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Monthly Reports PS
July 1940 - Dec. 1940

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THIS FOLDER
CONTAINS PAPERS

FROM

CATALOGUE-

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Division
APO 794

PC/14027/53

14 December 1946

US.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Strength of Police
Nothing new to report.

2. General Public Safety Situation

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

3. V.V.C. Territory

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

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

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

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

Common crime again shows a slight increase with 690 cases reported as against 516 in October, but arrests for crime are also higher 180 as against 125 last month. Additionally there were 217 arrests for police preventive measures. Twenty three cases of the use of explosives for political or personal motives are reported, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous month.

Several large stores of ammunition and explosives have been

3.

Crime Territory

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

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

General Situation - The month has been quiet and almost free from political disturbances with a notable decrease in terrorist attacks, abductions and murders.

Common crime again shows a slight increase with 690 cases reported as against 519 in October, but arrests for crime are also higher 180 as against 125 last month. Additionally there were 217 arrests for Police preventive measures. Twenty three cases of the use of explosives for political or personal motives are reported, a decrease of 10 as compared with the previous month.

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

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

4.

Frontier Control

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

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

-2-

5.

Security - General.

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

Incidents continue in North of Italy which go to show the Fascist sympathizers still exist, leaflets were distributed in GENOA, TRIESTE and MILAN. No results have yet been obtained from the investigations made in regard to the bomb explosion at the British Embassy, 20 E.

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

6.

Licensing Registration and Piro Service.
Nothing to report.

7.

Personnel.

As before - See last months report.

R. J. VAN COLONEL
Director.

RGG/AC.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Division
APO 794

10A
40/14027/AB

14 November 1946.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - October 1946.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Strength of Police
There is nothing new to report under this heading and the remarks contained in the report for September still apply.
2. General Public Safety Situation
One serious disturbance occurred during the month, namely on 9th October 1946 when a large crowd of dissatisfied workers demonstrated outside the Ministry of Interior, Piazza Virinale, Rome.
The trouble commenced apparently as a result of a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to dismiss, on account of lack of work, 24,000 employees. A delegation from the workers was seen by an Under Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works on 8th October, but on the morning of the 9th, dismissed notices were posted up in the various places of employment, with the result that about 1,000 employees resorted to the Ministry of Public Works, Piazza Porta Pia, and from there to the Ministry of Interior.
The number of the demonstrators had by this time grown to more than 20,000. Excitement was running high and eventually a number of people effected an entry into the building of the Ministry of Interior bringing the furniture in one of the offices. The demonstrators were armed with various weapons including gas firearms, iron bars, sticks etc. Stones were thrown at the building and at the Police on duty there. Shots were fired by the demonstrators and the Police. Mounted Police on duty were ineffective against the demonstrators, many being unseated, disarmed and injured by the crowd. This can be well understood when it is realized that neither the men nor the horses are trained in real Police work.
Police reinforcements were brought up and order was eventually restored.

The casualties figures as supplied by the Ministry of Interior

were :-
 Civilians - 3 killed
 59 injured (14 by gun shot wounds).
 Police - 50 men agents injured (4 officers)
 3 officers injured (3 by gun shot wounds).

2. General Public Safety Situation

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

The trouble commenced apparently as a result of a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to dismiss, on account of lack of work, 24,000 employees. A delegation from the workers was seen by an Under Secretary at the Ministry of Public Works on 8th October, but on the morning of the 9th, dismissal notices were posted up in the various places of employment, with the result that about 1,000 employees marched to the Ministry of Public Works, Piazza Porta Pia and from there to the Ministry of Interior.

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

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

The casualties figures as supplied by the Ministry of Interior

were :-
 Civilians - 5 killed
 58 injured (14 by gun shot wounds).
 Police - 58 agents injured (4 Officers)
 3 G.M. injured (3 by gun shot wounds).
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During the disturbance 17 persons were arrested. Some of the persons were believed to be professional agitators.

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

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

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

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

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

3.

Libya Territory.

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

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

There have been a large number of cases of hand-grenade throwing and special efforts are in hand to eliminate this evil.

Generally they are politically inspired and they are not confined to one political faction.

