporting grain on a highway

Political Matters.

4. Two officers of this Sub-Commission attended the Bari Congress of Committees of Liberation and returned with a useful collection of PWB reports and press cuttings. Their report was forwarded to the Vice-President Administrative Section.

Following a call from Signor Scelba, Minister of the Interior inquiries were instituted into the case of MACCHIAROLI Stefano who had been arrested at DALA CAPUTILLA by the C.C.R. Representations on MACCHIAROLI's behalf were also made to Legion III by the Comitato Napolitano Della Liberazione Nazionale. Eleven charges have been framed by the P.I.C. SALERNO province and MACCHIAROLI is to appear before a superior Military Court early in March.

Prisons

5. Capt. Young of the Prison sub-division conferred with the Minister of Justice at Brindisi on the first of the month. The principal subject of the conversation was the crowded condition of the Italian civil prisons in what was then King's Italy, and a canvass of the possibility of using available space in Sicily for the detention of military prisoners.

Constant liaison has been maintained with the Italian prison authorities, almost daily contact being made, chiefly with reference to the following subjects.

a) the requisitioning of Brindisi prison.
b) the preparation of forms upon which local prison directors will be asked to give all information relative to re-establishment of prison standards and procedure.
c) the recruitment of new guards for the prisons.

As to a) Upon the request of the military authority, and upon the representation that the requisitioning of Brindisi prison was an urgent operational necessity, the consent of the Allied Control Commission to such requisitioning was obtained, and the Italian authorities were informed of the situation.

As to b) The preparation of the report forms is progressing, and they should soon be ready for distribution.

As to c) The Italian authorities were reluctant to undertake a program of recruiting guards under present conditions, and the matter being reported to Col. Kirk for possible reference to higher authority, it was decided to await accurate information as to the existence of a scarcity.

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Fire and Civil Defence

6. An estimate of fire appliances required in Italy, was prepared and forwarded to AFHQ in response to their request for that information. Requirements covered the whole country and were divided into two priorities.

The P.W.B. manual issued by/occupied territory and H.Q. AFHQ have been requested to indicate the areas to be classified in subcategories A and B in accordance therewith.

Discussions have taken place with officials of the Ministry of the Interior regarding:

Personnel, clothing, equipment, rations, formation of a mobile column and the appointment of an Inspecting Officer (Italian) for liberated Italy.

Requisition and Licensing

7. A. GENERAL ORDER NO. 20 The English text of General Order No. 20 which relates to the issue of motor vehicles permits and authorizations for petroleum supplies was prepared by this section in conjunction with Legal Sub-Commission. The Order was signed by the Executive Commissioner on 9 Feb.

The publication of General Order No. 20 is being delayed as some revision may be necessary when the discussions now taking place with the Italian Government with regard to the publication of a decree regulating the issue of permits in King's Italy have been concluded.

B. THE ISSUE OF MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMITS AND AUTHORIZATIONS FOR PETROLEUM SUPPLIES. Contact has been established with the interested authorities in the Italian Government with a view to regulating these matters in King's Italy. A system similar to that in operation in Sicily, and in conformity with directives from AFHQ, will be established, and a decree is being prepared which follows General Order No. 20.

C. ALFOR. Capt. WILLIAMS attended meetings called by the P.C.A.O. 5 Army (Rome) which dealt with questions relating to the licensing of vehicles and the supply of petroleum products.

D. STANDARDIZATION OF ITALIAN ROYAL AND GOVERNMENT MOTOR VEHICLES. Discussions have taken place with members of the Italian Royal Household with a view to the adoption of a distinctive sign which will be carried on Royal vehicles when carrying members of the Italian Royal Family, so that persons regulating traffic will easily recognise these vehicles and facilitate their progress. Similar discussions have also taken place with a view to the adoption of a distinctive sign for use on vehicles carrying Italian Ministers of State.

E. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE. This matter has been the subject of conversations with the Italian Ministry of the Interior who will instruct the Prefetti in King's Italy to rigidly enforce the provisions of the existing Italian law, with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle. Draft directive to P.C.A.O. in Italy is being prepared.

As will be seen, the work of this Division has increased considerably and great credit is due to Capt. Ballance for his single handed efforts in the absence on detached service with the Displaced Persons S.C. of Major Taylor. It has been found necessary to attach Capt. Bonnie of the Police Division to Capt. Ballance, as a temporary expedient.

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G. Administrative Section

1. Consequent on changes which have come into effect during the past month, chiefly caused by the fusion of AMG HQ with ACC HQ, changes in the Regional boundaries and the handing over of territory to the Italian Government, the personnel responsibilities of the Sub-Commission have increased.

Work has been put in hand to maintain up-to-date records of all P.S. officers in this theatre having in mind establishment and locations in Regions I, II and VI under ACC conditions.

At the HQ of the Sub-Commission some reorganization has taken place. Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (B) rejoined the Sub-Commission HQ, and took up the duties of Deputy Chief. The Special Police and Civil Police Sub-Divisions have been merged into one Police Division under Col. Meaney, thus obviating the line of demarcation as to the responsibilities of the previous Separate Sub-Divisions. Consequently, a new draft establishment has been forwarded for the approval of higher authority.

2. The following nominal roll shows strength and location of officers and NC/OR's as at 0900 hours on 29 Feb. 1944.

OFFICERS	NAT'Y	DUTY	LOCATION
Col. P.C. HIRK	(A)	C.P.S.	Salerno
Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin	(B)	D.C.P.S.	"
Col. M.F. Meaney	(A)	Head Police Div.	"
Lt.Col. S.Pickering	(B)	Police Division	"
Major Shepherd	(B)	A/Head Fire & CD Div.	"
Major Mason	(B)	Fire & CD	"
Major Tayler	(A)	A/Head Lic & Reg. Div.	Brindisi
Capt. Ballance	(B)	Lic & Reg.	Salerno
Capt. Powell	(B)	Admin. Officer	"
Capt. Rennie	(B)	Police Division	"
Capt. Young	(A)	A/Head Prisons Div.	"
Lt. Philby	(A)	Police Div.	"
Lt. Mastroianni	(A)	Police Div.	"

NC/OR's

Sgt. Mclennan	(B)	Salerno
Pfc. Marinelli	(A)	"
PFC Tedaro	(A)	"
Pvt. Lisberg	(B)	"
Pvt. Diaz	(A)	"
Pvt. Medlurg	(B)	Naples

On the 26 Feb. SQMS Brecks, Chief Clerk was transferred to an important post at AFHQ. this W/O has performed the duties of Chief Clerk at HQ, P.S. AMG, from the first days of the campaign in Sicily and has remained in that capacity during the transitional stages from AMG to ACC and it is with regret that the Sub-Commission loses his valuable services.

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Application has been made for a suitable assignment to be made to fill this vacancy and that of Asst. Chief Clerk. The duties of Chief Clerk are at present being performed by Sgt. McLennan who has been Asst. Chief Clerk, but his departure on re-assignment is also imminent.

The clerical work of the Sub-Commission has increased very much during the month, and there are indications that it will continue to increase. It is understood that the whole question of ACC clerical staff is under review by higher authority, and further developments are awaited. In the meantime, one Civilian Clerk is being employed as a trial measure.

STAFF CONFERENCES

Weekly conferences are held by C.A.O., at which all officers of the Sub-Commission attend; matters of general interest to all Divisions are discussed, and review made of work performed and in hand.
Approval has been obtained, and it is proposed to hold a conference at this HQ at an early date of all Regional P.A.O.'s and certain other members of their staff when inter-alia an opportunity will be afforded for the officers as a whole to become acquainted with their colleagues "in the field" thus developing that personal contact which is so desirable and which no doubt will ultimately lead to a good mutual understanding and dissolving of each others problems.

INTERVIEWS

On the 2nd Feb. the Chief and officers of the Sub-Commission attended the office of the Chief Commissioner and had the honor of being introduced to him and a discussion on the work of the Sub-Commission followed.

U.S. MATTERS (BRITISH PERSONNEL)

HQ. ACC Executive Memorandum No. 9 dated 15 Feb. 44 was received and action taken under paras 10 and 24.

PERSONNEL - MOVEMENTS

1 Feb. Capt. NORRIS and Lt. MARTOLANI returned from enquiries at Bari.
Capt. YOUNG returned from Detached Service at Brindisi
2 Feb. Major MASON rejoined from Detached Service at Brindisi.
3 Feb. Lt. Col. R.M.J. MARTIN rejoined Sub-Commission from 15th Army AAG.
7 Feb. Lt.Col. PICKERING visited Naples to attend meeting of Food & Supply officers.
8 Feb. Major ANDERSON (A) (Police Div.) joined Sub-Commission from MSS & SS.
Capt MEAVEN (A) removed from Nominal Roll, and transferred to North Africa for hospitilization prior to return to U.S.A.

8-13 Feb. Capt BALLARD visited Naples etc. on LIC & SIC matters.

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15 Feb. Capt. PURTILL visited Naples checking Personnel Records and returned on 19/2

16 Feb. Major ANDERSON attended a Conference at Bari re Anti V.D. measure and returned 19/2

17 Feb. Capt. BALLANCE attended meeting at Naples of "Area Planning" Officials.

25 Feb. Capt. BALLANCE proceeded to Naples on EIC & REC. matters.

25 Feb. Lt. Col. MARTIN left on tour of inspection in Regions and forward Areas.

26 Feb. Sqns. BROWN, Chief Clerk, left on assignment to duties at AMG.

27 Feb. Major ANDERSON (A) left for Naples, for transfer to R.S.C., and removed from strength of this Sub-Commission

28 Feb. Lt. PHILBY rejoined Sub-Commission from Palermo.

WELFARE ENQUIRIES

During the month, the question of what Sub-Commission or Section of ACC should conduct "Welfare Enquiries", which concerns enquiries being made respecting the whereabouts of Italian civilians and members of the Italian Forces or Prisoners of War, both in Allied Controlled Territory and enemy occupied territory, was discussed within the Admin. Section, and a policy was laid down which provides for the work being conducted in part by this Sub-Commission and partly by the RC & AD Section. Nevertheless, this Sub-Commission has for some time past, and will, under the new policy, have considerable work and responsibility in acting as a "clearing house" for this work.

Venereal Disease

9. The Sub-Commission was represented by Major ANDERSON at a conference convened by C.C.C. No. 2 District at BARI to consider this problem. RPSO's are in close touch with the appropriate officers of military formations on this subject and the closest liaison is maintained at all levels with ACC Medical Officers.

Conduct of Allied Troops

Although this is a matter which is primarily one upon which the Executive Commissioner will receive representations from Regional Commissioners it may not be out of place to draw attention to three serious occurrences in the immediate vicinity of SALERNO in which colored U.S. troops were directly concerned. The effect of these outrages on public opinion, occurring as they did in King's Italy, needs little emphasis on my part.

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Confidential Classification

Since the turn over of Regions I and II to the Italian Government contact has been established with all appropriate departments of that government and no particular difficulties have been encountered. At this early stage it is not possible to give any definite appreciation of the results.

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

CGM/hgd

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

4 copies sent Adm. Section
5. 9/2.

AMG/14027/PS 3 February 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly report of Activities of Public Safety Sub-Commission. (Jan. 1944)

TO : Vice-President, Administrative ~~Directorate~~, AMG.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of AMG/319.1. 4 January 1944 the report of activities of the Public Safety Sub-Commission for the month of January, 1944, is submitted:-

I POLICE DIVISION

A. CARABINIERI REALI.

1. Rations. During the month of January 1944, arrangements were completed for the issue of rations to the Italian Military forces in Southern Italy including the Carabinieri. The issue of rations was approved by the Military Mission to the Italian Army. A total of two hundred forty-four thousand (244,000) rations was authorized of which approximately two hundred thousand (200,000) are the British type "B" ration and the remainder the American type ration. General Ernesto Fumino, commanding the Third Division Carabinieri arranged for the distribution of the rations to the members of his organization in the various communes.

The authorized issue of rations did not include the Carabinieri stationed in Sicily or in Sardinia. This question was referred to General Fiechi for consultation with the War Ministry in an effort to have Sicily and Sardinia included in the ration issue. No report has been received regarding this subject.

2. Uniforms and Equipment. The lack of uniforms and equipment is a serious handicap to the recruiting campaign. There are no uniforms or equipment available in the Carabinieri storehouses. It was suggested to General Fumino to discuss this question of uniforms and equipment with General Fiechi with a view to having the situation brought to the attention of the War Ministry in an effort to obtain the necessary quantities from Italian Army supply storehouses.

The uniforms and equipment of the regular members of the Carabinieri, especially shoes, boots and leather equipment, are in very poor condition and there are no replacements available.

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The officers' uniforms and equipment generally are in fine condition; they take care of them at their own individual expense. The uniforms and equipment of the other ranks are normally replaced from warehouse stocks when necessary. There are no surplus stocks in the CCRI warehouses. War Material Disposal Sub-Commission is being consulted concerning this matter.

A report is awaited.

3. Special Force for Rome. A special force of Carabinieri has been organized for the purpose of taking over the policing of the City of Rome after it is captured. One thousand three hundred (1,300) plus the necessary officer personnel are to be furnished from Sardinia and one thousand (1000) plus thirteen (13) officers are to be furnished from Allied Italy. The Carabinieri group is assembled in readiness to move direct to its destination at the proper time. The Allied Italy group is being assembled in Naples where it will be equipped and instructed in its duties and be prepared to move without delay as soon as the situation is in readiness. Lt. Col. Pollock (B) is organizing and training this force. Col. Paridotti, CCRI Marine, will be the Italian officer in command. This Special Force had transferred to it from Italian II Shift (30) specially trained (Allied) squads of one (1) C.C.R.I. and four (4) men each. The Public Safety officers of Region II advised that there one hundred fifty (150) men could be transferred without interfering with the normal work of the Region.

4. Recruiting Program. Recruiting of additional personnel for the Carabinieri in Sicily is slowly progressing. The latest report from Major Pollard dated 26 January states that thirty-one (31) men had already been accepted, forty (40) were expected 29 January and that a total of one hundred fifty (150) would be enrolled by February 1. Major Pollard further stated that the prescribed training and instruction program for these recruits would go into effect on or about 1 February. Recruiting is to continue in Sicily and it is planned to form classes of two hundred fifty (250) members each as the recruits have been accepted.

5. GUARDIA DI FINANZA

1. A force of approximately five hundred (500) members of the Guardia di Finanza was transferred from Allied Italy to Italy for duty with the Rome group. This force is assembled in Naples where it is being equipped and receiving instructions under Lt. Col. Pollock (B) and Col. Paridotti (CCRI) under whose command they will work in Rome. All Carabinieri and Guardia di Finanza will be under his command according to present plans.

2. In accordance with a request from Lt. Col. Poletti, one hundred (100) members of the Guardia di Finanza, taken from the Rome group, will be transferred to Palermo to report to Lt. Col. Poletti upon arrival. Lt Col. Pollock will select the men and arrange for transportation. Col. Poletti's request was based on a promise made several weeks ago by Col. Accampora, Guardia di Finanza Chief with headquarters at Brindisi, during a visit to Palermo.

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C. PUBLIC ORDER AND SECURITY

1. Crimes of violence. With the exception of Lecce Province, all Provinces reported crimes of violence, each having several cases of homicide. Many of the cases concerned only Italian Nationals, with no special features, and were the result of family differences. Several cases of violence, shooting or stabbing of British soldiers were reported, in each of these cases arrests were made. All undetected cases are being further investigated; returns of crime do not appear to be excessive in comparison with reports of recent years, and detection are high.

2. Civil disorders. Civil disorders described during the month of January, insofar as the facts can be determined from information reaching this office.

3. Sabotage. No cases of sabotage have been reported from the regions This is not to state positively however, that there were not some such cases. No cases of serious subversive activity have come to notice of the Police Div.

4. Black market. There appears to be "black market" operations generally throughout the regions; to combat this, Questura di Finanza and ACC are co-operating closely with Allied Civil Authorities. Road blocks have been established in the Province of Salerno in an endeavour to check the movement of contraband food. This appears to have had good results as large quantities of food have been confiscated and turned over to the Administration section.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

During the month of January, other activities of the police division were:- Special investigations, including alleged Black Market activities; processing of whereabouts inquiries from various sources; observation and reporting on political meetings; conferences with and assistance to appropriate Italian agencies.

11 FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

A plan was devised for the organization of a mobile fire fighting unit in Naples with the mission of rapid movement to the City of Rome if and when its services are required.

An extensive survey was made of the Fire-Fighting organization and equipment in the four provinces of King's Italy, with special reference to the ports of Bari, BRINDISI and TARANTO. This survey was conducted at the direction of AFHQ. A copy of the report is available if desired.

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III PRISONS

The assignment by Headquarters to other duties of the two officers of this Sub-Commission in the Prisons division, and the lack of transportation, seriously interfered with the conduct of the overall survey of prison conditions in Italy. At the end of the month, however, Capt Young had conferences with the Italian Minister of Justice and is now engaged in a comprehensive study of the entire prison situation. It may be said that the overcrowding of prisons is one of the most acute problems which this Sub-Commission faces. Similarly, the lack of suitable institutional facilities for the housing and training of juvenile delinquents presents a problem. To this end, the services of an experienced prison administrator, in addition to Capt Young, are desired. One whose background is that of a warden or a police officer alone is not suitable in view of the broad administrative problem which lies ahead.

IV LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

During the month of January the work of this division has been conducted by Captain A. C. Dellance without other assistance.

A. MOTOR VEHICLE CIRCULATION PERMITS.

1. This matter is now regulated by AFHQ Administrative Instruction No. 12 dated 1 December, 1943, which was issued to Regions without any prior knowledge on the part of this sub-commission that such an instruction was likely to be issued.

2. The instruction is unsatisfactory from a Public Safety point of view and the matter was taken up with AFHQ (Jnt. Section), which agreed with the objections advanced.

3. It was found that AGF 15 Army Group (Main) were also raising objections to the instruction, and that no provision had been made for the issue of a General Order by means of which the provisions of the instruction could be enforced.

4. Contact was made with AGF 15 Army Group, and this section prepared a draft enforcement order which was agreed to by the Chief Legal Officers of the two AGF Headquarters. The order has been submitted to AFHQ for their comment.

5. Draft instructions relating to the issue of motor vehicle permits (supplementing those contained in AFHQ Administrative Instruction No.12) and suggested amendments to the instruction referred to, were prepared by this section and agreed to by AGF 15 Army Group. The draft instructions and suggested amendments have also been submitted to AFHQ for their consideration.

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B. CONTROL OF RABIES.

1. The Veterinarian, Public Health Sub-Commission, reported the prevalence of rabies among dogs and cats on the Italian mainland. This section prepared a directive with the idea of making effective the existing Italian law relating to this matter.

2. The enforcement of the provisions of the law rests upon the veterinary service and the police agencies.

C. REGISTRATION OF CATTLE

1. The question of the proper enforcement of the existing Italian laws with regard to the registration and slaughtering of cattle has been the subject of discussion with Public Health Sub-Commission.

2. A draft directive has been prepared by this section, but is held at the moment pending verification of certain facts.

D. AIRING

1. In connection with the control of aliens, further consideration has been given to the instruction relating to the manner in which refugee German nationals should be dealt with. It was agreed to issue an amending instruction clarifying the position until further.

VI ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

At the commencement of the month, the Sub-Commission was accommodated in the Provincia Bldg., Naples, in Rooms 28 and 29.