Crimes on the coast have increased somewhat. There were 519 cases reported during the month and 125 arrests were effected, as compared with 410 cases and 260 arrests for the month of September.

Of this number 5 only were for murder, (a reduction of 4 compared with September figures). Two of these were political.

4.

Frontier Control.

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

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

5.

Security.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AT 3 - Drums of arms are still being discovered from time to time. During October a large dump was discovered at SAVONA, others were situated in Liguria, Piemonte and Milan.

CONTROL OF TRAVEL - The case with which so called identity documents can be obtained by foreigners is amazing. PSS in Rome report that recently two Polish Jews were arrested by Italian police in possession of 50 foglio di soggiorno in different names. These persons had obtained these documents by presenting themselves to the Jewish DASHA organization on 50 different occasions.

These unauthorized identity papers were printed in English and endorsed "issued without responsibility".

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

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

6. Licensing and Registration and Fire Services. Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

Headed Roll of Officers,

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
<u>Col.</u>	<u>E. J. HILL</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Director</u>
<u>Lt. Col.</u>	<u>P. G. GARY</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Deputy Director,</u> <u>Police Division</u>
<u>Capt.</u>	<u>A. H. HILLIS</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Security Division</u>
<u>Headed Roll of Cpls</u>			
<u>Col.</u>	<u>R. WILSON</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Chief Clerk</u>
<u>Wto.</u>	<u>W. TON</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>Clerk.</u>

E. J. Hill, Colonel
Director.

6. Licensing and Registration and Fire Services.
Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

Normal Roll of Officers,

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Col.	E. J. RICE	B	Director
Lt. Col.	T. G. CARTER	B	Deputy Director, Police Division
Capt.	A. H. ELLIS	B	Security Division
Cpl.	R. WILGIER	B	Chief Clerk
Pvt.	W. TAYLOR	B	Clerk.

Normal Roll of CME

2760

E. J. RICE, Colonel
Director.

EJD/uc

HEADQUARTERS UNITED NATIONS
Public Safety Division
APO 794

DRAFT

AC/HA.027/23 12 November 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Strength of Police.

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

2. General Public Safety Situation.

One serious disturbance occurred during the month, namely on 9th October 1946 when a large crowd of disaffected workers demonstrated outside the Ministry of Interior, Plaza Vindale, Reno.

The trouble commenced apparently as a result of a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to dismiss on account of lack of work 24,000 employees. A delegation from the workers was seen by an undersecretary at the Ministry of Public Works on 8th October, but on the morning of the 9th dismissal notices were posted up in the various places of employment, with the result that about 1,000

contained in the report for September still apply.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

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

The trouble commenced apparently as a result of a decision by the Ministry of Public Works to dismiss on account of lack of work 24,000 employees. A delegation from the workers was seen by an undersecretary at the Ministry of Public Works on 8th October, but on the morning of the 9th dismissal notices were posted up in the various places of employment, with the result that about 1,000 employees marched to the Ministry of Public Works, Piazza Santa Rita and 27,480 to the Ministry of Interior.

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

-2-

Police reinforcements were brought up and order was eventually

restored.

The casualty figures as supplied by the Ministry of Interior

were :-

Civilians 5 Killed

59 Injured (14 by gun shot wounds).

Police 58 23 Agents Injured (4 Officers)

8 00.00. Injured (3 by gun shot wounds).

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

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

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

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

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

Rome was reported.

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

Inquiries to trace the person or persons responsible for the outrage are continuing.

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

2767

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

3. A.M.S. Territory.

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

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

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

Common Crime has increased somewhat. There were 349 cases reported during the month and 125 arrests were effected, as compared with 410 cases and 260 arrests for the month of September.

Of this number 3 only were for murder, (a reduction of 1 compared with September figures). Two of these were political.

4. Frontier Control.

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

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

5. Security.

6. Ministry and Registration and Fire Services

Nothing to report.

7. Personnel

2748

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

5. Security

6. Disarming and Registration and Fire Service

Nothing to report.

7. Personnel

Officers - as usual

Other Rank - Col. P. Kildier

Prte. W. Tom.