On the 26th Jan., the Sub-Commission commenced moving to new Hq. at Salerno, the following officers forming the advance party:

Lt. Col. Pickering, Major Shepherd, Capts. Gallenge, Powell, and Rourke, Lt. Castrotanni, Col. Kirk, QMC, and Col. Henley arrived on the 27th inst.

The Sub-Commission now has 3 offices in the Palace of Justice Bldg., Salerno. The clerical staff shares a large dis-used Court-room with clerks of the Legal Sub-Commission and the Administration Section. This arrangement is open to criticism by the very nature of Public Safety duties, the clerical staff should be in a room to themselves. Accommodations for officers is adequate for present staff.

The following officers of the Sub-Commission have been placed under orders to proceed for service in another theatre of operation; they remained at Naples, and were removed from the strength of this Sub-Commission.

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Lt. Col. A. B. Mitchell (A)
Major E. C. Sawyer (A)
Capt. J. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Town (A)
Lt. E. Hollerman (A)

Capt. Sawyer (A) entered hospital on the 23rd Jan., and is awaiting evacuation to U.S.A. on medical grounds.

The following changes in officer strength took place during the month:-

Jan. 2 Capt. T. Young (A) joined from Caserta
Jan. 5 Lt. E. Hollerman (A) transferred to 15th Army Group.
Jan.21 Capt. . Woods (A) joined Sub-Sub. from [illegible]
Jan.21 Lt. E. Hollerman (A) transferred to Sub-Sub. from 15th Army Group.

Officers were also attached or detached [illegible] during the month, as set out hereunder:-

Jan. 2 Lt. Mastroianni returned from detached duties at Caserta.
Jan. 3 Major Shepherd proceeded on detached duty at Bari and returned on Jan. 8th.
Jan. 5 Capt. Young proceeded to Trapani to assist A.C.C. Sub-Sub and on
Jan. 9 Major Taylor proceeded to Brindisi on a similar station, direct from Palermo.
Jan.17 Major Mason proceeded to Trieste area for consultation on Civil Defence matters.
Jan.23 Capt. Tonnie and Lt. Mastroianni proceeded to Bari on inquiries.

The following nominal roll shows strength and location of officers and W/O's on 3 p.m. 31st at 0900 hours.

Col. P. C. Kirk (A) A.C.C.	Salerno.
Col. . Tenney (A)	"
Lt. Col. A.J.T. Martin (A)	Detached duty at HQ2
Lt. Col. W. Pickering (B)	Salerno
Major N. Anderson (A)	ACC & HQ
Major L.T. Garrett (A)	" "
Major H.C. Shepherd (A)	Salerno
Major G.H.E. Smith (B)	Detached duty at ACC Bari.
Major J.A. Taylor (A)	Detached duty HQ ACC Bari.
Capt. .D. Wallace (B)	Salerno
Capt. B. Powell (B)	Salerno
Capt. Bonnie (A)	Salerno
Capt. S.T. Weaver (A)	Naples (Hospital)
Capt. T. Young (A)	Detached duty at ACC Bari.

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Lt. F. Philby (A)	Palermo
Lt. C.C.A.Mastroianni (A)	Salerno.

Sgt/Cpl's

Sgt. Brooks (B)	Salerno
Sgt. Holeman (B)	"
Pfc. Marinelli (A)	"
Pfc. Todaro (A)	"
Pte. Lieberg (B)	"
Pte. Diaz (A)	"
Pte. Fatti (A)	Brindisi
Pte. McClurg (B)	"
Pte. Jones (B)	Palermo

VI ADVISORY CAPACITY

During the month of January the views of this Sub-Commission was asked for and given regarding the following matters:-

a) Deportation of civilian internees
b) Passes for Italian officials
c) Black Market (To Finance Sub-Commission)
d) Advisability of re-establishment of control in Sicily
e) Trial of Italian soldiers for desertion
f) Control of Aliens.

VII GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

The reorganisation of AMG/ACC during the past month, will result, it is believed, in making the work of this Sub-Commission more effective; or at least relieve the overlapping of spheres of activity and duplication of effort which has heretofore existed.

It is clear from Memo. HQ ACC dated 31 Jan 1944 that the scope of the work of this Sub-Commission will continue to be advisory and not operational or executive. In brief it is without executive responsibility. With this in mind, it is considered that the present staff is adequate, although experience may prove otherwise.

Whether the prescribed system of reports considered in the light of the inadequacy of communications in general, will afford this sub-commission the necessary factual data in sufficient time to perform properly its advisory role remains to be seen.

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The difficulty in obtaining motor transport to permit staff members to make visits, even of an urgent character, has been a definite handicap. It is realized, however, that this situation is applicable to other Sub-Commissions as well - that steps to alleviate this condition are being taken by higher authority.

In any event, it would seem that direct contact with the Italian Government, within such limits and for such purposes as have been or may be prescribed, will enable this Sub-Commission to approach its maximum value.

Paul O. Kitt

PAUL O. KITT
Colonel, Inf.
Chief, Public Safety
Sub-Commission

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

5A

4 January 1944.

ANC/14027/PS

SUBJECT: Monthly Report.

TO : Chief of Staff (through Admin. Director).

2408

Herewith report dealing with the activities of the Public Safety Division for the month of December, 1943.

Paul G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Division.

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Headquarters
Allied Military Government
Public Safety Division

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4 January 1944

AG:/1402/1-3

The following report covering the activities of the Public Safety Division, AFHQ, for the month of December, 1943, is submitted.

Foreword

Considerable time during this month was spent in making preparations for the displacement of the HQ. from Palermo to Naples, in the actual movement itself, and the establishment of the HQ. at its new station. During the period of transition (Dec. [illegible] - Dec. 24), the Chief of Public Safety visited each province in Regions I and II and conferred with Gov'ts and Officials on matters pertaining to Public Safety.

Civil Police and Gendarmerie

Gendarmerie Units

In Region I, the superior command of the CCRR was dissolved as of Dec. 1, General Branco having been designated as Commanding General, Region Division, and General Branca as Commanding General of the CCRR in Sicily.

General Caruso submitted a proposal for the recruitment of two battalions of CCRR, each of 500 men, to be organized and trained successively. The proposal received the approval of Major General Lucas Kenner and Brig. Gen. McCreery. Arrangements have been completed for the necessary living and training accomodations required for these battalions in Palermo. Requisitions for the clothing and equipment of the personnel have not been honored, on the grounds that the required stocks were needed for military operational purposes. It is planned to submit the matter to the Central Commands Committee for action. Meanwhile, the recruiting program is in progress.

The matter of rations for the CCRR, which has been the subject of considerable attention, is progressing. Gov. Gen. Off. 1 a satisfactory type B ration (British) for them on the mainland, and measures to insure the issue and distribution are now being taken. A similar ration should be made available to the CCRR in Sicily, and steps to bring it about are being initiated.

In general, it may be said, that the morale, discipline, and efficiency of the CCRR are steadily improving. Much yet remains to be done, and to be desired, but it should be borne in mind that they have been through a long period of violence, abuse, economic adversity, and other concomitants of war.

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Guards di Finanza

This organization is continuing its normal duties, although it is seriously handicapped by the lack of facilities to perform them, with special reference to the need of patrol boats to prevent smuggling across the straits of Messina. There is a definite shortage of personnel in Sicily and Col. Scaperra of the Carabinieri has committed to the transfer of 250 fully equipped men from the mainland, of whom, according to the plan of the AMG, 150 will be assigned to the Messina Legion and 100 to the Palermo Legion. This request has been forwarded to the PCOB for approval. In view of pending plans for the occupation of the city of Rome, since received, the consummation of this transfer seems unlikely.

Municipal Guards

Reports on the manner of performance of these units vary. In general it may be said that they are grossly underpaid and that their efficiency, or lack of it, reflects this fact, as well as other circumstances, which have been the subject of special reports.

Special Police Sub-Division.

Due to the decentralized scheme of operation now in existence, contact with the executive heads of the special police agencies has not been had, and the work of the sub-division when not engaged in movement was devoted to:-

1. Report on strikes and labor disorders in Palermo section of Sicily (file 13002 - 10).

2. Preparation of plan for authorized civilian travel between Sicily and the mainland. (Published as Administrative Order No. 9, AFHQ, dated 8 Dec. 1943).

3. Attendance at and recommendations to Quick Welfare Conference and Black Market Committee.

4. Informal conferences with such officers as transportation facilities permitted.

5. Study of current reports on Italian Police.

Personnel of this sub-division was considerably reduced during the month of December because of special details from this Hq. These are mentioned under caption "Personnel".

Fire & Civil Defense sub-division.

Available personnel engaged in survey of fire fighting equipment and personnel needs in Italy, pursuant to request therefor from AFHQ. This will be the subject of a special report, upon completion of the survey.

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Prisons

Acting Supt. of Prisons conferred with Prison officers in Regions I, II, and III, and brought about exchange of information on this subject.

Licensing and Registration Sub-division.

1. Arrangements were made for the printing and supply of Bollatari, (motor car tax receipts), to the office of Reale Automobile Club d'Italia throughout Region I.

2. A directive for the control and registration of aliens, and the regulation of their movement was approved and distributed to Regions I and II and (through 15th Army Group) to Regions III and IV.

3. A revised form of motor vehicle permit was adopted, and arrangements were made for the printing and distribution of the form in Region I.

Subsequently, it was learned that AFHQ Advance Echelon had devised a scheme of its own for the issuance of motor vehicle permits and fuel coupons, and without consulting this division, had issued a directive to the Regions on this subject. The proposed scheme has many objections from the point of view of this division and representations to that end were promptly made to AFHQ Advance Echelon. Regions III and IV and 15th Army Group have been consulted on the matter, and all are of the opinion that the proposed scheme should be thoroughly revised.

A special report on this subject is in course of preparation. It is hoped that the proposal will be modified after Jan. 1st to meet the objections which have been advanced.