2746

E. J. BY Colonel
Director.

File A

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APC 794

17 October 1946

AC/14027/RS

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - September 1946.

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

1. Strength of Police.

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

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

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

The Finance Guards are functioning reasonably well.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

No serious disturbances were reported in Italian Government territory during the month of September except in the Venice area. On 10th Sept. at Mestre a crowd of about 1,000 unemployed assembled in the principal square demanding food and work. Later they looted a food shop. During the demonstration a local Chief of Police was assaulted and 13 persons were arrested. The crowd demonstrated outside the stated persons were detained.

There is little to report with respect to recruiting for the CC. The intake is still small compared to the numbers required and barely exceeds normal wastage.

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

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

The Finance Guards are functioning reasonably well.

2. General Public Safety Situation.

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

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

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

3. A.M.G. Territory.

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

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

4. Venezia Giulia.

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

<u>Crimes reported</u>	<u>Arrests for crime</u>	<u>Other arrests</u>
410	260	195.

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

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

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

4. Venezia Giulia.

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

5. Frontier Control.

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

In each case they were eventually returned to Austria. They were apparently intending to cross Italy to the west coast and obtain a sea passage to Palestine. Inquiries are being made to ascertain whether any and if so what organizations were concerned in the clandestine entry. A good deal of illegal travel to Tripolitania from Sicily by numbers of persons in small boats has taken place during the month. The people concerned are generally those desiring to return to their families in Tripolitania.

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

6. Security.

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

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

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

Recent unemployed figures show there are about 1,200,000 unemployed in industry (Lombardy 268,000 and Veneto 245,000). In agriculture there are about 500,000 which number will probably increase. This situation is apt to become a big problem from a public safety point of view as the winter comes on.

Under the recent amnesty some 50,000 persons have benefitted under its terms of reference and have been released from prison. The review of cases still goes on

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

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

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

2744

with a view to improving the security of this Ho.

7. Licensing and Registration - Erison and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

8. Personnel.

Nominal Roll of Officers.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>A or B</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
Col.	E. J. BYE	B	Director
Lt.Col.	F. G. GREEN	B	Police Division (Temporarily attached to C.T.M. Branch)
Capt.	A. H. ELLIS	B	Security Division.
S/Sgt.	E. ROBINSON	B	Chief Clerk.

Nominal Roll of ORs.

E. J. Bye
E. J. BYE, Colonel
Director.

EJB/ee

2469

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

785016

W. J. BYE, Colonel
Director.

WJB/as

- 4 -

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 734

10/14/27/38

17 September 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report - August 1946.

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

1. Strength of Police.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Strength of Police.

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

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

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

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

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

2. General Public Safety Situation.

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

In Venice and the surrounding districts however conditions are far from satisfactory. As a result of frequent disturbances both the local CC.II. and Agents of PS have been reinforced but so many Police are engaged in extraordinary duties that few are available for normal Police duty.

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

restre was temporarily placed out of bounds.

Feeling continued to run high and during the evening of 29th August further clashes occurred. One Italian girl who was in the company of a British soldier was stripped naked in the street. Later stones were thrown at allied headquarters.

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

3. Italian Territory.

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

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

On 3rd August Police raided an illegal store of rationed food-stuffs at Imperia. During the course of operations 5,000 workers from nearby chipyards arrived, assaulted the Police, recovered most of the food and badly damaged 2 Police vehicles.

On 9th August at Gorizia, during a mass which was being celebrated for Italian soldiers who fell in 1914-1918 war, Pro-Slav elements threw 2 hand grenades amongst the congregation wounding a number of civilians and eight members of the Civil Police.

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

At Vercorolle, Pola, on 13th August a serious explosion of ammunition on the sea front resulted in the death of 63 persons and injuries to 77 persons. The cause of the explosion is not known and is the subject of a short enquiry.

3. Security.

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

4. Licensing and Registration, Prison and Fire Service.

Nothing to report.

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Nothing to report.

5. Personnel.

Naval Roll of Officers.

Rank	Name	A or B	Assignment
Col.	E. J. EWE	B	Director
Lt. Col.	F. C. GREEN	B	Police Division
Capt.	A. H. ELLIS	B	Security Division.