Administrative Section.

Move of Division

1. In view of move of Hq. to the mainland, all office records, equipment, etc., were packed on Dec. 9th, 194-, ready to go as ordered on the 11th. The move was postponed, and actually commenced on the 16th, and this Division arrived in Naples on the 24th.

This Division is accommodated on the 3rd floor, Ruvinda Bldg., occupying 3 rooms, which are inadequate for present requirements.

Personnel

1. Lt. Col. C. Pickering (A) joined the Division on Dec. 3rd and was assigned to Special Police Sub-Division.

2. Lt. Col. Martin was assigned as of the 18th Dec. to temporary duty with 15th Army Group at Bari.

3. Capt. Lowe (A) was sent forward on detached duty with the Hq. Comdt's Staff, Advance Party, Hq. ASC, which proceeded to the mainland on Dec. 6th. Since the 27th, he has been confined, sick in hospital.

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4. Lt. Mastroianni (A) was on the 16th Dec. sent on detached service with representatives of the Italian Government at Salerno.

5. Col. Kirk, G.S.C., left on Dec. 6th and made a tour of inspection of Regions I and II with ultimate arrival at Naples, on Dec. 24th, with permanent change of station. Pfc. Tedaro accompanied him in connection with the move of Hq AFC to the mainland.

6. On the 16th, the following officers and W/O's proceeded to Naples:

Col. Heaney (A)
Lt. Col. Mitchell (A)
Lt. Col. Pickering (B)
Major Mason (B)
Major Shepherd (B)
Capt. Weaver (A)
Capt. Burke (A)
Capt. Ballance (B)
Capt. Powell (B)
Capt. Brooks (B)
S/Sgt. Schifano (A)
Sgt. Coleman (B)
Pfc Martinelli (A)
Pfc. Lieber, E. (B)

7. On Dec. 19th Major Sawyer (B) rejoined from detached duty at Bari.

8. Major Shepherd (B) left Naples on Dec. 21st for temporary duty at Catania and returned on 23rd inst.

9. On Dec. 20th, during the course of travel by Palermo to Naples, the motor vehicle in which Capt. Ballance (B), Capt. Weaver (A), and Capt. Powell (B) were riding was involved in an accident near Pelmi, Calabria; as a result, Capt. Weaver and Capt. Powell were admitted to the Civil Hospital, Cosenza, on the 21st, suffering from shock and abrasions; they left the hospital on the 24th and rejoined this Hq. at Naples on the 27th Dec.

10. Civilian employees on strength of the division at Palermo were discharged, or, by arrangement, transferred to other A/B Departments.

11. Personnel assigned to this Division were as of Dec. 31st, 1943, disposed as follows:-

At Naples:-

Col. R. G. Kirk (A) G.S.C.
Col. J. Heaney (A)
Lt. Col. A. B. Mitchell (A)
Lt. Col. C. Pickering (B)
Major (Lt.) Mason (B)
Major R. G. Shepherd (B)
Major L. E. Sawyer (B)
Capt. W. D. Ballance (B)
Capt. J. Burke (A)
Capt. J. Lane (A)
Capt. B. K. Powell (B)
Capt. H. L. Weaver (A)

At Salerno:-

Lt. Col. G. A. Mastroianni (A)

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At Palermo:-

Major J. A. Taylor (A)
Capt. H. Young (A)
Lt. E. Hellerman (B)
Lt. P. G. Philby (A)

At HQ's & HQ:-

Major R. Henderson (A)
Major H. M. Garrett (A)
Capt. A. S. Alfax (A)
Capt. R. Ronnie (B)

Attached 15th Army Group:-

Lt. Col. R.M.J. Martin (B)

Miscellaneous

On 5 Dec. 1945, the Commissioner and Supt. Civil Police Division attended a conference with representatives of District No. 1, IBS, the military intelligence services and the Public Safety Officer of Region I for the purpose of effecting closer collaboration of the work of the security agencies on the island, and the more frequent exchange of information. Provision for the latter was made.

General

The monthly report from Region I has not yet been received and it is not possible to present a detailed picture of conditions existing at the moment. It is believed, however, from conferences held with DAO's and from the absence of special reports regarding unusual occurrences, that the overall picture represents an improvement over conditions as they were during the month of November.

The most recent report from Region II states, without citing statistics, that the general crime situation represents an improvement over that which existed during the corresponding period of a year ago.

It is hoped that improvement in communications will make possible the submission periodically of statistical data and chart trends regarding the crime situation in the areas subject to AMG jurisdiction. At present this is not feasible without encroaching seriously upon the time of DAO's and CAO's which should properly be devoted to the performance of their field duties.

Finally it should be borne in mind that there is a multiplicity of agencies which deal with different aspects of the same subject-matter, namely, Public Safety. Contact with these agencies has been established and will be maintained, with a view to promoting uniformity of policy, and thus reduce to the minimum the administrative difficulties which otherwise would confront the Italian government upon the resumption of its sovereignty.

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Col. P.G. Kirk,
Chief, Public Safety Division.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Division

4A

APO/23

AMG/1002/2/PS

December 2, 1943

SUBJECT : Monthly report

TO : Chief of Staff (thru Admin. Director).

4B

1. Herewith report dealing with the activities of the Public Safety division for the month of December 1943.

Lt. Col. [illegible]
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Division.

2415

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

U.S. SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Progress Report for November, 1943

SECTION

1. A.C.C. SUB-COMMISSION

Organization and Function

At the beginning of November, Colonel P.A. ELLIS having arrived from Holding Centre, took up his duties as Commissioner, Public Safety Sub-Commission, A.C.C., with Colonel [illegible] and Colonel L.E. LOUIS who had already been here some days, as Deputy Commissioner and Chief of Special Police Section respectively. At the time Colonel LOUIS was sick and in hospital. Office accommodation was taken in the rooms occupied by the former Chief and Deputy Chief, Public Safety, and staff, A.M.G., R.O., situated on 2nd floor, Piazza d'Italia. The Civil clerical staff of the Public Safety, A.M.G., were taken over.

With the arrival from Holding Centre on the 5th November of officers assigned to Public Safety, A.C.C., the prepared organization was set up here as follows :-

Civil Police; Special Police; Prisons; Fire and Civil Defence;

Licensing and Registration,

with appropriate functions and responsibilities to each, the Head of each Sub-Division being responsible to the Commissioner.

The Commission then commenced to function, as directed by higher authority, as a Fusion of A.M.G. - A.M.G., and on 10 November the establishment of the Allied Control Commission was formally announced in A.C.C. General Order No. 1.

But on 18th November orders were received to function purely as Public Safety Division, A.M.G., R.O., and it is in this capacity, with jurisdiction over Regions I and II, A.M.G., that the Division is now working.

As heretofore, the Chief, Public Safety Division continues to act as adviser to higher authority on Public Safety and relevant matters, to issue directives, when approved, to Regions on Policy, and as an advisory "medium" to Regional Staffs.

During the month, the attention of the Chief and Heads of Sub-Divisions has been engaged on preparation of Draft Directives called for by higher authority, on the following terms :-

1. Directives from Deputy President to Sub-Commissions under A.C.C. conditions.
2. Directives to Chiefs of Regions and Specialised Personnel as to their power and procedure on change from A.M.G. to A.C.C.
3. Directives to Regions limiting Regional powers or reserving certain powers to this H.Q. under A.M.G. terms.
4. Memorandum from Sub-Commissions to A.C.C. H.Q. Army Group Officers as to their procedure in relation to such matters of policy as Sub-Commission 2415 believe should be controlled from this H.Q. either under A.M.G. or A.C.C. conditions.

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Also directives initiated from this office :-

1. Civilian Internees - Regional Review Boards, to Region II.
2. Screening of camp validees and estimate of supplies required for 1944, to Regions I, II, and III.

Chief, Public Safety and Heads also considered, and recommendations were made, to Chief Legal Officer, on aspects concerning Proclamations and General Orders issued under A.M.G., when A.C.C., conditions became operative.

Major SMITH, Special Police Sub-Division discussed with Chiefs of Security Intelligence Section and displaced persons Sub-Commission, the mechanics and principles of "screening" displaced persons, and a memo on the subject was prepared and forwarded to Chief of Staff.

2. Special Investigations

On 6th November, Mr. Col. A.E. MITCHELL reported the results of investigations made by him at Capri Island, concerning alleged political and counter intelligence activities there. His conclusions were that there were no political activities, or reason to suspect any subversive movements, and that the administration of the Island is being conducted properly, and that the majority of the population is in keeping accord with the policies of the Allied Governments.

3. Indiscipline of Allied troops

Reports continue to come in respecting acts of indiscipline by members of the Allied troops, and a report on the subject has been forwarded to Chief of Staff recommending that firm action be initiated to bring about an improvement. It is felt that these acts, chiefly committed against public officials, particularly police officers, are having a very demoralising effect on officials whose duties are already difficult.

4. Appointment.

A new office has been established by the appointment of a Regional Director (Italian) of Public Safety for Region II the Director will be responsible to the Chief, Public Safety Division, Region I, for the organisation and control of Agents of Public Security throughout the Island.

5. Fire Brigade

Various recommendations were made by Major MITCHELL, Regional Fire and Civil Defence Section, on the pay and rations and general conditions of the Fire Services. In particular he emphasised the need for extra rations for men engaged in heavy work such as is called for in the Fire Service. The recommendations were forwarded to Deputy Chief of Staff and reply received that no one class of worker could be authorised to receive extra rations. A recent order by the A.C.C.A.M.G. has authorised an increase in wages for the Fire Service, but it is felt that the question of rations is still urgent.