(Handwritten: Responsibility attached to C.E.M. Arnold)

Naval Roll of ORs.

S/Lt.	B. ROBINSON	B	Chief Clerk.
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EFJ/ao

E. J. BEE, Colonel
Director.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

EP 5A

AC/14027/ES

10 September 1946.

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for August.

TO : VP CA Section.

1. Demonstrations have been staged in many parts of Italy, chiefly as a protest against economical conditions generally and not of an anti-Allied nature.

2. In MASTRE and TREVISO some incidents have occurred in which British troops and Italian civilians have been involved.

On 22/24 an Italian girl who was walking with two British soldiers was stripped.

On 25th a crowd of Italians commenced booing British troops seated in a caffè, a fight ensued and both sides suffered some casualties. During the incident a military vehicle knocked down and killed a woman and her husband, this naturally caused the crowd to become more hostile. The area was placed "Out of Bounds" at 18.00 hrs 25th.

On 29 August other minor incidents occurred in the MASTRE and TREVISO areas.

The Ministry of Interior have sent Police re-inforcements to the area and the importance of maintaining public order in this area has been stressed with the Chief of Police, who is giving the matter his constant attention.

A.M.G. Territory

On 18 August at 14.15 hrs, an explosion occurred on the beach at POLA. 63 persons were killed, 13 seriously injured, and 35 slightly injured. Court of enquiry is being held.

Demonstrations continue to take place in Venezia Giulia almost daily.

27.

E.J. BYR Colonel
Acting Director.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

10/14027/ES

15 August 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report July 1946.

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

Report of Public Safety activities for month of July 1946.

A. POLICE

1. Strength of Police.

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

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

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

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

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

The Ministry of Interior is now proposing to organize the Corps in military lines, by forming mobile battalions, companies etc.

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

2. General Public Safety Situation.

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

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

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

On 22nd July at Rovigo a crowd of several hundred strong (alleged unemployed) forced an entrance into the UFFRA warehouse and stole the contents. Over 40 persons were arrested. In this case the Agents of Public Safety failed to take adequate action in the first instance and as a result the Questore was recalled, pending enquiries.

3. A.M.G. Territory.

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

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

In the meantime demonstrations occurred daily. These resulted in injuries to American and British military personnel and the death of one V.C. Police Officer.

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

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

4. Liaison Groups.

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

The Public Safety Officer of the Venezia Giulia Group has been attached to 86 Area (Venezia) for liaison duties between the area and the Civil Police.

5. Security.

The Security Division, which is now reduced to one officer,

until 12th July.

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The Public Safety Officer of the Venesia Giulia Group has been attached to U.S. Area (Venezia) for liaison duties between the area and the Civil Police.

5. Security.

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

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

6. Licensing and Registration; Prison and Fire Services.

Nothing to report.

7. Personnel.

Rank	Martial Roll of Officers.		Assignment
	Name	A or B	
Col.	E.J. WEE	B	Acting Director
Lt. Col.	P.H. GREEN	B	Vice Lt. Col. W.J. WILSON returned to U.K. on release.
Capt.	A.M. TUBBS	B	Security Division.
S/Sgt.	E. ROBINSON	B	Chief Clerk.

[Signature]
J. WEE, *[Signature]*
Acting Director.

EJD/ae

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

Ext : 416

AG/14027/PS

10 August 1946

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for July 1946.

TO : VP CA Section.

1. The month of July passed without any really serious incident in Italian Government territory. There were a number of minor demonstrations in consequence of unemployment, high cost of living etc., but public order was restored in every case without drastic measures being taken by the Police Forces.

2. All Liaison Groups were closed down by 31st July 1946, and the Public Safety Officers concerned not due for release were transferred to V.G. and Udine to fill impending vacancies.

3. A.M.G. Territory.

In Udine public order was tranquil throughout the month, but in Venezia Giulia serious disturbances occurred almost daily during the first half of July. The trouble there arose on the 30th June 1946 when Yugo Slavs demonstrated against an Italian Cycle Race, interfering with the cyclists near Monfalcone. Counter demonstrations in Trieste by Italians led to a general strike being declared, which lasted until 12th July.