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6. Personal

(a) On the 1st November, Colonel E.W. TAKE (A) took up duties as Chief, Public Safety

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on the 5th November Major SAWER (B), Major SUTHERD (B), Major TAYLOR (A), Captain WEAVER (A), Captain PURDIE (B), Captain BURN (A), Captain YOUNG (A), Captain LOWE (A), Lt. PHILBY (A) and 2nd Lt. REID (A) arrived from Holding Centre and took up duties in this Division. On the same date, Colonel A.L. YOUNG (B) Deputy Commissioner transferred from Public Safety to the Chief, Security Intelligence Service.

(b) The following appointments within the Division were made :

	Head of Civil Police Sub-Division	Colonel MAXWELL
Acting	Head of Prisons Sub-Division	Captain HEIN
"	" " Licensing and Registration	Major SAWER
"	" " Fire and Civil Defence	Major SUTHERD

Colonel MAXWELL also acts as the Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety consequent on the transfer of Colonel YOUNG.

(c) During the month Lt. MACDONALD (A) was assigned to and took up duties with Special Police Sub-Division and Lt. REID (A) was transferred to Security Intelligence Service under Colonel YOUNG.

Colonel LOWE (B) Superintendent of Special Police rejoined duty on 15th inst., from sick list, but on 30th inst., left this Division to proceed to U.K., on medical grounds.

(d) The following assignments to Public Safety Sub-Commission, S.E.A.C., were made by the Military Government Chief and Holding Centre:-

Lt. Col. [illegible]	(B)
Major [illegible]	(A)
Captain [illegible]	(A)
Captain [illegible]	(B)

(e) Consequent on the change over from S.E.A.C. - A.M.F., to S.E.A.C., terms the following officers were absorbed into the sub-Division :-

Lt. Col. [illegible]	(B)
Lt. Col. [illegible]	(A)
Major [illegible]	(B)
Captain [illegible]	(B)
Captain [illegible]	(A)
Lieut. [illegible]	(A)

Lt. Colonel [illegible] was appointed Acting Head of Special Police Sub-Division vice Colonel YOUNG. Lt. Colonel [illegible] Acting Assistant Head of Civil Police Sub-Division, Captain [illegible] to Licensing and Registration; Major [illegible] MASON, Captain [illegible], and Lieut. [illegible] to Fire and Civil Defence at General Fire Station. Captain [illegible] is at present on detached Secretary duty at Trapani.

On the 11th November, Major SAWER proceeded to the mainland on Security Intelligence duties.

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(f) Staff.

A list was submitted showing W/T personnel required for duty in this Division, and requirements have been met in part, and is sufficient for immediate needs, but as the work increases, as it is doing daily, a further increase of clerks, particularly typists, will be necessary.

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7. Accommodation

On the 10th November, the Division moved into new offices on the third floor, and although there is some congestion in certain offices, this is under consideration, and extra office space has been requested. Improvements to repairs of serviceability of the offices are in hand.

8. Civilian Internees.

The question of Civilian Internees was raised in Executive Council Meeting. The Chief legal officer advised it was against the International Law to hold these internees in prisons. On the Mainland side of the Island they are properly held in Internment Facilities but on the West side, were confined in prisons.

On 3rd November, 70 internees detained at Palermo Central Prison were transferred to Boys' Home, 135 Via Principe Napoleone, Palermo. This establishment has accomodation for about 300, and a staff of Director and 49 other ranks. There will be approximately 250 political prisoners detained on the Island, but the majority are in Camp at Prizlo, Syracuse; these are being "screened" and as this progresses and accomodation becomes available they will be gradually transferred to Palermo.

9. Licensing of Firearms

The Licensing and Registration Sub-Division consulted with the Questura on the subject of the Italian system of licensing of firearms and consideration is being given to such licensing being re-established under the supervision of the Provincial C.A.P.O.

10. Firearms

Following orders from the Chief of Staff respecting confiscated firearms in the possession of the Police, returns have been called for and Major SHERMAN of this Division is engaged in examining those held in Palermo, as to their serviceability.

11. (a) Carabinieri

During the month, Investigations have been made concerning the organisation, efficiency and conditions of the CC.RR.

Two outstanding items which came under consideration were pay and rations. Strong recommendations were made by me to obtain increases in pay and rations, and orders have now been issued by the A.F.H.Q. increasing both, but they have not yet become effective.

(b) Improvements in communications between CC.RR. and Military formations in the event of requests for assistance, have been recommended, and a request has been forwarded through channels by the Legion Public Safety Officer for this to be put into effect.

(c) Efficiency and Morale: The efficiency of the CC.RR. is beginning to attain something of required standards, due to the strong backing being given to them by the Allied Military Government, and this has quite an effect on their morale as well as the hoped for extra rations and increase in pay. The above is borne out by (see (e)) the manner in which they have handled the demonstrations during the month with a minimum of violence.

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(d) Data regarding organisation, pay, location and strength, etc., respecting the G.C.R. which it is considered would be suitable for future reference, is being collected and tabulated by the Civil Police Sub-Division.

(e) Public Demonstrations:

The following demonstrations were quelled by the G.C.R. during the month of November:

Nov. 3rd 1943 Limerick (Unions row)

About 100 people gathered which was later increased to a out 1000 claiming that they desired an increase in their bread rations. Stones were thrown at the Municipio Building and in the ensuing demonstration one of the G.C.R. who was guarding the Municipio Building was shot by one of the demonstrators who fired a pistol.

Nov. 5th 1943 CASTLEISLAND (unknown cause)

A demonstration took place over the removal of five trucks of grain by about 300 to 400 people and in which 5 sacks of grain were taken from a truck before order was restored. During the disturbance 3 civilians were wounded and 3 arrests were made.

Nov. 6th LIMERICK (Unions row)

Approximately 2000 people took part in a demonstration during which the Municipal Building was stoned and later a single hammer was used to gain admission to the building and into a safe where some of £2,500 Lire were stolen. At one phase of the disturbance the G.A.C. A. GUIHAN and his chauffeur A/t. COX were disarmed by the crowd. 6? arrests were made in this connection.

Nov. 9th [illegible] (Unions row)

About 200 people took part in a demonstration which was quelled by the G.C.R.

Nov. 9th [illegible] (Unions row)

Approximately 200 persons took part in a demonstration for more grain rations. No violence. Later a hand grenade was discovered at the Municipal Building and an investigation by the G.C.R. led to the arrest of 3 persons who admitted having in their possession hand grenades. Further investigation being conducted.

Nov. 9th [illegible] (Unions row)

A crowd of about 50 persons gathered but before it could assemble some 15 arrests were made. No further disorder.

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Nov. 11th CARRIGATT (Agricultural row)

19 persons arrested by the G.C.R. for inciting to riot.

No further demonstration.

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Nov. 14th — RAGALMUTO (Agrigento Prov)

3 Persons arrested for inciting to riot. No demonstration.

Nov. 15th — BARA-DIFALCO (Caltanisetta Prov)

Approximately 50 people took part in a demonstration which was quelled by the CC.RR.

Nov. 17th — RIESI-SOMMATINO Highway (Caltanisetta Prov)

An A.M.G. truck was stopped by a barricade in the road and fired upon and also a hand grenade was thrown at it and its occupants. The fire was returned and later investigation by the CC.RR. apprehended the culprits who admitted the occurence and also to the discovery of their arsenal, and burial place of one of the bandits who participated in the robbery and was shot by the A.M.G. Employees.

Nov. 20th — TERRONI [illegible] (Palermo Province)

About 500 people took part in a demonstration for more food rations. This was dispersed by the CC.RR. without any violence.

Nov. 22nd — TERMINI [illegible] (Palermo Province)

A large crowd of approximately 500 took part in a demonstration and during it lowered the British flag at the Municipal Building and raised the Italian flag. No violence before being dispersed.

Nov. 22nd. — [illegible] (Trapani Prov)

Approximately 200 persons took part in a demonstration and after being dispersed by the CC.RR. some hand grenades were discovered in the highway after the crowd had dispersed.

Nov. 22nd — [illegible] (Agrigento Prov)

A small demonstration began forming which was dispersed by the CC.RR. before it could assume any proportions.

Nov. 23rd — [illegible] (Palermo Prov)

A crowd of approximately 200 persons staged a demonstration and sacked the municipal granary of some grain that had been stored there. No further demonstration which was broken up by the CC.RR.

Nov 23rd — TRABIA (Palermo Prov)

About 400 to 500 persons took part in a demonstration that resulted in the sacking and later burning of the Municipal Building and [illegible] sacking of the municipal granary. 17 arrests were made at that time by the CC.RR. which has since been increased to 60 arrests.

Nov. 23rd — CALTANISSETTA (Caltanissetta Prov)

A number of signs suggesting the removal of Allied Forces, Viva Mussolini we await you Mussolini, etc., were posted. These were taken down by the [illegible]

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CC.RR. and extra patrols established. No disturbances.

Nov. 24th PALERMO (Palermo Prov)

From information received the CC.RR. posted extra patrols at the Prefecture, Municipal and Railroad Stations. The information was to the effect that a large demonstration was to take place and that the above mentioned buildings were to be burned. No disturbances occurred.

12. Black Market.

During the month, Public Safety, with Legal, has been actively engaged in studying the ramifications of the Black Market activities.

Colonel KIRK, Chief, Public Safety was appointed Chairman of the Black-Market Committee, which has met to consider the problems in detail. As a result of the Committees' studies, reports have been submitted to the P.C.C.A.C.; in essential aspects have been approved, and Draft Directives to Regions prescribing the plan of operations has been prepared.

Lt. CORREA (Legal) has been appointed to work in close liaison with Public Safety on Black Market activities.

13. Relations between H. Q., A.M.G., and Regions.

On November 23rd, 1943, General Order No. 8 was published defining the relations between Regions and H.Q., A.M.G. It is perhaps to early to venture comment on the efficacy of the procedural devices thus established when applied to law enforcement agencies which normally operate on a national basis. It is not to early to state, however, that its effect is to make the Public Safety Division of A.M.G., a purely planning and advisory body, set entirely apart from the operational agencies of Public Safety without executive authority and therefore without executive responsibility.

PAUL G. KIRK,
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief, Public Safety
Division.

U.S. SECRET

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT — British SECRET

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION.

Progress Report for October, 1943.

AMG/14027/PS

This report deals only with the activities in Region 1. Although this Headquarters assumed responsibility for Region 2 as from 21 October, no contact has yet been made with the Headquarters of that Region.

/AIR SECTION

General Summary

Inspections of all prisons throughout the Island have now been made and the total of 17 Central Prisons, 98 Fondamentale or local Prisons, 2 Reformatories and one Criminal Lunatic Asylum can now be accepted as correct

Closing of Prisons.

Instructions were issued for the closure of prisons within Provinces not considered suitable for long confinements.

The majority of these have, however, remained open for reception of short sentence prisoners, i.e., under 30 days and those awaiting trial.

Representations have been made by two Provinces for some slight change in the scheme as laid down. These were considered and alterations were made.

It would appear that the closing of the smaller prisons was welcomed by R.C.A.C's and their Officers. Not only has it given to the confined a more healthy place in which to pass a sentence, but it has brought the prisoner into more direct contact with the Provincial Director of Prisons with less chance of a prisoner becoming forgotten as, unfortunately, happened so often in the past.

It should be explained that these small local prisons technically under the control of the State, are actually prisons managed by the Town Council and the Custodian, a local man appointed by the council, very often

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It should be explained that these small local prisons technically under the control of the State, are actually prisons managed by the Town Council and the Custodian, a local man appointed by the Council, very often illiterate and altogether unfitted to have prisoners of any description in his care. The local Judge was responsible for the cleanliness but this duty was frequently neglected, thus leaving to the Custodian the task of cleaning, feeding and guarding of prisoners. With the co-operation of Officers in the Field, aided by the Italian Directors, it has been possible to make very considerable improvements in this direction.

Statistics.

The compilation of statistics has been the great difficulty of this office. Lack of communications and transport has made the rendering of returns uncertain. Too much was expected of Field Officers. Directors of Provinces have been instructed to obtain all that is required in a more simple form than that which has been in use and it is hoped that the difficulties of the past will disappear.

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A card index system covering prisoners of all categories has been introduced and on many occasions it has been of service to other branches. This system will be gradually extended to cover the staff.

Courts of Inquiry.

The enquiry into conditions at Favignana prison was concluded by an examination of the accounts and questioning of prisoners. During this questioning, it was noticeable how well Palermo prison was spoken of. This is gratifying since it was the first place to come under the influence of the prison section and the work that has been done, however small it may seem in comparison with modern eyes, is quickly appreciated by those unfortunates.

Food.

This is indeed a big question. All prisoners are receiving rations within the scale laid down for the civilian population. This is small enough but until supplies increase there is no justification for asking for more. Whatever increase is given must be at the expense of others.

This Office has bought 20,000 cases of German tinned food and is selling it to those prisons in most need. This appears to have been appreciated.

The taking of food to prisoners by relatives has been a great help as it has been felt that the food that is given can more easily be replaced by the givers than the receivers.

Industries.

Only lack of material prevents the restarting of several industries. Again, the needs of the population must come first and the time wasted when prison industry takes its proper place.

I am satisfied at the moment that all is being done that can be done.

Directors' Conference.

A successful conference of Directors of Prisons was held at Palermo on 6 October. The value of such meetings cannot be overstressed.

General state of Prisons and Staff.

Much is still to be desired especially among the smaller prisons. The staff is not slow to show appreciation of the fact that their interests are not being overlooked. There is a definite amount of the competitive spirit amongst the Commandants and early adjustment of the pay position 2475 do much to encourage the staff in the performance of their duties.

Much .....

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Much has been done and much remains to do before the system can be considered satisfactory. Under the Italian system, there are regulations to cover everything and it is only in their application or lack of it that the position arose that was found on the occupation. More than three months are necessary to rid the Italian service of habits that in t many years have become deep rooted, but the future is not hopeless. The leading officials are not slow to appreciate that in this short period, they have been able to accomplish a good deal more than in three years under their own regime.

[illegible] VISIT.

During the month a visit was made by the Senior Fire Officer (Italian) accompanied by officers of this section, to [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], Udine and Milano.

As a result of the unsatisfactory state of affairs at Trieste and of previous trouble there, the Commandante of that Fire Brigade was dismissed and another officer appointed in his place.

Early in September, the G.O.C. Udine was advised to re-activate the local fire brigade, which had been previously disbanded, but no action was taken on this advice, and later in the year much the greater portion was burnt down. It is possible that the loss might have been avoided had the advice of the Inspecting Officer been followed. It was renewed at a further visit on 14 October, and the chief of police subsequently has been informed of the position.

At Udine, following urgent representations from the U.S. Base Sub-Area Commander, it was agreed that the Udine Fire Brigade in the town should be placed under the operational control of the Military Police Officer of the Area, and the G.O.C. was advised accordingly on 17 October.

In Milano, consultations were held with army fire and [illegible] officers, and arrangements for full liaison were concluded.

Capetti Udine was reported dead the position on return of [illegible] and Capetti Trieste was changed to Udine 4 on October 27 as Trieste officer. Udine lieutenant is still in hospital.

[illegible] 24/2

General Order No. 9.

During the month the Registration and Licensing Section was mainly concerned with the publication of General Order No. 9, and associated matters. The order was signed by the G.O.C. on 7 October, and became effective on 25 October.

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The order is intended to restrict the circulation of motor vehicles, and only those which are licensed in accordance with existing Italian law, and in respect of which a permit has been issued by the A.M.G., will be permitted to operate.

In connection with the publication of the Order and the issue of covering instructions to D.C. .O's, frequent discussions took place with other Divisions as indicated below:-

(a) Civilian Supply: to co-ordinate policy, especially with regard to the issue of motor fuel rations.

It was hoped that the Order would be sufficiently wide in scope to cover the issue of motor fuel rations, but this was not possible as Civilian Supply Division were not in a position to operate a fuel rationing scheme.

It was, however, agreed with Civilian Supply Division that motor vehicle permits would only be issued in those cases in which that Division were prepared to issue fuel rations, and D.C. .O's were instructed accordingly.

(b) Legal: the preparation of the Order for signature by the C.C.A.C.

(c) Finance: as to the collection of motor vehicle taxes by R.A.C.I.

(d) Accountancy: as to the collection of the charge of 50 lire which was fixed for the issue of each permit.

(e) Printing: arranging for printing and supply of the necessary application forms and permits.

(f) Transportation: Administration: as to the registration of motor vehicles and issue of permits.

Motor Vehicles and Petrol in Italy.

Steps were pushed forward to re-establish R. .C.I. throughout the Island, but following a suggestion by the C.C.A.C. it was agreed that the Zone offices of R. .C.I. need not be re-established, provided alternative arrangements were made with another R. .C.I. office, preferably Caltanissetta.

Bollettari (motor car tax receipts) issued by R. .C.I. are normally supplied by the Head Office in Rome. An effort was made to obtain much needed supplies of bollettari from the mainland of Italy but without success.

Finally, arrangements were made to print bollettari in Palermo. 2473

Registration of Motor Vehicles owned by A.M.G.

Following organisational changes, amended plans were submitted in connection with the registration of motor vehicles the property of A.M.G. The plans have now been put into effect.

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U.S.O. Identification Cards.

A scheme was prepared for the issue by the Public Safety Division of identification cards to persons of non-Italian nationality who lacked those documents by which identity had been established U.S.O. Type- may police who have been stationed with Italian Authorities since.

Military Travel Permits.

(a) Leaves were advanced for the control of military travel pending her, early to return, short and operational classes. The ban on military travel is likely to be lifted in the near future.

Movement Restrictions.

On 1 October the Division was called upon to provide guards for the movement of supplies of flour and sugar being distributed by the Agriculture Division.

Guards were originally asked to protect convoys from warehouses first unloading to rail including Brindisi.

On 15 October, reports reached the U.S.O. that trouble had been encountered in the movement of supplies from docks to warehouses. This first leg of the movement was provided for by the Italian Police with details of U.S. troops and including a considerable number of U.S. to cover adequately all movements from Taranto gate to point of ultimate delivery to the retailers. This included detachments of U.S. on all supply trains, vessels and trucks carrying such supplies. Guards were also provided for duty in railway yards at all warehouses where loading, day or night, is in progress.

By arrangement with the U.S. Railway, no train carrying supplies leaves Taranto until clearance is effected by the U.S. Civil Affairs. The first three trains left without guards, the next four carried both U.S. and U.K. convoys and since then trains have been guarded solely by U.S.

No further losses in any quantity have been reported to date either in transit or at destination.

An inquiry was undertaken to ascertain what was possible for the losses initially reported to the U.S.O. and for the purpose of recovery of the supplies stolen. This resulted in locating five 2427
freight trains reported diverted were in the immediate area of three four trucks in a lock siding in the distance, requisitioned later the following morning.

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A report was investigated that a large quantity of flour was taken from a freight car in transit. It was found that the record of loading was faulty and that no shortage existed when the total shipment was completed.

To date no definite evidence has become available to substantiate the early reports of large losses of food supplies by theft either in bulk or in smaller quantities.

An initial report of the theft of 500 tons of flour was also investigated. It promptly developed that 340 tons of flour had been mis-delivered to a U.S. Dump and that an overage of 300 tons of sugar was discovered in our own warehouse.

Certain deficiencies were discovered incident to this inquiry in the method of tallying from ship to dock by reason of which certain trucks arrived short at the warehouse, or the railway yard. At the same time other trucks arrived over.

It is reported that day for day these discrepancies offset and no substantial shortage is claimed or in evidence.

Those responsible for checking on docks have since improved their methods in this respect.