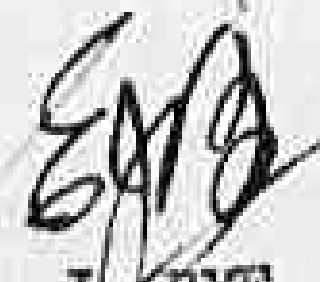
In the meantime demonstration by both Italians and Yugo Slavs had occurred daily.

The V.G. Civil Police were reinforced by American and British M. .s and although at times hard pressed, they kept the situation under control.

During the latter part of the month the situation again became normal, and the Military Police aid was withdrawn.

4. The prison situation remains as previously reported, and there is nothing of note to report for the month of July.

EJB/ae


E. J. BYE, Colonel
Acting Director.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 794

2A

C/14027/ES

16 July 1946

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for JUNE 1946.

TO : Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

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

A. POLICE1. Strength of Police.

The recruiting of the additional 10,000 Carabinieri to raise the strength to the authorized 75,000 is progressing very slowly. Since the authority was granted 1,107 men have been recruited. The effective strength of the force is now 63,464. At the Central School in Florence there are 650 C.C.'s. undergoing a course for N.C.O.'s. Further courses are held in Rome, Bari and Turin, and in all there are 3,089 recruits under instruction. 164 recruits have left the schools during the month to join Legions and a further 584 should leave in August. Part of the strength increase has resulted from the repatriation of Carabinieri prisoners of war. During the month 2 officers, 62 NCO's and 360 men have returned. It is very fully appreciated that the slowness in recruiting is due to unsatisfactory conditions of service and accordingly representations have been made to the War Ministry to amend the conditions under which men can re-enlist, and to provide a gratuity payable on termination of service.

2. Condition and Morale.

All liaison groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are making full use of the ex-allied transport now being supplied to them. In most large cities flying squads can be seen driving through the main thoroughfares at high speeds. However, they do more than 'show the flag' because crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped and great credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with such impartiality during the past few difficult weeks. Following their long

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3. General Public Safety Situation.

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

1. Crime Situation.

As usual Bulia was the black spot for murders although the numbers were lower than the previous month. Murders for political and non-political reasons dropped from 34 to 21, but 4 cases of kidnapping were reported as against 1 in the month of May. The number of arrests, particularly of groups of individuals for major crimes - murder, extortion, armed robbery, etc. - is good.

In the Piemonte area good arrests are being made by CC.RR. following persistence of enquiry and the co-operation of the public with the police. The Aosta area was full of crime shortly after the liberation. The efforts of the CC.RR. were thwarted in the early days by the fear of the Partisans that prevented law abiding citizens from giving information to the Police. The CC.RR. have patiently made enquiries and during June they were successful in arresting the leaders of a gang. The arrests cleared up crimes which had been committed over a period of 12 months.

2. Political Activities.

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

This tranquillity prevailed for a few days until the published results showed that the Republicans were winning. On the afternoon of 5th June the first monarchist demonstration took place in Naples. The bitterness of some of the monarchists was directed against the clergy, who were accused of having made republican propaganda. These demonstrations, which involved crowds varying from a few hundreds to several thousands, continued without any serious result until 14th June. That evening a large monarchist demonstration consisting of several thousand people collected outside the Communist Headquarters in Naples demanding that Republican and Communist flags be removed. Strong action was necessary to disperse the crowd who fired on the Police and threw hand grenades. Before order could be restored the following casualties were caused:

<u>Civilians</u>	killed	7
	wounded	47
<u>Police</u>	CC.RR. wounded	11
	P.S. Agents wounded	6

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

there were queues all day as a result of the situation. Despite the heavy hours of waiting involved, people were patient and well behaved.

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	wounded	47
<u>Police</u>	OCs killed	11
	OCs wounded	6

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

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

6. Verona Civil Police Force.

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

withdrawn during the demonstration periods.