Although not within the province of this division, it might be advisable for higher authority to investigate the methods in vogue for checking unloading from ship's hold to truck.

In other parts of the world, serious losses in valuable cargo have occurred during unloading.

In this connection it has been stated that pilfering on docks, at warehouses and elsewhere in this theatre has been widespread and Allied personnel is reported to have been involved at times. Italian civil police agencies are powerless to prevent this type of theft and it is the opinion of this Division that where supplies are in such situations, Allied guards should at all times be on duty, augmented only by Civil Police if needed.

At the end of October, approximately 40 00.00. were employed daily in assuring the safe movement of supplies.

CURFEW.

During September the improvement in the military situation coupled with the necessity in the general interest of affording all possible facilities to the restoration of the normal trade of the Island was considered to justify a revision of the curfew policy. Tentative discussions were held with the various military commanders and unofficial consent given to the delegation to A.D.A.O's of authority to relax the ...

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curfew restrictions in their respective provinces provided that

(a) The prior consent of the local military commander was obtained.
(b) Due notice was given to the public of the alteration, and
(c) The curfew order where still in force, was strictly enforced.

Later the D.C.C.S. approached the commanding General Seventh Army and the U.S.F. No. 1 District at the author, and, as a result of the former's reply, ordered that no change be made in the existing arrangements.

Civil Affairs Conference.

A conference of Civil Affairs held on 6 October, 43 was agreed that the country value of civil affairs was to be made in relation to the tremendous amount of labour involved in final preparation, and that the abolition of such a costly war highly desirable. The recommendation was accepted by G.H.Q. and, as being referred to the military authorities, received their consent, subject to a temporary practice existing in the province of Palermo.

Civil Affairs Staff.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in arranging for the disposal of land mines in country districts or, in some cases, of the mines which have broken loose. The military authorities contend that it is not the business of their troops to deal with the mines unless they constitute a danger to military security. The matter is of considerable importance to the agricultural division as the safety of whole people is being imperilled by the non-clearance of the affected areas. The mines affect the farming lands and thereby affect the production of vital form of food.

Civil Affairs arrangements have been concluded with the respective naval authorities regarding the sea mines, but the other pressing problem is still unsettled.

A plan was devised whereby a civil personnel would be engaged and given special training, and would then operate all over the Island under the direction of the Civil Affairs, through whom they would be accounted. Preliminary arrangements were made with Seventh Army for the release of 83 prisoners of war who had been previously selected by the Civil Affairs, but at the last moment, following the evacuation of the Italians as co-belligerents, the release could not be effected, and the project is at a standstill. It is hoped to obtain the loan of some mine-detectors from No. 1 District, and also to have the personnel, with assistance, trained by officers of that formation.

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being where the location of the internee concerned could not be established or where further enquiries were necessary.

On September 4 Major Coventry, C.S.I., No. 1 District, visited Kalamo and brought certain suggestions from the D.O.C. along which was a possible remedy for certain classes of internee. The proposal was referred to Army Group and a reply received which indicated that no steps should be taken at present towards the release of Fascists. In order to dispose of the cases which had accumulated since 21 August a request was made by signal to No. 1 District that an officer should come to Kalamo to participate in a further review of pending cases, but there has been no result so this.

Consideration has also been given to the custody of civilian internees. In the Eastern part of the Island they are all collected in special sections of prisoner of War Camps but in the other part, i.e. that under the administration of Seventh Army, no such arrangement has been made and the internees are held in goals or prisons, which the Chief Legal Officer states is contrary to International Law. Endeavours are now being made to find a suitable building which would long remain to use as an internment camp, but the problem would be considerably eased by the speeding up of the earlier mentioned steps.

GUARDS ON MILITARY DUMPS.

On 1st September the D.D.M.S. directed attention to the difficulties which would arise with guards on V.P's supplied by the Army Service Corps. In an earlier date the D.D.M.S. had expressed the opinion that guarding V.P's was not an Army responsibility.

On 2 October both I.G.S. and D.T.C.M. asked for Civil Guards on certain Hydro-Electric Plants in view of impending withdrawal of Military personnel.

It was decided on 4 October that Army would undertake the temporary guarding of V.P's other than dumps or other installations of a strictly military nature. (See appendix 'A').

The employment of a special police for the purpose as needed was authorised and the necessary directions and authority given Supt. of Civil Police. These were provided by the employment of special police by the D.C.S.P.O's of the Provinces concerned. The C.O.M.G. were instructed to select the necessary personnel.

Data was assembled at once as to total acreage in Seventh Army Area.

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The initial estimates of guards needed as submitted by the D.T.C.U. were:-

(a) Railways :-		
Tunnels	123 posts	364 Guards
Bridges	193 posts	954 Guards
(b) Electric Stations	13 posts	34 Guards
(c) Gas Stations	4 posts	12 Guards
(d) Rail Bridges (U.S. zone only)	12 posts	36 Guards
	420	1250

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION.

Trade Liaison was maintained with the Landsbirket mainly with reichsbetrieb Kohle.

Colonel Hollon inspected the 350 workers on the U.S. on behalf of the U.S.C.C. and a very marked improvement in the bearing and general appearance of all ranks was noticeable in comparison with that observed at a similar parade in September.

The pay question is still unaltered and complaints are being received as to the scarcity of food, especially bread, available for workers of the U.S. It is desired again to emphasise the urgency of an announcement on the pay question.

The provision of supplies and equipment presents a difficult problem but it is hoped to secure a quantity of captured enemy material through [illegible] which should ease the situation.

A successful meeting of Unions was held on 5 and 6 October at the Lustspiel of the Brit. Civil Affairs. As a result, a central committee of three workers was set up to examine civil problems in study.

Consideration is being given to the merging of the Special Investigation Squads of the U.S. and the Squads of U.S. into an Intelligence organisation.

A comparative return of civil statistics for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1946 is in preparation, but is not available at the moment.

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TRANSITION AND RE-ORGANIZATION.

At the meeting of the Executive Council 22 October, 1943, the D.C.C.A.C. directed that the activation of Region 1 was to be anticipated and prompt transfer of responsibilities and records pertaining to Island activities was to take place. This was done promptly.

On 22 October the offices of the Public Safety Division were moved from 8 Via Bari to the Banca d'Italia, Via Cavour.

Headquarters, Public Safety Division, Region 1, opened in Palazzo Pretoria. Lt.-Col. Russell A. Snook in charge.

The Civil Police Section remains in the C.C.R.R. Barracks.

The Prison Section is established in the Central Prison, PALERMO.

The Fire and Civil Defence Section in the PALERMO Fire Station.

With the arrival on 22 October of Colonel A.E. YOUNG (E), Deputy Chief of Public Safety, Allied Commission, the merging of the Public Safety Division AMGOT with the Allied Commission began. It had not been completed by the end of October.

5 November, 1943.

P.G. KIRK
Colonel, Infantry,
Chief of Public Safety.

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SUBJECT: Guards for V.P's.

TO : C.S.O.

The situation with regard to vulnerable points in Sicily is fast becoming a matter that will require attention on an Island-wide basis by the U.S. Forces until very recently, this guarding has been provided by the use of troops detailed from tactical units. As units are withdrawn this coverage is removed. Normally this function is assumed by U.S. troops and actually discharged by employment of military police under the direction of the proper U.S.O. However, in Sicily, neither Allied nor U.S. military police are available. Action calls have been made upon this division to provide civil guards within 48 hours for V.P.'s in areas where troops have been ordered away.

The following suggestions are offered for your consideration:-

1. A definite decision must be had as to whether Army or military authority is to discharge this responsibility.

2. Use of any civilian guards should not assume responsibility for guarding dumps or military stores nor for strictly military installations.

3. Unit should assume responsibility for guarding V.P.'s where the interest of the civil population is involved to a reasonable degree.

4. The organization of such guards on an Island-wide basis should commence immediately upon the decision referred to in (1) above.

5. It is recommended that for the purpose of providing proper coverage, this division be advised by the respective divisions at once as to their needs at an early date.

6. No existing civil police agency has at the moment sufficient strength to provide the number of guards required by (5) above.

7. It is therefore proposed that special police be employed upon recommendation of the C.S.O. for the purpose.

8. The method of organization, administration, pay and employment remains to be determined but is under study. It is planned to follow as closely as possible pre-existing Italian policy and organization.

(sgd) [illegible] Scott C.,
Colonel, Infantry,
Commissioner of
Public Safety.

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Copy to: Civil Affairs Section.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

SITUATION REPORT FOR MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1943.

The main function of the Division during September was to continue to build up the Italian Agencies for which the P.S.D. is responsible so that they could become more and more able to stand on their own feet, and satisfactory progress has been made in this direction.

Of these the Carabinieri is the most important and this Corps is gradually regaining its former morale, following the rather severe jolt which it received in the first few weeks of the occupation. In order to achieve this improvement, we have endeavoured to impress on Provincial Civil Affairs Officers the urgent necessity of maintaining and supporting the principle of centralized control under the Superior Command. There is still a tendency in some provinces for SCAOs and CAOs to interfere in matters of internal discipline of the CC.RR., but this is improving.

The food shortage and the inadequacy of the pay of the CC.RR. in view of the increase in the cost of living are having a serious effect on the physical condition of the men and until the pay question is satisfactorily adjusted we cannot expect them to do themselves justice: in fact, it is a remarkable tribute to their sense of loyalty that they have not gone on strike.

The closest possible relations have been maintained between the Superintendent of Civil Police and the Headquarters of the CC.RR. in Sicily, and the Staff of the CC.RR. have evinced a keen desire to fall in with any suggestions or instructions put up to them.

Towards the end of the month a Special Island-wide Investigating Squad was set up and has investigated 78 cases in a little over a fortnight.

Some twelve classes of reservists who are no longer effective were discharged and authority has now been received from the C.O.C.-in-C. for the organisation of a Training Battalion of 500 men.

Many of the Officers and N.C.Os have been too long in their present locations and they are now in process of transfer away from them.

Plans were initiated for the organisation of a Bomb Disposal Squad; when this commences to function, it is intended to cover the whole island but, as the personnel is expected to be found from prisoners of war now in Sicily and arrangements for their release are not yet complete, the matter is held up.

GUARDIA DI FINANZA

Satisfactory progress has been made in the re-organisation of this Force. Th relative interests of the Finance and Public Safety Divisions have been a[illegible] d[illegible]odified. The organisation of the GG.FF. prior to the occupation provided for th[illegible]ontrol of the personnel in the eastern protion of the Island to be exercised fro[illegible]

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Towards the end of the month a Special Island-wide Investigating Squad was set up and has investigated 73 cases in a little over a fortnight.

Some twelve classes of reservists who are no longer effective were discharged and authority has now been received from the F.O.C.-in-C. for the organisation of a Training Battalion of 500 men.

Many of the Officers and N.C.Os have been too long in their present locations and they are now in process of transfer away from them.

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GUARDIA DI PUBBLICA SICUREZZA

Contact has been established with the Questore in the provinces with a view to securing fuller use of the Agenti who are responsible for the majority of the investigation work. Their usefulness has been somewhat under-estimated hitherto.

BLACK MARKET

In consultation with the other Divisions affected a plan to deal with this evil on an Island-wide basis was drawn up and issued to the CC.RR. who have been designated as the chief enforcement agency for the purpose. Police action in this matter has been co-ordinated and developed.

[illegible]

[illegible] of time and a still greater amount of clerical labour has been [illegible] reviews of civilian internees arrested by the Security Services

.../and

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Civil Affairs Officers up to 31 Aug 43. The cases of nearly 1200 persons were reviewed by a Committee consisting of representatives of 15 Army Group, Seventh Army, Eighth Army and AMGOT. In many cases the reason for arrest was so scanty as to be of little value to the Committee. The general work of the Civil Police Section has been adversely affected by this review as, owing to the acute shortage of clerical personnel, officers who are trained investigators have had to be diverted from their proper functions to enable them to ~~act as~~ perform those of clerks.

PRISONS

See separate report forwarded on 11 Oct 43 (Reference AMGOT/1056/PS).

FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE

The following towns were visited by Officers of the Fire and C.D. Section during the month and reports were submitted to the SCAOs concerned, together with recommendations.

TRAPANI, CATANIA (2 visits), MESSINA, TERMINI, PARTINICO, LICATA, AGRIGENTO, PALERMO.

The services in the areas visited should now be attaining a reasonably high standard of efficiency with the disposal of questions of personnel and the repair and re-allocation of certain equipment.

The Senior Civil Fire Officer commenced his tour of the Island and accompanied the Officers from the Fire and C.D. Section on visits to CATANIA and PALERMO.

He appears to be well satisfied with the situation in general as far as he has seen it and has drawn our attention to various details - all of which have been or are being dealt with.

LICENSING AND REGISTRATION

The Officer in charge was engaged mainly on completing the plans for registration of vehicles and for controlling their operation. The work was somewhat delayed by the necessity for securing the agreement of other Divisions affected and by changes in Staff organisation which necessitated going over the work again.

Contact had also to be made with various Italian agencies which under normal conditions handle registration of vehicles. In the case of agricultural vehicles it was decided to make a charge and to entrust the registration of these vehicles to the Ispettorato Generale della Motorizzazione.

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Special arrangements had to be made for the issue of railway permits in the Palermo area.

Schemes were also drawn up for the control of firearms, registration of Aliens and the issue of circulation passes generally.

[signature]

LESLIE L. BOLLAS,
Colonel, Infantry,
PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

26 October 1943.

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PROGRESS REPORT for month of SEPTEMBER, 1943.

FIRE and CIVIL DEFENCE SECTION.

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Major,

a/ Supt. Fire and C;D..

13/10/43.

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PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION

Report for August 1943

It was not until the main body of Officers arrived from North Africa on 9 August that the Division had any staff with which to operate. Circumstances had made it impossible to carry out the duties allocated to the C.A.P.Os., in the Field in the AMGOT plan, and it was well past the middle of the month before the Division was represented in the field by more than a dozen or so Officers acting as C.A.P.Os., the remainder being required as C.A.Os.

The main difficulty was therefore to obtain a reasonably clear picture of the public safety situation on the island. Only two or three general reports of S.C.A.Os., have been seen in the Division and for reasons with which this report is not concerned it was not until the end of the month that a few reports were received from Provincial C.A.P.Os.

Officers were sent out from HQ. to obtain as much information as possible on the spot and brought back useful reports, although much remains to be done.

On the police side, our efforts have been concentrated on establishing a close understanding with the Carabinieri Reali , a move which met with a ready response from Gen. Sannino. The latter fully realises the dependence of the C.C.R.R. upon the Allied Military Government and the objective of giving the C.C.R.R. the maximum support and at the same time making no secret of the fact that AMGOT intended to direct the C.C.R.R's., general policy was always kept well in view. The Civil Police Section is now established in a suite of offices at the Carabinieri barracks in PALERMO.

Contact was also established and maintained with the Palermo Questore and the Colonel in command of the Guardia di Finanza. Progress has been made with the survey of the latter's organisation and, in consultation with Legal and Financial Divisions we are now in a position to exercise the necessary control over this police agency.

A considerable amount of time has been involved in checking the arrests made by C.I.C., F.S.P., and S.C.A.Os.,(or on their instructions). It was soon apparent that it was desirable to concentrate in the Civil Police Section the responsibility for checking with the Security Services and/or the Carabinieri the reliability from a security point of view of all Italians employed in AMGOT Offices, which led to a decision to establish a central register of all persons coming to notice either as Fascists, Anti-Fascists, Separatists, hostile or friendly disposed towards the Allies, etc.. This has necessitated a good deal of preparatory work for which there is little or nothing to show at this early stage.

The Civil Police Section has also been called upon to make inquiries into the

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close understanding with the Carabinieri Reali, a move which met with a ready response from Gen. Sannino. The latter fully realises the dependence of the C.C.R.R. upon the Allied Military Government and the objective of giving the C.C.R.R. the maximum support and at the same time making no secret of the fact that AMGOT intended to direct the C.C.R.R's., general policy was always kept well in view. The Civil Police Section is now established in a suite of offices at the Carabinieri barracks in PALERMO.

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The Civil Police Section has also been called upon to make inquiries into the usual heterogeneous collection of reports, complaints, accusations, etc., apart from investigating and following up cases of black market operations. 2462

The information regarding prisons when planning was undertaken was very meagre indeed and the earliest opportunity was taken to obtain reports by the Prisons Section Own Officers on some 30 penal institutions. The general impression resulting from these reports was that whilst by no means good, conditions generally were not so bad as one might have expected. Conditions in the political internment colonies on the island of Ustica and the penal colony on the island of Favignana were, however very bad and it was found necessary to close them both. There were in existence a number of small prisons with a very small prison population and it has already been possible to close a number of these. In some cases the prison directors have had to be moved. Following the visits of the inspecting Officers the directors have generally taken energetic steps to improve matters to which their attention has been drawn. The appointment of an Italian Director of Prisons for Sicily which has been made with the concurrence of the Procuratore del R., should have the dual effect of securing an all-round improvement in the conditions prevailing in the prisons and of implementing the policy of getting the Italian Officials to do the work.

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Inspection visits have been made by officers of the Fire and Civil Defence section to most of the towns in Sicily. The Fire Fighting Organisations had a good reputation for devotion to duty prior to the invasion and this reputation has been generally maintained, although it has been found necessary to remove some of the senior officials for incompetency. A number of appliances were seized by the troops in the early stages and, while some have been recovered, others are still untraced. In Palermo the existing organisations both for Fire Fighting and Civil Defence have been overhauled and strengthened and arrangements are in hand for obtaining additional equipment and appliances for both services throughout the Island.

It was not until nearly the end of the month that one of the three Officers assigned to the Traffic and Registration Section became available and he lost no time in working out a scheme for controlling the operation of motor vehicles in the Island, which scheme has been submitted for approval.

Continuing emphasis has been placed upon local officials carrying on to the maximum not only their normal functions but as well the unusual requirements of the present situation.

Every effort is being made to limit the Division's activities to supervision and to avoid operation.

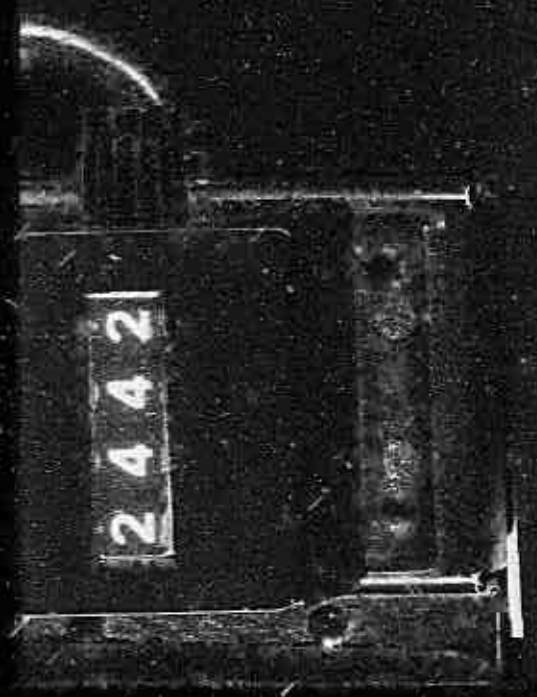
I wish to add that the officers performing Public Safety duties out of this Headquarters have very promptly and generally grasped their responsibilities and have carried them out in a satisfactory manner.

LEMUEL BOLLES,
Col.Inf.
Commissioner of Public Safety.

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