Two important demonstrations took place in Trieste on 12th and 30th June 1945. On the former date there was an unauthorized anti-Italian demonstration by about 2,000 people. The demonstrators refused to disperse, and opened fire on the police. Finally tear gas bombs were used by Allied (British) and order was restored. There were 23 civilian casualties and 3 police injured. On 30th June another demonstration in a 1st and 2nd cycle race were conducted by Anglo-Slaves near Ronchi. who race was abandoned and demonstration took place in Trieste. Military Police were called in to assist the civil police. At one stage a hand grenade was thrown under a jeep wounding 2 British soldiers and 2 civilians and 1 man. There were 6 police casualties. Civilian casualties were 2 and 1 injured. 40 arrests were made.

B. SECURITY

7. Civilian Internment.

The internment transferred from Tormi are now housed in No. 1 Camp, Opatowitz, Poland. They consist generally of 12,000 men, women and 15 children. Certain class of Italian internees will not be released until after the war and the Italian Government will be responsible for them. This will enable them to take such action as they may deem necessary. All internees' correspondence received by them from civilian sources is referred through Security Division for appropriate reply to the various writers.

8. War Criminals.

The transfer of war criminals from Italian to Allied custody is still being done. Security Division acts in a liaison capacity between the various Ministries of the Italian Government concerned. Requests are received from time to time from the various military and police authorities to locate potential witnesses, and to track wanted war criminals. This work can only be carried out by a close liaison with the various police agencies. During the month a total of 400 items of correspondence passed through the Security Division office.

9. LACONIA AND REPARATION

Nothing special to report.

D. PRISONS

10. The amnesty has helped to ease the problem of prison over-

C. De Witt.

C. TICKETS AND REGISTRATION

D. PAIGOTIS

STANDARD TITLE

T. TAKAGI

Nominal roll of officers.

<u>Name</u>	<u>A. or B.</u>	<u>Assignment</u>
R. E. Eye	B	Acting Director
R. D. Millhouse	B	L. O. Room
R. J. Wilson	B	Police Division
A. M. Ellis	B	Security Division

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13. Nominal roll of CR's.

S/Capt. H. Robinson

Chief Clerk.

B

[Signature]
E. J. Burt, Colonel
Acting Director.

WJH/NO

2487

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

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- 4 -

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

10 July 1946

AC/14037/PJ

SUBJECT : Abridged Monthly Report for
June 1946.

TO : VP. CA. Section.

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

2. This tranquillity prevailed for a few days until the published results showed that the Republicans were winning. On the afternoon of 6th June the first Monarchist demonstration took place in Naples. The bitterness of some of the Monarchists was directed against the clergy, who were accused of having made republican propaganda. These demonstrations, which involved crowds varying from a few hundreds to several thousands, continued without any serious result until 11th June. That evening a large Monarchist demonstration consisting of several thousand people collected outside the Communist Headquarters in Naples demanding that Republican and Communist flags be removed. Strong action was necessary to disperse the crowd who fired on the Police and threw hand grenades. Before order could be restored the following casualties were caused:

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

3. In Venezia Giulia, demonstrations took place in Trieste on 12th and 30th June 1946. On the former date there was an unauthorized anti-Italian demonstration by about 2,000 people.

2737

The demonstrators refused to disperse, and opened fire on the Police. Finally tear gas bombs were used by Allied officers and order was restored. There were 23 civilian casualties and 8 Police injured. On 30th June competitors in a 'Round Italy' cycling race were attacked by Jugo-Slavs near Monfalcone. The race was abandoned and demonstrations took place in Trieste. Military Police were called on to assist the civil police. At one stage a hand grenade was thrown under a jeep wounding 2 American officers and 2 enlisted men. There were 8 Police casualties. Civilian casualties were 2 dead and 1 injured. 10 arrests were made.

4. All Liaison Groups report continued improvement in the efficiency of Police forces. Agents of Public Security are making full use of the ex-Allied transport now being supplied to them. In most large cities flying squads can be seen driving through the main streets at high speeds. However they do more than 'show the flag' because crime is generally reported to be on the decrease since the elections. Carabinieri are gradually becoming better equipped and great credit is due to this body of men for having carried out their duties with such impartiality during the past few difficult weeks.

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

RJA/28


E. J. DYE, Colonel
Acting Director.

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